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Roll No. _____

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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M.A. II Semester (NEP) Examination, 2025-26

ENGLISH

(Translation and Folk Literature)

(Elective)

Paper Code							
A	O	4	O	8	O	4	T

Question Booklet Series

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. **All** questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as – A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। **सभी** प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गये हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C तथा D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

Rough Work
रफ़ कार्य

1. The term "aesthetics" in translation mainly refers to:
 - (A) Grammer rules
 - (B) Beauty and artistic quality of the text
 - (C) Word count
 - (D) Printing style
2. Hindi belongs to which language family?
 - (A) Dravidian
 - (B) Indo-Aryan
 - (C) Sino-Tibetan
 - (D) Germanic
3. Word-to-word translation is also called:
 - (A) Free translation
 - (B) Literal translation
 - (C) Creative translation
 - (D) Adaptation translation
4. Translation helps in:
 - (A) Cultural exchange
 - (B) Language extinction
 - (C) Political isolation
 - (D) Reducing knowledge
5. The concept of dynamic equivalence is associated with:
 - (A) Roman Jakobson
 - (B) Eugene Nida
 - (C) T.S. Eliot
 - (D) Aristotal
6. Semantic translation gives importance to:
 - (A) Target language fluency only
 - (B) Contextual meaning of the original text
 - (C) Replacing difficult words
 - (D) Shortening the text
7. Literal translation is most suitable for:
 - (A) Poetry
 - (B) Scintific and technical text
 - (C) Folk tales
 - (D) Advertisements
8. Transcreation is mainly used in:
 - (A) Legal documents
 - (B) Scientific manuals
 - (C) Advertising and marketing
 - (D) Court judgments

9. Mukherjee challenges the idea that translation is:
- (A) Inferior to original writing
 - (B) A difficult process
 - (C) Time-consuming
 - (D) Academic work
10. According to Mukherjee , translation in India historically involved.
- (A) Word-for-word equivalence
 - (B) Adaptation and retelling
 - (C) Machine translation
 - (D) Complete omission
11. The term "discovery" implies that translation is process of:
- (A) Mechanical substitution
 - (B) Creative exploration
 - (C) Word omission
 - (D) Direct equivalence
12. The term "folkore" was first coined by:
- (A) William Thomas
 - (B) Max Muller
 - (C) James Frazer
 - (D) Claude Levi-Strauss
13. Folklore is generally transmitted through:
- (A) Printed books
 - (B) Oral tradition
 - (C) Government documents
 - (D) Newspapers
14. A traditional story explaining the origin of the world is called a:
- (A) Legend
 - (B) Myth
 - (C) Fable
 - (D) Anecdote
15. Folklore studies overlap mainly with:
- (A) Physics
 - (B) Anthropology
 - (C) Chemistry
 - (D) Geometry
16. Folklore reflects the:
- (A) Elite culture only
 - (B) Collective life of common people
 - (C) Scientific invention
 - (D) Government ideology
17. Loss in translation often occurs due to differences in:
- (A) Printing style
 - (B) Grammar only
 - (C) Culture and language structure
 - (D) Page numbers

18. Which medium commonly adapts folklore today?
- (A) Film and web series
 - (B) Laboratory reports
 - (C) Legal documents
 - (D) Scientific journals
19. Roman Jakobson divides translation into _____ Parts?
- (A) Two
 - (B) Three
 - (C) Four
 - (D) Five
20. Jakobson's theory connects translation closely.
- (A) Economics
 - (B) Semiotics
 - (C) Politics
 - (D) Printing technology
21. The concept of "translation shifts" was introduced by:
- (A) Eugene Nida
 - (B) Roman Jakobson
 - (C) J.C. Catford
 - (D) Peter Newmark
22. J.C. Catford discussed translation shifts in his book?
- (A) Towards a science of Translating
 - (B) The Translator's Invisibility
 - (C) A Linguistic Theory of Translation
 - (D) After Babel
23. Structure shift is a type of:
- (A) Level shift
 - (B) Category Shift
 - (C) Phonological shift
 - (D) Semantic Shift
24. Catford's theory mainly focuses on:
- (A) Cultural equivalence
 - (B) Linguistic aspects of translation
 - (C) Feminist translation
 - (D) Postcolonial translation
25. The concept of "Principales of Correspondence" is associated with:
- (A) J.C. Catford
 - (B) Eugene Nida
 - (C) Peter Newmark
 - (D) Lawrence Venuti

