

THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE

1. To whom does she refer to in the first line? [C]
(a) The red rose (b) The Nightingale (c) The dancing girl (d) the author.
2. Who is full of sorrow in the passage? [A]
(a) The student (b) The nightingale (c) The girl (d) The rose.
3. Why does he think that his life is wretched? [C]
(a) Because he read all the books.
(b) Because he is wise.
(c) Because he could not find a red rose.
(d) He did not want to be helped by a nightingale.
4. To whom did the nightingale tell the story of the true lover? [A]
(a) To the red rose (b) To the Plant (c) To the moon (d) To the stars.
5. The word blossom means --[B]
(a) A bird (b) A flower (c) A star (d) A tree.
6. What made his face like pale ivory? [B]
(a) frustration (b) A powerful emotion (c) An optimism for future (d) Deep sorrow.
7. What is meant by ball? [B]
(a) A dance performance (b) A spherical object (c) A cricket ball (d) To throw a ball.
8. On what condition would the girl dance with him?
IF THE STUDENT BRINGS RED ROSE
9. Which of the following words means to pay attention? [D]
(a) Passion (b) Ivory (c) Brow (d) Heed.
10. When will his heart break? [C]
(a) If he fails to give her a red rose.
(b) If she does not care for him.
(c) If she passes him by.
(d) If the nightingale fails to bring him a red rose.
11. What according to the nightingale is more precious than emeralds or opals? [B]
(a) Kindness (b) Love (c) A red rose (d) Sweet music.
12. Which of the following wanted to know the cause of his sorrow? [B]
(a) The ant (b) The lizard (c) The red rose (d) The tree.
13. Who laughed at the predicament of the student? [B]
(a) The ant (b) The lizard (c) The red rose (d) The tree.
14. Which of the following words means a garden? [C]
(a) Forest (b) Wood (c) Grove (d) Jungle.

15. Why did the first tree fail to give a red rose? [B]

- (a) Because it was not a rose tree.
- (b) Because it was a white rose tree.
- (c) Because it was a yellow rose tree.
- (d) Because it stopped producing flowers.

16. How were the white roses?

White as the foam of the sea

17. To whom the brother refer to? [C , D]

- (a) White rose tree (b) Black rose tree (c) Yellow rose tree (d) Red rose tree.

18. What was there near the old sun-dial? [D]

- (a) White rose tree (b) Black rose tree (c) Yellow rose tree (d) Red rose tree.

19. How were the yellow roses?.

as yellow as the hair of the mermaiden who sits upon an amber throne, and yellower than the daffodil that blooms in the meadow before the mower comes with his scythe

20. What was there beneath the student's window? [D]

- (a) White rose tree (b) Black rose tree (c) Yellow rose tree (d) Red rose tree.

21. How were the red roses?

as red as the feet of the dove, and redder than the great fans of coral that wave and wave in the ocean cavern

22. Which of the following is not a cause of not producing flowers that year?[C]

- (a) Its veins are chilled.
- (b) Its buds are dead due to frost.
- (c) The student had neglected it.
- (d) Its branches are broken by storm.

23. "But it is so terrible that I dare not tell it to you." To whom does I refer to in the line?[D]

- (a) White rose tree (b) Black rose tree (c) Yellow rose tree (d) Red rose tree.

24. How can the nightingale help to produce a red rose?[B]

- (a) By singing all night.
- (b) By giving its life blood to the rose.
- (c) By sitting on the tree all night in moon light.
- (d) By resetting the broken branches.

25. The chariot of sun is [D]

- (a) Pearl (b) Red rose (c) Green wood (d) Gold.

26. The chariot of moon is [A]

- (a) Pearl (b) Red rose (c) Green wood (d) Gold.

27. Bluebells are [B]

- (a) Plants (b) Flowers (c) Trees (d) Church bells.

28. What did the nightingale think to the proposal of the red rose tree? [B]
(a) Life is more valuable than love.
(b) The heart of a bird is not so valuable as the heart of a man.
(c) She was disappointed by the proposal.
(d) She flew away to save herself.
29. What did the nightingale say to the student? [B]
(a) She would sing a song for him.
(b) Love was greater than philosophy.
(c) He was not a true lover.
(d) He should read more philosophy to understand love.
30. Why could not the student understand the nightingale's message? [B]
(a) Because he could not understand her language.
(b) Because He could understand only things written in books.
(c) The student was too busy to listen to the nightingale.
(d) Because he was dreaming about the ball to be held that night.
31. Who felt sad after learning about the nightingale's decision? [C]
(a) The red rose (b) The student (c) The oak tree (d) The white rose.
32. "I shall feel very lonely when you are gone." Who spoke these lines?[C]
(a) The red rose (b) The student (c) The oak tree (d) The white rose.
33. Whose voice was the water bubbling from a silver jar? [C]
(a) The red rose (b) The student (c) The nightingale (d) The white rose.
34. Why did the student think that the nightingale had only style without sincerity?[B]
(a) Because he did not like her music.
(b) Because he thought that she had no feeling.
(c) Because he could not enjoy her music.
(d) Because he was not in a mood to understand her song.
35. What was her first song while sitting on the thorn?[A]
(a) About love and its birth.
(b) About the red rose.
(c) About human misery.
(d) About the forth coming death.
36. What is meant by spray? [C]
(a) To sprinkle liquid from a container (b) A bottle containing perfume
(c) A small branch that bears flowers (d) A very fast running race.
37. Why did the tree ask the nightingale to press closer?[D]
(a) Because it felt cold.
(b) Because it could not bear flower.
(c) Because it could not listen to her song.
(d) Because the night was ending.

38. Why did the nightingale sing louder? [D]

- (a) She wanted to complete the task urgently.
- (b) Because she was singing about love between man and woman.
- (c) Because The tree wanted her to do so.
- (d) Because she wanted to tell the whole world about the value of love.

39. "And a delicate flush of pink came into the leaves of the rose, like the flush in the face of the bridegroom when he kisses the lips of the bride." What is the figure of speech in the given sentence? [B]

- (a) Simile (b) Metaphor (c) Pun (d) Hyperbole.

40. ". . . only a Nightingale's heart's-blood can crimson the heart of a rose." What part of speech is the italicized word?

[B]

- (a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb.

41. Love that dies not in the tomb. The given expression means [B]

- (a) Love has no genesis.
- (b) Love is eternal.
- (c) Love is ephemeral.
- (d) Love is amorphous.

42. The moon forgot the dawn and lingered on the sky because [A]

- (a) She was anxious to know the fate of the nightingale.
- (b) She wanted to pay tribute to the nightingale.
- (c) She felt horrified by the sacrifice of the nightingale.
- (d) She was fascinated by the song of the nightingale.

43. Who woke the sleeping shepherds from their dreams? [A]

- (a) The echo of the nightingale's song
- (b) The scent of the red rose
- (c) The cry of the tree
- (d) The message of the song.

44. When did the student find out about the red rose?[B]

- (a) In the morning (b) In the noon (c) In the evening (d) At night.

45. What was the good luck of the student?[C]

- (a) At last he found a red rose.
- (b) He could find a red rose with a long Latin name.
- (c) He never saw such a red rose all his life.
- (d) He now knew that the nightingale had given it to him.

