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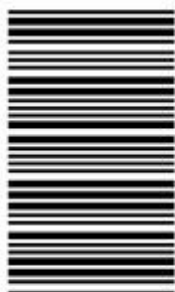
«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود، مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»

امام خمینی (ره)

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

آزمون ورودی
دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه‌متمرکز) داخل
سال ۱۳۹۶

رشته امتحانی ترجمه (کدرشته ۲۸۰۷)

تعداد سؤال: ۹۰ — مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤال‌ها

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	ضریب
۱	مجموعه دروس تخصصی در سطح کارشناسی شامل (روش تدریس ــ زبان‌شناسی) و کارشناسی ارشد شامل (روش تحقیق در ترجمه ــ نظریه‌های ترجمه ــ نقد ترجمه ــ فرهنگ و جامعه‌شناسی در ترجمه)	۹۰	۱	۹۰	۴

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.
استفاده از ماشین‌حساب مجاز نیست.

اسفندماه ــ سال ۱۳۹۵

مجموعه دروس تخصصی در سطح کارشناسی شامل (روش تدریس ـ زبان‌شناسی) و کارشناسی ارشد شامل (روش تحقیق در ترجمه ـ نظریه‌های ترجمه ـ نقد ترجمه ـ فرهنگ و جامعه‌شناسی در ترجمه):

1- **In this type of writing, through thematically-selected readings, we focus on discourse structuring and information flow.**
1) Intensive Writing
2) Content-Based Writing
3) Guided Writing
4) Genre-Based Writing

2- **Fluency/accuracy is best achieved through techniques which are ....** .
1) message oriented
2) language oriented
3) phonologically oriented
4) grammatically oriented

3- **To understand translingual users' communicative practices, we should focus on .... instead of ....** .
1) code-switching – code-borrowing
2) code-borrowing – code-switching
3) code-meshing – code-switching
4) code-switching – code-meshing

4- **One of the main challenges of multiple intelligences is .... and ....** .
1) motivation – stimulation
2) assessment – grading
3) language – learning materials
4) instructional planning – time

5- **Interaction and communication through tasks which provide opportunities for mediation through the guidance of a more knowledgeable other is known as ....** .
1) role play
2) scaffolding
3) jigsaw tasks
4) negotiation of meaning

6- **The starting point in developing the objectives for a competency-based language teaching course is ....** .
1) skills mastery
2) language functions
3) needs analysis
4) mastery of performance objectives

7- **The main concern of linguistic imperialism debate is the devaluing of .... through the colonial spread of English.**
1) English as Lingua Franca
2) English as an international language
3) native languages
4) target languages

8- **For classroom application, Myers Briggs Type Indicator is problematic owing to ....** .
1) cross - cultural issues
2) learners' gender
3) cognitive characteristics
4) learners' background knowledge

9- In case the relation of the learned materials is influenced by the interference deriving from rote material learned earlier and later, such effects are known as ……………….. and ……………… respectively.
1) prospective – retrospective inhibition   2) proactive – retroactive inhibition
3) retroactive – proactive inhibition   4) retrospective – prospective inhibition

10- Which one of the following is the key to cognitive differences between child and adult language acquisition?
1) Attitude   2) Localization
3) Gender   4) Lateralization

11- Which of the following is NOT a hypothesis proposed by Lightbown (1985) regarding SLA?
1) Metalinguistic Knowledge   2) Native Language
3) Complexity   4) Interlanguage

12- Abilities that are in the process of being formed are called …………….. .
1) heterogeneous competence   2) psychological variability
3) nature   4) nurture

13- Generative linguists are NOT fond of ……………. .
1) the underlying factors pertaining to a particular behavior in a human being
2) the explanatory level of adequacy in the study of language
3) underlying levels of meaning and thought
4) observable stimuli and responses

14- This line of thinking describes the unpredictable nature of SLA development more than its regularities, predictable pattern, and universals.
1) Skill Acquisition Theory   2) Language Variability
3) Dynamic System Theory   4) Language Systematicity

