

oryx and crake meaning

oryx and crake meaning is a phrase that primarily refers to the title of Margaret Atwood's dystopian novel, *Oryx and Crake*, but it also carries deeper symbolic and thematic significance within the context of the book. This article explores the various interpretations and layers of meaning behind "Oryx and Crake," including its literary, symbolic, and thematic implications. Understanding the oryx and crake meaning involves examining the characters, plot, and the broader commentary on genetic engineering, human nature, and societal collapse that Atwood presents. Additionally, the article delves into the etymology and symbolism of the terms "oryx" and "crake" individually, enhancing comprehension of their narrative roles. This comprehensive exploration will also highlight how the oryx and crake meaning relates to ecological and ethical questions raised by the novel. The following sections will provide a detailed breakdown of the oryx and crake meaning, offering insights into Atwood's intentions and the novel's impact on contemporary literature.

- Literary Context of Oryx and Crake
- Symbolism of Oryx and Crake
- Character Analysis and Their Representations
- Thematic Implications of Genetic Engineering
- Ecological and Ethical Dimensions

Literary Context of Oryx and Crake

The phrase oryx and crake meaning roots itself deeply in the realm of literature, specifically in Margaret Atwood's 2003 novel titled *Oryx and Crake*. This work is a speculative fiction novel that explores a dystopian future shaped by genetic engineering, environmental degradation, and corporate dominance. The oryx and crake meaning in a literary context refers to the two central characters who embody contrasting ideals and fates within the narrative. The novel's structure, narration, and plot development all contribute to unveiling the significance behind the oryx and crake meaning. It is essential to understand the literary backdrop of the novel to grasp the full scope of what the phrase encapsulates.

Overview of the Novel's Plot and Setting

The story unfolds through the eyes of Snowman, the protagonist, who reflects on his past involving two pivotal figures: Oryx and Crake. Set in a post-apocalyptic future, the novel chronicles the downfall of human civilization through the lens of biotechnology gone awry. The oryx and crake meaning is closely tied to this backdrop, as the characters represent different facets of humanity's technological and moral challenges.

Margaret Atwood's Narrative Style

Atwood employs a non-linear narrative and rich descriptive language, which plays a crucial role in revealing the oryx and crake meaning gradually. The interplay between past and present events allows readers to piece together the symbolic weight of the characters' names and their actions, reinforcing the novel's critical stance on scientific hubris and ethical ambiguity.

Symbolism of Oryx and Crake

The oryx and crake meaning extends beyond mere character names to symbolic representations that permeate the novel's thematic fabric. Both "oryx" and "crake" refer to animal species, and their symbolic use reflects the novel's exploration of nature, extinction, and artificial life. Understanding these symbols provides deeper insight into the underlying messages Atwood conveys about humanity's relationship with the natural world and technology.

The Oryx as a Symbol

The oryx is a type of antelope native to arid regions, known for its grace and adaptability. In the novel, Oryx is a mysterious woman whose background and identity remain partially obscured, symbolizing innocence, exploitation, and the commodification of life. The oryx symbol signifies vulnerability intertwined with survival, highlighting themes of exploitation and the loss of autonomy.

The Crake as a Symbol

The crake refers to a small waterbird, often elusive and associated with quiet observation. Crake, the character, is a brilliant but morally ambiguous geneticist whose scientific ambitions drive the apocalyptic events of the novel. The crake symbol embodies cold rationality, scientific power, and the

potential for destruction inherent in unchecked technological advancement.

Symbolic Contrast Between Oryx and Crake

The juxtaposition of the oryx and crake symbolizes the tension between humanity's ethical dilemmas and scientific progress. The oryx represents emotional and ethical considerations, while the crake embodies detached logic and innovation. This contrast forms the core of the oryx and crake meaning as it relates to the novel's critique of modern science and human values.

Character Analysis and Their Representations

The oryx and crake meaning is deeply tied to the characters themselves, whose personalities, actions, and relationships reveal broader thematic concerns. Analyzing Oryx and Crake as characters provides clarity on how they function as narrative devices and symbols within the story.

