



तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

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MCQ BASED QUESTIONS

Chapter wise Question Bank

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Question Bank - The Last Lesson (Alphonse Daudet)

EXTRACT BASED MCQ QUESTIONS

1. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

While I was wondering about it all, M. Hamel mounted his chair, and, in the same grave and gentle tone which he had used to me, said, "My children, this is the last lesson I shall give you. The order has come from Berlin to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. The new master comes tomorrow. This is your last French lesson. I want you to be very attentive."

(a) Who is 'I' here?

- A. Franz
- B. M.Hamel
- C. Old Hauser
- D. Villagers

Ans: A. Franz

(b) What was 'I' wondering?

- A. Presence of villagers in the classroom.
- B. Ceremonial dress of teacher
- C. Silence in the class
- D. All of the above.

Ans: D. All of the above.

(c) How was the tone of M. Hamel?

- A. Grave and gentle.
- B. Jovial
- C. Mocking
- D. angry

Ans: A. Grave and gentle.

(d) Why did Hamel want everyone to be attentive?

- A. Because it was the last lesson on French he would give.
- B. Because it was better than German
- C. Because he was teaching them
- D. He hated noise in the class

Ans. A. Because it was the last lesson on French he would give

2. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

How it must have broken his heart to leave it all, poor man; to hear his sister moving about in the room above, packing their trunks! For they must leave the country next day.

(a) Who are 'they' here?

- A. M. Hamel and his sister.
- B. Franz
- C. Villager
- D. Houser

Ans. A. M. Hamel and his sister.

b) Why is M. Hamel's heartbroken?

- A. Because he has to leave the country the next day
- B. Because of transfer
- C. Because of retirement
- D. Because of student's misbehaviour.

Ans. A. Because he has to leave the country the next day

C) Why do they have to leave the country?

- A. German would be taught in place of French.
- B. French will be taught now.
- C. New languages will be taught.
- D. He has got a new job.

Ans. A. German would be taught in place of French

d) Who is packing the trunks?

- A. Hamel's sister
- B. Hamel's wife
- C. Hamel's father
- D. Hamel's servant

Ans. A. Hamel's sister

MCQ BASED QUESTIONS ON THE LAST LESSON

Q1- Alphonse Daudet was from which country?

- A. England
- B. India
- C. France
- D. New Zealand

Ans. C. France

Q2. The story 'The Last Lesson' highlights which human tendency?

- A. Male Chauvinism
- B. Procrastination
- C. Courage
- D. Cowardice

Ans. B. Procrastination

Q3. What does The Last Lesson symbolize?

- A. Loss of language and freedom
- B. Loss of opportunity
- C. Loss of freedom
- D. Loss of language

Ans. A. Loss of language and freedom

Q4. From where did the orders come to teach only German in the Districts of Alsace and Lorraine?

- A. France
- B. Lorraine
- C. Berlin
- D. Germany

Ans. C. Berlin

Q5.-What did Franz find on reaching the school?

- A. strange quietness
- B. People were dancing
- C. strange people

D. Police patrolling

Ans. A. Strange quietness

Q6.-Who occupied the back benches in the class?

A. weak students

B. teachers

C. monitors of the class

D. village elders

Ans. D. village elders

Question Bank - Lost Spring (Anees Jung)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.He is content to dream of cars. Who is 'he' being talked about?

- (a) Mukesh
- (b) Saheb
- (c) Sahukar
- (d) Politician

Answer: (a) Mukesh

2.The sahuks, the middlemen, the policemen, the keepers of the law, the bureaucrats and the politicians. Together these people

- (a) worked for the benefit or bangle makers
- (b) imposed the baggage on the child that he cannot put down
- (c) worked for the upliftment of women
- (d) abolished child labour

Answer: (b) imposed the baggage on the child that he cannot put down

3.Who will be hauled up by the police if they try to get organized?

- (a) the old citizens
- (b) the owners of the factories
- (c) the group of young men
- (d) Mukesh's family

Answer: (c) the group of young men

4.'She has not enjoyed a full meal in her entire lifetime'. Who is 'she' in the given sentence?

- (a) the elderly woman sitting close to Savita
- (b) Mukesh's sister-in-law
- (c) Mukesh's mother
- (d) Mukesh's grandmother

Answer: (a) the elderly woman sitting close to Savita

5.Savita, a young girl is seen by the author,

- (a) stitching clothes
- (b) washing clothes
- (c) soldering pieces of glass
- (d) embroidering a sheet

Answer: (c) soldering pieces of glass

6. 'Can a god-given lineage ever be broken?' These words were spoken by

- (a) Mukesh
- (b) Mukesh's grandfather
- (c) Mukesh's grandmother
- (d) the author

Answer: (c) Mukesh's grandmother

7. Mukesh's father is a

- (a) car-driver
- (b) bangle-maker
- (c) cracker-maker
- (d) mechanic

Answer: (b) bangle-maker

8. Mukesh's house is covered with

- (a) stones
- (b) bricks
- (c) tiles
- (d) thatch

Answer: (d) thatch

9. The families of the bangle-makers live in

- (a) comfortable environment
- (b) big houses
- (c) very small houses
- (d) factories

Answer: (c) very small houses

10. What did Mukesh want to become, on growing up?

- (a) a motor mechanic
- (b) a shopkeeper
- (c) a bangle maker
- (d) a carpenter

Answer: (a) a motor mechanic

11.Saheb did not like to work in the tea-stall because

- (a) he was getting only Z 800
- (b) he hated the steel canister
- (c) he was no longer his own master
- (d) he had to carry heavy bags now

Answer: (c) he was no longer his own master

12.Garbage to the rag pickers is

- (a) money
- (b) daily bread, a roof over their heads
- (c) gold
- (d) silver

Answer: (b) daily bread, a roof over their heads

13.For the rag pickers, food is more important than

- (a) clothes
- (b) shoes
- (c) identity
- (d) shelter

Answer: (c) identity

14.The squatters in Seemapuri arrived as refugees from Bangladesh in

- (a) 1965
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1982
- (d) 1986

Answer: (b) 1971

15.The author visited the town and temple of Udipi after

- (a) ten years
- (b) five years
- (c) thirty years
- (d) fifteen years

Answer: (c) thirty years

16.The man from Udipi was the son of a/an

- (a) doctor
- (b) teacher

- (c) priest
- (d) engineer

Answer: (c) priest

17.Saheb's full name was

- (a) Mughal-e-Azam
- (b) Saheb-e-Alam
- (c) Shahenshah-e-Alam
- (d) Shah Jahan

Answer: (b) Saheb-e-Alam

18.The author advised Saheb to go to

- (a) school
- (b) college
- (c) club
- (d) playground

Answer: (a) school

19.Why did Saheb and his family move to Delhi?

- (a) because storms had swept away their fields and homes
- (b) their village was flooded
- (c) there were landslides
- (d) there was a deadly epidemic in the village

Answer: (a) because storms had swept away their fields and homes

20.Saheb's profession was that of a

- (a) cook
- (b) rag-picker
- (c) bangle seller
- (d) driver

Answer: (b) rag-picker

21.What change did Anees Jung see in Saheb when she saw him standing by the gate of the neighbourhood club?