15- Language is NOT an ability governed by innately predisposed rules, but rather the complexity of language has to do with the complexity of the environment we are exposed to. This sentence best describes '……………..' .
1) Cognitivism   2) Universalism
3) Emergentism   4) Nativism

16- Which of the following phrase structure rules does NOT generate structures in English?
1) S → NP Aux VP   2) CP → C VP
3) VP → V NP (PP)   4) NP → Art N (PP)

17- The fact that humans can refer to past and future is related to the feature of human language which is called ……………….. .
1) arbitrariness   2) productivity
3) communicative signal   4) displacement

18- **Which of the following items is formed through a different word-formation process?**
1) vacation   2) inspired
3) mislead   4) phonology

19- **Which of the following is true about the development of writing?**
1) Cuneiform was originally a consonantal alphabet.
2) The rebus principle was the basis of logographic writing.
3) The writing system of the Sumerians is the oldest one known.
4) In pictograms, there is no conventional relationship between the symbol and its interpretation.

20- **Which word occupies the thematic role of the goal in the following sentence?**
Sara returned the safe to the owner.
1) the safe   2) Sara
3) returned   4) the owner

21- **Which of the following is the description of the underlined morphemes?**
younger, near, happily
1) inflectional, functional, inflectional
2) inflectional, functional, derivational
3) derivational, lexical, derivational
4) derivational, lexical, inflectional

22- **Pronouncing "fire extinguisher" as "fire distinguisher" is an example of ....**
1) acquired dyslexia   2) spoonerism
3) malapropism   4) sensory aphasia

23- **In every day pronunciation the word "friendship" is pronounced as [frɛnʃɪp]. This process is called ....**
1) elision   2) addition
3) coarticulation   4) assimilation

24- **The process of making the word "televize" from "television" is called ....**
1) conversion   2) coinage
3) derivation   4) backformation

25- **Which sentence matches the following tree diagram?**
1) The girl went to the park.
2) A boy jumped into the hole.
3) The wind blew up the street.
4) The teacher went up the street.

26- **What is the lexical relation between the two words, mole (on skin) and mole (animal)?**
1) collocation   2) metonymy
3) polysemy   4) homonymy

27- Expressions like "as far as I know", "correct me if I'm wrong" are examples of
....
1) turn-taking   2) hedges
3) implicature   4) background knowledge

28- Determining the grammaticality of sequences of words according to rules of syntax
and assigning a linguistic structure to the grammatical ones is called ....
1) phrenological analysis   2) parsing
3) functional processing   4) leveling

29- What kinds of sound change are illustrated by the following pairs respectively?
scribere → escribir   frist → first
1) prothesis, metathesis   2) epenthesis, synthesis
3) synthesis, prothesis   4) metathesis, epenthesis

30- We can adopt a speech style that attempts to reduce social distance. It is called
....
1) idiolect   2) covert prestige
3) convergence   4) situational register

31- Which statement is true?
1) Interpretive hypotheses pertain to empirical as opposed to conceptual research.
2) Those who disagree with the positivist approach to research would claim that
   hypotheses are reductionist devices which constrain research.
3) Researchers are usually interested in confirming the null hypothesis and
   demonstrating that its opposite, or the alternative hypothesis, cannot be true.
4) Descriptive, explanatory, and interpretive hypotheses can be grouped together
   as empirical hypotheses, whereas predictive hypotheses have a different status.

32- Pearson's product moment correlation ....
1) is a test used for parametric data where the measurement scale is nominal or
   ordinal and/or data are not normally distributed
2) is a test used for non-parametric data where the measurement scale is interval
   or ratio and the data are not normally distributed
3) is a test used for non-parametric data where the measurement scale is nominal
   or ordinal and the data are normally distributed
4) is a test used for parametric data where the measurement scale is interval or
   ratio and the data are normally distributed

33- **Which statement is true with regard to epistemological positions and ontological categories in research?**

1) Realism presents an intermediate position between objectivism and constructivism: Although it does not accept that social phenomena can have a reality separate from the social actors, it still recognizes another dimension that relates to what we know about the social world as social beings.

