

GOOD-BYE MR. CHIPS

COMPLETE SHORT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



Estd 1864

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE &
LITERATURE**

**FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE (A CHARTERED
UNIVERSITY)**

LAHORE

Chapter 1

Q.1. How did Chips measure time?

Ans: Chips measured time like some old sea-captain by the signals of the past. The Brookfield school bells were the signal of his past.

Q.2. What would Chips do after the last bell?

Ans: After the last bell, Mr. Chips always wound up the clock, put the wire guard in front of the fire, turned out the gas and carried a detective novel to bed.

Q.3. Who was Merivale and how often did he visit Chips?

Ans: Merivale was the doctor of Mr. Chips. He visited Mr. Chips every fortnight for his medical examination.

Q.4. What was the opinion of Dr. Merivale about the health of Chips?

Ans: Dr. Merivale said that he would die a natural death. And he was past the age when people get those horrible diseases.

Q.5. From what disease did Mr. Chips suffer?

Or

How did Merivale advise Mrs. Wickett about Chips' health when he had a cold?

Ans: Mr. Chips did not suffer from any particular disease. It was only old age. He suffered from Bronchitis during winter so Merivale would advise Mrs. Wickett to look after him as his chest put a strain on his heart.

Q.6. When was Chips born and what did he boast of?

Ans: Chips was born in 1848. He boasted of his visit to the Great Exhibition as a toddler.

Q.7. Why did Chips leave Melbury and for how long he did he serve there?

Ans: Chips did not like Melbury because he had been ragged there a great deal. And his discipline was also not very strong. He served there for a year

Q.8. Who was Wetherby and what kind of fellow was he?

Ans: Mr. Wetherby was the headmaster of the Brookfield and interviewed Mr. Chips in 1870. He was fatherly and courteous.

Q.9. What was Wetherby's advice to Chips?

Ans: Wetherby advised Chips to give his enthusiasm to Brookfield and he would get something in return. He also told Chips to take up a firm attitude from the beginning and not to let anyone play tricks with him.

Q.10. Who was Colley? Why was he punished?

Ans: Colley was the first boy Chips punished in Brookfield on his first day. Colley dropped the desk lid, so Chips punished him by giving him a hundred lines.

Q.11. What was Chips' joke about Colleys?

Ans: Mr. Chips told the third Colley that his grandfather was the first boy who was punished by him. He deserved it then, and he (third Colley) deserves it now. He further told him that he was the biggest fool of the lot.

Q.12. How did Chips face his first prep at Brookfield?

Ans: It was a September sunset. When he entered the hall it was full of lusty five hundred barbarians. It was a custom in Brookfield School among students to tease the new teachers. Suddenly, a boy named Colley dropped the lid of the desk to tease Mr. Chips. Chips made the boy have hundred lines. There was no trouble at all after that.

Q.13. Who was Sir Richard?

Ans: The first boy whom Chips punished in his first prep was Sir Richard. He was also called first Colley in the novel.

Q.14. What sports activity was going on at Brookfield when Chips went for interview?

Ans: A cricket match was going on between Brookfield and Barnhurst teams. One of the Barhurst boys, a chubby little fellow, made a brilliant century.

Chapter 2

Q.1. Where was Brookfield situated?

Ans: It was situated across the road behind the ancient elms. A group of eighteenth century building centered upon a quadrangle.

Q.2. When was Brookfield established?

Ans: It was established in the reign of Elizabeth as a grammar school.

Q.3. What do you know about the changing history of Brookfield school?

Ans: The reputation of Brookfield school kept fluctuating. Sometimes it would become renowned institution and on other occasions it would dwindle almost to non-existence. The reign of the first George proved to be beneficial but after Napoleonic war and until mid-Victorian days, the school declined again. Wetherby tried to restore its fortunes somewhat but its subsequent history never raised it to front-rank status.

Q.4. What happened in the reign of the first George?

Ans: The main structure had been rebuilt and large additions were made in the reign of the first George.

Q.5. How long did Wetherby stay in Brookfield?

Ans: Wetherby served Brookfield from 1840 to 1870.

Q.6. What kind of men did Brookfield produce?

Ans: Mostly, it produced judges, members of Parliament, colonial administrators, a few peers and bishops, merchants, manufacturers, professional men and a good sprinkling of country squires and parsons.

Q.7. How ambitious was Chips in his early twenties?

Ans: His dream was to get headship eventually or at any rate a senior mastership in a really first-class school.

Q.8. What were the inadequacies of his qualification?

Ans: His degree was not particularly good and his discipline was not reliable under all conditions. He had no private means and no family connections of any importance.

