ENTRANCE EXAMINATION - JUNE 2017
M.Phil. TRANSLATION STUDIES

Time: 2 Hours
Max. Marks: 80

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 thereupon.

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 including this page and the questions are of objective type. Only the question paper maybe taken away by the candidate at the end of the examination.
SECTION-A
Research methodology and Aptitude Test (40 Marks)

1. Research is ________.
   A. Value oriented process B. Passive process
   C. Self-contained process D. Discovery oriented process

2. Research is scientific knowledge. In that case, an example of a source of scientific knowledge is ________.
   A. Social traditions B. Preaching of great men
   C. Religious scriptures D. Laboratory and field experiments

3. Attributes of objects, events or things which can be measured are called ________.
   A. Variables B. Qualitative measure
   C. Quantitative measure D. Data

4. Research is usually conducted in order to fill a ________ in the prevailing knowledge or understanding of a subject field.
   A. Gap B. Book C. Section D. Process

5. While writing a research report, a researcher ________.
   A. Must arrange it in logically
   B. Must compare the results with other studies
   C. Must not use numerical figures in the beginning of the sentences
   D. All of the above

6. Reliability is the fundamental quality of a research. This reflects ________.
   A. Validity B. Verifiability C. Purity of data D. Superiority

7. The research that explores new facts through the study of the past is ________.
   A. Philosophical research B. Historical research
   C. Factual research D. Mythological research

8. The objective of descriptive research is ________.
   A. To identify and focus on the present conditions
   B. To study the subject on phenomenon
   C. To collect facts
   D. All of the above
9. The need of philosophical research method is desired in ________.

A. Philosophy related researches
B. All researches involved in exploring the aims of social sciences
C. Explorations in Mind and Body
D. Determining the role and extension of Philosophy

10. Ethics in research is not related to ________.

A. Self-interest
B. Scientific method
C. Reliability
D. Humanity

11. If a researcher has prejudices in relation to some problems, then the research carried out by her would be called as ________.

A. Value oriented research
B. Polluted research
C. Inadequate research
D. Prejudiced research

12. Each claim in research should be ________.

A. Justifiable
B. Full of wisdom
C. Enjoyable
D. Entertaining

13. If a researcher has fine skills in her field of research and possesses the quality of exploration, then the research will be ________.

A. Anxiety oriented
B. Comprehension oriented
C. Thought oriented
D. Value oriented

14. The process of writing a research paper is ________.

A. Creative
B. Scientific
C. Stylistic
D. Original

15. A researcher cannot produce a coherent research project without first defining a ________.

A. Paper
B. Problem
C. Paradigm
D. Content

16. The format of research resembles ________.

A. A report writing method
B. A synopsis
C. A long essay
D. Generic writing
17. The method of research reporting should be ________.
   A. Scientific and ethical
   B. Attractive
   C. Personal
   D. Favourable to specific causes

18. Cinema is a/an ________.
   A. Visual media
   B. Audio-visual media
   C. Print media
   D. Audio media

19. Which of the communication has an emotional appeal?
   A. Intrapersonal
   B. Interpersonal
   C. Group
   D. Mass

20. ________ is the scientific study of ancient and historical forms and processes of writing.
   A. Palaeography
   B. Orinthography
   C. Cartography
   D. Geography

21. Entomology is the science that studies ________.
   A. Behavior of human beings
   B. Insects
   C. The origin and history of technical and scientific terms
   D. The formation of rocks

22. I would be very ________ if you gave me the job.
   A. Pleasing
   B. Thanking
   C. Pleasant
   D. Grateful

23. ________ theory is derived from the studies of Saussure and Pierce.
   A. Mass society
   B. Hegemony
   C. Culture and semiotics
   D. Political economics

24. Identify the next number in the series 3, 6, 8, 16, 18, ............
   A. 32
   B. 42
   C. 26
   D. 36

25. Identify the next number in the series 3, 5, 11, 21, 43, ............
   A. 85
   B. 64
   C. 84
   D. 69
26. For seeing objects at the surface of water from a submarine under water, the instrument used is ________.

