

**STUDENTS SUPPORT MATERIAL
COMPETENCY BASED MCQs**

CLASS X

ENGLISH



SESSION- 2023-24

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

HYDERABAD REGION

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1. A Letter to God

Question 1: The postmaster to help Lencho by giving him —— as a reply from God.

- (a) Money
- (b) Crops
- (c) Letter
- (d) Gold

Question 2: What is the irony in this lesson?

- (a) Lencho was sad after the hailstorm even though he was the one waiting for a shower
- (b) Postmaster laughed at Lencho but still helped arrange money for him
- (c) Lencho blamed the post office employees who in fact helped him
- (d) there is no irony

Question 3: Where was Lencho's house situated?

- (a) bottom of the hill
- (b) top of a hill
- (c) top of a plateau
- (d) in a city

Question 4: What did Lencho hope for?

- (a) A good shower of rain for his crop.
- (b) A new motorcycle
- (c) A tractor
- (d) None of the Above

Question 5: What were Lencho's feeling when the hailstorm stopped?

- (a) Utter Sadness
- (b) Utter Happy
- (c) Utter Sorrow
- (d) None of the Above

Question 6: The story sets in –

- (a) Latin America
- (b) Australia
- (c) Europe
- (d) Africa

Question 7: The postman at the post office laughed because

- (a) he received a parcel
- (b) he had irritation
- (c) the postman said something
- (d) the letter was addressed 'To God'

Question 8: What was the only thing that the Earth needed according to Lencho?

- (a) a shower
- (b) a snowfall
- (c) strong winds
- (d) sunlight

Question 9: Lencho started writing a letter to God on

- (a) Monday morning
- (b) Sunday morning
- (c) Saturday morning
- (d) Sunday afternoon

Question 10: Based on the details of the house's location, how can it best be described?

- (a) Majestic
- (b) Imposing
- (c) Solitary
- (d) Unique

Question 11: Why Lencho compares the rain drops to new coins?

- (a) Because they are real money.
- (b) Because they were round in shape and almost of the same size.
- (c) Because he can exchange them with money.
- (d) None of the Above

Question 12: Why did Lencho need money?

- (a) To buy a tractor
- (B) To save his family from hunger
- (C) To buy a new phone.
- (D) To buy a buffalo.

Question 13: Who does Lencho have complete faith in?

- (a) His Wife
- (b) The Postmaster
- (c) One of the farmer
- (d) The God

Question 14: Which crop was growing on Lencho's fields?

- (a) Corn
- (b) Barley
- (c) Rice
- (d) None of the above

Question 15: How did Lencho decide to contact his last resort?

- (a) by visiting them personally
- (b) through a letter
- (c) through e-mail
- (d) through fax

Question 16: The field looked as if it were covered in _.

- (a) salt
- (b) locusts
- (c) sugar
- (d) ice

Question 17 : How much money was the postmaster able to arrange?

- (a) 100 pesos
- (b) Nil
- (c) 1000 pesos
- (d) 70 pesos

Question 18 : Why did the postmaster decide to reply to Lencho's letter?

- (a) he was a good man
- (b) he felt empathetic
- (c) to preserve Lencho's faith in God
- (d) all of the above

Question 19 : Lencho was exchanging the letter to God through

- (a) Post office
- (b) A good friend
- (c) Dove
- (d) Computer internet

Question 20 : Why was Lencho not surprised on seeing the money in the envelope?

- (a) he was too sad to acknowledge it
- (b) he had unwavering faith in God
- (c) he was an ungrateful man
- (d) none of the above

Question 21: How much money does Lencho need?

- (a) Fifty Pesos
- (b) Hundred Pesos
- (c) Two Hundred Pesos
- (d) Five Hundred Pesos.

Question 22: From the top of the hill he can see his ready to harvest cornfield along with –

- (a) Forest
- (b) Village
- (c) River
- (d) Vast field

Question 23 : How much money did Lencho ask for?

- (a) 100 pesos
- (b) 1000 pesos
- (c) 10 pesos
- (d) 500 pesos

Question 24 : Lencho's letter included

- (a) details of his problems.
- (b) description of the post office.
- (c) belief of being looted.
- (d) List of further demands.

Question 25 : Lencho's hopes were belied because:

- (a) the sunlight was enough
- (b) the rain was still going on
- (c) the hail lasted for an hour
- (d) the children were unsuccessful

Question 26 : On seeing the letter, the postmaster was moved by Lencho's ___

- (a) unwavering faith
- (b) handwriting
- (c) love for God
- (d) determination

Question 27 : Lencho compared the quantum of damage with

- (a) Attack by rats
- (b) Attack by crows
- (c) Plague by locusts
- (d) None of the above

Question 28 : Find the word which means 'very closely'.

- (a) Promisingly
- (b) Entire
- (c) Intimately
- (d) Towards

Question 29: Who is the author of the lesson 'A Letter to God'?

- (a) G.L. Fuentes
- (b) J.k. Rowling
- (c) William Shakespeare
- (d) Roald Dahl

Question 30 : What is the irony in this lesson?

- (a) Lencho was sad after the hailstorm even though he was the one waiting for a shower
- (b) Postmaster laughed at Lencho but still helped arrange money for him
- (c) Lencho blamed the post office employees who in fact helped him
- (d) there is no irony

Question 31 : Where did Lencho expect the downpour to come from?

