K21U 6712

Reg. No. : ....

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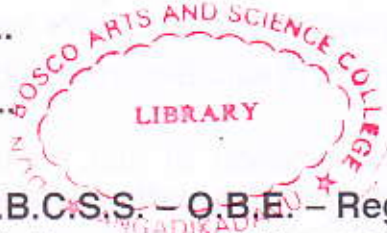
I Semester B.A. Degree (C.B.C.S.S. – O.B.E. – Regular/Supplementary/
Improvement) Examination, November 2021
(2019 Admission Onwards)
CORE COURSE IN ENGLISH
1B01 ENG : Malayalam Literature in English Translation

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

SECTION – A

I. Answer **any seven** in **a sentence** or **two** :

1) What, according to Swapna Gopinath, does the word sensibility mean ?

2) What does the dog mistake 'the colony of ants' for ?

3) What do the "soot blackened" hands signify ?

4) What does the ant "wandering alone" signify in Veerankutty's poem ?

5) What is the difference between summary and explication ?

6) How did the people of the village display their solidarity and love for Kandunni ?

7) What are the similarities between Tendulkar and Terikkan ?

8) How did the word "Feminichi" evolve ?

9) What are the things not found in the sister's *Bible* ?

10) Why did the white men inflict violence on Africans ?   (7×1=7)

II. Answer **any three** in about **80** words **each** :

11) Comment on the ending of Thakazhi's story "In the Flood".

12) Ecopolitics in "The Last Leaf".

13) The father-son relationship in "After the Hanging".

14) The train as a symbol of modernization in Ramachandran's poem.

15) The Depiction of African Landscape in Zachariah's travelogue.

16) The treatment of religion in "My Sister's *Bible*" .   (3×3=9)

III. Answer **any one** of the following in about **200** words :

17) Consider "Bhagavatham" as a counter-narrative to Malayali masculinity.

18) Identify the elements of sarcasm, irony and black humour in C. Ayyappan's story "Madness".

19) Discuss the phenomenon of 'the hunted' becoming 'the hunter' for the struggle for existence, with reference to Santhosh Echikkanam's "Amphibious Life". (1×8=8)

SECTION – B

IV. Answer **any two** in about **80** words **each** :

20) The allegory of Mother India in Basheer's story "Mother".

21) "Pura-Navam" as a critique of Eurocentrism.

22) Comment on the treatment of Death in Kamala Das's story.

23) The idiocy of the food habits in "Cucumber Town".

24) Consider "After the war" as an anti-war poem. (2×4=8)

SECTION – C

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

Too many parents these days can't say no. As a result, they find themselves raising 'children' who respond greedily to the advertisements aimed right at them. Even getting what they want doesn't satisfy some kids; they only want more. Now, a growing number of psychologists, educators and parents think it's time to stop the madness and start teaching kids about what's really important : values like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion. The struggle to set limits has never been tougher and the stakes have never been higher. One recent study of adults who were overindulged as children, paints a discouraging picture of their future: when given too much too soon, they grow up to be adults who have difficulty coping with life's disappointments. They also have distorted sense of entitlement that gets in the way of success in the work place and in relationships.

Psychologists say that parents who overindulge their kids, set them up to be more vulnerable to future anxiety and depression. Today's parents themselves raised on values of thrift and self-sacrifice, grew up in a culture where no was a household word. Today's kids want much more, partly because there is so much more to want. The oldest members of this generation were born in the late 1980s, just as PCs and video games were making their assault on the family room. They think of MP3 players and flat screen TV as essential utilities,

and they have developed strategies to get them. One survey of teenagers found that when they crave for something new, most expect to ask nine times before their parents give in. By every measure, parents are shelling out record amounts. In the heat of this buying blitz, even parents who desperately need to say no find themselves reaching for their credit cards.

Today's parents aren't equipped to deal with the problem. Many of them, raised in the 1960s and '70s, swore they'd act differently from their parents and have closer relationships with their own children. Many even wear the same designer clothes as their kids and listen to the same music. And they work more hours; at the end of a long week, it's tempting to buy peace with 'yes' and not mar precious family time with conflict. Anxiety about future is another factor. How do well intentioned parents say no to all the sports gear and arts and language lessons they believe will help their kids thrive in an increasingly competitive world ? Experts agree: too much love won't spoil a child. Too few limits will.

What parents need to find, is a balance between the advantages of an affluent society and the critical life lessons that come from waiting, saving and working hard to achieve goals. That search for balance has to start early. Children need limits on their behaviour because they feel better and more secure when they live within a secured structure. Older children learn self-control by watching how others, especially parents act. Learning how to overcome challenges is essential to becoming a successful adult. Few parents ask kids to do chores. They think their kids are already overburdened by social and academic pressures. Every individual can be of service to others, and life has meaning beyond one's own immediate happiness. That means parents eager to teach values have to take a long, hard look at their own.

25) What values do parents and teachers want children to learn ?

26) What are the results of giving the children too much too soon ?

27) Why do today's children want more ?

28) What is the balance which the parents need to have in today's world ?

29) What is the necessity to set limits for children ? (5×1=5)

VI. Based on the Passage given above, answer **any one** of the following in **80** words :

30) The perils of overindulging the kids.

31) The generation gap between parents and children.

32) The Upbringing of Children. (3×1=3)