

*Sohag University*  
*Faulty of Arts*  
*Translation Program*  
*4<sup>th</sup> year students*  
*Advanced Written Translation*

---

**Question 1: Choose the correct answer:**

1. Polysemy can be defined as .....
  - a. a word that is used as different parts of speech
  - b. a word that has one meaning
  - c. a word that has many antonyms
  - d. a word that has a hypernym
2. ....means that the grammatical construction of the phrase or sentence brings about misinterpretation.
  - a. Semantic ambiguity
  - b. Syntactic ambiguity
  - c. Pragmatic ambiguity
  - d. Phonological ambiguity
3. ....is an intellectual and intuitive operation which require the translator to decode the meaning before reencoding it in another form.
  - a. Ambiguity
  - b. Translation
  - c. Allusion
  - d. Interpretation
4. Choose the best strategy for translating the following allusive term

مولوده في ليلة القدر

- a. The night of Power
  - b. Bully for you!
  - c. The blessed Night of Al Qadr(1)
  - d. You are certainly born under a lucky star.
5. The following sentence has an example of .....allusive term  
السيد سليم: "مالي احرم علي نفسي ما أحل الله لها"
  - a. key phrase
  - b. proper noun
  - c. famous idiom
  - d. common noun

6. ....takes more account of transmitting the aesthetic value of the source language text.
- a. Semantic translation                      b. Communicative translation
  - c. word-for-word translation      d. Faithful translation
7. .... produces the target language text without the style, form or content of the original.
- a. Free translation                      b. Idiomatic translation
  - c. Literal translation      d. Faithful translation
8. ....is the use of highly informal words and expression that are not considered as the standard use of language.
- a. Colloquialism                      b. Slang
  - c. Allusion                      d. Proverb
9. Baker (1992) presented a set of strategies and principles to translate idioms. In ....., the translator tends to transfer the meaning of an idiom from the source language to the target language.
- a. Translation by paraphrase
  - b. Translation by omission
  - c. using an idiom of similar meaning and form
  - d. using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.
10. They are idioms whose figurative meaning is not related to the meaning of its constituents (e.g. to know the ropes)
- a. Transparent idioms      b. Semi-transparent idioms
  - c. Opaque idioms                      d. Semi-opaque idioms

**Question 2: True or False**

11. Modern linguists tend to believe that English ambiguity is embedded in three aspects in terms of linguistics.
- a. True      B. False
12. Ambiguity is a property of linguistic expressions.
- a. True      B. False
13. Any sentence with two or more structural representations is said to be semantically ambiguous.

- a. True    B. False
14. Ambiguity is not a useful tool in literature because it causes confusion and puzzlement.  
a. True    B. False
15. The text to be translated is called the target text.  
a. True    B. False
16. Interpretation is replacing a text by another in the same language.  
a. True    B. False
17. The frame is the personal experience that gives rise to the scene.  
a. True    B. False
18. In translating allusive terms, it is necessary to pay attention to transmitting the communicative function more than the aesthetic function.  
a. True    B. False
19. Omission is one of the best strategies of translating allusive terms.  
a. True    B. False
20. In translation, translators start from a scene and produce a frame, while writers face the frame and try to reconstruct the scene that activates it.  
a. True    B. False
21. Adaptation is one of the best strategies in translating scientific texts.  
a. True    B. False
22. *Coinage* is a term which refers to ‘making up a new word’  
a. True    B. False
23. *Borrowing* is an indirect translation technique that is used to fill a lexical gap and/or to add a stylistic effect.  
a. True    B. False
24. The idiom ‘go to track and ruin’ can be written as ‘go to ruin and track’.

- a. True    B. False
25. phrasal verbs are considered idiomatic expressions.  
a. True    B. False
26. The grammatical structure of an idiom can be replaced by another. It is appropriate to say 'out of sight, out of mind' and 'out of sight, out of heart'  
a. True    B. False
27. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form is an ideal strategy for translating idioms.  
a. True    B. False
28. In *Translation by paraphrase*, the cultural significance of the source language idiom is lost.  
a. True    B. False
29. One of the most important obstacles faced by translators in translating idioms is their unawareness of the pragmatic, formal, and semantic characteristics of the source language idiomatic expressions.  
a. True    B. False
30. *Sememic idioms* include phrasal verbs, phrasal compounds, incorporating verbs, and pseudo-idioms. *Lexemic idioms* include proverbs and familiar quotation.  
a. True    B. False

**Question 3:**

**Identify type of ambiguity in the following sentences (semantic or syntactic ambiguity, etc)**

**Explain the source of ambiguity**

**Provide two possible translations for each sentences.**

31. She is calculating.
32. She couldn't bear children.
33. Old men and women
34. The tailor pressed one suit in his shop and one suit in the municipal court.

35. The girl hit the boy with a book.
36. Visiting relative can be boring.
37. Perot knows a richer man than Trump.
38. John loves his moher and so does Bill.
39. I promise I'll give you a ring tomorrow.
40. I know a man with a dog who has fleas