

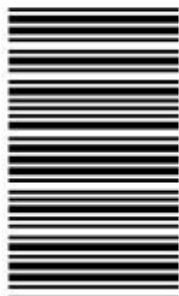
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نام:

نام خانوادگی:

محل امضاء:



175B

صبح جمعه

۹۴/۱۲/۱۴

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 ۱۳۹۵

رشته امتحانی زبان انگلیسی (کدرشته ۲۸۰۴)

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۹۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤال‌ها

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره	ضریب
۱	مجموعه دروس (زبان‌شناسی و روش تدریس زبان‌های خارجی - درآمدی بر ادبیات - اصول و روش ترجمه)	۹۰	۱	۹۰	۴

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

اسفندماه - سال ۱۳۹۴

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات 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 (زبان‌شناسی و روش تدریس زبان‌های خارجی - درآمدی بر ادبیات - اصول و روش ترجمه):

Linguistics & Language Teaching Methodology:

- 1- **The productive nature of language is due to**
 - 1) conjoining and embedding
 - 2) complexity
 - 3) deep and surface structures
 - 4) transformations

- 2- **Which of the following transformations includes a rearrangement of constituents?**
 - 1) For to insertion
 - 2) Equi-NP deletion
 - 3) Particle movement
 - 4) Imperative transformations

- 3- **Which of the following sets of words share the feature +coronal?**
 - 1) Glottals, glides, obstruents
 - 2) Alveolars, dentals, alveopalatals
 - 3) Nasals, sonorants, liquids
 - 4) Stops, continuants, affricates

- 4- **Which of the following does NOT have structural ambiguity?**
 - 1) The police officer stopped the murderer with a knife.
 - 2) The reporter talked about an explosion in Paris.
 - 3) The house in the wood near the park.
 - 4) Visiting scholars can be awful.

- 5- **Which of the parts in the following sentence forms a constituent?**
He put a note on my door.
 - 1) "on my"
 - 2) "put a note"
 - 3) "on my door"
 - 4) "a note on my door"

- 6- **Which of the following shows a pro-form test of constituency?**
 - 1) Have you ever been to London? –No. I have never been there.
 - 2) What should Jack do? Give a gift to his mother.
 - 3) She may go to Shiraz and visit her mother.
 - 4) That was great. Great that was.

- 7- **John sold his house to a company.**
In the above sentence the thematic roles of John, his house and a company are, respectively.
 - 1) agent, source, benefactive
 - 2) agent, patient, source
 - 3) agent, theme, benefactive
 - 4) agent, locative, instrument

- 8- **Which of the following is true about synthetic statements?**
 - 1) They are necessarily true.
 - 2) They are logical necessities.
 - 3) They are true in virtue of the meanings of the ingredient words.
 - 4) They are claims whose truth or falsity depends on how the world is.

- 9- Which of the following phrases CANNOT be produced based on the following rules?
 VP --- > V NP PP
 VP --- > V NP NP
 VP --- > V NP
 1) Loves the child
 2) Saw a man in the yard
 3) Gave him a bunch of flowers
 4) Know that he is a great scientist
- 10- A man of medium height and average build, between 30 and 50 years old, with brownish hair, with no particularly distinctive characteristics or defects, could be a(an) of the predicate "man" in certain areas of the world.
 1) extension
 2) stereotype
 3) reference
 4) prototype
- 11- Which of the following principles belongs to the Silent Way?
 1) Learning is facilitated by mediating physical objects.
 2) Language production is the product of previously met examples, not formal rules.
 3) Teachers should help learners in any way that motivates them to work with the language.
 4) People learn a second language more successfully when they use it as a means of obtaining information.
- 12- In what kind of listening activity does the teacher ask the students to listen to a number of sentences and decide which ones have a rising intonation?
 1) Reactive
 2) Selective
 3) Intensive
 4) Responsive
- 13- Which statement is true?
 1) Context-embedded communication resembles cognitive/academic language proficiency.
 2) Context-reduced communication resembles cognitive/academic language proficiency.
 3) Cognitive/academic language proficiency is the capacity that all children acquire in order to be able to function in daily routines.
 4) Basic interpersonal communicative skills is the dimension of proficiency that learners often use in form-focused exercises and tests.
- 14- Which of the following approaches/methods does the following feature belong to?
Pronunciation is deemphasized in that perfection is viewed as unrealistic and unattainable.
 1) The Lexical Approach
 2) The Direct Method
 3) The Oral-Situational Approach
 4) The Cognitive Approach

