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دفترچهٔ شماره (۱)

«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.»

امام خمینی (ره)

جمهوری اسلامی ایران

وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فنّاوری

سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

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عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شمارهٔ سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	مجموعه دروس تخصصی: روش تدریس ـ زبان‌شناسی ـ روش تحقیق در ترجمه ـ نظریه‌های ترجمـه ـ نقـد ترجمه ـ فرهنگ و جامعه‌شناسی در ترجمه	۹۰	۱	۹۰

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

٭ داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به‌منزلهٔ عدم حضور شما در جلسهٔ آزمون است.

اینجانب .... با شمارهٔ داوطلبی .... در جلسهٔ این آزمون شرکت می‌نمایم.

امضا:

1- **Which of the following is NOT true about desuggestopedia?**
1) It minimizes the impact of psychological barriers.
2) It aims at accelerating the learning process.
3) It follows a student-centered method of teaching.
4) It encourages the use of student's mental powers.

2- **In technology-oriented approaches to language teaching, evaluation is performed via ------------.**
1) student's virtual portfolio
2) student's self- assessment
3) the assessment of task outcome
4) integrative tasks

3- **How are student's errors treated in task-based teaching?**
1) Self-correction of errors is encouraged.
2) Errors are corrected by recasts.
3) Teacher provides the correct form for each error.
4) Errors are seen as natural and are tolerated.

4- **Relating new material to established items in the cognitive system is called ------------.**
1) subsumption
2) rote learning
3) surmounting
4) retrieval

5- **Which of the following is not a property of Language Acquisition Device?**
1) Differentiating speech sounds from other sounds
2) Categorization of linguistic data to be refined later
3) Classifying linguistic input into concrete and abstract
4) Constant evaluation of developing linguistic system

6- **To adapt to different learners, computer-assisted language learning programs use all of the following, EXCEPT ------------.**
1) remedial activities
2) output analysis
3) customized feedback
4) intensified practice

7- **Teaching language by focusing on contents that are of immediate concern to students is called ------------.**
1) natural
2) content-based
3) participatory
4) pragmatic

8- **Which of the following methods draw on realia to clarify meaning?**
1) Direct Method
2) Desuggestopedia
3) Total Physical Response
4) The Silent Way

9- **Grammar Translation Method was called "classical method" because it was -------------.**
1) the first method of teaching foreign languages
2) used to teach the classical languages
3) considered an obsolete method of language teaching
4) designed to develop reading and writing skills

10- **Deductive teaching of rules is a technique used in ------------- Method.**
1) Direct
2) Grammar-Translation
3) Audio-lingual
4) Reading

11- **Which of the following is TRUE about the Direct Method?**
1) Meaning is conveyed in the TL directly.
2) The teacher controls the class activities.
3) The students are evaluated overtly.
4) Basic skills are taught together.

12- **The Audio-lingual Method draws on ------------- psychology and ------------- linguistics.**
1) cognitive, structural
2) behavioral, generative
3) cognitive, generative
4) behavioral, structural

13- **Acquiring language melody is the main focus of -------------.**
1) Communicative Method
2) the Silent Way
3) Audio-lingual Method
4) Suggestopedia

14- **Truly communicative activities have all of the following features EXCEPT -------------.**
1) feedback
2) choice
3) information gap
4) role play

15- **What is the primary aim of Community Language Learning?**
1) A whole person learning in a non-defensive way.
2) Speaking with both fluency and accuracy.
3) Production and comprehension of speech.
4) Developing a native-like language competence.

