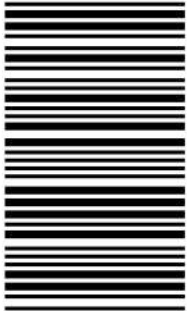


کد کنترل

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آزمون ورودی دوره دکتری (نیمه متمرکز) - سال ۱۴۰۰

دفترچه شماره (۱)

صبح جمعه

۹۹/۱۲/۱۵



«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می شود.»
امام خمینی (ره)

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

رشته ترجمه - کد (۲۸۰۷)

مدت پاسخ گویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۹۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	مجموعه دروس تخصصی: - روش تدریس - زبان شناسی - روش تحقیق در ترجمه - نظریه های ترجمه - نقد ترجمه - فرهنگ و جامعه شناسی در ترجمه	۹۰	۱	۹۰

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

- 9- Which one is TRUE about notional-functional syllabus?
 1) It covers only specific notions.
 2) It focuses strongly on pragmatic purposes of language use.
 3) It is organized around sequenced grammatical structures.
 4) It necessarily develops communicative competence in learners.
- 10- In The Silent Way the students start the study of language through the basic building block of -----.
 1) word 2) sound 3) meaning 4) grammar
- 11- Which method of foreign language teaching does NOT allow students to use their mother tongue in the classroom?
 1) Direct Method 2) The Silent Way
 3) Total Physical Response 4) Community Language Learning
- 12- What is the goal of Grammar-Translation Method?
 1) Learning how to translate
 2) Reading foreign language literature
 3) Learning to think in the target language
 4) Using correct grammar in communication
- 13- ----- intends to increase students' political awareness and ----- focuses on the joy of learning to communicate.
 1) Content-based Instruction / Task-based Teaching
 2) Content-based Instruction / The Participatory Approach
 3) The Participatory Approach / Total Physical Response
 4) The Participatory Approach / Community Language Learning
- 14- A test of language proficiency is said to have ----- validity if it requires the test-taker to perform the behavior that is being measured.
 1) face 2) criterion 3) content 4) construct
- 15- According to Crooks and Chadron's taxonomy of language teaching techniques, which set belongs to controlled techniques?
 1) Dictation, wrap-up, simulation
 2) Checking, reading aloud, brainstorming
 3) Recognition, brainstorming, cued narrative
 4) Narrative recitation, reading aloud, dictation

LINGUISTICS

- 16- Sounds can be described in terms of how fast the variations of the air pressure occur. This determines -----.
 1) intensity 2) loudness
 3) formant 4) fundamental frequency
- 17- Which statement is TRUE about lexical relations?
 1) Color is the hyponym of red.
 2) Bear and bare are heteronyms.
 3) Buy/sell is an example of contronyms.
 4) The unmarked member of gradable antonyms is the one used in questions of degrees.
- 18- The following sentence violates -----.
 "The cake ate the men."
 1) S-selection 2) C-selection
 3) semantic anomaly 4) phrase-structure rules