2) Positivism asserts that social phenomena are only real in the sense that they are constructed ideas which are continually being reviewed by the social actors.

3) Objectivism asserts that the social phenomena that make up our social world have an existence of their own, apart from and independent of the social actors who are involved.

4) Positivism is often linked with qualitative approaches to research and to empiricism.

34- **Ecological validity ....**

1) centers around the need to conduct research so that it reflects real-life situation

2) refers to internal changes that occur within people over the course of time

3) refers to the techniques we use to acquire our research data and to the appropriateness of the scales we use to measure that data

4) involves acknowledging the reality-changing impact of the research itself and channeling that impact back towards the researched in the hope of increasing self-understanding and self-determination

35- **Which statement is true as far as sampling methods are concerned?**

1) Purposive sampling involves selecting a sample based on pre-defined critical parameters. This technique is not commonly used in corpus-based studies, interview-based studies, and case studies.

2) Convenience sampling is a kind of snowball sampling method which involves the recruitment of a group of participants who in turn recruit other participants to take part in the study and use different methods.

3) In translation research, where recruitment of translators as research participants is quite popular, random sampling is common.

4) Probability sampling is considered the 'gold standard' of sampling and refers to the ideal scenario where every member of the population being studied has an equal chance of being selected as a participant in the research project.

36- **Which statement is true?**

1) The split-half method is used to test questionnaire validity.

2) Parallel forms tests are used to test questionnaire reliability.

3) Concurrent validity seeks to establish the validity of responses by asking the same question in different ways and comparing responses.

4) The test-retest method involves giving the entire questionnaire to a set of respondents and then giving the same set of respondents a similar questionnaire with different questions to compare the results.

37- Which of the following might be a threat to analyzing qualitative data?
1) the whitecoat effect
2) intersubject bias
3) elite bias
4) the Hawthorne effect

38- Research that is not generalizable can make contributions to knowledge beyond the particular by ……………. .
1) exploring questions of *is* and *which* and testing hypotheses
2) exploring questions of *how* and *why* and testing hypotheses
3) exploring questions of *how* and *why*, generating hypotheses, and testing the viability of a theoretical framework
4) generating hypotheses and then testing them, exploring questions of *is there any significant difference* and *how*, using quantitative research methods

39- Which statement is NOT true?
1) DTS brought about a methodology for investigating operational norms in a given time or place through a study of translated texts and extratextual materials.
2) DTS accepted all texts assumed as translation by the target culture as its legitimate objects of study, broadening the scope of translation studies to include pseudotranslations or concealed translations, which offer valuable data about a culture's perceptions of and expectations from translation.
3) The development of the polysystem approach to translation, followed by the emergence of descriptive translation studies (DTS), often referred to as historical-descriptive translation studies, triggered work on a series of cultures and the position of translation within them.
4) DTS accepted all texts assumed as translation by the target culture as its legitimate objects of study, though restricted the scope of translation studies to marginalize pseudotranslations or concealed translations, which did not offer any significant data about a culture's perceptions of and expectations from translation.

40- Which of the following is most appropriate to study a phenomenon within its social context?
1) Grounded theory
2) Action Research
3) Critical discourse study
4) Conversation Analysis

41- If a translation research project concentrates on quality assessments, which type of context variables does it involve?
1) Socio-cultural
2) Reception
3) Task
4) Translator

42- For elicitation of attentional and cognitive effort data, the results of eye-tracker's dynamic replay function are best to be combined with …………….. in translation process research.
1) retrospective verbal reports
2) observation of non-verbal behavior
3) introspective think aloud protocols
4) structured in-depth interview

43- The point of contrast between Wilcoxon signed-rank and paired t-test is similar to that of ……………. .
1) ANCOVA and MANOVA
2) Chi-squared test and cluster analysis
3) exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis
4) Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient and Spearman's rank correlation rho

44- Which of the following is NOT one of the methodological problems of critical discourse analysis according to Mason (2016)?
1) authority claimed by the analyst
2) tendency towards circularity of argument
3) eclecticism in the choice of categories for linguistic analysis
4) selectivity in the choice of texts and in the evidence found in them