16- **The rules of grammar have the capacity to be applied more than once. This property is known as -------------.**
1) Arbitrariness
2) Creativity
3) Recursion
4) Diversity

17- **------------- is mainly used in computational syntax.**
1) Stemming
2) A parser
3) Reference resolution
4) Culturomics

18- **A listener will be faster at making a lexical decision on the word "buy" if she has just heard "shop". This effect is called ------------.**
1) priming
2) late closure
3) formant
4) minimal attachment

19- **Computers can remove redundancy and identify the most important features of information by using ------------ programs.**
1) concordance
2) formant synthesis
3) data mining
4) summarization

20- **Which word does NOT have a bound stem?**
1) transmitting
2) huckle berry
3) received
4) father

21- **The phrase "an agony ago" is an example of ------------.**
1) ambiguity
2) tautology
3) semantic anomaly
4) analytic phrase

22- **The following sentence can be seen as an example of ------------.**
UR invited 2.
1) phonographic writing
2) ideographic writing
3) syllabic writing
4) digraph

23- **Which of the following is the description of the underlined words?**
"All scissors cut paper."
1) theme–source
2) agent–theme
3) instrument–theme
4) agent–goal

24- **Morphologically a language with more than one morpheme per word is called ------------.**
1) analytic
2) synthetic
3) polysynthetic
4) fusional

25- **Which sentence is an indirect illocution?**
1) I'll be there.
2) Pass the salt please.
3) We want a table by the window.
4) I'm sorry to hear about your son's illness.

26- **Which item represents "narrowing" as a semantic change?**
1) Once "wot" meant "to know" and later faded out
2) Once "knight" meant "youth"
3) The word "holiday" originally meant "holy day"
4) The word "meat" originally meant "food"

27- **Which sound is** $\begin{bmatrix} -\text{anterior} \\ -\text{coronal} \end{bmatrix}$ **?**
1) /p/
2) /g/
3) /š/
4) /r/

28- **Which word is considered a hypocorism?**
1) laser
2) smog
3) phone
4) movie

29- In which stage of writing development the symbol for one entity is taken over as the symbol for the sound of the spoken word used to refer to that entity?
1) logogram   2) pictogram   3) rebus writing   4) syllabic writing

30- Which word can have a glottal stop?
1) wet   2) actor   3) ladder   4) butter

31- An empirical research aiming at measuring the naturalness in the TT looking into the systematic differences between translated and non-translated texts is a clear example of a -------------.
1) comparative model of translation
2) process model of translation
3) causal model of translation
4) pragmatic model of translation

32- Which statement IS NOT TRUE?
1) A process-oriented model of translation represents the temporal sequence of stages in the translation process, either at the cognitive level of translation decisions, or the sociological level of working procedures.
2) Think-aloud protocols, works using Translog program, eye-tracking and key-stroke against a clock basically fall under the technology-oriented models of translation.
3) Sager's (1994) four sequential working procedures including specification, preparation, translation and evaluation is a process-oriented model of translation.
4) Nord's (1991) looping model comprising analysis of translation skopos, analysis of the ST and synthesis of the TT is a process-oriented model of translation.

33- The process of internationalizing the text involves -------------.
1) localizing formats for dates, times, currencies, numbers, addresses, names, telephone numbers, units of measures, paper sizes for print-outs; connotation-rich elements such as colors; iconic conventions for indicating things like exits, restaurant and the like.
2) including print-media conception of translation, though not many notions of translation would include all the technical and marketing decisions that are encompassed by the concept of localization.
3) acculturating from it any culture-specific features, so that translation problems are actually avoided before they occur. Such international texts may conveniently enough be translated without experiencing the impossibility of finding appropriate culture-sensitive equivalents.
4) removing from it any culture-specific features, so that translation problems are actually avoided before they occur. To this neutral text, local color and culture-specific elements can then be added for each locale in which the text is to be used.

34- **The distinction between social and specialized habitus is that ------------.**
1) the former applies not only to the state-national fields of cultural production or economic production, but to the social environment at large, while the latter is a synthesis or economic, social and cultural capital that can be inherited, cultivated or accumulated.
2) the former is a synthesis of economic, social and cultural capital that can be inherited, cultivated or accumulated, while the latter refers to a relatively autonomous sphere of interaction where the agents inhabiting the field share a common set of rules and agenda.
3) the former applies not only to the state-national fields of cultural production or economic production, but to the social environment at large, while the latter refers to unconscious products of training, developed through routinized practices, which translates in the ability to be at ease in a given field.
4) the former is a synthesis of economic, social and cultural capital that can be inherited, cultivated or accumulated, while the latter refers to unconscious products of training, developed through routinized practices, which translates in the ability to be at ease in a given field.

