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Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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

### ENGLISH LITERATURE

#### (Cultural Studies and Marginality)

Paper Code							
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Question Booklet Series

A

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

1. Which academic institution is widely considered as the "birthplace" of British Cultural Studies?
  - (A) The London School of Economics
  - (B) The Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies (CCCS) at Birmingham
  - (C) Oxford University Press
  - (D) The Frankfurt School
2. Raymond Williams famously defined culture as:
  - (A) "The best that has been thought and said"
  - (B) "A whole way of life."
  - (C) "The opium of the masses."
  - (D) "The mechanical reproduction of art."
3. A group within a larger society that shares distinct beliefs, styles, and values differing from the mainstream is a:
  - (A) Subculture
  - (B) Counterculture
  - (C) High Culture
  - (D) Folk Culture
4. Which term describes culture that is mass-produced, commercially driven, and widely consumed via media?
  - (A) Folk Culture
  - (B) Popular Culture
  - (C) High Culture
  - (D) Traditional Culture
5. The process where an individual or group adopts the cultural norms of a host or dominant society is known as:
  - (A) Enculturation
  - (B) Acculturation
  - (C) Ethnocentrism
  - (D) Globalization
6. What is the primary focus of "Multiculturalism" in a societal context?
  - (A) The forced assimilation of immigrants.
  - (B) The coexistence and appreciation of diverse cultures within one state.
  - (C) The dominance of a single ethnic group.
  - (D) The rejection of all cultural traditions

7. The term "Techno-Culture" primarily examines:
  - (A) The history of the steam engine.
  - (B) How digital technology and the Internet reshape human meaning and identity.
  - (C) Only the economic impacts of Silicon Valley.
  - (D) The physical hardware used in data centers
8. One potential cultural consequence of "Globalization" is the fear of:
  - (A) Cultural Homogenization
  - (B) Total isolationism
  - (C) The end of all trade
  - (D) Genetic mutation
9. In Stuart Hall's Encoding/Decoding model, what is it called when an audience understands the literal meaning of a message but interprets it through a different social lens?
  - (A) Dominant-hegemonic position
  - (B) Negotiated position
  - (C) Oppositional position
  - (D) Technical decoding
10. Which concept, often attributed to the Frankfurt School, describes how mass-produced functions like a factory to keep the public passive and compliant?
  - (A) The Culture Industry
  - (B) The Global Village
  - (C) The Public Sphere
  - (D) High Modernism
11. What is the fundamental difference between Race and Ethnicity in a cultural studies context?
  - (A) Race is cultural; Ethnicity is biological.
  - (B) Race is often based on perceived physical traits; Ethnicity is based on shared cultural heritage.
  - (C) They are exactly the same thing.
  - (D) Race only applies to majorities, and Ethnicity only to minorities

12. Bicultural Identity Integration (BII) refers to:
- (A) The complete loss of one's original culture.
  - (B) The extent to which an individual perceives their two cultural identities as compatible or in conflict.
  - (C) A government policy requiring citizens to speak two languages.
  - (D) The process of moving between two different countries
13. The term "Glocalization" is best described as:
- (A) The total replacement of local culture by global brands.
  - (B) The adaptation of global products or ideas to fit local cultural contexts.
  - (C) The ban of international trade to protect local traditions.
  - (D) The use of the internet to spread only one single language
14. In Techno-Culture studies, a "Digital Native" is someone who:
- (A) Invented the first personal computer.
  - (B) Grew up in the era of ubiquitous digital technology and the internet.
  - (C) Refuses to use any form of social media.
  - (D) Lives in a remote area with no internet access
15. Raymond Williams identifies three "categories" of the definition of culture. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
- (A) The "Ideal"
  - (B) The "Documentary"
  - (C) The "Structural"
  - (D) The "Social"
16. According to Williams, the "Social" definition of culture refers to:
- (A) Only the high art produced by a civilization.
  - (B) A description of a particular way of life, expressing certain meanings and values.
  - (C) The biological evolution of human societies.
  - (D) The laws and governing statutes of a nation

