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Roll No. _____

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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Question Booklet Number

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

ENGLISH

Advanced Literary Studies in Films, Theatre and Performing Arts

(Elective)

Paper Code							
A	O	4	1	O	O	3	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 छाँटना 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. Which playwright used 'memory play' as a form?
 - (A) Samuel Beckett
 - (B) Tennessee Williams
 - (C) Arthur Miller
 - (D) Harold Pinter
2. Postmodern theatre is characterized by :
 - (A) Unity of time and place
 - (B) Realism
 - (C) Linear storytelling
 - (D) Fragmentation and intertextuality
3. The use of montage and projections is common in :
 - (A) Naturalism
 - (B) Epic theatre
 - (C) Classical theatre
 - (D) Symbolism
4. Which theatre style uses exaggerated stereotypes and stock characters :
 - (A) Farce
 - (B) Realism
 - (C) Expressionism
 - (D) Symbolism
5. The idea of 'total theatre' is linked with :
 - (A) Wagner
 - (B) Brecht
 - (C) Ibsen
 - (D) Beckett
6. Artaud's Theatre of cruelty emphasizes :
 - (A) Narrative clarity
 - (B) Psychological realism
 - (C) Sensory and emotional shock
 - (D) Political ideology
7. Raslila performances are especially associated with which region :
 - (A) Rajasthan
 - (B) Braj region
 - (C) Punjab
 - (D) Assam
8. Kuchipudi originated in which Indian state?
 - (A) Andhra Pradesh
 - (B) Tamil Nadu
 - (C) Karnataka
 - (D) Kerala

9. Which form of Chhau uses elaborate masks?
- (A) Seraikella Chhau
 (B) Mayurbhanj Chhau
 (C) Purulia Chhau
 (D) None
10. Ramlila performances are traditionally staged in :
- (A) Cinema halls
 (B) temples only
 (C) closed theaters
 (D) open-air spaces
11. Kuchipudi was traditionally performed by :
- (A) Male Brahmin performers
 (B) Royal dancers
 (C) tribal groups
 (D) Priests
12. Which of the following is a dance-drama form?
- (A) Kuchipudi
 (B) Ramlila
 (C) Raslila
 (D) All of the above
13. Tamasha is a traditional folk theatre form of :
- (A) Gujrat
 (B) Maharastra
 (C) Uttar Pradesh
 (D) Assam
14. Which element is not prominent in Tamasha performances?
- (A) Silent acting
 (B) Martial arts
 (C) Dance and music with humour
 (D) Religious rituals only
15. Swarg performances are mainly characterized by :
- (A) Only dance
 (B) Dialogue, songs and mimicry
 (C) Elaborate stage design
 (D) Only music
16. Which folk theatre form combines satire and social commentary?
- (A) Swang
 (B) Tamasha
 (C) Jatra
 (D) All of the above

17. Mobile theatre in Assam gained popularity mainly in the :
- (A) 19th century
 - (B) Early 20th century
 - (C) Mid 20th century
 - (D) 21st century
18. Jatra themes often include :
- (A) Mythological and social issues
 - (B) Only comedy
 - (C) Only romance
 - (D) Only historical facts
19. The National school of Drama (NSD) was established in :
- (A) 1947
 - (B) 1959
 - (C) 1972
 - (D) 1965
20. Name a notable director of NSD :
- (A) Ebrahim Alkaji
 - (B) Satyajit Ray
 - (C) Ritwik Ghatak
 - (D) Rabindranath Tagore
21. IPTA was formed in :
- (A) 1943
 - (B) 1935
 - (C) 1950
 - (D) 1962
22. The headquarters of Sangeet Natak Academy is located in :
- (A) Mumbai
 - (B) Delhi
 - (C) Kolkata
 - (D) Chennai
23. The main objective of Indian People's Theatre Association (IPTA) was :
- (A) Commercial theatre
 - (B) Entertainment only
 - (C) Religious performances
 - (D) Social and political awareness through art
24. Which of the following is not a function of Sangeet Natak Academy?
- (A) Organizing festivals
 - (B) Granting fellowships
 - (C) Producing commercial films
 - (D) Preserving traditional arts
25. The training model of Sri Ram centre for Performing Arts is primarily :
- (A) Informal folk training
 - (B) Institutional and structured theatre education
 - (C) Online training
 - (D) Film-based learning