- (a) As if lost his freedom
- (b) Lost ownership
- (c) Lost joy
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

22.What is the metaphorical symbol of Seemapuri in the lesson?

- (a) Poverty
- (b) Exploitation
- (c) Enjoyment
- (d) A little hell

Answer: (d) A little hell

23.How is Mukesh's attitude different from that of his family?

- (a) Being daring, firm and clear
- (b) Being a fighter
- (c) Being a coward
- (d) Not clear

Answer: (a) Being daring, firm and clear

24.The city of Firozabad is famous for what?

- (a) For casteism
- (b) For ragpickers
- (c) For poverty
- (d) For bangles

Answer: (d) For bangles

25.What are the reasons for the migration of people from villages to city in the lesson?

- (a) Sweeping of houses and fields by storms
- (b) No money
- (c) Education and unemployment
- (d) Safety

Answer: (a) Sweeping of houses and fields by storms

26.What excuse do the rag pickers give for not wearing chappals?

- (a) Mothers don't give
- (b) No interest
- (c) A tradition
- (d) All these

Answer: (d) All these

27.What is the function of glass blowing industry?

- (a) To make windows
- (b) To make doors
- (c) To mould glass
- (d) To mould glass and make colorful bangles

Answer: (d) To mould glass and make colorful bangles

28.What are the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry?

- (a) Poor health
- (b) Impaired vision
- (c) Miserable life
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

29.Who are responsible for the poor condition of bangle makers in Firozabad?

- (a) Parents
- (b) Society
- (c) Bureaucrats
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

30.Where is Seemapuri?

- (a) In Noida
- (b) South Delhi
- (c) North Delhi
- (d) East Delhi

Answer: (d) East Delhi

31.Why did Saheb leave his house?

- (a) Because the storm swept away his house and field
- (b) To enjoy a life of leisure
- (c) To find friends
- (d) To go to college

Answer: (a) Because the storm swept away his house and field

32.Saheb hailed from which place?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Seemapuri
- (c) Greenfields of Dhaka
- (d) None

Answer: (c) Greenfields of Dhaka

33.Name the birthplace of the author.

- (a) U.S.A
- (b) California
- (c) Koch
- (d) Rourkela

Answer: (d) Rourkela

34.Why is the author calling garbage as 'gold' in the story?

- (a) Because of jewels in it
- (b) Because of gems in it
- (c) Because of gold in it
- (d) Because of its encashment value

Answer: (d) Because of its encashment value

35.What is the meaning of Saheb -e- Alam?

- (a) Owner
- (b) Rich man
- (c) Poor man
- (d) Lord of the Universe

Answer: (d) Lord of the Universe

36.Is Saheb happy working at the tea stall?

- (a) Yes
- (b) Yes, he earns money
- (c) No earning
- (d) No, earning but no freedom

Answer: (d) No, earning but no freedom

37.Who was Saheb?

- (a) A shopkeeper
- (b) A servant
- (c) A ragpicker
- (d) All

Answer: (c) A ragpicker

38. According to the author what was garbage for the parents?

- (a) Means of entertainment
- (b) Means of joy
- (c) Means of sorrow
- (d) Means of survival

Answer: (d) Means of survival

39. What is the central theme of the story Lost Spring?

- (a) Pitiable Poor children and their lost childhood
- (b) Garbage
- (c) Saheb and Mukesh
- (d) Spring Season

Answer: (a) Pitiable Poor children and their lost childhood

40. This story is an excerpt from which book of the author?

- (a) Lost Spring – Stories of Stolen Childhood
- (b) Unveiling India
- (c) Breaking the Silence
- (d) The Song of India

Answer: (a) Lost Spring – Stories of Stolen Childhood

(ii) Why is Seemapuri miles away from Delhi?

- (a) It is a home to illegal immigrants.
- (b) It is a home to poverty stricken families.
- (c) It lacks even the basic facilities.
- (d) It is in the outskirts of Delhi.

Ans- (c) It lacks even the basic facilities.

(iii) As per the author, residents of Seemapuri lack

- (a) occupation
- (b) humanity
- (c) proper sanitation
- (d) values

Ans - (c) proper sanitation

(iv) Seemapuri is a home of

- (a) poor people of India
- (b) rag pickers
- (c) refugees from Bangladesh
- (d) All of these

Ans - (c) refugees from Bangladesh

B. Read the extract given below and choose the correct option.

“Go to school”, I say glibly, realising immediately how hollow the advice must sound.

“There is no school in my neighbourhood. When they build one, I will go.”

“If I start a school, will you come?” I ask, half-joking. “Yes,” he says, smiling broadly.

A few days later I see him running up to me. “Is your school ready?”

“It takes longer to build a school,” I say, embarrassed at having made a promise that was not meant. But promises like mine abound in every corner of his bleak world.

After months of knowing him, I ask him his name, “Saheb-e-Alam”, he announces. He does not know what it means. If he knew its meaning-lord of the universe-he would have a hard time believing it.

(i) How does Saheb respond to the narrator’s advice?

- (a) That he enjoys doing his work
- (b) That his parents won't allow
- (c) That he would go when one is there
- (d) That they all are beyond his reach

Ans - (c) That he would go when one is there

(ii) Why did the narrator feel embarrassed?

- (a) For making a false promise
- (b) For hurting the emotions of Saheb
- (c) For mocking the poverty of Saheb
- (d) For making Saheb run to her

Ans - (a) For making a false promise

(iii) in the extract means 'thrive'.

- (a) Embarrassed
- (b) Broadly
- (c) Glibly
- (d) Abound

Ans - (d) Abound

(iv) How is the name of the poor rag-picker, Saheb-e-Alam ironic in nature?

- (a) It means the lord of cleanliness
- (b) It means the lord of the universe
- (c) It means rich end the prosperous
- (d) It means king of the kingdom

Ans - (b) It means the lord of the universe

C. Read the extract given below and choose the correct option.

“Why aren’t you wearing chappals?” I ask one.

“My mother did not bring them down from the shelf,” he answers simply.

“Even if she did he will throw them off,” adds another who is wearing shoes that do not match. When I comment on it, he shuffles his feet and says nothing. “I want shoes”, says a third boy who has never owned a pair all his life. Travelling across the country I have seen children walking barefoot, in cities, on village roads. It is not lack of money but a tradition to stay barefoot, is one explanation. I wonder if this is only an excuse to explain away a perpetual state of poverty.

(i) Why was the one, being asked, not wearing chappals?

- (a) Because he had none
- (b) Because one of them was broken
- (C) Because his father had asked him not to ' wear
- (d) Because his mother did not bring them down from the self

Ans - (d) Because his mother did not bring them down from the self

(ii) What does the boy do when the narrator comments on unmatching shoes?

- (a) He changes his shoes
- (b) He hides behind the other boys
- (c) He shuffles his shoes without responding
- (d) He rebukes the narrator and mocks her dress

Ans - (c) He shuffles his shoes without responding

(iii) What is an excuse to explain away a perpetual state of poverty?

- (a) Walking barefoot
- (b) To term ‘walking barefoot’ a tradition
- (c) To reuse the ‘worn out shoes’
- (d) Not to bring chappals out of shelf

Ans - (b) To term ‘walking barefoot’ a tradition

(iv) The word 'perpetual' used in the extract means.....

