

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2020**  
**(Ph.D. Admissions - January 2021 Session)**

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**Ph.D. TRANSLATION STUDIES**

**Time: 2 hours**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Hall Ticket Number**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATE**

- i) Write your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.
- ii) Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
- iii) **Handover the OMR Answer Sheet at the end of the Examination to the Invigilator.**
- iv) No additional sheet will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself or in the space provided at the end of the booklet.
- v) The question paper contains **12 pages** and the questions are of objective type. Only the question paper may be taken away by the candidate at the end of the examination.

4-80

## SECTION - A

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:**

“The question of Linguistic Provinces has not only led to a great deal of controversy born out of party prejudices and party interests but it has led to a difference of opinion as to the merits there of. The points of controversy relate to claims and counter-claims as between contiguous Provinces to territories as well as to the terms of their inclusion. I shall deal with them at a later stage in so far as they relate to the creation of the Maharashtra Province. I shall first take up the question of the merits of the proposal for Linguistic Provinces.

What is the purpose which lies behind the demand for Linguistic Provinces? The generality of those who advocate the creation of Linguistic Provinces do so because they believe that the Provinces have different languages and cultures. They should therefore have the fullest scope to develop their languages and their cultures. In other words, the Provinces have all the elements of a distinct nationality and they should be allowed the freedom to grow to their fullest in nationhood.

In discussing the question of creating such Linguistic Provinces it would be very short-sighted to omit from one's consideration the fact that the structure of Government of India of the future is to be cast in a dual form: (a) a Central Government and (b) a number of Provincial Governments inextricably inter-linked and inter-woven in the discharge of their respective Legislative, Executive and Administrative functions. Before one could agree to the creation of Linguistic Provinces, one must, therefore, consider the effects which Linguistic Provinces would have on the working of the Central Government.

Among the many effects that may be envisaged, the following are obvious : (1) Linguistic Provinces will result in creating as many nations as there are groups with pride in their race, language and literature. The Central Legislature will be a League of Nations and the Central Executive may become a meeting of separate and solidified nations filled with the consciousness of their being separate in culture and therefore in interests. They may develop the mentality of political insubordination, i.e., refusal to obey the majority or of staging walkouts. The development of such a mentality is not to be altogether discounted. If such a mentality grows it may easily make the working of the Central Government impossible. (2) The creation of Linguistic Provinces would be fatal to the maintenance of the necessary administrative relations between the Centre and the Provinces. If each Province adopts its own language as its official language the Central Government will have to correspond in as many official languages as there are Linguistic Provinces. This must be accepted as an impossible task. How great a deadlock Linguistic Provinces will create in the working of the Governmental machine can be better understood by studying the effects of Linguistic Provinces on the Judiciary. In the new set-up, each Province will have a High Court with a series of subordinate courts below it. At the apex of these High Courts will be the Supreme Court with the right to hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts. On the basis of Linguistic Provinces, Courts of each Province including its High Court will conduct their

proceedings in the language of the Province. What is the Supreme Court to do when its jurisdiction is invoked for rectifying a wrong done by the High Court? The Supreme Court will have to close down. For, if it is to function — every judge of the Supreme Court — I am omitting for the moment the lawyers practicing therein — must know the language of every Province — which it is impossible to provide for. No one can contemplate such a situation with equanimity. It may lead to a break-up of India. Instead of remaining united, India may end in becoming Europe — faced with the prospect of chaos and disorder.”

(From *DR. Babasaheb Ambedkar: Writings and Speeches Volume No: 1*)

1. This article discusses the claims and counter claims between \_\_\_\_\_ Provinces to territories:
  - A. Friendly
  - B. Neighbouring
  - C. Different
  - D. Infectious
2. The passage first takes up the issue of \_\_\_\_\_:
  - A. The proposal for the creation of the Maharashtra Province
  - B. The territories as well as to the terms of their inclusion
  - C. Merits of the proposal for Linguistic Provinces
  - D. The party prejudices and party interests
3. The second point in the essay discusses \_\_\_\_\_:
  - A. Purposes behind the demand for Linguistic Provinces
  - B. Controversy around creation of Linguistic Provinces
  - C. Nationality and nationalism
  - D. Parochialism
4. What is to be cast in a dual form?
  - A. Central Government
  - B. Provincial Governments
  - C. Linguistic Provinces
  - D. Structure of Government of India
5. What according to the author may create challenges to the workings of the central government?
  - A. Disobedience
  - B. Nations within nations
  - C. Cultural differences
  - D. Possibilities of disobedience and multiple official languages
6. Which of the functions of the Central government, according to the above passage will be most affected by the creation of linguistic states?
  - A. Judiciary
  - B. Executive
  - C. Legislative
  - D. Administrative