46. What was the professor's daughter doing by the time the student reached her house?[D]

- (a) She was dancing.
- (b) She was cudgeling her dog.
- (c) She was reeling under frustration.
- (d) She was reeling a blue string.

47. Which of the following words means to become angry?[B]

- (a) Pallet (b) Frown (c) Echo (d) Linger.

48. Choose the correct reasons from the statements given below and choose your answer from the choice.[D]

I. She did not like the colour of the rose.

II. The rose would not match with her dress.

III. She was busy with her work.

IV. She was more attracted towards jewels.

(a) I and II (b) I and III (c) II and III (d) II and IV.

49. Why did the student throw the red rose into gutter?[C]

(a) Because she was rude.

(b) Because he was angry.

(c) Because she did not love him.

(d) Because she did not notice him.

50. What was the student's conclusion after he was rejected?[B]

(a) She was ungrateful.

(b) Love was a silly thing.

(c) She was very rude.

(d) He was poor, so he should not love.

51. "In fact it is quite unpractical." What was unpractical?[B]

(a) Logic (b) Love (c) Rejection (d) The red rose itself.

52. The nightingale and the rose is a/an

(a) Fable (b) Parable (c) Tale (d) Myth.

HOW TO LIVE TOBE 200

1. Why did Jiggins take cold plunge? [A]

- (a) To open the pores (b) To close the pores (c) To increase breathing (d) To increase life span

2. What would close Jiggins' pores? [A]

- (a) A hot bath (b) A cold bath (c) Breathing fresh air (d) Doing exercises.

3. What expanded Jigging's lungs? [C]

- (a) A cold plunge (b) A hot plunge (c) Breathing fresh air (d) Sando exercises.

4. What is meant by hitch? [C]

- (a) To hang to a rope (b) To breathe heavily (c) To pull oneself up and down (d) To clean with water.

5. What did Jiggins do at the office in his spare time? [A]

- (a) He slept on the floor.
(b) He did the pending work.
(c) He did more exercises.
(d) He went out for a walk.

6. How Jiggins haul himself up to the ceiling? [C]

- (a) With the help of a rope.
(b) With the help of a chain.
(c) With the help of his teeth.
(d) None of the above.

7. Why did Jiggins sling himself half the night? [C]

- (a) To increase brain size.
(b) To decrease brain size.
(c) To improve memory.
(d) None of the above

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8. What is meant by pioneer? [D]

- (a) A starter (b) A body builder (c) A sprinter (d) A hard worker.

9. Which word means a quality of over enthusiasm?

- (a) Sando (b) Stretcher (c) Knuckle (a) Mania.

10. "They get up in impossible hours." To whom does they refer to? [B]

- (a) People who do exercises.
(b) People who are health maniacs.
(c) People who are afraid of pollution.
(d) People who are interested in cold plunge.

11. What is meant by heats in Marathon heats? [B]

- (a) To become warm to run a Marathon.
(b) To prepare the body for exercises.
(c) Primary round in games.
(d) Intense sexual passion.

12. What is meant by Ozone in the context of the lesson?[B]

- (a) A special type of Oxygen
- (b) Pure air especially in the morning.
- (c) A poisonous gas made up of Oxygen.
- (d) A special zone like a round O.

13. Why health conscious people do not eat meat? [A]

- (a) It has Nitrogen.
- (b) It does not have Nitrogen.
- (c) The Nitrogen in the meat is not healthy.
- (d) There is enough Nitrogen in the air any way.

14. Why do not the health maniacs eat fruit? [B]

- (a) It has Nitrogen.
- (b) It does not have Nitrogen.
- (c) The Nitrogen in the meat is not healthy.
- (d) There is enough Nitrogen in the air any way.

15. Which of the following substances the health conscious people do not prefer?[A]

- (a) Albumin (b) Nitrogen (c) Doughnuts (d) Starch.

16. Which of the following statements is wrong about the health maniacs? [D]

- (a) They won't drink water out of a tap.
- (b) They won't eat sardines out of a can.
- (c) They won't drink milk out of a glass.
- (d) They won't prefer Ozone.

17. Why does the author consider health conscious people cowards? [C]

- (a) Because they won't drink milk out of a glass.
- (b) Because they prefer albumin and starch.
- (c) Because they are afraid of alcohol.
- (d) Because they never walk bare foot.

18. According to the author how do the health maniacs die? [A]

- (a) Due to some illness (b) Due to over exercises (c) Due to fatigue (d) Due to laziness.

19. Why does the author say that the health maniacs are on the wrong track? [B]

- (a) Because they do exercises.
- (b) Because they are over cautious about health.
- (c) Because they are afraid of alcohol.
- (d) Because they do not eat much hence become weak.

20 Why does the author consider old men nuisance for the neighbours? [A]

- (a) Because the care for health very much.
- (b) Because the always tell about their past life.
- (c) Because they need constant attention.
- (d) Because they are burden to the society.

21. "Then cut out all this nonsense." What is the nonsense? [A]

- (a) Unnecessary health care (b) Over exercising
- (b) Thinking about germs (d) Telling about past life.

22. What is meant by sensible hour? [A]

(a) 10-30 (b) Ten to seven (c) When it is convenient (d) When it is necessary.

23. What according to the author we should buy for 5 cents? [A]

(a) Thermos bottle (b) Ozone (c) Air (d) Exercise kit.

24. "It isn't exhilarating, and you know it." What is not exhilarating? [C]

(a) Taking chance on Ozone (b) Waking up at 10-30. (c) Waking up at ten minutes to seven (d) To keep a thermos bottle in the cupboard.

25. The author suggests the reader not to be afraid of [B]

(a) Ozone (b) Germs and bacilli (c) Waking up early (d) Thermos bottle.

26. Why does the author suggests us to look into the eyes of the bacilli? [D]

(a) Because it has large eyes.
(b) Because it shall run away.
(c) To feel courageous and secure.
(d) He wants us to love it.

27. Where should we hit the bacilli? [C]

(a) In the neck (b) On the thorax (c) Between the neck and the thorax (d) In the eyes.

28. How does the author describe the bacilli?

(a) Dangerous (b) Less harming (c) Innocuous (d) Weak.

29. What is fido? [B]

(a) A germ (b) The name of his friend (c) The author's new book (d) A self willed man.

30. "I never knew a more affectionate companion, and when it was run over by an automobile, I buried it in the garden

with genuine sorrow." This sentence is a/an --

(a) Satire (b) Irony (c) Pun (d) Comment.

31. Why does the author say that modern medicine is a fad? [B]

(a) Because it does not the cause of any disease.
(b) Because it says that all diseases are caused by germs.
(c) Because it can not cure cholera.
(d) Because it is costly.

32. What is the cause of cholera according to the author?[B]

(a) Germs (b) Stomach pain (c) Sore throat (d) All of the above.]

33. What is meant by stagger? [B]

(a) To become ill.
(b) To walk unsteadily.
(c) To sit heavily on a sofa.
(d) To eat too much food.

34. The author suggests not to be bothered about [C]

(a) Fresh air (b) Exercise (c) All of the above (d) None of the above.

35. What is meant by hack? [D]
(a) To cut some thing (b) Rough cough (d) A ghost writer (d) A person who does another's work.