17. What does Williams mean by the term "Structure of Feeling"?
- (A) The formal grammatical rules of a language.
  - (B) The lived experience and shared values of a specific generation at a particular time.
  - (C) The physical architecture of a cultural heritage site.
  - (D) A psychological disorder found in urban populations
18. In the "Documentary" sense, the analysis of culture is the:
- (A) Statistical tracking of population growth.
  - (B) Critical assessment of records of human thought and experience.
  - (C) Act of filming a documentary movie.
  - (D) Preservation of ancient fossils
19. Raymond Williams argues that the goal of cultural analysis is to understand the relationships between:
- (A) Only the elite and the monarchy.
  - (B) Elements in a whole way of life.
  - (C) Supply and demand in a capitalist market.
  - (D) Different species in an ecosystem
20. Which term does Williams use to describe the culture of a period as it was actually lived by people in a specific place and time?
- (A) Recorded Culture
  - (B) Lived Culture
  - (C) Culture of the Selective Tradition
  - (D) Static Culture
21. What is the "Selective Tradition" according to Williams?
- (A) A tradition that everyone in a society agrees upon.
  - (B) An interpretation of the past where only certain meanings and practices are chosen for preservation.
  - (C) The process of voting for a new national anthem.
  - (D) A collection of folk songs from rural areas

22. What does Benjamin mean by the "Aura" of a work of art?

- (A) The monetary value of the piece at an auction.
- (B) The bright colors and lighting used by the artist.
- (C) Its presence in time and space; its unique existence at the place where it happens to be
- (D) The religious feeling one gets when looking at a painting.

23. According to Benjamin, what happens to art when it is mechanically reproduced?

- (A) Its spiritual power increases.
- (B) It becomes more exclusive and expensive.
- (C) It is detached from the domain of tradition.
- (D) It becomes impossible to understand

24. The concept of "Cult Value" is associated with:

- (A) The popularity of a movie star.
- (B) The price of a ticket to a museum
- (C) Art that is sold in mass-market posters.
- (D) Art that serves a ritualistic or religious purpose, often hidden from public view.

25. In the Epilogue, Benjamin warns that Fascism leads to the "aestheticization of politics." He argues that Communism responds by:

- (A) Eliminating art entirely.
- (B) Turning all art into religious icons.
- (C) Politicizing art.
- (D) Banning the use of cameras

26. What is the central argument of Adorno and Horkheimer regarding the "Culture Industry"?
- (A) It produces standardized cultural goods to manipulate the masses into passivity.
  - (B) It provides diverse choices that reflect the true needs of the people.
  - (C) It is a tool for the democratization of high art.
  - (D) It encourages critical thinking and revolutionary spirit
27. Adorno and Horkheimer use the term "Standardization" to describe:
- (A) The high quality of modern television.
  - (B) The repetitive and predictable nature of popular songs, films, and stories.
  - (C) The government's regulation of the internet.
  - (D) The way museums categorize ancient art
28. According to the text, the Culture Industry turns "Enlightenment" into:
- (A) Scientific progress for all.
  - (B) Absolute freedom
  - (C) Religious revival.
  - (D) Mass Deception.
29. How do Adorno and Horkheimer view the "choice" offered to consumers in the marketplace?
- (A) As a sign of a healthy democracy.
  - (B) As a way to express individual personality.
  - (C) As an illusion; the choices are essentially the same.
  - (D) As a necessary part of human evolution.
30. Unlike Walter Benjamin (who saw some potential in film), Adorno and Horkheimer viewed the "masses" as:
- (A) Potential revolutionaries ready to rise.
  - (B) Passive consumers who are "cheated" out of their own experience.
  - (C) Highly sophisticated critics of the elite.
  - (D) Irrelevant to the production of art.

