

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2014****M.PHIL. TRANSLATION STUDIES****Time : 2 Hours****Max. Marks: 75****Hall Ticket No:****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) **There is a negative marking of 0.33 marks for each wrong answer.**
- iii) Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
- iv) Handover the OMR Answer Sheet at the end of the Examination to the Invigilator.
- v) No additional sheet will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself/space provided at the end of the booklet.
- vi) The question paper contains **11 pages** and the questions are of objective type. Only the question paper may be taken by the candidate at the end of the examination.

**SECTION - A**  
**General Aptitude for Language, Literature (25 Marks)**

1. To 'make clean breast of' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. To gain prominence  
 B. To praise oneself  
 C. To confess without reserve  
 D. To destroy before it blooms
2. To 'keeps one's temper' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. To become hungry  
 B. To control anger  
 C. To preserve ones energy  
 D. To be aloof
3. The word CORPULENT means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Lean  
 B. Gaunt  
 C. Emaciated  
 D. Obese
4. The word EMBEZZLE means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Remunerate  
 B. Misappropriate  
 C. Balance  
 D. Clear
5. The old age when somebody behaves like a fool one is in a state of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Imbecility  
 B. Senility  
 C. Dotage  
 D. Superannuation
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the list of the business or subjects to be considered at a meeting.  
 A. Schedule  
 B. Timetable  
 C. Agenda  
 D. Plan
7. The word ARTIFICIAL is the opposite of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Natural  
 B. Truthful  
 C. Red  
 D. Restoration
8. Etymologically, 'translate' means to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Define  
 B. Explain  
 C. Construct  
 D. Carry across
9. Who among the following is not a translation theorist?  
 A. Ludskanov  
 B. Eugene Nida  
 C. Arundhati Roy  
 D. Roman Jacobson
10. In translation, even \_\_\_\_\_ do not guarantee full equivalence.  
 A. Synonyms  
 B. Text  
 C. Recoding  
 D. Decoding
11. According to Eugene Nida, there cannot be any absolute \_\_\_\_\_ between two languages.  
 A. Difference  
 B. Annotation  
 C. Correspondence  
 D. Modification

12. Equivalence in translation becomes very important because inevitably all translations are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Reader-oriented  
C. Author-oriented
- B. Translator-oriented  
D. Editor-oriented
13. The problem of loss and gain in Translation is due to the \_\_\_\_\_ between two linguistic groups.
- A. Comprehension  
C. Connection
- B. Cultural dissimilarity  
D. Continuation
14. *Translation Studies: An Integrated Approach* (1988) is a text written by - \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Gayatri Spivak  
C. Itamar Even-Zohar
- B. Mary Snell-Hornby  
D. Peter Newmark
15. "The Task of the Translator" (1923) is a famous essay written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Matthew Arnold  
C. John Dryden
- B. Charles Dickens  
D. Walter Benjamin
16. The original language that Bible is written in is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Greek  
B. Latin  
C. Hebrew  
D. Gaelic
17. The first press, Serampore Press, started functioning in India in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
B. 16<sup>th</sup> Century  
C. 20<sup>th</sup> Century  
D. 14<sup>th</sup> Century
18. *The Lowland* is a novel written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Salman Rushdie  
B. Jhumpa Lahiri  
C. Anita Desai  
D. Manoj Das
19. The rise of the languages Pali and Prakrit was a revolutionary reaction to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Brahmanism  
B. Judaism  
C. Sanskritism  
D. Hinduism
20. *Kakawin Bharatayuddha*, which is the poetical rendering of *Mahabharata*, is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ text.
- A. Malayasian  
B. Japanese  
C. Indonesian  
D. Tamil
21. The first retelling of *Mahabharata* in Bengali was done by \_\_\_\_\_ in 15<sup>th</sup> Century.
- A. Kabi Sanjay  
B. Ezhuthachchan  
C. Pampa  
D. Nannayya