36. This essay is a/an [D]
(a) Aphoristic essay (b) Autobiographical essay (c) Literary essay (d) Satirical essay.

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THE FACE ON THE WALL

1. To whom does I refer to in the first line? [D]
(a) E.V Lucus (b) Dabney (c) Rudson-wayte (d) The listener.

2. Which of the following words is nearer to the meaning of mortification? [C]
(a) To die (b) To feel scared (c) To feel ashamed or humiliated (d) To listen in silence.

3. What were the people doing the previous evening? [C]
(a) Talking about politics (b) Talking about the narrator
(c) Talking about ghosts and other objects like that (d) Playing games while telling stories.

4. Who was the little man with an anxious white face? [A]
(a) A friend of Dabney (b) The narrator of the story (c) The author of the story (d) The man with the face on the wall.

5. Which of the following words means rumour? [D]
(a) Mortification (b) Tingling (c) Inexplicable (d) Hearsay.

6. According to the narrator what was the difference between his story and the stories told by others? []
(a) His story was true, while others told only rumours.
(b) He likes fiction and so he would tell a story based on rumour.
(c) The stories told by others may be true like his story.
(d) He does not like stories based on rumours.

7. This afternoon refers to --[A]
(a) The day the narrator told the story.
(b) The day the narrator saw the face on the wall.
(c) The day he learned about the existence of supernatural powers.
(d) The day he decided to write a story.

8. Where was the narrator living two years before? [old house in Great Ormond Street]

9. Distemper means --[A]
(a) A disease (b) To lose temper (c) Ill humour (d) A painting on flat walls.

10. Which of the following words is the synonym of startle? []
(a) Clear (b) Frighten (c) Encourage (d) Gratify.

11. What did the narrator think about the face on the wall? [B]
(a) Like his friend
(b) Like a fellow human being

- (c) Like his land lard
- (d) Like his room mate.

12 "The odd thing was that while the patches on the walls grew larger and changed their contours, this never did." To

whom or what does this refers to? [C]

- (a) The distemper
- (b) The patches on the wall
- (c) The face on the wall
- (d) The narrator's interest on the imaginary picture.

13. Why did the face on the wall draw more and more attention of the narrator? [B]

- (a) Because he meditated on it.
- (b) Because He suffered from flu and had nothing to do except to look at the face.
- (c) Because he thought about it more and more during day and night.
- (d) Because it was a ghost which haunted him.

14. What did the narrator do after he got better from flu? [B]

- (a) He decided to paint the walls again.
- (b) He began to look for the man with the same face.
- (c) He thought of changing the room.
- (d) He was afraid to look at the face on the wall.

15. Why did the narrator search for the face similar to the face on the wall? [B]

- (a) Because it aroused some curiosity.
- (b) Because he felt that some fate linked him with the face.
- (c) He was afraid to return to his room.
- (d) He wanted to make sure that no one should resemble the face on the wall.

16. Which of the following public places the narrator did not visit during the course of his search? [B]

- (a) Railway stations
- (b) Public parks
- (c) Political meetings
- (d) Football matches.

17. Which of the following words is the antonym of in vain? [B]

- (a) Failure
- (b) Successful
- (c) Unnecessary
- (d) Proud

18. Why did the narrator say that he had neglected everything else? [C]

- (a) Because he was busy looking at eh face on the wall.
- (b) Because he was busy repainting the walls of the room.
- (c) Because he was busy searching for the man with the same face on the wall.
- (d) Because he was trying to get relief from the flu.

19. What is the synonym of weary? [A]

- (a) Tired
- (b) Tense
- (c) Happily
- (d) Deep thinking.

20. "At last I saw him." To whom does him refer to? [D]

- (a) The author
- (b) The listener
- (c) Dabney
- (d) The man with the face on the wall.

21. Why the narrator could not manage to speak to the man on the railway plot form? [C]

- (a) Because he was with two ladies and a girl.
- (b) Because he refused to talk to him.
- (c) Because he was joined by others and they moved away to the train.
- (d) The narrator felt discouraged.

22. Folkstone is a/an --[C]

(a) The name of the boat (b) The name of the train (c) The name of the city (d) The name of the man with the face on the wall.

23. How can you say that the man with the face on the wall is a man of wealth? [B]

(a) Because he travelled on a train.
(b) Because he engaged a private saloon on the ship.
(c) Because he had a lot of friends.
(d) It was only narrator's thinking.

24. What is the antonym of foil? []

(a) Pure (b) Fail (c) Succeed (d) True.

25. Which of the following words mean to walk leisurely [A]

(a) Stroll (b) Cross (c) Foil (d) Crazy.

26. Why did the narrator say that nothing could stop him at that time? [B]

(a) Because he had no fare to travel.
(b) Because he was determined to find out the truth about the man.
(c) Because he was fascinated by the man.
(d) Because it was very hot.

27. Why did the narrator ask for the card of the man? [B]

(a) Because he wanted a job.
(b) Because he wanted to find out the truth about the man.
(c) Because the narrator had the habit of collecting cards.
(d) Because the narrator was out of mind.

28. Which of the following words is the synonym of astonished? [C]

(a) Happy (b) Angry (c) Surprised (d) kind.

29. "With extreme deliberation he took out his case and handed me his card and hurried on with the little girl." Why did

the man go in a hurry? [B]

(a) He was missing another ship.
(b) He might have thought that the narrator was mad.
(c) He wanted to follow the little girl.
(d) His friends were calling him.

30. Why did the narrator say "My eyes dimmed; my head swam"? []

(a) Because the man lived in the U.S.A.
(b) Because the man's name matched with that of the street of the narrator.
(c) Because the card bore no name.
(d) Because He was not the man the narrator was looking for.

31. The little pale man refers to --[C]

(a) Dabney (b) The man with the face on the wall
(c) The narrator (d) Ormond Wall.

32. "All the other talk of the evening was nothing compared with the story of the little pale man." Why was it so? [B]

- (a) The story seemed to be false from the beginning.
- (b) The story seemed to be more interesting than all others.
- (c) They knew that it was only a hoax.
- (d) They felt frightened after listening to the story.

33. Where did the parents of the man with the face on the wall live? [A]

- (a) London (b) Pits berg (c) Folkstone (d) Boulogne.

34. "I rubbed my eyes and sprang up in alarm." Why was the narrator alarmed? [C]

- (a) It was too late for him to wake in the morning.
- (b) He felt too weak to wake.
- (c) The face on the wall was fading.
- (d) The face on the wall had completely disappeared.

35. The antonym of dejected is --[]

- (a) alated (b) shocked (c) Surprised (d) Depressed.

36. The narrator associates the complete disappearance of the face on the wall with --

- (a) The accident of Ormond Wall (b) The death of Ormond Wall
- (c) The return of Ormond Wall (d) The end of the story.

37. What was the first reason of extra-ordinariness about the story? [B]

- (a) The formation of a face on the wall.
- (b) The similarity of the face on the wall to a real gentle man in America.
- (c) The disappearance of the face at the same moment of his death.
- (d) The narrator's arrival at the party.

38. What was the second reason of strangeness in the story? [C]

- (a) The formation of a face on the wall.
- (b) The similarity of the face on the wall to a real gentle man in America.
- (c) The name of the gentleman and the street having the same names.
- (d) The disappearance of the face at the same moment of his death.