- 15- All of the following are criticisms of process approaches to writing EXCEPT
- 1) they give insufficient importance to the kind of texts writers produce and why such texts are produced
 - 2) they offer learners insufficient input, particularly in terms of linguistic knowledge
 - 3) they undervalue knowledge and skills that learners bring to the classroom
 - 4) they often regard all writing as being produced by the same set of processes
- 16- Which of the following is concerned with Kumaravadivelu's macrostrategies?
- 1) Learner autonomy
 - 2) The learner's built-in syllabus
 - 3) Individual differences in learning
 - 4) The significance of formulaic expressions
- 17- Which of the following scholars has argued that most of the grammatical structures of the target language and hundreds of vocabulary items can be learned from the skillful use of the imperative by the teacher?
- 1) Georgy Lozanov
 - 2) Tracy D. Terrell
 - 3) Charles Curran
 - 4) James Asher
- 18- The processes involved in the acquisition of implicit knowledge are
- 1) structuring, discovering, integrating
 - 2) noticing, comparing, integrating
 - 3) noticing, comparing, experimenting
 - 4) structuring, integrating, experimenting
- 19- Which of the following is an example of a bottom-up listening activity?
- 1) Identify the referents of pronouns in an utterance.
 - 2) Listen to part of a conversation and infer the topic of the conversation.
 - 3) Look at the pictures and then listen to the conversations about the pictures and match them with the pictures.
 - 4) Read a list of key points to be covered in a talk and then number them in sequence while listening to the talk.
- 20- Which of the following is NOT one of Nation's four strands in second or foreign language teaching?
- 1) Fluency development
 - 2) Meaning-focused output
 - 3) Awareness raising
 - 4) Meaning-focused input
- 21- Which of the following are examples of compensatory strategies?
- 1) Circumlocution, approximation, repetition
 - 2) Cooperation, delayed production, repetition
 - 3) Cooperation, delayed production, foreignizing
 - 4) Circumlocution, approximation, foreignizing

- 22- **The three Cs of negotiated interaction are** .
- 1) comprehension check, confirmation check, clarification request
 - 2) collaboration building, clarification request, confirmation check
 - 3) collaboration building, cooperation seeking, clarification request
 - 4) comprehension check, confirmation check, cooperation seeking
- 23- **Tasks that require learners to use a specific grammatical structure while communicating are** .
- 1) divergent
 - 2) focused
 - 3) input-providing
 - 4) unfocused
- 24- **Which of the following positions argues that explicit knowledge primes a number of acquisitional processes such as noticing?**
- 1) The non-interface position
 - 2) The weak interface position
 - 3) The strong interface position
 - 4) The moderate interface position
- 25- **Why is it important to engage learners in collaborative dialogue?**
- 1) It contributes to language learning by having a delayed effect.
 - 2) It not only promotes awareness in learners but also pushes them toward meaningful production.
 - 3) It provides an opportunity for them to scaffold each other's learning by discussing the use of language.
 - 4) It results in discovery learning by giving learners information about a construction without giving them the full picture.
- 26- **Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of engaged readers?**
- 1) They are not necessarily motivated.
 - 2) They read widely with different purposes.
 - 3) They are metacognitively aware as they use a variety of reading strategies.
 - 4) They read fluently and use their cognitive capacity to focus on the meaning of what they read.
- 27- **The aspects of vocabulary knowledge best learned incidentally include** .
- 1) aspects of meaning, word class, word grammar
 - 2) aspects of meaning, collocation, register
 - 3) form, collocation, register
 - 4) form, collocation, word class
- 28- **The dimensions most necessary to take into consideration in designing oral interaction courses include** .
- 1) interactional routines and negotiation of meaning
 - 2) information routines and negotiation of meaning
 - 3) information and interactional routines
 - 4) expository and interactional routines

- 29- Which approach to teaching conversation explicitly calls students' attention to conversational rules, conventions, and strategies?
- 1) The indirect approach
 - 2) The direct approach
 - 3) The task-based approach
 - 4) The topic-based approach
- 30- Which of the following is a feature of intensive reading?
- 1) Students read for the sake of pleasure.
 - 2) Students read large amounts of material.
 - 3) Students usually choose what they want to read.
 - 4) Students read materials which are typically above their linguistic level.