Oryx: The Enigmatic Figure

Oryx's character is shrouded in mystery, reflecting themes of exploitation and survival. Her past as a child trafficked into sexual slavery and her eventual role as a caretaker of the post-apocalyptic world highlight complex issues of power, victimhood, and resilience. Oryx's ambiguous morality and compassion contribute to the layered oryx and crake meaning, representing both hope and tragedy.

Crake: The Architect of Catastrophe

Crake's character is a brilliant geneticist whose vision for a new human species leads to catastrophic consequences. His detachment from human emotions and ethical considerations underscores the dangers of playing god with genetic manipulation. Crake personifies the darker side of scientific progress, making him a central figure in understanding the oryx and crake meaning as a cautionary tale.

Snowman's Role as Narrator

Snowman, formerly known as Jimmy, serves as the narrative bridge between Oryx and Crake. His reflections and memories provide insight into the oryx and

crake meaning by revealing how these two characters shaped his destiny and the fate of humanity. Snowman's perspective is crucial for interpreting the symbolic and thematic weight of the novel's title.

Thematic Implications of Genetic Engineering

The oryx and crake meaning is inseparable from the novel's central themes, particularly the ethical and societal implications of genetic engineering. Atwood uses the characters and their fates to critique the unchecked manipulation of biology and the consequences of such scientific hubris.

Genetic Manipulation and Its Consequences

The novel depicts a future where genetic engineering has gone beyond control, leading to the creation of new species and the extinction of old ones. The oryx and crake meaning highlights the tension between innovation and ethical responsibility, illustrating how scientific advancements without moral oversight can result in disaster.

Human Identity and Posthumanism

Through the characters of Crake and the genetically engineered beings, Atwood explores questions of what it means to be human. The oryx and crake meaning encompasses these explorations, as it reflects the blurring line between natural and artificial life, and the potential loss of human identity in the face of technological evolution.

Ethical Dilemmas and Responsibility

The novel raises fundamental questions about the responsibilities scientists and society hold when venturing into genetic modification. The oryx and crake meaning serves as a reminder of the ethical dilemmas inherent in such pursuits, emphasizing the need for caution, foresight, and humanity in scientific endeavors.

Ecological and Ethical Dimensions

Beyond literary and symbolic interpretations, the oryx and crake meaning also carries significant ecological and ethical connotations. The novel serves as

a commentary on humanity's impact on the environment and the moral questions arising from such influence.

Environmental Degradation and Species Extinction

The oryx and crake meaning reflects concerns about environmental collapse and the loss of biodiversity. The novel's depiction of a ravaged ecosystem and the extinction of species mirrors real-world ecological crises, making the phrase a symbol of caution regarding humanity's stewardship of the planet.

The Role of Biotechnology in Ecology

Biotechnology's role in altering natural processes is central to the oryx and crake meaning. The novel critiques the notion that technology can fully control or replace nature, warning of unintended consequences that may arise from such interventions.

Ethical Reflections on Human Intervention

The oryx and crake meaning encourages reflection on the ethical boundaries of human intervention in natural and biological systems. It questions the morality of prioritizing technological progress over ecological balance, urging a reconsideration of humanity's place within the natural order.

Summary of Key Aspects of Oryx and Crake Meaning

- Represents the title and central characters of Margaret Atwood's dystopian novel.
- Symbolizes the conflict between emotion and logic, nature and technology.
- Embodies themes of genetic engineering, ethical responsibility, and human identity.
- Highlights ecological concerns including species extinction and environmental degradation.
- Serves as a cautionary tale about scientific hubris and moral ambiguity.

Frequently Asked Questions

What does the title 'Oryx and Crake' signify in Margaret Atwood's novel?

The title 'Oryx and Crake' refers to two central characters in the novel whose contrasting personalities and actions highlight key themes such as genetic engineering, ethics, and human nature.

Who is Oryx in 'Oryx and Crake' and what does she represent?