26. Nida proposed two main types of equivalence:
- (A) Linguistic and Cultural
 - (B) Semantic and Communicative
 - (C) Formal and Dynamic
 - (D) Literal and Free
27. Nida's theory is closely connected with:
- (A) Feminist Translation
 - (B) Bible translation
 - (C) Postcolonial translation
 - (D) Machine translation
28. What is folklore?
- (A) Written literature only
 - (B) Traditional beliefs, stories, and customs of a community
 - (C) Scientific knowledge
 - (D) Modern digital stories
29. Which of the following is a type of folklore?
- (A) Myth
 - (B) Legend
 - (C) Folk song
 - (D) All of the above
30. What is free translation?
- (A) Word-for word translation
 - (B) Literal translation
 - (C) Translation that focuses on meaning rather than exact words
 - (D) Machine translation
31. The term folklore was first coined by:
- (A) William Shakespeare
 - (B) William Thomas
 - (C) T.S. Eliot
 - (D) Matthew Arnold
32. Postmodern studies of folklore emphasize:
- (A) Multiple interpretations
 - (B) Only one meaning
 - (C) Only historical facts
 - (D) Only written text
33. Proverbs are part of
- (A) Folk language
 - (B) Scientific Language
 - (C) Technical language
 - (D) Official language
34. Which of the following is an example of cultural untranslatability?
- (A) Scientific formula
 - (B) Idioms and proverbs
 - (C) Mathematical equations
 - (D) Chemical symbols

35. Vetting in translation means
- (A) Writing a new text
 - (B) Reviewing and checking the translated text
 - (C) Publishing the translation
 - (D) Printing the translated books
36. Evaluation of translation focuses on
- (A) Accuracy and quality of translation
 - (B) Size of the book
 - (C) Number of pages
 - (D) color of the cover
37. Communicative translation aims to:
- (A) Convey the same effect on the reader
 - (B) Translate each word exactly
 - (C) Avoid cultural meaning
 - (D) Change the original message
38. Transcreation refers to
- (A) Exact translation
 - (B) Creative adaptation of the original text
 - (C) Copying the original text
 - (D) Removing cultural meaning
39. Audio-Visual translation is used in:
- (A) Films and television
 - (B) Scientific journals
 - (C) Legal documents
 - (D) Newspapers
40. Which type of translation focuses on meaning rather than words:
- (A) Literal translation
 - (B) Free translation
 - (C) Technical Translation
 - (D) Official translation
41. Among many Indian Folk music _____ is the most famous in the world music scene.
- (A) Baul
 - (B) Rudali
 - (C) Lavni
 - (D) Bhangra
42. Ballads are an example of:
- (A) Folk narrative poems
 - (B) Technical writing
 - (C) Scientific essays
 - (D) Official reports

43. Legend are the stories based on
- (A) Completely imaginary
 - (B) Historical events mixed with imagination
 - (C) Scientific theories
 - (D) Mathematical ideas
44. Folk paintings are often created by
- (A) Community artist
 - (B) Scientists
 - (C) Politicians
 - (D) Engineers
45. The story "Bhai Dooj" belongs to:
- (A) Indian folktales
 - (B) Scientific Literature
 - (C) Modern Novels
 - (D) Government record
46. Which famous collection of Indian folklore contains animal stories teaching moral lessons?
- (A) Ramayana
 - (B) Panchtantra
 - (C) Mahabharata
 - (D) Arthashastra
47. The stories of King Vikram and the clever ghost are found in:
- (A) Hitopadesha
 - (B) Vikram and Betal
 - (C) Jataka Tales
 - (D) Kathasaritsagara
48. Stories of wit and wisdom related to the Mughal court are known as:
- (A) Akbar-Birbal stories
 - (B) Panchtantra
 - (C) Jataka Tales
 - (D) Hitopadesha
49. The character Tenali Rama is associated with the court of:
- (A) Akbar
 - (B) Krishnadevraya
 - (C) Ashoka
 - (D) Chandragupta Maurya
50. The main theme of the story "Bhai Dooj" is?
- (A) Wealth and power
 - (B) Love between siblings
 - (C) War and bravery
 - (D) Politics

