

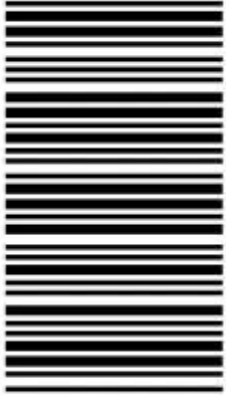
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نام:

نام خانوادگی:

محل امضاء:



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صبح جمعه
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دفترچه شماره ۱ از ۲



جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود، مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.
امام خمینی (ره)

**آزمون ورودی
دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل
سال ۱۳۹۴**

رشته ترجمه - کدرشته ۲۸۰۹

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

تعداد سوال: ۱۰۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سوال‌ها

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سوال	از شماره	تا شماره	ضریب
۱	مجموعه دروس تخصصی (روش تدریس، زبان‌شناسی، روش تحقیق در ترجمه، نظریه‌های ترجمه، نقد ترجمه)	۱۰۰	۱	۱۰۰	۴

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.
استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی‌باشد.

اسفندماه - سال ۱۳۹۳

حق جاب، تکثیر و انتشار سوالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و ...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

مجموعه دروس تخصصی (روش تدریس - زبان شناسی - روش تحقیق در ترجمه - نظریه های ترجمه - نقد ترجمه):

Methodology

- 1- Which language teaching method does the principle "Analogy provides a better foundation for language learning than analysis" belong to?
 - 1) The Direct Method
 - 2) The Audio-Lingual Method
 - 3) The Grammar Translation Method
 - 4) Situational Language Teaching
- 2- Which language teaching method puts emphasis on learning the most functional and versatile vocabulary of the language?
 - 1) Desuggestopedia
 - 2) Community Language Learning
 - 3) The Silent Way
 - 4) Total Physical Response
- 3- According to Wilkins, which of the following is NOT true about synthetic language teaching?
 - 1) It focuses on the purposes for which people are learning a language.
 - 2) Learners are exposed to limited samples of language.
 - 3) Language rules are learned in an additive fashion.
 - 4) Language is taught piece by piece.
- 4- Which of the following is TRUE about conversation-facilitation dialogs?
 - 1) They lead students to inductive recognition of target rules.
 - 2) They are often used for the sake of language analysis.
 - 3) They often carry long and artificial sentences.
 - 4) Students are expected to memorize them.
- 5- Why are methods more likely to solve beginning teachers' problems compared to approaches?
 - 1) There is no right or wrong way of teaching according to a method.
 - 2) Methods clearly tell teachers both "what to teach" and "how to teach".
 - 3) Methods tend to be interpreted differently by different teachers.
 - 4) Approaches tend to limit teachers more than methods.
- 6- Which of the following is TRUE about left-brain dominant learners?
 - 1) They prefer multiple-choice tests.
 - 2) They frequently use metaphors.
 - 3) They are intuitive.
 - 4) They are synthesizing readers.
- 7- Which compensatory strategy is concerned with overuse of words like "thing" or "stuff"?
 - 1) Circumlocution
 - 2) Approximation
 - 3) Use of all-purpose words
 - 4) Appeal for help
- 8- According to attribution theory, which of the following is NOT a cause of success and/or failure in achieving a personal objective?
 - 1) Ability
 - 2) Attitude
 - 3) Effort
 - 4) Luck
- 9- Why did the history of language teaching witness a shift toward deductive rule learning in the cognitive approach?
 - 1) To compensate for inadequacies of the Grammar Translation Method
 - 2) To change the route of morpheme acquisition
 - 3) To help learners acquire rules unconsciously
 - 4) To emphasize meaningful language learning