39. What was the extraordinary thing about the story? [B]

- (a) The disappearance of the face on the wall.
- (b) The narrator only cooked it .
- (c) The coincidence in the story.
- (d) Ormond Wall living in the U.S.A.

40. To whom does the author referred to as the snake? []

- (a) The narrator (b) Rudson-Wayte (c) Dabney (d) Spanton.

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AFTER TWENTY YEARS

1. Why did the policeman on the beat move impressively? [B]
(a) Because there are some people to look at him.
(b) It was his habit.
(c) He wanted to be sure that people recognize him.
(d) He wanted to show his authority.
2. What was the result of chilly gusty winds and symptoms of rain? [A]
(a) All people went away.
(b) Though there were some people they were trying to hide.
(c) The thieves were active.
(d) The people were out to enjoy the climate.
3. What is meant by pacific thoroughfare? [B]
(a) The shore of the ocean (b) Peaceful roads
(c) The name of an ocean (d) The name of a market.
4. Swagger means --[B]
(a) To turn the club in the hand
(b) To walk in a different style
(c) To look keenly
(d) To walk hastily without looking at anything.
5. Why did the author describe the policeman as the guardian of peace? [A]
(a) Because he was walking stylishly.
(b) Because he was looking observantly.
(c) Because he was searching for thieves.
(d) Because he was trying to follow somebody.
6. Which of the following words means nearness? [D]
(a) Thoroughfare (b) Pacific (d) Swagger (d) Vicinity.
7. Why did the policeman slowdown his walk? [C]
(a) He wanted to buy a cigarette.
(b) He heard some noise.
(c) He saw a man in darkness.
(d) He was thinking about his friend.
8. Why did the man try to assure the policeman? [B]
(a) The policeman looked suspiciously at him.
(b) He wanted to tell that everything was right.
(c) He wanted to encourage the policeman in his search.
(d) He wanted to escape the keen eyes of the policeman.
9. Why did the man say that the appointment was funny? [B]
(a) It was funny to make an appointment for twenty years.
(b) Keeping an appointment for twenty years was funny.
(c) The appointment hours were funny.
(d) He only wanted to divert the attention of the policeman.

10. After how many years of the appointment the "Big Joe" Brady's restaurant." disappeared? [B]
(a) Five years (b) Fifteen years (c) Twenty years (d) Data is not sufficient.

11. What was the result of the striking of a match? []

The light showed a pale, square-jawed face with keen eyes, and a little white scar near his right eyebrow. His scarfpin was a large diamond, oddly set

12. The scar near the eye brow indicates --[B]

- (a) The man was wealthy.
- (b) The man was a criminal.
- (c) The man was a fighter.
- (d) The man was a soldier.

13. "His scarf pin was a large diamond, oddly set." This statement proves --[A]

- (a) The man was wealthy.
- (b) The man was a criminal.
- (c) The man was a fighter.
- (d) The man was a soldier.

14. Jimmy Wells is a/an --[B]

- (a) A thief (b) A policeman (c) Friend of the policeman (d) The owner of the shop.

15. At the time of the story Jimmy Wells was --[B]

- (a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 40 (d) 38.

16. What did both friends think would happen after twenty years? [B]

- (a) They would assist each other in their efforts.
- (b) Their fate would be decided by then.
- (c) They should come with their families.
- (d) They would be in a position to help the poor in the society.

17. Both the friends could not correspond with each other. Why? [C]

- (a) Both of them kept moving from one place to another.
- (b) The man who had gone to the west was busy and kept roaming from one place to another.
- (c) Jimmy Wells did not want to communicate.
- (d) Jimmy Wells was not alive to answer the letters.

18. Why was the man confident that Jimmy Wells would surely come? [D]

- (a) Jimmy was prompt in keeping appointments.
- (b) Jimmy had already informed him about his arrival.
- (c) Jimmy was the most honest and most faithful person.
- (d) The man only hoped it would happen.

19. The watch of the man indicates --[A]

- (a) The man was wealthy.
- (b) The man was a criminal.
- (c) The man was a fighter.
- (d) The man was a soldier.

20. What did the man think about the life of Jimmy? [C]
(a) Jimmy was as rich as he was.
(b) Jimmy must be richer than him.
(c) He himself was far more richer than Jimmy.
(d) There was no comparison between them.
21. The expression to get pile means -- [A]
(a) To earn money.
(b) To achieve fame.
(c) To improve fortune.
(d) To acquire land.
22. The policeman's words before leaving are --[B]
(a) An assertion (b) A wish (c) A conclusion (d) A comment.
23. Which of the following did not happen after the policeman had gone? [C]
(a) The pedestrians walked briskly (b) The wind began to blow constantly
(c) There was a gentle rain (d) There was a heavy rain.
24. At what time did the tall man in a long overcoat appear? [C]
(a) 9-57 P.M. (b) 9-57 A.M. (c) 10-17 P.M. (d) 10-17 A.M.
25. Who was Bob? [B]
(a) The man in the long overcoat (b) The policeman (c) The man waiting at the store (d) It was simply a mistaken identity.
26. "Bless my heart!" exclaimed the new arrival. The new arrival was --[A]
(a) The man in the long overcoat (b) The policeman (c) The man waiting at the store (d) It was simply a mistaken identity.
27. The man in long overcoat said that the old gone. He was referring to --[D]
(a) Their friendship (b) Their past days
(c) Their youth (d) The restaurant
28. "You've changed lots, Jimmy. I never thought you were so tall by two or three inches." What kind of literary device is used in this sentence? [D]
(a) Pun (b) Satire (c) Dramatic irony (d) Soliloquy.
29. Where did the man want to have a long talk with Bob? [B]
(a) At the police station (b) At the restaurant (c) At his office (d) No specific place is mentioned.
30. Why did both the men look at each other at the drug store? [B]
(a) Each one wanted to make sure that the other was genuine.
(b) They wanted to look at each other after such a long gap.
(c) The lights in the streets were not bright enough when compared to the lights at the drug store.
(d) Both were suspicious of each other.
31. Why did the man from the west stop suddenly and release the arm of the other? [A]
(a) Because he saw that the other was not Jimmy Wells.

- (b) Because he had a suspicion that he was found out.
- (c) Because he remembered that he forgot something at the store.
- (d) Because he wanted to run away as early as possible.

32. How could the man from the west find out the other man was not Jimmy Wells? [B]

- (a) The man's complexion became darker.
- (b) The man's nose was flat.
- (c) The man's Eyes were round.
- (d) The man's nose was sharp.

33. "It sometimes changes a good man into a bad one", said the tall man. This sentence is a/an --[B]

- (a) Comment (b) Warning (c) Observation (d) Retort.

34. "Chicago thinks you may have dropped over our way and wires us she wants to have a chat with you." Who is she in the above sentence? [D]

- (a) A girl friend of Bob.
- (b) A woman who gave a police complaint.
- (c) Chicago police.
- (d) Chicago city.

35. "His hand was steady when he began to read, but it trembled a little by the time he had finished." Why did the hand tremble? [B]

- (a) Because of his unexpected arrest.
- (b) He learned that it was Jimmy who handed him over to the police.
- (c) He felt weak after he was caught in this way.
- (d) He was suffering from some disease.

