

کارشناسی

حضرت علی (ع): دانش راهبر نیکویی برای ایمان است

دانشگاه پیام نور
مرکز آزمون و سنجش



تعداد سوالات: نستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): نستی: ۷۵ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

رشته تحصیلی/گده درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی، ۱۲۱۲۰۷۹

سری سوال: یک ۱

۱- Which one CANNOT be included in the surface structure of a language?

۱. meaning ۲. paragraph ۳. sentence ۴. clause

۲- Translation consists of transferring the ----- of the source language into the receptor language.

۱. language ۲. words ۳. meaning ۴. form

۳- Which statement is not correct?

۱. One form may express a variety of meanings.
۲. Words have primary and secondary meanings.
۳. A single meaning may be expressed in variety of forms.
۴. Grammatical makers only have their primary function.

۴- Which one should have priority in translation?

۱. meaning ۲. linguistic form ۳. function ۴. grammar

۵- Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language and is known as -----.

۱. literal translation ۲. modification
۳. meaning-based translation ۴. idiomatic translation

۶- In a(n) ----- translation, the translator usually adjusts the translation enough to avoid real nonsense and wrong meanings, but the unnaturalness still remains.

۱. free ۲. literal ۳. modified literal ۴. unduly free

۷- Which one CANNOT be included in the surface structure?

۱. grammatical structure ۲. phonological structure
۳. semantic structure ۴. lexical structure

۸- ----- consist of concepts related to one another with an EVENT, THING, or ATTRIBUTE as the central concept.

۱. Semantic structures ۲. Propositions
۳. Semantic categories ۴. Sentences

۹- The complex concept (concept cluster) in the semantic structure equals to ----- in the grammatical structure.

۱. morpheme ۲. word ۳. phrase ۴. clause



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۱۰- Some information is left implicit in certain grammatical constructions which leads to -----.

۱. naturalness ۲. clearness ۳. ambiguity ۴. simplicity

۱۱- What's the goal of exegesis?

۱. Determining the meaning to be communicated.
۲. Understanding the source language text
۳. Preparation of the receptor language materials
۴. Identifying the form of both source and receptor languages.

۱۲- The consultants in a translation project should be interested in all EXCEPT-----.

۱. the beauty of the translation ۲. the accuracy of the content
۳. the naturalness of the style ۴. the effect on the audience

۱۳- "Restatement" helps the translator all the following EXCEPT:

۱. to identify the meaning
۲. to match the grammatical categories with semantic ones
۳. to make easier to translate into a more verbal language
۴. to convert the literal translation into an idiomatic one

۱۴- In a taxonomy, there is a ----- relationship between words horizontally, but it is of ----- vertically.

۱. similarity/difference ۲. difference/generic-specific
۳. complementary/similarity ۴. generic-specific/linear

۱۵- Which of the following pairs does not have reciprocal relationship to each other?

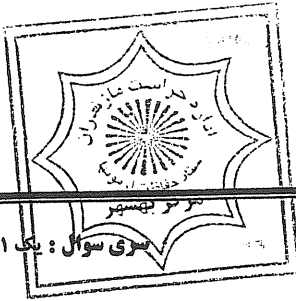
۱. buy and sell ۲. buy and purchase
۳. teach and learn ۴. give and receive

۱۶- Which kind of the following meaning components is more prominent?

۱. contrastive ۲. generic ۳. specific ۴. added

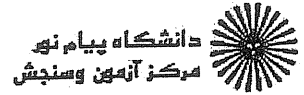
۱۷- ----- is the meaning learned early in life and is likely to have reference to a physical situation.

۱. Primary meaning ۲. Baby talk
۳. Secondary sense ۴. Explicit meaning



گارشناسی

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۱۸- In "The kettle is boiling." "kettle" is being used in its ----- and it is called -----.

۱. primary sense/synecdoche
۲. figurative sense/synecdoche
۳. figurative sense/metonymy
۴. primary sense/metonymy

۱۹-The expression "They turned the world upside down" is an example of -----.

۱. exaggeration
۲. idiom
۳. synonymy
۴. euphemism

۲۰----- is a figure of speech in which inanimate or abstract things are treated as person but in the second person and with direct address.

۱. Personification
۲. Role designation
۳. Apostrophe
۴. Focus

۲۱-The culture is often reflected in the ----- usages of words.

۱. primary
۲. figurative
۳. non-primary
۴. symbolic

۲۲-What is the meaning of the following idiom?
"Read between the lines."

۱. To get along well
۲. To order or warn to stop sth.
۳. To take a collection of money
۴. To understand more than is directly stated

۲۳-Which statement is correct?

۱. It is desirable and possible to keep the pseudo concordance when translating.
۲. Real concordance is the deliberate reoccurrence of the same word with the same sense.
۳. The very nature of secondary sense and collocational range make it impossible to keep real concordance in the translation.
۴. Pseudo concordance occurs when within a document is used repeatedly to refer to the same concept.

۲۴-Identify the applied strategy in the following translation:

Centurion: Man that command ۱۰۰ soldiers (Mexico)

۱. modified with features of form.
۲. modified with a statement of function.
۳. modified by a comparison.
۴. modified by a loan word.

۲۵-Which one of the following methods should be used as the last solution for translating unknown concepts in the receptor language?

۱. equivalence by modifying loan words
۲. equivalence by using borrowed words
۳. equivalence by modifying generic words
۴. equivalence by cultural substitutes

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۲۶-What kind of key words are the most difficult both in the analysis of the source vocabulary and in finding the best receptor language equivalents?

- ۱. political relationships
- ۲. religious aspect of culture
- ۳. technical terms
- ۴. cultural and regional concepts

۲۷-The only way to check for clarity is to test it with -----

- ۱. persons who are not familiar with the source text.
- ۲. the team who were engaged in the translation process.
- ۳. the translator who is familiar with both source text and target text.
- ۴. an expert who has read the source text completely.

۲۸-Groupings will depend on ----- of the text.

- ۱. genre
- ۲. background
- ۳. taste of the author
- ۴. goal

۲۹-The relative ----- of the receptor language may affect the acceptance of the final translation.

- ۱. simplicity
- ۲. beauty
- ۳. prestige
- ۴. purpose

۳۰-Which statement is true according to Nida?

- ۱. There is ۲۵ percent redundancy in most languages.
- ۲. There is ۱۰ percent redundancy in most languages.
- ۳. There is no redundancy in most languages.
- ۴. There is ۵۰ percent redundancy in most languages.