Introduction to English Literature:

- 31- The character 'Charley' in Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* (1949) could best be described as
- 1) 'Willy's only friend and supporter outside of his family who was once his classmate, 'the cream of the cake' and is now a successful attorney in New York'
 - 2) 'Willy's only friend who eventually becomes his sole financial support loaning him fifty dollars a week knowing all the while that his money won't be ever repaid'
 - 3) 'he has continued arguments with Willy in the play and cannot care for and offer him support while he feels completely dissatisfied with Willy's ideals and lifestyle'
 - 4) 'he is a 'flop and a failure' as a businessman who feels elated by Willy's praise for him and his ideals and admires Willy's ability to live in a fantasy world of his own against all odds'
- 32- Willy Loman's son 'Biff' in Miller's *Death of a Salesman* (1949)
- 1) ultimately decides to try to show Willy that his dreams and fantasies are false
 - 2) is an efficient, business-like, capable figure who considers Willy as a nuisance
 - 3) despite his continued arguments with Willy offers him compassion and support
 - 4) is the embodiment of success to Willy and frequently appears in his imagination
- 33- George Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan* (1924) contains
- 1) five scenes and a self-standing choral scene
 - 2) six scenes and an extended epilogue
 - 3) six scenes and an epilogue
 - 4) five scenes and a chorus
- 34- In the epilogue to Shaw's *Saint Joan* (1924)
- 1) Joan asks humorously if the attendees are happy now that she is gone
 - 2) Joan and Charles II are joined by an English soldier now in heaven
 - 3) all the characters are dressed in current fashions of the 1920s
 - 4) a flash of lightning reveals the silhouette of Joan in the window

- 35- In Samuel Beckett's *Endgame* (1957), the character 'Clov'
- 1) does not follow his master Hamm's wishes, for he is being treated harshly; he is capable of leaving the shelter he has known all his life and quite incapable of handling tasks and life; at the end of the play he decides to prepare to leave Hamm and take his chances in the outside world
 - 2) follows his master Hamm's wishes, despite being treated horribly; Clov is capable of leaving the shelter he has known his entire life and shows that he is capable of handling tasks and life; at the end of the play he prepares to leave Hamm and take his chances in the outside world
 - 3) follows his master Hamm's wishes, despite being treated horribly; he is not capable of leaving the shelter he has known since Hamm's illness and is incapable of handling tasks and life; at the end of the play, however, he prepares to leave Hamm and take his chances in the outside world
 - 4) does not follow his master Hamm's wishes, despite being treated kindly; he is capable of leaving the shelter he has known all his life but is incapable of handling tasks and life; at the end of the play he decides to stay with Hamm and 'perform his duty' towards him
- 36- In Samuel Beckett's *Endgame* (1957), the character Nagg and his wife Nell
- 1) never loved one another, not even in their youth; but have started to warm towards each other through their common cause in having to take care of Hamm now struggling with death
 - 2) never loved one another, not even in their youth; they don't feel love towards each other despite having lived together for thirty years since Hamm was born
 - 3) had a great and wondrous love in their youth; they reach for that love as they centre all their affections on their only son Hamm who is now dying
 - 4) had a great and wondrous love in their youth; they still reach for that love, despite the horrid conditions and their ungrateful son Hamm
- 37- In the first act of J. M. Synge's *The Playboy of the Western World* (1907)
- 1) Christy, having won all the day's trophies, tells Pegeen of his love for her in poetic terms, and Pegeen returns his devotion
 - 2) Christy comes out of hiding after Mahon's departure and admits that he had mistakenly thought he had killed his father
 - 3) Christy tells Pegeen the details of his father's murder, which increases her admiration for him
 - 4) Christy denies that Mahon is his father at first, but the crowd, along with Pegeen, soon turns against him
- 38- 'Character: description' in William Shakespeare's *Othello* (1604) do NOT match in '.....' .
- 1) Bianca: Iago's wife and Desdemona's lady in waiting
 - 2) Brabantio: Desdemona's father and a Venetian senator
 - 3) Michael Cassio: his promotion from Othello enrages Iago
 - 4) Roderigo: a wealthy gentleman, companion of Iago