- 19- The generalization of rules that reduces the number of irregular morphemes is called -----.
- 1) assimilation
 - 2) approximation
 - 3) analogic change
 - 4) overgeneralization
- 20- The word “February” is pronounced as if it was “Febuary”. This is an example of -----.
- 1) assimilation
 - 2) dissimilation
 - 3) epenthesis
 - 4) metathesis
- 21- Anomic aphasia, which is the inability to name things seen, is the result of injury toward -----.
- 1) the rear of Wernicke’s area
 - 2) the rear of Broca’s area
 - 3) the front of Wernicke’s area
 - 4) the front of Broca’s area
- 22- Which statement is NOT true about the origin of human language?
- 1) Pharynx is almost unique to human beings.
 - 2) The genetic source assumes a sudden development for human language.
 - 3) People have lived in groups and this cannot be considered as the origin of speech.
 - 4) According to Bow-Wow theory, speech is developed from the sounds people make in emotional circumstances.
- 23- Deaf children -----.
- 1) do not babble
 - 2) do not acquire sign language
 - 3) may omit function signs in the telegraphic stage
 - 4) combine signs prior to holophrastic stage
- 24- The morphological structure of the following word in Chickasaw language is an example of -----.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Lakna | “It is yellow” |
| Ik+lakn+o → iklakno | “It is not yellow” |
- 1) infix
 - 2) circumfix
 - 3) continuous morphemes
 - 4) hierarchical structure
- 25- What does the word epenthesis refer to?
- 1) Addition of a sound to the middle of a word
 - 2) Reversal in the position of two sounds in a word
 - 3) Omission of a sound from the beginning of a word
 - 4) Addition of a sound at the beginning of a word
- 26- What does monogenetic hypothesis refer to?
- 1) There was a single original language
 - 2) Only human brain is genetically designed for language
 - 3) Language evolved as a result of mutation in human genes
 - 4) Language arose independently in several places at several times
- 27- What does duality as a property of human language refer to?
- 1) Language consists of communicative and informative signals.
 - 2) In speech production we have distinct sounds and distinct meanings.
 - 3) The relationship between linguistic signs and objects are not natural.
 - 4) Language can be passed from one generation to another.
- 28- The ancient Greeks did not have a word for blue and therefore they did not distinguish between blue and related colors. This proposition is supported by -----.
- 1) Sapir hypothesis
 - 2) linguistic relativity
 - 3) linguistic determinism
 - 4) cognitive category

- 29- The following statement is an example of -----.
 “The nasalized vowel phones of English occur before nasal consonants where the oral vowel phones do not”
- 1) complementary distribution 2) phonetic analysis
 3) vowel change 4) free variation
- 30- Which item shows an example of reversives?
 1) Alive, dead 2) Big, small
 3) Dress, undress 4) Salt, pepper

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- 31- The goal of action research is for people to ----- and it is regarded as a/an ----- approach to inquiry.
 1) generate theories in order to change their personal activities / empirical
 2) generate theories in order to change their personal activities / qualitative
 3) increase the effectiveness of the work in which they are personally engaged / empirical
 4) increase the effectiveness of the work in which they are personally engaged / qualitative
- 32- The following statements are considered as the weaknesses of introspection EXCEPT that -----.
 1) participants’ verbal reports can be inconsistent with their observed behaviors
 2) the research outcome is the product of the researchers’ subjective interpretation of the data
 3) participants might be distracted during the verbalization task
 4) some cognitive processes are absent in verbalization
- 33- Narrative analysis is based on the assumption that there are four types of narrative that construct our world and guide our understanding of the events in which we are embedded. They are -----.
 1) individual, social, professional, metanarratives
 2) individual, social, disciplinary, micronarratives
 3) personal, public, disciplinary, metanarratives
 4) personal, public, professional, micronarratives
- 34- Predictive validity is the most important consideration in ----- tests.
 1) ability 2) aptitude
 3) formative 4) achievement
- 35- Which statistical test is more appropriate when the researcher is dealing with categorical variable to identify two conditions for the same participants?
 1) T-test 2) Factorial ANOVA
 3) Mann-Whitney U-test 4) Wilcoxon signed-ranks test
- 36- When it comes to research methodology in translation society, which statement is true?
 1) Macro-analyses deal with large units such as nation states or world-systems.
 2) Meso-analyses and micro-analyses have more relevance to translation sociology.
 3) Micro-analyses study interactions between different kinds of agents and practices.
 4) Meso-analyses focus on small units (such as a particular type of agent or practice) and look closely upon them so as to show their complexity.