45- Corpus-based studies on translation are a recent variant of …………….. models of translation research.
1) digital   2) causal
3) process   4) comparative

46- Translation may serve centripetal globalization which ………………. .
1) seeks homogenization, implying imperialism, subjection, hegemony, and Westernization
2) establishes cultural dominance, hybridity, syncretism, and creolization
3) contributes to uniformity in distribution and consumption of capitals
4) results in reducing cultural variety, identity issues and representations

47- How is the concept of "transparency" different in Benjamin's and Venuti's approaches?
1) Benjamin sees it as a literal strategy which distorts the form of the ST, but Venuti defines it as an ideologically motivated and conscious act of concealing the ST values.
2) Benjamin defines it as an act of expressing the reciprocal relationship between languages, but Venuti interprets it as contributing to linear syntax and making the ST recognizable in the TL.
3) Benjamin defines it as a way of uncovering the original and allowing for the pure language to shine, whereas Venuti sees it as a strategy which produces the false impression of recognition of ST culture and identity.
4) Benjamin interprets it as an act of reproducing meaning which contributes to the coming together of fragments of a greater language, but Venuti sees it as an act of grasping the differential nature of language in translation.

48- **Simon questions Spivak's foreignization strategy because she believes that ....**
1) translation in her postcolonialist agenda is defined as an act of resistance, whereas her category of "silence", as a level of language, contradicts such resistance and advocates oppression
2) her translations not only address foreign readers, but also native English speaking Indians, and thus disrupts the concept of directionality in the process of her translations
3) foreignization throws light on the cultural Other, but at the same time represents it as unfamiliar and strange
4) the strategy fails to render a readable text, and makes it heterogenous

49- **According to Gentzler, Venuti is different from Levine in that he ....**
1) is a poststructuralist, but Levine is a postmodernist
2) is a neo-literalist, but Levine rejects literalism in favour of hybridization
3) uses translation as a means of balancing out political inequalities, whereas Levine uses language as a rhetorical device to ensure creativity
4) advocates abusive translation and adapts a reductionist approach to translation problems, whereas Levine advocates subversive translation, coupled with deconstruction strategies

50- **Naturalness, in Venuti's approach, is a/an ....**
1) equity seeking strategy to sustain cultural exchange between SL and TL receptors
2) activist strategy of domesticating the Other for TL readers who resist the foreign
3) strategy of readability and consumability of a foreignized ST in TL society
4) politicized strategy of acculturation of TT readers

51- **How is Derrida's concept of "the space of translation" different from Tymockzco's "in-betweenness"?**
1) Derrida defines it as an arena where meaning is negotiated, whereas Tymockzco sees it as a space of hybridization where Self and Other mix linguistically, culturally and ideologically.
2) Derrida sees it as a space where Difference, by referring to the opposition in a dichotomy, realizes, but Tymockzco defines it as a space which reveals the translator's ideological tendency.
3) Derrida calls it a dream state which occurs before the final selection of a translation equivalent, whereas Tymockzco sees it as a non-determinate state of mind.
4) Derrida believes it is where rational thought mixes with ideology, but Tymockzco sees it as a neutralized space, unchained by politics.

52- **According to Lefevere, rewriting is controlled by ....**
1) ideology, literary devices, and patronage
2) discursive acts of writing and authorship
3) poetics, language, and universe of discourse
4) social agents of literary production and distribution

53- **Malinowski, according to Anderman (2007), is the first scholar who noticed ....**
1) the use of translation in anthropology
2) the application of linguistics in translation
3) the link between translation and discourse
4) the relationship between translation and linguistics

54- **Katz, as reported by Pym, assigns untranslatability to ....**
1) philosophical semantics
2) indeterminacy of meaning
3) plurality of interpretations
4) social or pragmatic domain

55- **To Hermans, translator training and translation criticism ....**
1) were obstacles to the recognition of translation as a phenomenon worthy of attention in its own right
2) had to be distinguished as distinct from translation studies which needs to focus on literary translation
3) share the concepts of evaluation and assessment, both of the trainees' work and of the translation itself
4) form major branches in Holmes' diagram, without leading to new research models

56- **Which of the following statements about narrative analysis is acceptable according to Baker (2016)?**
1) There are three major types of narratives.
2) Narrative analysis is best applied to activism and global media reports.
3) A narrative is a story that takes place through time with a perceived beginning and a projected end.
4) Analysis of retranslation has been shown to benefit from attention to the interplay between metanarratives and disciplinary narratives.

