1- **In this type of translation extraneous information is added to the original text.**

1. Idiomatic translation

2. Modified literal translation

3. Unduly free translation

4. Inconsistent mixture translation

2- **In semantic structure the ordering is……**

1. Structural

2. Grammatical

3. Chronological

4. Semantic

3- **Discovering semantic structure includes …….**

1. Removing the skewing between semantic classes and grammatical classes.

2. Grouping units in the hierarchy of grammatical structures.

3. Finding the surface structures of the source languages.

4. Reconstruct forms of the target language.

4- **Before the form is chosen from the possibilities in the surface structure, ……….and………. matters which affect meaning must be taken into account.**

1. referential and political

2. emotional and structural

3. linguistic and intentional

4. sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic

5- **Repetition, grouping, and deictics are considered as……**

1. Referential meaning

2. Situational meaning

3. Implicit meaning

4. Organizational meaning

6- **The fact that certain of the information is left implicit in certain grammatical constructions leads to ….**

1. Synecdoche

2. Ambiguity

3. Met anomy

4. Hyperbole

7- **The combining of a number of meaning into a single word reflects the principle of …**

1. Language economy

2. Meaning components

3. Concepts

4. Episodes

8- **The meaning components of "salvation" are….**

1. Things and events

2. Attribute of high

3. Event to save and the noun height

4. Relation and attribute

9- **The process of unpacking the semantic structure of a word is called………..**

1. Exegesis

2. Skewing

3. Paraphrase

4. Restatement

دانشگاه پیام نور
مرکز آزمون وسنجش

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

تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۳۰   تشریحی : ۰   زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۷۵   تشریحی : ۰   سری سوال : یک ۱

عنـــوان درس: اصول ومبانی نظری ترجمه

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی۱۲۱۲۰۷۹

10- "My old Plymouth broke down again. <u>It</u> has been a good <u>car</u>. But now, it is useless <u>thing</u>." The underlined words are considered as ….

1. Substitute words
2. Referential words
3. Generic words
4. Indefinite generic words

11- Having arms is…………………..component for armchair and rocking chair but …………………component for chair and table.

1. Incidental-contrastive
2. Contrastive- incidental
3. Central – generic
4. Generic—shared

12- Componential analysis depend on …………..reference.

1. Systematic
2. Structural
3. Linguistic
4. Nonlinguistic

13- Using pass away instead of die is an example of………………

1. Synecdoche
2. Met anomy
3. Euphemism
4. Hyperbole

14- What is the figure of the speech used in "the response from the floor was positive?"

1. Synecdoche
2. Met anomy
3. Euphemism
4. Hyperbole

15- The goal of a translator is to………..

1. Transfer structures from the source text to the target text.
2. Communicate the same information as was communicated by the source text.
3. Convert the same used in the source text to the same one in the target text.
4. Make adjustments in the thematic information of the source text.

16- The rate of introducing new information to the text is called….

1. Information load
2. Information gap
3. Conceptual information
4. New information

17- If one is translating historical documents, he must be faithful to…

1. Expected historical information
2. Repetition of histirical incidents
3. Historical setting
4. Redundancy

18- This type of identification is used to refer to the participants in order to indicate the role the participants plays in the story as a whole.

1. Basic identification
2. Discourse identification
3. Substitute identification
4. Participant identification

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19- **The use of overlap and redundancy at the beginning of each sentence to relate old and new information is called…**

1. Linkage
2. Overlay
3. Implied information
4. Recapitulation

20- **The expectancy chain is usually tied to….**

1. Well known cultural experiences
2. Figurative senses
3. Lexical equivalents
4. Collocations of lexical items

21- **A great deal of redundancy may be used in the translation when….**

1. The rate of the translation is low.
2. Units of discourse are semantically vivid.
3. A lot of unknown information is being introduced.
4. Number of constructions have both implicit and explicit information.

22- **Which of the following functions does NOT belong to redundancy?**

1. To slow down the information flow.
2. To rewrite a text semantically.
3. To signal groupings and cohesion and prominence
4. To mark the peak or main event of the discourse

23- **Implicit information are derived from all the following contexts EXCEPT….**

1. Immediate context in the document
2. Historical and political context in the document
3. The remote context in the document
4. The cultural context in the document

24- **All of the following guidelines should be taken into consideration in translating implicit information EXCEPT….**

1. Grammatical reasons
2. Semantic reasons
3. Stylistic reasons
4. Structural reasons

25- **Which of the following items are NOTconsidered as the duties of a tester?**

1. To see if the translated text can be understood clearly.
2. To check out if the translated text communicates the right message.
3. to retranslate the translated text to make it more accurate, clearer and natural.
4. To make suggestions about the translated text to make it more natural.

26- **The process of going from the semantic structure analysis to the initial draft of translation is called….**

1. Initial draft
2. Analysis
3. Rewrite
4. Transfer

27- **Which of the following statements is WRONG about Reworking the initial draft?**

1. It should not be undertaken until a larger section is completed.
2. It should be carried out at paragraph level.
3. It is best to leave the draft untouched for a week or two.
4. The reworking of the initial draft includes checking for naturalness and accuracy.

28- **One of the main purposes of comparison as one way to test translation is to….**

1. Check for equivalence of information content.
2. Show up the structure of the translation.
3. See whether or not the translation is understood correctly.
4. Find out what the translation is communicating to the intended audience.

29- **The purpose of the theme questions in comprehension testing is to…..**

1. See if the form of the translation is natural and appropriate.
2. Determine if the main points of meaning are clear in the translation.
3. Conform the translation to the forms of the source language.
4. Use the natural forms and structures of the receptor language.

30- **Pseudo-concordance should not be set up by a consistent form in the translation when…**

1. The lexical equivalents are found in the text.
2. The occurrences of the key terms are in the same context.
3. The meanings of the technical terms are different because of the context.
4. The lexical equivalences of the key terms are the same.