- (a) north
- (b) north-east
- (c) north-west
- (d) south-east

Question 32 : Large droplets were equivalent to –

- (a) Five cents coin
- (b) One cent coin
- (c) Ten cents coin
- (d) Two cent coin

Question 33 : Why was Lencho not surprised on seeing the money in the envelope?

- (a) he was too sad to acknowledge it
- (b) he had unwavering faith in God
- (c) he was an ungrateful man
- (d) none of the above

Question 34 : Which literary device has been used in 'They are new coins'?

- (a) Simile
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Personification
- (d) Alliteration

Question 35 : Why did the postmaster decide to reply to Lencho's letter?

- (a) he was a good man
- (b) he felt empathetic
- (c) to preserve Lencho's faith in God
- (d) all of the above

Question 36: What do you mean by huge mountains of clouds?

- (a) Very high clouds
- (b) Very dark clouds
- (c) Clouds promising heavy rains
- (d) Clouds making hilly pattern

Question 37: Where was Lencho's house situated?

- (a) On a hill
- (b) In a valley
- (c) By a river
- (d) In a town

Question 38: What did Lencho compare the large raindrops with?

- (a) Bullets
- (b) Coins
- (c) Birds
- (d) Stones

Question 39: Which crop was growing in Lencho's fields?

- (a) Corn
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Rice
- (d) Beans

Question 40: What destroyed Lencho's fields?

- (a) A hailstorm
- (b) A tornado
- (c) A flood
- (d) A drought

Question 41: What was the only hope left in the hearts of Lencho's family?

- (a) Help from God
- (a) Help from the government
- (c) Help from their neighbors
- (d) Help from themselves

Question 42 : Why did the postmaster decide to reply to Lencho's letter?

- (a) He was moved by Lencho's faith.
- (b) He wanted to help Lencho.
- (c) He thought it was funny.
- (d) He wanted to teach Lencho a lesson.

Question 43 : What did the postmaster do with the money from the other staff

- (a) He kept it for himself.
- (a) He put it in an envelope and sent it to Lencho.
- (c) He gave it to the church.
- (d) He gave it to the poor.

Question 44 : What did Lencho think of the post-office employees?

- (a) He thought they were kind and generous.
- (b) He thought they were lazy and incompetent.
- (c) He thought they were crooks
- (d) He thought they were all in cahoots with each other.

Question 45: Why did Lencho become angry when he counted the money?

- (a) There was less money than he had asked for.
- (b) The money was in different denominations.
- (c) The money was dirty.
- (d) The money was counterfeit.

Question 46: What did Lencho do when he realized that the money was not from God?

- (a) He wrote another letter to God, demanding the rest of the money.
- (a) He went to the postmaster and demanded an explanation.
- (c) He went to the police and filed a complaint.
- (d) He gave up and went back to work

Question 47: The field looked as if it were covered in _____.

- (a) salt
- (b) locusts
- (c) sugar
- (d) ice

Question 48: The postmaster was a fat, amiable man. What is the meaning of amiable?

- (a) rude
- (b) helpful
- (c) friendly
- (d) enthusiastic

Question 49: Why was Lencho satisfied?

- (a) On seeing a new tractor in his field.
- (b) On seeing a new buffalo.
- (c) On seeing the field of ripe corn with flowers.
- (d) None of the Above

Question 50 : The postmaster to help lencho by giving him —— as a reply from God.

- (a) Money
- (b) Crops
- (c) Letter
- (d) Gold

Question 51 : What is the irony in this lesson?

- (a) Lencho was sad after the hailstorm even though he was the one waiting for a shower
- (b) Postmaster laughed at Lencho but still helped arrange money for him
- (c) Lencho blamed the post office employees who in fact helped him
- (d) there is no irony

Question 52 : What else did the reply demanded apart from goodwill, ink and paper?

- (a) lost crop
- (b) money
- (c) God's signature
- (d) new seeds

Question 53 : What type of conflict does the chapter highlight?

- (a) conflict between nature and humans
- (b) conflict among humans
- (c) conflict among God and nature
- (d) both 1 and 2

Question 54 : What did the postmaster feel on experiencing Lencho receive the letter?

- (a) contended
- (b) proud
- (c) overwhelmed
- (d) all of the above

Question 55: Mention the reason why post master answered the letter?

- (a) Not to shake the writer's faith
- (b) To make the fun of writer
- (c) To irritate the writer
- (d) To mock at the writer

Question 56: The postman at the post office laughed because

- (a) he received a parcel
- (b) he had irritation
- (c) the postman said something
- (d) the letter was addressed 'To God'

Question 57: What was the only thing that the Earth needed according to Lencho?

- (a) a shower
- (b) a snowfall
- (c) strong winds
- (d) sunlight

Question 58: Lencho started writing a letter to god on –

- (a) Monday morning
- (b) Sunday morning
- (c) Saturday morning
- (d) Sunday afternoon

Question 59: Choose the characteristics displayed by the person who had written the letter.

- (a) Dedication
- (b) Faith
- (c) Organized
- (d) Authoritative

Question 60: What did Lencho ask for in his second letter?