57- **Which of the following is not a common point between the two major paradigms of the study of gender and translation according to von Flotow?**
1) Both paradigms are based on identity-formation and group affiliation.
2) Both paradigms are constructivist, but limited to socio-historical contexts.
3) Both paradigms regard translators, publishers and editors as capable of taking assertive activist positions, rendering their own interventions visible.
4) Both paradigms view gender as a theatrical representation or performative activity in which one struts one's particular gender affiliation.

58- **Which of the following is not inspired by the works of Polysystem Group including Even-Zohar (1978) and Gideon Toury (1978)?**
1) redefining the importance of translation in literary history.
2) multidisciplinary measures in localizing products for a global market.
3) tracing the genealogy of translation in one's own individual cultural contexts.
4) exploring more fully the ideological implications of translation into another context.

59- **Which of the following is not acceptable about localization?**
1) Localization involves linear modes of text production, use and translation
2) Localization involves the production of intermediary texts.
3) Localization entails decontextualized translation.
4) Localization is a move back to equivalence.

60- **Which of the following is not a priority to investigate in researching translation history?**

1) religious issues
2) scientific interchange
3) textual grid
4) literary canons

61- **Discussing the evaluation of translation into a foreign language, McAlester (2000) says that ....**
1) the texts that such translators can be reasonably expected to handle competently are normally different in type from those that are assigned to translators working into their mother tongue
2) translation quality control consists in stating the appropriateness of a translation, which may imply a value judgment, although not necessarily a quantified one
3) the demands made with regard to the quality of the finished product should be as high as those expected of a native speaking translator
4) "translation evaluation" is a cover term for "translation assessment" and "translation criticism"

62- **Which statement is true?**
1) A construct generally contains all sub-components that constitute the rubric.
2) Testing for translation and interpreting are different, specifically in the application of basic principles of measurement.
3) Validity is the term that the testing community uses to talk about the degree to which tasks on a test are similar to, and reflective of a real world situation towards which the test is targeted.
4) A construct consists of a clearly spelled out definition of exactly what a test designer understands to be involved in a given skill or ability.

63- **Which statement is true based on Lynne Bowker's (2000) corpus-based approach to evaluating translations?**
1) The approach is most helpful in identifying binary errors, i.e. errors of semantic prosody and collocation.
2) The Quality Corpus allows the translator trainer to verify the appropriateness of the terminological, phraseological, and stylistic choices made by students.
3) The Quality Corpus serves as a benchmark against which the translator trainer can judge whether or not students have correctly understood the concepts and ideas expressed in the source text.
4) The Quality Corpus consists of texts which deal with the subject matter in question but which differ significantly from the source text in terms of criteria such as text type or publication date.

64- According to Susan Bassnett (1991), the problem of evaluation in translation is intimately connected with the problem of the ……………….. status of translation, which ……………….. critics to make pronouncements about translated texts from a position of assumed ……………….. .
1) high, stops, inferiority
2) low, enables, inferiority
3) high, stops, superiority
4) low, enables, superiority

65- Gutt distinguishes direct from indirect translation. ……………….. translation corresponds to the idea that translation should convey the ……………….. meaning as the original. It requires the recipients to familiarise themselves with the ……………….. envisaged for the original text.
1) Direct, same, context
2) Indirect, equal, co-text
3) Direct, similar, style
4) Indirect, same, discourse

66- The idea that the meaning of the original can be communicated to any group of recipients, no matter how different their background, is, according to Gutt, a ……………….. based on ……………….. about communication.
1) misconception, mistaken assumptions
2) must, interpreted assumptions
3) certainty, some facts
4) fallacy, some facts