7. The author opines that no one can contemplate creation of several different linguistic provinces with \_\_\_\_\_:
- A. Imagination      B. Composure      C. Impartiality      D. Justice
8. An epistemology that believes that social phenomena can be objectively researched and data about the social world can be collected and measured:
- A. Realism      B. Interpretivism      C. Constructivism      D. Positivism
9. In research, 'study of being' which is concerned with what actually exists in the world about which humans can acquire knowledge, is the branch called:
- A. Typology      B. Methodology      C. Ontology      D. Epistemology
10. The type of research that tackles "real-world problems in participatory and collaborative ways in order to produce action and knowledge":
- A. Action research      B. Evaluative research  
C. Conceptual research      D. Ethnographic research
11. A research hypothesis is:
- A. "an identification and description of theoretical framework."  
B. "a testable assertion about a relationship or relationships between two or more concepts."  
C. "a presumption about plausible research questions and solutions."  
D. "a procedure used to identify, select, process and analyse information about a Topic."
12. "A translation theory that considers the new text as a primary one, that is, a new original text, and the translator a creator in his/her own right":
- A. The linguistic approach      B. The cannibalistic approach  
C. The communicative approach      D. The hermeneutic approach
13. A research that allows practitioners to address those concerns that are closest to them, ones over which they can exhibit some influence and make change:
- A. Qualitative research      B. Action research  
C. Descriptive research      D. Quantitative research
14. *The Map: A Beginner's Guide to Doing Research in Translation Studies* was authored by :
- A. Gabriela Saldanha and Sharon O' Brien  
B. Sherry Simon and Maria Tymoczko  
C. Jenny Williams and Andrew Chesterman  
D. Mona Baker and Gabriela Saldanha

15. What helps when developing a research question?
- A. Formulating Objectives                      B. Specific guidelines in books  
C. Subject knowledge                              D. Methodology
16. Consider the following situations:
- a. The coffee in my cup tastes sweet. I have evidence that the coffee is sweet.  
b. You have a throbbing pain in the head. You have evidence that you have a ,  
    headache.  
c. Brandon had a memory of having breakfast for cereal. Brandon has evidence  
    about what Brandon had for breakfast.  
d. Jack had more than four cups of coffee; therefore, it is evident that Jack had more  
    than three cups of coffee.

All these four situations consist of different kind of experiential evidences. These experiential evidences are :

- i. Introspective              ii. Perceptual              iii. Intuitional              iv. Memorial

Match the right situation with the correct evidential experience.

A	a - ii, b - i, c - iv, d - iii
B	a - i, b - ii, c - iii, d - iv
C	a - iv, b - iii, c - i, d - ii
D	a - iii, b - iv, c - ii, d - i

17. Mary Louise Pratt conceptualizes "Social spaces where cultures meet, clash and grapple with each other, often in contexts of highly asymmetrical relations of power" as:
- A. Colonial Zones                                      B. Contact Zones  
C. Postcolonial Zones                                      D. Conflict Zones
18. Identify the different categories of participants outlined by Langdrige and Hagger Johnson.
- i. Recruited and Identifiable                      ii. Unaware and Identifiable  
iii. Recruited and Anonymous                      iv. Unaware and Anonymous
- A. i, iii                      B. i, iii, iv                      C. ii, iv                      D. i, ii, iii, iv
19. University Grants Commission (UGC) became a statutory body in \_\_\_\_.
- A. 1954                      B. 1955                      C. 1956                      D. 1957
20. "In oral situations the practice of translation has a performance-based aesthetic and pragmatic. As a consequence, the primary criterion of a good translation is a story well and truly told, rather than close verbal or cultural fidelity, largely because there is generally little or no value accorded to a fixed text per se as there is in literate cultures."  
(*Enlarging Translation, Enabling Translator* -Maria Tymozcko)

A translator of an oral text should therefore keep in mind the following criteria:

