

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): نسی: ۷۰ تشریحی: --

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۲۶ تشریحی: --

نام درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

رشته تحصیلی / کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۳۱۲۰۷۹

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

1. Meaning components are packaged into ....., but they are packaged differently in different languages.
  - a. translations
  - b. sentences
  - c. lexical items
  - d. paragraphs
2. Only when a form is being used in its ..... meaning or function, is there a one- to- one correlation between form and meaning.
  - a. dynamic
  - b. figurative
  - c. primary
  - d. natural
3. The diversity or lack of one- to- one correlation between form and meaning is called.....
  - a. skewing
  - b. idiomaticity
  - c. non- directionality
  - d. directionality
4. Linguistic forms consist of .....
  - a. lexicon
  - b. lexicon and semantics
  - c. grammar and phonology
  - d. lexicon and grammar
5. The goal of translator should be to produce a receptor language text which is ....., that is one which has the same meaning in the source language but is expressed in the natural form of the receptor language.
  - a. literal
  - b. non- idiomatic
  - c. modified literal
  - d. idiomatic
6. It is often necessary to .....when translating.
  - a. change meaning and form
  - b. change the form
  - c. change the meaning
  - d. keep the form
7. An interlinear translation is a(n).....translation.
  - a. idiomatic
  - b. unduly free
  - c. completely literal
  - d. modified literal

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): نسی: ۷۰ تشریحی: --

تعداد سوالات: نسی: ۲۶ تشریحی: --

نام درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

رشته تحصیلی / کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۳۱۲۰۷۹

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

8. In a ..... translation, the translator usually adjusts the translation enough to avoid real nonsense and wrong meanings, but the unnaturalness still remains.

- a. modified literal
- b. free
- c. unduly free
- d. literal

9. A(n) ..... translation sounds as if it was written originally in the receptor language

- a. idiomatic translation
- b. dynamic
- c. literal
- d. unduly free

10. Which statement is true?

- a. Grammatical structure is as universal as semantic structure.
- b. Grammatical structure is more universal than semantic structure.
- c. Semantic structure is more universal than grammatical structure.
- d. Neither semantic nor grammatical structure has any universal property, since each language is peculiar.

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

- a. semantic structures
- b. propositions
- c. semantic categories
- d. sentences

12. Which statement is true concerning the sentence: "The work is difficult"?

- a. There is complete congruence between semantic class and grammatical class for all words of the sentence.
- b. There is skewing between semantic class and grammatical class for the work "difficult".
- c. There is skewing between semantic class and grammatical class for the word "work".
- d. The sentence sounds like translation.

13. The smallest unit in the semantic structure is a .....

- a. proposition
- b. meaning component
- c. concept
- d. meaning cluster

14. .... is what the communication is about. It is the information concept.

- a. organizational meaning
- b. situational meaning
- c. referential meaning
- d. idiomatic meaning

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

15. Which statement is true?
- There is no rule regarding this, because the two languages may require different degrees of explicitness
  - The translated text should always be more explicit than the source text.
  - None of the above
  - The translated text should always be less explicit than the source text.
16. One of the four T's of translation is Target which refers to .....
- receptor text
  - purpose
  - audience
  - receptor language
17. According to Larson, the consultant should be interested in all but .....
- the beauty of translation
  - the accuracy of content
  - the naturalness of style
  - the effect on the receptor language audience
18. The process of unpacking the semantic structure of a word is sometimes called .....
- exegesis
  - restatement
  - analysis
  - interpretation
19. Languages tend to differ .....
- most in generic terminology rather than in specific
  - neither in generic terminology nor in specific
  - most in specific terminology rather than in generic.
  - as much in specific terminology as in generic
20. Basic to all study of the lexicon is the principle that meaning can be discovered only in terms of .....
- semantic adjustments
  - semantic similarities
  - semantic contrasts
  - synonymy
21. .... is the meaning learned early in life and is likely to have reference to a physical situation.
- primary meaning
  - baby talk
  - explicit meaning
  - implicit meaning

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): نسی: ۷۰ تشریحی: --

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۲۶ تشریحی: --

نام درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

رشته تحصیلی / کُد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۳۱۲۰۷۹

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

22. The ..... of words in the receptor language will only mean what they are intended to mean if the context includes collocates which will signal the sense desired.

- a. implicit meaning
- b. primary meaning
- c. explicit meaning
- d. secondary meaning

23. Figurative sense based on part-whole relationship is called .....

- a. synecdoche
- b. hyperbole
- c. idiom
- d. metonymy

24. Teacher in a primary school class: "We are not going to shout now, ok?" This we is.....

- a. inclusive "we"
- b. editorial "we"
- c. figurative "we"
- d. exclusive "we"

25. ....occurs when within a document the same word or expression is used repeatedly to refer to the same concept, that is, it has the same meaning each time it occurs.

- a. Concordance
- b. pseudo- concordance
- c. real concordance
- d. collocational clash

26. Which statement is true according to Nida?

- a. There is 25 percent redundancy in languages
- b. There is 10 percent redundancy in languages
- c. There is no redundancy in languages
- d. There is 50 percent redundancy in languages