



سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۷۹

1- Efforts to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the receptor language are called

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|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. modified translation | 2. meaning translation |
| 3. literal translation | 4. idiomatic translation |

2- When we speak of the of a language ,we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, etc.

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| 1. form | 2. meaning | 3. text | 4. content |
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3- In the sentence: "john hit the ball." JOHN is

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| 1. the goal | 2. the agent | 3. the activity | 4. the action |
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4- The smallest unit in the semantic structure is

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| 1. form component | 2. lexical item |
| 3. meaning component | 4. grammatical clues |

5- If 'apple' has been referred to in a text and then 'apple' is referred to again, the fact that it is the same apple is part of the meaning.

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|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. referential meaning | 2. situational meaning |
| 3. organizational meaning | 4. idiomatic meaning |

6- The refers to the source language document which is to be translated.

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| 1. target | 2. team | 3. tools | 4. text |
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7- Which statment is NOT true?

1. The translator should not begin by reading the text for several times.
2. The translator may want to outline the text.
3. The traslator must understand the text as a whole.
4. The translator carefully studies the source language.

8- John taught Bill , or Bill learned from John. The two actions are actions.

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| 1. implicit | 2. explicit | 3. reciprocal | 4. substitute |
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9- The kettle is boiling. However, the kettle cannot boil. This is called sense.

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| 1. figurative | 2. primary | 3. secondary | 4. free |
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10- 'I don't have my eye on you' in place of 'I don't remember you' is

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|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Idiomatic English | 2. Litral English |
| 3. Conceptual English | 4. Free English |



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11- A/n is a metonymy or synecdoche with more said than the writer intended to understand.

1. euphemism 2. modified Literal 3. hyperbole 4. non-idiomatic

12- If the text simply says 'he nodded his head', without any indication of why, the action is

1. informal 2. regional 3. communicative 4. symbolic

13- Which of the following is more difficult to translate?

1. generic terms 2. substitute words
3. reciprocal 4. antonyms

14- The has to do with the significance , the reason for, or the purpose of the THING or EVENT.

1. key 2. function 3. form 4. figure

15- The feature of discourse structure which makes one part more important is referred to as

1. prominence 2. cohesion 3. flash back 4. reception

16- A writer must know to whom he is writing. That is, as he writes, he/she has to think about the

1. performatives 2. rhetoric 3. procedures 4. audience

17- Which of the following is considered as a fixed combination in English?

1. bird's eye 2. neat and tidy 3. bird's wings 4. cat's wings

18- The translator uses these patterns in order to decrease the information load to make the information flow naturally.

1. old information 2. recapitulation
3. expectancy chain 4. known information

19- Which statement is NOT true?

1. The translator must always keep the target audience in mind.
2. Every text has a set of words which are crucial to the content.
3. There are three main ways of approaching the transfer and initial draft.
4. In preparing the initial draft the translator is transferring from source into receptor language.



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20-The of a word is the exact opposite or contrast in some particular part of the its meaning.

1. distinction 2. diversion 3. synonym 4. antonym

21-Words such armchair, deckchair, rocking chair, and baby chair depend upon components.

1. contrastive 2. central 3. generic 4. incidental

22-The word fox has connotation in English when it is associated with the qualities of deceitfulness.

1. positive 2. negative 3. emotive 4. effective

23-Grammatical, lexical, and phonological structures of languages are structures.

1. deep 2. logical 3. surface 4. basic

24-Semantic propositions occur in

1. latin languages 2. just English language
3. some languages 4. all languages

25-Communication is based on information.

1. ranged 2. changed 3. fixed 4. shared

26-The attitude of the target audience towards the proposed alphabet should be determined begins.

1. as the translation 2. after the translation
3. before the translation 4. when the translation

27-Which statement is **NOT** true? *Questions need to be carefully formed so that they bring out* .

1. the auther's purpose 2. the theme
3. the relevant facts 4. the listener's time

28-After evaluation is done carefully, there need to be a draft.

1. revised 2. reviewed 3. restored 4. recovered

29-When a word is restored to indicate its full meaning, it is important to be aware of the component.

1. general 2. central 3. spacific 4. overall

30-Only a(n) speaker of a language can judge whether or not collocation is acceptable.

1. old 2. well-educated 3. native 4. bilingual