A. Kaleidoscope  B. Periscope  C. Spectroscope  D. Telescope

27. Fa-Hien was ________.

A. the first Buddhist pilgrim of China to visit India during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya  
B. the discoverer of Puerto Rico and Jamaica  
C. the first Buddhist pilgrim of India to visit China  
D. the discoverer of Americas

28. The dance performed by women to invoke rain in Bihar is ________.

A. Jata Jatin  B. Faguna or Fog  C. Purbi  D. Bihu

29. The clear sky looks blue because ________.

A. reflection of light  B. refraction of light  
C. diffraction of light  D. dispersion of light

30. Newspaper and Press : : Cloth and ?

A. Market  B. Textile  C. Tailor  D. Mill

31. House and Wall : : Wall and ?

A. Brick  B. Roof  C. Paint  D. Sand

32. Writer and poet : :

A. Poems and songs  B. Books and lessons  
C. Prose and poetry  D. Letters and words

Read the following passage and answer the following carefully.

During traditional times, Ura was the south-easternmost of the districts of central Bhutan called Bum-thang sDe-bzhi – ‘the Four Districts of Bumthang.’ Within the district are found some of the oldest date-able Bhutanese monasteries such as Sombrang, connected to the Drigung Kagyudpa subsect of the Lhapa, constructed cA. 1230 AD by the Smyos Lama named Demchog (1179-1265).
Before its incorporation into the Zhabdrung Rinpoche's centralized Drukpa ecclesiastic state during the mid-17th century, Ura was apparently ruled by a line of petty kings, known as the Ura Gyalpo, barely mentioned in Bhutanese histories and about whom little is remembered today. At other times in Ura's history it was ruled, or at least dominated by strongmen claiming Tibetan ancestry known as the Ura Dung. Remnants of those days are found in hillside castle ruins of Gdung Nag-po and in the traditional nomenclature of several homes in Ura that reflect their past functional relationship to the house that once served as the old royal residency, situated at the top of the hill. Today, Ura is located just south of the lateral road leading to Mongar and eastern Bhutan and is perhaps best known to tourists for its annual yak dance (Yag Shoed) festival.

An ancient pathway leads westward through the center of the village of Ura. The pathway winds among the homes, connecting them to village fields to the south and west. As we passed by the home of the Ura gup (Ch. Rged po) the traditional headman of Ura, I was surprised to discover ourselves in the presence of a large, well preserved prayer wall (Ch. Ma ni thang). The wall is about 100 feet in length, 7 feet high, and divided into two unequal sections. In the gap between them is constructed a square chorten or stupa of typical Bhutanese style from earlier centuries. Both the walls and stupa are constructed of traditional piled, whitewashed cemented stone with slate roof.

At shoulder height along the wall is a continuous stone lintel on which are inset a series of slate inscription panels, painted maroon. Typically, such slate inscriptions contain Sanskrit and Chokey (literary Tibetan) mantras, especially the six syllable mani prayer to Guru Rinpoche ‘Om mani padme Hum’! Indeed, the splendid Ura prayer wall contains many such panels in various states of preservation. The structure conveys the overall impression of a treasured historical monument that has been carefully maintained by generations of local citizens. Although brief, the inscription provides some tantalizing insights into the history of Ura and central Bhutan.

Excerpts from 'A 17th Century Stone Inscription from Ura Village' by John A. Ardussi

33. Sombrang, one of the oldest Bhutanese monastery is connected to the Drigung Kagyudpa, the subsect of the ________.

A. Lhapa    B. Bum-thang sDe-bzhi    C. Smyos    D. Tibet

34. Ecclesiastical means ________.

A. Church    B. Man/woman of God    C. Temple    D. Royal

0 - 46
35. ‘During the mid17th century, Ura was apparently ruled by a line of petty kings.’ Here, petty means ________.

A. Strong and Handsome  B. Trivial  C. Unimportant  D. Important

36. Traditional nomenclature of several homes in Ura reflect their past functional relationship with the royalty. Antonym to nomenclature is ________.