Q.9. When did Chips become the doyen of the staff?

or

What was the status of Mr. Chips at 50?

Ans: At fifty, he was the doyen of the staff.

Q.10. When did Chips retire and what was presented to him on his retirement?

Ans: In 1913, when he turned sixty-five, he retired. He was presented with a cheque, a writing desk and a clock.

Chapter 3

Q.1. Describe Mrs. Wickett's house?

Ans: Mrs. Wickett's house was situated across the road from Brookfield. The house itself was ugly and pretentious. But that did not matter as it was convenient to Chips.

Q.2. Why did Mr. Chips choose to live at Mrs. Wickett's?

Ans: Mr. Chips chose to live at Mrs. Wickett's because it was convenient. Living across the road from Brookfield provided Chips an opportunity to keep close contact with Brookfield.

Q.3. What kind of room did Chips have at Mrs. Wickett's place?

or

How was Mr. Chips' room decorated at Mrs. Wickett's house?

Ans: It was a small but very comfortable and sunny room. It was simply furnished with a schoolmasterly taste. There were a few bookshelves and sporting trophies, a mantelpiece crowded with fixture-cards and signed photographs of boys and men, a worn Turkey carpet, big easy-chairs and pictures on the wall.

Q.4. What did Chips like to do when the weather was mild?

Ans: He liked to stroll across to the playing-fields in the afternoon and watch the games. He liked to smile and exchange a few words with the boys when they touched their caps to him.

Q.5. How did he welcome the new boys?

Ans: He made a special point of getting to know all the new boys and having them to tea with him during their first term.

Q.6. How did Chips entertain the boys?

Ans: He served the boys with a walnut cake with pink icing from the Reddaway's in the village and during winter term there were crumpets too. His guests found it fun to watch him make tea as he mixed careful spoonfuls from different caddies.

Q.7. Who was Collingwood?

Ans: Collingwood was a student of Chips in 1902. Chips once thrashed him for climbing onto the gymnasium roof to get a ball out of the gutter. Later he received a medal D.S.O. He served in the army as a major and was killed in Egypt.

Q.8. Who was Branksome?

Ans: Young Branksome was a visitor of Mr. Chips. He visited Mr. Chips when he was living at Mrs. Wickett's house after his retirement. He was the nephew of Collingwood.

Q.9. What type of a life did Chips have at Mrs. Wickett's?

Ans: It was a pleasant, placid life. He had no worries, his pension was adequate and there was a little money saved up besides.

Q.10. What kind of books did Chips have in his room?

Ans: The books were chiefly classical. There were a few books of history and belles-letter. There was also a pile of cheap detective novels.

Q.11. What kind of books did Chips read?

Ans: Sometimes, he took down Virgil or Xenophon and read for a few moments, but he was soon back again with Doctor Thorndyke or inspector French.

Q.12. What were Chips' views about Latin and Greek?

Ans: Mr. Chips thought that Latin and Greek were dead languages from which English gentlemen ought to know a few quotations.

Q.13. How did Chips spend his time at Mrs. Wickett's after retirement?

Or

What were Chips's quite enjoyment at Mrs. Wickett's house?

Ans: He spent his time drinking tea, receiving callers, correcting next editions of the Brookfieldian Directory, writing occasional letters in thin, spidery but legible script. He also had new masters and boys to tea.

Chapter 4

Q.1. When and with whom did Chips go to Lake District?

Ans: Chips went to Lake District during the summer vacation with a colleague Rowden in 1896.

Q.2. How did Chips meet Katherine?

Ans: One day, climbing on Great Gable, Chips noticed a girl waving excitedly from a dangerous looking ledge. He hastened towards her thinking that she was in trouble, in doing so he slipped himself and wrenched his ankle. She was not actually in difficulties at all but was only signaling to a friend farther down the mountain.

Q.3. What were Chips' views about women?

Ans: He did not care for women. He never felt at home or at ease with them. The new woman of nineties filled him with horror. He considered them as a monstrous creature. He did not like the modern newness and freedom. However, he thought that nice women were weak, timid, and delicate.

Q.4. What was the concept of nice women according to Chips?

Ans: According to Chips nice women were weak, timid, and delicate. They were treated with a polite but rather distant chivalry by nice men.

Q.5. Describe Katherine?

Ans: Katherine Bridges was twenty-five. She had blue flashing eyes, freckled cheeks, and smooth straw-colored hair. She was a governess out of job.

Q.6. What were Katherine's political views?

Ans: In politics she was radical socialist with leanings towards the views of people like Bernard Shaw, William Morris and Ibsen.

Q.7. What were Katherine's views about women's rights?