- 20- In which of the following conversations is the maxim of manner violated?
 1) Do you know what we are going to be tested on? Yeah.
 2) Where is Bill? There is a yellow BMW outside Sue's house.
 3) What are you baking? Be I are tea aitch dee ay wye see ay key ee.
 4) Why didn't you do your homework? May I go and get some water? I'm thirsty.
- 21- Which of the following expressions would not be generated by the given phrase structure rule: NP →(Art) Adj. N (S)?
 1) Small girl who came
 2) The boy who came
 3) Long ladder
 4) The tall boy
- 22- Which of the following is NOT an example of a commissive?
 1) Promising
 2) Volunteering
 3) Betting
 4) Condoling
- 23- The constative utterance has the property of being
 1) explicit
 2) true or false
 3) implicit
 4) performing an action
- 24- In the following sentence, the constituency test has been applied on the constituent
The boss says he's very sharp, and so he may be.
 1) proform / *is very sharp*
 2) coordination / *is very sharp*
 3) movement / *he is very sharp*
 4) replacement / *very sharp*
- 25- What is the function of *with her new pen* in the following VP?
wrote the note with her new pen
 1) Head
 2) Complement
 3) Adjunct
 4) Specifier
- 26- Which of the following does NOT have structural ambiguity?
 1) The police arrested the burglar immediately.
 2) The reporter talked about an explosion in Paris.
 3) The house in the woods near the park was destroyed.
 4) The police officer stopped the murderer with a knife.
- 27- What is the thematic role of each of the underlined expressions in the following sentence?
Ann was reading stories to the kids in the garden.
 1) Agent, theme, goal
 2) Experience, theme, goal
 3) Agent, theme, location
 4) Experiencer, theme, location
- 28- John cannot name the foods he is shown, although he can describe what they look like, what they taste like, and so on. John is suffering from
 1) aphasia
 2) alexia
 3) agraphia
 4) anomia
- 29- Consider how the sounds of bold letters are produced in the following words. Which features distinguish them from each other?
 Hip hill
 1) Voice and place
 2) Manner and voice and place
 3) Place and manner
 4) Manner and voice
- 30- Move α is a general that reorders nodes in trees.
 1) transformation
 2) structural relation
 3) recursive rule
 4) phrase structure rule

Translation Theories

- 31- What factors lead to optional explicitations?**
- 1) Text-building strategies and stylistic preferences between languages
 - 2) Frequency of connective elements and their realization in TT
 - 3) Cultural differences and redundancy patterns in SL and TL
 - 4) Discourse and interpretation of implicit information
- 32- In translation studies, genre is used in the sense of**
- 1) theme
 - 2) text-type
 - 3) rhetorical form
 - 4) form of writing and speaking
- 33- Indeterminacy of meaning in translation is grounded in**
- 1) transition from one language to another
 - 2) the difference between observation and stimulus
 - 3) introduction of new ideas through radical translation
 - 4) the link between expression and conceptualization
- 34- How is the concept of function different in Skopos theory and cultural-turn theories?**
- 1) In both cases it is "Imperialistic".
 - 2) In the former, it relates to the market, but in the latter it relates to politics.
 - 3) Skopos theory is social, but cultural-turn theories concern cultural mismatches.
 - 4) In the former it concerns the purpose and commissioners, but in the latter it concerns institutions and agents.
- 35- In translation studies, the competence / performance dichotomy was challenged by**
- 1) functionalist views which consider context of situation, participants in the communicative event and the action
 - 2) psycholinguistic views which define the translator as a knowing agent whose ideology is reflected in his / her translational choices
 - 3) the communicative approach which sees the translator as a receiver and producer of texts
 - 4) the discourse analysis approach which relates textual properties to social context and natural setting
- 36- Which of the following is a type of compensation?**
- 1) Implication
 - 2) Explicitation
 - 3) Expansion of the ST meaning into a larger stretch of the TT
 - 4) Omission of a word in one part of the ST and using it in a different place in the TT
- 37- Which of the following skills, in Gonzalez Davies' view, relate to transfer competence?**
- 1) Flexibility, reflectivity and creativity
 - 2) Communicative, verbal and interpretive
 - 3) Neurolinguistic, reinforcement and agility
 - 4) Mental, resourcing and decision-making

