

SHRI GURU NANAK DEGREE

COLLEGE, RUDRAPUR

Introduction to Literature and Film - Question Bank

Long Answer Questions

Unit I: Basic Concepts in Film-Making

1. Explain the significance of mise-en-scène in film-making with examples.
2. Discuss the impact of deep focus on storytelling in films.
3. Describe the various types of shots used in cinema and their narrative functions.
4. How do long takes affect the pacing and rhythm of a film?
5. Evaluate the importance of sound in film-making, both diegetic and non-diegetic.
6. Analyze how colour is used to convey emotion and theme in a film.
7. Discuss the role of editing in shaping the narrative structure of a film.
8. Illustrate the importance of framing and composition in cinematic storytelling.
9. Compare and contrast different types of camera movements and their effects.
10. How do film-making techniques influence audience perception and experience?

Unit II: Hamlet and Haider

11. Compare the themes of revenge and morality in Hamlet and Haider.
12. How does Haider reinterpret Shakespeare's Hamlet in a modern Indian context?
13. Analyze the role of political conflict in Haider and its connection to Hamlet.
14. Discuss the representation of the mother-son relationship in both texts.
15. Evaluate the use of soliloquy and monologue in Hamlet and Haider.
16. How does Vishal Bhardwaj use cinematic tools to adapt Hamlet for Indian audiences?
17. Examine the role of madness and existentialism in both versions.
18. What challenges arise in adapting a Shakespearean tragedy into a modern film?
19. Discuss the characterization of Claudius and Khurram Meer.
20. Analyze how music is used in Haider to enhance the emotional and narrative impact.

Unit III: Oliver Twist and its Adaptation

21. Compare the characterization of Oliver in the novel and the 2005 film.
22. How does the film adaptation reinterpret Dickens' critique of Victorian society?
23. Examine the portrayal of poverty and child exploitation in both the novel and the film.
24. How does the director use visual imagery to represent the novel's themes?
25. Discuss the narrative changes made in the adaptation of Oliver Twist.
26. Analyze the role of Fagin in the novel and film.
27. How does the setting contribute to the mood and realism of Oliver Twist in both versions?
28. Explore the moral undertones of Dickens' text and their translation into film.
29. Evaluate the effectiveness of Roman Polanski's adaptation of the novel.
30. How are the social injustices of 19th-century England portrayed differently in the film?

Unit IV: The Namesake

31. Discuss the theme of identity and cultural conflict in *The Namesake*.
32. Compare the representation of Gogol in the novel and in Mira Nair's film.
33. Analyze the role of family in shaping identity in both versions.
34. How does the narrative structure differ between the novel and the film?
35. Evaluate the use of symbolism in both the novel and the film adaptation.

Unit V: Five Point Someone and Three Idiots

36. How does *Three Idiots* adapt the core themes of *Five Point Someone*?
37. Compare the portrayal of the Indian education system in the novel and film.
38. Discuss the differences in character arcs between the book and the film.
39. Analyze how humour is used to critique society in both texts.
40. Evaluate the success of the adaptation in preserving the original message.

Unit VI: Ghare Baire

41. Examine the theme of nationalism in *Ghare Baire* and its film adaptation.
42. Compare the characters of Bimala and Nikhil in the novel and the film.
43. How does Satyajit Ray interpret Tagore's vision in the adaptation?
44. Analyze the conflict between tradition and modernity in both versions.
45. Discuss the cinematic portrayal of emotional and political dilemmas in the film.

General/Thematic

46. What are the main challenges of adapting literature into film?
47. Discuss the concept of fidelity in film adaptations of literary texts.
48. How do cultural contexts influence the adaptation process?
49. What is the role of intertextuality in literature and film studies?
50. Discuss the pedagogical value of studying both literature and its film adaptation.

Short Answer Questions

Unit I: Basic Concepts in Film-Making

1. Define *mise-en-scène* with an example.
2. What is the purpose of a long take in film-making?
3. Differentiate between deep focus and shallow focus.
4. Name and briefly describe any three types of camera shots.
5. How is colour used symbolically in films?
6. Explain the significance of diegetic and non-diegetic sound.
7. What is the role of lighting in visual storytelling?
8. Define the term "montage" in the context of editing.
9. What do we understand by "visual composition" in cinema?
10. Briefly explain the role of sound design in building atmosphere.