51. "Bhai dooj" reflects which major feature of Indian folklore?
- (A) Industrial development
 - (B) Religious cultural symbolism
 - (C) Scientific knowledge
 - (D) Urban life
52. "Bopoluchi" is a folktale from which state?
- (A) Kerala
 - (B) Assam
 - (C) Punjab
 - (D) Gujrat
53. The character of Bopoluchi in the story is portrayed as:
- (A) A brave warrior
 - (B) A clever girl
 - (C) A Queen
 - (D) A magician
54. The story of Bopoluchi mainly highlights:
- (A) War and bravery
 - (B) Intelligence and wit
 - (C) Religious devotion
 - (D) Political power
55. Bopoluchi tricks the ____?
- (A) King
 - (B) Thieves
 - (C) Tiger
 - (D) Merchant
56. Bopoluchi manages to frighten or confuse the thieves by:
- (A) Pretending to have supernatural power
 - (B) Calling the king
 - (C) Running into the forest
 - (D) Giving them money
57. "Charandas Chor" is a famous play written by?
- (A) Girish Karnad
 - (B) Habib Tanvir
 - (C) Vijay Tendulkar
 - (D) Mohan Rakesh
58. The story of Charandas Chor is based on the folklore of:
- (A) Rajasthan
 - (B) Punjab
 - (C) Chhattisgarh
 - (D) Gujrat
59. Charandas in the play is a ____?
- (A) King
 - (B) Priest
 - (C) Thief
 - (D) Soldier

60. How many vowels does Charandas take in the story
- (A) 3
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 6
61. One of Charandas's vows is that he will never:
- (A) Eat sweets
 - (B) Ride an elephant
 - (C) Talk to the King
 - (D) Wear royal clothes
62. The main theme of "Charandas Chor" is?
- (A) War and bravery
 - (B) Honesty and moral integrity
 - (C) Political Power
 - (D) Wealth and success
63. Who is considered as a noted Indian folklorist?
- (A) M.R. Anand
 - (B) Amitabh Bhattacharya
 - (C) Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni
 - (D) A.K. Ramanujan
64. Official translation requires:
- (A) Informal language
 - (B) Slang expressions
 - (C) Standard and formal language
 - (D) Poetic language
65. Official translation should avoid?
- (A) Formal language
 - (B) Clear meaning
 - (C) Ambiguity
 - (D) Standard terminology
66. In transcreation, the translator acts more like a :
- (A) Clerk
 - (B) Creative writer
 - (C) Judge
 - (D) Scientist
67. Which field commonly requires transcreation?
- (A) Advertising and media
 - (B) Legal Translation
 - (C) Official translation
 - (D) Technical manuals

68. The concept of intersemiotic translation was introduced by:
- (A) Eugene Nida
 - (B) Peter Newmark
 - (C) Roman Jakobson
 - (D) J.C. Catford
69. Turning a poem into a dance performance is an example of:
- (A) Literal translation
 - (B) Intersemiotic translation
 - (C) Official translation
 - (D) Machine translation
70. Which of the following is a common form of audio-visual translation?
- (A) Subtitling
 - (B) Dubbing
 - (C) Voice-Over
 - (D) All of the above
71. Which field is closely connected with audio-visual translation?
- (A) Media and Film studies
 - (B) Agriculture
 - (C) Mathematics
 - (D) Physics
72. The famous paper "On Linguistic Aspects of translation" was written by:
- (A) Eugene Nida
 - (B) Peter Newmark
 - (C) Roman Jakobson
 - (D) J.C. Catford
73. Which of the following is NOT a type of translation identified by Roman Jakobson?
- (A) Intralingual translation
 - (B) Interlingual translation
 - (C) Intersemiotic translation
 - (D) Literal translation
74. Eugene Nida is famous for his work in:
- (A) Literary Criticism
 - (B) Translation Theory
 - (C) Political Science
 - (D) Sociology
75. Eugene Nida mainly worked on with translation of:
- (A) Scientific text
 - (B) Religious texts such as the Bible
 - (C) Advertisements
 - (D) Legal documents