Ans: She believed the women ought to be admitted to the universities and ought to have a vote. Her views were leanings towards the views of people like Bernard Shaw, William Morris and Ibsen.

Q.7. Why did Katherine like Chips initially?

Ans: She liked him because he was so hard to get to know. He had gentle and quiet manners; his opinions dated from eighties and seventies but were so thoroughly honest. He had brown eyes and he looked charming when he smiled.

Q.8. When and where did Chips and Katherine get married?

Ans: They got married in London a week before the beginning of the autumn term in 1896.

Chapters 5

Q.1. Why did Chips look down at his feet often?

Ans: Chips used to look down at his feet and wonder which one of it was that had performed so signal a service. He thought the wrenching of one of his feet was the cause of a momentous happening in his life that is meeting with Katherine.

Q.2. What could Chips re-smell, re-saw and re-follow?

Ans: Chips re-saw the glorious hump of the Gable and the mouse grey depths of Wastwater under the Screes; he could re-smell the washed air after heavy rain and re-follow the ribbon of the pass across to Sty head.

Q.3. What did Katherine think about Chip's profession initially?

Ans: Katherine was afraid that he might be a solicitor or a stockbroker or a dentist or a man with a big cotton business in Manchester.

Q.4. Why did Katherine think that school mastering was so different?

Ans: According to Katherine, school mastering was so different and important because it meant to be influencing those who are going to grow up and matter to the world.

Q.5. How did Chips deprecate himself before Katherine?

Ans: Chips told her of his only mediocre degree, of his occasional difficulties of discipline of the certainty that he would never get a promotion and of his complete ineligibility to marry a young and ambitious girl.

Q.6. Where did Chips marry Katherine?

Ans: Katherine had no parents; she was married from the house of an aunt in Ealing.

Q.7. What did Katherine say to Mr. Chips on the night before their wedding?

Ans: She said with mock gravity, "this is an occasion, you know this last farewell of ours. I feel rather like a new boy beginning his first term with you. Not scared, mind you – but just, for once,

in a thoroughly respectful mood, shall I call you sir – or would Mr. Chips be the right thing? Mr. Chips, I think Good-bye, then Good-bye, Mr. Chips,...”

Chapter 6

Q.1. How much was Katherine liked at Brookfield?

Ans: Katherine conquered Brookfield as she had conquered Chips. She was immensely popular with boys and masters alike. Even the wives of masters tempted to be jealous at first, could not long resist her charms.

Q.2. Why were the wives of other masters jealous of Katherine?

Ans: The wives of other masters were jealous of Katherine because she was so young and lovely. She was immensely popular with boys and masters alike.

Q.3. What sort of a person Chips had been till his marriage?

Ans: Chips had been a dry and rather neutral sort of person. He could not stir great popularity or affection.

Q.4. What were the changes Katherine/marriage brought in Chips?

Ans: Katherine made him a new man. His eyes gained sparkle; his mind began to move more adventurously. His sense of humor blossomed into richness. His discipline improved. He became more popular.

Q.5. What had Chips aimed when he first came to Brookfield?

Ans: He had aimed to be loved, honored, and obeyed, but obeyed, at any rate.

Q.6. What did Katherine suggest about East End lads?

Ans: Katherine suggested that a team from the mission should come up to Brookfield and play a soccer match with the Brookfield's team.

Q.7. What was the mission that Brookfield ran?

Ans: Brookfield ran a mission in East London, to which boys and parents contributed generously.

Q.8. What was the reaction to Katherine's revolutionary idea?

Ans: It received a frosty reception. The whole staff was against the idea. Everyone was certain East End lads would be hooligans. They were a group of slum boys and Brookfield had better class of youngsters.

Q.9. How did Katherine convince Chips to invite a team from mission?

Ans: Katherine told Chips that England is not always going to be divided into officers and other ranks. He couldn't satisfy his conscience by writing a cheque for a few guineas and keeping them at arm's length.

Q.10. Describe the visit of Poplar boys?

Ans: The boys arrived one Saturday afternoon, played soccer with the School's second team. They were honorably defeated by seven goals to five and later had high tea with the school team in the Dining hall. They then met the Head and were shown over the school. Chips saw them off at the railway station. The visitors left behind and took away a fine impression.

Chapter 7

Q.1. What were the memories that came back to Chips in a cloud?

Ans: The memories were of Katherine scampering along the stone corridors, laughing beside him at some howler in an essay he was marking, taking the 'cello part in a Mozart trio. And Katherine furred and muffed for December house matches, Katherine at the garden party that followed Speech day prize-giving, Katherine tending her advice in any little problem that arose.