Unit II: Hamlet and Haider

11. What elements of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* are retained in *Haider*?
12. Name two characters from *Haider* that parallel *Hamlet*.
13. How is the theme of revenge explored in *Haider*?
14. What political background forms the setting of *Haider*?
15. Mention one visual technique used in *Haider* and its purpose.
16. What is the significance of the "To be or not to be" scene in *Haider*?
17. How is the character of Ophelia adapted in *Haider*?
18. State one way in which *Haider* modernizes the classic tragedy.
19. What role does music play in *Haider*?
20. Why is *Haider* considered both a tribute and critique of *Hamlet*?

Unit III: Oliver Twist and its Adaptation

21. Who directed the 2005 adaptation of Oliver Twist?
22. Mention one major difference between the novel and the film.
23. How is Victorian London represented in the film?
24. What role does the character Nancy play in both versions?
25. How does the film use visuals to depict social inequality?
26. Define the term "social realism" in the context of Oliver Twist.
27. What narrative techniques are used by Dickens in the novel?
28. How does Polanski's film interpret the character of Fagin?
29. Why is Oliver considered a symbolic character?
30. What are the key moral lessons of Oliver Twist?

Unit IV: The Namesake

31. Who directed the film The Namesake?
32. What is the significance of the name 'Gogol' in the story?
33. Mention one key cultural conflict faced by Gogol.
34. How is Ashima's character portrayed differently in the film?
35. What role does immigration play in The Namesake?
36. How does the novel structure differ from the film?
37. Name one theme that is central to both versions.

Unit V: Five Point Someone and Three Idiots

38. Name the three central characters in Three Idiots.
39. How does the film portray pressure in the education system?
40. What are the major differences between Ryan (novel) and Rancho (film)?
41. Mention one comedic element used to critique education in the film.
42. What message does Three Idiots convey about creativity?
43. Who is the author of Five Point Someone?
44. Why is Three Idiots more of an adaptation than a direct translation?

Unit VI: Ghare Baire

45. Who directed the film adaptation of Ghare Baire?
46. What is the meaning of the title Ghare Baire?
47. Does Bimala's character evolve in the story?
48. Mention one visual symbol used in the film.
49. What role does nationalism play in the plot?
50. How does the film adaptation reflect Tagore's ideology?

Multiple-Choice Questions

Unit I: Basic Concepts in Film-Making

1. What does the term mise-en-scène primarily refer to?

- Camera angles
- Lighting, set design, and actors' placement
- Editing techniques
- Soundtrack

2. A long take is a shot that:

- Uses a long lens
- Is filmed in one continuous take without cuts
- Has wide-angle visuals
- Focuses only on dialogue

3. Deep focus allows:

- Only the background to be in focus
- Both foreground and background to be in focus
- Only the actor to be in focus
- Movement blur

4. A close-up shot is primarily used to:

- Show a crowd
- Show landscape
- Show facial expressions
- Show a building

5. Which of these is a type of camera movement?

- Zoom
- Pan
- Tilt
- All of the above

6. Non-diegetic sound is:

- Sound from the film's world
- Dialogue spoken by characters
- Background music added for dramatic effect
- Ambient noise from a scene

7. What is the main purpose of lighting in film?

- To brighten the screen only
- To create mood and meaning
- To reduce production cost
- To replace sound

8. Which element is not typically part of mise-en-scène?

- Costume
- Editing
- Set design
- Actor's position

9. A shot taken from above the subject is called a:

- Eye-level shot
- Low-angle shot
- High-angle shot
- Over-the-shoulder shot

10. A montage in film refers to:

- A slow scene
- A series of shots edited together
- A camera error
- A musical interlude

