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K19U 3262

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

I Semester B.A. Degree CBCSS(OBE)-Regular  
Examination, November - 2019  
(2019 Admission)

CORE COURSE IN ENGLISH

1B01 ENG : MALAYALAM LITERATURE IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

SECTION - A

I. Answer any **seven** in a sentence or two: (7×1=7)

1. Give any one definition of literature?
2. To whom does the speaker in the poem compare Anthony Terikkan to?
3. To whom did Krishnankutty refer as 'angels on earth'?
4. What was the reason for derailment of the train?
5. How did Chenna Parayan succeed to find a way of escape from his sinking hut?
6. Why didn't the villagers accompany Vellayi-appan?
7. Who is David Farrar?
8. What is the historic blunder that the whites have committed?
9. What are the advantages of having translations?
10. How did the snake survive in the well without eating the frog?

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II. Answer any **three** in about **80** words each: (3×3=9)

11. Evaluate the poem "Bhagavatha" as a counter-narrative.
12. Comment on the end of the story "After the Hanging".
13. Consider "The Last Leaf" as an eco-political poem.
14. Comment on the binary poison/chocolate in "The Girl Who Spreads Light".
15. How do the animals respond to the presence of the train in their midst?
16. What are the things found in the sister's Bible and how those things relate to her identity?

III. Answer any **one** in about **200** words: (1×8=8)

17. Consider the story "In the Flood" as a fable that throws light on how human beings behave when there is a natural disaster.
18. Elaborate on the role of class and caste in the life of a person and how they lead him to an identity crisis, based on the story "Madness".
19. Travel writing evokes in the minds of the readers the culture, history and topography of alien lands and civilizations. Discuss.

### SECTION - B

IV. Answer any **two** in **80** words each: (2×4=8)

20. Explain the political context in "Mother".
21. Relationship between body and writing as presented in "Writing".
22. Comment on the title "The Scent of the Bird".
23. Thoughts of consumerism as depicted in "Cucumber Town".
24. The student life as narrated by Yati.

**SECTION - C**

- V. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

We stand before this great world. The truth of our life depends upon our attitude of mind towards it - an attitude which is formed by our habit of dealing with it according to the special circumstance of our surroundings and our temperaments. It guides our attempts to establish relations with the universe either by conquest or by union, either through the cultivation of power or through that of sympathy. And thus, in our realization of the truth of existence, we put our emphasis either upon the principle of dualism or upon the principle of unity. The ideal of perfection preached by the forest-dwellers of ancient India runs through the heart of our classical literature and still dominates our mind. The legends related in our epics cluster under the forest shade bearing all through their narrative the message of the forest-dwellers. Our two greatest classical dramas find their background in scenes of the forest hermitage, which are permeated by the association of these sages.

The history of the Northmen of Europe is resonant with the music of the sea. That sea is not merely topographical in its significance, but represents certain ideals of life which still guide the history and inspire the creations of that race. In the sea, nature presented herself to those men in her aspect of a danger, a barrier which seemed to be at constant war with the land and its children. The sea was the challenge of untamed nature to the indomitable human soul. And man did not flinch; he fought and won, and the spirit of fight continued in him. This fight he still maintains; it is the fight against disease and poverty, tyranny of matter and of man.

But in the level tracts of Northern India, men found no barrier between their lives and the grand life that permeates the universe. The forest entered into a close living relationship with their work and leisure, with their daily necessities and contemplations. They could not think of other surroundings as separate or inimical. So the view of the truth, which these men found, did not make manifest the difference, but rather the unity of all things. When we know this world as alien to us, then its mechanical aspect takes prominence in our mind; and then we set up our machines and our methods to deal with it and make as much profit as our knowledge of its mechanism allows us to do. This view of things does not play us false, for the machine has its place in this world. And not only this material universe, but human beings also, may be used as machines and made to yield powerful results. This

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aspect of truth cannot be ignored; it has to be known and mastered, Europe has done so and has reaped a rich harvest.

### PART - I

1. According to the author, how is our attitude formed? (5×1=5)
2. What is the significance of the 'sea', as mentioned in the passage?
3. What is the attitude of the men of Northern India towards 'forests'?
4. Identify the theme of the passage.
5. Choose the word from the passage which means, "tending to obstruct or harm".

### PART - II

- VI. Based on the passage given above, answer any **one** of the following questions in **80** words. (1×3=3)
6. Discuss the contemporary relevance of the passage.
  7. Comment on the tone of the author as expressed in the passage.
  8. Illustrate how the author has compared two different cultures throughout the passage.
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