

B.A. (Honours) Examination, 2019

Semester-VI

Modern European Languages, Literatures and Cultural Studies (French)

Course – VI

Translation (Introduction to Theories and Practical Translation), Part II

Time- 3 Hours

Full Marks-40

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.

La question 7 est obligatoire et répondez à 4 autres au choix 4X5=20

1. Qu'est-ce qui a conduit à l'expansion de la traductologie pendant la période de l'après-guerre?
2. Discutez des étapes du processus de la traduction.
3. Comment George Steiner dans son œuvre *After Babel* divise-t-il l'histoire de la traduction en Occident ?
4. Dites comment à l'époque de la Renaissance la Bible avait fait l'objet des controverses relatives aux conceptions de la traduction.
5. Qu'est-ce qui fait remplacer l'usage du latin comme la langue cible par celui du français au VI^{ème} siècle ?
6. Qui a inventé l'expression *les belles infidèles*. Qu'est-ce qu'elle signifie ?

7. Traduisez le texte suivant

20

England today is a multi-cultural and multi-faith country. But although not many people go to church each week, Christmas, the big Christian feast day, is still the biggest festival of the year. In fact, it just keeps getting bigger.

Christmas is the biggest festival in the English year. Once the festival **lasted** two days, today it seems to last almost two months. Christmas Day, December 25th, is the day when most people in Britain sit down to a special meal of roast **turkey** and Christmaspudding; but Christmas Day is just the high point of the "Christmas period".

In the weeks before Christmas, life is very **busy**. There are parties; there are **trips** to the cinema or the **pantomime**; and of course there's all the shopping.

On Christmas day, Britain closes! For most people, Christmas is a time to relax at last after many long and busy weeks. The **presents** have been bought and sent, dozens of cards have been sent and received, the food is waiting to be eaten. For two days at least (if not three or four, depending on the year), the shops will be shut, and the postman will not deliver any letters. For a day or two, even the trains stop running.

Nowadays, Britain's Christmas shopping season **lasts** almost four months! The first Christmas catalogues come through letter-boxes at the start of September!

P.T.O.

Lots of **busy** people like shopping online, because it is easy. All they have to do is choose from the pages of a colourful catalogue, or [shop on the Internet](#). A few days later, **goods** are **delivered** to the door..... or at least one hopes they are. Some Internet shops work 24/24 in the weeks before Christmas, to make sure that everyone gets their presents on time.

Many Christmas catalogues come from **charities**. Each charity has its own specialities – nature and animals from WWF, the **RSPCA** and others; "green" products from Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth; and hand-made articles from developing countries from charities like Oxfam and Save the Children. Big charities like these earn a lot of money from their Christmas catalogues.

Christmas shopping

In the streets, Christmas arrives at the start of November. **Santa Claus** and Christmas decorations start appearing in shop windows soon after "**Guy Fawkes Night**" (5th November). There are no other festivities between Guy Fawkes Night and Christmas

In the streets, **vendors** sell Father Christmas hats, and **reindeer** horns! Many shops need extra **staff**; some shops sell as much in November and December as they do in the other 10 months of the year. Shops stay open later in the evening, and on Sundays too.

During December, sometimes even earlier, the Christmas lights come on in the streets, and the big shops put on special "Christmas windows", to bring in the shoppers. As Christmas gets **closer**, the shops become more and more **crowded**. Nowadays, many shops start their "New Year **Sales**" *before* Christmas; some people therefore wait till the last days, in order to pay less for their presents.