76. Which of the following books is associated with Eugene Nida?
- (A) Towards a science of Translating
 - (B) The Translator's invisibility
 - (C) After Babel
 - (D) A Linguistic theory of Translation
77. Translation helps in :
- (A) Cultural exchange
 - (B) Communication between languages
 - (C) Sharing knowledge
 - (D) All of the above
78. Translation studies became an important academic discipline?
- (A) 19th century
 - (B) 20th century
 - (C) 18th century
 - (D) 17th century
79. Linguistic untranslatability occurs when:
- (A) Cultural concepts are different
 - (B) There is no equivalent linguistic structure in the target language
 - (C) Words are too long
 - (D) Grammar rules are easy
80. A translator can deal with untranslatability by:
- (A) Explanation or adaptation
 - (B) Ignoring the text
 - (C) Removing the meaning
 - (D) Copying the words
81. The term "translation shift" was introduced by:
- (A) J.C. Catford
 - (B) Roman Jakobson
 - (C) Eugene Nida
 - (D) Susan Bassnett
82. _____ equivalence focuses on the response of the target reader.
- (A) Formal
 - (B) Dynamic
 - (C) Structural
 - (D) Linguistic
83. _____ translation is the process of translating a text for stage or film.
- (A) Literal
 - (B) Adaptation
 - (C) Intralingual
 - (D) Semantic
84. Who was traditionally considered inferior to the author?
- (A) Translator
 - (B) Poet
 - (C) Narrator
 - (D) Writer

85. According to Sujit Mukherjee, translation acts as a bridge between:
- (A) Culture and languages
 - (B) Government
 - (C) Religions
 - (D) Political systems
86. Sujit Mukherjee believed that translation helps in ____ Literature.
- (A) destroying
 - (B) discovering
 - (C) avoiding
 - (D) ignoring
87. Ganesh N. Devy is also known for his work on:
- (A) Endangered languages
 - (B) Computer programming
 - (C) Medical sciences
 - (D) Architecture
88. Vetting in translation means ____?
- (A) Writing a text
 - (B) Checking and approving a translation
 - (C) Translating poetry
 - (D) Editing grammar only
89. The person who checks the translation for correctness is called a ____?
- (A) Translator
 - (B) Editor
 - (C) Vetter
 - (D) Author
90. A translation that tries to maintain the original meter of the poem is called?
- (A) Metrical translation
 - (B) Literal translation
 - (C) Free translation
 - (D) Prose translation
91. Translation theory tends to be ____?
- (A) dominant
 - (B) expressive
 - (C) normative
 - (D) None of the above
92. Words that are strongly tied to a specific culture create ____ in translation?
- (A) accuracy
 - (B) limits
 - (C) simplicity
 - (D) clarity

93. The concept of "limits of translation refers to _____
- (A) easy translation
 - (B) difficulties in translating some expressions
 - (C) printing problems
 - (D) grammatical rules
94. According to Roman Jakobson, poetry is _____ in translation?
- (A) impossible
 - (B) untranslatable but creatively transposed
 - (C) easy to translate
 - (D) completely literal
95. Communicative translation aims to _____
- (A) Convey the same effects on the reader
 - (B) Translate each word exactly
 - (C) Avoiding cultural meaning
 - (D) Change the original message
96. The functional approach in folklore studies focuses on?
- (A) The role folklore plays in society
 - (B) The grammar in language
 - (C) Mathematical formula
 - (D) Chemical reactions
97. Riddles, saying and proverbs are examples of?
- (A) Folk speech
 - (B) Scientific speech
 - (C) Political speech
 - (D) Legal
98. Which of the following is NOT a form of folklore?
- (A) Folk tales
 - (B) Folk songs
 - (C) Scientific research papers
 - (D) Myths and legends
99. Literature is usually
- (A) Anonymous
 - (B) Written with known author
 - (C) Only oral
 - (D) Always religious
100. A translator often overcomes limits of translation by using _____
- (A) Explanation
 - (B) Omission
 - (C) Adaptation
 - (D) All of these

Rough Work
रफ़ कार्य

Example :

Question :

- Q. 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- Q. 2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- Q. 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
- प्रश्न 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।