- (a) constant
- (b) ceasing
- (c) transient
- (d) ephemeral

Ans - (a) constant

D. Read the extract given below and choose the correct option.

In his hand is a steel canister. "I now work in a tea stall down the road," he says, pointing in the distance. "I am paid 800 rupees and all my meals." Does he like the job? I ask. His face, I see, has lost the carefree look. The steel canister seems heavier than the plastic bag he would carry so lightly over his shoulder. The bag was his. The canister belongs to the man who owns the tea shop. Saheb is no longer his own master!

(i) What is Saheb holding while on his way?

- (a) Rag picking bag
- (b) A pair of different colour shoes
- (c) A gold coin
- (d) A steel canister

Ans - (d) A steel canister

(ii) How has the new job impacted Saheb?

- (a) He earns more money and better food now
- (b) He has lost his carefree look now
- (c) He saves the time to go to school now
- (d) He has no time to play now.

Ans - (b) He has lost his carefree look now

(iii) Why does the steel canister seem heavier than the plastic bag he would carry so lightly?

- (a) The bag was his
- (b) The canister belongs to the shop owner
- (c) Saheb is no longer his own master
- (d) All of the above

Ans - (d) All of the above

(iv)means 'canister' used in the extract.

(a) Vessel

(b) Humdinger

(c) Implication

(d) Fuss

Ans - (a) Vessel

Question Bank - The Rattrap (Selma Lagerlof)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS :-

1. When did the peddler make the rattraps?
 - a.) Distractive moments
 - b.) Odd moments
 - c.) Difficult moments
 - d.) Happy moments
2. After following the sound of the regular thumping, where did the peddler finally land?
 - a.) Manor house
 - b.) Forest
 - c.) Ramjso Iron mills
 - d.) Mjolis
3. Why did the crofter show his money to the peddler?
 - a.) Because the peddler looked at him ridiculously.
 - b.) Because he was rich
 - c.) Because the peddler seemed incredulous
 - d.) Because he wanted to flaunt
4. What game did the peddler and the crofter play?
 - a.) Mehfiles
 - b.) Majlis
 - c.) Mjolis
 - d.) Mossacs
5. Where did the crofter hang his pouch?
 - a.) Loft
 - b.) Door
 - c.) Frame
 - d.) Window pane
- b What gift did Edla receive from the peddler?
 - a.) A silver spoon
 - b.) A tiny rat
 - c.) A tiny rat tap
 - d.) A tiny rattrap
6. According to the peddler, the world is a
 - a.) A place to live in
 - b.) A big rattrap
 - c.) A big rat
 - d.) A big bait
7. What is the message of the story?
 - a.) Love and kindness are powerful reformers
 - b.) Kindness encourages thieves
 - c.) Thieves need reprimand
 - d.) Kindness is powerless

8. What made the peddler finally change his ways?
- a.) Edla's beauty
 - b.) His mistaken identity
 - c.) His greed
 - d.) Kindness and care
9. From where did the peddler get the idea of the world being a Rattrap?
- a.) From crofter's behavior
 - b.) From his friend's situation
 - c.) From Edla's words
 - d.) From his circumstances and miserable life condition
10. Why id Edla bring the peddler to her house for Christmas cheer?
- a.) Because he was funny
 - b.) Because she Knew him
 - c.) Because of his resemblance to her father's friend
 - d.) He was goodlooking
11. How much money had the peddler stolen from Crofter?
- a.) 20 kronors
 - b.) 10 kronors
 - c.) 30 kronors
 - d.) 40 kronors

ANSWER KEY-

1. B. 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. D. 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. C

Question Bank - Indigo (Louis Fischer)

Multiple choice questions.

Q.1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: 4 M

Gandhi told Shukla he had an appointment in Cawnpore and was also committed to go to other parts of India. Shukla accompanied him everywhere. Then Gandhi returned to his ashram near Ahmedabad. Shukla followed him to the ashram. For weeks he never left Gandhi's side. "Fix a date," he begged.

- (i) Why was Gandhiji going to Cawnpore?
 - (a) To attend his relatives
 - (b) To attend some family functions.
 - (c) Due to some appointment.
 - (d) To his ancestral house.
- (ii) What does Shukla's following Gandhiji everywhere reflect about his nature?
 - (a) Sheer determination
 - (b) Obstinate nature
 - (c) Obsequiousness
 - (d) Shamelessness
- (iii) Where was Gandhiji's ashram?
 - (a) Near Cawnpore
 - (b) In Lucknow
 - (c) In Champaran
 - (d) Near Ahmedabad
- (iv) For how long did Shukla remain with Gandhiji?
 - (a) For several weeks
 - (b) For few months
 - (c) For a year
 - (d) For few days.

Ans: (i) (c) (ii) (a) (iii) (d) (iv) (a)

Question Bank - My Mother at Sixty – Six (Kamala Das)

Extract Based Questions:

Extrat: 1

Driving from my parent's home to Cochin last Friday morning I saw my mother, beside me,
doze, open mouthed, her face ashen like that
of a corpse and realised with pain
that she was as old as she looked.....

Choose the most appropriate option and answer any FOUR (04) of the following:1x4=4

- (a) Who is 'I' in the given extract?
- (i) Kamala Das
 - (ii) An elderly lady
 - (iii) Kamala Das's mother
 - (iv) None of the above
- (b) Where was the poet coming from?
- (i) from Cochin
 - (ii) from abroad
 - (iii) from her parent's home
 - (iv) from hospital
- (c) Whose house was the poet leaving?
- (i) her friend's house
 - (ii) in-law's house
 - (iii) her husband's house
 - (iv) her parents' house
- (d) What does 'ashen face' signify?
- (i) poet's fears.
 - (ii) to tell that ageing is painful.
 - (iii) pale and lifeless face of the poet's mother.
 - (iv) to show illness.
- (e) What did the poet realize with pain?
- (i) her mother's appearance like a corpse with growing age
 - (ii) she is helpless
 - (iii) old age is painful
 - (iv) she has duties

Answer Key:

- (a) (i) Kamala Das
(b) (iii) from her parent's home
(c) (iv) her parent's house
(d) (iii) Pale and lifeless face of the poet's mother.
(e) (i) her mother's appearance like a corpse with growing age

Extrat: 2

-----but soon put that thought away, and
Looked out at young
trees sprinting ,the merry children spilling
Out of their homes

- (a) Name the poem and the poet
- (i) My Mother at Sixty- Six, Kamala Das
 - (ii) A Thing of Beauty, John Keats
 - (iii) My Mother at Fifty Six, Kamala Dass
 - (iv) My Only Mother, Chetan Bhagat
- (b) Which thought did the poet put away?
- (i) The thought of her home coming
 - (ii) The thought of her death
 - (iii) The thought of her mother's decaying health and approaching death
 - (iv) The thought of going back home
- (c) Why did the poet put that thought away?
- (i) She could no longer see her ageing mother.
 - (ii) She wanted to make plans for her journey.
 - (iii) She wanted a break from her daily life
 - (iv) She was in search of enjoyment.
- (d) What did the poet see from the window of the car?
- (i) Trees
 - (ii) Children
 - (iii) Houses
 - (iv) Both (i) & (ii)
- (e) What do the 'sprinting trees' signify?
- (i) Childhood and youth
 - (ii) Running trees
 - (iii) Powerful trees
 - (iv) Fading trees