- 37- **As for the language used in formulating the questionnaire items, which consideration is NOT TRUE?**
- 1) The main principles are clarity and sensitivity toward the participants.
 - 2) Double negative should be avoided because they tend to be ambiguous.
 - 3) To make sure the answers truly reflect the participants' views, questions should not make implicit assumptions.
 - 4) Jargon should be avoided unless the researcher expects that the participants are familiar with such jargon.
- 38- **What is true about ethnography as a research method?**
- 1) It typically focuses on a large number of cases and allows for an in-depth analysis of phenomena.
 - 2) It draws on participant observation, which involves spending time with people in the field, typically less than six months.
 - 3) It does not aim at testing a pre-existing hypothesis; it begins with a broad research problem, but researchers must strive to remain open-minded and non-judgmental.
 - 4) It is quite flexible and allows the use of multiple data acquisition modes, including interviews, historical and content analysis, questionnaires, and inspection of material artifacts.
- 39- **Which of the following pairs does NOT match epistemologically?**
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1) netnography – hermeneutics | 2) indirect observation – positivism |
| 3) quasi-experiment – positivism | 4) retrospective interviews – hermeneutics |
- 40- **Which of the following techniques does NOT fall within purposive sampling method?**
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Stratified sampling | 2) Deviant sampling |
| 3) Homogeneous sampling | 4) Maximum variation sampling |
- 41- **Which statement is NOT TRUE about Polysystem Theory?**
- 1) After its move from the study of literature to the study of culture, the Polysystem Theory was developed in order to elucidate the dynamics and heterogeneity of culture. The object of study moved from the conditions of texts and text-dependent activities, to the conditions of repertoires of models in society.
 - 2) Within the framework of Polysystem Theory, one of the major achievements of the Russian semioticians was their analysis of literature as a major contributor of 'potential models of life'. They have shown us the way to conceive of the literary activity as a major industry capable of providing tools for both understanding and operating in actual life.
 - 3) Within the framework of Polysystem Theory, a literary system is a dynamic sociocultural structure, in which center and periphery fight over which 'norm' or 'canonized' literature is an evaluative one.
 - 4) Ploysystemic research into 'minor' literature presupposes that translated literature is not 'secondary' per se. On the contrary, it can, under certain circumstances, function as a 'primary' force—that is, supply innovative options. This could happen in three cases: when the polysystem is (i) young, (ii) peripheral or weak, and (iii) when it is in a state of crisis, vacuum or petrification.

42- Which statement is NOT TRUE?

- 1) Non-prescriptive approach to translation evolved as a reaction to normative, synchronic and source system-oriented theoretical frameworks and focused on the process of source text typology and linguistic theories.
- 2) Viewed from the perspective of 'a system of systems', literary traditions form systems, so do genres and so does the single literary work itself, all interrelated and interacting within the entire social order, and conditioning how specific formal elements would function.
- 3) The "non-prescriptive approach to translation" is not descriptive but analytical, based on relational thinking that compels one to consider not the products but the relations between them. In this way translation is seen as part of the general heterogeneity of culture/society, and the question is how it functions in a given context.
- 4) Any research moving beyond DTS should revolve around the question of how "text" functions in a given context. This principle applies not only to translation of texts, but to all procedures and processes involved in cultural transfer, and as such there is no principal difference between transfer of food, furniture, or texts.

43- Which statement is NOT TRUE?

- 1) According to Reiss, the ideal translation would be one in which the aim in the TL is equivalence as regards the conceptual content, linguistic form and communicative function of a SL text. She refers to this kind of translation as integral communicative performance. However, her approach to translation criticism accounts for certain exceptions from the equivalence requirements.
- 2) Vermeer holds the view that change of function and audience is the general case, not the exception, since the target culture audience always differs from the source culture audience, at least with regard to background knowledge, value systems, norms and conventions, etc., which change the function the translated text may have for them.
- 3) According to the Skopos Theory, the translation brief given to the translator by the client or commissioner does not guarantee translation adequacy. This brief, which would delineate the situation (including the addressed audience) for which the translation is required, needs to be very specific in professional life, and it is the translator's task to diligently comply it to find out what it means for the translation of the source text in question.
- 4) Vermeer's Skopos Theory suggests that it is the skopos of the translation process that determines the translator's choice of strategy: either to keep to the source text's form and wording if the translation is supposed to 'document' any one of the source-text features or characteristics, or to make the target text work as a functional communication instrument that takes account of the audience's knowledge presuppositions, their needs and expectations.

- 44- Which research design best fits to prove the existence of a causal relationship?
 1) Survey 2) Experiment 3) Observation 4) Case study
- 45- What is "criterion validity"??
 1) It occurs when an instrument provides measurements which are aligned with those of other valid instruments.
 2) It refers to the fact that every question on a survey instrument is related to the construct of interest.
 3) It is the degree to which a measure provides information about other behaviors, beliefs or qualities, usually in future.
 4) It involves the procedures and measures taken towards practical operationalization of concepts.