- (a) more money
- (b) remaining amount and not send it by mail
- (c) remaining amount and send it by mail only
- (d) he didn't ask for anything

ANSWER KEY

1. A	21. B	41. A
2. C	22. C	42. A
3. B	23. A	43. B
4. A	24. D	44. C
5. A	25. C	45. A
6. A	26. A	46. A
7. D	27. C	47. D
8. A	28. C	48. C
9. B	29. A	49. C
10. C	30. C	50. A
11. B	31. B	51. C
12. B	32. C	52. B
13. D	33. B	53. D
14. A	34. B	54. A
15. B	35. C	55. A
16. A	36. C	56. D
17. D	37. B	57. A
18. C	38. B	58. B
19. A	39. A	59. B
20. B	40. A	60. B

2. Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

1. "We have achieved our political emancipation." What is the meaning of emancipation?

- (A) freedom from restriction
- (B) enslavement and slavery both
- (C) enslavement
- (D) slavery

2. It was a celebration of South Africa's first _____ government.

- (A) democratic and racial
- (B) autocratic and racial
- (C) monarch and non-racial
- (D) democratic and non-racial

3. Where did the ceremonies take place?

- (A) London
- (B) Pretoria
- (C) New York
- (D) New Delhi

4. For decades South Africa had been the seat for:

- (A) White Supremacy
- (B) Power of Politicians
- (C) Equality
- (D) Justice

5. What does "rainbow gathering" refer to :

- (A) People of all races, caste, color, national and international had come together to celebrate the glory of democratic elections.
- (B) People of all colors
- (C) Seven rainbow colors
- (D) People of all communities and nations

6. When was the inauguration day?

- (A) 10 May
- (B) 10 March
- (C) 20 May
- (D) 20 March

7. It was a celebration of South Africa's first _____ government.

- (A) autocratic, racial
- (B) democratic, non-racial
- (C) democratic, racial
- (D) monarch, non-racial

8. How many deputy presidents were elected?

- (A) two
- (B) three
- (C) one
- (D) none

9. Why did other countries broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa?

- (A) White rulers
- (B) Other countries are racial
- (C) It is a poor country
- (D) Apartheid policy

10. What change brought international leaders to South Africa?

- (A) End of Apartheid
- (B) humanity
- (C) peace
- (D) trade negotiations

11. “We thank all of our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for ____.”

- (A) justice
- (B) peace
- (C) human dignity
- (D) all of the above

12. What was it that the nation needed to be liberated from?

- (A) poverty
- (B) gender discrimination
- (C) deprivation
- (D) all of the above

13. To whom Nelson Mandela wanted to say “Special thanks” in his speech but could not do it?

- (A) African Patriots
- (B) African Army
- (C) African Politicians
- (D) Western Nations for giving special status to S. Africa

14- The spectacular array of South African jets was a display of –

- (A) military’s precision
- (B) military’s loyalty to democracy
- (C) both 1 and 2
- (D) none of the above

15- What colours does the new South African flag possess?

- (A) black, red, green, blue and gold
- (B) black, red, yellow, blue and gold
- (C) orange, black, yellow, blue and silver
- (D) black, blue, violet, saffron and green

16- “The structure they created formed the basis of one of the harshest, most inhumane, societies the world has ever known.” What structure is Mandela talking about?

- (A) Racial domination against the black skinned
- (B) Poverty and suffering
- (C) Discrimination against the poor
- (D) oppression of women

17- Whom did Mandela wanted to thank but couldn't?

- (A) his family
- (B) white rulers
- (C) African patriots who no longer existed
- (D) Military

18- What unintended effect did the decades of oppression and brutality had?

- (A) created men of extraordinary courage, wisdom and generosity
- (B) Poverty and suffering
- (C) boycott from foreign nations
- (D) both 2 and 3

19- According to Mandela, what is the greatest wealth of a nation?

- (A) minerals
- (B) gems
- (C) diamonds
- (D) people

20- What did Mandela learn about courage?

- (A) it is absence of fear
- (B) it is the triumph over fear
- (C) both 1 and 2
- (D) none of the above

21-What are a man's obligations in life?

- (A) Obligation to people
- (B) Obligation to family
- (C) Obligation to God
- (D) Both 1 and 2

22- Why were two National Anthems sung?

- (A) to imply unity
- (B) to mark the end of racial discrimination
- (C) to mark the end of gender discrimination
- (D) Both 1 and 2

23- What comes more naturally to heart according to Mandela?

- (A) hatred
- (B) unity
- (C) love
- (D) racial discrimination

24- What realizations did Mandela have of his boyhood freedom?

- (A) it is just an illusion
- (B) he was born free
- (C) freedom was meant for kids
- (D) he had no realizations

25- What began Mandela's hunger for freedom?

- (A) the fact that it had already been taken away from him
- (B) his obligation towards people
- (C) his obligation towards family
- (D) he was born to fight

26- Which party did Mandela join?

- (A) Indian National Congress
- (B) African National Congress
- (C) National African Party
- (D) he did not join any party

27- A man who takes away another man's freedom is _____

- (A) White
- (B) a prisoner of hatred
- (C) criminal
- (D) rude

28- Who, according to Mandela is not free?

- (A) oppressor
- (B) oppressed
- (C) both 1 and 2
- (D) none of the above

29- How did Mandela's hunger for freedom change his life?

- (A) turned from frightened to bold
- (B) turned from law-abiding attorney to a criminal
- (C) turned a life-loving man to live like a monk
- (D) all of the above

30- What do depths of oppression create?

- (A) Oppressed
- (B) heights of character
- (C) poverty
- (D) lack of freedom

31. What is "Apartheid"?

- (A) Racial discrimination in the political system
- (B) Freedom movement in S. Africa
- (C) Oath ceremony of Nelson Mandela
- (D) None of the above.