- 39- Shakespeare's *Othello* (1604) ends in *Othello*
- 1) getting a fatal sword-wound from Roderigo
 - 2) murdering Iago and stabbed to death by him
 - 3) killing himself with his own knife
 - 4) drinking a poisonous potion to death
- 40- The action of the play in the first three acts of Oscar Wilde's *An Ideal Husband* (1895) occurs successively in (the last act taking place in the Chiltern residence).
- 1) Lord Goring's house → Sir Robert Chiltern's house → Sir Robert Chiltern's house
 - 2) Sir Robert Chiltern's house → Sir Robert Chiltern's house → Lord Goring's house
 - 3) Sir Robert Chiltern's house → Lord Goring's house → Sir Robert Chiltern's house
 - 4) Lord Goring's house → Sir Robert Chiltern's house → Lord Goring's house
- 41- 'Character: character description' in Wilde's *An Ideal Husband* (1895) match in
- 1) Lady Olivia Basildon: the villain of Wilde's play, enters the society of the Chilterns and Lord Goring determined to destroy them
 - 2) Lady Gertrude Chiltern: a sheltered, good woman who worships perfect goodness most especially in the form of her 'ideal husband'
 - 3) Mrs. Cheveley: with her close friend Mrs. Marchmont they are the first speakers in the play, setting the tone with their witty banter
 - 4) Miss Mabel Chiltern: a feminist campaigning for the right of girls and women to have a higher education—she is, in short, a moneyed woman with principles
- 42- The character 'Ophelia' in Tom Stoppard's *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*
- 1) only mimes most of her scenes
 - 2) is part of a wandering troupe of actors
 - 3) speaks lines from her role in *Hamlet* intact
 - 4) is an accomplice to the characters in the title
- 43- All of the following about 'Rosencrantz' in Stoppard's *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead* are correct EXCEPT that he is
- 1) quietly resigned when he senses approaching death
 - 2) very sensitive and concerned about his friend's unhappiness
 - 3) considerably less reflective and intellectual than Guildenstern
 - 4) interested in verbal games as a way of working things out
- 44- Eugene O'Neill's *The Hairy Ape* (1922)
- 1) does not include any recognizable character type or setting
 - 2) features 'Yank', the epitome of the industrialist upper class
 - 3) is not designed in act format; it is broken up in eight scenes
 - 4) is often characterised as an impressionist play *par excellence*

- 45- **'The Fifteen-Minute Nag', Jim Smiley's horse in Mark Twain's 'The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County' (1857)**
- 1) though a sickly animal, typically found the energy to win the race in its last leg
 - 2) suffered from various ailments and only 'looked' as though it would win a race
 - 3) was, in fact, a beast of burden and "had not even heard nor knew how to spell 'race' in its lifetime"
 - 4) was used by Jim in many of his race bets and was taken back to work right after the race
- 46- **Robert Wilson in Ernest Hemingway's 'The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber' (1936) is**
- 1) never, as a hunting guide, quite in control of the hunt
 - 2) the epitome of a manhood that Francis Macomber lacks
 - 3) a man of questionable courage shooting the hunt only from the car
 - 4) essentially the alter-ego of his employer Francis Macomber in the story
- 47- **Eudora Welty's *A Worn Path* (1941) ends in**
- 1) an elderly woman making her way, slowly but surely, through the woods, tapping an umbrella on the ground in front of her as she walks
 - 2) a blind woman trying to reach home has difficulty walking in her shoes in the cold and asking a woman to tie her shoe, the woman obliging
 - 3) an old woman lying on the ground in the woods imagining a boy bringing her a slice of cake but opening her eyes to find her hand in the air, grasping nothing
 - 4) a nurse giving an elderly woman a nickel and she laying her two nickels side by side in her hand and leaving the office to buy her grandson a paper windmill
- 48- **'Character: description' in Flannery O'Connor's 'A Good Man Is Hard to Find' (1955) do NOT match in**
- 1) John Wesley: the son of the principal character, the Grandmother, in the story and the father of June Star
 - 2) June Star: is rude, self-centred, and annoying and serves as comic relief or as an example of realism
 - 3) The Grandmother: her religious epiphany at the story's end provides the philosophical thrust behind the narrative
 - 4) Red Sammy Butts: owns the barbecue restaurant called the Tower at which the family in the story stops on their car trip
- 49- **May Bartram in Henry James' 'The Beast in the Jungle' (1903)**
- 1) remains fundamentally aloof from her friends and chooses never to marry
 - 2) is a Londoner of vast private wealth inherited from her uncle in India
 - 3) is an intelligent and charming woman from Marcher's point of view
 - 4) serves as an antagonist to the story's protagonist John Marcher

