(6 pages)

NOVEMBER 2025 **71517/305E5B**

Time : Three hours Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (20 × 1 = 20 marks)

I. Answer ALL questions by choosing the correct answer :

1. _____ aims to view nature as something with inherent human values.

(a) mutualism (b) shallow ecology (c) deep ecology (d) parasite

2. _____ is a Greek term that studies the relationship between living and non-living environment.

(a) Tinai (b) Oikos (c) Niche (d) Symbiosis

3. _____ a critical approach to literature and culture that focuses on the relationships between human beings and the natural world.

(a) naturalism (b) eco criticism (c) Home (d) Oikospoetics

4. _____ itself is considered as a collective 'home.'

(a) earth (b) air (c) atmosphere (d) forest

5. In 1989, Time Magazine's person of the year award was given to _____.

(a) ISLE (b) ASLE (c) Teaching Environmental Literature (d) The Endangered Earth

6. In _____, the ecological literary study had emerged as a recognisable critical school.

(a) 1979 (b) 1990 (c) 1993 (d) 1995

7. _____ was possibly the first to coin the eco-criticism.

(a) Donald Worster (b) Aldo Leopold (c) Elaine Showalter (d) William Ruekert

8. _____ has long ignored nature in its theories of the human mind.

(a) psychologist (b) philosophy (c) activists (d) Anthropologist

9. Snyder's Shaman acts as a medium for songs and chants springing from the earth during _____

(a) stone age (b) continental drift (c) ice age (d) modern age

10. Szymborska's poem suggests how Life is predominately associated with _____.

(a) nature (b) stone image (c) fear and pity (d) pleasure and pain

11. D.H. Lawrence's "Snake" interweaves _____

(a) joy and sorrow (b) shallow and deep (c) fear and pity (d) pleasure and pain

12. Keats' "Grasshopper" and "Cricket" symbolise _____ in moving earth.

(a) fragility (b) malleability (c) consistency (d) uncertainty

13. Roy calls the politicians, bureaucrats and dam construction companies as_____, who cemented by institutions such as the World Bank.

(a) colonisers (b) warriors (c) the iron triangle (d) biodiversity protectors

14. In "The Greater Common Good", Roy captures the struggle against _____

(a) Narmada dam (b) Thunga bhathra river (c) Caveri dam (d) the water pipeline

15. _____ slowly poisoned the perfect natural setting of the small American town in "The Fable for Tomorrow.

(a) strange blight (b) nuclear disaster (c) factory chemical (d) air pollution

16. Who is pointed as 'the fairy-tale villain' in "The Fable for Tomorrow?

(a) nature (b) monster (c) humans (d) pollution

17. In The Hungry Tide, Piya communicates with Fokir through _____

(a) sign language (b) flashcards (c) Bengali (d) English

18. Kanai is able to speak _____ languages in "The Hungry Tide".

(a) seven (b) six (c) three (d) nine

19. According to Gosh, _____ caused the Bangladeshi refugees to forcibly remove from Sundarbans.

(a) Naxal movements (b) Partition of India (c) Morichjhapi (d) World War

20. _____ is an idealistic Communist involved in the 1979 Morichjhâpi conflict in Gosh's fiction.

(a) Kanai (b) Piya (c) Nirmal (d) Fokir

SECTION B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

II. Answer any FIVE of the following in about 100 words each.

21. Define Symbiosis.

22. Discuss the emergence of 'Association for the Study of Literature and Environment'.

23. How does D.H. Lawrence's "Snake" explore masculine insecurity and humanity's destructive drive to dominate nature?

24. Describe the enduring beauty of nature that Keats suggests in his poem "On the Grasshopper and Cricket".

25. Why is the specific attention towards history, tradition, nature, and geography significant according to Arundhati Roy?

26. Describe the idyllic American town that Caron narrates in "A Fable of Tomorrow".

27. Briefly provide the character sketch of Piya Roy.

28. What are the symbols that Amitav Gosh uses in "The Hungry Tide"?

SECTION C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

III. Answer any THREE of the following in about 300 words each.

29. "Oikopoetics comprises the spirits, humans, nature and culture peculiar to it" — Justify.

30. Explain the birth of environmental literary studies.

31. Elucidate how Wordsworth's "Nutting" highlights the boy's connection to the natural world.

32. "Big dams, big ideologies, big contradictions, big countries" — Interpret Roy's lamentation from the eco critical perspective.

33. Analyse Amitav Ghosh's "The Hungry Tide" as a deeply ecological novel.

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