Oryx is a mysterious woman who symbolizes innocence, exploitation, and the commodification of human life in the dystopian world of the novel.

Who is Crake and what is his significance in the story?

Crake is a brilliant but morally ambiguous geneticist whose experiments and vision for humanity drive much of the novel's plot and themes about playing god and the consequences of scientific hubris.

How do Oryx and Crake reflect the themes of bioengineering in the novel?

Oryx and Crake embody the ethical dilemmas of bioengineering; Crake uses science to reshape humanity, while Oryx's life story reveals the human cost of such manipulations.

Why are the characters named 'Oryx' and 'Crake'?

The names 'Oryx' and 'Crake' are symbolic, with Oryx named after an animal species symbolizing grace and survival, and Crake evoking the harshness of nature and the scientist's cold detachment.

What is the relationship between Oryx and Crake in the novel?

Oryx and Crake share a complex relationship that intertwines love, power, and control, illustrating the personal and ethical conflicts at the heart of the story.

How does the meaning of 'Oryx and Crake' relate to the novel's dystopian setting?

The meaning of 'Oryx and Crake' reflects the dystopian setting by showcasing the consequences of unchecked scientific experimentation and societal collapse through its characters.

Does 'Oryx and Crake' have symbolic meaning beyond the characters?

Yes, 'Oryx and Crake' symbolizes broader themes such as the clash between nature and technology, the loss of humanity, and the impact of corporate and scientific power.

How does the novel explore the meaning of identity through Oryx and Crake?

The novel explores identity by contrasting Oryx's mysterious past and adaptability with Crake's scientific rationalism, questioning what it means to be human in a genetically modified world.

What lessons about ethics and humanity does 'Oryx and Crake' convey through its title characters?

Through Oryx and Crake, the novel conveys lessons about the ethical limits of science, the dangers of dehumanization, and the importance of empathy in a technologically advanced society.

Additional Resources

1. *Oryx and Crake* by Margaret Atwood

This dystopian novel explores a post-apocalyptic world shaped by genetic engineering and corporate greed. The story follows Snowman, possibly the last human survivor, as he reflects on his past relationships with Oryx and Crake. Themes of bioethics, environmental destruction, and the consequences of playing god are central to the narrative.

2. *Never Let Me Go* by Kazuo Ishiguro

Set in a hauntingly plausible future, this novel delves into the lives of children at a mysterious boarding school who slowly uncover the dark purpose behind their existence. It explores themes of humanity, memory, and the ethical boundaries of scientific advancement, echoing concerns similar to those in "Oryx and Crake."

3. *Brave New World* by Aldous Huxley

A classic dystopian story that envisions a technologically advanced society where genetic engineering and conditioning control the population. The novel

critiques the loss of individuality and the ethical implications of a scientifically controlled utopia, paralleling the bioengineering themes in "Oryx and Crake."

4. *The Handmaid's Tale* by Margaret Atwood

Though differing in setting, this novel also examines a dystopian future shaped by oppressive societal structures. It highlights themes of control, identity, and resistance, complementing the examination of power and ethics found in "Oryx and Crake."

5. *Station Eleven* by Emily St. John Mandel

This post-apocalyptic novel traces the lives of interconnected characters before and after a devastating pandemic. Like "Oryx and Crake," it contemplates the fragility of civilization and the enduring nature of art and human connection amidst collapse.

6. *The Windup Girl* by Paolo Bacigalupi

Set in a future Thailand ravaged by bioengineering and ecological disaster, this novel explores corporate power, genetic modification, and survival. It shares with "Oryx and Crake" a focus on the ethical dilemmas and consequences of manipulating life.

7. *Parable of the Sower* by Octavia E. Butler

In a future America fractured by climate change and social collapse, a young woman with a unique vision tries to build a new community. This novel's exploration of survival, hope, and societal breakdown complements the themes of dystopia and resilience in "Oryx and Crake."

8. *The Children of Men* by P.D. James

This novel imagines a world where human infertility has led to societal despair and collapse. It examines themes of hope, governance, and humanity's future, resonating with the existential questions raised in "Oryx and Crake."