Answer Key:

- (a) (i) My Mother at Sixty- Six, Kamala Das
(b) (iii) The thought of her mother's decaying health and approaching death
(c) (i) She could no longer see her ageing mother.
(d) (iv) Both (i) & (ii)
(e) (i) Childhood and youth

Extract: 3

-----but after the airport's
security check, standing a few yards
away, I looked again at her, wan, pale
as a late winter's moon-----

- (a) Where was the poet standing?
- (i) Cochin airport
 - (ii) Mumbai airport
 - (iii) Delhi airport
 - (iv) Kolkata airport
- (b) Who does 'her' refer to here?
- (i) Poet's friend
 - (ii) A co-passenger
 - (iii) Poet's mother
 - (iv) Poet's aunt
- (c) What did the poet do after the security check?
- (i) She boarded the flight
 - (ii) She decided to cancel her flight
 - (iii) She looked at her mother's face
 - (iv) She resolved her issues with the authorities.
- (d) Why does the poet compare her mother to a late winter's moon?
- (i) The poet's mother looked very beautiful
 - (ii) Her mother had lost her radiance, looked weak and dull.
 - (iii) The poet's mother glowed like a late winter's moon
 - (iv) Her mother showed signs of recovery
- (e) Why did the poet look at her mother again after the security check?
- (i) She wanted to wish her mother good bye before leaving
 - (ii) She waited for some instruction from her mother.
 - (iii) She wanted to reassure herself of her mother's wellbeing.
 - (iv) Both (i) &(iii)

Answer Key:

- (a) (i) My Mother at Sixty- Six, Kamala Das
- (b) (iii) Poet's mother
- (c) (iii) She looked at her mother's face
- (d) (ii) Her mother had lost her radiance, looked weak and dull.
- (e) (iv) Both (i) &(iii)

ONE MARKER QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. In which languages has Kamla Das written stories and novels? (HOTS)

- (i) English and Malayalam
- (ii) English and Hindi
- (iii) English and Urdu
- (iv) English and Tamil

Ans: (i) English and Malayalam

2. Kamala Das's work is known for (HOTS)

- (i) for their originality, versatility and flavour of the soil
- (ii) for their popularity
- (iii) for their style
- (iv) for the expressions used

Ans: (i) for their originality, versatility and flavour of the soil

3. What is the kind of pain and ache that the poet feels?

- (i) Fear of losing her mother
- (ii) Heart attack
- (iii) Children screaming at her
- (iv) Motion sickness

Ans: (i) Fear of losing her mother

4. The distinctive feature of the poem "My Mother at Sixty Six" is

- (i) The entire poem is a Metaphor
- (ii) Simile used
- (iii) Alliteration used
- (iv) narrative style using a single sentence in a set of 14 lines

Ans: (iv) narrative style using a single sentence in a set of 14 lines

5. Name the poetic devices used in the poem.

- (i) Metaphor
- (ii) Simile
- (iii) Alliteration
- (iv) All of these

Ans: All of these

6. The title "My Mother at Sixty Six" suggests

- (i) Poet's fear of losing her old mother
- (ii) Poet's fear of moving fast
- (iii) Poet's inability to express her feelings
- (iv) All of these

Ans: (i) Poet's fear of losing her old mother

7. What does the narrative style of the poem signify? (HOTs)

- (i) A single thread of thought mixed with harsh realities
- (ii) Many thoughts
- (iii) Contrasting thoughts
- (iv) Differing thoughts

8. The mother's old age and lack of energy is a depiction of

Ans: (i) A single thread of thought mixed with harsh realities

- (i) helplessness in old age
- (ii) joy and fun of old age
- (iii) bonding of mother with family members
- (iv) sickness and ill-health

Ans: (i) helplessness in old age

9. What is the 'familiar ache'?

- (i) Her childhood fear of losing her mother
- (ii) Her mother's weak health
- (iii) Her duties
- (iv) Her helplessness

Ans: Her childhood fear of losing her mother

10. The image of merry children has been brought out by the narrator in order to

- (i) show energy and exuberance of young children
- (ii) to show the children playing
- (iii) to show the children playing pranks
- (iv) to compare with herself

Ans: (i) show energy and exuberance of young children

11. The poet smiles repeatedly to

- (i) cover up her pain
- (ii) make herself happy
- (iii) to make her mother happy
- (iv) to make her father happy

Ans: (i) cover up her pain

12. Smile and smile and smile is an example of

- (i) Alliteration
- (ii) Repetition
- (iii) Simile
- (iv) Metaphor

Ans: Repetition

13. Trees are described as “sprinting” because

- (i) Their running appearance shows fast moving change of human life
- (ii) They are running
- (iii) trees look running backward from a speeding running car
- (iv) Trees are far away from the car

Ans: (iii) trees look running backward from a speeding running car

14. The parting words of Kamala Das are

- (i) See you soon amma
- (ii) See you soon maa
- (iii) See you soon mata ji
- (iv) See you soon, baa

Ans: (i) See you soon amma

15. What does the poem “My Mother at Sixty Six” revolve around?

- (i) Theme of advancing age and fears associated with it
- (ii) poet's love for her mother
- (iii) poet's journey
- (iv) poet's fears

Ans: (i) Theme of advancing age and fears associated with it

16. The narrator compared her mother to

- (i) summer's sun
- (ii) rain clouds
- (iii) late winter's moon
- (iv) trees and plants

Ans: (iii) late winter's moon

17. 'Children spilling out' is an

- (i) simile
- (ii) metaphor
- (iii) personification
- (iv) transferred epithet

Ans: (ii) metaphor

18. The poet says her mother looked pale like a

- (i) corpse
- (ii) ghost
- (iii) malnourished child
- (iv) anaemic person

Ans: (i) corpse

19. The lady in the car, beside the poet, was,

- (i) her aunt
- (ii) her niece
- (iii) her uncle
- (iv) her mother

Ans: (iv) her mother

20. Which airport was Kamala Das going?

- (i) Goa
- (ii) Mumbai
- (iii) Cochin
- (iv) Kolkata

Ans: (iii) Cochin

EXTRACT 3 :

**On sour cream walls,donations,Shakespeare's head,
Cloudless at dawn,civilized dome riding all cities.
Belled,flowery,Tyrolese valley.Open handed map
Awarding the world its world.**

1. Name the poem and the poet.

(i) An Elementary School Classroom in A Slum by Stephen Spender

(ii) My Mother At Sixty six by Kamala Das

(iii) Keeping quiet by Pablo Neruda

(iv) A thing of Beauty by John Keats

Ans (i) An Elementary School Classroom In A Slum by Stephen Spender

2. What are 'donations' above ?

(i) Pictures on the walls of the classroom (ii) colour of the walls (iii) Roof of the school

(iv) Black board in the classroom

Ans : (i) Pictures on the walls of the classroom

3. What is meant by 'sour cream walls' ?

(i) The walls are damp and discoloured. (ii) The walls smell of cream (iii) The walls are Muggy (iv) All the above

4. What is not described above ?

(i) Shakespeare's head (ii) cloudless dawn (iii) Hawaiian islands (iv) Tyrolese valley

Ans (iii) Hawaiian islands

EXTRACT 4

And yet, for these

Children,these windows, not this map, their world,

Where all their future's painted with a fog,

A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky

Far far from rivers,capes, and stars of words.