Q.2. What advice did Katherine give to Chips in dealing with the boys?

Ans: Katherine advised Mr. Chips to let them off. She also told Chips to tell boys frankly that he was punishing them because he was afraid they might do it again and give them a chance.

Q.3. When did Katherine urge severity in punishment?

Ans: Katherine did not like the boys who were too cocksure of themselves. If they were looking for trouble, they should certainly have it.

Q.4. Who was Oglivie?

Ans: Oglivie was the choir master at Brookfield.

Q.5. What was the incident of Dunster and Oglivie?

Ans: Dunster had put a rat in the organ-loft while old Oglivie was taking choir-practice.

Q.6. How did Dunster die?

Ans: He was drowned in Jutland.

Q.7. What did Chips do in an exercise book?

Ans: Chips wanted to make a book of all his memories. During his years at Mrs. Wickett's, he sometimes made desultory notes in an exercise book.

Q.6. What was the difficulty in writing a book?

Ans: The difficulty was that writing made Chips tired both mentally and physically. And memories lost much of their flavor when they were written down.

Chapter 8

Q.1. How did Chips pace through Brookfield village?

Ans: Chips paced through Brookfield village as in some horrifying nightmare, half-struggling to escape into an outside world.

Q.2. What do you know of Faulkner?

Or

Who was Faulkner?

Ans: Faulkner was a student at Brookfield who had met Mr. Chips on the day when Katherine died. He asked Chips if he might have the afternoon off and miss chapel to meet his people at station.

Q.3. What did young Faulkner ask Chips on April 1, 1898?

Ans: Faulkner asked if he might have the afternoon off and miss chapel too. He further asked if he could go to station to receive his family.

Q.4. What did Chips nearly answer young Faulkner?

Ans: Chips nearly answered, "You can go to blazes for all I care. My wife is dead and my child is dead and I wish I were dead myself."

Q.5. What was the piece of April foolery?

Ans: There were a lot of letters, all addressed to him by name. Each contained nothing but a blank sheet of paper.

Q.6. When and how did Katherine die?

Ans: Katherine and the child just born died on April 1st, 1898. She died during childbirth.

Q.7. Why did Chips not want to receive condolences?

Ans: He wanted to get used to things before facing kind words of others. He did not want to talk to anybody or to receive condolences.

Q.8. What did Chips teach to his class on that day?

Ans: He set his class to learn grammar by heart while he himself stayed at his desk in a cold, continuing trance.

Chapter 9

Q.1. How different did Chips look after Katherine's death?

Ans: Chips looked different after the first stupor of grief. He became suddenly the kind of man whom boys, at any rate, unhesitatingly classed as "old."

Q.2. Where did Chips move to after his wife's death?

Ans: Chips changed his more commodious apartment in School House for his old original bachelor quarters after the death of his wife. But he did not leave his house mastership.

Q.3. How did his house mastership prove useful after the death of his wife?

Ans: Mr. Chips wanted to give up his house mastership after the death of his wife but the headmaster convinced him otherwise. Later, he was glad. The work filled up the emptiness in his mind and heart.

Q.4. What changes occurred in Chips with the start of new century after Katherine's death?

Ans: His habits and jokes merged into a harmony. He began to feel pride in himself and his position.

Q.5. What did Chips no longer feel with the start of new century?

Ans: With the new century there settled upon Chips a mellowness. He no longer had those slight and occasional disciplinary troubles or feel diffident about his own worth and work. He felt pride in himself and his position in Brookfield.

Q.6. What had he won by seniority and ripeness?

Ans: He had won an un-chartered no man's land of privilege; he had acquired the right to those gentle eccentricities that often attacked schoolmasters and parsons.

Q.7. What did Katherine leave Chips with?

Ans: She left him with calmness and a poise that accorded well with his inward emotions.

Q.8. What sort of a gown did Chips wear after the death of Katherine?

Ans: The gown he wore was almost too tattered and torn.

Q.9. How did Chips take call-over?

Ans: Chips wore a tattered gown and stood on the wooden bench by Big Hall steps to take call-over. Each boy spoke his own name for Chips to verify and then tick off on the list.

Q.10. What was the easy and favorite subject of mimicry for boys?

Ans: The verifying glance of Chips when he took call-over was an easy and favorite subject of mimicry. His steel-rimmed spectacles slipping down the nose, eyebrows lifted, one a little higher than other, a gaze half-rapt and half quizzical. And on windy days with gown and white hair and School-list fluttering in uproarious confusion.

Q.11. What did Chips think about Boers?

Ans: Chips thought Boers were engaged in a struggle that had a curious similarity to those of certain English book heroes such as Hereward the wake or Caractacus.