- 38- What links Venuti to Benjamin is that they both
- 1) believe that the originality of the ST lies in its being worthy of translation
 - 2) deny any correspondence of meaning between ST and TT
 - 3) reject the so-called "mobility" in the original
 - 4) agree on the instability of meaning
- 39- In identity-driven theories such as Venuti's and Spivak's, fluency leads to
- 1) hegemonic power
 - 2) transparency
 - 3) acculturation
 - 4) social representation
- 40- Based on de Man, Venuti considers a target text as
- 1) a heterogenous artifact, made up of polysemy and intertextual references in the TL
 - 2) composed of disruptive forms of semiosis which link it to a particular historical moment
 - 3) an assimilation of concepts reflecting and critiquing identities through the lens of ideology
 - 4) containing and transforming elements from other texts and being constrained by target social institutions
- 41- Hatim and Mason define discourse as
- 1) the semiotic space where meaning is expressed and concretized
 - 2) the linguistic and semiotic representations of meaning
 - 3) the body of texts, written and spoken, developing in time around a particular concept and theme
 - 4) the abstract structure as related to the material conditions which make articulation of meaning possible
- 42- Hatim and Mason define 'ideologem' as
- 1) the unit of thought materialized in language
 - 2) the conceptual unit which is communicated in language
 - 3) a small signifying unit which is acceptable within a given doxa
 - 4) a migrating unit of language which can be re-semanticized
- 43- The purpose of translation, according to Benjamin, is to the relationship between languages.
- 1) express
 - 2) establish
 - 3) reveal
 - 4) realize
- 44- Which one of the following translation scholars believes that through translation alternative energies are reincarnated?
- 1) Haroldo de Campos
 - 2) Spivak
 - 3) Trivedi
 - 4) Steiner
- 45- According to Gutt, translation theory has tried to
- 1) theorize the interpretive use of language which links the translator to the original text
 - 2) develop a general concept of fidelity which is text- and context-specific at the same time
 - 3) account for the discursive practices in source and target societies
 - 4) formulate types and levels of ST-TT relations
- 46- As a branch of descriptive translation studies, DTS is concerned with the psychology of translation .
- 1) process-oriented
 - 2) product-oriented
 - 3) medium-restricted
 - 4) area-restricted

- 47- The TT of an text should produce the desired response in the TT receiver.
 1) audio-medial 2) expressive 3) operative 4) informative
- 48- As for domestication, which item is WRONG?
 1) Domestication is translating in a transparent style.
 2) Domestication entails translating in a visible style.
 3) Domestication means translating in a fluent style.
 4) Domestication minimizes the foreignness of the TT.
- 49- Bourdieu distinguishes four types of capital as follows:
 1) symbolic, financial, material and sociocultural
 2) economic, cultural, political and personal
 3) economic, cultural, symbolic and social
 4) social, financial, cultural and literary
- 50- According to Hatim (1990), which item may be seen as the result of motivated choices made by text producers?
 1) style 2) message 3) content 4) meaning
- 51- Intertexts are believed to belong to one of the following categories EXCEPT
 1) cliché 2) modulation 3) reference 4) self-quotation
- 52- If the translated text is oriented primarily towards the norms of the SL, this is termed by Toury as
 1) an adequate translation 2) a communicative translation
 3) an acceptable translation 4) an adaptation
- 53- Which kind of norms concerns the demands of loyalty to the commissioner of the translated text?
 1) expectancy norm 2) communication norm
 3) accountability norm 4) relation norm
- 54- Which kind of explicitations occurs in order to solve a problem in the translation process?
 1) syntactic 2) strategic
 3) semantic 4) norm-governed
- 55- According to Baker, the main advantage of the paraphrase strategy is that
 1) it is not cumbersome because it fills a one-item slot with a multi-item explanation
 2) it achieves a high level of precision in specifying propositional meaning
 3) it can convey expressive, evoked or any kind of associative meaning
 4) it is based on unpacking the meaning of semantically complex words
- 56- The main idea in the concept of tertium comparationis is that meaning is
 1) abstract 2) text-based 3) invariant 4) relative
- 57- According to Malmkjaer, in 'translational stylistics' the researcher tries to find out whether the style and intentions of
 1) the translator can be recovered from the analysis of TT choices
 2) the ST author can be recovered from the analysis of TT choices
 3) the ST author and the translator can be recovered from TT choices
 4) the ST author and the translator can be recovered from ST choices

