



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 11465719

Roll No. 24026000592
Total Mark 50/75.00

Exam MA-III_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject A040904T - AustralianAndCanadian Literature (Elective)

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 2/5

2 0/15

3 11/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 0/15

8 13/15

9 0/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam : 19/11/2025 Shift : III Room No : LT-03
 Paper Code: R04904T Subject: ENGLISH Year/Sem: II/III
 Name of Candidate: RASHIKA SINGH

Roll No. 24026000592

Signature of Candidate: *Rashika Singh*
 Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Total Marks in Figures								Max. Marks		
Total Marks in Words										



A040904T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: MA ENGLISH

Session: 2025-2026 Year/Semester II/III

Subject: AUSTRALIAN & CANADIAN LITERATURE

Paper Code

A 0 4 0 9 0 4 T

Exam Date

19 - 11 - 20 25

Name of Candidate

RASHIKA SINGH

Father's Name

DHARMENDRA-PRATAP-SINGH

कॉलेज का कोड
College Code

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परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

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परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Regular / Ex-Student
 Private / Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

11465719

A040904T
Paper Code



संलग्न संख्या
Enrollment Number

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परीक्षार्थी अनुसंधान संख्या Candidate's Roll Number

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पेपर कोड Paper Code

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Signature of Candidate: *Rashika Singh*

Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*

C S Facsimile

COE Facsimile

नोट : 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों के पूरा भाग पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. बीस में गरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ सही ताल से शुरू की जाएँ। 3. बोलों को कानों या नीचे बीसमें से मत करें।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. **DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.**

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड साक्षरानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर वरक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script shall be consider as UFM.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex. Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग मन्ना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्षा में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रुपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विपक्षयें। ऐसा करने अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three column



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Section-A

1.

a). Indigenous literature refers to the oral tradition of literature that existed before written literature came into being. Indigenous literature was a major part of almost all the civilisations and these oral traditions were one of the most significant tools used by the storytellers to pass down their culture, tradition, or laws from one generation to another. Most of these oral traditions 'storytelling' were communal rather than individual, unlike the western literary traditions that celebrated the achievement of an individual author. Thus these oral story-tellers were a custodian of memory. These stories helped pass down the ancestral memory, laws that governed a society, and most specifically their culture and tradition. 'Dreamtime' storytelling is one of the most important characteristics of the Australian indigenous oral literary tradition.

b) 'Bullocky' by Judith Wright is a poignant poem that celebrates the hardwork of the Australian pioneers, whose effort helped shape Australia into a dream-like land. It alludes to the hardwork of bullock-cart drivers, who used their skill and relentless tilling shaped the Australian landscape. The poem is a tribute to those pioneers and an urge to



not to forget the sacrifices of their ancestors. The poet compares the bullock cart drivers into the biblical figure of Moses, who led the enslaved Israelites towards the land of God or paradise. This highlights how their ancestors' wisdom and knowledge is the way for Australia to achieve that beautiful land.

c). Dorothy Livesey's poem 'Waking in the Dark' is an anti-war poem that was written during the Vietnam's war. The poem opens with a playful and a joyous tone where a child is carelessly playing in the green fields. But as the day sets in, the realities of war come to light and the speaker is shaken from her dream or memory of a boy playing peacefully. The radio and the newspaper is full of tragic news. "Black words mushroom" in between comic-strips and the images of girdled girls. These girls show how the present society has degraded and objectified images of women are present amidst these horrific and tragic news. The word "mushroom" can also symbolize the nuclear explosion that is shaped just like a mushroom.

Then the speaker imagines an apocalyptic vision of the society where fields are tainted with blood of the genocide. The poem presents a dystopian vision of future generation where



humans are devoid of pity for the "green land".

The final imagery is horrifying where once the perfect image of the boy turns into a boy whose helmet is on his shoulder and he covers his head in his slight arm. This is indicative of how the head is displaced from its rightful position which indicates the destruction of reasoning and thinking capability of the future generation.

d) Margaret Atwood is one of the most famous poets in the Canadian literature who is known for her works like *The Blind Assassin*, *Alias Grace*, *Penelopiad*, *Surfacing*, etc. Her works explore themes that are deeply psychological and turn inward rather than outward. Her works often feature themes of identity, fragmentation, and inner conflict.

One of her most famous poem 'A Journey to the Interior' explores the themes of the obstacles faced a by writer in his creative process. The poem is an extended metaphor where the external journey symbolize the journey to the interior landscape of her mind. The obstacles that she faces externally are the obstacles or impediments that she faces in the realm of her mind: Thoughts that hinder



the creative process. She also points out certain differences between the physical journey and journey of the mind. In the physical journey, ~~we~~ ^{we} follow some direction or map to follow. ~~when~~ ^{when} one is travelling into the vast labyrinth of mind, it is easy to get lost.

e). The Dreamers is a play that focuses on the dreams of an old man and the dreams of his three niece. While the old man dreams of how good and beautiful Australia was before colonization, the children dream of how they could save their future generation from poverty, unemployment, and social injustice that the natives or Black people faced under colonization. The 'old man's' dream reflect a central concept in the Australian oral tradition that is 'The Dreamtime' or 'Dreaming', where the narratives revolve around how their ancestors shaped their land and gave birth to mountains, rivers, jungles, and bushes. Thus through ~~us~~ ^{us} dream, we come to know of ~~the~~ ^{the} Australian culture that had been suppressed under the Britishers.