36. Which of the following is the synonym of intricate? [D]

- (a) Simple (b) Quick (c) Clumsy (d) Complicated.

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ROBOTS AND PEOPLE

1. According to the author the reason for not encouraging industrial robots is [B]
(a) The robots might become more powerful than us.
(b) It decreases employment opportunities.
(c) Necessary technology was not available.
(d) There was opposition against mechanization.
2. Which of the following jobs is not for human beings according to the author? [B]
(a) Dangerous jobs (b) Routine jobs (c) All of the above (d) None of the above.
3. Which of the following does not come under the category of dangerous work according to the author? [C]
(a) Working in mines (b) Building construction (c) Writing computer programmes (d) Chemical industry.
4. Which of the following does not come under the category of dull work according to the author? [A]
(a) Preparation of cards (b) tightening of bolts (c) Carrying things from one place to another
(d) Typing for publishers.
4. What do people doing boring jobs think in the end? []
(a) They led a dull life due to lack of brain power.
(b) Their dull work did not give them a chance to improve brain power.
(c) They were unlucky to do such a job.
(d) They were not fit for other jobs.
5. Brain becomes flabby because --[]
(a) muscles are not used.
(b) we do not use the brain fully.
(c) we do over work.
(d) we do dangerous work.
6. There are four statements about robots. Choose the correct statements and answer the question.
[]
I. Robots are simple machines doing complicated jobs.
II. Robots are complicated machines doing simple jobs.
III. Robots are helpful in doing dangerous works that human beings ought not to do.
IV. Robots are not helpful to do dull routine jobs.
(a) I and IV (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) II and IV.
7. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the lesson? []
(a) Any new invention leads to job losses.
(b) New inventions do not lead to job losses.
(c) New inventions can compensate the job losses that occur in the beginning.
(d) There is no relation between job losses and new inventions.

8. According to the author which of the following conclusions is true regarding the automobile industry? []
- (a) Automobile industry has created jobs for the people in horse industry.
 - (b) Automobile industry has created new jobs equal to the jobs that are lost in the horse industry.
 - (c) Though automobile industry led to job losses, it created more jobs.
 - (d) The jobs created by automobile industry are less than the job losses created in the horse industry.
9. Which of the following is not a result of introducing robots? []
- (a) Creation of new assembly-line jobs
 - (b) Loss of assembly line jobs
 - (c) Creation of new jobs in the computer industry
 - (d) Simple jobs can be done by robots.
10. Read the following statements and answer the question? []
- A. All the dull and routine jobs can be done by robots.
B. The new jobs created for the maintenance of robots shall be far more less than the job losses.
- (a) Both A and B are true
 - (b) Both A and B are false
 - (c) A is true, but B is false
 - (d) A is false, but B is true.
11. The assembly line worker can not change his job because --[]
- (a) he is not interested.
 - (b) making robots needs different type of knowledge.
 - (c) they are not fit as they become dull.
 - (d) assembly line workers will not permit to create robots.
12. What should be done before large change in job pattern? []
- (a) There should be a large-scale retrenchment of old workers.
 - (b) The workers have to be re-educated and retrained as far as possible.
 - (c) Robots and humans should work side by side for some time.
 - (d) We should not try to change the old system.
13. "Some sort of jobs will have to be found that they can do." To whom does they refer to in this sentence? []
- (a) The robots
 - (b) The robot programmers
 - (c) The persons who can not adapt to new situation
 - (d) The children who learn computers.
14. According to the author why every one will be happy in future? []
- (a) Because the dull and dangerous jobs are done by robots.
 - (b) Because all the old workers will disappear.
 - (c) Because there shall be more employment.
 - (d) Because assembly-line workers will get new jobs.
15. Why does the author suggest us to be patient? []
- (a) Because robots have to learn new things.
 - (b) Because there may be some trouble or unhappiness in the transition period.
 - (c) Because old workers are slow when compared to robots.
 - (d) Transition leads to human destruction.

PART-2

16. "There is another problem we may face." What is the other problem? []

- (a) Unemployment may increase further.
- (b) Robots are going to enter new fields in future resulting in further joblessness.
- (c) Man can not compete with robots in future.
- (d) Robots may control mankind in future.

16. Why human beings are more prone to commit mistakes than robots? []

- (a) Because robots are more intelligent than human beings.
- (b) Human beings are lazy by nature.
- (c) Human brain gets easily tired and commits mistakes.
- (d) Humans lose concentration easily when compared to robots.

17. Which of the following robots are not capable of doing? []

- (a) They can not calculate.
- (b) They can not solve arithmetic problems.
- (c) They can not estimate distance.
- (d) They can not enjoy or wonder like humans.

18. Why does the author suggest that computers and robots can not replace mankind as a whole? []

- (a) They can not compete with man in solving mathematical problems.
- (b) They can not fight with man.
- (c) They are not intelligent and have no feelings.
- (d) They are to be controlled by humans after all.

19. Why can't we programme computers and robots to be imaginative? []

- (a) Because they can not understand human language.
- (b) We ourselves do not know how the process of imagination goes on in our mind.
- (c) The robots do not want to enter into this field.
- (d) Humans do not wish robots to do so.

20. Which of the following qualities is common between human brain and a robot? []

- (a) Imagination (b) Calculation (c) Wonder (d) Intelligent guess.

21. Why does the author say that he can not programme a computer to write books for him? []

- (a) Because he does not know computer programming.
- (b) Because it is impossible to programme computer and robots to imagine and wonder.
- (c) Because he himself does not know how he imagines.
- (d) The books written by computers are not of good quality.

22. Choose correct statements from the following and answer the question. []

- I. Human beings should try to improve the ability of the computers to do routine jobs.
 - II. Humans also should improve intelligence through proper education.
 - III. Humans must try to educate robots.
 - IV. We should try to make people more imaginative and creative.
- (a) I, II, III (b) I, II, IV (c) II, III, IV (d) I, III, IV.

THE REFUND

1. When does the Principal receive parents in his office?
2. How does the servant know that Wasserkopf is not a student?
3. When was Wasserkopf a student in the school?
4. What does Wasserkopf want from the school?
5. Who gave Wasserkopf the idea of claiming his fees back?
6. What is the Mathematics Master most concerned about?
7. What do the teachers agree on before starting the test? Synopsis of the play