1. The lives of the children are confined in

(i) elementary school (ii) Shakespeare's world (iii) Narrow streets of the slum

(iv) Tyrolese valley

Ans: (iii) Narrow streets of the slum

2. What is the future of the children ?

(i) happy and secure (ii) poor and satisfied (iii) uncertain and bleak (iv) unhappy but secure

Ans (iii) uncertain and bleak

3. Which of the following words imply a bleak future ?

- (i) sour cream walls (ii) awarding the world its world (iii) future's painted with fog
(iv) Shakespeare's head

Ans ; (iii) future's painted with fog

4. What do the words 'future's painted with fog' imply ?

- (i) No love and care (ii) no warmth (iii) no hardwork (iv) no scope for improvement

Ans ; (iv) no scope for improvement

EXTRACT 5

**Surely, Shakespeare is wicked, the map a bad example,
With ships and sun and love tempting them to steal-
For lives that slyly turn in their cramped holes
From fog to endless night ?**

1. Who is wicked above ? What is the figure of speech used in

- (i) Shakespeare (ii) the poet (iii) the administrators (iv) The teachers

Ans (i) Shakespeare

2. What kind of future does the slum children have ?

- (i) very hopeful (ii) bright (iii) clear like water (iv) hopeless and uncertain

Ans (iv) hopeless and uncertain

3. Which map is a bad example ?

- (i) The map of the world hung on the wall of the classroom. (ii) the map in the Geography book
(iii) the map of world war (iv) the map of transportation and communication

Ans : (i) The map of the world hung on the wall of the classroom

4. What are the images of ships and sun signify in the above lines ?

- (i) nature (ii) travel (iii) adventure (iv) development

Ans : (i) nature

OR

1. What does 'cramped holes' mean ?

- (i) They mean small uncomfortable dwellings of slum children (ii) dark shelters
(iii) congested dwellings (iv) All the above

Ans : (iv) All the above

2. What tempts the children in the classroom to steal ?

- (i) The dream of achieving a better life for themselves (ii) desire to travel
(iii) dream to work (iv) dream to visit places

Ans: (i) The dream of achieving a better life for themselves.

3. What does the poem describe ?

- (i) an elementary school classroom in a slum (ii) a social set up
(iii) a cinema hall (iv) beautiful scenery

Ans: (i) An elementary school classroom in a slum

4. What is the figure of speech used in 'Far far from rivers....' ?

- (i) Assonance (ii) Alliteration (iii) Simile (iv) Metaphor

Ans: (ii) Alliteration

Attempt any 8 questions from the 10 given below : (1x8=8)

1. Why is the boy called 'the stunted unlucky heir' ?

- (i) He has not inherited the property (ii) He has not received education
(iii) He has received disability from his father (iv) None of the above

Ans: (iii) He has received disability from his father

2. His eyes live in a dream, A squirrel's game, in the tree room, other than this means the boy is

- (i) full of hope (ii) mentally ill (iii) distracted from the lesson (iv) None

Ans: (iii) distracted from the lesson

3. The paper seeming boy with rat's eyes means :

- (i) secretive (ii) thin, hungry, weak (iii) Unpleasant looking (iv) uncomfortable

Ans: (ii) thin, hungry, weak

4. Who spells hope for the slum children ?

- (i) school (ii) Shakespeare (iii) governor, inspector (iv) none

Ans: (iv) None

5. The night is endless as there is no for them.

- (i) support (ii) future (iii) education (iv) wealth

Ans: (ii) future

6. What are the classrooms like ?

- (i) temples of learning (ii) dim and pathetic (iii) means of escape (iv) a happy place

Ans: (ii) dim and pathetic

7. One of the following phrases imply unhealthy children. It is

- (i) one unnoted (ii) eyes live on a dream (iii) a paper seeming boy
(iv) far from gusty waves

8. What are children like in the slums ?

- (i) underfed and sickly (ii) poor but happy (iii) underfed but energetic
(iv) happy and playful

Ans: (i) underfed and sickly

Question Bank - Keeping Quiet (Pablo Neruda)

MCQs

1. What does the poem speak about?

- A) the necessity to be happy
 - B) the necessity to introspect, understand and have feelings of brotherhood
 - C) the necessity to work quietly
 - D) none
- Ans (B)

2. What is the original language of the poem?

- A) English B) French C) Pali D) Spanish
- Ans (D)

3. According to the poet what creates barriers?

- A) interactions B) reactions C) fighting D) languages
- Ans (D)

4. Why does the poet ask people not to speak?

- A) because it creates noise
 - B) he doesn't like noise
 - C) it makes things unpleasant
 - D) because it creates barriers or obstacles in the form of misunderstanding amongst people
- Ans (D)

5. How will keeping quiet protect our environment?

- A) by creating peace and brotherhood feelings
 - B) no noise will be there
 - C) people will not fight
 - D) none
- Ans (A)

6. What is destroying the environment?

- A) unthoughtful actions
 - B) violent actions
 - C) speaking without thinking
 - D) All
- Ans (D)

7. What does number 12 represent?

- A) hours of the day and months of a year
 - B) earth
 - C) clock
 - D) cricket players
- Ans(A)

8.What does the poem Keeping Quiet teach us?

- A) how to maintain silence
 - B) not to make noise
 - C) speaking creates noise
 - D) To be peaceful, thoughtful and have feelings of brotherhood
- Ans (D)

9.Not move our arms' what does this expression refer to?

- A) sit quietly
 - B) stand quietly
 - C) to be inactive
 - D) sitting still without any movement
- Ans(D)

10.Why is silence treated as a big issue?

- A) it helps to search our soul
 - B) helps us to analyze our actions
 - C)helps us to be thoughtful and find our true self
 - D)All these
- Ans(D)

11.What should not be confused with total inactivity or death?

- A) no movement
 - B) a statue
 - C) talking people
 - D) Stillness and silence
- Ans (D)

12.What is the sadness in the poem that the poet speaks about?

- A) violence because of unthoughtful action of the people
 - B) unnecessary movements
 - C) speaking aloud
 - D) fighting
- Ans (A)

13.What does the earth symbolize?

- A) perseverance and new beginning from seemingly stillness
 - B) stillness
 - C) greenery
 - D) prosperity
- Ans (A)

14.What is always alive even when everything seems to be dead or still?