- 58- **Contextual consistency according to Nida and Taber is**
- 1) not only relative but also context sensitive without any hierarchical order
 - 2) the quality which results from translating a SL word by that expression in the receptor language which best fits each context rather than by the same expression in all contexts
 - 3) being less concerned with the need to conjure up in the reader of translation modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own culture and society
 - 4) straightforward replacement of SL element with their most literal TL equivalents
- 59- **When in translation functional equivalence is desired, but cannot be achieved because the ST genre does not exist in the same form in the TL, House suggests producing a/an**
- 1) covert translation
 - 2) restatement
 - 3) overt translation
 - 4) version
- 60- **According to Toury's law of interference,**
- 1) readers look for the traces of source text culture in the TT
 - 2) tolerance of interference tends to decrease when translation is carried out from a major or highly prestigious language / culture
 - 3) translators tend to bring across structures that are in the ST, even when those structures are not normal in the TL
 - 4) textual elements are transferred at the microstructural level rather than at the smaller levels of the sentence or the phrase

Research Methodology

- 61- **"Translations tend to be longer than their originals" is a(n)**
- hypothesis.**
- 1) descriptive
 - 2) explanatory
 - 3) interpretive
 - 4) predictive
- 62- **Operationlizing is done for all the following reasons EXCEPT**
- 1) ensuring the reliability of your research
 - 2) with it, you have something to actually measure
 - 3) through it, you can estimate the originality of your hypothesis
 - 4) distinguishing scientific work from other ways of knowledge searching
- 63- **Which item lists task variables only?**
- 1) Type of the translation, deadline, style, reference material available
 - 2) Brief of the translation, deadline, degree of professional experience, computer programs used
 - 3) Purpose of the translation, relations with the client, degree of professional experience, style
 - 4) Relations with the client, type of the translation, computer programs used, deadline
- 64- **To which category do *lack of critical attitude and no implications*, as weaknesses of a piece of research, belong?**
- 1) Added value
 - 2) Methodology
 - 3) Organization
 - 4) Logic

- 65- According to Crisafulli (2002), the problem of translation research is how to achieve a balance between the two parts in all of the items below EXCEPT
- 1) norm-governed and idiosyncratic behavior
 - 2) universal tendencies and personal or text-specific choices
 - 3) system-oriented thinking and methodological eclecticism
 - 4) conformity and regularity on the one hand and change and creativity on the other
- 66- Search for patterned regularities in translation description comprises the following characteristics:
- 1) quantitative/inductive-scientific/translation canons
 - 2) quantitative/critical-interpretive/translation canons
 - 3) qualitative/inductive-scientific/ideological interventions
 - 4) qualitative/critical-interpretive/ideological interventions
- 67- Based on Ernest Gutt, the aim of competence-oriented research of translation is all of the following EXCEPT
- 1) to understand the mental faculties enabling human beings to translate
 - 2) to understand the nature of human experimental psychology
 - 3) to understand the communicative effects on the audience
 - 4) to understand the relation between input and output
- 68- "Observers can aim at more and more precise description, and through negotiation reach an agreement about privately observed phenomena". Which of the following does this sentence refer to?
- 1) Observer effects
 - 2) Intersubjective identification
 - 3) Classical introspection
 - 4) Second-person perspective
- 69- The difference between *grounded theory* and *action research theory* is that
- 1) the theory resulting from an action research study is tested in the general sense
 - 2) the theory resulting from a grounded theory study is tested in the general sense
 - 3) the theory resulting from a grounded theory study is meant to guide some action to improve the situation
 - 4) the theory resulting from an action research study is meant to guide some action to improve the situation
- 70- Kiraly (1995) says that many processes are uncontrolled processes and that "only indicators of relatively processes are likely to appear in TAP-data; relatively processes will continue to escape this kind of inspection."
- 1) controlled, uncontrolled
 - 2) unconscious, conscious
 - 3) subconscious, controlled
 - 4) uncontrolled, subconscious
- 71- Translation competence is qualitatively bilingual competence.
- 1) parallel with
 - 2) opposite to
 - 3) different from
 - 4) the same as
- 72- In Nida's model the initial deverbalizing move away from the source surface structure is represented as taking place within the language(s).
- 1) source
 - 2) target
 - 3) second
 - 4) both 1 and 2
- 73- For Pym (1992) translation competence is a matter of "..... and between alternative texts."
- 1) transferring, analyzing
 - 2) selecting, filtering
 - 3) reproducing, transferring
 - 4) generating, selecting

