

**School of Languages, Cultures and Societies**

CENTRE FOR TRANSLATION STUDIES

**Translation Test**

**English into Arabic**

The following translation test must be completed by all students who wish to study Specialised Translation modules as part of their Masters or Postgraduate Diploma course. This test is for those students commencingstudies in **September 2025** only.

For information on current course module options please follow the course catalogue weblinks on the MA course webpages.

**Instructions**

1. **Save this document** as an ‘MS Word’ document or Pdf titled “First Name Surname EN-AR ST” (include all three pages of the document).
2. You are free to use any dictionaries and reference material you wish, however, **the work must be entirely your own**.
3. **Upload the document** in the Supporting Information (Personal Statement) section of the online application form via the applicant (or agent) portal.
4. **Complete the declaration** below to declare the translation is your own work.

**I declare that the enclosed translation is entirely my own work.**

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| **Name:** |  |
| **Date:** |  |

**EN INTO AR TRANSLATION TEXT**

**A view on the Indian election: Modi holds on, but needs to listen to voters**

The prime minister’s third term in office will be constrained by the need to share power with secular allies, while he also needs to address the economic concerns of the electorate.

If there was one clear message from India’s vast electorate – 642 million voted – it is that “Hindutva”, prime minister Narendra Modi’s project to turn India into a Hindu-nationalist state, is not acceptable. The increasingly authoritarian Modi will get his third term as prime minister, but will be constrained by sharing power with secular allies.

The strong majority which polls suggested he would get was denied to him by a united opposition alliance (INDIA) which was led by the Indian National Congress party of Rahul Gandhi and two dozen regional parties.

In the 2019 elections, Modi’s Janata Party (BJP) won 303 of the 543 seats in India’s lower house. His government also included 50 MPs from minor coalition partners. This time, with only 240 seats, the BJP will need partners to control parliament, who will not advocate Hindutva. On Wednesday those allies agreed to support the new government, expected to be sworn in on Saturday.

After ten years in power Modi remains popular, but his third term was only assured by a crackdown on opposition parties, seizing campaign cash and jailing leaders for alleged corruption, and his total domination of the press and television. His virulent anti-Muslim propaganda and promotion of Hindu nationalism has dangerously inflamed sectarian tensions.

**EN INTO ER TRANSLATION WORK**

[Please enter your translation of the above article here]