32. What does “White Supremacy” mean by the author?

- (A) White Amphitheatre
- (B) Domination of white people in Society
- (C) Domination of white people in Politics
- (D) Treat every color people the same

33. The desire for freedom of the people transformed:

- (A) an animal into a man
- (B) a frightened leader into a minister
- (C) a frightened young man into a bold one
- (D) a man into a woman

34 The inauguration was to celebrate the installation of:

- (A) South Africa’s first capitalist govt.
- (B) South Africa’s first democratic govt.
- (C) South Africa’s first communist govt.
- (D) none of the above

35. Why other Nations discontinued relations with South Africa before Nelson’s struggle for apartheid?

- (A) Home war
- (B) Racial discrimination
- (C) Political instability
- (D) Colonial Rule

36. Here people are compared with

- (A) Minerals and Gems
- (B) Money
- (C) Animals
- (D) Jewel

37. What brought international leaders to South Africa?

- (A) Racism
- (C) Love
- (B) Trade
- (D) End of Apartheid

38. A prisoner of hatred takes away

- (A) Money
- (B) Freedom of man
- (C) Love
- (D) All of the above

39. Which flame can be hidden but not extinguished as per Mandela?

- (A) Goodness
- (C) Humanity
- (B) Love
- (D) Mankind

40. Depths of oppression create

- (A) Poverty
- (B) Heights of character
- (C) Freedom
- (D) Revolution

41. Choose the name of Mandela's party?

- (A) African National Congress
- (B) US National Congress
- (C) Indian National Congress
- (D) Didn't join any party

42. Where did ceremonies take place?

- (A) Sandstone amphitheater
- (B) New amphitheater
- (C) Opera house
- (D) None of the above

43. Number of deputy presidents elected is –

- (A) Four
- (C) One
- (B) Five
- (D) Two

44. How does Nelson Mandela define the meaning of courage?

- (A) Triumph over fear
- (B) Triumph over love
- (C) Triumph over selfish
- (D) Triumph over poverty

45. Why is it easy to learn to love?

- (A) Because it comes naturally
- (B) Because they are fewer in number
- (C) Because you have the will to do this.
- (D) None of the Above

46. I'm here refers to:

- (A) Mbeki
- (B) Kierk
- (C) Zenani
- (D) Nelson Mandela

47. What pledge Nelson Mandela took on 10th May 1994 and asked people also to pledge?

- (A) To continue the fight against the rotten political system
- (B) Liberate people from suffering, poverty, and discrimination
- (C) To live and let live for white people
- (D) To pray for god for S. Africa

48. On which day Nelson Mandela took oath as President of South Africa?

- (A) 10th March
- (B) 10th May
- (C) 10th June
- (D) 10 January

49. Why did Mandela put freedom for the country before freedom for the family?

- (A) Felt the pain of his citizens
- (B) Impact of apartheid during prison days
- (C) Had an Anti-Western mindset
- (D) Had less love for family

50. How many National Song(s) were sung during the oath ceremony?

- (A) One
- (C) Two
- (B) Three
- (D) Four

51. In his long speech, what does Nelson Mandela said about decades-old brutality on blacks of Africa?

- (A) Isolated Africa from West
- (B) Came closer to starvation
- (C) Flame of revolution rose
- (D) Created supernatural courage, wisdom & generosity

52. In whom Nelson Mandela had seen a glimpse of humanity?

- (A) Guard
- (B) Relative
- (C) Townspeople
- (D) God

53. Choose the name who fought with Mandela against Racism?

- (A) Chief Luthuli
- (B) Bram Fischer
- (C) Robert Sobukwe
- (D) All of the above

54. The word 'curtailed' means:

- (A) increased
- (C) reduced
- (B) opposed
- (D) enlarged

55. What comes more naturally to the heart according to Mandela?

- (A) hatred
- (C) love
- (B) unity
- (D) racial discrimination

56. The freedom of the author, who was a black was:

- (A) curtailed
- (B) sanctioned
- (C) opposed
- (D) supported

57. A man who takes away another man's freedom is

- (A) White
- (B) a prisoner of hatred
- (C) criminal
- (D) rude

58. The inauguration was to celebrate the installation of:

- (A) South Africa's first capitalist govt.
- (B) South Africa's first democratic govt.
- (C) South Africa's first communist govt.
- (D) none of the above

59. What pledge Nelson Mandela took on 10th May 1994 and asked people also to pledge?

- (A) To continue the fight against the rotten political system
- (B) Liberate people from suffering, poverty, and discrimination
- (C) To live and let live for white people
- (D) To pray for god for S. Africa

60. What diplomatic things did Mandela say in his speech on the Western Countries?

- (A) Racial policies framed by white people on dark-skinned people
- (B) Physical harassment by white people in entire Africa
- (C) Keeping South African people away from their own democratic rights
- (D) All of the above

ANSWER KEY:

1	A	21	D	41	A
2	D	22	D	42	A
3	B	23	C	43	A
4	A	24	A	44	A
5	A	25	A	45	A
6	A	26	B	46	D
7	B	27	B	47	B
8	A	28	C	48	B
9	D	29	D	49	A
10	A	30	B	50	C
11	D	31	A	51	D
12	D	32	B	52	A
13	A	33	C	53	D
14	C	34	B	54	C
15	A	35	B	55	C
16	A	36	A	56	A
17	C	37	D	57	B
18	A	38	B	58	B
19	D	39	A	59	B
20	B	40	B	60	D

3. Two Stories About Flying- MCQs

Q1- Who is the author of “His First Flight”?

