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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

(Popular Culture and Fiction)

(Elective)

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. Popular culture is mainly associated with:
  - (A) Elite classes
  - (B) Common people
  - (C) Ancient civilizations
  - (D) Royal families
2. The term "mass culture" refers to:
  - (A) Tribal culture
  - (B) Culture produced for large audiences
  - (C) Religious culture
  - (D) Folk traditions
3. Cultural Studies emerged mainly in:
  - (A) USA
  - (B) Germany
  - (C) Britain
  - (D) India
4. The Birmingham School is linked with:
  - (A) Scientific research
  - (B) Cultural Studies
  - (C) Romantic poetry
  - (D) Ancient philosophy
5. Raymond Williams defined culture as:
  - (A) Only art and literature
  - (B) A way of life
  - (C) Economic system
  - (D) Political structure
6. "High culture" usually refers to:
  - (A) Popular TV shows
  - (B) Classical art and literature
  - (C) Social media trends
  - (D) Street fashion
7. Folk culture is:
  - (A) Industrially produced
  - (B) Corporate sponsored
  - (C) Community-based tradition
  - (D) Digital content
8. Mass media includes:
  - (A) Newspapers
  - (B) Television
  - (C) Internet
  - (D) All of these

9. The Frankfurt School criticized:
- (A) Classical poetry
  - (B) Mass culture
  - (C) Ancient drama
  - (D) Religious texts
10. The "culture industry" concept was given by:
- (A) Karl Marx
  - (B) Adorno and Horkheimer
  - (C) Aristotle
  - (D) Wordsworth
11. Marxism mainly focuses on:
- (A) Psychology
  - (B) Class struggle
  - (C) Religion
  - (D) Mythology
12. Ideology refers to:
- (A) Cooking methods
  - (B) Political beliefs
  - (C) Set of ideas shaping society
  - (D) Medical science
13. Hegemony was explained by:
- (A) Antonio Gramsci
  - (B) Plato
  - (C) Freud
  - (D) Darwin
14. Hegemony means:
- (A) Military power
  - (B) Economic control
  - (C) Cultural dominance
  - (D) Religious freedom
15. Consumerism is related to:
- (A) Production
  - (B) Buying goods and services
  - (C) Agriculture
  - (D) Farming
16. Genre fiction includes:
- (A) Fantasy
  - (B) Detective stories
  - (C) Science fiction
  - (D) All of these

17. Science fiction often deals with:
- (A) Ancient myths
  - (B) Future technology
  - (C) Romance
  - (D) History
18. Detective fiction usually centers on:
- (A) Love
  - (B) Crime investigation
  - (C) Farming
  - (D) Politics
19. Horror fiction aims to:
- (A) Entertain
  - (B) Educate
  - (C) Create fear
  - (D) Inform
20. Fantasy fiction includes:
- (A) Real events
  - (B) Magical elements
  - (C) Journalism
  - (D) Biographies
21. Postmodernism questions:
- (A) Tradition only
  - (B) Absolute truths
  - (C) Modern science
  - (D) Agriculture
22. Intertextuality means:
- (A) One text referring to another
  - (B) Writing letters
  - (C) Translation
  - (D) Editing
23. Pastiche is:
- (A) Imitation of styles
  - (B) Criticism
  - (C) Biography
  - (D) Journalism
24. Parody is:
- (A) Serious writing
  - (B) Humorous imitation
  - (C) Tragedy
  - (D) Documentary
25. Hyperreality is linked to:
- (A) Nature
  - (B) Media simulation
  - (C) Farming
  - (D) Biology

26. Feminist theory studies:

- (A) Economy
- (B) Gender equality
- (C) Agriculture
- (D) Mathematics

27. Representation means:

- (A) Showing or portraying something
- (B) Hiding
- (C) Destroying
- (D) Ignoring

28. Media representation affects:

- (A) Public perception
- (B) Weather
- (C) Gravity
- (D) Ocean tides

29. Stereotypes are:

- (A) Fair judgments
- (B) Fixed generalizations
- (C) Scientific facts
- (D) Accurate descriptions

30. Popular fiction is often:

- (A) Difficult
- (B) Academic
- (C) Easy to read
- (D) Religious

31. Myth in popular culture often:

- (A) Disappears
- (B) Influences storytelling
- (C) Is banned
- (D) Is illegal

32. Adaptation means:

- (A) Destroying a text
- (B) Changing format (book to film)
- (C) Copying illegally
- (D) Translating only

