

***«هدف از این آزمون، سنجش توانایی های زمینه ای برای ویرایش و ترجمه است***

***از پذیرفته شدگان ممکن است بعد از مطالعه کتابهای لازم و دریافت آموزشهای ضروری به صورت موردی برای همکاری در ویرایش کتاب ( و درصورت کسب تجربه کافی برای ترجمه ) دعوت به عمل آید هر چند که پذیرش در ازمون هیچگونه تعهدی برای انتشارات ایجاد نمی کند».***

**درخواست همکاری به عنوان مترجم و ویراستار :**

عکس

100KBحداکثر

**مشخصات فردی:**

نام و نام خانوادگی:........................................................... تاریخ تولد......................................... کد ملی......................................

وضعیت تأهل: ................................................... تلفن و ایمیل: ................................................................................................................

آدرس محل سکونت: ............................................................................................................................................................................................

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**سابقه تحصیلی:**

مدرک دانشگاهی (با ذکر محل، سال و رشته): ...............................................................................................

**سایر سوابق آموزشی و شغلی:**

شغلی: ...........................................................................................................................................................

مدرک و تسلط به زبان انگلیسی: ..................................................................................................................

میزان تسلط به ادبیات فارسی و اصول دستور زبان آن: ..................................................................................

مدرک و میزان تسلط به برنامه های کامپیوتری: ...........................................................................................

سابقه کار (با ذکر محل و مدت اشتغال): ......................................................................................................

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**شخصیت خود را در چند سطر توصیف کنید:**

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**ارزیابی:** ..............................................................................................

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**توضیحاتی در مورد امتحان ترجمه**

تهران: بلوار کشاورز- نبش 16آذر- پلاک 292- شماره تماس: 88982040- 88979544- فکس: 88964380

ترجمه، مهارت ظریفی است که مستلزم تسلط به زبان انگلیسی، ذوق و هنر در نوشتن فارسی، آگاهی به محتوای متن و آشنایی با مسائل ویرایش و نقطه‏گذاری دارد. واحد ترجمه را نمی‏توان کلمه در نظر گرفت. کلمه در بستر هر جمله ممکن است معناهای گوناگونی را به خود بگیرد. بنابراین واحد ترجمه را باید جمله در نظر گرفت و دقت در برگردان مفهوم جمله، بخصوص قیدها، توجه به شدت و ضعف صفات، استفاده از کلمات رابط می‏تواند متن ترجمه شده را موزون، زیبا و سلیس نشان دهد.

حوزه معنایی یک کلمه در زبان انگلیسی ممکن است هم‏پوشانی تک‏به‏تک معنایی با یک معادل فارسی نداشته باشد و به چندین معادل در زبان فارسی ارجاع شود که باز هم هر یک از آنها ممکن است با چندین معادل انگلیسی با معناهای متفاوت ارتباط داشته باشند. مثلاَ کلمه development ممکن است به معنای رشد، تکوین، ایجاد و ابداع در فارسی به کار رود. برای رسیدن به معادل صحیح کلمه نیاز به داشتن تخصص و فهم دقیق مطلب، خلاقیت، توجه به بستر معنایی و مراجعه مکرر به فرهنگ لغت عمومی (بهترین آن، فرهنگ هزاره چاپ انتشارات فرهنگ معاصر) و فرهنگ تخصصی پزشکی بخصوص دورلند یا Stedman است.

علاوه بر محتوای ترجمه، توجه به فرم نوشتار فارسی از نظر پاراگراف‏بندی، نقطه‏گذاری و کاربرد صحیح ویرگول، نقطه، گیومه و ... نقش مهمی در تقطیع و تاکید بر مفهوم و انتقال صحیح آن به خواننده دارد.

با توجه به این مقدمه خواهشمند است موارد فوق را تا حد امکان در ترجمه متن تقدیمی رعایت فرمایید و در جایی که به نتیجه دلخواه خود نمی‏رسید می‏توانید آن را به صورت سوال مطرح کنید. همچنین خواهشمند است معادل‏های پیشنهادی خود را برای لغات زیر(که «گاه» می‏تواند متعدد باشد) پیشنهاد فرمایید و در 1 یا 2 مورد توضیح مختصری درباره ملاک‏های خود برای انتخاب معادل بفرمایید.