67- Which of the following can be a criticism of House's so-called functional–pragmatic model of TQA?
1) House's pragmatic equivalence is based not on Halliday, but on Neubert, who adopts a semiotic approach to equivalence; it is therefore a mixed and confusing concept which cannot be identified in the lexical and grammatical items in a text, and can therefore neither be assessed nor examined.
2) House's equivalence at the levels of ideational and interpersonal functions is not accessible, because interpersonal function is subject to socio-historical and cultural conventions which are not the same in the source and target societies and therefore cannot lead to equivalence in any sense.
3) House's model, despite her own claims, is text-based, neither functional, nor pragmatic, because it provides a 'textual profile' of the ST, and looks for its sameness in the TT.
4) House's model is an assessment tool which is based on a mixture of contrastive analysis, discourse analysis, text types, and overt/covert transfer of meaning, but leaves the question of assessment tools unanswered .

68- According to Farahzad (2009), how is translation criticism different from TQA?
1) TQA is based on accuracy, whereas translation criticism is based on ideology.
2) TQA is objective, but translation criticism is subjective and informed by individual taste.
3) TQA is based on measuring the degree of identity between ST and TT, but translation criticism seeks the effect(s) of this identity in the target literary system, on the target readership, target norms and target socio-historical context.
4) TQA is concerned with equivalence and measuring how much of ST is transferred onto TT, whereas translation criticism looks not for what texts are, but for what they do and how they behave in target societies.

69- In order to examine accuracy and readers' response, Nida and Taber (1969) suggest the use of ....
1) intelligibility tests
2) cloze tests
3) interview with TT receptors
4) interview with competent translators

70- How is the concept of adequacy in Reiss and Vermeer (1984) different from Toury's (1995)?
1) They all use 'adequacy' in the sense of normative equivalence, and acceptability in the sense of social appreciation.
2) Toury distinguishes between adequacy and acceptability, but Reiss and Vermeer distinguish between intentions of commissioner and translator.
3) Toury uses 'adequacy' to refer to literal translations which transfer the ST meanings without addition and deletion, whereas Reiss and Vermeer use the term to refer to the relationship between ST and TT where no functional match obtains and the skopos of the translation has been consistently attended to.
4) Toury uses the term in the sense of a correct, minimal translation, which matches the ST in terms of propositional content, but Reiss and Vermeer use it for translational situations where the ST function is preserved in the TT and relates to a socially accepted and practiced function in the target society and the target language.

71- To Antoine Berman, translation criticism needs to focus on ....
1) the positive literary creativity of the translator
2) the evaluation of the TT as a productive act
3) representing the truth
4) translation method

72- What is the problem with Newmark's (1989) model of translation criticism?
1) It focuses on accuracy and economy, without considering untranslatable textual and cultural elements.
2) It rejects literalness as a measure of fidelity to ST, and introduces instead naturalness as a means of inviting greater numbers of readers.
3) It lists numerous elements and aspects, without saying how they can be examined in relation to one another, such as text-type, purpose of the writer and of the translator, readership, textual elements, and the like.
4) It gives an elaborate account of textual choices, such as metaphors, neologisms, institutional names, cultural words, and many others, but does not specify which type of error each leads to and what type of criticism is required for each.

73- As Reiss (1971/2000) says, if full equivalence with the source text is the criterion by which the semantic components of the target text are to be judged, the standard for the 'lexical' components must be ....
1) correspondence
2) equivalence
3) correctness
4) adequacy

74- **Generally speaking, form-focused text type includes all texts which ....**
1) 'express' more than they 'state'
2) 'state' more than they 'express'
3) 'inform' more than they 'express'
4) 'inform' more than they 'state'

75- **According to Reiss (1971/2000), translation criticism should begin with ....**
1) comparing the target text with the original
2) observing the type of text represented
3) considering the original text
4) evaluating the target text

76- **In translation studies, the debate about norms has shifted from .... norms to .... norms, mainly thanks to the influential work by Toury and Hermans.**
1) cultural, linguistic
2) linguistic, translational
3) translational, linguistic
4) translational, socio-cultural

