

تعداد سؤال: هفتاد و سه (۷۳) - تکمیلی - تشریحی ۶

نام درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی

کد درس: ۱۷۰۳۵۸

زمان امتحان: هفتاد و سه (۷۳) دقیقه - تشریحی ۶۰ دقیقه

[ استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست ☆ سوالات تستی نمره منفی دارد ]

تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

*Part I: Choose the best choice (a, b, c, or d) and mark it on your answer sheet.*

- Translation is basically a change of .....  
a. function                      b. meaning                      c. form                      d. value
- The smallest unit in the semantic structure is a(n) .....  
a. concept                      b. event                      c. meaning component                      d. deep structure
- In which of the following, is there no skewing between deep and surface structures?  
a. It is important to forgive.                      b. Her singing is too loud.  
c. The man knifed him to death.                      d. The dog traced the cat.
- Which of the following statements is **not** correct about idiomatic translations?  
a. A truly idiomatic translation sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language.  
b. An idiomatic translation reproduces the meaning of the source language in the natural form of the receptor language.  
c. Idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical items.  
d. Idiomatic translations add extraneous information not in the source language, changing the meaning of the source language.
- The diversity of the lack of one-to-one correlation between form and meaning is called .....  
a. translation                      b. skewing                      c. idiom                      d. discourse
- ..... meaning is signaled by dietetics, repetition, groupings, and other features in the grammatical structure of a text.  
a. Referential                      b. Organizational                      c. Situational                      d. Contextual
- Meaning components and concepts are classified semantically as things, events, ..... and relations.  
a. entities                      b. structures                      c. organizations                      d. attributes
- The exact opposite, or contrasts in some particular part of its meaning is called the ..... of the word.

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نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

9. The meaning component which unites any semantic set such as (man, woman, boy and girl) is called ..... component.
- a. primary sense      b. part-whole      c. generic      d. contrastive
10. One important aspect of the meaning of a word is its ..... that is the Thing, Event, or Attribute the word refers to.
- a. concept      b. reference      c. sense      d. function
11. Languages combine meanings .....
- a. in absolutely opposite ways      b. in the same way  
c. imitating each other      d. differently
12. A great number of words are not easily classified because there is a ..... between the semantic classification and the grammatical classification.
- a. skewing      b. concept      c. verbalization      d. restatement
13. The sentence: “**They turned the world upside down**”, is an example of .....
- a. metonymy      b. synecdoche      c. euphemism      d. hyperbole
14. Figurative senses based on part-whole relationships are called .....
- a. idiom      b. denotation      c. synecdoche      d. euphemism
15. In the following sentence, the pronoun ‘we’ is used .....
- Teacher:** We’re not going to shout, we’ll walk quietly to our places.
- a. literally to refer to the plural form  
b. in a secondary sense to refer to the second person  
c. literally to refer to the editorial we  
d. in a secondary sense to refer to the plural form
16. One of the goals of translation is to ..... any strange collocations or wrong meaning caused by a literal translation of source language secondary and figurative senses.
- a. eliminate      b. encourage      c. approve      d. indicate

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زمان امتحان: هفتاد و سه (۷۳) دقیقه تشریحی ۶۰ دقیقه

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نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

17. To avoid offensive expressions or those that are socially unacceptable one can use ..... expressions.
- a. idiomatic                      b. literal                      c. primary                      d. euphemistic
18. Literal translation of symbolic actions may result in .....
- a. situational meaning                      b. zero meaning  
c. technical terminology                      d. additional connotation
19. Words which are used over and over in the text and are crucial to the theme or topic under discussion are called ..... words.
- a. key                      b. loan                      c. substitute                      d. generic
20. .... may be defined as words in the source language which look very much like words in the receptor language because they are cognate with them, but in fact mean something different.
- a. Idiomatic usages                      b. Symbolic actions  
c. Token words                      d. False friends
21. In the sentence: "I dressed a chicken," the word **dress** is used in its .....
- a. implicit meaning                      b. explicit meaning  
c. secondary sense                      d. primary sense
22. The information which is overtly stated by lexical items and grammatical forms is called ..... information.
- a. explicit                      b. implicit                      c. old                      d. new
23. A word or sentence has three different kinds of meaning: referential, organizational and .....
- a. idiomatic                      b. situational                      c. communicative                      d. logical
24. Social levels depend on factors like level of education, social class and .....
- a. occupation                      b. audience                      c. prestige                      d. alphabet

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نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

25. Typists and ..... are the technical people who can help you in your translation project.
- a. audience                      b. teams                      c. proofreaders                      d. groups
26. The only way to check for clarity of the translated text is to test it with people not familiar with the ..... and ask questions showing what they understand.
- a. target text                      b. initial draft                      c. source text                      d. background information
27. Back-translations are made by people who are ..... in the source and receptor languages.
- a. ordinary                      b. monotonous                      c. bilingual                      d. accurate
28. If there is a great deal of unknown information, the rate of presentation of the information will need to be .....
- a. slower                      b faster                      c. unchanged                      d. higher
29. Redundancy usually ..... the information rate.
- a. increases                      b. slows down                      c. makes heavy                      d. introduces
30. The translation of a text should be tested for its accuracy, clarity and .....
- a. appropriateness                      b. informativeness  
c. naturalness                      d. readability

**Part II: Answer the following questions briefly and precisely.**

- There are three general ways in which metonymy and synecdoche are to be translated. Explain them.
- There are two main kinds of translation. What are they? Which one is more acceptable?
- Define the notions of primary sense and secondary sense.

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**Part III: Translate the following texts into Persian.**

- 4) Once long ago Oriole took his brother-in-law, Nighthawk, with him high up into his nest to sleep. But he couldn't sleep because the wind was blowing and the swaying of the nest frightened him. He said, "Oriole, please take me down so I don't fall." Oriole answered, "You'll not fall. If you go out now you'll freeze to death."
- 5) There is a kind of fish called Gede. It is black and white except for the belly which is all white. It has a flat, broad nose, and whiskers on its mouth. Gede fish live in rock crevices and feed on other fish. People catch them in traps or shoot them with a gun. They are delicious.
- 6) The motor of his car stopped running. The man didn't know what to do. He was near a brook which was running under the road through a culvert. He thought about using some of the water to cool the engine. But he decided he would run back to town and see if he might run into someone who could help him.