- a) Liam O’ Flaherty
- b) Frederick Forsyth
- c) Roald Dahl
- d) Paulo Coehlo

Q2- Who is the author of “Black Aeroplane”?

- a) Liam O’ Flaherty
- b) Frederick Forsyth
- c) Roal Dahl
- d) Paulo Coehlo

Q3- The lesson “His First Flight” is about a _____

- a) pilot
- b) seagull
- c) parrot
- d) pigeon

Q4- Why was he afraid to fly?

- a) he was a coward
- b) he was afraid his wings will not support him
- c) he was afraid that everyone would judge him
- d) both 1 and 2

Q5- What did his parents threaten him with if he didn’t flew away?

- a) to never talk to him
- b) to punish him
- c) to starve him
- d) to abandon him

Q6- What were his parents teaching his brothers and sisters?

- a) to perfect the art of flying
- b) to skim the waves
- c) to dive for fish
- d) all of the above

Q7- The sight of _____ maddened him.

- a) his brothers flying
- b) his siblings enjoying without him
- c) food
- d) all of the above

Q8- What urged him to make his first flight?

- a) hunger
- b) sight of fish
- c) courage
- d) both 1 and 2

Q9- Why did his mother stop midway while giving him the fish?

- a) she was mad at him
- b) to push him to fly out of hunger
- c) she didn't want to give him the fish
- d) she got tired

Q10- The title "Black Aeroplane" is based on?

- a) the aeroplane that helped the pilot
- b) the pilot's aeroplane
- c) aeroplane in the stormy sky
- d) none of the above

Q11- The pilot was flying from _____ to _____.

- a) England, France
- b) England, India
- c) France, England
- d) France, India

Q12- What was the pilot looking forward to?

- a) to reach his destination
- b) to meet his family
- c) his holiday
- d) both 2 and 3

Q13- Which control station did he contact on his way?

- a) Paris
- b) India
- c) England
- d) he didn't contact any

Q14- "They looked like black mountains standing in front of me across the sky". What looked like black mountains?

- a) Black mountains
- b) Storm clouds
- c) tall buildings
- d) black plateau

Q15- What risk did the pilot take?

- a) flying back to Paris
- b) missing the breakfast he desired
- c) he took no risk
- d) flying his old Dakota straight into the storm

Q16- What instruments had stopped working during the storm?

- a) compass
- b) radio
- c) both of them
- d) none of them

Q17- What was the pilot not sorry about?

- a) missing his holiday
- b) driving the plane into the storm
- c) risking the lives of fellow passengers
- d) both 2 and 3

Q18- What did the seagull pretend was happening to him so that he could take his first flight?

- a) he was unconscious
- b) he was falling down the cliff
- c) he was falling asleep
- d) He lost his balance

Q19- What food did the seagull's mother get for it?

- a) earthworms
- b) fish
- c) insects
- d) rodents

Q20- How far was the narrator from Paris when he saw dark clouds in the sky?

- a) 200 km
- b) 100 km
- c) 50 km
- d) 150 km

Q21- Which of the pilot's instruments stopped working first?

- a) compass
- b) radio
- c) both stopped together
- d) both were working

Q22- When the pilot of the black aeroplane asked the narrator to follow him, in which direction did he turn the aeroplane?

- a) south
- b) north
- c) east
- d) west

Q23- Why didn't the pilot turn the aeroplane back towards Paris?

- a) He wanted to meet his family
- b) He wanted to go on a holiday
- c) He did not want to miss the breakfast
- d) He did not like Paris

Q24- What was the name of the aeroplane that the pilot was flying?

- a) Airbus
- b) Boeing
- c) Dakota
- d) Minesotta

Q25- The pilot was not able to ____ anything

- a) see
- b) hear
- c) speak
- d) all of them

Q26- Why was the aeroplane twisting in the air?

- (a) As it was dark night
- (b) As it was a stormy night
- (c) Due to lightning
- (d) None of the Above

Q27- What was the purpose behind calling Paris Control?

- (a) To know about air traffic
- (b) To know the direction of the route
- (c) To know the details about landing
- (d) None of the Above

Q28- Why the seagull exhausted?

- (a) Due to running fast
- (b) Due to strange exercise
- (c) Due to Crying
- (d) None of the Above

Q29- What was the seagull afraid of?

- (a) Running
- (b) Swimming
- (c) Flying
- (d) None of the Above

Q30- Who gave Young Seagull a piece of fish?

- (a) Brother Seagull
- (b) Mother Seagull
- (c) Father Seagull
- (d) None of the Above

Q31- The pilot was not able to _____ anything

- (a) see
- (b) hear
- (c) speak
- (d) all of them

Q32- Why didn't the pilot turn the aeroplane back towards Paris?

- (a) He wanted to meet his family
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- (d) rodents

Q35- What was the pilot not sorry about?

- (a) missing his holiday
- (b) driving the plane into the storm
- (c) risking the lives of fellow passengers
- (d) both 2 and 3

Q36- What risk did the pilot take?

- (a) flying back to Paris
- (b) missing the breakfast he desired
- (c) he took no risk
- (d) flying his old Dakota straight into the storm.

Q37- Which control station did he contact on his way?

- (a) Paris
- (b) India
- (c) England
- (d) he didn't contact any

Q38- The pilot was flying from,,,,,,to,,,,

- (a) England, France
- (b) England, India
- (c) France, England
- (d) France, India

Q39- Why did his mother stop midway while giving him the fish?

