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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

(Literature and Environment)

(Elective)

Paper Code							
A	0	4	0	8	0	5	T

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
रफ़ कार्य

1. The main objective of Climate Change: The Facts is to:
 - (A) Promote industrial growth
 - (B) Deny global warming
 - (C) Present scientific evidence of climate change
 - (D) Discuss space exploration
2. Before the Flood is associated with which environmental activist-actor?
 - (A) Matt Damon
 - (B) Tom Hanks
 - (C) Brad Pitt
 - (D) Leonardo Di Caprio
3. The Queen of Trees documents the ecological importance of:
 - (A) Amazon rainforest
 - (B) Baobab trees in Africa
 - (C) Himalayan cedar
 - (D) Mangrove forests
4. The destruction of Pandora's ecosystem in Avatar parallels:
 - (A) Urban fashion trends
 - (B) Colonial exploitation of natural resources
 - (C) Social media culture
 - (D) Agricultural festivals
5. In Avatar, the Na'vi people represent:
 - (A) Industrial corporations
 - (B) Colonizing forces
 - (C) Indigenous ecological harmony
 - (D) Military technology
6. The film Avatar directed by James Cameron, symbolically critiques:
 - (A) Urban fashion
 - (B) Corporate capitalism and ecological destruction
 - (C) Medieval warfare
 - (D) Space tourism
7. The documentary The Queen of Trees is set primarily in:
 - (A) India
 - (B) Brazil
 - (C) Kenya
 - (D) Australia
8. Climate Change: The Facts was presented by:
 - (A) Leonardo Di Caprio
 - (B) James Cameron
 - (C) David Attenborough
 - (D) Al Gore

9. The documentary *Blue* primarily focuses on:
- (A) Forest conservation
 - (B) Wildlife tourism
 - (C) Desertification
 - (D) Marine pollution and ocean degradation
10. Eco-documentaries are effective because they:
- (A) Use fictional data
 - (B) Combine visual imagery with scientific research
 - (C) Avoid emotional appeal
 - (D) Focus only on celebrities
11. One major function of media in ecological discourse is:
- (A) Suppression of public opinion
 - (B) Commercial exploitation only
 - (C) Creating environmental consciousness
 - (D) Avoiding scientific facts
12. What are the names of the twin planets in *The Dispossessed*?
- (A) Earth and Mars
 - (B) Urras and Anarres
 - (C) Venus and Jupiter
 - (D) Terra and Luna
13. To which genre does *The Dispossessed: An Ambiguous Utopia* belong?
- (A) Realism
 - (B) Detective fiction
 - (C) Gothic fiction
 - (D) Science Fiction
14. Which prestigious award did Toni Morrison receive?
- (A) Booker Prize
 - (B) Nobel Prize in Literature
 - (C) Pulitzer Prize for Drama
 - (D) National Book Award (UK)
15. What does "The Bottom" symbolize in *Sula*?
- (A) Marginalized Black community
 - (B) Urban prosperity
 - (C) Slave plantation
 - (D) Religious utopia
16. What does the friendship between Sula and Nel primarily represent?
- (A) Political rivalry
 - (B) Female bonding and conflict
 - (C) Sisterhood in convent life
 - (D) Romantic attachment

17. In which fictional place is Sula set?
- (A) Harlem
 - (B) The Bottom, Ohio
 - (C) Chicago
 - (D) Mississippi
18. What is the central focus of Nancy Burke's Undergrowth?
- (A) Space exploration
 - (B) Psychological and environmental conflict
 - (C) Medieval history
 - (D) Mythical creatures
19. To which literary movement does The Jungle belong?
- (A) Romanticism
 - (B) Gothic
 - (C) Fantasy
 - (D) Naturalism
20. Who is the protagonist of The Jungle?
- (A) Jurgis Rudkus
 - (B) Tom Joad
 - (C) Nick Adams
 - (D) George Milton
21. Who wrote The Jungle?
- (A) Mark Twain
 - (B) Upton Sinclair
 - (C) John Steinbeck
 - (D) F. Scott Fitzgerald
22. What does the title The Butterfly Effect primarily suggest?
- (A) Romantic symbolism
 - (B) Political revolution
 - (C) Supernatural fantasy
 - (D) Chaos theory and interconnected consequences
23. What major theme does Rajat Chaudhary's The Butterfly Effect explore?
- (A) Colonialism
 - (B) Climate change
 - (C) Globalization and interconnected lives
 - (D) Mythology
24. What is the central environmental concern depicted in The Hungry Tide?
- (A) Desertification
 - (B) Tiger conservation and displacement
 - (C) Nuclear pollution
 - (D) Urban waste
25. Who is the marine biologist in The Hungry Tide?
- (A) Kanai
 - (B) Fokir
 - (C) Piya
 - (D) Nilima