9. *Cloud Atlas* by David Mitchell

Spanning multiple timelines, this novel explores the interconnectedness of human actions across centuries. Its themes of power, ethical responsibility, and the consequences of technological advancements echo the complex moral landscape of "Oryx and Crake."

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oryx and crake meaning: Does It Really Mean That? Interpreting the Literary Ambiguous

Janka Kaščáková, Janka Kaščáková, 2011-01-18 However disconnected the essays in the volume might appear to be at first glance, the unifying factor is the very notion of ambiguity—which is one of the essential features of the postmodern age: how it can be defined as opposed to what it means or is, where it can be found, to what purposes it can be put, including questions of whether it is a positive or negative factor. But this, of course, is not a new phenomenon. Writers have always depended on equivocation, multiplicity of meaning, uncertainty of meaning—deliberate mystification one might say. Language itself is the base of ambiguity not only in literature but in everyday public discourse. Thus the papers in the volume should appeal not only to scholars working in the fields of modern or postmodern literature, but those who see the importance of ambiguity in the earlier texts, and perhaps their influences in later writing. Finally the essays included here not only provide specific analyses and proposed solutions for specific works or authors they also open the reader to other appearances of ambiguity, often not simply in literature or critical theory, but in the kinds of social issues the literary works deals with.

oryx and crake meaning: What Animals Mean in the Fiction of Modernity Philip Armstrong, 2008-02-19 *What Animals Mean in the Fiction of Modernity* argues that nonhuman animals, and stories about them, have always been closely bound up with the conceptual and material work of modernity. In the first half of the book, Philip Armstrong examines the function of animals and animal representations in four classic narratives: Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, Frankenstein and Moby-Dick. He then goes on to explore how these stories have been re-worked, in ways that reflect shifting social and environmental forces, by later novelists, including H.G. Wells, Upton Sinclair, D.H. Lawrence, Ernest Hemingway, Franz Kafka, Brigid Brophy, Bernard Malamud, Timothy Findley, Will Self, Margaret Atwood, Yann Martel and J.M. Coetzee. *What Animals Mean in the Fiction of Modernity* also introduces readers to new developments in the study of human-animal relations. It does so by attending both to the significance of animals to humans, and to animals' own purposes or designs; to what animals mean to us, and to what they mean to do, and how they mean to live.

oryx and crake meaning: Memory and Utopian Agency in Utopian/Dystopian Literature Carter F. Hanson, 2020-06-09 For a genre that imagines possible futures as a means of critiquing the present, utopian/dystopian fiction has been surprisingly obsessed with how the past is remembered. *Memory and Utopian Agency in Utopian/Dystopian Literature: Memory of the Future* examines modern and contemporary utopian/dystopian literature's preoccupation with memory, asserting that from the nineteenth century onward, memory and forgetting feature as key problematics in the genre as well as sources of the utopian impulse. Through a series of close readings of utopian/dystopian novels informed by theory and dialectics, Hanson provides a case study history of how and why memory emerged as a problem for utopia, and how recent dystopian texts situate memory as a crucial mode of utopian agency. Hanson demonstrates that many modern and contemporary writers of the genre consider the presence of certain forms of memory as necessary to the project of imagining better societies or to avoiding possible dystopian outcomes.

oryx and crake meaning: Everyday Ecofascism Alexander Menrisky, 2025-05-06 A timely look into how fascist ideas permeate contemporary culture well beyond the far right As challenges posed by climate change have intensified in the twenty-first century, right-wing figures in the United States and abroad have increasingly framed anti-immigrant, anti-Indigenous, and white-supremacist sentiments in terms of environmental survival. *Everyday Ecofascism* explores the insidious nature of this tendency, revealing how permutations of these perspectives in fact resonate across the political spectrum. Drawing on comparative studies of fascism writ large, Alexander Menrisky demonstrates that ecofascism is best understood not as a uniquely right-wing ideology but as a political genre that reinforces white supremacy and other forms of domination. Presenting a view of fascism as a complex power network that plays out on scales both large and small, Menrisky shows how extremist sentiments have crept into everyday language, stories, and ideas. Through a literary and cultural studies lens, he illuminates ecofascism's narrative patterns and their easy permeation of environmentalist discourses, from back-to-the-land movements to the resurgence of psychedelic

