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۱۳۹۲/۰۲/۱۹
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کارشناسی
دانشگاه پیام نور
مرکـز آزمــون و سنجـش

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عنـــوان درس: اصول ومبانی نظری ترجمه

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی۱۲۱۲۰۷۹

1-Languages tend to differ most in their ....terminology.

1. specific
2. explicit
3. generic
4. implicit

2-Meaning-based translations make every effort to ……………… the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language.

1. communicate
2. change
3. conclude
4. codify

3-Translations are unduly free if they add extraneous information not in the source text, if they change the meaning, or if they ……………… the facts of the historical and cultural settings of the source language.

1. divert
2. distort
3. deserve
4. deliver

4-Behind the surface structure is the deep structure, the ………………., and this is what servers as the base for translation into another language.

1. reason
2. form
3. meaning
4. pattern

5-For the translation to have the same ………………. as the original, it will need to be natural and easy to understand both the information and intention of the source language writer.

1. consideration
2. tensions
3. dynamics
4. structure

6-By using a passive construction, some of the meaning is left ………………… since the agent need not be indicated.

1. affected
2. organized
3. implicit
4. explicit

7-It is quite possible for a person from one culture to read a story in another culture and not understand it at all because so much information is …………… .

1. implied
2. explicit
3. negotiated
4. transcribed

8-The process of discovering the meaning of the source language text which is to be translated is called ………………… .

1. consultation
2. exegesis
3. evaluation
4. project

9-The purpose of evaluation after translation is threefold: accuracy, clearness, and ……………….. .

1. naturalness
2. importance
3. desirability
4. adequacy

10-According to Nida, how much redundancy is found in languages approximately?

1. no redundancy
2. 10 percent
3. 20 percent
4. 50 percent

11-The process of ……………… the semantic structure of a word is sometimes called restatement, meaning to say the same thing in another way.

1. changing
2. unpacking
3. revising
4. reviewing

12- A taxonomy comprises different sets of ……………… categories at successive levels, the categories at any one level being included in a category of the next higher level.

1. generic 　　2. contrasting 　　3. comparative 　　4. specific

13- The words "give" and "receive" have a ……………. relationship to one another.

1. reciprocal 　　2. analytic 　　3. substitute 　　4. reasoning

14- Translating words which belong to a set representing a certain area of meaning in the source language may be very difficult when the ………………. language system does not match.

1. local 　　2. receptor 　　3. native 　　4. global

15- The meaning or usage which a word will suggest to most people of that language when the word is said in isolation is the ……………… sense.

1. collecting 　　2. primary 　　3. secondary 　　4. non-primary

16- In analyzing different senses of words, lack of context leads to ……………. in many cases.

1. multiplying 　　2. taxonomy 　　3. ambiguity 　　4. congruity

17- The use of words in a figurative sense involving a kind of association is called …………………. , for example: "The kettle is boiling."

1. metonymy 　　2. synecdoche 　　3. metaphoric 　　4. literal

18- Figurative senses based on part-whole relationships are quite common in some languages and are called ……………. . For example: "bread" and "food".

1. euphemism 　　2. hyperbole 　　3. metonymy 　　4. synecdoche

19- In addition to conveying factual information by reference to things, events, and attributes, words also reflect attitudes and ……………. , that is called connotation.

1. cultures 　　2. regions 　　3. emotions 　　4. neutrals

20- …………………… is concerned with how words go together; i.e. which words occur in constructions with other words. For example: "a school of fish", "a crowd of people".

1. Collocation 　　2. Concordance 　　3. Symbol 　　4. Genre

21- A/An …………………. consists of two near synonymous words or phrases which occur as a unit; for example: "strangers and foreigners".

1. lexicon 　　2. equivalent 　　3. description 　　4. doublet

22- A translator who desires to ……………. the same information as found in the source text should be aware of the differences between languages by a careful analysis of the source text meaning.

1. communicate 　　2. explicit 　　3. implicit 　　4. combine

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23- It will be necessary for a translator to make …………. many details that were obvious to the original reader when dealing with a text from a different culture or situation.

1. semantic
2. implicit
3. explicit
4. stylistic

24- A good translator should have a good knowledge of the source and receptor languages and cultures, and at the same time must be willing to receive help and ……………. .

1. tools
2. publisher
3. reviewer
4. criticism

25- ………………….., which takes place in the mind of the translator, is the process of going from the semantic structure analysis to the initial draft of the translation.

1. Audience
2. Text
3. Transfer
4. proaction

26- One of the ways to check a translation is by having someone else, who is bilingual in the SL and TL, make a ……………. of the translated text into the SL.

1. back-translation
2. translation-consultant
3. comprehension-testing
4. natural-translation

27- There are three main reasons for testing a translation: the translator wants to be sure his translation is …………………, clear, and natural.

1. static
2. accurate
3. dynamic
4. idiomatic

28- A good translator will make use of good dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, commentaries, and other books which will give him sufficient background to ………………. the text he is working on correctly.

1. imly
2. remove
3. interpret
4. distort

29- After evaluation of the translated text is done carefully, there will be need to be a revised draft made on the basis of the ……………… received.

1. content
2. audience
3. feedback
4. consultation

30- Any concept occurring in any language will refer to either a thing, event, attribute, or …………………… .

1. network
2. process
3. procedure
4. relation