26. What does Fokir represent in The Hungry Tide?
- (A) Urban elite
 - (B) Scientific authority
 - (C) Indigenous ecological knowledge
 - (D) Political power
27. What does the tiger symbolize in The Hungry Tide?
- (A) Royal power
 - (B) Untamed nature and conflict
 - (C) Political authority
 - (D) Colonial rule
28. What type of ecosystem is prominently depicted in The Hungry Tide?
- (A) Desert ecosystem
 - (B) Riverine delta ecosystem
 - (C) Mountain ecosystem
 - (D) Urban ecosystem
29. What existential concern is central to the poem "The Force That Through The Green Fuse Drives The Flower"?
- (A) Death and decay
 - (B) Colonial rule
 - (C) Industrial labor
 - (D) Urban life
30. The poem "On Killing a Tree" can best be interpreted as a critique of:
- (A) Ecological destruction by humans
 - (B) Religious rituals
 - (C) Urban poverty
 - (D) Colonial rule
31. The roots of the tree in the poem "On Killing a Tree" symbolize:
- (A) Weakness
 - (B) Superficial growth
 - (C) Deep connection to life and earth
 - (D) Mechanical structure
32. Gieve Patel belonged to which group of poets?
- (A) Romantic Poets
 - (B) Victorian Poets
 - (C) Modern Indian English Poets
 - (D) Metaphysical Poets
33. What literary device is primarily used in describing the tree as "bleeding bark" in the poem "On Killing a Tree"?
- (A) Irony
 - (B) Personification
 - (C) Hyperbole
 - (D) Alliteration

34. What is the central theme of "On Killing a Tree"?
- (A) Celebration of nature
 - (B) Human cruelty towards nature
 - (C) Agricultural techniques
 - (D) Mythological symbolism
35. What does the imagery of dust emphasize about human existence?
- (A) Human insignificance
 - (B) Permanence
 - (C) Royal authority
 - (D) Celebration
36. What type of landscape does the poem "Dust" evoke?
- (A) Arid Australian landscape
 - (B) Urban streets
 - (C) Medieval castle
 - (D) Tropical jungle
37. Judith Wright is best known for her engagement with which themes?
- (A) Courtly love
 - (B) War heroism
 - (C) Urban satire
 - (D) Environmental and Indigenous issues
38. "Dust" symbolizes:
- (A) Wealth
 - (B) Mortality and transience
 - (C) Technology
 - (D) Progress
39. Dylan Thomas was a poet from:
- (A) Ireland
 - (B) Scotland
 - (C) Wales
 - (D) America
40. What does the metaphor "green fuse" symbolize in the poem by Dylan Thomas?
- (A) Electricity
 - (B) Vital life force
 - (C) War weapon
 - (D) Religious ritual
41. Snyder's environmental philosophy aligns most closely with which worldview?
- (A) Anthropocentrism
 - (B) Ecocentrism
 - (C) Existentialism
 - (D) Formalism

42. What is the dominant setting of the poem "Mother Earth: Her Veils"?
- (A) Industrial city
 - (B) Classroom
 - (C) War zone
 - (D) Mythic-natural landscape
43. What does the metaphor of "veils" suggest in the poem "Mother Earth: Her Veils"?
- (A) Mystery and layers of reality
 - (B) Political censorship
 - (C) Religious ritual
 - (D) War imagery
44. "Mother Earth" in the poem "Mother Earth: Her Veils" symbolizes:
- (A) Industrial progress
 - (B) Ecological interconnectedness
 - (C) National identity
 - (D) Capitalism
45. Gary Snyder is most closely associated with which literary movement?
- (A) Beat Generation
 - (B) Harlem Renaissance
 - (C) Georgian poetry
 - (D) Augustan age
46. D.H. Lawrence belongs to which literary period?
- (A) Victorian
 - (B) Romantic
 - (C) Modernist
 - (D) Medieval
47. How is the snake described metaphorically in the poem?
- (A) A threatening demon
 - (B) A symbol of industrial danger
 - (C) A king in exile
 - (D) A mechanical creature
48. Where is the poem "Snake" primarily set?
- (A) An English meadow
 - (B) A Sicilian landscape
 - (C) An industrial town
 - (D) A jungle
49. With which literary movement is John Clare most closely associated?
- (A) Modernism
 - (B) Romanticism
 - (C) Metaphysical poetry
 - (D) Neoclassicism
50. John Clare's detailed description of the nest in the poem "The Yellowhammer's Nest" demonstrates:
- (A) Scientific detachment
 - (B) Romantic escapism
 - (C) Ecological sensitivity
 - (D) Political propaganda