35- **A decision to study the individual situation and context of production, including the translator's attitudes, the way it is subject to different textual and intertextual constraints, translators' norms, publishing fields and the like is based on ------------.**
1) explanatory hypotheses
2) interpretive hypotheses
3) predictive hypotheses
4) descriptive hypotheses

36- **------------ are grouped together as empirical hypotheses.**
1) Interpretive hypotheses and explanatory hypotheses
2) Descriptive hypotheses, predictive hypotheses, and explanatory hypotheses
3) Descriptive hypotheses, predictive hypotheses, and relational hypotheses
4) Explanatory hypotheses and causal hypotheses

37- **The distinction between inductive and deductive approaches to research is generally framed in terms of *corpus-driven* and *corpus-based* approaches. According to Tognini-Bonelli (2001), the main difference resides in that ------------.**
1) the corpus-based approach uses the available corpora, while the corpus-driven approach tries to build new corpora.
2) the corpus-driven approach starts with a pre-existing theory which is validated using corpus data, while the corpus-based approach builds up the theory step by step in the presence of the evidence
3) the corpus-based approach starts with a pre-existing theory which is validated using corpus data, while the corpus-driven approach builds up the theory step by step in the presence of the evidence
4) the corpus-driven approach is based on a mixed inductive-deductive approach, while the corpus-based approach is more often than not based on inductive reasoning

38- As an internal threat to validity, ------------- occurs when people alter (usually improve) their normal behavior because they are aware that they are being studied.
1) intersubjective bias
2) Hawthorne effect
3) sensitization
4) maturation

39- Which statement IS TRUE?
1) Positivist approaches to science view empirical data as objective and, hence, independent of theory. Postpositive approaches acknowledge the interrelationship of theoretical perspectives and data.
2) Positivist approaches to science view empirical data as subjective and, hence, dependent upon theory. Postpositive approaches acknowledge the interrelationship of theoretical perspectives and data.
3) Post-positivist approaches to science view empirical data as objective and, hence, independent of theory. Positive approaches acknowledge the interrelationship of theoretical perspectives and data.
4) Post-positivist approaches to science view empirical data as subjective and, hence, dependent upon theory. Positive approaches acknowledge the interrelationship of theoretical perspectives and data.

40- Which sampling technique is particularly effective for researching minorities or unidentifiable populations?
1) Systematic sampling
2) Quota sampling
3) Opportunity sampling
4) Snowball sampling

41- The statistical technique ------------- is a powerful tool for identifying the number of underlying components and assisting in the elimination of irrelevant items from a survey.
1) Regression
2) Explanatory factor analysis
3) Cluster analysis
4) ANCOVA

42- Which is a disadvantage of experimental research?
1) Possibility of setting up conditions that may never take place in real life settings
2) Elimination of some confounding effects
3) Low observability potential
4) Replicability

43- The four common types of reliability estimates include -------------.
1) test-retest, comparable forms, inter-rater consistency, intra-rater consistency
2) face, content, construct, and criterion-related
3) test-retest, parallel forms, internal consistency, and inter-rater or inter-observer
4) test-retest, diverse forms, inter-rater correlation, and intra-rater consistency

44- **Which of the following features IS NOT shared by case studies?**
1) The generalizability of results and observations is limited, and the primary goal is to develop an understanding of the case via testing theory-driven claims and their empirical falsification.
2) They do not have to be limited to individual cases. Rather, they may focus on a number of instances of a single case or even on different, though interrelated, cases.
3) Case studies aim at exploring a certain phenomenon or issue in depth.
4) Case study research originated in the social sciences. A major concern of case study research is to study a phenomenon within its social context without generally following the usual pattern of scientific reasoning.

45- **First order observations ------------.**
1) acknowledge the researcher's influence on the observation process.
2) posit activities as facts.
3) suggest a constructivist epistemology.
4) are in line with post-positivist recognition of the potential biases in research design.