26. Evam Indrajit is associated with which theatre movement :
- (A) Realism
 - (B) Expressionism
 - (C) Absurd theatre
 - (D) Epic theatre
27. The characters Amal, Vimal and Kamal represent :
- (A) Mythological figures
 - (B) Middle class monotony
 - (C) Freedom fighters
 - (D) Political leaders
28. Who directed Pather Panchali?
- (A) Satyajit Ray
 - (B) Guru Dutt
 - (C) Mrinal Sen
 - (D) Ritwik Ghatak
29. The film Pather Panchali is part of which trilogy?
- (A) Kolkata Trilogy
 - (B) Apu Trilogy
 - (C) Ray Trilogy
 - (D) Bengal Trilogy
30. The 'Midnight's Children' symbolizes:
- (A) Mythological heroes
 - (B) British rulers
 - (C) Future politicians
 - (D) Nation's destiny and diversity
31. The novel Midnight's Children uses which narrative style?
- (A) Symbolism
 - (B) Magical Realism
 - (C) Naturalism
 - (D) None of these
32. The play Evam Indrajit primarily explores :
- (A) Rural life
 - (B) Existential crisis
 - (C) Romantic love
 - (D) War
33. Who plays the role of Haider in the film Haider?
- (A) Shahid Kapoor
 - (B) Saif Ali Khan
 - (C) Ranbeer Kapoor
 - (D) Hritik Roshan

34. Which actor plays the role of Khurram (Haider's Uncle) :
- (A) Irfan Khan
 - (B) Nawazuddin Siddiqui
 - (C) Manoj Bajpai
 - (D) Kay Kay Menon
35. The film Haider highlights which major issue in Kashmir?
- (A) Tourism
 - (B) Political Corruption
 - (C) Human rights violations and conflict
 - (D) Economic Development
36. In which year the film Psycho was realised?
- (A) 1955
 - (B) 1960
 - (C) 1965
 - (D) 1970
37. Who is the female protagonist at the beginning of the film Psycho?
- (A) Lila Crane
 - (B) Judith Ward
 - (C) Vera Miles
 - (D) Marion Crane
38. Psycho is considered a landmark film in which genre?
- (A) Romantic Comedy
 - (B) Horror/Thriller
 - (C) Science Fiction
 - (D) Musical
39. What is narrative technique is notable in Psycho?
- (A) Linear storytelling
 - (B) Flashbacks
 - (C) Sudden shift of protagonist
 - (D) Voice-over narration
40. Who composed the iconic music for Psycho?
- (A) Bernard Herrmann
 - (B) John Williams
 - (C) Ennio Morricone
 - (D) Hans Zimmer
41. What is the most famous scene in Psycho?
- (A) Car chase scene
 - (B) Shower murder scene
 - (C) Courtroom scene
 - (D) None of the above

42. The play The Caucasian Chalk Circle is set in which region?
- (A) Germany
(B) Russia
(C) Georgia (Caucasus)
(D) Poland
43. What does Grusha do during the revolt?
- (A) She adopts a child
(B) She runs away alone
(C) She joins the army
(D) She becomes a queen
44. Who becomes the judge in the famous chalk circle scene?
- (A) Simon
(B) Lavrenti
(C) Azdak
(D) The Governor
45. The play The Caucasian Chalk circle begins with a :
- (A) War scene
(B) Prologue about land dispute
(C) Love story
(D) Courtroom drama
46. What is the purpose of the chalk circle test?
- (A) To punish the guilty
(B) To select a ruler
(C) To entertain people
(D) To decide the rightful mother
47. Who is the biological mother of the child in the play The Caucasian Chalk Circle?
- (A) Natella Abhashivili
(B) Grusha
(C) Anna
(D) Katya
48. Who composed the music for Haider?
- (A) A.R. Rahman
(B) Pritam
(C) Vishal Bhardwaj
(D) Shankar Enshaan Loy
49. What famous dialogue from the film Haider reflects existential conflict?
- (A) All is well
(B) To be or not to be
(C) Picture abhi baaki hai
(D) None of the above
50. Who plays the role of Ghazala in Haider?
- (A) Tabu
(B) Kareena Kapoor
(C) Vidya Balan
(D) Rani Mukerji