Unit II: Hamlet and Haider

11. Haider is an adaptation of which Shakespearean tragedy?

- Macbeth
- Othello
- Hamlet
- King Lear

12. Who directed the film Haider?

- Mira Nair
- Vishal Bhardwaj
- Rajkumar Hirani
- Satyajit Ray

13. The political backdrop of Haider is based on:

- Mumbai riots
- Partition of India
- Kashmir conflict
- Emergency in India

14. In Hamlet, the main protagonist is the:

- King of Denmark
- Prince of Denmark
- Prime Minister
- Court Jester

15. The character of Khurram in Haider is equivalent to:

- Horatio
- Claudius
- Laertes
- Polonius

16. What does the famous "To be or not to be" speech explore?

- Comedy
- Madness
- Identity
- Suicide and existence

17. What is Haider searching for in the film?

- His mother's love
- His father's murderer
- Political truth
- His lost brother

18. What theme is central to both Hamlet and Haider?

- Humour
- Revenge
- Betrayal in friendship
- Poverty

19. Who plays the lead role of Haider?

- Shahid Kapoor
- Ranbir Kapoor
- Irrfan Khan
- Saif Ali Khan

20. The song 'Bismil' in Haider metaphorically represents:

- Haider's love
- Political satire
- The murder of his father
- Religious faith

Unit III: Oliver Twist and its Adaptation

21. Who is the author of Oliver Twist?

- Charles Dickens
- Jane Austen
- William Blake
- Thomas Hardy

22. The 2005 adaptation of Oliver Twist was directed by:

- Roman Polanski
- Mira Nair
- Vishal Bhardwaj
- Danny Boyle

23. What is Oliver Twist's social background?

- Royalty
- Orphan
- Merchant class
- Middle class

24. Fagin is a character known for:

- Charity work
- Leading a gang of child pickpockets
- Teaching
- Law enforcement

25. The setting of Oliver Twist is mainly:

- Industrial London
- Colonial India
- Modern New York

- Victorian countryside

26. What major theme is explored in Oliver Twist?

- Fantasy
- Urban poverty
- Romance
- Colonialism

27. Nancy's character is portrayed as:

- Villainous
- A kind-hearted woman in a cruel world
- A police officer
- Oliver's sister

28. The primary antagonist in Oliver Twist is:

- Brownlow
- Sikes
- Bumble
- Dodger

29. What does the character Mr. Brownlow symbolize?

- Greed
- Law
- Kindness and hope
- Fear

30. What was one significant change in the 2005 film adaptation?

- Oliver's age
- The ending
- Shift to a modern setting
- Elimination of Fagin

Unit IV: The Namesake

31. Who wrote The Namesake?

- Jhumpa Lahiri
- Arundhati Roy
- Kiran Desai

- Shashi Tharoor

32. The name “Gogol” is inspired by:

- An Indian king
- A Russian writer
- A mythological figure
- A family friend

33. Who directed the film The Namesake?

- Mira Nair
- Gurinder Chadha
- Deepa Mehta
- Rituparno Ghosh

34. The story primarily explores themes of:

- Espionage
- Cultural identity and displacement
- Historical events
- Poverty

35. The protagonist struggles with:

- Political activism
- Cultural duality
- Academic failure
- War trauma

36. Ashima’s experience in America reflects:

- Religious struggle
- Adaptation and isolation
- Career ambitions
- Violence

37. The Namesake is set across:

- India and Pakistan
- England and Canada
- India and the United States

- Bangladesh and Nepal

Unit V: Five Point Someone and Three Idiots

38. Who wrote Five Point Someone?

- Durjoy Datta
- Chetan Bhagat
- Arvind Adiga
- Vikram Seth

39. Three Idiots was directed by:

- Rajkumar Hirani
- Karan Johar
- Anurag Kashyap
- Farhan Akhtar

40. Rancho's character promotes:

- Academic ranks
- Memorization
- Learning and creativity
- Failure

41. The term "five point" refers to:

- Number of semesters
- CGPA
- Hostel room number
- Exam questions

42. What does the film Three Idiots primarily critique?

- Foreign policies
- Indian education system
- Bollywood
- Technology

43. Who plays the role of Rancho in Three Idiots?

- Shahid Kapoor
- Salman Khan
- Aamir Khan

- Varun Dhawan

44. Which character becomes a wildlife photographer?

- Farhan
- Raju
- Chatur
- Joy

45. What is the central theme of both the book and the film?

- Politics
- Corruption
- Pressure and individuality in education
- Crime and punishment

Unit VI: Ghare Baire

46. Who is the author of Ghare Baire?

- Sarat Chandra
- Rabindranath Tagore
- R. K. Narayan
- Bankim Chandra

47. The film Ghare Baire was directed by:

- Satyajit Ray
- Shyam Benegal
- Mani Ratnam
- Bimal Roy

48. What theme is central in Ghare Baire?

- Globalization
- Feminism and nationalism
- Immigration
- Fantasy

49. Bimala is caught between:

- Two countries
- Two religions
- Two ideologies and men

- Two professions

50. The novel Ghare Baire is originally written in:

- Hindi
- Bengali
- English
- Tamil