- (a) she was mad at him
- (b) to push him to fly out of hunger
- (c) she didn't want to give him the fish.
- (d) she got tired

Q40- The sight of _____ maddened him.

- (a) his brothers flying
- (b) his siblings enjoying without him
- (c) food
- (d) all of the above

Q41- What did his parents threaten him with if he didn't fly away?

- (a) to never talk to him
- (b) to punish him
- (c) to starve him
- (d) to abandon him

Q42- The lesson "His First Flight" is about a

- (a) pilot
- (b) seagull
- (c) parrot
- (d) pigeon

Q43- Who is the author of "His First Flight"?

- (a) Liam O'Flaherty
- (b) Frederick Forsyth
- (c) Roald Dahl
- (d) Paulo Coelho

Two Stories about Flying – I

His First Flight- MCQs based on the Extract

Extract 1:

He just felt a bit dizzy. Then he flapped his wings once, and he soared upwards. “Ga, ga, ga, Ga, ga, ga, Gaw-col-ah,” his mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream. Then his father flew over him, screaming. He saw his two brothers and his sister flying around him, curveting and banking and soaring and diving. Then he completely forgot that he had not always been able to fly and commended himself to dive and soar and curve, shrieking shrilly.

Q44- How would you describe the screams of the gulls in the given extract?

- a) elation
- b) bewilderment
- c) shock
- d) protection

Q45- Pick the most appropriate reason why the young gull felt dizzy?

- a) He hadn't eaten anything for a day.
- b) He was dizzy with excitement.
- c) He was wary of heights.
- d) He was flying for the first time.

Q46- Which of the following mirrors the use of the literary device in “shrieking shrilly”?

- a) sparkling saga
- b) singing soft
- c) slippery sloppily
- d) sneeze silently

Q47- The line “he completely forgot that he had not always been able to fly” implies the

- a) great confidence the young gull had in his skills.
- b) naturalness of the act of flying for the young gull.
- c) satisfaction and joy of flying together as a family.
- d) desire of the young gull to leave his fears behind.

Q48- The extract refers to the many movements of the young gull’s brothers and sister. Choose the option that correctly sequences these movements.

- a) The young gull’s brothers and sister flew by, tilting their wings, rose high, made darting movements and plunged headfirst.
- b) The young gull’s brothers and sister flew by plunging headfirst, making darting movements, titled their wings and rose high.
- c) The young gull’s brothers and sister flew with darting movements, titled their wings, rose high and plunged headfirst.
- d) The young gull’s brothers and sister flew by, rising high, plunging headfirst, making darting movements and tilting their wings.

Extract 2:

The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. He had, in fact, seen his older brother catch his first herring and devour it, standing on a rock, while his parents circled around, raising a proud cackle. And all morning, the whole family had walked about on the big plateau midway down the opposite cliff taunting him with his cowardice.

Q49- Based on the given sentence, pick the option that corresponds to what human parents would say. ‘while his parents circled around raising a proud cackle.’

- a) Well done!
- b) Oh no!
- c) Ready!
- d) Really!

Q50- Select the most appropriate option for the following: devour: guzzle: nibble:

- _____.
- a) chew
 - b) savour
 - c) peck
 - d) gulp

Q51- Which option lists the image nearest to ‘skim the waves’?



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

- a) image (i)
- b) image (ii)
- c) image (iii)
- d) image (iv)

Q52- Which of the following feelings did the young gull NOT feel according to the given context? “...all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister...”

- (i) sad
- (ii) incompetent
- (iii) excluded
- (iv) ungrateful
- (v) inspired
- (vi) jealous
- (vii) anxious

- a) i, iii, vi b) ii, v, vii c) ii, iii, vii d) iv, v, vi

Q53- Imagine that the young gull attended a workshop on inspiration and confidence building and received a couple of pieces of advice. Choose the option that reflects these pieces of advice, most relevant to his situation.



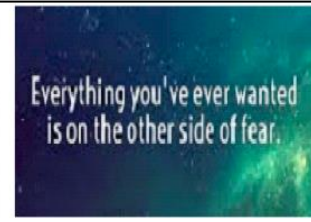
(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

- a) (i) and (ii)
- b) (ii) and (iii)
- c) (iii) and (iv)
- d) (i) and (iv)

Two Stories about Flying – II

Black Aeroplane - MCQs based on the Extract

Extract 1:

Everything was going well – it was an easy flight. Paris was about 150 kilometres behind me when I saw the clouds. Storm clouds. They were huge. They looked like black mountains standing in front of me across the sky. I knew I could not fly up and over them, and I did not have enough fuel to fly around them to the north or south. “I ought to go back to Paris,” I thought, but I wanted to get home. I wanted that breakfast. ‘I’ll take the risk,’ I thought and flew that old Dakota straight into the storm.

Q54- How would you describe the “risk” the narrator took?

- a) calculated
- b) impetuous
- c) unavoidable
- d) navigable

Q55- Select the correct option to fill in the blanks below:

risk: risky: _____ : _____

- a) danger: dangerously
- b) hazard: hazardous
- c) peril: imperilled
- d) caution: precaution

Q56- Based on the given extract, choose the option that lists the meme which would be the most appropriate response to “...it was an easy flight”?

- a) Option (i)
- b) Option (ii)
- c) Option (iii)
- d) Option (iv)



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

Q57- In what way might the reference to the Dakota as “old” be relevant?

