

Seat No. : _____

AX-106

May-2016

M.A., Sem.-II

**411-EA : English
(World Classics in English Translation)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) Attempt all questions.
(2) All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) Evaluate “drama as the fifth veda”.
OR
(b) “Truly in Shakuntala one paradise lost, and another paradise regained.” Justify.
2. (a) “Existentialism is the philosophy that places emphasis on individual existence, freedom and choice.” Elaborate.
OR
(b) Write a critical note on the major themes in Plague.
3. Write short notes on any **two** :
(1) Oedipus Rex
(2) Swapnavasavdattm
(3) Out Sider
(4) War and Peace
4. Tick mark the correct option :
(1) _____ were known as the first utterances of Brahma.
(a) Vedas (b) Upanishadas
(c) Purana (d) Epic
(2) Classical Sanskrit plays begin with _____.
(a) nandi (b) Preface
(c) Bharat Vakya (d) Interlude
(3) The concept of music in nataka was borrowed from _____.
(a) Rig veda (b) Sam veda
(c) Yajur veda (d) Atharva veda
(4) _____ blessed Dushyanta with Chakravartin putra.
(a) Sutradhar (b) Kanva
(c) Durvasa (d) Vaikhanasha

- (5) Sage Matali lives in _____.
 (a) Hemkuta (b) Chitrakuta
 (c) Kailash (d) Vindhya
- (6) Kanava's Ashram was situated on the bank of the river _____.
 (a) Ganga (b) Yamuna
 (c) Sariyu (d) Malini
- (7) _____ German poet first appreciated Shakuntala.
 (a) Rilke (b) Goethe
 (c) William Joans (d) W.B. Yeats
- (8) Kalidasa's style is known as _____.
 (a) Vaidarbhi (b) Gaudi
 (c) Maghadi (d) Pali
- (9) _____'s song appears in the beginning of the fifth act of Shakuntala.
 (a) Sanumati (b) Bhanumati
 (c) Menaka (d) Hanspadika
- (10) The English translation of the play Shakuntala was first published in the year _____.
 (a) 1789 (b) 1901
 (c) 1798 (d) 1880
- (11) The term existentialism have been coined by French philosopher _____.
 (a) Gabriel Marcel (b) Nietzsche
 (c) Kafka (d) Sartre
- (12) _____ was the narrator in the Plague.
 (a) Dr. Rieux (b) Michel
 (c) Richard (d) Grand
- (13) _____ said human beings are free, so there can be no god.
 (a) Sartre (b) Simone de Beauvoir
 (c) Kierkegaard (d) Dostoevsky
- (14) The Plague is set in Algerian city of _____.
 (a) Oran (b) Nairobi
 (c) Zimbabwe (d) Malavi

5. Answer in brief :

- (1) Trace the origin of drama.
 - (2) List the major works of Kalidasa.
 - (3) Discuss in brief the significance of Durvasa's curse in Shakuntala.
 - (4) Attempt a brief character sketch of Gautami.
 - (5) Discuss the major socio literary influences on existential writers.
 - (6) Bring out the significance of the title Plague.
 - (7) Comment on the ending of the novel Plague.
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AX-106

May-2016

M.A., Sem.-II

411-EB : English [Translation (Theory & Practical)]

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : (1) All questions are compulsory.

(2) Mention clearly the options you attempt.

(3) Figures on the right indicate marks.

1. (A) “Translation is neither a creative art nor an imitative art, but it stands somewhere between the two.” Discuss the statement. **14**

OR

(B) “Translation is more than all these – art, craft and science.” Discuss the principles of translation in the light of this statement.

2. (A) Write a note on the various types of translation. **14**

OR

(B) Describe how the process of translation has been classified into various types.

3. (A) Discuss the problems of translation. **14**

OR

(B) “Total or full translation is a myth.” Do you agree with this statement ? Present your arguments.

4. Translate any **one** of the following paragraphs into English : **14**

(A) કહેવાય છે કે વધુ પડતું કામ કરીએ એટલે થાક લાગે અને પછી થાકનો ઈલાજ આરામ કરવો, એટલે કે કાંઈ જ ન કરવું. પરંતુ ખરી વાત એ છે કે તમારું કામ તમે કુશળતાથી કરતા હો, તો તમને થાક સહેલાઈથી લાગતો નથી. તમારા કામમાં જો તમને રસ હશે, તો ઘણા લાંબા સમય સુધી તમે વિના થાક્યે કામ કરી શકશો. એટલે કામનો થાક ઉતારવાનો મુખ્ય ઈલાજ એ છે કે તમને રસ પડે એવું બીજું કોઈ કામ હાથમાં લેવું. કામ સાવ બંધ કરી દઈને આળસમાં સરી પડવું, એ કાંઈ થાક ઉતારવાનો સાચો ઈલાજ નથી. પસંદગીનું કામ તમારા માટે ટોનિક જેવું બની રહે છે. એ કામ તમારો સક્રિય આરામ બનશે. અણગમતું કામ તમે વેઠની જેમ કરશો તો તેવું કામ તમને થોડી વારમાં થકવી નાખશે.

OR

- (B) साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है। समाज अपना निर्माण अकेले नहीं कर सकता है। वह साहित्य से बंधा बंधा चलता है। साहित्य अपनी कल्पना के अनुरूप नया राष्ट्र और नया समाज बनाने की क्षमता रखता है। लेकिन यह कार्य तुरन्त सम्पन्न नहीं होता। साहित्य पहले धीरे-धीरे लोगों की मानसिकता में परिवर्तन करता है। साहित्य जहाँ समाज से कुछ लेता है, वहाँ उसे कुछ देता भी है। वह राष्ट्र को पतन से बचाता है। कलुषित मानसिकता में शुद्ध विचारों का प्रवेश कराता है। साहित्य समाज को अज्ञान से ज्ञान की ओर ले जाता है। साहित्य जीवन की यथार्थ परिस्थितियों को कहानी या नाटक के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत करता है। इतिहास गवाह है कि साहित्य ने हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में विशेष भूमिका निभाई थी।

5. Translate any **one** of the following paragraphs into either Gujarati or Hindi :

14

- (A) Learning needs freedom to think and freedom to imagine. Both have to be facilitated by the teacher and the education system. Teachers have to ask questions which are challenging and allow the students to think and come up with answers. Teachers must also find answers to the questions asked by the students or atleast guide the students towards an approach through which they can find an answer. Eventually the teacher has to create a lifelong autonomous learner who will blossom into an enlightened citizen. Teachers are the backbone of any country, the pillar upon which all aspirations of the country are converted into realities.

OR

- (B) The miseries of the world cannot be cured by physical help only. Until man's nature changes, these physical needs will always arise, and miseries will always be felt, and no amount of physical help will cure them completely. The only solution of this problem is to make mankind pure. Ignorance is the mother of all the evil and all the misery we see. Let men have light, let them be pure and spiritually strong and educated; then alone will misery cease in the world, not before. We may convert every house in the country into a charitable asylum, we may fill the land with hospitals, but the misery of man will still continue to exist until man's character changes.