- A) mountains
 - B) rivers
 - C) Sun
 - D) Earth and nature are always alive
- Ans (D)

15. Why does the poet request people to keep quiet?

- A) to maintain silence
- B) to avoid noise
- C) to be friendly
- D) in the hope of becoming more thoughtful and peaceful

Ans(D)

16. What does the poet want people to do for one second?

- A) to sing
- B) to close eyes
- C) to stand quietly
- D) to be silent and motionless

Ans (D)

17. Why is the moment of silence called Exotic?

- A) because of the beautiful scenery around
- B) because of the gathering
- C) because of large gathering
- D) because of perfect peace and harmony

Ans (D)

18. What would everyone feel at that exotic moment?

- A) happy
- B) content
- C) dancing
- D) strange blissful oneness

Ans (D)

19. How long is the poet expecting everyone to stay still?

- A) for 10 minutes
- B) for 12 minutes
- C) for 15 minutes
- D) for 1 second till we count 12

Ans(D)

20. Why is the poet asking everyone not to speak any language?

- A) to avoid noise
- B) to avoid loud voices
- C) to avoid people
- D) to avoid conflicts and misunderstandings

Ans (D)

21. While gathering salt, what will happen to the man if he keeps silent for a moment?

- A) he will stop dropping it
- B) he will look at the ground
- C) he will walk carefully
- D) he will think of the harm the salt is doing to his hands

Ans(D)

22. Which images in the poem show that the poet condemns or hates violence?

- A) fishermen not harming whales
- B) wars leaving behind no survivors to celebrate
- C) poet's refusal to deal with death
- D) All these

Ans(D)

23. What are the different kinds of wars mentioned in the poem?

- A) War against humanity
- B) War against nature
- C) War with gases and fire
- D) All these

Ans(D)

24. What is the poet's pen name?

- A) Pablo Neruda
- B) Pable
- C) Pablo
- D) Neruda

Ans(A)

25. What is the poet expecting from fishermen?

- A) to find more fish
- B) to go deeper into the sea
- C) to think and stop harming the fish
- D) none

Ans(C)

Poetic devices:

ALLITERATION: We will, we would, hurt hands, sudden strangeness, Clean clothes, wars with

Repetition: without rush, without engines

Antithesis: count to twelve and we will all keep still

Personification: Perhaps the earth can teach us

1. Read the extract given and answer the questions that follow (4 marks)

For once on the face of the Earth

Let's not speak in any language,

Let's stop for one second

And not move our arms so much.

- a. **Name the poet .** Pablo Neruda
- b. **Name the Poem.** Keeping Quiet
- c. **Why does the poet want us to keep quiet?**
 - A) to maintain silence
 - B) to avoid noise
 - C) tranquil moment will help find solutions to our problem
 - D) in the hope of becoming more thoughtful

Ans(c)

d. What does he want us to do for one second?

- A) to be still for one second
- B) To keep quiet and not speak
- C) stop all activities
- D) All the above

Ans (D)

e. What does Neruda mean when he says 'not move our arms'?

- A) Means we should be in a state of total inactivity
- B) We should not harm others
- C) There should not be any wars and no violence.
- D) all the above

Ans (D)

2. It would be an exotic moment

**Without rush, without engines,
We would all be together
In a sudden strangeness.**

- a. **Name the poet .** Pablo Neruda
- b. **Name the Poem.** Keeping Quiet
- c. **What would be an exotic moment?**
 - A) making noise
 - B) Keeping quiet
 - C) singing together
 - D) dancing together
- d. **Why would it be called an exotic moment?**
 - A) because it will be pollution free environment
 - B) there will be heavenly flow of wind
 - C) the whole world will be enveloped in quietness
 - D) flora and fauna will grow

Ans (B)

Ans (C)

e) **How would we feel at that moment?**

- A) There will be strange togetherness
- B) there will be no discrimination
- C) There will be harmony and brotherhood
- D) All the above

Ans (D)

f) **What is the poetic device used in the phrase “we would”?**

- A) Imagery B) antithesis C) alliteration D) repetition

Ans (C)

**3. Fishermen in the cold sea,
Would not harm whales
And the men gathering salt
Would look at his hurt hands.**

a) **What does the poet want the fishermen to do?**

- A) Not harm the whales
- B) To introspect
- C) Not to indiscriminately harm nature
- D) All the above

Ans (D)

b) **What would the man gathering salt do?**

- A) He would also introspect
- B) He would look at his hurt hands
- C) He would get a moment to realize his folly.
- D) All the above.

Ans (D)

c) **What message does the poet give in these lines?**

- A) The desire of man for progress and advancement has done more destruction than development.
- B) Human beings are Oblivious of the pain they are causing to themselves.
- C) They have no care and concern for his fellowmen.
- D) All of the above.

Ans (D)

d) **What is the poetic device used in ‘hurt hands’ ?**

- A) Simile B) metaphor C) alliteration D) Onomatopoeia

Ans (C)

Question Bank - A Thing of Beauty (John Keats)

Objective type Questions:

1. In spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth
Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,
Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways
Made for our searching: 'yes, in spite of all,
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits.
 - (i) From which poem the lines have been taken?
 - (a) Keeping quiet
 - (b) A Thing of Beauty
 - (c) Aunt Jennifer's Tiger
 - (d) My Mother at Sixty-six
 - (ii) Who is the poet of the poem?
 - (a) Kamala Das
 - (b) Robert Frost
 - (c) Pablo Neruda
 - (d) John Keats
 - (iii) Why are we "despondent"?
 - (a) Unhealthy desires
 - (b) Lack of nobility
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of these
 - (iv) What does "inhuman dearth of noble natures" mean?
 - (a) Surrounded by beautiful people
 - (b) Lack of noble people
 - (c) Lack of beautiful objects
 - (d) Surrounded by beautiful objects
2. And such too is the grandeur of the dooms
We have imagined for the mighty dead;
All lovely tales that we have heard or read;
An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.
 - (i) Who are the 'mighty dead'?
 - (a) People who fought for the independence of the country
 - (b) Persons who have died fighting for the country
 - (c) Martyrs who have died bravely for a cause
 - (d) None of these

- (ii) Why is 'grandeur' associated with the 'mighty dead'?
- (a) They will always be remembered for their sacrifice
 - (b) They will be buried with great pomp and show
 - (c) They will be buried in castle grounds
 - (d) There are chances of their returning back to life
- (iii) Which word in these lines means "stories"?
- (a) Dooms
 - (b) Tales
 - (c) Immortal
 - (d) Brink
- (iv) Which word in these lines means "edge"?
- (a) Grandeur
 - (b) Dooms
 - (c) Brink
 - (d) Fountain

Question Bank - Aunt Jennifer's Tigers (Adrienne Rich)

Q1- Who is the poet of the poem Aunt Jennifer's Tigers?

- A) **Adrienne Rich**
- B) Jonathan Aaron
- C) J. H. M. Abbott
- D) Mark Abley

Q2- What do you understand by the words 'denizens' and 'chivalric' in the poem?

- A) **The dominant and highly arrogant attitude of the wild animal-tiger**
- B) tiger is a wild animal
- C) tiger is hungry
- D) beauty of the tiger

Q3- What is Aunt doing in the poem?

- A) Cooking
- B) **Embroidery**
- C) Reading
- D) Sleeping

Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow.

When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie
Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by
The tigers in the panel that she made
Will go on prancing, proud and unafraid

(a) Who is the aunt mentioned here?

Ans: The aunt mentioned in the extract is a lady named Jennifer.

(b) Why is she "ringed with ordeals"?

Ans.: As she is married with a typical dominant male, her life is full of ordeals of marital sufferings. The wedding ring has become a burden for her.

(c) What is the difference between her and the tigers?

Ans. Aunt Jennifer is weak and timid, whereas the tigers she has crafted with embroidery are fearless and dominant.

(d) Why has Aunt Jennifer created the tigers so different from her own character?

Ans.: The tigers she depicts are the embodiment of her desired self that is suppressed in her mind. She wants to be free like them but she seems unable to free herself.