The play opens with an alumnus (former student) who visits his school with a peculiar motive. He wants the Principal to refund the tuition fees that he paid to the school when he was a student. He claims the refund because according to him he didn't learn anything at school. He tells that his school certificate is useless as he has not been able to secure a job out of it. This unique idea of claiming a refund of fees was given to him by his classmate, Leaderer. The Principal, who had never encountered such a baffling situation before summons an emergency meeting of the staff. The masters didn't take long to realize that they were dealing with a crafty and cunning individual. Wasserkopf's idea was to take a re-examination, fail in the exam and go home with a refund. The masters realized that Wasserkopf's real intention was to fail in the exam and claim the refund. Therefore, the masters had to devise a counter-ploy by which they could outsmart Wasserkopf. So, the masters decided to outsmart the old student by proving all his answers right, however erroneous they might be. The Mathematics master said that in the implementation of the plan they had to stick together. They had to be united and help each other in implementing their plan. The exam was an oral exam as Wasserkopf's decision to stand was construed by the Mathematics master as a signal to dispense with the written form of examination. The first question was from the History master. The master asked him how many years the Thirty Years War lasted. The answer was in the question itself. But Wasserkopf, keen on giving wrong answers, tells that the Thirty Years War lasted seven meters. The history master did not know how to prove this answer right. Fortunately for him, the mathematics master aided him by proving that the answer was right on the basis of Einstein's Theory of Relativity. The master argued that time and space are relative terms and therefore years can be represented as meters. Then they proved that the actual war took place for only seven years. So seven years is relatively equal to seven meters. Therefore, Wasserkopf's answer was right. The Physics master's question was whether objects actually became smaller as people moved away from or if it was an optical illusion. To this question, the answer given by Wasserkopf was Ass. It is also proved correct because as the Physics master demonstrates the melancholic look of the ass is also an optical illusion. Therefore, Wasserkopf had

given a metaphorical explanation. The geography master did not have much difficulty in proving that the capital of the German province of Brunswick is Same. The Mathematics master was the smartest of them all. He laid a clever trap and the student fell into that clever trap. First, the master asked the student an easy (difficult) question, on the circumference of a one-hundred-and-nine-sided regular polyhedron. The question shocked all the other masters and the Principal. Wasserkopf with all his knowledge would have found that question difficult. But he gave an almost correct answer. The Mathematics master said that the student had failed in Mathematics and hence should be given the refund. And he cleverly trapped Wasserkopf and made him calculate the exact amount that should be refunded. Wasserkopf did not realize that this was his difficult question. He calculated the exact amount and said that it was 6,450 crowns and 50 heller. Once the mathematics master got the exact answer he revealed to Wasserkopf that the question was his second and difficult question. By giving the right answer to the difficult question Wasserkopf had shown that he was a mathematical genius. Thus through the combined efforts of all the masters Wasserkopf was made to pass the re-exam. Finally, he was shown the door without a refund. The masters had finally succeeded in outsmarting a crafty and sly pupil.

Summary

One-act plays are recommended in most universities to under-graduate students. There are two reasons for the popularity of one-act plays. First, one-act plays are lively and humorous. Second, one-act plays are shorter than three or five act plays and hence the ideal platform for students to learn about plays/dramas. This unit gave you a first hand look at one-act plays. The unit dealt with one of the most hilarious one-act plays in the modern times. Refund has been adopted into several languages because of its immense popularity. The highlights of the play are its humour and its fresh look at the master-student relationship.

SUMMARY

- The play The Refund written by Fritz Karinthy is a satire on the present day educational system which does not prepare students for life.
- In the play, Wasserkopf, a good-for-nothing fellow asks for a refund of school fee he had paid as a student in the school eighteen years ago.
- He argues that the education which he had been imparted there had been of no use to him in his life.
- Initially the principal enquires if he has come to collect his certificate. However, Wasserkopf replies in the negative and says that what he needs is a refund and not a certificate. The principal is in a fix. He seeks the help of his staff. Meanwhile Wasserkopf asks for a re-examination to test his knowledge.
- The teachers are afraid that they have to give the refund, if the student fails the test. Thus all the

teachers decide to

avoid the refund. They want to outwit him by giving a pass, some how or the other. It is a very funny circumstance.

- The history teacher is the first to question him. He asks what the duration of the Thirty Years War is. Wasserkopf

gives the absurd reply: seven metres. The history is taken aback but convincingly argues that the answer is correct

explaining it in terms of theory of relativity.

- Next, the physics teachers asks him if clocks in church steeples really become smaller as one walks away from them,

or whether they merely appear to become smaller because of an optical illusion. Wasserkopf replies that objects

become larger when he moves away from them and adds that the teacher is an ass. She appreciates the answer and

explains that the ass looks sad because it is subjected to optical illusions!

- The geography questions Wasserkopf about the city of the same name which is the capital of German province of

Brunswick. Wasserkopf says Same and the teacher accepts it as the right answer.

- Finally, the mathematics teacher says she will two questions

one easy and another difficult. Wasserkopf is unable

to answer the so-called easy one correctly. So he fails the test. All the other teachers are shocked as this is precisely

what they had tried to prevent.

- At this point the twist takes place. She asks him to calculate the refund. He calculates it correctly. She congratulates

him and declares that he passed the test.

- Having nothing to do, Wasserkopf leaves the school premises. The Principal thanks his staffs, who are able to get

round the problem and succeed in outwitting Wasserkopf.

- The skilful use of language and presence of mind helped the teachers to solve the problem.

PART-1

1. "Your class records will show I've got a right to come here." Why did Wasserkopf utter these words? [C]

- (a) Because he was a fool even in his school days.
- (b) Because his records would prove that he was intelligent.
- (c) Because his records would show that he was a student there.
- (d) Because his records would show that he should be given his fee back.

2. What was the age of Wasserkopf at the time of leaving the school? []

- (a) 18 (b) 22 (c) 40 (d) No clear answer can be given.

3. The principal was without enthusiasm. Why? []

- (a) He knew about Wasserkopf.
- (b) He was habituated to dealing with such student.
- (c) He thought that Wasserkopf had come for certificate as usual.
- (d) Principal was a morose person.

4. "I'm not sure I understand." Why did the principal say so? []
(a) The principal had a language problem.
(b) The principal was very angry.
(c) The principal wanted more time to think.
(d) The principal felt that this would make Wasserkopf to go away.
5. Wasserkopf's language can be considered -- []
(a) Pleasing (b) Requesting (c) Polite (d) Rough.
6. Why did Wasserkopf want his fees back?
(a) Because he did not get education.
(b) Because he was insulted in the school.
(c) Because he could not get any job.
(d) Because he did not get education worthy equal to the money he paid.
7. According to Wasserkopf the education at the school made him --
(a) a vagabond (b) A fool (c) A hard working person (d) A lazy fellow.
8. Who gave Wasserkopf the idea of refund?
(a) His classmate (b) The servant (c) The mathematics teacher (d) The geography teacher.
9. Why did the principal adapt a conciliatory tone? []
(a) Because Wasserkopf was a fool.
(b) Because he tried to solve the problem amicably.
(c) He did not like conflict.
(d) He liked Wasserkopf's idea.
10. Why did Wasserkopf think he could not do anything? []
(a) Because he failed in the examination.
(b) Because he felt that he was a fool.
(c) Because he could not do any job for long time.
(d) Because his education told him nothing about jobs.
11. The word encounter means -- []
(a) To face (b) To oppose (c) To count quickly (d) To do business.
12. The expression sly, crafty individual means -- []
(a) A foolish, lazy fellow
(b) A morose, dull person
(c) A cunning, intelligent person
(d) A cunning, boastful person.
13. Who agreed to act as the judge in the re-examination? []
(a) History teacher (b) Physics teacher (c) Geography teacher (d) Mathematics teacher.
14. Which of the following is the synonym of shrewd? []
(a) Intelligent (b) Fool (c) Great (d) Cheat.
15. According to Wasserkopf the thirty year war lasted for -- []
(a) Thirty years (b) Thirty metres (c) Seven years (d) Seven metres.