- a) Its antique value made it expensive and precious to the narrator.
- b) It is employed by the narrator as a term of endearment.
- c) It did not have enough fuel to fly around the storm clouds.
- d) Its ability to negotiate the storm clouds might have been suspect.

Q58- Read the statements given below, and then select the option that best describes the given statements.

Statement I – The narrator’s desire to reach home and see his family made him complacent.

Statement II – The narrator was unaware of the threat that the adversarial storm clouds presented.

Statement III – The narrator’s decision-making was quick but irresponsible as well as dangerous.

- a) Statement I is false, statement II is true, statement III cannot be inferred
- b) Statement I and III are true, statement II cannot be inferred
- c) Statement I cannot be inferred, statement II is false, statement III is true
- d) Statement I and II are false, statement III is true

Extract 2:

I was safe! I turned to look for my friend in the black aeroplane, but the sky was empty. There was nothing there. The black aeroplane was gone. I could not see it anywhere. I landed and was not sorry to walk away from the old Dakota near the control tower. I went and asked a woman in the control centre where I was and who the other pilot was. I wanted to say ‘Thank you’. She looked at me very strangely and then laughed. “Another aeroplane? Up there in this storm? No other aeroplanes were flying tonight. Yours was the only one I could see on the radar.” So, who helped me...

Q59- Why do you think the woman in the control centre laughed? a) She found the narrator funny.

- b) She thought his question preposterous.
- c) She thought he was teasing her.
- d) She was relieved the narrator was safe.

Q60- Select the option that correctly tracks the progression of emotions experienced by the narrator in the given extract.

- a) excited – surprised – relieved – grateful – perplexed
- b) relieved – confused – curious – dejected – panic-stricken
- c) optimistic – lonely – calm – elated – appreciative
- d) triumphant – reassured– inquisitive – thankful – uncertain

Q61- The narrator exclaimed that he was “safe”. Which of the following represented the most immediate threat to the narrator’s safety?

- a) The black mountain-like storm cloud
- b) The depletion of fuel in the last fuel tank
- c) Being lost due to non-functioning equipment
- d) The old rattling Dakota aeroplane

Q62- Filled with questions, the narrator decides to place an advertisement in the local newspaper to look for his “friend”.

Read the advertisement given below and select the option that includes the most appropriate solutions for the blanks:

Looking for a pilot of a black aeroplane who (i) _____ an old Dakota out of storm clouds late last night, but (ii) _____ before the Dakota pilot could express his gratitude after landing. Though the control centre and radar did not (iii) _____ its presence, the Dakota pilot would really appreciate it if his friend reached out. Please contact the Dakota pilot at 5200100110. In deep gratitude and eager (iv) _____, XXX

- a) (i) guided, (ii) disappeared, (iii) register, (iv) anticipation
- b) (i) took, (ii) landed, (iii) acknowledge, (iv) appreciation
- c) (i) brought, (ii) went away, (iii) confirm, (iv) expectation
- d) (i) helped, (ii) vanish, (iii) make note, (iv) excitement

Q63- Choose the option that correctly matches the idioms in Column A to the story’s events in column B:

Column A – Idioms	Column B – Story Events
1. Every cloud has a silver lining.	(i) The narrator really wanted to have a hearty English breakfast, even though he really ought to have turned back.
2. To be on cloud nine.	(ii) The man in the other plane waved at the narrator and asked him to follow, closely drawing him out.
3. To have your head in the clouds.	(iii) The compass and other instruments stopped working. The radio was dead too.
4. Gathering clouds.	(iv) And there it was – the well-lit runway. An airport. The narrator could safely land.

- a) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)
- b) 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(ii)
- c) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)
- d) 1-(ii), 2-(iv), 3-(i), 4-(iii)

Extract 3:

He wanted a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come nearer, and then maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. With a loud scream he fell outwards and downwards into space

Q64- Who is "He"?

- (a) The father seagull
- (b) The young seagull
- (c) The brother seagull
- (d) The neighbour seagull

Q65- Whom was he waiting for?

- (a) his mother
- (b) his father
- (c) his sister
- (d) his brother

Q66- What did he dive at?

- (a) at the crab
- (b) at the shark fish
- (c) at the bird
- (d) at the fish

Q67- With a _____ scream, he fell outwards and downwards into space.

- (a) slight
- (b) slow
- (c) high
- (d) loud

Extract 4:

With a loud scream, he fell outwards and downward into space. Then a monstrous terror seized him and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing. But it only lasted a minute The next moment he felt his wings spread outwards. The wind rushed against his breast feathers, then under his stomach and against his wings.

Q68- What did the young seagull learn?

- (a) to swim
- (b) to walk
- (c) to hunt
- (d) to try

Q69- How long did the young seagull's fear last?

- (a) for a while
- (b) for few minutes
- (c) for a day
- (d) for a week.

Q70- Find the word from the passage which means the same as "terrible":

- (a) dangerous
- (b) risky
- (c) awful
- (d) monstrous

Q71- Who fell outwards and downward into space?

- (a) The brother seagull
- (b) The father seagull
- (c) The mother seagull
- (d) The young seagull

Extract 5:

He stepped slowly out to the brink of the ledge, and standing on one leg with the other leg hidden under his wing he closed one eye, then the other and pretended to be falling asleep. Still, they took no notice of him.

Q72- Whom does "they" refer to in the above lines?