46- **This audiovisual translation modality retains the original voice, allowing the viewers to register it before the sound level is reduced.**
1) free commentary   2) dubbing
3) voice-over   4) audio-description

47- **Which is NOT a characteristic feature of fansubbing practice?**
1) The production of a fansub involves teamwork.
2) The fansubs flout many typical conventions.
3) The use of different colors for different actors is common.
4) Fansubs gloss unfamiliar features on different parts of the screen.

48- **What is meant by scanlation in comics translation?**
1) Ideologically-charged manipulation of comics at the pictorial level
2) Ideologically-charged manipulation of comics at the textual level
3) Scanning, translating and distributing comics by professionals
4) Scanning, translating and distributing comics by fans.

49- **Which of the following is NOT TRUE about what Bourdieu and Latour have in common?**
1) belief in the strong limits of scientific observation and description of social phenomena.
2) commitments to ethnographic methods.
3) taking social practices as the starting point in sociological inquiry.
4) belief in the importance of examining the existence and relevance of objects, strategies and networks.

50- **Which of the statements is TRUE about Venuti's theory of translation?**
1) He adopts Derrida's deconstruction to show how the translator is involved in the production of culture.
2) He proposes a poststructuralist and postmodernist theory that refutes political and social aims.
3) He asserts that all texts produced in Anglo-American culture are heterogeneous.
4) He proposes abusive fidelity, which is faithfulness to the tone and tenor of the original writing, while violates the norms of the target culture.

51- **Which one of the following statements is TRUE about Bhabha's discourse of translation?**
1) Cultural translation can act as an essentialist and holistic metaphor that aims to uncover counter-discourses.
2) Translation is an interlingual and discursive transfer.
3) Hybridity means that culture is transnational only in the way it admits homogeneity.
4) Translation is not an interchange between discrete wholes but a process of mixing and mutual contamination.

52- **Which of the following is TRUE with regards to translation universals?**
1) According to Chesterman, T-universals and S-universals refer to the socio-historical and linguistic regularities in language pairs.
2) Toury conceives translation universals to be conditioned and probabilistic regularities.
3) The notion of universals has been criticized for reducing the investigation of translation laws to empirical studies.
4) Corpus studies focusing on translation universals are limited to investigating simplification, explicitation, and normalization.

53- **As opposed to their former approaches, both Kiraly and Pöchhacker similarly shifted to a training path which was NOT based on -------------.**
1) collaboration
2) situated learning
3) cognition
4) highly realistic experiences

54- **Venuti believes that translation -------------.**
1) canonizes the source text and validates its literary fame, yet disrupts its originality
2) is heterogeneous and differential
3) is transformative and interrogative and contributes to deconstruction of the source text
4) demonstrates a mobility and instability of meaning

55- **According to Quine, occasion sentences result from -------------.**
1) assent
2) stimulation
3) radical translation
4) intersubjective synonymy

56- **Even-Zohar believes that the system of translated literature is stratified, meaning that -------------.**
1) each of its sections work independently of one another
2) the system comprises other systems which may/ may not form a hierarchy
3) there are various levels at which the system operates
4) one section may be peripheral, another may be central

57- **Berman uses the term the "analytic of translation" to refer to -------------.**
1) an analysis of the deforming system and the unconscious forces which pull the translation away from its essential aim
2) ethnocentric, annexationist and hypertextual translation, such as pastiche, imitation, adaptation and free rewriting
3) the performative dimension of translation
4) the two-sidedness of translation practice

58- **In Spivak's approach, the term "silence" refers to -------------.**
1) the alterity of the Self in the language of the Other
2) the violence behind language
3) unarticulated experiences of the colonized
4) lexical items in the language of the colonized which have no equivalence in the language of the colonizer

59- **Catford believes that structure shifts occur in ------------- translation.**
1) full, partial, and restricted
2) systemic categories of
3) formal correspondence in
4) phonological, graphological, and total

60- **Benjamin's concept of the "intended object" actually refers to -------------.**
1) meaning   2) mode of expression
3) purpose of language   4) the signified