30. The first interlingual translation between Sanskrit and Prakrit is *Paumachariya*, the 4th century AD retelling of Ramayana in \_\_\_\_\_ version.
- A. Buddhist                      B. Jain                      C. Islamic                      D. Christian
31. In the context of translation, advertisements are understood as a generic designation including all forms of commercial \_\_\_\_\_ and promotion.
- A. Communication              B. Profit                      C. Liaison                      D. Association
32. *Sei Somoy* is a Bengali novel translated into English by Aruna Chakravarti. Identify the author:
- A. Mahasweta Devi                      B. Samaresh Basu  
C. Sunil Gangopadhyay                      D. Sharatchandra Chattopadhyay
33. The Gujarati translation of the Konkani novel *Karmelin*, written by Damodar Mauzo, has bagged the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Jnan Pith, 2012                      B. Sahitya Akademy, 2012  
C. Jnan Pith, 2011                      D. Sahitya Akademy, 2011
34. Lewis Caroll is the pen name of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson                      B. Samuel Langhorne Clemens  
C. Carlo Lorenzini                      D. Sarah Chauncey Woolsey
35. Which language among the following has been classified as a severely endangered language in India?
- A. Maithili                      B. Mech                      C. Mizo                      D. Mandeali
36. "All translation is a compromise-the effort to be literal and the effort to be idiomatic" is a quote by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Robert Frost              B. Victor Hugo              C. Paul Valery              D. Benjamin Jowett
37. German linguist Hans Vermeer is associated with this concept from the field of translation studies:
- A. Polysystem              B. Skopos              C. Post-colonialism              D. Machine-translation
38. *Om kara* is an adaptation of Shakespeare's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. *Macbeth*                      B. *Othello*                      C. *King Lear*                      D. *Hamlet*

39. *Translation and Identity* is an important book written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Mona Baker  
C. Michael Cronin
- B. Katharine Reiss  
D. Mario Tymoczko
40. Russian formalism was an influential school of literary criticism in Russia from the 1910s to the 1930s. Which of the following was not associated with this movement?
- A. Yuri Tynianov  
C. Andrei Zhdanov
- B. Viktor Shklovsky  
D. Vladimir Propp
41. The term "Translation Studies" was coined by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. James S Holmes  
C. Itamar Even-Zohar
- B. Jean-Paul Vinay  
D. Hans Vermeer
42. *The Manipulation of Literature*, a 1985 anthology of essays edited by \_\_\_\_\_ is a very important book in Translation Studies.
- A. Gideon Toury      B. José Lambert      C. André Lefevere      D. Theo Hermans
43. Which of the following phrases best characterizes the late-nineteenth century aesthetic movement which widened the breach between artists and the reading public, sowing the seeds of modernism?
- A. Art for intellect's sake  
C. Art for the masses
- B. Art for God's sake  
D. Art for art's sake
44. With which enormously influential perspective or practice is the early-twentieth-century thinker Sigmund Freud associated?
- A. Eugenics      B. Psychoanalysis      C. Phrenology      D. Anarchism
45. Which social philosophy, dominant during the Industrial Revolution, dictated that only the free operation of economic laws would ensure the general welfare and that the government should not interfere in any person's pursuit of their personal interests?
- A. Economic independence  
C. Laissez-faire
- B. The Rights of Man  
D. Enclosure
46. What did Thomas Carlyle mean by "Close thy Byron; open thy Goethe"?
- A. Britain's preeminence as a global power will depend on mastery of foreign languages.
- B. Even a foreign author is better than a home grown scoundrel.
- C. Abandon the introspection of the Romantics and turn to the higher moral purpose found in Goethe.
- D. In a carefully veiled critique of the monarchy, Byron and Goethe stand in symbolically for Queen Victoria and Charles Darwin respectively.