- a) Rapid and clear grasp of patterns of language
- b) verbal or cultural fidelity
- c) Source text features
- d) A story well and truly told

Choose the best possible answer from the given options:

A	a and d
B	b and c
C	a, b, c and d
D	a, c, and d

21. Match the names of the authors and their works given in the following table:

A		B	
a)	Eugene Nida	i)	<i>Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond</i>
b)	Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbalnet	ii)	<i>A Linguistic Theory of Translation</i>
c)	J C Catford	iii)	<i>Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation</i>
d)	Gideon Toury	iv)	<i>Toward a Science of Translating</i>

Choose the right order from the given options:

A	a - i, b - ii, c - iii, d - iv.
B	a - iv, b - iii, c - ii, d - i.
C	a - ii, b - iv, c - i, d - iii.
D	a - iii, b - i, c - iv, d - ii.

22. The measurable traits that can change over the course of a scientific experiment are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Hypotheses      B. Constants      C. Variables      D. Types
23. Testing of existing theories or hypotheses through data is \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- A. Deductive      B. Inductive      C. Abductive      D. Empirical
24. Qualitative data in research is generally grounded in subjective and \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. Objective      B. Positivist      C. Interpretivist      D. Relativist
25. R.K. Yin defines \_\_\_\_\_ as “an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon in depth and within its real-life context, especially when the boundaries between the phenomenon and context are not clearly evident”:

- A. Descriptive study  
C. Case study
- B. Prescriptive study  
D. Conceptual study
26. 'Likert Scale' is commonly used in \_\_\_\_.
- A. Contractions      B. Questionnaires      C. Mathematics      D. Maps
27. According to Muñoz Martín "Mental states and operations at play during the act of translating" is the \_\_\_\_\_ level.
- A. First level      B. Second level      C. Third Level      D. Fourth level
28. Who uses the concept of the "author function"?
- A. Roland Barthes      B. Derrida      C. Michel Foucault      D. Gilles Deleuze
29. 'Deconstruction' is a popular method of research in \_\_\_\_.
- A. Basic Sciences      B. Architecture      C. Social Sciences      D. Literature
30. The principles formulated by the fundamental research are used in \_\_\_\_.
- A. Applied research  
C. Foundational research
- B. Ethnographic research  
D. Historical research
31. Which of the following method is free from the difficulties related with sampling, control and validity of inferences?
- A. Correlational research  
C. Historical method
- B. Experimental method  
D. Survey method
32. The experimental method is \_\_\_\_.
- A. A method for verifying a hypothesis  
C. A variable controlling method
- B. A method deriving inferences  
D. A method controlling hypothesis
33. The justifiable scientific list of all references is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Index      B. Bibliography      C. Acknowledgement      D. Contents
34. Information is \_\_\_\_.
- A. Raw Data      B. Processed Data      C. Input data      D. Organized data
35. Which of the following is not covered under Intellectual Property Rights?
- A. Copyrights      B. Thesaurus      C. Patents      D. Trade Marks

## SECTION - B

## TRANSLATION STUDIES

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

“Theoreticians of the global do not always agree as to what is understood by globalization. For Roland Robertson, ‘Globalization refers both to the compression of the world and to the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole’ (Robertson 1992: 8). Jonathan Friedman, for his part, claims that globalization ‘is about processes of attribution of meaning that are of a global nature’ (Friedman 1995: 73). Globalized institutional structures are one expression of globalization. As such they are a subset of the global system or global process that describes, in a global context, ‘the formation of centre/periphery structures, their expansion, contraction, fragmentation and re-establishment throughout cycles of shifting hegemony’ (ibid.: 74). The advantage of the global systemic approach is that it foregrounds historical contingency and avoids a diffusionist model of culture where globalization becomes synonymous with Modernity and the West – Western ideas gradually spreading to the rest of the non-Western world. Jan Nederveen Pieterse argues that the modernity/globalization approach is a ‘theory of Westernization by another name, which replicates all the problems associated with Eurocentrism, a narrow window on the world, historically and culturally’ (Pieterse 1995: 47). A proliferation of terms can produce discrimination in argument but it can also generate confusion. We will use the term ‘globalization’ in the sense of a *critical* theory of globalization that encompasses global movements and exchanges of people, commodities and ideas, and a politico-historical approach to changes in global processes. The great Ottoman, Muscovite, Aztec, Inca, Mali, Ethiopian and Mwene Mutapa empires, the history of the Venetian and Dutch Republics, the metamorphoses of colonialism, all attest to a dimension to globalization that is geographically broad and historically ancient. Stuart Hall situates England in a long history of globalization that has been the experience of empire and he notes that ‘we suffer increasingly from a process of historical amnesia in which we think that just because we are thinking about an idea it has only just started’ (Hall 1991a: 20). One does not have to run an empire, however, to experience the global and theories of globalization open up another perspective, the diasporic. Pieterse argues that historiography to date has been dominated by the paradigm of the nation-state so that culture is nationalized and territorialized, but ‘[a] different historical record can be constructed on the basis of the contributions to culture formation and diffusion by diasporas, migrations, strangers, brokers’ (Pieterse 1995: 64–5). The experience of a non-imperial people of globalization can be aeconomic emigrants, political refugees, mediators or indeed agents of empire. This experience frequently involves the transaction of translation. If this is the case, there are manifest consequences for translation history.”