drugs, food localism, and pandemic politics. Opposite his analysis of ecofascism in action, Menrisky sheds important light on narrative resistances to dominant conceptions of race, nation, and territory by Native, queer, and women-of-color writers who have countered ethnonationalism for generations. Bridging past and present, Menrisky powerfully nails down the emergent concept of ecofascism and forms a basis for understanding phenomena like Covid-19, ecological utopianism, and psychedelic environmentalism that detangles ecofascist tendencies from justice-oriented visions of place-based belonging. Retail e-book files for this title are screen-reader friendly.

oryx and crake meaning: *EnvironMentality*. Roman Bartosch, 2013 This book addresses the role and potential of literature in the process of contesting and re-evaluating concepts of nature and animality, describing one's individual environment as the starting point for such negotiations. It employs the notion of the 'literary event' to discuss the specific literary quality of verbal art conceptualised as EnvironMentality. EnvironMentality is grounded on the understanding that fiction does not explain or second scientific and philosophical notions but that it poses a fundamental challenge to any form of knowledge manifesting in processes determined by the human capacity to think beyond a given hermeneutic situation. Bartosch foregrounds the dialectics of understanding the other by means of literary interpretation in ecocritical readings of novels by Amitav Ghosh, Zakes Mda, Yann Martel, Margaret Atwood and J.M. Coetzee, arguing that EnvironMentality helps us as readers of fiction to learn from the books we read that which can only be learned by means of reading: to "think like a mountain" (Aldo Leopold) and to know "what it is like to be a bat" (Thomas Nagel).

oryx and crake meaning: The Psychology of Love Michele A. Paludi, 2012-03-09 From arranged marriages to online dating, this four-volume work presents everything from personal accounts to empirical evidence to document what creates love in our culture as well as around the world. The field of biology views love as a hard-wired mammalian drive, akin to thirst and hunger. In contrast, psychology views love from a social and cultural perspective where our drive to find love—and our responses to it—are highly dependent on societal norms. In *The Psychology of Love*, esteemed author and educator Michele A. Paludi examines love through all lenses, thereby providing readers a deeper understanding of the ways we can express caring, sensitivity, empathy, and respect toward one another. Each chapter in this comprehensive four-volume work includes a scholarly overview of empirical research and theories about the psychology of love. In addition, individuals' own definitions of love are included. Special attention is paid to accepted standards of love across a variety of cultures, the ways individuals express liking and love across the lifecycle, and patterns in dissolutions of friendships and romantic relationships, making note of gender and race differences.

oryx and crake meaning: *Postcolonial Literatures and Cultural Studies* Mr. Rohit Manglik, 2024-06-14 EduGorilla Publication is a trusted name in the education sector, committed to empowering learners with high-quality study materials and resources. Specializing in competitive exams and academic support, EduGorilla provides comprehensive and well-structured content tailored to meet the needs of students across various streams and levels.

oryx and crake meaning: Margaret Atwood: An Introduction to Critical Views of Her Fiction Gina Wisker, 2011-12-29 Margaret Atwood is an internationally renowned, highly versatile author whose work creatively explores what it means to be human through genres ranging from feminist fable to science fiction and Gothic romance. In this timely new study, Gina Wisker reassesses Atwood's entire fictional output to date, providing both original analysis and a lively overview of the criticism surrounding her work. *Margaret Atwood: An Introduction to Critical Views of Her Fiction*: - Covers all of Atwood's novels as well as her short stories. - Surveys the critical reception of her fiction and the fascinating debates developed by key Atwood critics. - Explores the main approaches to reading Atwood's work and examines issues such as her interventions in genre writing and ecology, as well as her feminism, post-feminism and narrative usage, both conventional and experimental. Concise and approachable, this is an ideal volume for anyone studying the fiction of this major contemporary writer.

