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Roll No. _____

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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M.A. II Semester (NEP) Examination, 2025-26

ENGLISH

COLONIAL AND POST-COLONIAL LITERATURE

Paper Code							
A	0	4	0	8	0	2	T

Question Booklet Series

B

Time : 1 : 30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. **All** questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as – A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। **सभी** प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गये हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C तथा D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

Rough Work
रफ़ कार्य

1. Who is the narrator of the story The Girl Who Can by Ama Ata Aidoo?
(A) Nana
(B) Maami
(C) Adjoa
(D) Kofi
2. What physical feature of Adjoa is criticized by her grandmother in the story The Girl Who Can by Ama Ata Aidoo?
(A) Her legs
(B) Her height
(C) Her hair
(D) Her voice
3. In which country was Ama Ata Aidoo born?
(A) Nigeria
(B) Kenya
(C) Ghana
(D) Uganda
4. In which year did Gabriel García Márquez win the Nobel Prize in Literature?
(A) 1975
(B) 1982
(C) 1990
(D) 1967
5. Gabriel García Márquez is most closely associated with which literary style?
(A) Romanticism
(B) Realism
(C) Magical Realism
(D) Symbolism
6. What major theme is explored in Chronicle of a Death Foretold?
(A) Romantic love
(B) Fate, honor, and collective responsibility
(C) Industrial development
(D) Adventure and exploration
7. What is the main reason given for Santiago Nasar's murder?
(A) Political rivalry
(B) Theft
(C) Defense of family honor
(D) Religious conflict
8. What is the setting of Raag Darbari?
(A) A metropolitan city
(B) A fictional village named Shivpalganj
(C) A royal palace
(D) A foreign country

9. Who is the narrator of Raag Darbari?
- (A) Ranganath
 - (B) Vaidyaji
 - (C) Badri
 - (D) Langad
10. Which prestigious award did Sri Lal Shukla receive for his contribution to literature?
- (A) Booker Prize
 - (B) Sahitya Akademi Award
 - (C) Nobel Prize
 - (D) Jnanpith Award
11. Mahasweta Devi's writings primarily focus on:
- (A) Romantic love stories
 - (B) Tribal communities and marginalized people
 - (C) Science fiction
 - (D) Mythological retellings only
12. In Draupadi, what happens to Dopdi after she is captured?
- (A) She is released immediately
 - (B) She is honored by the army
 - (C) She is tortured and assaulted
 - (D) She escapes secretly
13. What is the background setting of Draupadi?
- (A) Indian independence movement
 - (B) Naxalite insurgency
 - (C) Partition of India
 - (D) World War II
14. What major theme is highlighted in Draupadi?
- (A) Female resistance and state violence
 - (B) Romantic love
 - (C) Industrial development
 - (D) Religious harmony
15. Bapsi Sidhwa belongs to which minority community?
- (A) Muslim
 - (B) Hindu
 - (C) Christian
 - (D) Parsi
16. Cracking India is set during which historical event?
- (A) The Quit India Movement
 - (B) The Bangladesh Liberation War
 - (C) The Partition of India in 1947
 - (D) The Indo-Pak War of 1965

17. What physical condition does Lenny suffer from in the novel?
- (A) Blindness
(B) Polio
(C) Deafness
(D) Tuberculosis
18. What is the real name of the character known as Ice-Candy-Man?
- (A) Dil Nawaz
(B) Hassan
(C) Sher Singh
(D) Rustom
19. Bapsi Sidhwa's works are mainly associated with which literary tradition?
- (A) Victorian literature
(B) American realism
(C) Postcolonial South Asian literature
(D) Russian symbolism
20. Besides being a writer, Thein Pe Myint was also known as a:
- (A) Scientist
(B) Political activist and journalist
(C) Businessman
(D) Film director
21. In The Modern Monk, what does the monk symbolize?
- (A) Wealth and luxury
(B) Religious hypocrisy and social change
(C) Military power
(D) Romantic devotion
22. Thein Pe Myint is associated with which literary tradition?
- (A) European Romanticism
(B) Burmese modern literature
(C) Victorian realism
(D) American naturalism
23. How is the tone of The Modern Monk best described?
- (A) Humorous and satirical
(B) Tragic and emotional
(C) Romantic and lyrical
(D) Heroic and patriotic
24. Amitav Ghosh's The Glass Palace mainly deals with the fall of which king?
- (A) King George VI
(B) King Thibaw
(C) King Ashoka
(D) King Bahadur Shah Zafar