47. Who among the following was not a pioneer of Chhayavad movement in Hindi literature?
- A. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar  
C. Suryakant Tripathi Nirala
- B. Mahadevi Varma  
D. Jayshankar Prasad
48. Published in 2000, *Antarani Vasantam (The Untouchable Spring)* is a novel that deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Homosexuality  
C. Indian nationalism
- B. Dalit folk memory  
D. Classical music
49. *Grip of Change* has been authored by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. G.Kalyan Rao  
C. P. Sivakami
- B. Arundhati Roy  
D. Meena Kandaswamy
50. "I speak three languages, write in Two, dream in one" .... These are the lines from Kamala Das's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. *Punishment in Kindergarten*  
C. *A Losing Battle*
- B. *An Introduction*  
D. *The Freaks*

**SECTION - C**  
**Comprehension and Analytical Ability (25 Marks)**

**Questions on Comprehension: (questions 51 to 59)**

Read the following Passage and answer the questions by making appropriate choices.

**Author's Purpose**

Have you ever wondered why authors write? Sometimes they are inspired to create stories. Other times they write to provide information about an interesting topic. Some authors write to convince us about something. Whatever the circumstances, authors have reasons for writing; this is called, the "author's purpose." The three most common types of author's purpose are: to entertain, to inform, and to persuade. Think about the last time a story made you laugh, cry, or tremble with fright. These types of stories are written with a particular purpose in mind: to entertain the reader.

Authors write many kinds of stories to entertain, including humorous fiction, realistic fiction, fantasy, fairy tales, and fables. While fiction entertains, non-fiction has a different purpose. Many non-fiction writings or texts are written with the purpose of giving information about an interesting topic. Authors who write to inform must research their subject to ensure that they convey accurate information to the reader.

Some examples of texts that inform are encyclopedia entries, news articles, expository non-fiction books, and interviews. All of these types of writing give information about certain topics. Sometimes authors write because they want to convince their readers about something. This is called argumentative, or persuasive, writing. Oftentimes, texts that are meant to persuade use specific techniques to make the reader care about the subject, and to think about it in a certain way. These techniques might be found in letters to the editor, argumentative essays, or persuasive speeches. Next time you read a text, see if you can figure what the author is trying to tell you. It might be easier than you think. Just ask yourself: what is the author's purpose?

51. Which of the following is most likely the title of a passage in which the author's purpose is to entertain? \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets
  - B. An Interview with J.K. Rowling
  - C. A Brief History of Time
  - D. An Argument for Shorter Classes
52. According to the passage, authors who write to inform want to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. provide information about a certain topic
  - B. make the reader laugh, cry, or scream
  - C. convince the reader to do something
  - D. invite the reader to critique their work
53. The author's purpose in writing this passage is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. to persuade
  - B. to convince
  - C. to entertain
  - D. to inform
54. Based on its use in paragraph 3, it can be understood that the word *convey* belongs to which of the following word groups? \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. document, chronicle, note
  - B. communicate, pass on, relay
  - C. hide, obscure, cover
  - D. detect, locate, discover
55. Imagine that Bill's favorite thing to read is the "Letters to the Editor" section of his local newspaper, in which readers submit letters to the editor that are intended to make the editor think about something in a certain way. Using the information in the passage, it can be understood that Bill likes to read passages whose authors' purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. correct the other doctors' mistakes
  - B. let everyone use the system she created
  - C. keep trying until she found something that worked
  - D. question the accepted way of doing things



56. According to the passage, texts that are meant to persuade often \_\_\_\_\_ .
- do not get as much attention as texts that entertain or inform
  - are very entertaining because they convince readers to laugh
  - use specific techniques to make the reader care about the subject
  - require a lot of research in order to ensure accuracy of information
57. The purpose of non-fiction writing is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- giving Information
  - convey knowledge
  - provide publicity
  - reach everyone
58. What are the techniques that might be found in letters to the editor \_\_\_\_\_ .
- argumentative essays, or persuasive speeches.
  - provision of Information and Knowledge
  - drawing attention
  - giving accurate information
59. Which author's must research their subject and why?
- Authors who write to inform and ensure that they convey accurate information to the reader.
  - Authors who write to entertain and ensure that they draw attention of the reader.
  - Authors who write to persuade and ensure that they convey knowledge to the reader.
  - Authors who write to argue and ensure that they convey information to the reader.

