

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION - JUNE 2017

M.Phil. TRANSLATION STUDIES

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Hall Ticket No.

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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** 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
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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
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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
C. Personal
- B. Attractive
D. Favourable to specific causes
18. Cinema is a/an _____.
- A. Visual media
C. Print media
- B. Audio-visual 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
C. Cartography
- B. Orinthography
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
C. Culture and semiotics
- B. Hegemony
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 c.A. 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 Choekey (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 subject 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

35. 'During the mid 17th 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 interdisciplinary 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
C. Susan Bassnett and Andre Lefevere
- B. Partha Chatterjee
D. Anthony Pym
67. *Nāṭyaśāstra* is written by _____.
- A. Bharatamuni
C. Sankarācharya
- B. Ānandavardhana
D. Mammaṭa
68. *Siting Translation: History, Post-structuralism and Colonial Context* is written by _____.
- A. Mona Baker
C. Sukrita Paul Kumar
- B. Tejaswini Niranjana
D. Rita Kothari
69. *Scientific and technical Translation* is written by _____.
- A. Isadore Pinchuk
C. Yves Gambier
- B. Franz Pochhacker
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
C. Amrita Shergill
- B. Khushwant Singh
D. Salman Rushdie
72. Identify the odd one:
- A. Douglas Robinson
C. Mona Baker
- B. Edwin Gentzler
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
