

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG
KHOA: NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐỀ THI VÀ ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN
Học kỳ 1, năm học 2023 - 2024

Mã học phần: DNN0450

Tên học phần: LÝ THUYẾT DỊCH

Mã nhóm lớp học phần: 231_DNN0450

Thời gian làm bài (phút/ngày): 75 phút

Hình thức thi: **Trắc nghiệm kết hợp tự luận**

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (6.0 điểm)

1. Which of the following shows the definition of translation?

- A. the process of transferring the meaning of a text into another language
- B. the replacement of a text in the same language
- C. the expression of the source language
- D. the product of the source language

ANSWER: A

2. Translation theory was applied to teaching and learning language, especially for _____ that is used in Classical Latin and Greek.

- A. Translation Method
- B. Direct Method
- C. Audio-lingual Method
- D. Communicative Approach

ANSWER: A

3. An overall framework of describing translation studies is divided into two branches that are _____.

- A. pure & applied
- B. theoretical & descriptive
- C. general & descriptive
- D. general & partial

ANSWER: A

4. Which of the followings does NOT belong to the ‘**Applied**’ branch applications to translation practice?

- A. Product oriented
- B. Translation aids
- C. Translator training
- D. Translation criticism

ANSWER: A

5. _____takes an important part in in academic society that challenges us to rethink how we organize and institutionalize knowledge. It has the potential for a primary relationship with linguistics, modern languages and language studies, comparative literature, cultural studies, and philosophy.

- A. Inter-discipline**
- B. Discipline**
- C. Multidiscipline**
- D. Inter-semiotic**

ANSWER: A

6. According to Munday (2016), which one of the followings does NOT belong to the types of translation studies?

- A. translation instrument**
- B. scientific and technical translation**
- C. applied translation studies**
- D. conference and bilateral interpreting**

ANSWER: A

7. Newmark (1988) confirmed that translation took an important role of _____ EXCEPT

- A. identifying particular and recurrent problems**
- B. showing a truth and a force for progress**
- C. learning foreign languages to demonstrate the learner's knowledge of the foreign language**
- D. transmitting culture under unequal conditions responsible for distorted and biased translations**

ANSWER: A

8. The readers take an important part in analyzing the text. The followings are what the translator should do EXCEPT

- A. choose translation instruments or tools**
- B. consider their degree of knowledge, formality, generality (or specificity), emotional tone, and interest in the subject and the appropriate culture**
- C. assess the level of education, the class, age and sex of the readership**
- D. select the average text for translation tends to be for an educated, middle-class readership in an informal, not colloquial style**

ANSWER: A

9. Newmark (1998) found that the purpose of translating theory was designed to _____EXCEPT

- A. distort the text content**
- B. convey information and convince the reader**
- C. link between translation theory and practice**
- D. reach natural a natural method of translation**

ANSWER: A

10. _____, where you mentally sort out the text, is based on the clarification of all linguistic difficulties and appropriate support information from the “encyclopedia”, reference or textbook.

- A.** The referential level
- B.** The cohesive level
- C.** The equivalent level
- D.** The Textual level

ANSWER: A

11. Dryden (1992) showed three categories in translation EXCEPT

- A.** fidelity
- B.** imitation
- C.** paraphrase
- D.** metaphrase

ANSWER: A

12. According to Reiss (1989), which one of the followings is involved in the translation method of text types?

- A.** Informative / Expressive / Operative / Audio-medial
- B.** Informative / Discussion / Operative / Narrative
- C.** Narrative/ Description/ Discussion/ Intention
- D.** Spirit/ Description/ Expressive / Audio-medial

ANSWER: A

13. Reiss (1989) showed three functions of language ‘dimensions’ and text types or communicative situations EXCEPT

- A.** interlingual
- B.** informative
- C.** expressive
- D.** appellative

ANSWER: A

14. _____ refers to linguistic transfer, and adaptations are made in order to allow the ‘product’ (or text) to function satisfactorily in its target context (Munday, 2016).

- A.** Localization
- B.** Web-genre
- C.** Supra-genre
- D.** Metaphor

ANSWER: A

15. In translation-oriented text analysis, Munday (2016) emphasized three aspects of functionalist approaches for translator training EXCEPT

- A.** The coherence rule in translation
- B.** The functional hierarchy of translation problems
- C.** The importance of translation commission

D. The role of source text analysis

ANSWER: A

16. _____ attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

A. Communicative translation

B. Idiomatic translation

C. Semantic translation

D. Free translation

ANSWER: A

17. _____ reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

A. Idiomatic translation

B. Literal Translation

C. Free translation

D. Semantic translation

ANSWER: A

18. According to Munday (2016), which one of the followings does NOT belong to the three-stage system of translation?

A. equivalence

B. transference

C. analysis

D. restructuring

ANSWER: A

19. The basic requirements of a translation are to achieve **equivalent effect when the translator** transfers source language to target language. The followings are related to the equivalents EXCEPT

A. competent equivalent

B. cultural equivalent

C. functional equivalent

D. descriptive equivalent

ANSWER: A

20. _____ focuses on the non-verbal elements that marked out audiovisual translation.

A. Constrained translation

B. Information translation

C. Cognitive translation

D. Academic translation

ANSWER: A

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (2.5 điểm)

Câu 1 (2.0 điểm): Describe and explain the five principles in a prescriptive translation according to Munday (2016).

Đáp án Câu 1:

- The translator must perfectly understand the sense and material of the original author, although he should feel free to clarify obscurities. (0.2M)

Students' own explanation/idea: 0.2M

- The translator should have a perfect knowledge of both SL and TL, so as not to lessen the majesty of the language. (0.2M)

Students' own explanation/idea: 0.2M

- The translator should avoid word-for-word renderings. (0.2M)

Students' own explanation/idea: 0.2M M

- The translator should avoid Latinate and unusual forms. (0.2M)

Students' own explanation/idea: 0.2M

- The translator should assemble and liaise words eloquently to avoid clumsiness. (0.2M)

Students' own explanation/idea: 0.2M

Câu 2 (2.0 điểm): What is the difference between “correspondence” and “equivalence”? Identify and explain the types of equivalence relations?

Đáp án Câu 2:**Distinguishing correspondence and equivalence**

- Correspondence: showing two language systems and describing differences and similarities contrastively (0.5M)

- Equivalence: equivalent items in specific ST–TT pairs and contexts (0.5M)

Five types of equivalence relations

- Denotative equivalence: related to equivalence of the extra-linguistic content of a text (0.2M)

- Connotative equivalence: related to ‘stylistic equivalence’ and lexical choices especially between near-synonyms. (0.2M)

- Text-normative equivalence: related to different text types treated in different ways. (0.2M)

- Pragmatic equivalence: communicative equivalence’ that affects the receiver of the text or message. (0.2M)

- Formal equivalence: related to the form and aesthetics of the text, includes wordplays and the individual stylistic features of the ST. (0.2M)

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