1-Translation consists of transferring the ..........of the source language into the target language.

1. Form
2. surface structure
3. grammatical structure
4. meaning

2-The diversity or the lack of one-to-one correlation between form and meaning is called..............

1. Discourse
2. Translation
3. Skewing
4. Idiom

3-An interlinear translation is a completely ...................

1. natural translation
2. Free translation
3. idiomatic translation
4. literal translation

4-Translations are ..................... if they add extraneous information not found in the source text.

1. word-for-word
2. Literal
3. idiomatic
4. unduly free

5-which of the following statements is correct?

1. Meaning is ordered in the same way as the surface structure is ordered
2. Deep structure is the semantic structure of the language
3. Grammatical structure is more universal than semantic structure
4. Meaning is an inaccessible mass

6-..........................consist of concepts related to one another with an event ,thing or attribute as the central concept.

1. Discourse
2. Episodes
3. semantic propositions
4. semantic paragraphs

7-The smallest unit of the semantic structure is a (n).................

1. concept
2. event
3. deep structure
4. meaning component

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰   تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۰   تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

**عنـــوان درس:** اصول ومبانی نظری ترجمه

**رشته تحصیلی/کد درس:** مترجمی زبان انگلیسی۱۲۱۲۰۷۹

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8- In the sentence: *David called Sara*, David is the agent, called is an event and Sara is the...............

1. affected

2. proposed

3. attribute

4. referred

9- Nouns which refer to events contain ....................... information.

1. explicit

2. implicit

3. primary

4. redundant

10- ......................... refers to the process of discovering the meaning of the source language text which is to be translated.

1. Exegesis

2. Translation

3. Consultation

4. Revision

11- After evaluation is done, there will need to be a (n)................made on the basis of the feedback received.

1. restatement

2. final draft

3. revised draft

4. initial draft

12- There is no skewing in the phrase................

1. ability to understand

2. starry eyes

3. falling stars

4. blue sky

13- The process of "unpackaging" the semantic structure of a word is sometimes called..........

1. restatement

2. nominalization

3. manner

4. verbalization

14- Among (sheep, ram, ewe, lamb) which one is the more generic word compared with others?

1. sheep

2. ram

3. ewe

4. lamb

15- Which one is an example of reciprocal words?

1. often/frequently

2. fat/chubby

3. much/little

4. teach/learn

16- 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.

1. primary

2. connotative

3. easy

4. contrastive

17- In the sentence "I am not going to let him come under my roof", the word *roof* is substituted for *house*. This is a case of .......................

1. hyperbole

2. synecdoche

3. metaphor

4. adjustment

18- **The sentence:** *They turned the world upside down* **is an example of...............**

1. euphemism
2. synecdoche
3. hyperbole
4. metonymy

19- **"I am frozen to death" is an example of ..............**

1. idiom
2. collocation
3. hyperbole
4. proverb

20- **.............meanings are often culturally conditioned.**

1. literal
2. dictionary
3. denotative
4. connotative

21- **The words** *father, daddy, dad* **and** *pop* **have ...............................**

1. the same cultural meaning
2. different connotative meanings
3. the same emotive meaning
4. different referential meanings

22- **........................ words are ones which are used over and over in the text and are crucial to the theme or topic under discussion.**

1. redundant
2. conceptual
3. basic
4. key

23- **Which of the following decreases the information load?**

1. new information
2. unknown concepts
3. technical terms
4. expectancy chain

24- **Which one is the most common feature of "redundancy"?**

1. repetition
2. information
3. expansion
4. consistency

25- **The term ........................ is used to refer, not just to the books, but to the equipment, work, space and finances.**

1. text
2. team
3. topics
4. tools

26- in a translation process, the first kind of preparation, which the translator should have before beginning the translation task should have included all the followings except………

1. training in linguistics
2. training in translation principles
3. training in writing
4. training in editing

27- The study of background material is related to ……………step in the process of translation

1. preparation
2. analysis
3. polishing the translation
4. comparison

28- ……………… is defined as the process of going from semantic structure analysis to the initial draft of the translation.

1. evaluation
2. back translation
3. transfer
4. semantic analysis

29- ………………is the process of going from the semantic structure analysis to the initial draft of the translation.

1. transfer
2. reworking
3. grouping
4. analysis

30- The purpose of Evaluation is three-fold: accuracy, clearness and …………..

1. acceptability
2. simplicity
3. naturalness
4. density