Q.12. Which Prime Minister of England visited Brookfield School?

Ans: Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, visited Brookfield School.

Q.13. What did Mr. Chips say to Lloyd George?

Ans: Lloyd George was invited as a chief guest in Brookfield. Chips did not care about him. During introduction he told Mr. Lloyd George that he was nearly old enough to remember him as a young man and he has improved a great deal.

Q.14. Did Mr. Lloyd George get offended at the remarks of Mr. Chips?

Ans: Mr. Lloyd George was a lively and an open-minded fellow. He did not get offended at the remarks of Chips rather he was pleased and talked to Chips more than anyone else during the ceremonial.

Chapter 10

Q.1. When and why did Chips become the acting head of Brookfield in 1900?

Ans: In 1900 old Meldrum, who had succeeded Wetherby as Head had held the office for 30 years, died suddenly from pneumonia and Chips became the acting head of Brookfield.

Q.2. Who succeeded Meldrum as the Headmaster?

Ans: After the death of Meldrum Mr. Ralston was made the Head of Brookfield.

Q.3. Why did the school bell clang one morning?

Ans: The school bell clanged one May morning at an unaccustomed time. Everyone was summoned to gather in the Big Hall because His Majesty King Edward the seventh had died.

Q.4. What happened when Railway men were at strike?

Ans: The soldiers were driving engines, stones had been thrown at the trains. Brookfield boys were patrolling the line with Chips as their incharge.

Q.5. Who was Mr. Jones?

Ans: Mr. Jones was incharge of the signal box at the railway station. But Chips met him as a striker that day.

Q.6. What did Chips remember about the Diamond Jubilee?

or

How did queen Victoria look like?

Ans: Mr. Chips along with Katherine went to London to see the procession celebrating Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The old legendary lady sat in her carriage like a crumbling wooden doll.

Q.7. Why was Grayson nervous?

Ans: Grayson was nervous because his father had sailed on the Titanic and no news had yet come through whether he was alive or dead.

Q.8. With whom was Mr. Chips destined to condole?

Ans: It was Grayson Senior with whom Chips was destined to condole.

Chapter 11

Q.1. What kind of a person was Mr. Ralston?

Ans: Ralston was thirty-seven, glittering with Firsts and Blues. He could reduce the Big Hall to silence by mere lifting of an eyebrow. He was very pontifical and aware of himself. Ralston joined Brookfield Public School as Headmaster in 1900. He was an efficient, ruthless, ambitious, energetic and a fine power-transmitter. He raised the status of Brookfield.

Q.2. What kind of relationship did Chips have with Ralston?

Ans. Mr. Chips did not like Ralston. He was not attracted by the man. But served him willingly and loyally.

Q.3. What was Ralston's urbane ultimatum?

Ans: Ralston's urbane ultimatum was to ask Chips to retire from Brookfield.

Q.4. What were the accusations leveled against Chips by Ralston?

Ans: Ralston accused Chips of not pulling his weight in Brookfield for some time past. He also blamed him of his slack and old-fashioned teaching methods, for his slovenly personal habits, and that Chips ignored his instructions.

Q.5. What did Ralston say when Chips protested at the word 'Slovenly'?

Ans: Ralston asked Chips to look at his gown, which was a continual subject of amusement throughout the school.

Q.6. What did Ralston say when Chips objected to the word 'insubordination'?

Ans: Ralston explained that in case of a younger man he would consider it as rank insubordination, but in Chips' case it was probably a mixture of laziness and obstinacy.

Q.7. Was Ralston popular & respected in Brookfield?

Ans: Ralston was not liked in Brookfield. He was feared and respected. However, after a row with Chips the dislike rose to the point where it conquered fear and demolished even respect. Ralston was thoroughly unpopular.

Q.8. How was Ralston trying to run Brookfield?

Ans: Ralston was trying to run Brookfield like a factory for turning out a snob-culture based on money and machines.

Q.9. How did it become common knowledge that Ralston had insulted Chips?

Ans: A small boy waiting to see Ralston that morning had been listening outside the door to the arguments between Ralston and Chips. He told his friends who in a short time told their parents.

It became a common knowledge.

Q.10. What was the reaction of the masters to the row between Ralston and Chips?

Ans: The masters agreed that Chips was old fashioned. However, they gathered around Chips because they hated Ralston's slave-driving and saw in the old veteran a likely champion.

Q.11. What was the result of the quarrel between Ralston and Chips?

Ans: All the masters, boys and their parents turned against Ralston. John Rivers, the chairman of the Board of Governors came to school to inquire into the matter. He did not go to Ralston and went direct to Mr. Chips. He told Mr. Chips that he could stay there, if he was 100.

