

نام درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی

کد درس: ۱۲۱۲۰۷۹

تعداد سؤال: ۳۰ تکمیلی — تشریحی ۵

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۵۵ دقیقه تشریحی ۶۰ دقیقه

تعداد کل صفحات: ۶

* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

Part One: Multiple choice items**Directions: Answer the following questions by choosing the best choice (a, b, c or d).**

- Translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communicating situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then.....
 - transferring the source language grammatical forms and lexical items into the target language
 - reconstructing this same meaning using appropriate lexicon and grammatical structure in the receptor language
 - choosing literal equivalents for the source language words and selecting natural grammatical structures
 - adding extraneous information not found in the source text to make the meaning more clear and natural
- In any language, the same grammatical pattern may express quite different meanings. For example, the English possessive phrase *my house* may mean “the house I own”, “the house I rent”, etc. How can we, as a hearer understand these different meanings?
 - The larger context determines the meaning.
 - The speaker should explain what he means.
 - The sentence should be expected to imply more than one meaning.
 - It is the characteristic of the languages to be always ambiguous.
- When is there a one-to-one correlation between form and meaning in a language?
 - When a form is used in its primary meaning.
 - When a form is used in its secondary function.
 - When a form is used in its figurative meaning.
 - When a form has more than one functions.

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4. All of the followings are correct about modified literal translation **EXCEPT**
- The lexical items are translated literally
 - The translation text seems to be unnatural
 - The translator adjusts the grammar enough to avoid real nonsense
 - It is a meaning-based translation which communicates the same meaning of source language text
5. This kind of translation reproduces the meaning of the source language in the natural form of the receptor language.
- literal translation
 - form-based translation
 - idiomatic translation
 - unduly free translation
6. They consist of concepts related to one another with an event, thing, or attribute as the central concept.
- discourses
 - episodes
 - semantic propositions
 - semantic paragraphs
7. As Grimes states “It is desirable to make a distinction between those things in language over which the speaker can exercise choice and over which no choice is available to him. The former reflect; the latter are
- form / meaning
 - meaning/ form
 - surface structure / deep structure
 - semantic structure / deep structure
8. This kind of meaning puts the referential information together into a coherent text. It is signaled by deictics, repetition, groupings, and by many other features in the grammatical structure of a text.
- Contextual meaning
 - Connotative meaning
 - Situational meaning
 - Organizational meaning
9. In any language, skewing by nominalization, verbalization and adjectivization..... .
- adds dynamics and life to the text
 - makes texts sound monotonous and uninteresting
 - eliminates the ambiguity and complexity of meaning
 - has the effect of making translation process simple and manageable

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10. There is no skewing in the phrase.....
 - a. starry eyes
 - b. ability to understand
 - c. falling stars
 - d. blue sky
11. Among (*sheep, ram, ewe, lamb*) which one is a more generic word compared with others?
 - a. *sheep*
 - b. *ram*
 - c. *ewe*
 - d. *lamb*
12. In the following sentences, the words *give* and *receive* are.....
___ *John gave Mary a book.*
___ *Mary received a book from Mary.*
 - a. antonyms
 - b. synonyms
 - c. reciprocal words
 - d. substitute words
13. Which of the following is correct about secondary sense?
 - a. It is the meaning learned early in life and is likely to have reference to a physical situation.
 - b. It is the meaning which a word has when used in context with other words.
 - c. It is the meaning suggested by the word when it is used alone.
 - d. It is an independent meaning which comes to mind when we encounter the word.
14. In the sentence *I am not going to let him come under my roof*, *roof* is substituted for house. This is a case of.....
 - a. metonymy
 - b. idiom
 - c. hyperbole
 - d. synecdoche
15. Sentences like *He has a good head.* and *The response from the floor was positive.* are instances of.....
 - a. exaggeration
 - b. synecdoche
 - c. metonymy
 - d. hyperbole
16. All of the following is correct about translation of idioms **EXCEPT**.....
 - a. Sometimes it is necessary to translate an idiom with a nonfigurative expression
 - b. Sometimes it is necessary to translate an idiom literally
 - c. Sometimes the translator should use a good receptor language idiom
 - d. Sometimes there are words in the source language which are not idioms but are best translated with an idiom.

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17. Which of the following is an instance of **editorial “we”**?
- Nurse: Shall we take our bath now?
 - Mother: Let’s be quiet, shall we?
 - Speaker: Today we are going to talk about such and such.
 - Teacher: We’re not going to shout, we’ll walk quietly to our places.
18. In some culture, wagging one’s head from side to side indicates an emphatic *NO* and wagging it up and down signifies joy. They are instances of..... .
- symbolic actions
 - emotive meaning
 - idiomatic expressions
 - collocational range
19. A list of other words with which a word may occur is called is..... .
- real concordance
 - pseudo concordance
 - collocational clashes
 - collocational range
20. It consists of two near synonymous words or phrases which occur as a unit, for example, *spot and blemishes*, *holy and righteous*, and *strangers and foreigners*.
- A false friend
 - A doublet
 - A key word
 - A negated antonym
21. In one culture, *bread* may be the “staff of life”, that is the main food. In another culture the “stuff of life” may be *manioc*. This case is an instance in which
- the same form has the same function in two cultures
 - the form is the same but the function is different
 - different forms have the same function in the two cultures
 - there is no correspondence of form and function
22. The word *cross* refers to the wooden cross used for crucifixion during the time of the Roman Empire. For Christians, it means death and suffering, so it is a..... .
- symbolic word
 - loan word
 - borrowed word
 - key word

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23. All of the following is correct about token words, **EXCEPT**
- They refer to the characteristic words of a time period that denote a fact of civilization.
 - They refer to thing such as the name of fashionable dress, a new product or invention.
 - They can be defined as words in the source language which look very much like words in the receptor language.
 - In short stories and novels they are often transliterated.
24. Concordance means.....
- lexical collocation clashes in the text
 - restrictions which limits the meaningful usage of a word
 - the words which occur in constructions with other words
 - consistent matching of lexical items
25. Which of the following slows down the information load?
- Unknown concepts
 - Redundant elements
 - Technical terms
 - New information
26. Which of the following is the implicit information of the this metaphor: “John is a bean pole.”?
- John is tall and thin.
 - John is dirty and untidy.
 - John is lively.
 - John is fond of bean.
27. The preparation which the translator should have before beginning the translation task should include.....
- reading the entire text through several times and studying the background material
 - noting the key terms, analyzing the text and studying of linguistic matters
 - becoming well acquainted with the text, and understanding the style and emotional tone
 - training in writing in linguistics and in translation principles
28. This is the process of going from semantic structure analysis to the initial draft of the translation?
- Back translation
 - Semantic analysis
 - Transfer
 - Evaluation

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29. It refers to the process of discovering the meaning of the source language text which is to be translated.

- a. Exegesis b. Revision c. Consultation d. Translation

30. In order to study meaning, it is necessary to have words in sets which share some features of meaning and have some features as well.

- a. easy b. primary c. connotative d. contrastive

Part two: Essay type questions

Answer the following questions briefly but concisely.

1. Compare and contrast literal translation and modified literal translation.
2. What are collocation clashes and what should the translator do in order to avoid these clashes?
3. Define the notions of 'personification' and 'apostrophe'. Give an example for each.
4. There are a number of special translation problems related directly to information load. What are they?
5. Mention different ways of testing a translation?