- 50- As concerns the question of class conflict in Virginia Woolf's 'The New Dress' (1927)
- 1) Mabel comes to realize that the only way out of her present misery is to build her ambitions higher and even higher by marrying the shipping tycoon Hubert even if it is against her true grain and wishes
 - 2) Mabel believes her husband, Hubert, to be the empire builder she had dreamed of all her life, someone who can safely take her to the world of glory and pageantry she is now experiencing at the party
 - 3) Mable concludes that she cannot be fashionable because she is not rich; and even if she were rich she would not have been foolish enough to parade her riches in front of others
 - 4) the disparity between Mabel's class status and that of the other guests is underscored throughout the story as Mabel compares her clothes, furniture, and manners to those at the party
- 51- Raymond Carver's 'Cathedral' (1981) opens with the narrator telling the reader in a that a blind friend of his wife's is coming to visit them. The narrator is about the upcoming visit. He then flashes back to the story of how his wife met the blind man when she worked for him as a reader.
- 1) conversational tone / extremely happy
 - 2) conversational tone / clearly unhappy
 - 3) formal voice / extremely happy
 - 4) formal voice / clearly unhappy
- 52- Which of the following about the character Lily in James Joyce's 'The Dead' (1914) is NOT correct?
- 1) She is the first character introduced in the story.
 - 2) 'She is not,' according to Kate, 'the girl she was at all.'
 - 3) She plays the organ on 'Haddington Road,' which is the conversational name for a Roman Catholic church.
 - 4) She is the daughter of the caretaker, a fellow tenant in the building where the Morkans live with a set of same desires.
- 53- The moment of epiphany in James Joyce's 'The Dead' (1914) comes
- 1) when Gabriel watches the snow 'falling faintly...upon all the living and the dead at the very end of the story
 - 2) after Mr. D'Arcy's song at the end of the Morkans' with Gabriel watching his wife, notices she 'did not join in the conversation' at leave-taking
 - 3) after Gretta, in their room in Gresham hotel, having told Gabriel about Michael Furey, 'flung herself face downward on the bed, sobbing in the quilt'
 - 4) at the beginning of the story, when Gabriel, having asked Lily why she will not get married, is faced with her remark, 'The men that is now is only all palaver and what they can get out of you'

- 54- Which of the following about Anton Chekhov's trilogy of short stories, which include 'Gooseberries', 'The Man in a Shell' and 'About Love', is NOT correct?
- 1) In each story multiple points of view are employed to relate the events.
 - 2) Each story concerns a person who seeks to avoid contact with the world.
 - 3) In each story one of the characters is telling a story about someone else.
 - 4) Each story includes the same characters.
- 55- J. D. Salinger's 'A Perfect Day for Bananafish' (1948) begins in a, where newlyweds Seymour and Muriel Glass are
- 1) Connecticut ranch / staying for their vacation
 - 2) Florida Hotel / staying for their vacation
 - 3) Florida Hotel / enjoying a party with some old friends
 - 4) Connecticut ranch / enjoying a party with some old friends
- 56- 'Character: description' in Joyce's 'Eveline' (1914) match in
- 1) Harry Hill: he is dead at the time of the story with Eveline remembering him playing with his friends in their garden
 - 2) Miss Gavan: there is evidence in the story that she might have had an affair with Eveline's father
 - 3) Ernest Hill: he is Eveline's older brother now working as a church decorator
 - 4) The Priest: he is present in the story only as a yellowing photograph on the wall
- 57- Nikolai Gogol's *The Overcoat* (1842) is told by who has a tendency to
- 1) Akaky Akakievich Bashmachkin / dissimulate his true intentions and lie
 - 2) an unnamed narrator / dissimulate his true intentions and lie
 - 3) Akaky Akakievich Bashmachkin / digress and editorialize
 - 4) an unnamed narrator / digress and editorialize
- 58- Which of the following about the 'Person of Consequence' appearing in Gogol's *The Overcoat* (1842) is NOT correct?
- 1) In introducing him, the narrator paints him as the epitome of all that is pretentious and inconsequential in the strictly hierarchical bureaucracy of Russia's government.
 - 2) He reappears in the final part of the story as he is confronted by and loses his own overcoat to avenging corpse of the main character of the story.
 - 3) He is the important official from whom the main character of the story hides the disappearance of his overcoat.
 - 4) His authority as a clerk is only a few levels higher than that of the main character of the story.
- 59- The persistent blood stain in Oscar Wilde's 'The Canterville Ghost' (1887)
- 1) dates back, according to the housekeeper, Mrs. Umney, to the 16th c.
 - 2) causes Mrs. Lucretia Otis to faint several times in the living room
 - 3) is easily removed with 'Pinkerton's Champion Stain Remover'
 - 4) is successfully scrubbed out by Washington Otis

