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 one’s 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  B. Translator-oriented  C. Author-oriented  D. Editor-oriented

13. The problem of loss and gain in Translation is due to the ___________ between two linguistic groups.
   A. Comprehension  B. Cultural dissimilarity  C. Connection  D. Continuation

   A. Gayatri Spivak  B. Mary Snell-Hornby  C. Itamar Even-Zohar  D. Peter Newmark

15. “The Task of the Translator” (1923) is a famous essay written by ___________.
   A. Matthew Arnold  B. Charles Dickens  C. John Dryden  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. 19th Century  B. 16th Century  C. 20th Century  D. 14th 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. Malaysian  B. Japanese  C. Indonesian  D. Tamil

21. The first retelling of *Mahabharata* in Bengali was done by ___________ in 15th Century.
   A. Kabi Sanjay  B. Ezhuthachchan  C. Pampa  D. Nannayya
22. *Mansarover* is a collection of short stories written by __________.

A. Sumitranandan Pant  B. Mahadevi Varma  
C. Phaniswar Nath Renu  D. Munshi Premchand

23. A collection of social customs produces a community’s __________.

A. Material Culture  B. Reputation  C. Economic Culture  D. Struggle

24. “Ganjifa” is the name given to an ancient Indian _______ game.

A. Martial  B. Card  C. Outdoor  D. Indoor

25. *Birthday Stories* is a collection of twelve stories I have collected from most distinguished authors of recent times and translated them. I am __________.

A. Goto Chugai  B. Hayashi Fumiko  
C. Haruki Murakami  D. Mitsuse Ryu

**SECTION - B**

**Questions in the Topics of Translation (25 Marks)**

26. Jhumar or Jhoomar is a lively form of music and dance that originated and thrived in areas of __________.

A. Madhya Pradesh  B. Punjab  C. Kerala  D. West Bengal

27. *And the Mountains Echoed* is a novel by Afghan-American author __________.

A. Khaled Hosseini  B. Tamim Ansary  
C. Fariba Nawa  D. Khalil Gibran

28. ____________ this poem of Keats was a popular subject for pre-Raphaelite painters.

A. Ode to a Nightingale  B. La Belle Dame Sans Merci  
C. Hyperion  D. The Eve of St. Agnes

29. Domestication and foreignization are the terms introduced by Lawrence Venuti in ____________.

A. The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation.  B. The Scandals of Translation: Towards an Ethics of Difference  
C. Rethinking Translation  D. Translation Changes Everything
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 Chaunceey 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. *Omkara* 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
B. Katharine Reiss
C. Michael Cronin
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
B. Viktor Shklovsky
C. Andrei Zhdanov
D. Vladimir Propp

41. The term “Translation Studies” was coined by ____________.

A. James S Holmes
B. Jean-Paul Vinay
C. Itamar Even-Zohar
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
B. Art for God's sake
C. Art for the masses
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
B. The Rights of Man
C. Laissez-faire
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   B. Mahadevi Varma
   C. Suryakant Tripathi Nirala   D. Jayshankar Prasad

48. Published in 2000, *Antarani Vasantam (The Untouchable Spring)* is a novel that deals with __________.
   A. Homosexuality   B. Dalit folk memory
   C. Indian nationalism   D. Classical music

49. *Grip of Change* has been authored by __________.
   A. G.Kalyan Rao   B. Arundhati Roy
   C. P. Sivakami   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   B. An Introduction
   C. A Losing Battle   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 ________.
   A. do not get as much attention as texts that entertain or inform
   B. are very entertaining because they convince readers to laugh
   C. use specific techniques to make the reader care about the subject
   D. require a lot of research in order to ensure accuracy of information

57. The purpose of non-fiction writing is ________.
   A. giving Information              B. convey knowledge
   C. provide publicity               D. reach everyone

58. What are the techniques that might be found in letters to the editor ________.
   A. argumentative essays, or persuasive speeches.
   B. provision of Information and Knowledge
   C. drawing attention
   D. giving accurate information

59. Which author's must research their subject and why?
   A. Authors who write to inform and ensure that they convey accurate information to the reader.
   B. Authors who write to entertain and ensure that they draw attention of the reader.
   C. Authors who write to persuade and ensure that they convey knowledge to the reader.
   D. 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?
    A. P                    B. R                    C. Q                    D. S

61. Which of the following pairs was teaching both Geography and Hindi?
    A. P and Q              B. R and P              C. Q and R              D. None of these

62. More than two teachers were teaching which subject?
    A. History              B. French                C. Hindi                D. 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.
   i. Forty soldiers did not turn up for the war.
   ii. Twenty soldiers were killed in the war.
   iii. The war was boycotted by sixty soldiers.
   iv. 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

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