- 74- All possible translations and texts that are based on other texts, including critical essays and works inspired by the ST, which in Holmes' terminology are grouped together as ".....", are linked by Wittgensteinian family resemblances.
1) co-texts 2) metatexts 3) paratexts 4) hyper-texts
- 75- According to Laviosa (1998), universals of translation "are linguistic features which typically occur in texts and are thought to be independent of the influence of the specific language pairs involved in the process of translation".
1) translated rather than original 2) target and source
3) source but not target 4) both TT and original
- 76- Sanders (2006) emphasizes that an "adaptation" will usually contain omission, rewritings, maybe additions, but will still be recognized as the work of the original author, where the original point of enunciation remains. This is similar to Dryden's classic definition of ".....".
1) appropriation 2) paraphrase 3) imitation 4) synopses
- 77- According to Wolf (2009), Vermeer's central assumption is that in order to conceptualize translation as a (social) system, we must Luhmann's theoretical tools.
1) opt for 2) totally ignore 3) employ just 4) go beyond
- 78- The postcolonial texts, frequently referred to as "hybrid" or "....." because of the culturo-linguistic layering which exists within them, have succeeded in forging a new language that defies the very notion of a "foreign" text that can be readily translatable into another language.
1) metatext 2) *memetics* 3) *métissés* 4) paratext
- 79- A translated poem is a metapoem. Because it speaks about another poem, it is also like criticism or commentary or glossing. The difference is that a metapoem "interprets" (Holmes 1988:11).
1) not only by analysis but also by enactment
2) neither by analysis nor by enactment
3) not by analysis, but by enactment
4) not by enactment, but by analysis
- 80- Which item refers to the basic kinds of hypothesis?
1) Interpretive, Instructive, Predictive, Prescriptive
2) Prescriptive, Explanatory, Prognostic, Descriptive
3) Interpretive, Prescriptive, Extrapolative, Descriptive
4) Interpretive, Explanatory, Predictive, Descriptive

Translation Criticism

- 81- According to Toury (1995), translation criticism
1) is considered as a practical theory of translation
2) includes the marking of student translations
3) deals with teaching evaluation methods
4) is a branch of DTS
- 82- Newmark (1988) believes that translation criticism
1) presents a stumbling block
2) is a weapon in defense of the profession
3) is a link between translation theory and practice
4) should be considered as a separate area of Translation Studies