- 60- **The Reverend Mr. Hooper in Nathaniel Hawthorne's 'The Minister's Black Veil'**
- 1) is encouraged in wearing the black veil by his parishioners
 - 2) hides his face with a mysterious black veil even into death
 - 3) wears a black veil throughout only during the Sunday service
 - 4) is isolated from his parish and community by wearing the black veil

Translation Principles and Methodology:

- 61- **According to Holmes, translation studies are divided into**
- 1) pure and applied
 - 2) applied and descriptive
 - 3) applied and theoretical
 - 4) pure and descriptive
- 62- **Until the second half of the twentieth century, translation theory was confined to a debate over the terms**
- 1) true, faithful, and product-oriented
 - 2) literal, free, and product-oriented
 - 3) literal, free and faithful
 - 4) true, free, and functional
- 63- **All of the following are the principles proposed by Dolet EXCEPT**
- 1) the translator should have a perfect knowledge of both SL and TL, so as not to lessen the majesty of the language
 - 2) the translator should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work
 - 3) the translator should assemble and liaise words eloquently to avoid clumsiness
 - 4) the translator should avoid word-for-word renderings
- 64- **According to Nida, meaning is broken down into the three categories of**
- 1) semantic, pragmatic, and componential
 - 2) semantic, pragmatic, and emotive
 - 3) linguistic, referential, and componential
 - 4) linguistic, referential, and emotive
- 65- **All of the following statements are from Nida EXCEPT**
- 1) the message of the original text is so transported into the receptor language that the response of the receptor is essentially like that of the original receptors
 - 2) the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message
 - 3) languages differ essentially in what they *must* convey and not in what they *may* convey
 - 4) formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content
- 66- **Which of the following is a feature of semantic translation?**
- 1) It has a tendency to overtranslate.
 - 2) It is oriented towards a specific language and culture.
 - 3) It is ephemeral and rooted in its own contemporary context.
 - 4) It transfers foreign elements into the target language culture.

- 67- The kind of equivalence that includes word plays and the individual stylistic features of the source text is sometimes referred to as
- 1) pragmatic equivalence
 - 2) expressive equivalence
 - 3) connotative equivalence
 - 4) text-normative equivalence
- 68- The procedures involved in oblique translation are
- 1) transposition, modulation, borrowing, and literal translation
 - 2) transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation
 - 3) calque, borrowing, adaptation, and literal translation
 - 4) calque, borrowing, equivalence, and adaptation
- 69- The change of the singular word in English (e.g. *advice*) to a plural form in another language (e.g. *des conseils* in French) is an example of a(n)
- 1) intra-system shift
 - 2) class shift
 - 3) structural shift
 - 4) rank shift
- 70- All of the following are drawbacks of Leuven-Zwart's model EXCEPT that
- 1) the statistical matching of category of shift with metafunction and story/discourse level does not appear to discriminate between the relative importance of different examples of each category
 - 2) keeping track of all the shifts throughout a long text is too difficult
 - 3) the comparative model is extremely complex and sophisticated
 - 4) the examples are all idealized and decontextualized
- 71- Which text foci do the text types informative, expressive, and operative respectively correspond to?
- 1) Case-focused, meaning-focused, and appellative-focused
 - 2) Content-focused, form-focused, and appellative-focused
 - 3) Case-focused, meaning-focused, and function-focused
 - 4) Content-focused, form-focused, and function-focused
- 72- The fidelity rule states that there must be coherence between all of the following EXCEPT the
- 1) interpretation the translator makes of the source text information
 - 2) information that is encoded for the target text receivers
 - 3) functional hierarchy of translation problems
 - 4) source text information received by the translator
- 73- Which information should the translation commission reveal about both the source and target text profiles?
- 1) Addressees
 - 2) Presuppositions
 - 3) Subject matter
 - 4) Composition
- 74- Which stage of translation theory is concerned with authoritative and official texts?
- 1) The linguistic stage
 - 2) The functionalist stage
 - 3) The aesthetic stage
 - 4) The communicative stage