Question Bank - The Third Level (Jack Finney)

Read the extracts given below and attempt by answering the questions that follow.
(4x1=4 marks)

Extract 1

The presidents of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads will swear on a stack of timetables that there are only two. But I say there are three, because I've been on the third level of the Grand Central Station. Yes, I've taken the obvious step: I talked to a psychiatrist friend of mine, among others. I told him about the third level at Grand Central Station, and he said it was a waking dream wish fulfilment. He said I was unhappy. That made my wife kind of mad, but he explained that he meant the modern world is full of insecurity, fear, war, worry and all the rest of it, and that I just want to escape. Well, who doesn't? Everybody I know wants to escape, but they don't wander down into any third level at Grand Central Station.

i. How many levels are there in the Grand Central?

- a. Two
- b. Three
- c. One
- d. Four

ii. Why did the author say that there are three levels?

- a. He heard from others
- b. There are three levels
- c. Timetables say so
- d. He has been to level three

iii. What is 'waking dream wish fulfilment'?

- a. A pleasant wish that one wants to happen
- b. A pleasant wish that takes one to the future
- c. A pleasant wish which inspire to work
- d. A pleasant wish that makes one forget the past

iv. According to Sam why did Charley wish to escape?

- a. His wife was mad
- b. He wanted to go to third level
- c. He wanted to get away from insecurities
- d. He wanted to meet his grandfather

Extract 2

I turned into Grand Central from Vanderbilt Avenue, and went down the steps to the first level, where you take trains like the Twentieth Century. Then I walked down another flight to the second level, where the suburban trains leave from, ducked into an arched doorway heading for the subway — and got lost. That's easy to do. I've been in and out of Grand Central hundreds of times, but I'm always bumping into new doorways and stairs and corridors. Once I got into a tunnel about a mile long and came out in the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel. Another time I came up in an office building on Forty-sixth Street, three blocks away.

i. Where did the author get lost?

- a. Vanderbilt Avenue
- b. Second Level
- c. Going for subway**
- d. None of the above

ii. How can you say that author knew Grand Central?

- a. He has visited Grand Central many times**
- b. He has visited Grand Central not many times
- c. He didn't board trains from Grand Central
- d. He had studied well the map of Grand Central

iii. Why did the author say that it was easy to get lost in Grand Central?

- a. Grand Central has three levels
- b. Grand Central has two levels
- c. Grand Central was huge
- d. Grand Central was like a maze**

iv. How can you say that the author didn't come out of expected exits?

- a. Once he came out near Roosevelt Hotel
- b. Once he came out on Forty-sixth Street
- c. Twice the underground tunnels led him far away
- d. All the above**

Extract 3

To make sure, I walked over to a newsboy and glanced at the stack of papers at his feet. It was *The World*; and *The World* hasn't been published for years. The lead story said something about President Cleveland. I've found that front page since, in the Public Library files, and it was printed June 11, 1894. I turned toward the ticket windows knowing that here — on the third level at Grand Central — I could buy tickets that would take Louisa and me anywhere in the United States we wanted to go. In the year 1894. And I wanted two tickets to Galesburg, Illinois.

i. What was the name of the newspaper?

- a. Grand Central
- b. President Cleveland
- c. Galesburg
- d. The World**

ii. How can we say that the newsboy was selling newspapers from the past?

- a. The newspaper talked about President Cleveland
- b. The newspaper carried a news of 11.06.1894
- c. The news in the newspaper was of a past time**
- d. The newspaper could be found in a public library

iii. Why tickets bought at third level of Grand Central could take Charley and Louisa to anywhere in USA?

- a. Because in the past for more money you could get less
- b. Because in the past for less money you could get not much
- c. Because inflation results in bringing down the value of currency**
- d. Because inflation results in increasing the value of currency

iv. Where did Charley want to take his wife?

- a. Galesburg, Illinois**
- b. The Third Level
- c. The Grand Central
- d. Into the past

Question Bank - The Enemy Pearl (S. Buck)

1. Who was Dr. Sadao?

- A) An Iranian Doctor
- B) An American doctor
- C) A Japanese doctor
- D) None

2. Why did the General not pass orders to arrest Dr. Sadao for giving space to a whiteman?

- A) because he trusted him
- B) because he needed him
- C) General was not in good health and needed his services
- D) None

3. Why did Hana wash the wounded man herself?

- A) Because of her servants
- B) because her servants ran away
- C) because her servants refused to help an American enemy soldier
- D) none

4. Why did the servants refuse to help ?

- A) out of fears
- B) because of superstitions
- C) because he was an American Soldier
- D) All these

5. How did Doctor get rid of the American Soldier?

- A) by giving him instructions
- B) by giving him flashlight to use in times of distress
- C) by asking him to row to the island
- D) All these

6. What was General's plan for American soldier?

- A) he wanted him to reach safely
- B) will inform his country
- C) will get him assassinated by some private assassins
- D) none

7. Why did the servants leave Dr.'s House?

- A) Because he was wounded
- B) because he was dirty
- C) Because he was an American Soldier and they didn't like him
- D) All

8. Where did Dr find American soldier?

- A) in the park
- B) in the battlefield
- C) outside his house
- D) none

9. Why did Dr. help an enemy soldier?

- A) because he was an ethical and sincere doctor
- B) because he was his friend
- C) because he knew him
- D) none

10. What kind of person Dr Sadao was?

- A) an excellent doctor
- B) a compassionate human being
- C) Sincere and responsible citizen
- D) All these

11. Why did Dr. Sadao go to America?

- A) to meet the soldiers
- B) to meet his friends
- C) to travel
- D) to study surgery and medicine which was his father's wish

12. What did Doctor give to the soldier?

- A) his boat
- B) food to eat
- C) flashlight to use in distress
- D) All these

13. Where did Dr. meet Hana?

- A) in Japan
- B) in his neighbour
- C) in the battlefield
- D) at professor Harley's house in America

14. Now Sadao remembered the wound and with his expert fingers he began to search for it. Blood flowed freshly at his touch. On the right side of his lower back Sadao saw that a gun wound had been reopened.

The flesh was blackened with powder. Sometime, not many days ago, the man had been shot and had

not been tended. It was bad chance that the rock had struck the wound.

(a) Who was wounded?

- (i) Sadao (ii) Hana (iii) soldier (iv) Yumi

(b) Which word best suits 'trained' in the extract?

- (i) touch (ii) tended (iii) expat (iv) expert

(c) What kind of wound the man had?

- (i) it was a knife stab (ii) it was an injury (iii) it was a gun shot (iv) it was due to spikes on rocks

(d) How old was the wound?

- (i) few days old (ii) a month old (iii) a week old (iv) many days old

Question Bank - Should Wizard hit Mommy (John Updike)

Questions -Answers with details.

1. Read the extract and answer the question that follow

“Roger.....” Jo squeezed her eyes shut and smiled to be thinking she was thinking. Her eyes opened, her mother’s blue. “Skunk,” she said firmly.

A new animal; they must talk about skunks at nursery school. Having a fresh hero momentarily stirred Jack to creative enthusiasm.

a. Name the chapter and its author.

Ans. The name of the chapter is ‘Should Wizard Hit Mommy?’ and its author is John Updike.

b. How old was Jo?

Ans. Jo was four years old.

c. What does the phrase ‘her mother’s blue’ mean?