51. What is the primary setting of the poem "The Yellowhammer's Nest"?
- (A) A city garden
 - (B) A pastoral English countryside
 - (C) A mythic forest
 - (D) A battlefield
52. In "The Yellowhammer's Nest," what central concern does Clare express?
- (A) Industrialization
 - (B) War
 - (C) Rural enclosure and disappearing countryside
 - (D) Colonialism
53. Why does Vandana Shiva argue that biodiversity is more sustainable than monoculture?
- (A) It increases corporate profit
 - (B) It strengthens ecological resilience and food security
 - (C) It reduces rural participation
 - (D) It promotes industrialization
54. How does Vandana Shiva redefine "development"?
- (A) As GDP growth
 - (B) As technological modernization
 - (C) As ecological and community well-being
 - (D) As industrialization
55. How does Shiva connect patriarchy and capitalism in her ecofeminist framework?
- (A) As unrelated systems
 - (B) As mutually reinforcing systems of domination over women and nature
 - (C) As feminist structures
 - (D) As spiritual movements
56. What does Shiva mean by "maldevelopment"?
- (A) Development that destroys ecological and social systems
 - (B) Balanced economic growth
 - (C) Rural empowerment
 - (D) Feminist governance
57. Why does Vandana Shiva associate women with biodiversity conservation?
- (A) Because women control corporations
 - (B) Because women traditionally manage seeds, food and local resources
 - (C) Because women dominate scientific institutions
 - (D) Because women oppose agriculture
58. How does Vandana Shiva define ecofeminism in the "Preface to Ecofeminism"?
- (A) As a literary movement
 - (B) As a connection between women's rights and ecological sustainability
 - (C) As industrial modernization
 - (D) As technological feminism

59. How does Carolyn Merchant interpret the metaphor of "Nature as Female"?
- (A) As empowering in all contexts
 - (B) As irrelevant
 - (C) As scientifically neutral
 - (D) As historically linked to domination
60. What does Carolyn Merchant mean by the "death" of nature?
- (A) Literal extinction
 - (B) Loss of sacred and living image of nature
 - (C) End of agriculture
 - (D) Climate apocalypse
61. How does Lynn White Jr. conceptualize the relationship between religion and ecology?
- (A) Religion shapes human attitudes toward nature
 - (B) Religion is irrelevant to ecology
 - (C) Religion promotes biocentrism
 - (D) Religion prevents technological growth
62. According to Carolyn Merchant, the domination of women parallels:
- (A) Rise of democracy
 - (B) Urbanization
 - (C) Industrial growth
 - (D) Exploitation of nature
63. Carolyn Merchant's argument is foundational to which theory?
- (A) Marxism
 - (B) Formalism
 - (C) Structuralism
 - (D) Ecofeminism
64. Carolyn Merchant connects ecological exploitation with which system?
- (A) Feudalism
 - (B) Patriarchy
 - (C) Tribalism
 - (D) Romanticism
65. In Carolyn Merchant's "Nature as Female," how was nature viewed in pre-modern Europe?
- (A) As dead matter
 - (B) As a nurturing mother
 - (C) As machine
 - (D) As commodity
66. What concept does Lynn White Jr. criticize most strongly?
- (A) Anthropocentrism
 - (B) Biocentrism
 - (C) Deep ecology
 - (D) Ecofeminism

67. For Thoreau, true solitude leads to:
- (A) Despair
 - (B) Enlightenment
 - (C) Fear
 - (D) Isolation
68. How does nature function in "Solitude"?
- (A) As background scenery
 - (B) As moral and spiritual companion
 - (C) As economic resource
 - (D) As hostile force
69. Which philosophical movement influenced Thoreau's ideas in Walden?
- (A) Realism
 - (B) Modernism
 - (C) Transcendentalism
 - (D) Naturalism
70. Where did Thoreau conduct his experiment in simple living?
- (A) Walden Pond
 - (B) Concord River
 - (C) Hudson Valley
 - (D) Mississippi River
71. In the essay "Solitude," how does Thoreau primarily define solitude?
- (A) As spiritual independence
 - (B) As physical isolation
 - (C) As social alienation
 - (D) As loneliness
72. What does Amitav Ghosh mean by calling climate change "the unthinkable"?
- (A) It is scientifically impossible
 - (B) Its scale exceeds conventional imaginative frameworks
 - (C) It belongs to myth
 - (D) It is politically irrelevant
73. In "Stories" Amitav Ghosh argues that climate change challenges:
- (A) Mythology
 - (B) Science fiction
 - (C) Poetry
 - (D) Traditional realism
74. Why does Amitav Ghosh use the word "derangement" in his title?
- (A) To describe mental illness
 - (B) To discuss mythology
 - (C) To criticize governments only
 - (D) To indicate cultural and imaginative failure
75. How can Buell's ecocritical framework be applied to Faulkner's fiction?
- (A) By analyzing human-nature interdependence
 - (B) By focusing only on psychology
 - (C) By ignoring setting
 - (D) By emphasizing fantasy

