کد کنترل

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«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»
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تا شمارهٔ	از شمارهٔ	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی	ردیف
۹۰	۱	۹۰	مجموعه دروس تخصصی: روش تدریس ــ زبان‌شناسی ــ روش تحقیق در ترجمه ــ نظریه‌های ترجمه ــ نقد ترجمه ــ فرهنگ و جامعه‌شناسی در ترجمه	۱

استفاده از ماشین‌حساب مجاز نیست. | این آزمون نمرهٔ منفی دارد.

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1- **What is a pivot grammar?**
   1) Early grammar of a child language
   2) Informal representation of deep structure
   3) The central grammatical structures of a child
   4) Early grammar of an adult learner's language

2- **Language drills are a common technique in ------------.**
   1) Direct Method
   2) Audio-lingual Method
   3) Total Physical Response
   4) Community Language Learning

3- **Which of the following minds proposed by Gardner is NOT related to intellectual development?**
   1) Creating mind
   2) Synthesizing mind
   3) Disciplinary mind
   4) Ethical mind

4- **Learning by doing is the primary goal of ------------.**
   1) Cooperative Learning
   2) Task-based Teaching
   3) Communicative Method
   4) Total Physical Response

5- **The ability to use grammar adequately, meaning fully, appropriately and creatively is called ------------.**
   1) grammaring
   2) inductive learning
   3) deductive learning
   4) structural competence

6- **Field trips best suit the students with strong ------------ intelligence.**
   1) interpersonal
   2) intrapersonal
   3) kinesthetic
   4) naturalist

7- **In language learning, data-gatherers are ------------.**
   1) fluent and accurate
   2) not fluent but accurate
   3) fluent but inaccurate
   4) not fluent and inaccurate

8- **In the problem posing technique, the teacher identifies the problem from ------------.**
   1) dialogue with students
   2) content-focused textbooks
   3) previous teaching experience
   4) general social environment

9- **A teacher who skillfully understands the students' challenge to internalize a foreign language is described as a/an ------------.**
   1) assistant
   2) activator
   3) language counselor
   4) protective teacher

10- **What is the role of native language in content-based instruction?**
   1) It bridges the familiar and unfamiliar.
   2) It is used for meaning clarification.
   3) It is tolerated if used judiciously.
   4) It has no explicit role.

11- **What type of intelligence does "drawing" tap as a classroom activity?**
   1) Spatial
   2) Naturalist
   3) Kinesthetic
   4) Mathematical

12- **Which one is an example of a Direct Learning Strategy?**
1) Learning with other students   2) Organizing and evaluating learning
3) Controlling and managing emotions 4) Compensating for missing knowledge

13- **Which item is NOT a description of Piaget's "concrete operations" stage of children's development?**
1) Children cannot understand functions of language.
2) Children cannot understand rules easily.
3) Children cannot understand metalanguage.
4) Children focus on the here and now.

14- **Which method of language teaching draws on contrastive analysis to develop its syllabus?**
1) Silent Way   2) Audio-Lingual
3) Suggestopedia   4) Comprehension Approach

15- **Which of the following items best describes this model of teaching English to non-native students in a secondary school?**
"Students attend specifically designed content area classes. Students come from varying native language backgrounds and the teacher knows both the content area and language teaching methodology".
1) Submersion   2) Immersion
3) Mainstreaming   4) Sheltered instruction

16- **Which of the following words is an example of hypocorism?**
1) yep   2) decaf   3) movie   4) tuxedo

17- **A quantitative analysis of a very large corpus of digitised texts is called ------------.**
1) stemming   2) culturomics
3) text synthesis   4) computational linguistics

18- **Which of the following items best describe the underlined words?**
<u>Joe</u> heard the noise <u>in the hall</u>.
1) agent - location   2) agent - source
3) experience - location   4) experiencer - source

19- **The following sentence is an example of ------------.**
"A square has four equal angles."
1) entailment   2) paraphrase
3) analytic sentence   4) complementary sentence

20- **A branch of phonetics that deals with the physical properties of speech sounds is called ------------.**
1) acoustic   2) prosodic   3) articulatory   4) perceptual

21- **Some languages have ------------, which are attached to another morpheme both initially and finally.**
1) infixes   2) circumfixes
3) discrete morphemes   4) continuous morphemes

22- **The words "read" (present tense) and "read" (past tense) are considered ------------.**
1) homonyms   2) heteronyms   3) retronyms   4) polysemous

23- **In the process of language planning, the stage of elaboration is followed by ------------.**
1) implementation   2) codification   3) acceptance   4) selection

24- **The syllabic structure of which word is different from the others?**
1) blast   2) greens   3) smart   4) think

25- **What does 'etymology' refer to?**
1) study of the syntactic class   2) editing or making dictionaries
3) study of the linguistic signs   4) study of the history of words

26- **Which statement is true about creoles?**
1) They have few lexical items.
2) They are fully developed languages.
3) They don't have any native speaker.
4) They are marginal rudimentary languages.