31. Which of the following best describes the "Pseudo-individuality" mentioned in the essay?
- (A) The false sense of being an individual created by consuming specific brands or styles.
  - (B) The genuine uniqueness of every human being.
  - (C) A psychological condition caused by social media
  - (D) The name of a popular 1940s jazz band
32. What is Ranajit Guha's primary critique of existing Indian historiography?
- (A) It focuses too much on ancient religious texts.
  - (B) It is dominated by "elitism"—both colonialist and bourgeois-nationalist.
  - (C) It ignores the economic impact of the East India Company.
  - (D) It relies too heavily on oral traditions rather than written records
33. Who are the "Subaltern" in Guha's theoretical framework?
- (A) Only the untouchable castes (Dalits).
  - (B) The British officers serving in rural India
  - (C) The demographic difference between the total Indian population and all those described as 'elite'.
  - (D) The educated middle class living in metropolitan cities
34. Guha argues that the "politics of the people" (subaltern politics) was:
- (A) A direct copy of elite nationalist politics.
  - (B) Non-existent before the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi.
  - (C) An autonomous domain that operated parallel to elite politics.
  - (D) Purely religious and lacked any political agenda

35. Which of the following is a characteristic of "Subaltern Mobilization" as described by Guha?
- (A) It was always peaceful and followed legal channels.
- (B) It relied on newspapers and radio broadcasts.
- (C) It was directed exclusively by the Indian National Congress
- (D) It was often spontaneous, localized, and rooted in traditional community ties.
36. Ambedkar argues that Caste is not just a "division of labour" but a:
- (A) Division of wealth.
- (B) Division of labourers.
- (C) Division of religious duties.
- (D) Natural biological hierarchy
37. Why does Ambedkar believe that "Social Reform" must precede "Political Reform"?
- (A) Because the British would not leave until Hindus were united
- (B) Because economic development is more important than voting.
- (C) Because a person who cannot appreciate the value of liberty for others cannot defend it in a state.
- (D) Because he wanted to support the Indian National Congress
38. According to Ambedkar, the "real remedy" for the abolition of Caste is:
- (A) Inter-caste dining (shastras).
- (B) Inter-marriage.
- (C) Converting to Christianity.
- (D) Education in the English language
39. Ambedkar asserts that the Caste system is maintained primarily by:
- (A) Physical force and the police.
- (B) The religious sanctity given to it by the Shastras (scriptures).
- (C) Lack of modern technology.
- (D) The British policy of "Divide and Rule
40. To achieve a truly democratic society, Ambedkar identifies three essential values. What are they?
- (A) Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.
- (B) Wealth, Power, and Fame.
- (C) Truth, Non-violence, and Celibacy.
- (D) Science, Technology, and Industry.

41. According to G. N. Devy's introduction to Painted Words, what is a defining characteristic of the tribal imagination as seen in epics like the Bhilli Mahabharat?
- (A) It is strictly historical and chronological.
- (B) It is "hallucinatory" and "dreamlike," allowing for the fusion of different planes of existence.
- (C) It is primarily written and resists oral tradition.
- (D) It excludes all supernatural elements to focus on realism
42. In the Bhilli Mahabharat, which unconventional event involving Draupadi and Arjuna is noted by Devy to highlight differences from the classical version?
- (A) Arjuna defeats all the Pandavas to win Draupadi.
- (B) Draupadi leads the Pandavas into battle as the primary general
- (C) Arjuna refuses to marry Draupadi and remains a celibate monk.
- (D) Draupadi romps with Vasuki while Arjuna is tied up and made an unwilling spectator
43. What does the title Painted Words refer to, according to the anthology's context?
- (A) Words that are literally painted on walls by activists.
- (B) The idea that tribal literature is so lyrical and descriptive it creates "moving pictures" in the mind
- (C) A specific tribal script that uses symbols instead of letters.
- (D) The censorship of tribal voices in modern India
44. Which character does G. N. Devy highlight as a bridge between the mortal and immortal worlds, reflecting the Mahabharata's comfort with duality?
- (A) Yama
- (B) Krishna
- (C) Bhishma
- (D) Karna
45. What is Jonathan Z. Smith's most famous and provocative claim regarding the definition of "Religion"?
- (A) Religion is a biological instinct found in all humans.
- (B) "Religion is not a native term; it is a category created by the scholar for their own purposes."
- (C) Religion is defined solely by the belief in a singular God
- (D) Religion is the "opium of the people"