A. Name  B. Action  C. Description  D. Illustration

37. The annual yak dance of Ura village is known to tourists as ________ festival.

A. Torgya  B. Igu  C. Aji Lhamu  D. Yag Shoed

38. An ancient pathway leads westward through the center of the village of Ura, winding among the homes, connecting them to village fields to the south and west. Here, winding means ________.

A. After  B. Beyond  C. Weaves across  D. Over

39. Traditional Bhutanese stupas are ________.

A. Circular  B. Rectangular  C. Oblong  D. Square

40. The six syllable mani prayer ‘Om mani padme Hum’ along the shoulder high prayer wall at Ura village is dedicated to ________.

A. Dalai Lama  B. Bhutanese royalty  C. Guru Rinpoche  D. Buddha

Part-B
Subject Knowledge (40 Marks)

41. Mary Snell-Hornby suggested that Translation Studies is interdisplinary in nature. This means that:

A. Translation Studies is not developed as a discipline  
B. Translation Studies does not have methodology of its own.  
C. Translation Studies cannot develop a coherent research methodology  
D. Translation Studies reassesses and adapts the various methodologies and theoretical frameworks of other disciplines to meet the specific needs of translation scholars.

42. Reinventing the wheel is of no use. The underlined section means:

A. Discover something new  B. Repeat something that is already done  
C. Contextualise something  D. Do nothing
43. Meera always throws caution to the wind. The underlined expression violates:

A. Syntactic condition  
B. Semantic condition  
C. Truth condition  
D. Moral condition

44. Santanu is married to Trixi with a child and that's all about it. The underlined section is a:

A. Idiom  
B. Phrase  
C. Clause  
D. Translateme

45. The Translator of Manu’s *Dharmaśāstra*:

A. William Jones  
B. William Carey  
C. James Mill  
D. William Ward

46. ________ is a book written by Susan Bassnett.

A. Translation Studies: An Integrated Approach  
B. Introducing Translation Studies  
C. Translation Studies  
D. Translation Studies Reader

47. ‘Bard of Avon’, the pre-eminent English playwright, whose plays are widely translated worldwide is ________.

A. Ben Jonson  
B. Christopher Marlowe  
C. William Shakespeare  
D. George Bernard Shaw

48. ________ is the author of the novel *Mother*, which has been translated into many languages.

A. Maxim Gorky  
B. Leo Tolstoy  
C. Fyodor Dostoyevsky  
D. Alexander Pushkin

49. Gurinder Chadha’s film *Bride and Prejudice* is based on a novel by ________.

A. Ann Radcliffe  
B. Jane Austen  
C. Virginia Woolf  
D. Agatha Christie
50. The author of Akbarnāmā and a scholar who played an important role in translating Sanskrit texts into Persian:

A. Abu al-Faiz  B. Amir Khusro  C. Abu al-Fazl  D. Mir Hasan

51. *The Bride* is a novel by __________.

A. Ismat Chughtai  B. Amrita Shergill  C. Indira Goswami  D. Kamala Das

52. ‘The Name and Nature of Translation Studies’ is an essay by __________.

A. Roman Jakobson  B. Walter Benjamin  C. James Holmes  D. André Lefevere

53. To ‘beat around the bush’ means __________.

A. to avoid talking about what is important  
B. to search for something lost  
C. to confront a problem head-on  
D. to waste once time

54. __________ is the Brazilian translation theory that treats translation as an act of "absorbing the "Other" and then reproducing it, enriched with indigenous elements":

A. Deconstruction  B. Skopos theory  C. Cannibalistic theory  D. Polysystem theory

55. Rasānanda is a term that means __________ experience.

A. Spiritual  B. Aesthetic  C. Cognitive  D. Cultural

56. Author and translator of *River of Fire* who translated her own novels from Urdu to English is __________.

A. Amrita Pritam  B. Ismat Chughtai  C. Taslima Nasrin  D. Qurratulain Hyder

57. Author of the novel *Karukku* is __________.

A. Bama  B. Sivakami  C. Ambai  D. Sara Joseph
58. In Translation Studies, the invariant original is also known as __________.
   A. Kernel text    B. Core text    C. Ur-Text    D. Metatext

