

**NPTEL MOOCs**  
**Multiple choice questions**  
**Assignment - Week VI**

*Answer the following multiple choice questions (1 marks each) 15x1*

1. Which of the following best explains Cartesian anxiety?
  - a) It is a hope that studying the world will give us unchangeable knowledge of the world and ourselves
  - b) It is a believe that studying the universe will give us information of planetary systems
  - c) It is a hope that understanding about the world will enable us to exploit the natural resources in better ways
  - d) None of the above
  
2. 'Communalism of fieldwork' denotes that
  - a) It is a project in which anthropologists and their hosts engage in meaningful, reciprocal determinism enterprises, as the inhabitants of a single world
  - b) It is a project in which anthropologists and their hosts engage in meaningful, reification enterprises, as the inhabitants of a single world
  - c) It is a project in which anthropologists and their hosts engage in meaningful, reification enterprises, as the inhabitants of a multiple world
  - d) It is a project in which anthropologists and their hosts engage in meaningful, reciprocal enterprises, as the inhabitants of a single world
  
3. The discourse of environmental communalism put forward that there is
  - a) A generalised reciprocity in human-environmental relations, invoking the notions of contingency, participation, and dialogue
  - b) A negative reciprocity in human-environmental relations, invoking the notions of contingency, participation, and dialogue
  - c) A maximum reciprocity in human-environmental relations, invoking the notions of contingency, participation, and dialogue
  - d) A balanced reciprocity in human-environmental relations, invoking the notions of contingency, participation, and dialogue

4. Which of the following is/are included within Pálsson's conceptualisation of human-environmental relations?

- a) Orientalism
- b) Paternalism
- c) Communalism
- d) All of the above

5. Within environmental orientalism and paternalism discourse, how are humans positioned?

- a) They are creators of nature
- b) They are masters of nature
- c) They are slaves of nature
- d) None of the above

6. The 'optimal foraging theory' predicts how

- a) Under a given external conditions, animal should behave
- b) Under a given internal conditions, a forager should behave
- c) Under a given external conditions, a forager should behave
- d) Under a given internal conditions, nature should behave

7. The fundamental difference between the environmental orientalism and paternalism is that

- a) Orientalism exploits nature and the paternalism protects nature
- b) Paternalism exploits nature and the orientalism protects nature
- c) Both exploits the nature
- d) Both protects the nature

8. In social theory, \_\_\_\_\_ has often been contrasted with collective social life.

- a) The organic nature
- b) The inorganic nature
- c) The organic individual
- d) The inorganic individual

9. Which of the following is not correct about Marxian approach to the analysis of human-environmental relations?

- a) Marxian approach is restricted to environmental relations
- b) Marxian approach is restricted to human relations**
- c) Marxian approach is restricted to human-animal relations
- d) Marxian approach is restricted to animal-nature relations

10. In Merchant's analysis of human-environmental relations, the ecocentric approach attempts to explain that

- a) It is grounded in the self and laissez faire capitalism
- b) It is grounded in society and the notion of stewardship
- c) It addresses the whole cosmos, assigning extrinsic value to non-human nature
- d) It addresses the whole cosmos, assigning intrinsic value to non-human nature**

11. What among the following best characterises Medieval Europe's stance on human-environmental relations?

- a) No radical separation of nature and society**
- b) Radical separation of nature and society
- c) Nature and society is two separate domain
- d) None of the above

12. Under what circumstances, environmental communalism is distinct from that of environmental orientalism and paternalism?

- a) It rejects of any radical distinction between nature and society and includes any radical distinction between science and practical knowledge
- b) It includes of any radical distinction between nature and society and between science and practical knowledge
- c) It rejects of any radical distinction between nature and society and between science and practical knowledge**
- d) It includes of any radical distinction between nature and society and rejects any radical distinction between science and practical knowledge

13. Which of the following paradigms of environmentalism suggests about the negative reciprocity in human-environmental relations?

- a) Orientalism**
- b) Paternalism

- c) Communalism
- d) All of the above

14. A hymen or marriage contract with the promise to produce a child whose seed will give rise to history and growth is known as

- a) Contractual marriage
- b) Translation contract**
- c) Communal ownership
- d) None of the above

15. Developing an 'ecological' theory that fully integrates human ecology and social theory is posited by

- a) Communalism**
- b) Paternalism
- c) Orientalism
- d) Socialism