Q.12. Why did Chips break down when Sir John Rivers spoke to him?

Ans: Chips broke down because Sir John Rivers told him that the Governors did not want him to retire. Brookfield would not be the same without him. And he could stay till he was a hundred, they hoped he would.

Q.13. Who was Sir John Rivers?

Ans: Sir John Rivers was the chairman of the board of Governors of Brookfield. He was also an old student of Mr. Chips.

Q.14. Which subjects did Chips teach at Brookfield?

Ans: Mr. Chips taught Greek, Latin and Roman History.

Chapter 12

Q.1. When and why did Ralston leave Brookfield?

Ans. Ralston left Brookfield in 1911 to better himself. He was offered the headship of a better public school.

Q.2. Who was the successor of Ralston and what kind of man was he?

Ans. Chatteris was the successor of Ralston. He was a brilliant young man of 34. He was a science graduate, friendly and sympathetic. He wisely accepted Chips. Chips also liked him much.

Q.3. What is the significance of the year 1913 in the life of Chips? OR What happened to Chips in 1913?

or

Why did Mr. Chips decide to retire?

Ans. In 1913, Chips had bronchitis and was off duty for nearly the whole of the winter term. This made him decide to resign. He was 65 then. He thought it unfair to keep going if he could not do his duty well.

Q.4. Describe the farewell speech of Mr. Chips. OR What did Chips say in his farewell speech?

Ans. Chips made many jokes during his farewell speech. There were several Latin quotations in it. There was also a reference to the Captain of the School team. He also revisited the past of Brookfield school as a teacher. He mentioned the first bicycle, the lamp-boy, the seven-week frost, the day when the Big Hall was turned into a hospital ward due to German measles.

Q.5. How much time did Chips spend in Brookfield?

Ans. He spent forty-two years there. He said that he had been very happy there.

Q.6. What happened in 1880 in Brookfield?

Ans. In 1880, there spread German measles and two-thirds of the school fell ill. The Big Hall of the School was turned into a hospital ward.

Q.7. How did Chips describe John Rivers in his farewell speech?

Ans. Chips did not mince any words about the Chairman of the board of Governors, Sir John Rivers, who had been Chips' student. Chips said that John Rivers had his hair stuck up on the top and had no idea about the difference between a Gerund and a Gerundive during his school days.

Q.8. What is German Measles?

Ans: German measles is a contagious illness caused by a virus. It causes a rash that usually starts on the face and moves down the body. In 1880, it spread throughout the Brookfield school and two third of the school became ill.

Q.9. How much junior was Mr. Staefel, the German master from Mr. Chips?

Ans: He was thirty years junior to Mr. Chips.

Chapter 13

Q.1. What happened to Brookfield during World War I?

Ans. During the World War I, military camps were established near Brookfield. The soldiers used the playing field for sports and training. The younger masters left the school and joined the army.

Q.2. What did Chatteris read out every Sunday night during the war?

Ans. Every Sunday night, after evening service, Chatteris read out the names of the old boys killed in the war. He also read their biographies. It was a very moving sight.

Q.3. What did Chips feel when Chatteris readout biographies of War heroes?

Ans. Generally, it was a moving sight. Chips thought that they were only the names for Chatteris because he did not know them, but Chips could see their faces with his mind's eye.

Q.4. Who was Chatteris?

Ans. Chatteris succeeded Ralston as the Headmaster of Brookfield. He was a science graduate. He got on well with Chips and recognized in Chips an institution. He urged Chips to join Brookfield during the war as it needed him. Chatteris died in April 1917.

Q.5. What do you know about Forrester?

Ans. Forrester was the smallest new boy Brookfield had ever had. He was about four feet high above his muddy football boots. He was killed in 1918 at Cambrai.

Q.6. What did Chatteris share with Chips regarding school staff?

Ans. Chatteris told him that most of the young masters had joined the army. The substitute staff were pretty dreadful and could not do well. He had to take the classes till midnight. He said he could no longer continue like this.

Q.7. What request did Chatteris make to Chips about helping him?

Ans. Chatteris requested Chips to join the school again. He said that Chips looked pretty fit and he wanted him simply to be with him. He asked him to help him in holding things together which were in danger of flying to bits.

Q.8. What was the contribution of Brookfield School during World War I?

Ans. During the war, Brookfield offered its playing fields to soldiers for sports and training. Most of the younger masters joined the army. Every Sunday night, in the chapel after evening service, the Headmaster read out the names of old Brookfieldians killed in the war.

Chapter 14

Q.1. What sort of jokes did Chips make during the war?