76. In his ecological reading of Faulkner, what does Buell primarily focus on?
- (A) Psychological trauma
 - (B) Agrarian landscapes and place
 - (C) Colonial resistance
 - (D) Urban alienation
77. What does Buell's concept of the "environmental imagination" emphasize in literature?
- (A) Fantasy elements
 - (B) The environment as an active presence
 - (C) Urban consciousness
 - (D) Technological progress
78. With which literary movement does Bate most strongly associate ecological consciousness?
- (A) Romanticism
 - (B) Victorian realism
 - (C) Modernism
 - (D) Structuralism
79. What does Bate mean by the metaphor "song of the earth"?
- (A) Domination of nature
 - (B) Exploitation of landscape
 - (C) Harmonious poetic engagement with ecology
 - (D) Industrial expansion
80. What central literary concept does Bate revisit in "The State of Nature"?
- (A) Urbanization
 - (B) The pastoral
 - (C) Digital ecology
 - (D) Postcolonial hybridity
81. How does Bate challenge anthropocentrism?
- (A) By repositioning humans within ecological systems
 - (B) By privileging technology
 - (C) By ignoring nature
 - (D) By rejecting poetry
82. Why does Carson frame her opening chapter as a "fable"?
- (A) To entertain children
 - (B) To create a prophetic environmental warning
 - (C) To imitate folklore
 - (D) To avoid scientific evidence
83. Carson's environmental ethics challenge which ideology?
- (A) Ecofeminism
 - (B) Deep ecology
 - (C) Anthropocentrism
 - (D) Marxism

84. The "silent" in "Silent Spring" symbolically refers to:
- (A) Human isolation
 - (B) Government censorship
 - (C) Absence of birdsong
 - (D) Urban decay
85. "A Fable for Tomorrow" opens with the description of:
- (A) An industrial city
 - (B) A silent coastal village
 - (C) A once-prosperous American town
 - (D) A tropical forest
86. What does 'The Kurinji Tinai' represent?
- (A) Seashore
 - (B) Mountains
 - (C) Desert
 - (D) Agricultural land
87. The Tinai system in Sangam literature can be interpreted ecocritically as:
- (A) A mythological classification
 - (B) A purely poetic device
 - (C) A cultural mapping of ecology and emotion
 - (D) A political manifesto
88. Ecofiction can be understood as literature that:
- (A) Uses technology as the main theme
 - (B) Explores environmental crises through narrative
 - (C) Avoids ecological concerns
 - (D) Focuses only on romance
89. The concept of "Oikos" helps readers understand ecology as:
- (A) A political ideology
 - (B) A study of the household of nature
 - (C) A scientific invention
 - (D) A religious ritual
90. Vandana Shiva is associated with:
- (A) Marxism
 - (B) Structuralism
 - (C) Ecofeminism
 - (D) Formalism
91. The term "ecofeminism" was coined by:
- (A) Elaine Showalter
 - (B) Francoise d'Eaubonne
 - (C) Simone de Beauvoir
 - (D) Judith Butler
92. Wilderness writing often focuses on:
- (A) City landscapes
 - (B) Untouched natural landscapes
 - (C) Political ideologies
 - (D) Mythical cities

93. Pastoral writing generally idealizes:
- (A) Urban life
 - (B) Industrial society
 - (C) Rural life
 - (D) Political revolution
94. Ecofeminism argues that the domination of women and nature are:
- (A) Completely unrelated
 - (B) Historically and ideologically connected
 - (C) Caused only by biology
 - (D) Purely accidental
95. "Silent Spring" was written by:
- (A) Arundhati Roy
 - (B) Rachel Carson
 - (C) Vandana Shiva
 - (D) Greta Thunberg
96. Which statement best explains the aim of ecocriticism?
- (A) To analyze only the stylistic features of texts
 - (B) To study literature without social context
 - (C) To examine how literature represents and responds to the environment
 - (D) To reject all traditional literary theories
97. Paganism is associated with:
- (A) Worship of nature and multiple deities
 - (B) Industrial development
 - (C) Scientific rationalism
 - (D) Urbanization
98. Anthropocentrism places ____ at the center of existence.
- (A) Nature
 - (B) God
 - (C) Humans
 - (D) Animals
99. Animism refers to the belief that:
- (A) Only humans possess souls
 - (B) Nature is lifeless
 - (C) All living and non-living things have spirit
 - (D) Machines are superior to humans
100. Who coined the term "ecocriticism"?
- (A) Raymond Williams
 - (B) William Rueckert
 - (C) Terry Eagleton
 - (D) Harold Bloom

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।