16. The word paralysed means -- []
(a) Defeated (b) Shocked (c) Amused (d) Delivered.
17. The antonym of credulous is -- []
(a) Gullible (b) Innocent (c) Sceptical (d) Deceptive.
18. The history teacher could justify the answer of Wasserkopf with the help of -- []
(a) The theory of time change (b) The theory of relativity (c) The theory of big bang (d) The theory of universal gravity.
19. Who helped the history teacher to come out of the problem? []
(a) The principal (b) the geography teacher (c) The mathematics teacher (d) The physics teacher.
20. Siesta means -- []
(a) Occupation (b) Sleeping in the afternoon (c) Playing in the evening (d) Waiting for the enemy to attack.
21. The objects seem to grow smaller if we go farther from them. This phenomenon is --
(a) Optical illusion (b) Theory of relativity (c) quantum theory (d) Optical fallacy.
22. The antonym of rot is --
(a) Fresh (b) Decompose (c) Destroy (d) Resist.
23. Which of the following statements is right according to Wasserkopf in case of clocks?
(a) The clocks grow larger by going nearer.
(b) The clocks grow smaller if we go farther.
(c) The clocks grow larger if we go farther.
(d) The clocks grow smaller if we go nearer.
24. Whom did Wasserkopf call an ass?
(a) The physics teacher (b) The mathematics teacher (c) The history teacher (d) The geography teacher.
25. Which of the following means furiously?
(a) Happily (b) Pleasantly (c) Angrily (d) Sadly.
26. According to physics teacher why all of us are sad?
(a) We are like asses.
(b) We are victims of asses.
(c) We are victims of illusion.
(d) We are victims like asses.
26. Why did Wasserkopf want to protest?
(a) Because he was compared to an ass.
(b) Because he understood that he was outwitted.
(c) Because he was angry with the physics teacher.
(d) Because he knew that he was insulted.
27. Who among the following was hated by Wasserkopf?
(a) The physics teacher (b) The mathematics teacher (c) The history teacher (d) The geography teacher.

28. Imperturbable means --

(a) Angry (b) Cool (c) Challenging (d) Happy.

29. What is the capital of Brunswick?

(a) Brunswick (b) Same (c) Germany (d) None of the above.

30. The expression flying colours means --

(a) To fly kites

(b) To do excellently

(c) To overcome difficulty

(d) To complete a troublesome job.

PART-3

31. The mathematics teacher asked such a very difficult question because --

(a) she wanted to pass Wasserkopf.

(b) she wanted to test the previous knowledge of Wasserkopf.

(c) she wanted to Trap Wasserkopf.

(d) she wanted to confuse other teachers.

32. What was the reaction of the other teachers to the first question of the mathematics teacher?

(a) They were disappointed.

(b) They were happy.

(c) They were angry.

(d) They were confused.

33. Why was the principal thunderstruck?

(a) He did not expect Wasserkopf to give right answer.

(b) He never thought that the mathematics teacher would fail Wasserkopf in the examination.

(c) He had to pay the fees back.

(d) He did not know the answer to the question of the mathematics teacher.

34. For how many years Wasserkopf attended the school?

(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7.

35. What was the amount wanted by Wasserkopf in the end?

(a) 5682 crowns and 38 heller (b) 4200 crowns (c) 768 crowns 12 heller (d) 6450 crowns 50 heller.

THE GOLD FRAME

1. The word wobbly means [C]
(a) Strong (b) Tall (c) Unsteady (d) Swinging.
2. Which of the following statements suits Datta? []
(a) He was old, tall and skillful worker.
(b) He was stout, and black.
(c) He looked dull and dreamy.
(c) He was spirited and talkative.
3. Choose correct statements and answer according to the code given below. []
I. Datta was a hard working man.
II. Datta was a chatter box.
III. Datta looked like a photo in his shop.
IV. Datta was lazy.
(a) I and II (b) I and III (c) II and III (d) II and IV.
4. Why did Datta discourage friends near the shop? []
(a) He does not want friendship.
(b) He was more interested in work.
(c) Datta felt that friends are waste of time and money.
(d) Datta had no friends.
5. Which of the following does not come under the category of odds and ends of Datta? []
(a) Bits of woods (b) Nails (c) Cameras (d) Glue bottles.
6. Which of the following means jumbled pile?
(a) Le conic (b) Hunched (c) Stub (d) Medley.
7. The synonym of grope is -- []
(a) To fix (b) To be angry (c) To search blindly (d) To be happy.
8. . . . "and that was when he would uncoil from his posture and grope impatiently for it." It refers to --[]
(a) A new photo (b) Lost object (c) Forgotten coin (d) Crumpled piece of paper.
9. Which of the following actions of Datta rocked the whole shop? []
(a) Losing a pencil.
(b) Swinging photos.
(c) Shaking dhoti.
(d) Groping for a lost object.
11. Which of the following category of photos is not found on the walls of the shop? []
(a) Gods (b) Hockey players (c) National leaders (d) Heroines.
12. "I want this picture framed." To whom does I refer to? []
(a) The author (b) Datta (c) A customer (d) A friend.
13. Why didn't Datta answer to the customer immediately? []
(a) Usual apathy (b) recklessness (c) Ignorance (d) Inherent laziness.

14. What did the customer say to Datta before giving the photo to him? []
(a) He wanted a new copy.
(b) He wanted a frame in low cost.
(c) He wanted a frame without taking charges into consideration.
(d) He Wanted to sell it to Datta.
15. Which of the following statements describes the photograph? []
(a) It was dark black.
(b) It was brown and faded.
(c) It was brown but well kept.
(d) It was a torn old photograph.
16. "Do you expect I would stint where this great soul is concerned?" Great soul refers to --[]
(a) Datta (b) The customer (c) The author (d) The man in the photo.
17. Philanthropist means []
(a) A miser (b) A person who loves mankind (c) A person who hates mankind (d) A person who gives medicine free of cost.
18. The antonym of inevitable is --[]
(a) Unnecessary (b) Inescapable (c) Unavoidable (d) Dangerous.
19. "What sort of a frame do you want?" Datta interrupted. Why did Datta interrupt the man?
(a) He was busy with his work.
(b) He did not like the description.
(c) He wanted to send the man as early as possible.
(d) He was habituated to this kind of description.
20. "I don't have any second rate stuff in my shop." This sentence is a/an --[]
(a) Comment (b) Assertion (c) Riposte (d) Reply.
21. "The customer was baffled by the variety." Which of the following statements can replace the given sentence exactly without changing the meaning? []
(a) The customer was disappointed by the variety.
(b) The customer was surprised by the variety.
(c) The customer was puzzled by the variety.
(d) The variety satisfied the customer.
22. Why did Datta say to the customer that the photo frame was German and imported? []
(a) He wanted to wind up the business at the earliest.
(b) He understood that the customer was attracted by it.
(c) He wanted to clear any doubts in the mind of the customer.
(d) He wanted more money from the customer.
23. Which of the following words means abundance? []
(a) Baffle (b) Enshrine (c) Profusion (d) Lingering.
24. According to Datta which type of frame was good? []
(a) Plain mount (b) Cut mount (c) Both (d) None.