(From *Translation and Globalisation* by Michael Cronin)

36. In the diffusionist model of culture globalization becomes identical with:

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| A. Historical contingency | B. Social evolution                                   |
| C. Modernity and the West | D. Attribution of meaning that is of a global nature’ |



37. Which is “a narrow window on the world, historically and culturally?”
- A. Global systemic approach                      B. The non-Western world  
C. Shifting hegemony                                D. Eurocentrism
38. Who uses the term ‘globalization’ in the sense of a *critical* theory of globalization?
- A. We    B. Michael Cronin  
C. Robertson, Friedman, Pieterse, and Michael Cronin      D. People of Ireland
39. Which perspective may have manifest consequences for translation history?
- A. Diasporic                      B. Historiographic      C. Metropolitan              D. Global
40. A translation that “attempts to produce the original as the author might have done if he or she appeared in the given socio-historical time and place” is called:
- A. Inter-linear version                                B. Inter-semiotic translation  
C. Domestication                                      D. Transposition
41. Michael Cronin’s views are \_\_\_\_\_ views of Jan Nederveen Pieterse.
- A. Contradictory to the                                B. Corresponding to the  
C. Disparate with the                                    D. Broader than the
42. What is an Audio Visual Translation (AVT)?
- A. Transfer from one language to another of the verbal components contained in audio visual works  
B. Synchronization of music with visual in audio visual works  
C. Synchronization of dialogues with video in audio visual works in audio visual works  
D. Voice-over and Dubbing
43. What are the two major modes of Audio-Visual Translation (AVT) involved in Film Translation?
- A. Audio description and voice-over  
B. Using sign language and subtitling for the hard-of-hearing  
C. Dubbing and Subtitling  
D. Rendering a written text into a film
44. Author of the essay “On Linguistic Aspects of Translation”:
- A. J.C. Catford    B. Walter Benjamin  
C. Peter Newmark                                         D. Roman Jakobson

45. Author of the book *Introducing Translation Studies*:
- A. Jeremy Munday  
C. Mary Snell-Hornby
- B. Susan Bassnett  
D. Maria Tymoczko
46. Tick the ODD ONE OUT which is not a part of Interpreting Studies:
- A. Simultaneous interpretation  
C. Adaptation
- B. Consecutive interpretation  
D. Sight translation
47. In which text type the author or 'sender' is foregrounded?
- A. Expressive      B. Informative      C. Audio-medial      D. Operative
48. Eugene Nida is considered to be the creator of which dichotomy?
- A. Semantic versus communicative translation  
B. Alienating or foreignization versus naturalization or domestication  
C. Direct translation versus oblique translation  
D. Formal equivalence versus dynamic equivalence
49. 'Bittersweet' is an example of a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Maxim      B. Oxymoron      C. Metaphor      D. Aphorism
50. The term Translation Studies has been coined by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Anthony Pym  
C. James Holmes
- B. Antonie Berman  
D. Douglas Robinson
51. Historically, Translation Studies has been \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Illustrative      B. Descriptive      C. Prescriptive      D. Denotative
52. The descriptive history of interpreters in Egypt has been provided by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Friedrich Nietzsche  
C. Michael Cronin
- B. Mona Baker  
D. Herodotus
53. Identify the meaning of the phrase in italics: He *passed himself off* as a noble man:
- A. Was thought to be  
C. Died as
- B. Pretended to be  
D. Was regarded as
54. Translation has been classified as 'rewording', 'translation proper' and 'transmutation' by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Rainer Guldin  
C. Roman Jacobson
- B. Sherry Simon  
D. Andrew Chesterman