27- **What does arbitrariness of human language mean?**
1) Humans can refer to past and future time.
2) Human language is organized at two levels.
3) Potential number of utterances in human languages is infinite.
4) There is no natural connection between linguistic forms and meanings.

28- **What term defines the use of words like (yeah, really?) as indicators of listening or paying attention?**
1) back-channels   2) filled pauses   3) address terms   4) implicatures

29- **What kind of lexical relation is used in the following sentence? "He drank the whole bottle".**
1) hyponymy   2) homonymy   3) metonymy   4) polysemy

30- **What information you can get from a concordance of a text produced by machine?**
1) meaning of the words   2) frequency of the words
3) translation of the words   4) pronunciation of the words

31- **Researchers are not always able to control the independent variables; at times these variables vary naturally, thus the researcher cannot manipulate them. At other times, the independent variable will also preclude random allocation. In such instances, the research can be classified as --------------.**
1) causal   2) experimental
3) observational   4) quasi-experimental

32- **Generalization and representativeness are challenged by the three main types of error including -------------.**
1) biased error, sampling error and nonresponse error.
2) estimation error, sampling error and coverage error.
3) coverage error, sampling error and nonresponse error.
4) probability error, estimation error and coverage error.

33- **The most commonly reported measure of dispersion is the ------------- the first step in calculating of which is to find the -------------of the sample data.**
1) standard deviation, variance   2) standard deviation, covariance
3) coefficient of skewness, variance   4) coefficient of skewness, covariance

34- **According to Chesterman (2017), the three hypotheses which are self-explanatory and empirical include -------------.**
1) descriptive hypotheses, explanatory hypotheses and predictive hypotheses
2) descriptive hypotheses, interpretive hypotheses and predictive hypotheses
3) interpretive hypotheses, explanatory hypotheses and predictive hypotheses
4) descriptive hypotheses, explanatory hypotheses and interpretive hypotheses

35- **Scholars who have applied relevance theory to translation propose that the ------------- is the principle of relevance itself. Roughly speaking, this is defined as the cost-benefit relation between the reader's effort to understand (= cost) and the cognitive effects the message has (= benefit).**
1) fundamental predictive cause   2) fundamental explanatory cause
3) fundamental descriptive cause   4) fundamental interpretive cause

36- There is a significant difference between the two formulations: (1) "translation shapes the formation of cultural identity" and (2) "translation reflects the formation of cultural identity".
1) The first is an explanatory, interpretive hypothesis, which suggests that translation is a condition of cultural identity formation.
2) The first is an explanatory, cause-and-effect hypothesis, which suggests that translation is a condition of cultural identity formation.
3) The second formulation is a descriptive, interpretive hypothesis: translation can be interpreted as reflecting cultural identity formation.
4) The second formulation is an interpretive, cause-and-effect hypothesis: translation can be interpreted as reflecting cultural identity formation.

37- Pym (1998) divides translation history into three areas which are both interdependent and separate at the same time. These areas are -------------.
1) translation archaeology, historical criticism, and historical explanation.
2) historical criticism, translation archaeology, and humanizing translation history.
3) historical explanation, historical criticism, and humanizing translation history.
4) translation archaeology, humanizing translation history, and historical explanation.

38- Why is the use of the test of normality NOT recommend by some statisticians?
1) The test tends to have low power for samples larger than 50.
2) For small samples, the test tends to reject the null hypothesis too often.
3) If the calculated p-value is greater than .05, then there is not enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis of normality.
4) The test fails to detect non-normality, even if the distribution truly is non-normal.