51. Who is known as the first female film director and producer in Indian Cinema?
- (A) Fatma Begum
 - (B) Savitri Devi
 - (C) Damini Seth
 - (D) Alam Ara
52. Name the highest award in Indian Cinema :
- (A) Nandi Awards
 - (B) IIFA Awards
 - (C) Dada Saheb Phalke Award
 - (D) Screen Awards
53. Who introduced the first film screenings in India?
- (A) Mani Sethna
 - (B) Lumière Brothers
 - (C) Dada Saheb Phalke
 - (D) Dhirendra Nath Ganguly
54. Which movie created milestone in the history of world cinema?
- (A) Titanic
 - (B) Alam Ara
 - (C) The Wrestler
 - (D) The Birth of a Nation
55. What is the term used for a written version of a film?
- (A) Script
 - (B) Plot
 - (C) Dialogue
 - (D) Scene
56. Which film is recognised as India's first full length mythological feature film?
- (A) Shri Krishna Janma
 - (B) Raja Harishchandra
 - (C) Lanka Dahan
 - (D) None of these
57. Which shot shows the subject from a great distance :
- (A) medium shot
 - (B) close-up
 - (C) long shot
 - (D) zoom shot
58. The first colour movie of India is :
- (A) Kisan Kanya
 - (B) Avatar
 - (C) Dangal
 - (D) None of these

59. Which of the following is not a film genre?
- (A) Horror
 - (B) Comedy
 - (C) Documentary
 - (D) Typography
60. Who is known as the first lady of Indian Cinema?
- (A) Bhanu Athaiya
 - (B) Devika Rani
 - (C) Nargis Dutt
 - (D) Lakshmi Rai
61. Cinematography mainly deals with :
- (A) Acting
 - (B) Script writing
 - (C) Lighting and Camera
 - (D) All of these
62. Background music in films is known as :
- (A) Dialogue
 - (B) Sound track
 - (C) Echo
 - (D) None of the above
63. What does 'Zoom' do?
- (A) Changes focal length to magnify image
 - (B) cuts scene
 - (C) adds sound
 - (D) moves camera physically
64. Sound effects added after filming are called :
- (A) Live sound
 - (B) Foley
 - (C) Dialogue
 - (D) Voice over
65. The person responsible for camera and lighting is called :
- (A) Editor
 - (B) Director
 - (C) Cinematographer
 - (D) Producer
66. Which element is essential in theatre?
- (A) Audience
 - (B) Camera
 - (C) Animation
 - (D) All the above

67. Arena stage is also known as :
- (A) Mobile stage
 - (B) Proscenium stage
 - (C) Theatre in the round
 - (D) street theatre
68. The globe theatre is associated with:
- (A) Modern theatre
 - (B) Elizabethan theatre
 - (C) Roman drama
 - (D) Greek drama
69. Montage means :
- (A) Long scene
 - (B) silent acting
 - (C) series of short shots edited together
 - (D) dialogue delivery
70. 'Pan' in cinematography means :
- (A) moving the camera left and right
 - (B) moving the camera up and down
 - (C) editing scene
 - (D) zooming in
71. The 'orchestra' in Greek theatre was:
- (A) Musical band
 - (B) Acting area for chorus
 - (C) Seating area
 - (D) Stage
72. Medieval theatre performances often took place in :
- (A) schools only
 - (B) Palaces only
 - (C) Churches and streets
 - (D) Cinemas
73. Stage directions in a screen play indicate :
- (A) Actions and movements
 - (B) Budget
 - (C) Costume design
 - (D) Audience reaction
74. Modern theaters focus on :
- (A) fixed design only
 - (B) flexibility and technology
 - (C) outdoor settings
 - (D) No audience interaction
75. Ancient Greek Theaters were usually:
- (A) Open air amphitheaters
 - (B) Indoor halls
 - (C) Small rooms
 - (D) All of these