46. According to Smith, the term "Religions" (in the plural) only became a major subject of study after:
- (A) The building of the pyramids.
  - (B) The invention of the internet.
  - (C) The European encounters with "Other" cultures during the Age of Discovery and the Reformation.
  - (D) The rise of ancient Greek philosophy
47. Smith suggests that "Religion" as an analytical category is similar to:
- (A) Gravity or Oxygen.
  - (B) A map or a model.
  - (C) A sacred scripture.
  - (D) A national border
48. What does Smith mean by the "second-order" nature of religious studies?
- (A) It is less important than "first-order" theology.
  - (B) It is only for students in their second year of university.
  - (C) It involves the scholarly re-description and comparison of "first-order" data (rituals, myths).
  - (D) it is based on second-hand information
49. In Smith's view, "Comparison" in religious studies should be:
- (A) A way to prove which religion is the best.
  - (B) An active, imaginative act of the scholar to highlight differences and similarities.
  - (C) Avoided at all costs to remain objective.
  - (D) Limited only to religions that look exactly the same
50. Smith criticizes those who view religion as "Sui Generis." What does "Sui Generis" mean?
- (A) Highly complex.
  - (B) Heavily influenced by technology.
  - (C) Originating from ancient Greece.
  - (D) "Of its own kind" (unique and incomparable to other social phenomena).

51. Susan Wendell distinguishes between "Impairment" and "Disability." According to her, "Disability" is:
- (A) A purely medical condition or biological defect.
  - (B) The interaction of physical impairment with a social and restrictive environment.
  - (C) A lack of willpower to overcome physical challenges.
  - (D) A natural part of the human aging process
52. Which of the following does Wendell identify as a "social factor" that constructs disability?
- (A) The architecture of buildings (e.g., stairs instead of ramps).
  - (B) The pace of work in a capitalist economy.
  - (C) Cultural stereotypes of "the healthy body."
  - (D) All of the above.
53. Wendell argues that modern society is designed for a "Young, Healthy, Male" body. She calls this standard:
- (A) The Biological Norm.
  - (B) The Pace of Life.
  - (C) The Universal Citizen.
  - (D) The Invisible Majority
54. What is the "Flight from the Rejected Body," according to Wendell?
- (A) The societal tendency to ignore or hide away bodies that remind us of pain, sickness, and death.
  - (B) People with disabilities trying to hide their conditions.
  - (C) The use of airplanes to transport medical supplies.
  - (D) An athletic competition for people with impairments
55. Wendell suggests that to "de-construct" disability, society must:
- (A) Find a medical cure for every condition.
  - (B) Change the physical and social world to accommodate a wider range of human abilities.
  - (C) Encourage people with disabilities to work harder.
  - (D) Ignore physical differences entirely
56. To whom was Rudyard Kipling's poem "The White Man's Burden" originally addressed?
- (A) The British Parliament during the Scramble for Africa
  - (B) The Indian National Congress.
  - (C) Queen Victoria on her Diamond Jubilee.
  - (D) The United States, encouraging the annexation of the Philippines.