oryx and crake meaning: *Religious Horror and the Ecogothic* Kathleen Hudson, Mary Going,

2024-06-10 Religious Horror and the Ecogothic explores the intersections of Anglophone Christianity and the Ecogothic, a subgenre that explores the ecocritical in Gothic literature, film, and media. Acknowledging the impact of Christian ideologies upon interpretations of human relationships with the environment, the Ecogothic in turn interrogates spiritual identity and humanity's darker impulses in relation to ecological systems. Through a survey of Ecogothic texts from the eighteenth century to the present day, this book illuminates the ways in which a Christianized understanding of hierarchy, dominion, fear, and sublimity shapes reactions to the environment and conceptions of humanity's place therein. It interrogates the discourses which inform environmental policy, as well as definitions of the "human" in a rapidly changing world.

oryx and crake meaning: A Genealogy of Social Violence Clint Jones, 2016-03-03 Examining the mimetic theory of René Girard, this book investigates the development of society as a result of an original crime (a murder) that shaped the way the earliest humans organized the social structures we live with today - an analysis that reveals the dangerous structure of the most basic social relationships. With attention to family relationships, *A Genealogy of Social Violence* sheds light on the processes by which the traditional nuclear family, through the mimetic behaviour of children, embeds violence into human desires and hence society as whole. Challenging the thought of Girard and of Rawls in order to offer a new understanding of justice, this book suggests that in order to achieve a more peaceful society, what is required is not the self-defeating narrative of equality, developed in order to manage the violence engendered by our social institutions, but a reconceptualisation of the nuclear family structure. A striking critique of modern society, which draws on religion, mythology, literature, history, philosophy and political theory, *A Genealogy of Social Violence* will be of interest to social and political theorists, as well as philosophers working in the area of contemporary social and European thought.

oryx and crake meaning: Public Religions in the Future World David Morris, 2021-12-01 *Public Religions in the Future World* is the first book to map the utopian terrain of the political-religious movements of the past four decades. Examining a politically diverse set of utopian fictions, this book cuts across the usual Right/Left political divisions to show a surprising convergence: each political-religious vision imagines a revived world of care and community over and against the economization and fragmentation of neoliberalism. Understanding these religions as utopian movements in reaction to neoliberalism, *Public Religions* invites us to rethink the bases of religious identification and practice. Offering new insights on texts from the *Left Behind* series to the novels of Octavia Butler, *Public Religions* shows that the utopian energy of the present opens new opportunities for political organizing and genuine, lasting community building. *Public Religions in the Future World* presents a literary history of the political-religious present, arguing that the power of public religion lies in the utopian visions that underlie religious beliefs. It shows that contemporary literary utopianism is deeply inflected with religious ideas, with the visions, values, and ambitions of Christianity, Islam, nature mysticism, and other traditions. Further, *Public Religions* demonstrates that this utopianism's religiosity is in turn politically inflected, that it resonates with and underwrites a range of competing political projects: those of imperialism, globalization, neoliberal capitalism, deep ecology, and the pro-migration movement. David Morris constructs a working theory of how religion makes large-scale interventions in political debates. The novels in his study draw on religious traditions to articulate visions, programs, or missions for achieving some version of an improved world. In doing so, they undertake the work of literary postmodernism: to represent globality, to recover the voices of the underrepresented, and to imagine a future that escapes the destructiveness of global capitalism.

oryx and crake meaning: The Politics of Perfection Kimberly Hurd Hale, 2016-10-07 *The Politics of Perfection: Technology and Creation in Literature and Film* provides an exploration of the relationship between modern technological progress and classical liberalism. Each chapter provides a detailed analysis of a film or novel, including Fritz Lang's *Metropolis*, Ridley Scott's *Prometheus*, Michael Gondry's *Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind*, Kazuo Ishiguro's *Never Let Me Go*, and Margaret Atwood's *Oryx and Crake*. These works of fiction are examined through the lens of political

thinkers ranging from Plato to Hannah Arendt. The compatibility of classical liberalism and technology is questioned, using fiction as a window into Western society's views on politics, economics, religion, technology, and the family. This project explores the intersection between human nature and creation, particularly artificial intelligence and genetic engineering, using works of literature and film to access cultural concerns. Each of the works featured asks a question about the relationship between technology and creation. Technology also allows humanity to create new types of life in the forms of artificial intelligence and genetically engineered beings. This book studies works of literature and film as evidence of the contemporary unease with the progress of technology and its effect on the political realm.