(f) Rita 'Joe' in the "Ecstasy of Rita Joe" faces a lot of conflict in the



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divano. She is a black woman who lives in the rural area with her father, with whom she has strained relationships. Thus she moves to city to find a better job opportunity but her attempts for a stable life fail. A police officer falsely accuses her of prostitution and presents her before the magistrate who initially sympathises with her, but driven by racism and class contempt he imprisons her. Even after she is released, life gets no easier. At the end she is raped by a group of white men and her boyfriend is ultimately killed.

(g) Life of Pi is based on a famous novel of the same name. Pi's family owns a zoo in Pondicherry, India. But when political tensions arise in India Pi's family decides to immigrate to Canada on a ship with their animals. However, during the journey the ship meets with a storm and Pi escape on a lifeboat with the rest of his animals. One of the most important is a Bengali Tiger whose name is Richard Parker. Pi's faith in his strength to endure the hardships come out of the ship plays a very significant role in the movie. Initially, the tiger kills all the animals but only Pi and Richard are left. Pi uses his knowledge of animals to survive for a



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227 days journey on a ship with a boat like Richard Parkes. It is only faith of P. that allows him to land safely on an island at last after a 227 days journey without food and water to survive.



(g)

(h) → Feminism plays a very important role in modern literature. It explores and highlights the situation of women in the society and how they suffer under systems of patriarchy and marginalisation. Apart from that female writers reclaim their voice and identity in literature that had long been marginalised throughout the history. They deny male superiority and assert their own voice and feminist literature in modern times becomes a tool to re-imagine, re-invent myths that have neglected female voice and authority. Canadian authors like Margaret Atwood create female protagonists that are unconventional and unsubmitive and often use manipulation and deceit to gain an upperhand in a society that tries to suppress them.





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(ii) Wilderness Gothic by A.L. Purdy - explores the themes of Canadian identity by exploring the wild landscape of Canada that is both isolating and gothic.





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Section-B

3. My Place by Sally Morgan is a famous essay in which the author navigates to find her true "place" in the world. My Place by Sally Morgan is an autobiographical work that explores the suppression of native identity and colonial racism through the three generations of women, namely:

- Sally
- Her mother 'Glyds'
- Her grandmother 'Daisy'

The first part describes Sally's own experiences and forms the autobiographical core of the essay. She recounts her childhood and how she was told that they were Indians. But when she asked about their other Indian relatives, her mother and grandmother would often stay quiet. In school also she faces a lot of bullying by white kids. Sally's father was a white man, who was an alcoholic and a war veteran. After the death of her father, Sally becomes intensely curious about her true identity not what she is told.

The next section is told from the perspective of Glydys and Daisy - Sally interviews



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them and then transcribes it in the first person. Gladys, Sally's mother, tell her how her mother Daisy often told her to be quiet about her Aboriginal identity, and tell that they were Indian. Sally's marriage to a white man is a final attempt by Sally to fit in the white world, but she fails terribly. Her marriage remains unhappy throughout.

The next part shows the story of Sally's grandmother Daisy whose narrative forms the emotional core of the text. Daisy reveals the truth for the first time of how ~~an~~ an Aboriginal girl she was snatched away from her parents and made to work at the home of a white employer who treated her badly. In confronting the buried history, Daisy's "reclaiming her past identity and her story telling" becomes an act of resistance against the native suppression by colonial people.

Sally's uncle Arthur also tells his experience of working at a railway station and growing up seeing the exploitation and dehumanization of the Black people. So in the starting, what seemed like a curious attempt to find her true identity or place, turns into an act of reclaiming the hidden truth and their Aboriginal identity.



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Section-C

8. Schindler's Ark is a historical novel based on real figure named 'Oskar Schindler'. During World War II, he comes to be known as a profiteer who is looking for cheap labour of Jews. He buys a factory and exploits the cheap labour of Jews. He is an opportunist man who solely looks for profit in the war.

But as the war continues, he sees how Jews are being killed, massacred, and deported to the extermination camps, he goes through a moral awakening and he turns from a war profiteer to a saviour of life. In 1944, when Jews were being deported to extermination camps, Schindler along with the help of his Jewish accountant prepares a list of almost 1100 Jewish workers whom he claimed were "essential" for the factory.

He turns into a heroic figure by risking his life to save theirs. However Schindler is not just a "perfect" hero without flaws. He drinks, gambles, and even has extramarital affair with multiple women.



Through Schindler's narrative, the author questions the idea of goodness. He says, sometimes goodness means the courage to act good and take action when everyone around you is doing otherwise, and it often involves navigating through the shades of grey.

Schindler's goodness arises from his imperfections. He is unlike a traditional hero, but he is a man with his own flaws and shortcomings. As his accountant recalls: "Schindler gambled. But in this we were his bet."

The author also describes how his idea of goodness is also pragmatic: saving the Jews required bribing Nazi officials, manipulating the records for a greater good. Thus, the title also reflects how Schindler's factory becomes a sanctuary where these ~~for~~ ^{people} found life when everywhere outside ~~was~~ ^{was} reigning.

The title is a Biblical reference to Noah's ark that saved the life of all the innocent people at the time of flood. In the similar manner Schindler's factory becomes a place that becomes a life-saver. And thus, we find Schindler as a complex and paradoxical hero who had both goodness and evil in him.



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12

"He was not a virtuous man, but he
knew what virtue was."



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