59. The contemporary understanding of a ‘text’ is that __________.
   A. Text is a methodological field    B. Text is a fragment of substance
   C. Text is visible    D. Text is always written

60. Spot the odd one:
   A. Babel    B. Language    C. Meta    D. Target

61. Lexicography deals with __________.
   A. Philosophy    B. Grammar
   C. Analysis of Language    D. Compiling a Dictionary

62. Panini is popular for his __________.
   A. Grammar of Sanskrit    B. Philosophy of Language
   C. Grammar of Prakrit    D. Semantics of language

63. Dhvani is a theory that deals with __________.
   A. Denotative meaning    B. Indicative meaning
   C. metaphorical meaning    D. Suggestive meaning

64. That translations are never produced in a vacuum, unaffected by time and culture, and the desire to explain the time and culture-bound criteria which are at play, have led certain translation theorists working from a literary-theoretical perspective to reject prescriptive theories and adopt a/an __________ approach towards researching translation.
   A. Descriptive    B. Normative    C. Definitive    D. Speculative

65. *Enlarging Translation, Empowering Translators* is written by __________.
   A. Maria Tymoczko    B. Danil Giles
   C. Susan Bassett    D. Karin Littau
66. *Translation, History and Culture* (1990) is a book by __________.

A. Harish Trivedi  
B. Partha Chatterjee  
C. Susan Bassnett and André Lefevere  
D. Anthony Pym

67. *Nātyaśāstra* is written by __________.

A. Bharatamuni  
B. Ānandavardhana  
C. Sankarācharya  
D. Mammaṭa

68. *Siting Translation: History, Post-structuralism and Colonial Context* is written by __________.

A. Mona Baker  
B. Tejaswini Niranjana  
C. Sukrita Paul Kumar  
D. Rita Kothari

69. *Scientific and technical Translation* is written by __________.

A. Isadore Pinchuk  
B. Franz Pochhackar  
C. Yves Gambier  
D. Jorge Cintas-Dias

70. *Nirukta* by Yaska is a text that deals with __________.

A. Etymology  
B. Morphology  
C. Phonology  
D. Semantics

71. *Sex, Scotch and Scholarship* is a novel by __________.

A. Shobha De  
B. Khushwant Singh  
C. Amrita Shergill  
D. Salman Rushdie

72. Identify the odd one:

A. Douglas Robinson  
B. Edwin Gentzler  
C. Mona Baker  
D. William Ward

73. The initial characteristics of the study of translation is that it was based on the __________ of translating; directed at explaining, justifying or discussing particular translation strategy.

A. Practice  
B. Theory  
C. Identity  
D. Examples
74. Eugene Nida differentiates between

A. Communicative translation and pedantic translation  
B. Formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence  
C. Syntactic equivalence and pragmatic equivalence  
D. Informative function and vocative function  

75. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata texts in various Indian languages are known as

A. Translations  
B. Subtexts  
C. Impositions  
D. Retellings  

76. ________ is the notion that Homi Bhaba uses to explain the colonial and post-colonial situations.

A. Intertextuality  
B. Hybridity  
C. Discourse  
D. Historicity  

77. In the paradigm of cultural translation, educational systems are the primary means of controlling the creation and circulation of

A. cultural capital  
B. human capital  
C. translation competence  
D. equivalence  

78. Postcolonial translation theory argues that the very act of translation in it is an act of

A. Appropriation  
B. Modulation  
C. Orientation  
D. Triangulation  

79. Dictionary of Translation Studies is edited by

A. Lawrence Venuti  
B. Mona Baker and Gabriela Saldanha  
C. Mark Shuttleworth and Moira Cowie  
D. Daniel Giles  

80. Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond (1995), a seminal text in the discourse of Translation Studies, is written by

A. James Holmes  
B. Pierre Bourdieu  
C. Gideon Toury  
D. Jeremy Munday