**Questions on analytical ability: (questions 60 to 75)**

**Read the following information to answer these questions:**

In a school, there were five teachers, P and Q were teaching Hindi and English. R and Q were teaching English and Geography. S and P were teaching Mathematics and Hindi. T and Q were teaching History and French.

60. Who among the teachers was teaching maximum number of subjects?
- P
  - R
  - Q
  - S
61. Which of the following pairs was teaching both Geography and Hindi?
- P and Q
  - R and P
  - Q and R
  - None of these
62. More than two teachers were teaching which subject?
- History
  - French
  - Hindi
  - Geography

**Read the following and deduce the suitable conclusion:**

63. Only roses are red.  
All red roses are lovely.
- A. All roses are lovely  
B. No rose is lovely  
C. Some roses are lovely  
D. Some roses are not lovely

**Read the following and mark the proper conclusion:**

64. If Ram gets time, he will start playing games on the net.
- A. Ram had time but did not play games on the net.  
B. Ram started playing games on the net means he had time.  
C. Ram did not get time but still started playing games on the net.  
D. Ram did not play games on the net means he did not get time.
65. Unless Rose is merry or happy, she will not watch a movie.
- A. Rose watched a movie, but she is not merry means she is happy.  
B. Rose is merry or happy means she will watch a movie.  
C. Rose is not watching a movie means she is not merry.  
D. Rose is happy hence she is watching a movie.

**In the following questions (66 to 69), identify the two choices that validate the statement given at the top:**

66. Jonathan is swimming.
- i. Jonathan is in the pool during the winter.  
ii. Jonathan is in the pool.  
iii. Swimming takes place in the pool during the winter.  
iv. All the boys in the pool are swimming.
- A. i & ii  
B. ii & iv  
C. iii & iv  
D. iv & i
67. Tom pitches the ball faster than Mike.
- i. David is the champion pitcher.  
ii. Tom can throw the ball further than David.  
iii. Tom can throw the ball as fast as David.  
iv. David can throw the ball faster than Mike.
- A. i & ii  
B. ii & iv  
C. iii & iv  
D. ii & iii

68. Hundred soldiers went to the war.
- Forty soldiers did not turn up for the war.
  - Twenty soldiers were killed in the war.
  - The war was boycotted by sixty soldiers.
  - Eighty soldiers returned alive.
- A. i & ii                      B. ii & iv                      C. i & iii                      D. iii & iv
69. Four defenders in a football match — Defender A, Defender B, Defender C & Defender D — take their positions in this order in a row **from right to left**. During the match, Defender A changes places with Defender C and then Defender C changes places with Defender B. Which defender is now at the left end of the row?
- A. Defender A              B. Defender B              C. Defender C              D. Defender D

**Read the following lines of a passage on organs and organ system. Answer the questions by filling in the blanks with appropriate choice provided below the line.**

70. All animals, not including \_\_\_\_\_, are made up of different organs.
- A. humans                      B. unicellular organisms                      C. machines                      D. plants
71. Organs are made up of different \_\_\_\_\_,
- A. tissues                      B. organs                      C. metals                      D. cells
72. Which in turn are made up of many \_\_\_\_\_ cells.
- A. specialized                      B. professional                      C. bacterial                      D. rudimentary
73. \_\_\_\_\_ organs working together in a group make up an organ system.
- A. Different                      B. Similar                      C. Friendly                      D. Distinct
74. Examples of organ systems are \_\_\_\_\_ systems.
- A. Dorsal and ventral                      B. circulatory and respiratory  
C. top and bottom                      D. Input and Output
75. Several organ systems working together make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. animal                      B. system                      C. organism                      D. thing