

**THE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY
HYDERABAD-500 007**

**Ph.D. Translation Studies
Entrance Test Model Paper- 2014**

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

- a. Do not write your name anywhere in the answer sheets
- b. There are three sections in this paper (A, B and C) and all the sections are compulsory.

Section A

I. Answer any five of the following 5 x 10 = 50 Marks

1. Why did you choose to do research in Translation studies? State your reasons.
2. What place does translation occupy in a multilingual country like India?
3. Introduce a translated text that you have gone through recently in any language that you are familiar with.
4. Discuss various forms of Audio-visual translation and their specific characteristics.
5. Translating a literary text is more complex than that of a non-literary text- Discuss.
6. What role do you think translation plays in shaping cultures?
7. Translation facilitates cross-cultural communication- Reflect on the statement based on your experience.

Section B

II. Write a short note on any four of the following 4 x 5 = 20 Marks

1. Machine translation
2. Dubbing
3. Consecutive Interpretation
4. Ravindranath Tagore
5. Bible translation

Section C

III. Translate the following passage into any language of your choice. State the name of the language into which you are translating clearly. Critically reflect on your experience of translating the same.

30 Marks

The 1980s was a decade of consolidation for the fledgling discipline known as Translation Studies. Having emerged onto the world stage in the late 1970s, the subject began to be taken seriously, and was no longer seen as an unscientific field of enquiry of secondary importance. Throughout the 1980s interest in the theory and practice of translation grew steadily. Then, in the 1990s, Translation Studies finally came into its own, for this period to be the decade of its global expansion. Once perceived as a marginal activity, translation began to be seen as a fundamental act of human exchange. Today, interest in the field has never been stronger and the study of translation is taking place alongside an increase in its practice all over the world.

The electronic media explosion of the 1990s and its implications for the process of globalization highlighted issues of intercultural communication. Not only has it become important to access more of the world through the information revolution, but it has become urgently important to understand more about one's own point of departure. For globalization has its antithesis, as has been demonstrated by the world-wide renewal of interest in cultural origins and in exploring questions of identity. Translation has a crucial role to play in aiding understanding of an increasingly fragmented world. The translator, as the Irish scholar Michael Cronin has pointed out, is also a traveler, someone engaged in a journey from one source to another. The twenty-first century surely promises to be the great age of travel, not only across space but also across time. Significantly, a major development in translation studies since the 1970s has been research into the history of translation, for an examination of how translation has helped shape our knowledge of the world in the past better equips us to shape our own future.