33. Globalization spreads:

- (A) Local isolation
- (B) Cultural exchange
- (C) Tribal conflict
- (D) Ancient rituals

34. Digital culture includes:
- (A) Internet memes
  - (B) Social media
  - (C) Online gaming
  - (D) All of these
35. Fan culture involves:
- (A) Audience participation
  - (B) Farming
  - (C) Cooking
  - (D) Mining
36. Popular music is part of:
- (A) High culture
  - (B) Popular culture
  - (C) Ancient culture
  - (D) Tribal rituals
37. Celebrity culture focuses on:
- (A) Scientists
  - (B) Famous personalities
  - (C) Farmers
  - (D) Teachers
38. Reality TV is:
- (A) Scripted drama
  - (B) Documentary only
  - (C) Unscripted entertainment
  - (D) Historical film
39. Graphic novels combine:
- (A) Painting and music
  - (B) Text and images
  - (C) Dance and drama
  - (D) Poetry and song
40. Comic books are:
- (A) Academic research
  - (B) Visual storytelling
  - (C) Legal documents
  - (D) Religious texts
41. Popular cinema targets:
- (A) Elite class only
  - (B) Mass audience
  - (C) Scholars
  - (D) Scientists

42. Blockbuster films are:
- (A) Low budget
  - (B) High budget and widely released
  - (C) Short films
  - (D) Documentaries
43. Subculture refers to:
- (A) Mainstream culture
  - (B) A smaller cultural group
  - (C) Ancient society
  - (D) Royal family
44. Youth culture includes:
- (A) Elder traditions
  - (B) Teen fashion and music
  - (C) Ancient rituals
  - (D) Royal customs
45. Advertising influences:
- (A) Consumer behavior
  - (B) Weather
  - (C) Climate
  - (D) Gravity
46. Popular literature is often:
- (A) Hard to understand
  - (B) Experimental only
  - (C) Written for entertainment
  - (D) Scientific
47. Melodrama emphasizes:
- (A) Logic
  - (B) Emotional appeal
  - (C) Mathematics
  - (D) Politics
48. Soap operas are:
- (A) News programs
  - (B) Long-running TV dramas
  - (C) Science shows
  - (D) Sports events
49. The internet has:
- (A) Reduced communication
  - (B) Increased global interaction
  - (C) Ended culture
  - (D) Removed media
50. Mass production is related to:
- (A) Handmade crafts
  - (B) Industrial manufacturing
  - (C) Farming
  - (D) Hunting

51. Semiotics studies:
- (A) Signs and symbols
  - (B) Weather
  - (C) Medicine
  - (D) Agriculture
52. A sign consists of:
- (A) Signifier and signified
  - (B) Word only
  - (C) Sound only
  - (D) Image only
53. Encoding/decoding theory was given by:
- (A) Stuart Hall
  - (B) Plato
  - (C) Freud
  - (D) Darwin
54. Audience interpretation can be:
- (A) Dominant
  - (B) Oppositional
  - (C) Negotiated
  - (D) All of these
55. Dystopian fiction shows:
- (A) Ideal society
  - (B) Perfect world
  - (C) Oppressive society
  - (D) Comedy
56. Utopia means:
- (A) Bad place
  - (B) Ideal society
  - (C) Horror
  - (D) Crime
57. Thriller fiction creates:
- (A) Fear and suspense
  - (B) Humor
  - (C) Boredom
  - (D) Romance
58. Romance fiction focuses on:
- (A) Crime
  - (B) Love
  - (C) War
  - (D) Science
59. Fan fiction is written by:
- (A) Publishers
  - (B) Fans
  - (C) Critics
  - (D) Teachers

60. Streaming platforms changed:
- (A) Farming
  - (B) Media consumption
  - (C) Weather
  - (D) Biology
61. Meme culture spreads through:
- (A) Newspapers
  - (B) Internet
  - (C) Books
  - (D) Radio
62. Branding relates to:
- (A) Product identity
  - (B) Farming
  - (C) Cooking
  - (D) Teaching
63. Realism aims to:
- (A) Show real life
  - (B) Fantasy
  - (C) Horror
  - (D) Myth
64. Children's literature targets:
- (A) Adults
  - (B) Teenagers
  - (C) Children
  - (D) Scientists
65. Cultural identity relates to:
- (A) Weather
  - (B) Shared beliefs and traditions
  - (C) Medicine
  - (D) Biology
66. Nationalism connects to:
- (A) Love for nation
  - (B) Farming
  - (C) Cooking
  - (D) Travel
67. Remix culture involves:
- (A) Original only
  - (B) Reusing content creatively
  - (C) Farming
  - (D) Hunting

