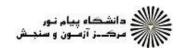
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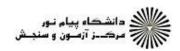
سری سوال : یک ۱	قیقه): تستی : ۸۰٪ تشریحی : ۰		تعداد سوالات: تستى: 30 تشريحى: .				
		_	عنسوان درس: اصول ومبانی نظری رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبا				
1-Meaning components are packaged into, but they are packaged differently in one language than in another.							
1. features	2. lexical items	3. phrasal verbs	^{4.} idioms				
2-The meaning which usually comes to mind when the word is said in isolation is called							
1. idiomatic meaning		2. literary meaning					
3. primary meaning		^{4.} prime					
3-A(n) translation is useful if one is studying the structure of the source text as in an interlinear translation.							
1. literal	^{2.} literary	^{3.} idiomatic	^{4.} unduely free				
4-In idiomatic translation, the, not the form, is retained.							
1. structure	^{2.} experssions	^{3.} meaning	^{4.} concept				
5-An interlinear translation is a completely translation.							
1. literal	^{2.} idiomatic	^{3.} literary	^{4.} figurative				
6 consist of concepts related to one another with an event, thing or attribute as the central concept.							
1. words		2. surface structures					
3. semantic propositions		4. meaning components					
7-Which sentence contains	7-Which sentence contains skewing between grammar and semantics?						
1. John hit the ball.		^{2.} John met Bill on the corner.					
3. The cat chased the dog.		^{4.} The dog treed the cat.					
8 meaning is signalled by deictics, repetition, grouping and by many other features in the grammatical structure of a text.							
1. referential	^{2.} organizational	^{3.} situational	^{4.} explicit				
9-Nouns which refer to events containinformation.							
1. explicit	^{2.} organizational	^{3.} implicit	^{4.} situational				
10-Which one of the following is not a purpose of evaluation?							
1. accuracy	^{2.} similarity	3. clearness	^{4.} naturalness				
11-In discussion of meaning components and concepts, include actions, processes and experiences.							
1. events	2. relations	3. attributes	^{4.} things				

كارشناسي



س ری سوال : یک ۱	یقه): تستی : ۸۰٪ تشریحی: ۰	زمان آزمون (دق	تعداد سوالات: تستى: 30 تشريحى: .			
		رجمه	عنـــوان درس: اصول ومباني نظري ت			
		ن انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۷۹	رشته تحصیلی/کد درس : مترجمی زبا			
12-The term is a class word, the meaning of which is also found in two or more different words which are more specific.						
1. specific	^{2.} generic	3. skewing	4. cognate			
13-Which word is more s	pecific?					
1. flower	^{2.} tree	^{3.} grass	^{4.} palm			
14-The relationship between the central component and the contrastive concepts is always that of						
1. delimitation	^{2.} substitution	^{3.} reciprocity	4. obligatoriness			
15senses are based on associative relations with the primary sense.						
1. specific	^{2.} literal	^{3.} figurative	^{4.} generic			
16are expressions of at least two words which cannot be understood literally and which function as a unit semantically.						
1. phrases	^{2.} idioms	3. metaphors	^{4.} metonymies			
17-Ais a figure of speech in which more is said than the writer intended the reader to understand. The exaggeration is deliberately used for effect and is not to be understood as if it were a literal description.						
1. figurative sense	^{2.} synecdoche	^{3.} metonymy	^{4.} hyperbole			
18-As for pronouns, "incl	usive" means that					
1. the speaker is inclu	ded in the first person plu	ural form				
^{2.} the hearer is includ	ed in the first person plur	al form				
3. the speaker is inclu	ded in the second person	plural form				
^{4.} the hearer is included in the second person plural form						
19-In, person and with direct		ings are treated as persons	s, but in the second			
1. synecdoche	^{2.} hyperbole	^{3.} personification	^{4.} apostrophe			
20-Which word has a con	notation of intimacy?					
1. father	^{2.} daddy	^{3.} old man	4. sibling			
21-A list of all the words v	with which a word may o	ccur is called its				
1. collocational range	·	^{2.} collocational clash				
3. collocational restric	ction	4. concordance				

كارشناسي



ر س ری سوال : یک ۱	زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۰٪ تشریحی: ۰		زمان آزمو	تعداد سوالات: تستى: 30 تشريحى: .			
			ترجمه	عنـــوان درس : اصول ومبانی نظری [·]			
			ان انگلیسی۱۲۱۲۰۷۹	رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبا			
22 occurs when within a document the same word or expression is used repeatedly							
to refer to the same concept.							
 real concordance 			2. pseudo concordano	ce			
3. collocation	4. collocational range						
23-Foreign words used in translation which are completely new to the receptor language speakers prior to the translation process are called							
1. borrowed words			^{2.} Ioan words				
3. false friends			4. pseudo-concordan	ces			
24words are words which are used over and over in the text and are crucial to the theme or topic under discussion.							
1. technical	2. forma	I	^{3.} informal	^{4.} key			
25-Token words are oftenin the receptor language text in order to retain a sense of time in history.							
1. translated	2. transli	terated	^{3.} transcribed	4 transplanted			
26-The rate at which information, especially new information, may be introduced into the text is referred to as							
1. informatics			2. information load				
3. information chain			4. information clash				
27are certain words or phrases which are expected to follow certain others.							
1. information load			2. information chains				
3. expectancy chains			4. old information				
28-According to Nida, there is a redundancy of about percent in most languages.							
1. ₁₀	2. 25		3. 35	4. 50			
29depend on various factors in the society, level of education, occupation, or even the class into which one is born.							
 geographical dialects 			2. social levels				
3. bilingualisms			4. accents				
30tests are done by asking someone to read a part of the translation aload to see if there are any places where the reader hesitates, stops or rereads the sentence.							
1. naturalness	^{2.} readal		3. comprehension	4. consistency			