25. The story of The Glass Palace begins with the British invasion of:
- (A) India
 - (B) China
 - (C) Myanmar
 - (D) Sri Lanka
26. The central male character of The Glass Palace is:
- (A) Rajkumar
 - (B) Dinu
 - (C) Arjun
 - (D) Saya John
27. The title The Glass Palace refers to the royal palace located in:
- (A) Kolkata
 - (B) Delhi
 - (C) Mandalay
 - (D) Rangoon
28. Kiran Desai won the Booker Prize in which year?
- (A) 2000
 - (B) 2006
 - (C) 2010
 - (D) 2015
29. The Inheritance of Loss is primarily set in which Indian town?
- (A) Darjeeling
 - (B) Kalimpong
 - (C) Shimla
 - (D) Gangtok
30. The novel deals with the insurgency movement in which region?
- (A) Punjab
 - (B) Kashmir
 - (C) Assam
 - (D) Gorkhaland
31. The character Jemubhai Patel in The Inheritance of Loss is a:
- (A) Teacher
 - (B) Freedom fighter
 - (C) Retired judge
 - (D) Doctor
32. Kiran Desai's first novel was:
- (A) Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard
 - (B) The Inheritance of Loss
 - (C) Midnight's Children
 - (D) The God of Small Things
33. Datta Bhagat is associated with which literary movement?
- (A) Romantic Movement
 - (B) Dalit Literature Movement
 - (C) Modernist Movement
 - (D) Progressive Writers' Movement
34. Datta Bhagat's dramatic style is best described as:
- (A) Escapist and romantic
 - (B) Comic and satirical only
 - (C) Mythical and symbolic only
 - (D) Realistic and socially committed

35. The title Whirlpool symbolically represents:
- (A) Natural disaster
 - (B) Love and passion
 - (C) Social conflict and inescapable suffering
 - (D) Political freedom
36. Datta Bhagat's writings aim to:
- (A) Entertain only
 - (B) Preserve folklore
 - (C) Bring social awareness and reform
 - (D) Promote fantasy literature
37. Uma Parmeswaran's Sons Must Die is based on which epic?
- (A) Ramayana
 - (B) Mahabharata
 - (C) Iliad
 - (D) Paradise Lost
38. The title Sons Must Die refers to the tragic fate of the sons of:
- (A) Draupadi
 - (B) Kunti
 - (C) Gandhari
 - (D) Subhadra
39. Uma Parmeswaran's works often combine:
- (A) Myth and modern issues
 - (B) Fantasy and horror
 - (C) Comedy and satire only
 - (D) Detective and crime
40. The play Sons Must Die mainly highlights the theme of:
- (A) Romantic love
 - (B) Heroic victory
 - (C) War and its tragic consequences
 - (D) Political satire
41. David Williamson's play Emerald City was first performed in which year?
- (A) 1975
 - (B) 1987
 - (C) 1995
 - (D) 2005
42. Emerald City mainly portrays the rivalry between which two Australian cities?
- (A) Perth and Adelaide
 - (B) Brisbane and Hobart
 - (C) Sydney and Melbourne
 - (D) Canberra and Darwin

43. The main character in Emerald City, Colin, is a:
- (A) Politician
 - (B) Film producer
 - (C) Publisher
 - (D) Teacher
44. The title Emerald City refers to which city?
- (A) Melbourne
 - (B) Brisbane
 - (C) Canberra
 - (D) Sydney
45. David Williamson is regarded as one of the most important modern playwrights in:
- (A) British drama
 - (B) American theatre
 - (C) Canadian literature
 - (D) Australian theatre
46. The play Once Upon Four Robbers mainly focuses on the theme of:
- (A) Romantic tragedy
 - (B) Political corruption and social injustice
 - (C) Mythological heroism
 - (D) Family drama
47. The four robbers in the play Once Upon Four Robbers symbolize:
- (A) Freedom fighters
 - (B) Religious leaders
 - (C) The oppressed poor in society
 - (D) Foreign rulers
48. Femi Osofisan's dramatic style often includes:
- (A) Classical Greek structure only
 - (B) Realism without music
 - (C) Use of songs, dance, and folklore
 - (D) Silence and monologue only
49. Once Upon Four Robbers ends with a message about:
- (A) The glorification of crime
 - (B) The inevitability of fate
 - (C) The need for social change and justice
 - (D) Personal revenge
50. Femi Osofisan has worked as a professor at which university?
- (A) University of Ibadan
 - (B) University of Lagos
 - (C) Oxford University
 - (D) Harvard University