Ans. This phrase means that Jo’s eyes were blue, just like her mother.

d. What creative enthusiasm is being talked about in these lines?

Ans Jack’s enthusiasm to create creative stories for Jo is being talked about in these lines.

e. Find from the passage words which mean the same as;

(a) Powerfully (b) instantly

Ans. (a) firmly (b) momentarily.

QUIZ(MCQs):

1. Derry's problem was
 - i) He was deaf
 - ii) He was dumb
 - iii) His face was acid burnt
 - iv) He was lame

2. Derry entered the garden
 - i) Climbing over the wall
 - ii) Climbing through the window
 - iii) Walking through the gate
 - iv) Walking in stealthily\

3. Derry entered the garden
 - i) To see it
 - ii) To steal crab apples
 - iii) To see who is in it
 - iv) in search of seclusion

4. No one liked to look at Derry. This made Derry suffer from
 - i) Lack of self-esteem
 - ii) Hatred for the world
 - iii) A callous attitude
 - iv) A wish to die

5. Derry didn't like to be with people because
 - i) He was shy
 - ii) He was deformed
 - iii) People avoided him
 - iv) People reminded him of his deformity

6. Mr. Lamb felt that the name 'Lamey Lamb'
 - i) Suited him
 - ii) Didn't suit him
 - iii) Was outrageous
 - iv) Was insulting

7. Derry feels that Mr. Lamb can hide his handicap by
 - i) Not going out
 - ii) Wearing trousers
 - iii) Not meeting people
 - iv) Keeping an assistant for his help

8. "Why is one green growing plant called a _____ and another a flower?"
- i) Grass
 - ii) Weed
 - iii) Shrub
 - iv) Herb
9. Mr. Lamb says, "It's all _____, Beauty and the Beast".
- i) Relative
 - ii) Irrelevant
 - iii) Destiny
 - iv) God's grace
10. Which fruit was Derry going to step on when he jumped over Mr. Lamb's garden?
- i) Strawberry
 - ii) Plum
 - iii) Crabapple
 - iv) Mango
11. How far is Derry's house from Mr. Lamb's?
- i) 1 mile
 - ii) 2 miles
 - iii) 3 miles
 - iv) 4 miles
12. The boy's name is _____
- i) Dennis
 - ii) Derek
 - iii) Danish
 - iv) Derham
13. Derry felt that Mr. Lamb said _____ things.
- i) Peculiar
 - ii) Gloomy
 - iii) Funny
 - iv) New
14. Derry did not like people
- i) Being friendly
 - ii) Being afraid of him
 - iii) Being sympathetic
 - iv) Being affectionate
15. One woman said about Derry that it was a face _____
- i) No one could love
 - ii) No one could see
 - iii) Only a mother could love
 - iv) Kids would be scarred of

16. What did Derry learn from the fairy tale?

- i) To be happy
- ii) To face challenges
- iii) To accept life as it is
- iv) To love and appreciate himself

17. Why did Mr. Lamb call Derry blessed?

- i) Because he was a young boy
- ii) Because he had his mother
- iii) Because he had people to talk to
- iv) Because except a burnt face he had a perfectly healthy body

18. Why did Derry go to Mr. Lamb again?

- i) He wanted crabapples
- ii) He wanted to sit in the garden
- iii) Mr. Lamb was waiting for him
- iv) He wished to live a free life

19. What unites Mr. Lamb and Derry?

- i) Their age
- ii) Their fears
- iii) Their life stories
- iv) Their impairment

20. What happens at the end of the play?

- i) Mr. Lamb and Derry talk happily.
- ii) Derry does not come because his mother does not allow him.
- iii) Both of them together make jelly.
- iv) Mr. Lamb dies falling from the ladder and Derry weeps kneeling down.

Answers: 1. iii) 2. i) 3. iv) 4. i) 5. iv) 6. i) 7. ii) 8. ii) 9.i) 10. iii) 11.iii) 12. ii) 13. i) 14. ii) 15.iii) 16.iv) 17. iv) 18.iv) 19.iv) 20.iv)
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Question Bank - Evans Tries an O-level (Colin Dexter)

A. MCQs

1. The police laid their hands on Evans in a hotel named ____
 - (a) the Lion's Den
 - (b) Lion's Cage
 - (c) the Golden Lion
 - (d) the Golden Web
2. McLeery directed the superintendent to lead him towards ____
 - (a) Radcliff Hospital
 - (b) Elsfield Way
 - (c) Broad Street
 - (d) Oxford Lane
3. Carter tells Governor that he had left Evans at ____
 - (a) Radcliff Hospital
 - (b) Broad Street
 - (c) St. Mary's Mag
 - (d) Elsfield Way
4. The wounded man in the cell was ____
 - (a) McLeery
 - (b) Jackson
 - (c) Stephens
 - (d) Evans
5. McLeery said he was suffering from ____
 - (a) diabetes
 - (b) cough
 - (c) piles
 - (d) cold
6. The examination started at ----
 - (a) 9:15 am
 - (b) 9:25 am
 - (c) 9:35 am
 - (d) 9:45 am
7. The Governor had got Evans cell ____ because he did not want to take chances with Evans, the master planner.
 - (a) bugged
 - (b) guarded
 - (c) watched
 - (d) locked

8. Jackson instructs Stephen to take away ____
(a) the bag
(b) the razor
(c) the scissors
(d) the knife
9. The names of the officers who visited Evans before the examination were ____
(a) Jackson and Stephens
(b) Jackson and Bell
(c) Jackson and Carter
(d) Carter and Bell
10. The Secretary agreed to make an arrangement of a person from ____ to act as an invigilator
(a) St. Agnes Mags
(b) St. Francis Mags
(c) St. Mary Mags
(d) St. Xavier Mags

B. Read the text given below and based on your understanding of the passage answer the questions that follow

1. Jackson put in a brief final appearance. "Behave yourself, laddy!"
Evans turned and nodded.
"And these" — (Jackson pointed to the pin-ups) — "off!" Evans turned and nodded again. "I was goin' to take 'em down anyway. A minister, isn't 'e? The chap comin' to sit in, I mean."
"And how did you know that?" asked Jackson quietly.
"Well, I 'ad to sign some forms, didn't I? And I couldn't 'elp — "
Evans drew the razor carefully down his left cheek, and left a neat swath in the white lather. "Can I ask you something, Mr. Jackson? Why did they 'ave to bug me in this cell?" He nodded his head vaguely to a point above the door.
"Not a very neat job," conceded Jackson.
"They're not — they don't honestly think I'm goin' to try to — " "They're taking no chances, Evans. Nobody in his senses would take any chance with you."
"Who's goin' to listen in?"
"I'll tell you who's going to listen in, laddy. It's the Governor himself, see? He don't trust you a bloody inch — and nor do I. I'll be watching you like a hawk, Evans, so keep your nose clean. Clear?" He walked towards the door.

1. Who has accompanied Jackson to Evans' cell?
a. The governor
b. Carter
c. Stephen
d. Bell

2. Who was the minister Evans referred to?
 - a. McLeery
 - b. Jackson
 - c. Stephens
 - d. Evans' friend
3. Who's going to listen to the hearing device?
 - a. The inspector
 - b. The detective
 - c. Prison in charge
 - d. The governor