68. Video games are part of:
- (A) Popular culture
  - (B) Ancient culture
  - (C) Tribal culture
  - (D) High culture
69. Popular magazines are:
- (A) Academic journals
  - (B) Mass media
  - (C) Research books
  - (D) Manuscripts
70. Cultural imperialism refers to:
- (A) Cultural domination
  - (B) Farming
  - (C) Cooking
  - (D) Science
71. Audience participation is higher in:
- (A) Digital media
  - (B) Stone age
  - (C) Ancient times
  - (D) Medieval times
72. Mass communication reaches:
- (A) Few people
  - (B) Large audience
  - (C) Animals
  - (D) Plants
73. Structuralism studies:
- (A) Weather
  - (B) Underlying structures in texts
  - (C) Medicine
  - (D) Farming
74. Post-structuralism questions:
- (A) Stable meaning
  - (B) Farming
  - (C) Cooking
  - (D) Religion
75. Cultural production refers to:
- (A) Creating cultural goods
  - (B) Farming
  - (C) Hunting
  - (D) Mining

76. Audience theory studies:

- (A) Producers
- (B) Viewers/readers
- (C) Farmers
- (D) Teachers

77. Popular culture spreads quickly due to:

- (A) Social media
- (B) Isolation
- (C) Silence
- (D) Ban

78. Transmedia storytelling means:

- (A) One medium only
- (B) Story across multiple platforms
- (C) No story
- (D) Newspaper only

79. Popular fiction is usually:

- (A) Short-lived
- (B) Unread
- (C) Widely read
- (D) Banned

80. Cultural hybridity means:

- (A) Pure culture
- (B) Mixing of cultures
- (C) Isolation
- (D) Conflict

81. Global media connects:

- (A) Villages only
- (B) Nations worldwide
- (C) Animals
- (D) Plants

82. Soap operas are popular because they:

- (A) Are scientific
- (B) Show daily drama
- (C) Are documentaries
- (D) Are academic

83. Popular culture changes:

- (A) Slowly
- (B) Never
- (C) Frequently
- (D) Rarely

84. Media literacy means:
- (A) Reading books only
  - (B) Understanding media messages
  - (C) Farming
  - (D) Teaching
85. Adaptations can be:
- (A) Film versions of novels
  - (B) Farming
  - (C) Science
  - (D) Cooking
86. Pop art is connected to:
- (A) High art only
  - (B) Popular imagery
  - (C) Religion
  - (D) Agriculture
87. Celebrity endorsements influence:
- (A) Weather
  - (B) Buying choices
  - (C) Gravity
  - (D) Climate
88. Cultural resistance opposes:
- (A) Dominant culture
  - (B) Farming
  - (C) Cooking
  - (D) Teaching
89. Mass culture is often:
- (A) Locally limited
  - (B) Industrially produced
  - (C) Handmade
  - (D) Tribal
90. Cultural diversity means:
- (A) One culture
  - (B) Many cultures
  - (C) No culture
  - (D) Ancient culture
91. Popular trends spread through:
- (A) Isolation
  - (B) Communication networks
  - (C) Silence
  - (D) Forests
92. Media globalization leads to:
- (A) Cultural exchange
  - (B) Isolation
  - (C) Ban
  - (D) Silence

93. Fiction differs from non-fiction because it:
- (A) Is factual
  - (B) Is imaginative
  - (C) Is scientific
  - (D) Is legal
94. A protagonist is:
- (A) Villain
  - (B) Main character
  - (C) Author
  - (D) Reader
95. An antagonist is:
- (A) Helper
  - (B) Main character
  - (C) Opponent
  - (D) Narrator
96. Plot refers to:
- (A) Setting only
  - (B) Sequence of events
  - (C) Theme only
  - (D) Character only
97. Setting means:
- (A) Location and time
  - (B) Plot
  - (C) Theme
  - (D) Character
98. Theme refers to:
- (A) Main idea
  - (B) Weather
  - (C) Time
  - (D) Place
99. Narrator is:
- (A) Author
  - (B) Character telling story
  - (C) Reader
  - (D) Publisher
100. Popular culture is best described as:
- (A) Static
  - (B) Elite only
  - (C) Dynamic and widely shared
  - (D) Ancient only

## Rough Work

**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।