51. How does globalization influence contemporary literature?
- (A) By isolating cultures
 - (B) By eliminating regional identities
 - (C) By encouraging cross-cultural exchange and hybrid identities
 - (D) By ending translation practices
52. What is the primary goal of decolonization in literature?
- (A) To promote Western literary standards
 - (B) To remove colonial influence and reclaim indigenous voices
 - (C) To reject all traditional cultures
 - (D) To focus only on economic issues
53. What is the central concept discussed in Homi K. Bhabha's *The Other Question*?
- (A) Orientalism
 - (B) Subaltern Studies
 - (C) Stereotype in colonial discourse
 - (D) Cultural nationalism
54. How does Bhabha define the stereotype in colonial discourse?
- (A) As a fixed and positive cultural identity
 - (B) As a simple misunderstanding
 - (C) As a scientific classification
 - (D) As a form of knowledge that is fixed yet repeatedly reinforced
55. Which theoretical approach influences Bhabha's discussion of stereotypes?
- (A) Marxism
 - (B) Psychoanalysis
 - (C) Feminism
 - (D) Formalism
56. What effect does the stereotype create in colonial discourse according to Bhabha?
- (A) Stability and certainty
 - (B) Equality and harmony
 - (C) Ambivalence and anxiety
 - (D) Complete domination
57. According to Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o, what was the most important tool of colonial domination?
- (A) Military power
 - (B) Religion
 - (C) Education
 - (D) Language
58. What does Ngũgĩ mean by "decolonising the mind"?
- (A) Removing foreign governments from Africa
 - (B) Rejecting modern education
 - (C) Freeing oneself from colonial mental and cultural domination
 - (D) Learning only European languages

59. What is the central theme of Decolonising the Mind?
- (A) The role of language in colonization and cultural identity
 - (B) Economic development in Africa
 - (C) Political independence of Africa
 - (D) African mythology
60. How did colonial education affect African children in Decolonizing the Mind?
- (A) It strengthened their indigenous culture
 - (B) It encouraged bilingualism without conflict
 - (C) It alienated them from their native language and culture
 - (D) It had no cultural impact
61. At which university has Chandra Talpade Mohanty served as a professor?
- (A) Syracuse University
 - (B) Harvard University
 - (C) University of Oxford
 - (D) University of Delhi
62. What is the main focus of Mohanty's essay Under Western Eyes?
- (A) Western women's liberation movements
 - (B) Marxist feminism
 - (C) Psychoanalytic feminism
 - (D) The representation of Third World women in Western feminist discourse
63. What does Mohanty criticize in Western feminist scholarship?
- (A) Its focus on gender equality
 - (B) Its use of qualitative research
 - (C) Its tendency to universalize women's experiences
 - (D) Its rejection of patriarchy
64. A. D. Hope is mainly associated with which country's literature?
- (A) England
 - (B) United States
 - (C) Australia
 - (D) Ireland
65. Which theme is commonly found in A. D. Hope's poetry?
- (A) Industrial revolution
 - (B) Classical tradition and humanism
 - (C) Science fiction
 - (D) Political propaganda
66. In 'The Death of the Bird', what does the bird symbolize?
- (A) Wealth and luxury
 - (B) Youth and childhood
 - (C) Human life and the soul's journey
 - (D) Political power

67. What idea does the poet convey through the bird's journey?
- (A) Life is meaningless
 - (B) Death is a natural and inevitable part of life
 - (C) Nature is cruel
 - (D) Migration should be avoided
68. Who was Derek Walcott?
- (A) A Nigerian novelist
 - (B) An American essayist
 - (C) A British critic
 - (D) A Caribbean poet and playwright
69. In which year did Derek Walcott win the Nobel Prize in Literature?
- (A) 1985
 - (B) 1992
 - (C) 2000
 - (D) 1978
70. What historical event forms the background of A Far Cry from Africa?
- (A) American Civil War
 - (B) World War I
 - (C) Mau Mau Uprising in Kenya
 - (D) French Revolution
71. Which literary device is prominently used in the poem 'A Far Cry from Africa'?
- (A) Allegory
 - (B) Irony and vivid imagery
 - (C) Satire
 - (D) Comedy
72. In which country was Yasmine Gooneratne born?
- (A) India
 - (B) Australia
 - (C) Sri Lanka
 - (D) Canada
73. What is the main theme of the poem 'This Language, This Woman'?
- (A) Relationship between language and female identity
 - (B) Nature and landscape
 - (C) Political revolution
 - (D) Childhood memories
74. How does the speaker in 'This Language, This Woman' view the English language?
- (A) As completely foreign and rejected
 - (B) As a tool of personal and creative empowerment
 - (C) As meaningless
 - (D) As dangerous and harmful only