76. Expressionist theatre emphasizes :
- (A) Realism
 - (B) Comedy
 - (C) Inner emotions and subjective experience
 - (D) Historical accuracy
77. Blocking in theatre means :
- (A) Writing script
 - (B) sound editing
 - (C) Lighting design
 - (D) Planning actors movements on stage
78. In theatre architecture, acoustics refers to :
- (A) Lighting design
 - (B) sound quality and clarity
 - (C) stage size
 - (D) All of the above
79. A screen play format includes :
- (A) Camera shots, dialogue and action
 - (B) Only narration
 - (C) Only music
 - (D) Only dialogues
80. The 'rule of thirds' is related to :
- (A) Lighting
 - (B) Editing
 - (C) Composition
 - (D) Sound
81. Non-diegetic sound includes :
- (A) dialogues
 - (B) background music
 - (C) door opening
 - (D) foot steps
82. Judith Butler is known for her idea of :
- (A) Gender performativity
 - (B) Epic theatre
 - (C) Ritual performance
 - (D) Method acting
83. Performance can include :
- (A) Rituals
 - (B) Theatre
 - (C) Everyday interactions
 - (D) All of the above
84. Which theorist is linked with 'Theatre of Cruelty'?
- (A) Artaud
 - (B) Brecht
 - (C) Brook
 - (D) Stanislavski

85. The concept of 'front stage' and 'back stage' behaviour is given by :
- (A) Turner
 - (B) Goffman
 - (C) Schechner
 - (D) Butler
86. Which field greatly influenced performance theory?
- (A) Physics
 - (B) Chemistry
 - (C) Mathematics
 - (D) Anthropology
87. Which theory considers gender as performance?
- (A) Structuralism
 - (B) Post colonial theory
 - (C) Feminist theory
 - (D) Psychoanalysis
88. Which theorist is associated with 'poor theatre'?
- (A) Jerzy Grotowski
 - (B) Peter Brook
 - (C) Brecht
 - (D) Schechner
89. Who is considered a pioneer in performance studies?
- (A) Aristotle
 - (B) Schechner
 - (C) Brecht
 - (D) Stanislavski
90. Who introduced the concept of 'social drama'?
- (A) Peter Brook
 - (B) Victor Turner
 - (C) Jerzy Grotowski
 - (D) Stanislavski
91. 'All the world's a stage' reflects which theoretical perspective?
- (A) Dramaturgical Theory
 - (B) Ritual theory
 - (C) Structuralism
 - (D) Postmodernism
92. Which theatre form uses minimal sets and abstract staging?
- (A) Realism
 - (B) Expressionism
 - (C) Naturalism
 - (D) Melodrama

93. Mine theatre relies heavily on :
- (A) Dialogue
 - (B) music
 - (C) Gestures and body movement
 - (D) All of these
94. Absured theatre often lacks :
- (A) stage
 - (B) characters
 - (C) Dialogue
 - (D) Plot structure
95. Theatre of the Absurd deals mainly with :
- (A) Political revolution
 - (B) Logical narratives
 - (C) Meaninglessness of life
 - (D) Historical event
96. Which theatre form emphasizes exaggerated emotions and clear moral distinctions :
- (A) Melodrama
 - (B) Realism
 - (C) Naturalism
 - (D) None of the above
97. Which theatre form originated in Ancient Greece?
- (A) Absurd theatre
 - (B) Street theatre
 - (C) Epic theatre
 - (D) Tragedy
98. Which style of theatre is associated with breaking the "fourth wall"?
- (A) Naturalism
 - (B) Realism
 - (C) Epic theatre
 - (D) Melodrama
99. Classical theatre follows this structure :
- (A) Three unities (time, place, action)
 - (B) Random sequence
 - (C) Fragmented scenes
 - (D) Non-linear storytelling
100. Epic theatre encourages the audience to :
- (A) Get emotionally involved
 - (B) Think critically
 - (C) Ignore the play
 - (D) Focus on comedy

Rough Work
रफ़ कार्य

Example :

Question :

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