oryx and crake meaning: *Writing Speculative Fiction* Eugen Bacon, 2019-04-24 In this engaging and accessible guide, Eugen Bacon explores writing speculative fiction as a creative practice, drawing from her own work, and the work of other writers and theorists, to interrogate its various subgenres. Through analysis of writers such as Stephen King, J.R.R. Tolkien and J. K. Rowling, this book scrutinises the characteristics of speculative fiction, considers the potential of writing cross genre and covers the challenges of targeting young adults. It connects critical and cultural theories to the practice of creative writing, examining how they might apply to the process of writing speculative fiction. Both practical and critical in its evaluative gaze, it also looks at e-publishing as a promising publishing medium for speculative fiction. This is essential reading for undergraduate and postgraduate students of creative writing, looking to develop a critical awareness of, and practical skills for, the writing of speculative fiction. It is also a valuable resource for creators, commentators and consumers of contemporary speculative fiction. Chapter 8, 'Horror and the Paranormal' was shortlisted for the Australasian Horror Writers Association (AHWA)'s 2019 Australian Shadows Awards.

oryx and crake meaning: *Cases on Active Blended Learning in Higher Education* Padilla Rodriguez, Brenda Cecilia, Armellini, Alejandro, 2021-02-12 Active blended learning (ABL) is a pedagogical approach that combines sensemaking activities with focused interactions in appropriate learning settings. ABL has become a great learning tool as it is easily accessible online, with digitally rich environments, close peer and tutor interactions, and accommodations per individual learner needs. It encompasses a variety of concepts, methods, and techniques, such as collaborative learning, experiential learning, problem-based learning, team-based learning, and flipped classrooms. ABL is a tool used by educators to develop learner autonomy, engaging students in knowledge construction, reflection, and critique. In the current educational climate, there is a strong case for the implementation of ABL. *Cases on Active Blended Learning in Higher Education* explores strategies and methods to implement ABL in higher education. It will provide insights into teaching practice by describing the experiences and reflections of academics from around the world. The chapters analyze enablers, barriers to engagement, outcomes, implications, and recommendations to benefit from ABL in different contexts, as well as associated concepts and models. While highlighting topics such as personalized university courses, remote service learning, team-based learning, and universal design, this book is ideal for in-service and preservice teachers, administrators, instructional designers, teacher educators, practitioners, researchers, academicians, and students interested in pedagogical approaches aligned to ABL and how this works in higher education institutions.

oryx and crake meaning: *Margaret Atwood* Fiona Tolan, 2007 This book examines the novels of Margaret Atwood in conjunction with the development of second-wave feminism, and attempts to demonstrate the existence of a dynamic relationship between her fiction and feminist theory. --introd.

oryx and crake meaning: *Margaret Atwood's Aesthetics* Dunja M. Mohr, Kirsten Sandrock, 2025-03-31 Perhaps more timely than ever, Margaret Atwood's *Aesthetics* offers novel perspectives on both contemporary and canonical topics in Margaret Atwood's work with a special focus on the intersections of literature and politics. Arguably one of the most political writers of our times, Atwood's oeuvre subtly and overtly entangles readers in the dialectics of personal and political