57. What does the "Burden" in the poem represent?
- (A) The literal weight of the gold stolen from colonies.
  - (B) The supposed moral obligation of white colonizers to "civilize" non-white populations.
  - (C) The tax burden placed on British citizens to fund the military.
  - (D) The physical difficulty of traveling across the ocean
58. How does Kipling describe the colonized people in the poem's first stanza?
- (A) As noble warriors and sophisticated scholars.
  - (B) As "Half-devil and half-child"
  - (C) As equal partners in a global trade network.
  - (D) As innocent victims of European aggression
59. What specific historical event does William Wordsworth's "To Thomas Clarkson. On the Final Passing of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade" sonnet commemorate?
- (A) The signing of the Magna Carta
  - (B) The American Declaration of Independence.
  - (C) The end of the Napoleonic Wars.
  - (D) The passing of the Slave Trade Act of 1807.
60. Why does Wordsworth address the poem specifically to Thomas Clarkson?
- (A) Clarkson was the King of England at the time.
  - (B) Clarkson was a leading abolitionist who spent decades collecting evidence against the slave trade.
  - (C) Clarkson was a famous fellow Romantic poet.
  - (D) Clarkson was the captain of a famous slave ship
61. What was the immediate inspiration for Barrett Browning to write "The Cry of the Children"?
- (A) A personal visit to a coal mine in Wales.
  - (B) A dream she had about her own childhood
  - (C) A request from Queen Victoria to write a national anthem.
  - (D) An official parliamentary report on the employment of children in mines and factories

62. How does the poem contrast the lives of human children with the "fawn," the "flowers," and the "young birds"?
- (A) It suggests that children are stronger and more resilient than nature.
- (B) It highlights that while nature's young are free and joyful, human children are weary and imprisoned
- (C) It claims that children should work in the fields instead of factories.
- (D) It argues that children and animals should work together
63. The poem Arjun Dangle's "I Will Belong to It" critiques the Hindu social order by highlighting that the speaker is:
- (A) Told he is "polluted" and cast out from the village.
- (B) A wealthy landowner.
- (C) A priest in a local temple.
- (D) A traveler from a foreign country.
64. Arjun Dangle is a pioneer of the Dalit Panther movement. How does this poem reflect "Dalit Consciousness"?
- (A) By expressing a desire to merge into the upper castes.
- (B) By asserting a defiant identity and claiming a space in the world
- (C) By mourning the loss of ancient tribal kingdoms.
- (D) By focusing entirely on romantic love
65. Who is the central subject of Henry Kendall's poem?
- (A) A British explorer lost in the bush.
- (B) A fictional deity of the Australian landscape
- (C) A colonial soldier returning from war.
- (D) An unnamed Aboriginal man who has outlived his entire tribe.

66. The boomerangs and spears are described as "sleeping." What does this imagery symbolize in the poem Henry Kendall's "The Last of His Tribe"?
- (A) The weapons are being hidden for a surprise attack.
  - (B) The man is resting before a big hunt.
  - (C) The loss of cultural agency and the end of traditional ways of life.
  - (D) A sacred ritual where weapons are blessed
67. Emily Washines wrote "Its Never too late: A Life Story" poem to address which of the following issues within her tribe?
- (A) Lack of modern technology on reservations.
  - (B) The impact of alcohol and the judgment of Native women.
  - (C) Traditional farming techniques for corn.
  - (D) The migration of youth to urban cities for work
68. In the poem "Its Never too late: A Life Story", who does the speaker say she sits, sings, and dances with to find meaning in her life?
- (A) Colonial settlers and historical figures.
  - (B) Fictional characters from ancient Greek myths.
  - (C) Her grandchildren, sisters, and daughters.
  - (D) Government officials and policy makers
69. What is the primary physical metaphor used in the story 'A sixth Finger' to describe the woman's experience?
- (A) A sixth finger that brings good luck.
  - (B) A "seventh finger" representing a permanent swelling or growth caused by constant grinding.
  - (C) A missing finger lost in a factory accident.
  - (D) Extra fingers that allow her to work twice as fast.

