

**Mid-West University**  
**Examinations Management Office**  
End Semester Exam-2082

B.Ed. Level / III Semester

Sub: Introduction to Translation Studies (ENG435/336)

Roll No. ....

Group 'A'

10×1=10

Tick (✓) the Best Answer.

1. Who is considered the pioneer of modern Translation Studies?
  - a. Ferdinand de Saussure
  - b. Eugene Nida
  - c. Noam Chomsky
  - d. William Shakespeare
2. Which of the followings is an example of pragmatic equivalence?
  - a. Matching grammatical structure
  - b. Using an idiom appropriate in the target culture
  - c. Word-for-word translation
  - d. Omitting the entire phrase
3. Which tool is not considered an electronic aid for translation?
  - a. Google Translate
  - b. SDL Trados
  - c. MemoQ
  - d. Printing Press
4. Which translation method involves changing the cultural reference to suit the target audience?
  - a. Literal translation
  - b. Adaptation
  - c. Semantic translation
  - d. Word-for-word translation
5. What does text-normative equivalence primarily focus on in translation?
  - a. Replacing idioms with similar ones
  - b. Replicating sentence structure
  - c. Fulfilling the purpose and function of the text
  - d. Matching word-for-word content
6. Which of the followings is a commonly used linguistic tool for translation?
  - a. Microsoft Excel
  - b. Parallel corpus
  - c. Photo editor
  - d. Music synthesizer
7. In the anecdotal approach to evaluating translated texts, the focus is on...
  - a. Objective statistical accuracy
  - b. Reader's personal response and interpretation
  - c. Machine-generated reports
  - d. Phonetic comparison only
8. Which of the followings is not considered a standard translation method?
  - a. Literal translation
  - b. Semantic translation
  - c. Subversive translation
  - d. Adaptation
9. The academic field of Translation Studies formally began to emerge in which decade?
  - a. 1920s
  - b. 1950s
  - c. 1970s
  - d. 1990s
10. Which of the followings is a correct classification of translation?
  - a. Abstract and Concrete Translation
  - b. Literal, Free, and Communicative Translation
  - c. Historical and Political Translation
  - d. Active and Passive Translation

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Level: B.Ed. / III Semester

FM: 60

Time: 3 hrs.

PM: 30

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*Candidates are requested to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

Attempt All the Questions.

**Group 'B'**

6 × 5 = 30

1. Elaborate on the idea of the translation unit and analyze various translation methods used to achieve equivalence in translation.
2. Explain the emergence of Translation Studies as an academic discipline. Describe the major classifications of translation and provide examples of each type with examples.
3. Differentiate between dynamic equivalence and formal equivalence in translation with examples.

**Or**

What are the main linguistic and cultural problems that a translator may face? Support your answer with examples.

4. How can translation be used as a technique in language teaching and learning? Briefly explain its benefits with examples.
5. Translate the following literary Nepali text into English:  
पहाडको कुना-कुनामा हरियो रुखहरूले आकाशलाई छुने प्रयास गरिरहेका थिए। झरनाहरूले पर्वतको मुखबाट निरन्तर पानी बगाइरहेका थिए, जसले तल खेतहरूमा सिँचाई गरिरहेको थियो।

बिहानको सुनौलो घामले सबै कुरा सुनौलो रङले छोपेको जस्तो देखिन्थ्यो। चराहरूको गीतले वातावरणमा मिठास थप्दै थियो। यस प्रकृतिको सुन्दरताले मानिसको मनमा शान्ति र आनन्द भरिन्थ्यो।

6. What are the linguistic tools in translation? Explain their importance briefly with examples.

**Or**

What is content analysis in the context of translation? Explain its importance in brief.

**Group 'C'**

2 × 10 = 20

7. Explain the concepts of communicative equivalence and semantic equivalence in translation. Compare and contrast these two types of equivalences, discussing their importance in maintaining meaning and effect in the target text.
8. Discuss the various approaches or models used for evaluating translated texts. Explain each approach in detail, highlighting its strengths and limitations.

**Or**

Describe the procedure of translating literary texts and non-literary texts. How do the approaches differ for these two types of texts? Give examples to support your explanation.

**THE END**