- 75- **The four distinct but related senses of textuality yield four different macro-structures, including**
- 1) register, text, discourse, and style
 - 2) rhetoric, field, discourse, and style
 - 3) rhetoric, field, discourse, and genre
 - 4) register, text, discourse, and genre
- 76- **The goal of exegesis is to**
- 1) determine whether the form and style of the translation are easy to read
 - 2) ensure whether the audience for whom the translation is intended would understand it clearly
 - 3) ensure whether the translation communicates the same meaning as the source language
 - 4) determine the meaning which is to be communicated in the receptor language text
- 77- **Which of the following scholars does NOT adopt a discourse analytic approach to translation studies?**
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Edwin Gentzler | 2) Basil Hatim |
| 3) Mona Baker | 4) Julian House |
- 78- **According to House, a covert translation is a translation**
- 1) in which the target text is usually read by receivers as though it were an original source text
 - 2) which enjoys the status of an original source text in the target culture
 - 3) which serves as a document of a source culture communication between the author and the source text recipient
 - 4) in which signs are simply substituted for signs and that quite a portion of the cultural content is left for the target reader to sort out
- 79- **All of the following are criticisms of polysystem theory EXCEPT**
- 1) it is not clear how far the supposed scientific model is really objective
 - 2) overgeneralization to “universal laws” of translation is based on relatively little evidence
 - 3) it has a tendency to focus on the abstract model rather than the “real-life” constraints placed on texts
 - 4) it is a conservative model of translation that would unduly restrict the translation’s role in cultural innovation and change
- 80- **According to Chesterman, professional norms include the**
- 1) process, expectancy, and relation norms
 - 2) product, communication, and relation norms
 - 3) accountability, communication, and relation norms
 - 4) accountability, communication, and expectancy norms

- 81- **Domestication is a translation strategy in which** .
- 1) a transparent, fluent style is adopted in order to minimize the foreignness of a source text
 - 2) explanation in the target text renders the sense or intention clearer than in the source text
 - 3) attempts are made to preserve the alien features of a source text
 - 4) surface structures are replaced by other more basic structures
- 82- **The tendency of some translators to improve the original writing by rewriting it in a more elegant style is** .
- 1) expansion
 - 2) clarification
 - 3) rationalization
 - 4) ennoblement
- 83- **Which of the following scholars has been influential in developing the hermeneutics of translation?**
- 1) Susan Bassnett
 - 2) George Steiner
 - 3) Lawrence Venuti
 - 4) André Lefevere
- 84- **In what type of discourse is coherence based on the ordered sequence of speakers?**
- 1) Expository
 - 2) Hortatory
 - 3) Repartee
 - 4) Procedural
- 85- **Which of the following represents indirect translation?**
- 1) A kind of translation performed in situations where we need to translate not only what is said, but also how it is said
 - 2) A kind of translation that preserves surface aspects of the message both semantically and syntactically
 - 3) A kind of translation which responds to the urge to communicate as clearly as possible
 - 4) A kind of translation that reproduces the main points of a source text
- 86- **Direct reference to another text is characterized as** .
- 1) horizontal intertextuality
 - 2) superficial intertextuality
 - 3) vertical intertextuality
 - 4) diagonal intertextuality
- 87- **The accessibility and transparency of a target text in conveying source text meaning efficiently, effectively, and appropriately is** .
- 1) hybridization
 - 2) comprehensibility
 - 3) translatability
 - 4) disambiguation
- 88- **The interpretive theory of translation involves three interrelated phases of** .
- 1) comprehension, interpretation, and reformulation
 - 2) comprehension, interpretation, and re-expression
 - 3) understanding, deverbalization, and reformulation
 - 4) understanding, deverbalization, and re-expression

- 89- The bilingual subcompetence in PACTE model of translation competence includes all the following EXCEPT
- 1) strategic competence
 - 2) textual competence
 - 3) pragmatic competence
 - 4) sociolinguistic competence
- 90- All of the following are problems associated with think-aloud protocols in translation research process EXCEPT
- 1) they reveal what people believe to have happened during the translation process and not necessarily what has actually happened
 - 2) they do not provide access to unconscious or automatic processes
 - 3) people often do not like to do two tasks simultaneously
 - 4) they interfere in the flow of text production