- 83- **House's model of translation quality assessment**
- 1) involves a systematic comparison of the textual profile of the ST and TT
 - 2) highlights the target-audience oriented notion of translation appropriateness
 - 3) disregards the mismatches between ST and TT
 - 4) is based on Chomsky's generative grammar
- 84- **As asserted by Reiss,**
- 1) all of the poems are expressive
 - 2) translation method is determined by text type
 - 3) the adequacy of a TT may be assessed by intralinguistic criteria
 - 4) the TT of an operative text should transmit the full referential content of the ST
- 85- **Which of the following models presents a target-oriented view on assessment?**
- 1) Vermeer's
 - 2) Hatim & Mason's
 - 3) Reiss's
 - 4) Newmark's
- 86- **What is the focus of analysis in Hatim & Mason's model of assessment?**
- 1) Suprasegmental features
 - 2) Individual words
 - 3) Function
 - 4) Discourse
- 87- **What are the contextual factors proposed by Reiss for translation criticism?**
- 1) Function, audience factor, situation, cohesive ties, cultural factors
 - 2) Place factor, function, cohesive ties, situation, knowledge of the producer
 - 3) Immediate situation, subject matter, time factor, place factor, audience factor
 - 4) Cultural factors, immediate situation, time factor, subject matter, knowledge of the producer
- 88- **Which TQA model does the following quote describe?**
"It is based mainly on the syntactic and semantic aspect of the text, not on its discursive dimensions, which lies beyond the statement and between statements."
- 1) SEPT
 - 2) Teleological Model
 - 3) SICAL
 - 4) Translation Quality Metric
- 89- **Which type of errors affects the content of the text?**
- 1) Contextual
 - 2) Formal
 - 3) Semantic
 - 4) Linguistic
- 90- **Which choice is NOT related to Discourse Analysis model?**
- 1) It makes a distinction between lack-of-comprehension errors and others caused by shortcomings or problems.
 - 2) It is proposed by Bensoussan and Rosenhouse.
 - 3) It is based on the works of scholars including Widdowson and Van Dijk.
 - 4) It includes a grid of microstructures, macrostructures and superstructure.
- 91- **In her descriptive-explanatory model, Juliane House takes issue with functional approach since**
- 1) the meaning of the text is autonomous
 - 2) it relativizes the meaning of the source text
 - 3) the purpose of translation determines the means
 - 4) it stops short of making a judgment on the translation as a whole
- 92- **Representation and aesthetic are the language function and language dimension of which of the following text types, respectively?**
- 1) Informative / expressive
 - 2) Expressive / expressive
 - 3) Expressive / operative
 - 4) Informative / operative

- 93- **The economic personality-type translator is best qualified to translate texts.**
- 1) technical and philosophical
 - 2) literary and poetical
 - 3) form-focused
 - 4) appeal-focused
- 94- **CDA models of translation criticism tend to consider**
- 1) ideological styles of authors and translators
 - 2) conditions of reception and creative interpretations
 - 3) power relation and ideology at the levels of rhetoric, logic and silence
 - 4) socio-political conditions of production, distribution and consumption
- 95- **Non-dimensional mismatches**
- 1) are mismatches in the denotative meanings of original and translation elements of TL system at various levels
 - 2) consist of a list of error types and a statement of their relative match of functional components
 - 3) include differences in the cultural presuppositions of the source and target language communities
 - 4) are pragmatic errors that have to do with language users and language use
- 96- **Vilikovsky's comparative model**
- 1) suggests more comprehensive aesthetic-linguistic criteria but still considers both translation and original
 - 2) establishes criteria for evaluation that address the presuppositions and expectations about texts shared by readers and writers
 - 3) sees translation criticism as an instrument for describing the observational facts of interliterary contact
 - 4) outlines a set of comparative parameters that can be used to analyze and compare translations
- 97- **Which one cannot be considered an example of ST requiring covert translation?**
- 1) Tourist information booklets
 - 2) Journalistic articles
 - 3) Business circulars
 - 4) Résumés
- 98- **The hallmark of a bad translation, according to Benjamin, is to perform an function.**
- 1) operative
 - 2) informative
 - 3) expressive
 - 4) appellative
- 99- **Mc Alister's model of TQA is based on**
- 1) the time needed to edit and revise the TT
 - 2) number of inappropriate equivalents
 - 3) the nature of the errors (lexical, grammatical, etc)
 - 4) the grammatically mismatching structures
- 100- **In the application of CDA to translation criticism, how can the TT be defined?**
- 1) As a derivative which is deconstructed every time it is read and interpreted
 - 2) As a dependent text which repeats parts of the ST and reproduces some other parts of it in the same context
 - 3) As an independent text subject to two different rhetorical systems which share some features
 - 4) As an autonomous entity with a behavior different from that of the ST in its own context