

Flamingo Prose Questions & Answers

1. The Last Lesson (Alphonse Daudet)

Q1. Why was Franz reluctant to go to school that day?

- Franz had not prepared his lesson on participles and feared being punished by M. Hamel. Additionally, the warm weather and the sight of birds chirping outside tempted him to stay away.

Q2. What changes did Franz notice in the school on the day of the last lesson?

- The usually noisy classroom was unusually quiet. M. Hamel was dressed in his special green coat, frilled shirt, and a silk cap. The villagers, including the old mayor and postmaster, were present as a mark of respect for their language.

Q3. How did M. Hamel make the students realize the importance of their language?

- He explained that language is the key to freedom and identity. He blamed the people of Alsace for taking their language for granted and urged them to hold on to it.

Q4. What was the impact of the Prussian order on the people of Alsace and Lorraine?

- The Prussian order banning French in schools led to regret and sorrow among the people. They realized they had neglected their language, and now it was being taken away from them.

Q5. Why did M. Hamel say that the French language was the most beautiful?

- He described it as the most logical and precise language in the world, urging people to protect and cherish it as a symbol of national pride.

2. Lost Spring (Anees Jung)

Q6. Why does the author describe children like Saheb and Mukesh as "lost spring"?

- Their childhood is lost in the harsh realities of poverty and child labor. Instead of playing

and studying, they are forced to work to support their families.

Q7. What are the main reasons for child labor in the story?

- Poverty, lack of education, and deeply rooted social customs force children into labor, depriving them of opportunities for growth.

Q8. How is Mukesh's attitude different from Saheb's?

- Mukesh dreams of becoming a motor mechanic and is determined to break free from the cycle of poverty, whereas Saheb, despite his optimism, remains trapped in rag-picking.

Q9. What does the author say about the life of bangle makers in Firozabad?

- The bangle makers work in unhealthy conditions in dark, airless rooms, suffering from health issues and exploitation, with little hope of escape from their inherited profession.

Q10. How do poverty and tradition prevent the children from improving their lives?

- The burden of economic hardships and family expectations forces them into labor, making it nearly impossible for them to pursue education or change their future.

3. Deep Water (William Douglas)

Q11. What childhood incident created a fear of water in the author's mind?

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Q12. How did the author try to overcome his fear of water?

- He hired a swimming instructor, who taught him various techniques over months of practice until he gradually regained confidence.

Q13. What lesson does the story teach about overcoming fear?

- The story conveys that fear is only a mental barrier that can be conquered through perseverance and determination.

Q14. Why did the author hire an instructor to learn swimming?

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Q15. What message does the story convey about perseverance?

- It emphasizes that consistent effort and willpower can help one overcome even the deepest fears.

4. The Rattrap (Selma Lagerlöf)

Q16. Why did the peddler call the world a "big rattrap"?

- He believed that the world lured people with materialistic temptations, trapping them in difficulties, just as a rattrap catches mice.

Q17. How did the ironmaster treat the peddler when he met him?

- The ironmaster mistook him for an old friend and invited him to his home, but later, upon realizing his mistake, he wanted to throw him out.

Q18. What change occurred in the peddler's character?

- Inspired by Edla Willmansson's kindness, the peddler transformed from a petty thief into a grateful and honest man.

Q19. What role did Edla Willmansson play in transforming the peddler?

- She treated him with respect and compassion, making him realize the value of goodness and dignity.

Q20. How does the story highlight kindness and compassion?

- It illustrates how selfless kindness can bring about positive change in people, even in the most unlikely individuals.

फ्लेमिंगो गद्य प्रश्न और उत्तर

1. द लास्ट लेसन (अल्फोंस डौडेट)

प्रश्न 1. उस दिन फ्रांज स्कूल जाने से क्यों कतरा रहा था?