75. Which literary movement is Yasmine Gooneratne often associated with?
- (A) Romanticism
 (B) Modernism
 (C) Postcolonial literature
 (D) Victorian realism
76. How is the tone of *Jejuri* best described?
- (A) Highly emotional and sentimental
 (B) Satirical and ironic
 (C) Heroic and patriotic
 (D) Tragic and gloomy
77. In which year was *Jejuri* first published?
- (A) 1965
 (B) 1990
 (C) 1982
 (D) 1976
78. What is the setting of *Jejuri*?
- (A) A modern city
 (B) A battlefield
 (C) A pilgrimage town in Maharashtra
 (D) A foreign country
79. Which poetry collection brought Arun Kolatkar international recognition?
- (A) *The Golden Gate*
 (B) *Jejuri*
 (C) *Gitanjali*
 (D) *Leaves of Grass*
80. Margaret Atwood is widely associated with which literary movement?
- (A) Romanticism
 (B) Postmodernism and Feminism
 (C) Victorian Realism
 (D) Classicism
81. Which prestigious prize has Margaret Atwood won?
- (A) Pulitzer Prize
 (B) Sahitya Akademi Award
 (C) Booker Prize
 (D) Commonwealth Prize
82. In the poem, 'Notes Towards a Poem That Can Never be Written', what does the phrase "can never be written" suggest?
- (A) Lack of poetic skill
 (B) Censorship and the difficulty of expressing extreme suffering
 (C) Humor and satire
 (D) Personal laziness

83. The poem 'Notes Towards a Poem That Can Never be Written' reflects Atwood's concern with which global issue?
- (A) Industrial development
 - (B) Environmental pollution only
 - (C) Human rights and oppression
 - (D) Space exploration
84. What tone is mainly used in the poem 'Notes Towards a Poem That Can Never be Written' ?
- (A) Serious and reflective
 - (B) Detached and indifferent
 - (C) Comic and light
 - (D) Romantic and dreamy
85. Mamang Dai belongs to which Indian state?
- (A) Assam
 - (B) Manipur
 - (C) Meghalaya
 - (D) Arunachal Pradesh
86. What is the central theme of 'The Voice of the Mountain'?
- (A) Industrial development
 - (B) Romantic love
 - (C) Nature, identity, and indigenous culture
 - (D) Political revolution
87. How is nature portrayed in The Voice of the Mountain?
- (A) As destructive and cruel
 - (B) As sacred and deeply connected to human life
 - (C) As unimportant
 - (D) As humorous
88. Mamang Dai's poetry often reflects which perspective?
- (A) Tribal and indigenous worldview
 - (B) Urban industrial life
 - (C) Medieval European culture
 - (D) Scientific advancement
89. Grace Ogot was one of the first Kenyan women to:
- (A) Win the Nobel Prize
 - (B) Publish fiction in English
 - (C) Become a film director
 - (D) Write only in French
90. In The Green Leaves, what causes tension among the villagers?
- (A) A marriage proposal
 - (B) A land dispute
 - (C) The discovery of a stranger's dead body
 - (D) A political election

91. How are the villagers portrayed in the story?
- (A) As completely modern
 - (B) As strictly law-abiding citizens
 - (C) As influenced by fear, greed, and superstition
 - (D) As heroic freedom fighters
92. Bessie Head's 'The Collector of Treasures' was published in which year?
- (A) 1965
 - (B) 1970
 - (C) 1985
 - (D) 1977
93. What is the central focus of the stories in 'The Collector of Treasures'?
- (A) Urban modern life
 - (B) Rural life in Botswana and women's struggles
 - (C) European aristocracy
 - (D) Adventure and travel
94. What drastic action does Dikeledi take in the story 'The Collector of Treasures'?
- (A) She leaves her village
 - (B) She becomes a politician
 - (C) She kills her abusive husband
 - (D) She moves to the city
95. Bessie Head's works are mainly associated with which literary tradition?
- (A) Victorian literature
 - (B) African postcolonial literature
 - (C) American realism
 - (D) Russian symbolism
96. Which language did Ismat Chughtai primarily write in?
- (A) Hindi
 - (B) English
 - (C) Urdu
 - (D) Bengali
97. Ismat Chughtai was associated with which literary movement?
- (A) Romantic Movement
 - (B) Progressive Writers' Movement
 - (C) Symbolist Movement
 - (D) Modernist Movement
98. What is the central theme of the short story 'Marigold'?
- (A) Political revolution
 - (B) Nature and beauty
 - (C) Poverty and the struggles of domestic workers
 - (D) Royal family life
99. How is the tone of Chughtai's 'Marigold' best described?
- (A) Comic and humorous
 - (B) Romantic and dreamy
 - (C) Heroic and patriotic
 - (D) Realistic and sympathetic
100. Besides being a writer, Ama Ata Aidoo also served as:
- (A) A diplomat only
 - (B) Ghana's Minister of Education
 - (C) A scientist
 - (D) A lawyer

Rough Work
रफ़ कार्य

Example :

Question :

- Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
- Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
- Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
- प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
- प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।