Assumption

Avoid intimacy

Sabotage thought

Trigger

Therapeutic alliance

Negative automatic thought

**Examining Automatic Thoughts**

Automatic thoughts are the first and most easily accessible level of cognition that can provide clues to the activated schemas. One standard and reliable way to elicit ATs is to ask the patient to think of an emotionally charged situation and, through Socratic questioning, probe for the "hot" thoughts: What was going through your mind when you started to feel this way? What did the situation mean to you? What does it say about you? Your world? Others? Your future? What images or memories do you have from this situation? Questioning the meaning of high-affect events soon leads to the identification of schemas, especially if the affect is reproduced in session. If the client has difficulty with this exercise, the therapist may wish to get him or her to track mood changes during the week and write down thoughts during or immediately after an emotionally charged situation.

Appendix 2.3 shows an example of an automatic thought record (ATR) that can be given to the client as homework between sessions, and the therapist can use the downward arrow technique (Appendix 2.4) in conjunction with the thought record to elicit core beliefs.

The therapist can also use in-session fluctuations in mood to probe for ATs.

Therapist: Did you notice any fluctuations in your mood this week,

Andrew?

Andrew. Yes, I felt really depressed all day Tuesday.

Therapist: Did anything in particular happen on Tuesday that affected your mood?

Andrew: Well, in the morning my supervisor came by my desk and handed me a new project to work on.

Therapist: Can you describe how you felt when he handed you the

Andrew: I don't know. I guess I felt a lot of pressure. I felt overwhelmed.

Therapist: I notice that you are clenching your fist. What are you feeling right now as you think of the new project assigned to you?

Andrew: I'm feeling that sense of pressure all over again. Like there's a lot of pressure for me to perform.

Therapist: Let's examine the thoughts that are connected to that sense of pressure. What is going through your mind right now as you think about the project?

Andrew: I doubt whether or not I can do a good job. I really need to impress my supervisor so that I can get a promotion at work and make more money and I'm not sure if I can do it. I guess I'm expecting to fail.

From Andrew's ATs, the therapist might begin to theorize that a general theme of inadequacy, incompetence, inferiority, competitive loss, and social defeat might be central to his underlying schemas. It might also be hypothesized that Andrew has a stronger predisposition toward an autonomous personality style, resulting in the need for independence and goal achievement and an overwhelming concern regarding the possibility of failure.

**The Science of Psychopathology**

Psychopathologyis the scientific study of psychological disorders. Within this field are specially trained professionals, including clinical and counseling psychologists, psychiatrists, psychiatric social workers, and psychiatric nurses, as well as marriage and family therapists and mental health counselors. *Clinical* and *counseling psychologists* receive the Ph.D. degree (or sometimes an Ed.D., doctor of education, or Psy.D., doctor of psychology) and follow a course of graduate-level study, lasting approximately 5 years, that prepares them to conduct research into the causes and treatment of psychological disorders and to diagnose, assess, and treat these disorders. Although there is a great deal of overlap, counseling psychologists tend to study and treat adjustment and vocational issues encountered by relatively healthy individuals, and clinical psychologists usually concentrate on more severe psychological disorders. Also, programs in professional schools of psychology, where the degree is often a Psy.D., focus on clinical training and de-emphasize or eliminate research training. In contrast, Ph.D. programs in universities integrate clinical and research training. Psychologists with other specialty training, such as experimental and social psychologists, concentrate on investigating the basic determinants of behavior but do not assess or treat psychological disorders.

*Psychiatrists* first earn an M.D. degree in medical school and then specialize in psychiatry during residency training that lasts 3 to 4 years. Psychiatrists also investigate the nature and causes of psychological disorders, often from a biological point of view; make diagnoses; and offer treatments. Many psychiatrists emphasize drugs or other biological treatments, although most use psychosocial treatments as well.

*Psychiatric social workers* typically earn a master’s degree in social work as they develop expertise in collecting information relevant to the social and family situation of the individual with a psychological disorder. Social workers also treat disorders, often

concentrating on family problems associated with them. *Psychiatric nurses* have advanced degrees such as a master’s or even aPh.D. and specialize in the care and treatment of patients withpsychological disorders, usually in hospitals as part of a treatment team.

Finally, *marriage and family therapists* and *mental health counselors* typically spend 1–2 years earning a master’s degreeand are employed to provide clinical services by hospitals or clinics,usually under the supervision of a doctoral-level clinician.