TRANSLATION THEORIES

- 46- Subtitling can be considered as a ----- type of translation because it preserves the source language soundtrack.
 1) normative 2) foreignizing 3) interlingual 4) domesticating
- 47- According to von Flotow, which item describes the second gender paradigm?
 1) It focuses on the invisibility of woman translators.
 2) It considers gender as a discursive and contingent act.
 3) It explores the patriarchal aspects of translation theories.
 4) It defines gender as a set of behaviors imposed by society.
- 48- In theatre translation, a/an ----- sign is a theatrical sign which is understandable only if the spectator is familiar with its meaning in the culture in question.
 1) iconic 2) indexical 3) proxemic 4) symbolic
- 49- In Pöchhacker's view, which item is NOT a supermeme of interpreting?
 1) Interpreting as translation
 2) Interpreting as processing
 3) Interpreting as verbal transfer
 4) Interpreting as communicative activity
- 50- According to Gile's model, all of the following mental operations are non-automatic EXCEPT the efforts related to -----.
 1) long-term memory 2) short-term memory
 3) listening and analyzing 4) discourse production in reformulation
- 51- Which item describes stages of translation theory according to Newmark?
 1) Formalist stage, functionalist stage, analytic stage
 2) Pre-linguistic stage, linguistic stage, post-linguistic stage
 3) Linguistic stage, cultural stage, social stage, communicative stage
 4) Linguistic stage, communicative stage, functionalist stage, ethical stage
- 52- Based on the interpretive theory of translation, what are the three interrelated phases of the translation/interpreting process respectively?
 1) Understanding, deverbalization, transcoding
 2) Understanding, deverbalization, re-expression
 3) Deverbalization, re-expression, justified analysis
 4) Justified analysis, deverbalization, re-expression

- 53- **What are the three types of reception proposed by Chesterman?**
 1) Reaction, repercussion, immersion
 2) Repercussion, immersion, response
 3) Immersion, empathy, reaction
 4) Response, reaction, repercussion
- 54- **The set of subconscious rules that shape people's ways of thinking, feeling, speaking, and interacting denotes -----.**
 1) cultural grammar
 2) technical culture
 3) formal culture
 4) cultural filter
- 55- **According to Benjamin, pure language is -----.**
 1) the result of SL and TL synthesis
 2) the result of synthesis of several TLs
 3) the TL in its pure form
 4) the SL in its pure form
- 56- **How do the concepts of translation, manipulation, and rewriting relate?**
 1) Rewriting is a form of translation that uses manipulation in the service of fluency.
 2) Manipulation is undertaken in the service of fluency in translation and other forms of rewriting.
 3) Translation is rewriting and rewriting is manipulation, undertaken in the service of power.
 4) As control factors, patronage and rewriting control translation which is in essence an act of manipulation in the literary system.
- 57- **Which statement is NOT TRUE?**
Translation universals have been defined as -----.
 1) including simplification, explicitation, normalization, law of interference, and the unique items hypothesis
 2) a methodology developed to uncover the nature of translated text as a mediated communicative event
 3) probabilistic laws that explain the relations existing among different cognitive, cross-linguistic and socio-cultural variables that influence a particular translational behavior or its avoidance
 4) linguistic features that typically occur in translated rather than original texts, and are thought to be independent of the influence of the specific language pairs involved in the process of translation
- 58- **Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the Skopos theory?**
 1) Translator is often seen as a co-author.
 2) Equivalence is downplayed to a special form of adequacy.
 3) Extralinguistic setting of translation is taken into consideration.
 4) Translating is considered an individual act in which 'meaning' is created anew.