39- Which of the following is NOT among the three sources that contribute to the variability that leads to outliers in statistical data?
1) sample error   2) execution error
3) inherent variability   4) measurement error

40- What is meant by independent designs in experimental research?
1) Participants are measured under multiple conditions.
2) Participants take part in only one condition of the study.
3) Participants take part in at least two conditions of the study.
4) Participants are unnecessarily burdened with multiple treatments.

41- Which of the following indicates the difference between reception and response in research on translation audience?
1) Reception both overlaps and is synonymous with response.
2) Producing an interpretation of a novel represents a particular reception of that text.
3) A situation where response enters the discussion is when one writes about the history of readers' reactions toward a given text.
4) Reception concerns a word with more general connotations, as seen in its recent application in communication and audience studies.

42- When the researcher examines context and expertise and the impact which these had on a variable related to the participants, which type of research design is involved?
1) Matched pairs   2) Multi-factorial
3) Repeated measures   4) Ex post facto design

43- When the evaluators in a study became more 'lenient' towards poor quality machine translation output as they progressed through the texts, this is called ------------.
1) Maturation
2) Regression
3) Sensitization
4) Hawthorne effect

44- In which of the following research situations, the issue of emotional detachment of the researcher is matter of concern?
1) ethnography
2) true experiment
3) in-depth interview
4) Think Aloud Protocol technique

45- Which of the following refers to one of the main areas of criticism against quantitative research paradigm?
1) Overgeneralization
2) Contextualization
3) Corroboration
4) Reductionism

46- Hardwick believes that the translator of ancient texts should ------------.
1) encourage translators to study the relation between classic and modern literature
2) go beyond the text to articulate the cultural framework which surrounds the text
3) consider cultural geography in translation of classic works of literature
4) be conscious of the impact of translators and their role in the synchrony and diachrony of a certain literature

47- In the later stages of Toury's (1985, 1990) thinking, when the notion of shift gradually became less central, and additional unit of comparison was introduced:
1) the coupled concepts of acceptable + adequate translation
2) the coupled pair of source culture + target culture
3) the coupled pair of original writing + translation
4) the coupled pair of problem + solution

48- Since the cultural turn, TS called for ------------, according to Berman.
1) invasive aggression on the part of the translator
2) deforming strategies in literary translation
3) ethnocentric translations which are read and appreciated by the translator's particular present
4) ethics of centrifugal translation, which allows foreignness to remain visible

49- Cronin assigns a perceptual aspect to globalization, by which he refers to ------------.
1) a global identity which implies an ecological awareness of the vulnerability and interdependence of the people on earth
2) a shared sense of transnational mobilization against institutional and supra-national governance
3) an understanding of the reticular economy which heavily relies on informants and telecommunications networks
4) an image of the unified market which promotes product branding and consumer preferences

50- According to Pym (1998), translation history should focus on ------------.
1) translators rather than texts
2) texts rather than translators
3) both texts and translators
4) texts and social contexts

51- Which of the following is NOT a sub-competence in PACTE model?
1) Aptitude
2) Strategic
3) Extra-linguistic
4) Psycho-physiological

52- **Which of the following is NOT true about the epistemological shortcomings in translation history?**
1) Archeological accumulation of data that responds to no explicitly formulated problem.
2) Willingness to see translations as possible agents rather than expressions of historical change.
3) Dependence on anecdotal evidence.
4) Arbitrary periodization.

53- **Computational aspects of localization include all but -------------.**
1) Programming languages
2) Graphic user interface
3) Online help
4) Diacritics

54- **Which of the following type of relationship can exist between sound, pictures and verbal content in audiovisual products according to Gambier?**
1) Demarcating, coherence, signification
2) Contradiction, performance, criticism
3) Redundancy, complimentarity, distance
4) Autonomy, explicitation, signification

55- **What is the relation between theory and practice in TS as defined by Arrojo?**
1) Practice leads to theory which in turn inspires practice.
2) Both translating and the production of theory are theoretical because they are always the outcome of a certain viewpoint.
3) Theory is goal-oriented, whereas practice is the use of strategies which may come from different approaches.
4) The act of translating is practice, but theory of translation is an abstract phenomenon which may or may not detect regularities in a specific translation.

56- **Which of the following set forms Kiraly's psycholinguistic model?**
1) Descriptive use of mental representations, optimal interpretive effort, cognitive environment.
2) Decision-making, identifying translation problems, choice of solution.
3) Long-term memory, declarative knowledge, procedural knowledge.
4) Information sources, the intuitive workspace, the controlled processing centre.

