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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

C

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 best described as:
 - (A) Static
 - (B) Elite only
 - (C) Dynamic and widely shared
 - (D) Ancient only
2. Narrator is:
 - (A) Author
 - (B) Character telling story
 - (C) Reader
 - (D) Publisher
3. Theme refers to:
 - (A) Main idea
 - (B) Weather
 - (C) Time
 - (D) Place
4. Setting means:
 - (A) Location and time
 - (B) Plot
 - (C) Theme
 - (D) Character
5. Plot refers to:
 - (A) Setting only
 - (B) Sequence of events
 - (C) Theme only
 - (D) Character only
6. An antagonist is:
 - (A) Helper
 - (B) Main character
 - (C) Opponent
 - (D) Narrator
7. A protagonist is:
 - (A) Villain
 - (B) Main character
 - (C) Author
 - (D) Reader
8. Fiction differs from non-fiction because it:
 - (A) Is factual
 - (B) Is imaginative
 - (C) Is scientific
 - (D) Is legal

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

18. Popular culture changes:

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

19. Soap operas are popular because they:

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

20. Global media connects:

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

21. Cultural hybridity means:

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

22. Popular fiction is usually:

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

23. Transmedia storytelling means:

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

24. Popular culture spreads quickly due to:

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

25. Audience theory studies:

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

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

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

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

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

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

68. Globalization spreads:

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

69. Adaptation means:

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

70. Myth in popular culture often:

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

71. Popular fiction is often:

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

72. Stereotypes are:

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

73. Media representation affects:

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

74. Representation means:

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

75. Feminist theory studies:

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

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

85. Genre fiction includes:

- (A) Fantasy
- (B) Detective stories
- (C) Science fiction
- (D) All of these

86. Consumerism is related to:

- (A) Production
- (B) Buying goods and services
- (C) Agriculture
- (D) Farming

87. Hegemony means:

- (A) Military power
- (B) Economic control
- (C) Cultural dominance
- (D) Religious freedom

88. Hegemony was explained by:

- (A) Antonio Gramsci
- (B) Plato
- (C) Freud
- (D) Darwin

89. Ideology refers to:

- (A) Cooking methods
- (B) Political beliefs
- (C) Set of ideas shaping society
- (D) Medical science

90. Marxism mainly focuses on:

- (A) Psychology
- (B) Class struggle
- (C) Religion
- (D) Mythology

91. The "culture industry" concept was given by:

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Adorno and Horkheimer
- (C) Aristotle
- (D) Wordsworth

92. The Frankfurt School criticized:

- (A) Classical poetry
- (B) Mass culture
- (C) Ancient drama
- (D) Religious texts

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

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।