- 59- Which of the following shows the chronological order of 'cognition-based' paradigms which emerged in translation studies?
- 1) Linguistic and psycholinguistic model, Relevance-theoretical model, Social and psycholinguistic model, The effort model, Translation as a decision-making type of behavior
 - 2) Social and psycholinguistic model, Translation as a decision-making type of behavior, Relevance-theoretical model, The effort model, Linguistic and psycholinguistic model
 - 3) Relevance-theoretical model, Linguistic and psycholinguistic model, Social and psycholinguistic model, Translation as a decision-making type of behavior, The effort model
 - 4) Translation as a decision-making type of behavior, The effort model, Linguistic and psycholinguistic model, Social and psycholinguistic model, Relevance-theoretical model, Translation as a decision-making type of behavior
- 60- Which of the following conforms to the views of Martin Heidegger about translation? Translation -----.
- 1) leads to an inferior product
 - 2) is an example of an ambiguous text type
 - 3) reflects the plurality of interpretations
 - 4) manifests as the language of divine revelation

TRANSLATION CRITICISM

- 61- Mc Alester (2000) believes that translation assessment theory in the Anglophone tradition has generally -----.
- 1) tended to be microstructural
 - 2) been less analytical and explicit
 - 3) been oriented towards a direct comparison of the TT with the ST
 - 4) hinted at the impossibility of objective evaluation of translation
- 62- According to House, response-based approaches to translation quality assessment include -----.
- 1) functionalistic views and mentalistic views
 - 2) mentalist views and linguistically oriented approaches
 - 3) behavioristic views and functionalistic views
 - 4) philosophical approaches and socio-cultural approaches
- 63- 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) adequacy
 - 2) accuracy
 - 3) correctness
 - 4) equivalence
- 64- Orozco (2000) believes that comprehension competence, deverbalization, and re-expression competence are the sub-components of ----- competence.
- 1) psycho-physiological
 - 2) extralinguistic
 - 3) communicative
 - 4) transfer
- 65- Reiss believes that rhetorical text type includes -----.
- 1) only appeal-focused texts and form-focused texts
 - 2) only form-focused texts
 - 3) only content-focused texts
 - 4) content-focused, form-focused, and appeal-focused texts

- 66- In evaluating the relative match between original and translation, House makes a distinction between ----- and ----- mistakes.
 1) dimensional / multi-dimensional 2) non-dimensional / dimensional
 3) culturally overt / culturally covert 4) culturally overt / socially proximate
- 67- Malcolm William's model (2007) of translation quality assessment is based on -----.
 1) argumentation 2) aesthetics 3) linguistics 4) function
- 68- A major challenge in ----- translation criticism is offering counter proposals for rejected solutions.
 1) objective 2) subjective 3) constructive 4) instructive
- 69- According to Reiss, a translation method appropriate for audio-medial texts preserves ----- that the original has in the source language.
 1) the content 2) the linguistic elements
 3) the same effect on the hearer 4) both the content and the form
- 70- Which of the following scholars proposed the polar division of adequate and acceptable translations?
 1) Nida 2) Toury 3) House 4) Newmark
- 71- According to Reiss, the act of translating involves choosing the optimal equivalent from among the potential equivalents on the -----.
 1) linguistic level 2) syntactic level 3) level of langue 4) level of parole
- 72- Based on PACTE model of translation competence, "bilingual sub-competence", "extra-linguistic sub-competence", and "instrumental sub-competence" are predominantly associated with ----- knowledge respectively.
 1) procedural, declarative, and procedural
 2) declarative, procedural, and procedural
 3) declarative, procedural, and declarative
 4) declarative, declarative, and procedural
- 73- The principle that translation criticism should be constructive would rule out judging a translation solely on the basis of its -----.
 1) target text 2) original text 3) demerits 4) merits
- 74- According to Bühler, the linguistic sign has three basic functions; which of the following items covers the three?
 1) Emblematic, representative, appellative 2) Representational, expressive, appellative
 3) Representative, expressive, formative 4) Emblematic, representational, formative
- 75- When a new translation test is developed initially, it needs to be validated with a standard translation test. This type of validation is called ----- validity.
 1) content 2) construct 3) argument 4) concurrent

SOCIO-CULTURAL ISSUES IN TRANSLATION

- 76- In Turkey as well as Iran, during the first half of the 20th century, the idea of étatism was generally favoured; authors, journalists, and publishers accepted the state's patronage as natural and necessary.
 What does étatism refer to in the above passage?
 1) State involvement 2) State censorship
 3) State patronage 4) State norms
- 77- Some scholars, following arguments in postcolonial literature, have proposed to situate the translator in a -----, or in an intercultural space.
 1) colonial situation 2) global scene
 3) space in-between 4) cosmopolitan place