Ans: He made new jokes about the O.T.C. and the food rationing system and the anti-air-raid blinds that had to be fitted on all the windows during the war.

Q.2. What is meant by Chips' latest?

Ans: Chips' latest means a fresh joke by Mr. Chips.

Q.3. When did Chips become Acting Head of Brookfield for the second time?

Ans: Chatteris fell ill during the winter of 1917 and Chips became Acting Head of Brookfield for the second time in his life.

Q.4. Why did Chips not want to be the official Head of Brookfield?

Ans: He did not want to be the official head as he felt himself unequal to it. He said that he was an old man. He said that he was like all the colonels and majors — just a war-time fluke.

Q.5. What were Chips' views about bayonet practice?

Ans. Chips did not support the war. He did not mince any words when asked to comment on bayonet practice. He said that it was a very vulgar way of killing people.

Q.6. Describe Chips' routine on his joining Brookfield School as a teacher again.

Ans. He still kept his rooms with Mrs. Wickett, he went to school daily after ten. He felt fit, taught old lessons smoothly and shared jokes.

Q.7. What was Rissole? What joke did Chips make about it?

Ans. Rissole is a small fried cake of minced meat, often mixed with breadcrumbs. Chips called it abhorrendum meat to be abhorred.

Q.8. When and how did Mr. Chatteris die?

Ans: Chatteris fell ill during the winter term and in April, 1917 he died of diabetes.

Q.9. How did Mr. Chips come to know about the death of Max Staefel?

Ans: Chips received a letter through which he came to know about the death of Max Staefel in August 1913.

Q.10. What were Chips' activities as headmaster?

Ans: He sat in headmaster's study every morning, handling problems, dealing with complaints and requests. Then he had to perform a very worrying task. It was to announce the deaths of old boys and masters of the school, in the chapel.

Chapter 15

Q.1. What did Chips say to the students when a bomb fell quite near them?

Ans. Chips said if it was their fate to be interrupted by explosions, they should be found employing themselves in something really appropriate.

Q.2. What do you know of the shelling around Brookfield during the war?

Ans. During the shelling, the whole building shook as if it were being lifted off its foundations. Five bombs had fallen in and around Brookfield. Nine persons had been killed.

Q.3. What is the significance of November 11, 1918 in the novel?

Ans. World War I ended on November 11, 1918. A holiday was decreed. Mr. Chips also tendered his resignation the same day.

Q.4. Why did the term 'stink-merchant' create laughter in the class?

Ans. The boys had nicknamed the science master, Mr. Burrow, the 'stink-merchant'. But when Chips referred to the scientists who invented bombs as stink-merchants, it made the boys laugh nervously.

Q.5. What happened to Chips on November 11, 1918?

Ans. November 11, 1918 was a damp, foggy day. Chips got a chill as he walked across the quadrangle to the dining hall. He had bronchitis and he remained in bed till after Christmas.

Q.6. How did Brookfield celebrate the end of the war?

Ans. A whole holiday was decreed for the school, and the kitchen staff were requested to provide a cheerful spread as war time rationing permitted. There was much cheering and singing and a bread fight across the dinning-hall.

Q.7. Who was Maynard? What memories did Chips have about him?

Ans. Maynard was a student who voluntarily offered himself for reading when there was bombing around Brookfield. He was a chubby, dauntless, clever and an impudent boy.

Chapter 16

Q.1. Why could Mr. Chips not go abroad?

Ans. Mr. Chips came across unexpected cold weather during his visit to the Riviera in Italy. So he decided not to go abroad after this experience. He said: "I prefer to get my chills in my own country."

Q.2. How did Chips feel in different seasons after his retirement?

Ans. He had to take care of himself when there were east winds, but autumn and winter were not bad. There were warm fires and books. But it was summer that he liked the best.

Q.3. Why did Chips like summer?

Ans. Mr. Chips liked summer because the weather suited him. Apart from this, he loved summer because of the continual visits of the old boys.

Q.4. Who was Gregson?

Ans. Gregson was one of the old Brookfield boys who visited Chips during the summer. He was a tall boy with spectacles and was always late in his work. He got a job with the League of Nations.

Q.5. What service did Brookfield boys render during the General Strike of 1926?

Ans. The Brookfield boys loaded motor vans with foodstuff and served the nation during the General Strike of 1926.

Q.6. How did Chips earn the reputation of being a great jester?

Ans. His talk was full of jokes and jests. He earned the reputation of being a great jester because wherever he spoke and whatever he said jokes were expected of him.

Q.7. Why did Chips not attend the Old Boys' dinners in London after 1929?