57- **Which of the following shows Pochhacker's understanding of interpreting studies research methodologies from past to present?**
1) The methods are now more specific according to modes of interpreting as interlingual, intralingual and semiotic.
2) They used to focus on experimental methods for Indo-European languages. Whereas the focus is now on all types of research and on all language pairs.
3) They use corpus linguistics now and web-based surveys which did not exist before.
4) They have moved from cognitive towards social sciences and from quantitative towards qualitative methods.

58- **Faucett believes that in film translation into English ....**
1) language and culture are normally domesticated
2) language is domesticated, but scenes supplement foreignization of linguistic and cultural elements
3) language is translated literally and this is supported by the cultural atmosphere of the film
4) cultural elements are left untranslated, whereas linguistic elements are naturilized

59- **What is the hidden dimension, or the underlying text, in Berman's approach?**
1) A hypertext in which the signifier-signified relationship becomes stronger.
2) A network of other texts which relate to the text at hand in terms of intertextuality and the plurivocity of signifiers.
3) A deep layer of the manifest text where certain signifiers correspond and link up and form on sorts of networks beneath the surface of the text itself.
4) A subtext that forms the network of signifiers.

60- **In van Leuven-Zwart's model -------------.**
1) structural shifts are less important than macro-structural shifts
2) semantic shifts lead to macro-level shifts in the narrative and story
3) transemes and archetransemes cause modulation shifts
4) shift of style uses mutation of meaning components in the transemes

61- **While trying to find the closest equivalent in the target language, the translator must always have one eye on the source text in order to confirm the ------------- of the equivalents (Kade, 1964, p. 137)**
1) accuracy   2) adequacy   3) correctness   4) preciousness

62- **A theory of translation that is applicable to all texts -------------.**
1) can never be proposed
2) has already been developed
3) has not yet developed
4) has been proposed by some translation scholars

63- **A criticism based solely on the translation in the target language with no consideration for the original, -------------.**
1) can be useful only for the target readers
2) can never be useful for any translation scholar
3) will never be useful for any translation student
4) can be useful only if its inherent limitations are acknowledged

64- **We do not translate words or grammatical structures, but texts as communicative occurrences, i.e. we are always dealing with texts -------------, and these texts fulfill a specific function.**
1) in culture   2) in situation
3) in situation and in culture   4) as linguistic elements

65- **Gutt argues that translation can be accounted for within the ------------- communication developed by Sperber and Wilson (1987).**
1) interpretive use of   2) descriptive use of
3) relevance theory of   4) functionalist approach to

66- **Academic institutions training translators have to provide evidence that the aim of their courses is not just (foreign) language acquisition, but to teach genuine ------------- competence.**
1) communicative   2) translatory   3) linguistic   4) literary

67- **When Newmark mentions 'pragmatic accuracy', he introduces ------------- aspects, which are important criteria in textlinguistics, pragmatic, and discourse models of translation.**
1) textual and situational   2) textual and translational
3) translational and linguistic 4) situational and translational

68- In the discussion of inverse translation competence, which of the following sub-competencies is NOT related to 'contrastive discourse competence'?
1) Knowledge of differences in textual coherence and cohesion between the SL and the TL.
2) Knowledge of text type and genre differences between the SL and the TL, plus awareness of changing genres and inter-textual hijacking in both languages.
3) Awareness of the relationship between context and register (field, mode and tenor) and how the priorities and restrictions of each translation situations depend on this.
4) Knowledge of text type and genre differences between the SL and the TL and how semantic fields and lexical sets do not always coincide, plus awareness of the limitations of dictionaries and how to solve polysemy from textual context.

69- Which statement is true about translation assessment?
1) There is a lack of systematic criteria that can be used universally to assess translations.
2) Valid translation assessment criteria defy culture-related norms and are nowadays practiced widely.
3) Validity is allowed to be overlooked in student translation assessment as long as reliability evidence is clearly established.
4) Translation assessment has currently evolved past text analysis and is focused on sociological aspects of translation practice.

70- Which of the following is NOT true about House's model of translation assessment?
1) Dimensional errors were referred to as overtly erroneous errors.
2) The model is an eclectic one and is mainly based on a pragmatic theory.
3) The model provides an analysis of the linguistic discoursal particularities of SL and TL.
4) The model is based on the notions developed in the framework of the Prague School of language and linguistics.