70. Urmila Pawar's writing is a hallmark of "Dalit Feminism" because it addresses:
- (A) Only the oppression of women by British colonizers.
  - (B) The benefits of modern industrial technology.
  - (C) The beauty of rural landscapes in Maharashtra
  - (D) The "double burden" of being oppressed by both Caste (social) and Patriarchy (domestic).
71. In the story 'Sixth Finger', the "stone" used for grinding represents:
- (A) A sacred religious idol.
  - (B) The harsh, unyielding nature of the protagonist's life and poverty.
  - (C) A weapon used for self-defense.
  - (D) A piece of jewelry passed down through generations.
72. What is the emotional tone at the end of many of Urmila Pawar's stories, including this one?
- (A) Purely tragic with no hope.
  - (B) A gritty realism combined with a sense of quiet resilience or "Mother Wit."
  - (C) A fairy-tale ending where the family becomes rich.
  - (D) A call for a violent revolution.
73. Urmila Pawar is also famous for her autobiography. What is its title?
- (A) Aaydan (The Weave of My Life)
  - (B) Annihilation of Caste
  - (C) Poisoned Bread
  - (D) The Untouchables
74. Where is the story primarily set during the narrator's childhood in Guadalupe Nettel's "The Wanderers"?
- (A) Montevideo, Uruguay
  - (B) Villa Olímpica, Mexico City
  - (C) South of France
  - (D) Savannah, Georgia
75. Why did Camilo's family, the Palleiros, move to Mexico in Guadalupe Nettel's "The Wanderers"?
- (A) They were looking for better job opportunities in the arts.
  - (B) They were participating in an international exchange program.
  - (C) They were biologists studying rare bird species.
  - (D) They were exiles from Uruguay fleeing a military junta

76. In the story Guadalupe Nettel's "The Wanderers", what bird serves as a central metaphor for Camilo's persistent desire to return home?
- (A) A Pelican
  - (B) A Pigeon
  - (C) An Albatross
  - (D) A Cuckoo
77. Which character serves as Gora's best friend and acts as a moderate, rational foil to his extremism?
- (A) Paresh Babu
  - (B) Binoy
  - (C) Haran Babu
  - (D) Mahim
78. The novel Gora depicts a sharp ideological conflict between which two groups in 19th-century Bengal?
- (A) Orthodox Hindus and the Brahmo Samaj.
  - (B) The British and the French settlers.
  - (C) Farmers and industrial workers.
  - (D) The Mughals and the Marathas
79. At the end of the novel, Gora asks Paresh Babu to give him the "mantra" of which god?
- (A) Krishna
  - (B) Shiva
  - (C) He asks for no specific god, but for the "mantra" of the India that belongs to everyone.
  - (D) Ganesha
80. The protagonist, Matthew Towns, flees the United States for Berlin at the beginning of the novel because:
- (A) He was drafted into a war he didn't support.
  - (B) He was denied a medical internship in New York due to racial discrimination.
  - (C) He wanted to study classical music in Europe.
  - (D) He was being pursued by the police for a crime he didn't commit

81. Who is the "Dark Princess" (Princess Kautilya), and what does she represent?
- (A) An Indian princess representing a global alliance of "darker peoples" against Western imperialism.
  - (B) A fictional African queen seeking lost gold
  - (C) A spy working for the British government.
  - (D) A jazz singer Matthew meets in a Berlin nightclub
82. In the novel, Du Bois introduces the "Great Council." What is its primary objective?
- (A) To negotiate a trade deal with the United States.
  - (B) To coordinate a worldwide revolution of the "darker races" to end white supremacy.
  - (C) To preserve ancient religious artifacts.
  - (D) To build a new university in the Sahara Desert
83. The film Aakrosh (1980) is directed by:
- (A) Govind Nihilani
  - (B) Stalin K
  - (C) Shyam Benegal
  - (D) Onir
84. Film Aakrosh depicts about:
- (A) Tribes' people
  - (B) Metro City People
  - (C) Urban educated people
  - (D) Prostitutes
85. Who wrote the screenplay for Aakrosh, often noted for his exploration of human aggression and social injustice?
- (A) Satyadev Dubey
  - (B) Vijay Tendulkar
  - (C) Shyam Benegal
  - (D) Gulzar