55. Van Doorslaer's map is divided into 'translation' and 'translation studies'. Which of the following is classified under 'translation studies'?
- A. Mode                      B. Media                      C. Literature                      D. Theories
56. My grandfather walks very \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. quick                      B. fast                      C. fastly                      D. quickly
57. What are the three steps of Eugene Nida's system of translation?
- A. Analysis, translation, postediting                      B. Analysis, restructuring, transfer  
C. Analysis, transfer, restructuring                      D. Analysis, transfer, exegesis
58. Who of the following defined localization as 'a process by which digital content and products developed in one locale are adapted for sale and use in another locale'.
- A. Dunne                      B. Parrish                      C. Shadbolt                      D. Scattergood
59. The act of translating a work that has previously been translated into the same language, or the result of such an act is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Reverse translation                      B. Transliteration  
C. Retranslation                      D. Back translation
60. Which of the following is the essay written by Walter Benjamin?
- A. "The Task of Translator."  
B. "On Linguistic Aspects of Translation."  
C. "Translation: Literature and Letters."  
D. "The Misery and Splendour of Translation."
61. Who proposed Translation-Oriented Text Analysis?
- A. Christiane Nord                      B. Mary Snell-Hornby  
C. Hans J. Vermeer                      D. Katharina Reiss
62. What does the phrase "traduttore traditore" mean?
- A. "Translator, Redeemer."  
B. "Translator, Traitor."  
C. "Translator, Believer."  
D. "Translator, Invisible."
63. The author of "Politics of Translation" is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Homi K. Bhabha                      B. Tejaswini Niranjana  
C. Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak                      D. Jhumpa Lahiri
64. Which of the following is a translation by William Jones?
- A. *Sacotalá*                      B. *Rubaiyat*                      C. *Ramayana*                      D. *Uttararamacharita*

65. Which of the following is not a type translation mentioned by John Dryden?  
 A. Metaphrase      B. Paratext      C. Paraphrase      D. Imitation
66. Identify the pioneers of 'functional approach' in translation?  
 A. Susan Bassnett & Andrew Lefevere  
 B. Reiss & Vermeer  
 C. Catford and Jakobson  
 D. Etamar Even Zohar and Gideon Toury
67. Which of the following is not one of the four moves of George Steiner's concept of hermeneutic motion?  
 A. Modulation      B. Initiative trust      C. Incorporation      D. Compensation
68. Applied Translation Studies consists of:  
 i. Translator training      ii. Translation criticism  
 iii. Translation aids      iv. Translation process  
 A. i and iii only      B. ii and iii only      C. i, ii, iii      D. i, iii, and iv
69. When was the first issue of *Modern Poetry in Translation* edited by Ted Hughes published?  
 A. 1964      B. 1965      C. 1966      D. 1967
70. Which of the following are the types of equivalence relations listed by Werner Koller?  
 i. Denotative Equivalence      ii. Connotative Equivalence  
 iii. Text Normative Equivalence      iv. Inter-textuality  
 A. i, ii, iv only      B. i, ii, iii only      C. i, iv only      D. i, iii, iv only

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**University of Hyderabad**  
**Entrance Examinations – Jan 2021**

School/Department/Centre : Centre for Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies  
Course/Subject : Ph.D. Translation Studies

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	B	26	B	51	C
2	C	27	A	52	D
3	A	28	C	53	B
4	D	29	D	54	C
5	A	30	A	55	D
6	A	31	C	56	B
7	B	32	A	57	C
8	D	33	B	58	A
9	C	34	D	59	C
10	A	35	B	60	A
11	B	36	C	61	A
12	B	37	D	62	B
13	B	38	B	63	C
14	C	39	A	64	A
15	C	40	D	65	B
16	A	41	B	66	B
17	B	42	A	67	A
18	D	43	C	68	C
19	C	44	D	69	B
20	A	45	A	70	B
21	B	46	C		
22	C	47	A		
23	A	48	D		
24	C	49	B		
25	C	50	C		

Note/Remarks:

Signature  
School/Department/Centre:  
CALTS, SOH