- फ्रांज ने पार्टिसिप्लस पर अपना पाठ तैयार नहीं किया था और उसे एम. हैमेल द्वारा दंडित किए जाने का डर था। इसके अलावा, गर्म मौसम और बाहर चहचहाते पक्षियों के नज़ारे ने उसे दूर रहने के लिए प्रेरित किया।

प्रश्न 2. आखिरी पाठ के दिन फ्रांज ने स्कूल में क्या बदलाव देखे?

- आमतौर पर शोरगुल से भरी कक्षा असामान्य रूप से शांत थी। एम. हैमेल ने अपना विशेष हरा कोट, फ्रिल्ड शर्ट और रेशमी टोपी पहन रखी थी। बूढ़े मेयर और पोस्टमास्टर सहित ग्रामीण अपनी भाषा के सम्मान के प्रतीक के रूप में उपस्थित थे।

प्रश्न 3. एम. हैमेल ने छात्रों को उनकी भाषा के महत्व का एहसास कैसे कराया?

- उन्होंने समझाया कि भाषा स्वतंत्रता और पहचान की कुंजी है। उन्होंने अलसेस के लोगों पर अपनी भाषा को हल्के में लेने का आरोप लगाया और उनसे इसे थामे रखने का आग्रह किया।

प्रशिया के आदेश का अलसेस और लोरेन के लोगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

- स्कूलों में फ्रेंच भाषा पर प्रतिबंध लगाने वाले प्रशिया के आदेश से लोगों में अफ़सोस और दुख की भावना पैदा हुई। उन्हें एहसास हुआ कि उन्होंने अपनी भाषा की उपेक्षा की है और अब यह उनसे छीनी जा रही है।

प्रश्न 5. एम. हैमेल ने फ्रांसीसी भाषा को सबसे सुंदर क्यों कहा?

- उन्होंने इसे दुनिया की सबसे तार्किक और सटीक भाषा बताया और लोगों से राष्ट्रीय गौरव के प्रतीक के रूप में इसकी रक्षा करने और इसे संजोने का आग्रह किया।

2. लॉस्ट स्प्रिंग (अनीस जंग)

प्रश्न 6. लेखक साहेब और मुकेश जैसे बच्चों को "खोया हुआ वसंत" क्यों कहते हैं?

- उनका बचपन गरीबी और बाल मजदूरी की कठोर वास्तविकताओं में खो जाता है। खेलने और पढ़ने के बजाय, उन्हें अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण करने के लिए काम करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है।

प्रश्न 7. कहानी में बाल श्रम के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं?

- गरीबी, शिक्षा का अभाव और गहरी जड़ें जमाए सामाजिक रीति-रिवाज बच्चों को श्रम करने के लिए मजबूर करते हैं, जिससे वे विकास के अवसरों से वंचित हो जाते हैं।

प्रश्न 8. मुकेश का रवैया साहब से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

- मुकेश मोटर मैकेनिक बनने का सपना देखता है और गरीबी के चक्र से मुक्त होने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्पित है, जबकि साहब, अपने आशावादी होने के बावजूद, कूड़ा बीनने के काम में फंसा हुआ है।

प्रश्न 9. फिरोजाबाद में चूड़ी निर्माताओं के जीवन के बारे में लेखक क्या कहते हैं?

- चूड़ी निर्माता अँधेरे, हवा रहित कमरों में अस्वास्थ्यकर परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं, स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं और शोषण से पीड़ित होते हैं, उन्हें अपने विरासत में मिले पेशे से बचने की बहुत कम उम्मीद होती है।

प्रश्न 10. गरीबी और परंपराएं बच्चों को अपना जीवन सुधारने से कैसे रोकती हैं?

- आर्थिक कठिनाइयों और पारिवारिक अपेक्षाओं का बोझ उन्हें श्रम करने के लिए मजबूर करता है, जिससे उनके लिए शिक्षा प्राप्त करना या अपना भविष्य बदलना लगभग असंभव हो जाता है।

3. डीप वॉटर (विलियम डगलस)

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