power asymmetries intrinsic to her aesthetic practices. The collection takes its cue from the concept of the 'artpolitical' as coined by Crispin Sartwell, whose afterword addresses Atwood's aesthetic and imaginative material world-construction and explores the interrelationship between literatures and aesthetic as well as political systems in Atwood's works. Individual chapters of Margaret Atwood's *Aesthetics* contribute to increasingly burning questions concerning the relevance of literature today by drawing on a variety of critical perspectives, including Anthropocene studies, gender, intersectionality, the nonhuman and the posthuman, Mikhail Bakhtin's carnivalesque, risk studies, nationhood, intermediality, and teaching. Chapters offer fresh views on some of Atwood's most prominent works, such as *The Handmaid's Tale* and *The Testaments* and their transmedial adaptations, while other chapters focus on Atwood's latest publications as well as on under-researched works, including her graphic novels and her web-serialized publications. Margaret Atwood's *Aesthetics* provides unique insights into the aesthetic and political power of Atwood's oeuvre, arguing that literary and media representations and cultural adaptation practices contain a significant transformative potential that reaches beyond the page.

oryx and crake meaning: Confronting Visuality in Multi-Ethnic Women's Writing A. Laflen, 2014-08-07 Considering new perspectives on writers such as Toni Morrison, Margaret Atwood, and Louise Erdrich, *Confronting Visuality in Multi-ethnic Women's Writing* traces a cross-cultural tradition in which contemporary female writers situate images of women within larger contexts of visuality.

oryx and crake meaning: Science, Gender and History Suparna Banerjee, 2015-01-12 The first substantial study comparing Mary Shelley and Margaret Atwood, this book examines a selection of the speculative/fantastic novels of these two influential writers from the perspectives of contemporary feminist, postcolonial and science studies. Situating her readings at the troubled intersections of science, gender and history(-making), Banerjee juxtaposes Shelley's *Frankenstein* and *The Last Man* with Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale* and *Oryx and Crake* in a way that respects historical difference while convincingly suggesting a tradition of ongoing socio-political critique in the work of women writers of the fantastic over the past two centuries. She offers insightful fresh readings of Shelley and Atwood, bringing out how the cognate values of technoscience and capitalistic imperialism work in tandem to foster oppressive gender ideologies, social inequity and environmental ruin. Banerjee explores how Shelley and Atwood levy powerful critiques of both positivist, masculinist science and the politico-economic proclivities of their respective times, engaging, in the process, with the meaning of the (post)human, the cultural impact of male (Romantic) egotism and the public/private division, the colonial impulse and its modern day counterpart, the patriarchal ideologies of 'love' and motherhood, and the sexual-politics of official historiography. Combining lively, creative scholarship with theoretical rigour, the book offers a nuanced study of the ways in which Shelley's and Atwood's novels each take critical aim at some of the conventional oppositions—nature/culture, masculine/feminine, reason/emotion, art/science—that have since long defined our lives in western technoculture. The book re-opens the 'two-cultures' debate, suggesting that Shelley's and Atwood's futuristic visions posit humanistic education and art as the 'saving graces' that might counter the schisms and reductionism innate to the technocapitalistic world view. One highlight of the book is the way the author goes beyond a strong critical consensus on *Frankenstein* and reads the novel not as a denunciation of technological violation of nature but as a subversion of the thematic itself of Nature versus Culture. Similar innovative interpretations are offered on the gender question in *The Last Man*, and on Atwood's engagement with 'feminist mothering' in *Oryx and Crake*.

oryx and crake meaning: Solidarities with the Non/Human, or, Posthumanism in Literature Stefan Herbrechter, 2024-11-18 This volume collects essays written over the last decade by one of the founders and leading figures of the theoretical movement of critical posthumanism. The readings of literary texts gathered here, from Shakespeare, Keats, Camus, Vittorini, Kundera, Haushofer, Atwood, Eagleman, Crace and DeLillo, focus on 'posthumanist moments' in which questions of postanthropocentrism and the nonhuman become prominent, are negotiated and ultimately

foreclosed. They show how a deconstructively-minded way of reading humanistically-motivated texts can help making these texts relevant for our so-called 'posthuman times'. In doing so, these critical posthumanist readings demonstrate that literature remains one of the privileged cultural institutions and practices from which solidarities both with and between the human and nonhuman can be formed and negotiated.

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