25. The word soulful means -- []

- (a) Full of enthusiasm (b) Full of passion (c) Full of beauty (d) Full of sorrow.

26. Why did the customer pretend to be shocked. []

- (a) The cost of the frame was much more than he expected.
(b) The cost of the frame was very cheap.
(c) So that he might lessen the cost even more.
(d) Because the cost was out of his reach.

27. Why did Datta withdraw to his corner without answering?

- (a) Because he was not interested in the business.
(b) Because he did not want to bargain.
(c) Because he understood that the customer could not pay such a price.
(d) Because he pitied the customer.

28. Datta promised to give the photograph in --

- (a) Two days (b) A fortnight (c) A month (d) Ten days

29. What did Datta learn in his long experience? []

- (a) His customers were misers.
(b) His customers were over-enthusiastic.
(c) His customers were not bothered about his work.
(d) His customers never came on time.

30. Three types of customers are mentioned in the passage. Which of the following does not come under this category?

- (a) Customers who are intelligent and punctual.
(b) Customers who are over-enthusiastic and come early.
(c) Customers who are lazy and come late.
(d) Customers who never turned up.

31. What did Datta do to unclaimed photographs? []

- (a) He threw them in dust.
(b) He gave them to cockroaches to eat.
(c) He kept them in a box.
(d) He sold them to vendors.

32. Datta made photographs of those who visited him twice. Why? []

- (a) Because he was very busy.
(b) Because he wanted to test the patience of the customers.
(c) Because he wanted to assert the interest of the customers.
(d) Because it was his habit.

33. How many days early did the customer appear to collect the photograph from Datta? []

- (a) Ten days (b) Four days (c) Fourteen days (d) No mention is made.

34. What did Datta understand about the customer after his early visit? []

- (a) He was boring.
(b) He was punctual.
(c) He was attached to the photo.
(d) He was pretending to be interested.

35. "As usual it was missing." What was missing? []

(a) Photograph (b) Pencil (c) Glue bottle (d) Photo frame.

36. What happened to the photograph when he shook the folds of his dhoti? []

- (a) The photograph broke into pieces.
- (b) The dhoti fell onto the floor.
- (c) Some paint fell on the photograph disfiguring it.
- (d) At last he found his pencil.

37. Which of the following is the synonym of transfixed? []

(a) Surprised (b) Stunned (c) Deceived (d) Trembled.

38. "Datta stood transfixed and stared at the disaster at his feet as if he had suddenly lost all faculty of movement."

What was the disaster lying at his feet? []

- (a) The broken pencil (b) The broken photo frame
- (c) The disfigured photograph (d) The empty paint bottle.

39. He could not avert his eyes of the girl. Which of the following statements has the same meaning? []

- (a) He threw his eyes onto the girl.
- (b) He fixed his eyes onto the girl.
- (c) He concentrated his eyes onto the girl.
- (d) He stopped looking at the girl.

40. What was the result of Datta's attempt to recover the disfigured photograph? []

- (a) He got the photograph, but lost the frame.
- (b) He destroyed it more in his attempts to recover.
- (c) He succeeded in repairing the photograph.
- (d) He could not improve the disfiguration.

41. Why did Datta sit clutching his head with both hands? []

- (a) Because he was suffering from headache.
- (b) Because he failed to recover the photograph.
- (c) It was his habit.
- (d) Datta was afraid of the customer.

42. What did Datta think about the future of his shop? []

- (a) His shop would be looted. (b) His shop would be thrown down.
- (c) His shop would be taken away from him. (d) His shop would be burnt down.

43. The synonym of fragile is -- []

(a) Rigid (b) Flexible (c) Delicate (d) Strong.

44. The word nightmare means -- []

- (a) Nocturnal sleep (b) The animal that hunts in the night
- (c) Bad dream (d) The time when ghosts come out.

45. Which of the following words means to cause physical or mental suffering? []

(a) Fragile (b) Nightmare (c) Rack (d) Plethora.

46. Study the following statements and answer the questions based on the code given below. []

A. Datta was wild with excitement.

B. Datta resigned himself to the situation.

(a) A, is true (b) B, is true (c) Both are true (c) Both are false.

47. Why did Datta look at the photographs of gods on the wall? []

(a) To give him boons (b) To calm himself (c) To make a humble request (d) To ask forgiveness.

48. Which of the following photographs attracted Datta's attention? []

(a) Plethora of gods (b) Ordinary photograph of a middle aged man

(c) The mutilated photograph (d) The image of the customer.

49. Which of the following is the synonym of lament? []

(a) Jubilant (b) Sorrow (c) Pleasant (d) Unfortunate.

50. ". . . he saw the possibility of finding an acceptable substitute!" What was the acceptable substitute? []

(a) The photograph of a goddess (b) A photograph of the customer himself

(c) A photograph bearing resemblances of the old man (d) The old man's photograph on the wall.

51. The synonym of rummage is --[]

(a) To look into (b) To search thoroughly (c) To clean thoroughly (d) To understand.

52. Why was Datta unmindful of the cockroaches on the floor? []

(a) He was too busy to clean them.

(b) He was trying to repair the mutilated photograph.

(c) He was absorbed in searching for another photograph like the mutilated one.

(d) He was meditating gods.

53. Why Datta had to reject a good number of photographs? []

(a) They were the photographs of youthful appearance.

(b) They were the photographs of gods and goddesses.

(c) The photograph had other people and articles.

(d) They did not bear any resemblance to the old man in the mutilated photograph.

54. How many hours Datta worked on the photograph? []

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) No specific time is mentioned.

55. Which of the following is the antonym of resplendent? []

(a) Average (b) Glorious (c) Sorrow (d) Great.

56. Why was Datta proud"[]

(a) Because the customer forgave him.

(b) Because he could creat a fairly similar photograph.

(c) Because his frames are imported.

(d) Because he made a photograph in only two hours.

57. What had Datta decided to do if his fake was discovered? []

(a) He would ask for forgiveness.

(b) He decided to compensate the loss.

(c) He wanted to close the shop for some days.

(d) He decided to challenge the customer.

58. "The days that followed were filled with suspense and anxiety." What was Datta's anxiety? []

- (a) The photograph might be stolen.
- (b) His shop might be burnt.
- (c) The customer might discover his fault.
- (d) Gods would punish him.

59. Why did Datta wait for a whole minute without answering? []

- (a) He forgot his plan (b) He was searching for the photograph
- (c) He wanted to compose himself (d) He did not hear the customer properly.

60. "He spread his arms widely with dramatic exuberance to receive the photograph ..." The spreading of the arms indicates -- []

- (a) The size of the photograph (b) His affection to the man in the photograph
- (c) He was mad (d) It was his habit.

61. The reverential look and benevolent expression vanished from the face of the customer because --

- (a) He found out the fake.
- (b) He saw that the frame was not what he wanted.
- (c) He felt that Datta had cheated him.
- (d) He was angry because Datta did not give him due respect.

62. The synonym of indignant is --

- (a) Cool (b) Angry (c) Happy (d) Careless.

63. Why was the customer angry with Datta?

- (a) Because Datta had changed the photograph.
- (b) Because Datta overcharged him.
- (c) Because Datta changed the frame.
- (d) Because Datta failed to keep the promise.

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