77- **Which item refers to the three types of norms Toury (1980) described?**
1) preliminary, initial, professional norms
2) initial, expectancy, professional norms
3) initial, expectancy, operational norms
4) preliminary, initial, operational norms

78- **According to Chesterman (1993), professional norms govern the accepted methods and strategies of the translation process, and they can be subdivided into three major types: .... norms, communication norms, ... norms.**
1) adequacy, expectancy
2) relativity, acceptability
3) accountability, expectancy
4) accountability, relativity

79- **According to Toury (1980), ... norms govern the translator's decision to adhere primarily to the source text or to the target culture.**
1) initial
2) expectancy
3) preliminary
4) acceptability

80- **What does 'bowdlerization' mean?**
1) Quality measurement
2) Moral censorship
3) Editing and proofreading
4) Unconscious manipulation

81- **A Team of translators and other experts who do not disclose their identity can create the false impression of having translated .... and thus violate their obligation to loyalty with regard to the target readership.**
1) objectively
2) faithfully
3) anonymously
4) dynamically

82- **Translating, just like other activities such as news planning, news gathering, news making and news reporting, is a/an .... activity: "the process of controlling the flow of information into and through communication channels." (Vuortinen 1997:161)**
1) ideological
2) censorship
3) gatekeeping
4) editing

83- **What does Tejaswini Niranjana mean by 'overdetermination' of translation?**
1) Manipulation through translation distorts the original cultural elements according to the dominant ideology of the receiving culture.
2) In catering for the needs of the system recipient, translation cannot but defer to the prevailing discourses of the system.
3) Everything in the target culture is overdetermined through translation
4) Translation does indeed change everything in the recipient culture.

84- **A durable, transposable disposition, in Bourdieu's words, is called ………………. .**
1) doxa
2) agency
3) field
4) habitus

85- **In the framework of Skopos theory, language is defined as an intrinsic part of a culture and culture is seen as the entire setting of norms and conventions an individual as a member of his society must know in order to be like everybody or to be able to be different from everybody.**
Based on the above statement, it CANNOT BE concluded that ………………. .
1) when we compare two cultures, a culture-specific behavior or 'cultureme' is one that is found to exist in a particular form or function in only one of the two cultures
2) when we compare cultures, a culture-specific behavior or 'cultureme' is one that is found to exist in a general form or function in all cultures
3) all members of a particular culture use culture-specific behaviouremes at any moment where it may be appropriate
4) culture-specific behaviouremes are prototypical behavior patterns

86- **Venuti approaches the relevance of translation history from the perspective of the time and culture-boundness of translation and translation-related concepts, which implies the relative autonomy of translation, i.e. its autonomy from the source text and other indigenous texts written in the target culture.**
Based on the above statement, it CANNOT BE concluded that ………………. .
1) ideas on what translation is remain intact through time and that the historical vision is rudimentary to develop modern views on translation
2) translations owe their autonomy from the source texts to time since the source and the target languages and cultures will develop differently through time
3) translation history can serve as a tool for tracing the different ways in which cultures develop through time
4) what constitutes an accurate translation in one period may later come to be regarded not as a translation at all, but as an adaptation or even as a wholesale revision of the foreign text

87- **The Schleiermacher model emphasizes the importance of 'foreignising' translation. The privileged position of the receiving language or culture is denied, and the ………………. of the source text needs to be preserved.**
1) alterity
2) form
3) meaning
4) message

88- The transfer of cultural elements between different repertoires is based on different factors, such as prestige, need, and ……………….. .
1) tolerance
2) directionality
3) domination
4) domestication

89- The concept of ……………….. is defined by Lefevere as any kind of force that can be influential in encouraging, or discouraging, even censoring works of literature.
1) power player relations
2) discursive practices
3) interference
4) patronage

90- The *antropofagos* do not want to copy European culture, but rather to devour it, taking advantage of its positive aspects, rejecting the negative and creating an original national culture.
What is this approach called?
1) Cannibalism
2) Cultural translation
3) Manipulation
4) Cultural resistance