86. What is the central mystery or crime that the protagonist, Advocate Bhaskar Kulkarni, investigates in the film Aakrosh?
- (A) A bank robbery in a small town.
  - (B) The alleged murder of a tribal woman (Nagi) by her husband (Bhiku Lahanya).
  - (C) A corruption scandal involving national politics.
  - (D) The disappearance of medical students
87. What is the defining characteristic of Om Puri's performance as Bhiku Lahanya in film Aakrosh?
- (A) He delivers long, poetic monologues in court.
  - (B) He is a charismatic leader of a tribal rebellion.
  - (C) He remains almost entirely silent throughout the film, expressing his rage through his eyes and a final scream.
  - (D) He is a comic relief character who lightens the mood
88. How many years did Stalin K. spend filming India Untouched to document the practice of untouchability?
- (A) Two years
  - (B) One year
  - (C) Six years
  - (D) Four years
89. Film India Untouched documents discriminatory practices across how many Indian states?
- (A) Five states
  - (B) Eight states
  - (C) Twelve states
  - (D) Twenty-eight states
90. Who directed the documentary Innocent Lost?
- (A) Brian Woods and Kate Blewett
  - (B) Stalin K.
  - (C) Govind Nihalani
  - (D) Satyajit Ray

91. Which of the following forms of exploitation is a major focus in the documentary *Innocent Lost*?
- (A) Child trafficking and forced labour
  - (B) Children participating in professional sports
  - (C) The lack of internet access in rural areas
  - (D) The benefits of modern school architecture
92. What is the central message or "cry" of the film *Innocent Lost* regarding global policy?
- (A) Children should be allowed to work in safe conditions.
  - (B) Governments and international bodies are failing to protect children's basic human rights.
  - (C) Technology is the only solution to end child labour.
  - (D) Child labour is a necessary economic stage for developing nations
93. The film *Mandi* is based on which classic Urdu short story?
- (A) *Toba Tek Singh* by Saadat Hasan Manto
  - (B) *Kafan* by Premchand
  - (C) *Lihaaf* by Ismat Chughtai
  - (D) *Aanandi* by Ghulam Abbas
94. What is the central theme and setting of the film *Mandi*?
- (A) A story of a grain market in Warangal.
  - (B) A narrative about the industrial revolution in Mumbai.
  - (C) The lives and complexities within a traditional brothel in Hyderabad
  - (D) A political uprising in rural Telangana
95. Who played the pivotal role of Rukmini Bai, the assertive and maternal madame of the brothel in film *Mandi*?
- (A) Smita Patil
  - (B) Shabana Azmi
  - (C) Neena Gupta
  - (D) Soni Razdan

96. The conflict in the film Mandi arises when local politicians and property developers try to:
- (A) Increase the taxes on the brothel.
  - (B) Turn the brothel into a government school.
  - (C) Relocate the brothel to the outskirts of the city to seize its prime land
  - (D) Convert the women into factory workers.
97. Who is the author of the original short story on which Satyajit Ray's film Sadgati is based?
- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
  - (B) Munshi Premchand
  - (C) Vijay Tendulkar
  - (D) Mahasweta Devi
98. Which famous Indian actor played the role of the protagonist, Dukhi in film Sadgati?
- (A) Naseeruddin Shah
  - (B) Pankaj Kapur
  - (C) Amrish Puri
  - (D) Om Puri
99. The film My Brother. . . Nikhil Directed by Onir is set in which Indian state, where the protagonist is a state-level swimming champion?
- (A) Maharashtra
  - (B) Goa
  - (C) Kerala
  - (D) West Bengal
100. Film My Brother... Nikhil is based on the real-life story of which Indian AIDS activist?
- (A) Ashok Row Kavi
  - (B) Laxmi Narayan Tripathi
  - (C) Dominic d'Souza
  - (D) Harish Iyer

## Rough Work

**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।