Ans. After 1929, he did not go to London to attend the Old Boys' dinners because he was afraid of chills, and late nights began to tire him too much.

Q.8. How was Mr. Chips financially after his retirement? What was the financial status of Chips after his retirement?

Or

How was Chips' financial condition after 1929?

Ans. Mr. Chips had no financial worries. His income was more than his expenses. He had invested his small capital in such stocks as did not face loss when the economic slump set in.

Q.10. When did Chips make his will and what was mentioned in it?

Ans. Chips made his will in 1930. Except for the legacies to the mission and to Mrs. Wickett, he left all he had to found an open entrance scholarship to the school.

Chapter 17

Q.1. What did Chips' doctor say to him on a foggy morning in 1933?

Ans. He asked Chips if he felt hale and hearty. He advised him to keep indoors as there was a lot of flu about. He wished that he could have his life for a day or two.

Q.2. What were the two things Chips had never done in life?

Ans. He had never travelled by air and he had never been to a talky show.

Q.3. What arrangements did Mrs. Wickett make for Mr. Chips before she went to visit her relatives?

Ans. She left the tea things ready on the table with bread and butter. She also left some extra cups in case someone called on him.

Q.4. How did Chips respond to Linford's query?

Ans. Chips did not disappoint the young visitor. Chips said that he wanted him to have a cup of tea with him. He asked the boy to sit by the fire.

Q.5. How did Chips help Linford overcome his fear?

Ans. Chips told Linford that Brookfield would not be an awful place when he got used to it. Then he told him about his arrival at Brookfield, and his fear when he went into the Big Hall to take his first prep.

Q.6. What different matters did Chips discuss with Linford? OR Describe briefly Linford's meeting with Chips.

Ans. Chips talked of Shropshire, Linford's hometown, of school and school life in general, and of the news in that day's papers. Chips also told him that he was growing up into a very cross sort of world.

Q.7. How did Chips feel after seeing off Linford?

Ans. Chips could not move because he was too tired. Anyhow, it did not matter; he leaned back in his chair and slept on the chair in a sitting posture.

Q.8. What did Merivale envy about Mr. Chips?

Ans. Merivale envied Chips' freedom and carefree life. He wished he could lead such a life for a day or two.

Q.9. Who was Linford?

Ans. Linford was a new boy at Brookfield. He hailed from Shropshire. He did not have any

family relations at Brookfield. He had recently come out of a sanatorium. He was the last boy who visited Chips before his death.

Q.10. What did Linford's farewell meeting remind Chips of?

Ans. Linford uttered, "Good-Bye, Mr. Chips", as he left. These words reminded him of Katherine Bridges who had mocked his seriousness in the same words some three decades ago.

Chapter 18

Q.1. What did Chips see when he regained consciousness?

Ans. He found himself in bed. Dr. Merivale was there, stooping over him and smiling. He also saw Mrs. Wickett, the new head of Brookfield Mr. Cartwright and old Buffles commonly called Roddy.

Q.2. Why was Chips surprised after he regained consciousness?

Ans. As soon as Chips regained consciousness, he tried to speak but the weakness of his voice surprised him. Also, he was surprised by the presence of Mrs. Wickett in his room.

Q.3. What different scenes did Chips recall before his death?

Ans. Chips saw scenes and heard voices. Kathie Playing a Mozart trio - cheers and laughter and sound of guns – and over it all, Brookfield bells, Brookfield bells and the Jokes he cracked in the classes.

Q.4. How did Chips win the attention of others when he was on his death bed?

Ans. Mr. Chips opened his eyes as wide as he could and tried to attract their attention. He could not speak aloud. He murmured something and they all looked around and came nearer to him.

Q.5. Who was Cartwright?

Ans. Cartwright was the Headmaster of Brookfield who succeeded Chatteris. He joined Brookfield in 1919.

Q.6. Why did Cartwright feel pity on Chips?

Ans. Cartwright pitied that Mr. Chips never had any children. Mr. Chips, despite his illness, protested to the remark saying that he had thousands of children and all of them were boys.

Q.7. What did Cartwright say about Chips' children?

Ans. Cartwright whispered to Merivale that poor old Chips must have lived a lonely sort of life. He also said that it was a pity Chips never had any children.

Q.8. Describe the death scene of Mr. Chips.

Ans. Just before his death Chips' mind was full of dreams and faces and voices. His own words and the names of his students sang in his ears. And when he died, he seemed so peaceful.

Q.9. What did Chips mumble about his children at the time of his death?

Ans: Chips mumbled to his students, “wherever you are and whatever you are, whatever has happened, give me this moment with you....this last moment...my boys...”