61- **Distinguishing between main and secondary ideas, establishing conceptual relationships, searching for information, paraphrasing, back translating, establishing an order for documentation, etc. are examples of the activation of -------------.**
1) extra-linguistic competence
2) instrumental-professional competence
3) psycho-physiological competence
4) strategic competence

62- **When a test consists of separate items (as in a Multiple Choice Language Test or in a Cloze Test), the traditional way of estimating its reliability is through the calculation of ------------- When there are no discernable items in the test (as is the case with the holistic and analytic method) the reliability is estimated indirectly by means of -------------.**
1) Pearson's r, Spearman's rho
2) Spearman's rho, Pearson's r
3) correlation coefficient, Cronbach's Alpha
4) Cronbach's Alpha, correlation coefficient

63- **Which statement IS NOT TRUE?**
1) The Calibration of Dichotomous Items-method (CDI-method) is not a time-saving procedure; therefore the method is only to be promoted for use in formative contexts.
2) Today's practice of assessing translations is largely characterized by a criterion-referenced approach.
3) A norm-referenced method is independent of subjective a priori judgments about the source text and the translation challenges it may encompass. Instead, the performance of a representative sample of the student population is used in order to identify those text segments that have discriminating power.
4) The Calibration of Dichotomous Items-method (CDI-method) holds the promise that it is a stable and evaluator-independent measurement that bridges the gap between language testing theory and the specific epistemological characteristics of translation studies.

64- **Bachman (2007) argues that the language testing field has typically used three general ways of defining constructs that are assessed. These approaches are -------------.**
1) criterion-focused testing, norm-focused testing, and competence-focused testing
2) competence-focused testing, construct-focused testing, and criterion-focused testing
3) ability-focused testing, task-focused testing, and interaction-focused testing
4) strategy-focused testing, competence-focused testing, and validity-focused testing

65- **Which choice best describes the factors which impact test reliability?**
1) Variation in test authenticity and variation in task authenticity.
2) Variation in test administration settings and variations in test input.
3) Variation in test and task authenticity, variation in test administration settings, variations in test rubrics, variations in test input, variation in expected response, and variation in the relationship between input and response.
4) Variation in test administration settings, variations in test rubrics, variations in test input, variation in expected response, and variation in the relationship between input and response types.

66- **A/An ------------- assessment provides a broad indication of a relative standing and allows for an overall estimate of the ability relative to the other examinees.**
1) criterion-referenced   2) norm-referenced
3) analytical   4) intuitive-impressionistic

67- **Based on the operational definition of sub-competence of translation ability given by Angelleli (2009), ------------- translation competence is the translator's ability to choose which features of the target text to put in the foreground and which to put in the background. It also involves choosing between making something explicit and using other devices to make a point implicit.**
1) pragmatic   2) textual
3) strategic   4) extra-linguistic

68- **Which statement IS NOT TRUE?**
1) Holistic evaluation instruments are clearly based on the concept of error.
2) Holistic evaluation instruments classify each translation into any of the predefined levels within a scale.
3) Translation errors are explained by the existence of a previous text: the source text upon which the target text depends.
4) Language errors are often equivalent to the errors about target language expression and consist of mistakes on vocabulary, syntax, grammar, punctuation, coherence, style, etc.

69- **If generalized to cases where there are two or more agents, -------------.**
1) the theory of action can become a theory of interaction
2) the theory of action can become universal
3) a theory of translation becomes a theory of interpretation
4) a theory of translation becomes invalid

70- **For Berman, as Heyvaert transforms him, the "pure aim" of translation is to -------------.**
1) convey the meaning of the ST into the TT
2) let the target readers understand the source text
3) transform the self in dialogue with the other
4) add to the knowledge of the TT readers

71- **According to Robinson, Venuti's advocacy of foreignism rather uneasily allies him with a number of cultural elitists -------------.**
1) whose concern for power relations are recognized
2) whose cultural issues influence him
3) whose ideological position he rejects.
4) whose theories he admires but whose politics he dislikes