71- Complete the following statement:
Rubrics can be used for scoring translations as they can ------------.
1) allow for a more atomistic grading of the translation.
2) help control and understand the cognitive features of the translation.
3) contain one of the main sub-components that constitute the construct.
4) provide descriptive statements of behaviors of candidates in a particular sub-component.

72- According to American Translators Association (ATA), translation competence consists of ------------.
1) organizational competence and grammatical competence
2) comprehension of the source-language text and writing in the target language
3) pragmatic competence and organizational competence
4) comprehension of the source-language text and grammatical competence

73- Translation skill in Angelelli's model of translation ability is related to ------------.
1) a masterful ability to address the TL audience
2) the ability to organize translation into sections and paragraphs in a consistent way
3) creative solutions to translation problems and skillful use of resource materials
4) the ability that reflects a detailed understanding of the major and minor themes of the ST

74- The NAATI criteria seem to focus too much on one aspect of meaning which is ----------.
1) natural   2) textual   3) experiential   4) interpersonal

75- A corpus-based approach in translation assessment is a practical approach especially for
------------.
1) the categorization of error types
2) situations where a wide range of inauthentic texts is used
3) situations where linguistic and stylistic norms are violated
4) specialized translation assignments in areas in which translator trainers are not actively familiar

76- The definition reproduced by Eagleton (1991), "Ideas and beliefs which help to legitimate the interest of a ruling group or class by distortion or dissimulation" refers to
------------.
1) attitude   2) ideology   3) hegemony   4) manipulation

77- According to Toury (1980), translated texts are facts of the ------------.
1) textuality   2) source culture
3) target culture   4) discursive practices

78- In dealing with the relationship between ideology and translation, Hatim and Mason (1997:143) make a distinction between the ideology of translating and ------------.
1) the translator's position
2) the translator's ideology
3) the translation of ideology
4) the mismatch between the ST and the TT

79- Translating, just like other activities such as news planning, news gathering, news making and news reporting, is a ------------ activity: "the process of controlling the flow of information into and through communication channels" (Vuorinen 1997:161).
1) gatekeeping   2) reproductive   3) cultural   4) censorial

80- The notion of "negotiation" has been conceptualized by Homi Bhabha within the framework of his ------------ theory (Bhabha 1994).
1) identity   2) hybridity   3) functional   4) postcolonial

81- Translators' secondary status and low social prestige, according to Simeoni (1998), has been due to ------------.
1) negotiation between the translator and the original author
2) the translators' willingness to accept norms
3) translation policies which have contributed to the internalisation of a submissive behaviour
4) the continuous, historically conditioned acceptance of norms by translators

82- Simeoni tries to integrate the category of the translatorial ------------ into systemic translation models, not least by reframing Toury's concept of norms.
1) habitus   2) action   3) activity   4) process

83- According to Lefevere, the driving force for the distribution of translations within a specific culture is ------------.
1) norms   2) patronage
3) cultural capital   4) textual grids

84- The patronage system at work within the interplay of social forces embraces ------------, which are determined mainly by ideology.
1) economy, status and poetics   2) individuals, collectives and institutions
3) field, habitus and agency   4) rewriting, manipulation and rhetorics

85- If translation sociology places people centre-stage, and uses a causal model, it can also highlight genuine human agency and give space to the translator's ------------.
1) voice   2) choices   3) habitus   4) subjectivity

86- In the last three decades we have witnessed a ------------- in Translation and Interpreting Studies as increasing attention has been paid to the agency of translators and interpreters, as well as to the social factors that permeate acts of translation and interpreting.

1) sociological turn   2) cognitive turn   3) cultural turn   4) functional turn

87- According to Wolf (2007), translation, viewed through a social systems lens, is considered to be a ------------- that is constitutive of culture and that contributes to the construction of social identity, image, and roles.

1) social activity   2) cognitive process
3) discursive practice   4) textual function

88- In Postcolonialism, ------------- refers to a practice of 'resistance' by translating anew key texts to subvert colonialist discourse.

1) rewriting   2) proofreading   3) standardization   4) re-translation

89- The sociological turn is evident in research using micro-perspectives to examine issues related to resistance and ------------- (Tymoczko 2010).

1) activism   2) revolt   3) revolution   4) conflict

90- The Manipulation School considers translation a -------------.

1) cultural activity   2) rewriting   3) distortion   4) reproduction