72- **As Toury himself states, his view of translation equivalence is "not one target-source relationship at all, establishable on the basis of a particular invariant, rather it is a -------------.**
1) linguistic-normative   2) functional-relational
3) culture-based   4) linguistic-literary

73- **Foregrounding is a linguistic device for making the reader conscious of a particular linguistic form, such that the linguistic form itself attracts attention, and is felt to be unusual or "-------------", as is the case, for instance, in alliteration, assonance, puns, etc.**
1) not culturalized   2) de-automatized
3) de-functionalized   4) not synchronized

74- **The CDA model of translation criticism is ------------- in essence.**
1) functional   2) extra-textual   3) historical   4) anthropological

75- **Which of the following pairs of factors are shared by Reiss and House in their models of translation criticism / evaluation**
1) writer and reader
2) textual equivalence and functional equivalence
3) language function and translation method
4) Time and place

76- **Which type of norm is not included in Theo Hermans' model of norms?**
1) Obligatory   2) Tolerated   3) Prohibited   4) Recommended

77- **Norms may -------------.**
1) be only descriptive in translation   2) not be prescribed
3) change in the course of time   4) not be a matter of disposition

78- **Constitutive norms determine what is considered a translation and what is not within a certain society, i.e., what mode of production is called translation within a community. ------------- norms are dealt with within translating and are applied between optional forms of behavior.**
1) Structural   2) Integrative   3) Descriptive   4) Regulatory

79- **Tymoczko believes translation is a ------------- i.e. a text about a text.**
1) metastatement   2) metatext   3) metalanguage   4) metaphrase

80- **The ideology of translation is not only constituted by the source text but also according to the stance and voicing of the translator and its relevance to the -------------.**
1) rich culture   2) target audience   3) explicitation   4) poetics

81- **The object of translation, according to Lefevere, is of different types: informative, -------- entertainment, and persuasive.**
1) phatic   2) cultural capital   3) pragmatic   4) commercial text

82- **Lefevere lays out his concept of -------------- a genre that includes interpretation, criticism, anthologizing, as well as translation.**
1) paraphrasing   2) editing   3) rewriting   4) manipulation

83- **A ------------- is understood as the collection of acceptable literary forms and genres in which texts can be expressed.**
1) textual grid   2) poetic norm
3) literary convention   4) traditional rhetoric

84- **Bassnett and Lefevere were trying to argue that the study of the practice of translation had moved on from its formalist phase and was beginning to consider broader issues of context, history and convention. They called this shift of emphasis -------------.**
1) pragmatics   2) cultural turn
3) historicism   4) functional analysis

85- **There are all kinds of textual and extratextual constraints upon the translator. Lefevere categorized them into professionals, patronage, and -------------.**
1) economy   2) ideology   3) canon   4) poetics

86- In 1970's translation scholars still talked about ------------- translations, about 'accuracy'
and 'faithfulness' and 'equivalence' between linguistic and literary systems.
1) prescriptive   2) definitive   3) optimal   4) dynamic

87- According to Chesterman, the relevant branches of Translator Studies are cultural,
-------------, and sociological.
1) cognitive   2) functional   3) symbolic   4) pragmatic

88- Simeoni holds that what has contributed to the internalization of a submissive behavior
over the centuries, generating a low social status for translators, is -------------.
1) their secondary role   2) the traditional approaches
3) the translatorial habitus   4) their lack of competence

89- Schleiermacher explains that "just as a man must decide to belong to one country, just
so he must decide to adhere to one language." Toury regards translated texts as facts of
one language and one textual tradition which is the target language and culture.
The above passage suggests that Schleiermacher and Toury DO NOT -------------
1) believe in in-betweenness of a translator.
2) advocate interference in translation.
3) support hybridity in translation.
4) agree on the same concept.

90- "Conditions of knowledge production" are deeply inscribed within the politics, the
strategies of power, and the mythologies of ------------- of other cultures.
1) signification and power   2) oriental quaintness and naïveté
3) the veil of romance and exoticism   4) stereotyping and representation