- (a) other birds
- (b) seagull's parents
- (c) other seagulls
- (d) the fishes

Q73- What was the Seagull afraid of?

- (a) singing
- (b) eating
- (c) flying
- (d) dancing

Q74- Trace a word from the passage which means "the edge of land before a steep slope".

- (a) brink
- (b) pretended
- (c) asleep
- (d) stepped

Q75- The young seagull pretended to be falling.

- (a) from the edge
- (b) and got hurt
- (c) asleep
- (d) from the height

Extract 6:

They were beckoning to him calling shray. He dropped his segs to stand on the green sea. His legs sank into it. He screamed with fright and attempted to rise again flapping his wings. But he was tired and weak with hunger and he could not rise, exhausted by the strange exercise. His feet sank into the green sea, and then his belly touched it and he sank no further. He was floating on it, and around him his family was screaming, praising him and their beaks were offering him scraps of dog-fish. He had made his first flight

Q76- What was the 'green flooring' on which his brothers and sister had landed?

- (a) green grass
- (b) green sea
- (c) green carpet
- (d) green field

Q77- His _____ sank into the green sea.

- (a) beak
- (b) wings
- (c) feathers
- (d) feet

Q78- Which word in the passage means the same as 'Summoning or luring by silent signal'?

- (a) shrilly
- (b) screaming
- (c) beckoning
- (d) praising

Q79- How was the young seagull feeling after the strange exercise of trying to fly?

- (a) excited
- (b) exhausted
- (c) happy
- (d) very weak

Extract 7

He dropped his legs to stand on the green sea. His legs sank into it. He screamed with hight and attempted to rise again flapping his wings. But he was tired and weak with hunger and he could not rise, exhausted by the strange exercise. His feet sank into the green sea and then his petly touched and he sank no further. He was facing on and around him hes family was screaming praising him and the beaks were offering him scraps of dog fish.

Q80- Who was tired and weak with hunger?

- (a) The young seagull
- (b) Mother seagull
- (c) Father seagull
- (d) brother seagull

Q81- His family was praising him because he had made a _____ flight.

- (a) smart
- (b) extra-ordinary
- (c) successful
- (d) unsuccessful

Q82- Find the synonym of the word “tired out” from the passage.

- (a) attempted
- (b) strange
- (c) sank
- (d) exhausted

Q83- What was the family offering him?

- (a) grains
- (b) small fish
- (c) scraps of dog fish
- (d) bread crumbs

Extract 8:

His father and mother had come around calling to him shrilly, upbraiding him, threatening to let him starve on his ledge unless he flew away. But for the life of him, he could not move. That was twenty-four hours ago. Since then, nobody had come near him. The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. He had, in fact, seen his older brother catch his first herring and devour it, standing on a rock, while his parents circled around raising a proud cackle.

Q84- His parents reproached him to _____ .

- (a) swim
- (b) fly
- (c) jump
- (d) sleep

Q85- Why couldn't the young Seagull move from the ledge?

- (a) he was feeling tired
- (b) he was lazy
- (c) he was afraid
- (d) he wanted to sleep

Q86- Find a word from the extract which means to eat.

- (a) ledge
- (b) circled
- (c) starve
- (d) devour

Q87- What did the parents do in pride?

- (a) circled
- (b) screamed
- (c) cackled
- (d) shouted

ANSWER KEY:

1	a	11	c	21	a	31	a	41	c	51	c	61	b	71	d	81	c
2	b	12	d	22	b	32	c	42	b	52	d	62	a	72	b	82	d
3	b	13	a	23	c	33	a	43	a	53	c	63	d	73	c	83	c
4	b	14	b	24	c	34	b	44	a	54	b	64	b	74	a	84	b
5	c	15	d	25	a	35	d	45	d	55	b	65	a	75	c	85	c
6	d	16	c	26	b	36	d	46	d	56	c	66	d	76	b	86	d
7	c	17	d	27	b	37	a	47	b	57	d	67	d	77	d	87	c
8	d	18	c	28	b	38	c	48	c	58	c	68	d	78	c		
9	b	19	b	29	c	39	b	49	a	59	b	69	a	79	b		
10	a	20	d	30	b	40	c	50	c	60	a	70	d	80	a		

4. From the Diary of Anne Frank MCQs

Q1- Why was writing in a diary a strange experience for Anne?

- A) she had never written anything before
- B) she didn't know how to write
- C) neither she nor anyone else would be interested in it later
- D) Both A and C

Q2- Who would Anne allow to read her diary?

- A) her sister
- B) her parents
- C) a real friend (if she got one)
- D) no one

Q3- Why does Anne want to keep a diary?

- A) she has no close friends
- B) she loves to write
- C) she wants people to read about her later
- D) she likes the idea of it

Q4- What did she name her diary?

- A) Anne
- B) Catty
- C) Kitty
- D) Kitten

Q5- Why does she give a brief sketch about her family in the diary?

- A) no one would understand it if she dove right in
- B) to introduce Kitty to her family
- C) she would forget facts about her family
- D) she liked talking about her family

Q6- Which subject was she not sure of passing?

- A) Maths
- B) Science
- C) English
- D) all of the above

Q7- Why was Mr Keesing annoyed with her?

- A) she was not a good student
- B) she was talkative
- C) she was rude
- D) all of the above

Q8- Which topic was she to write an essay on as a part of her punishment?

- A) A Chatterbox
- B) An incorrigible chatterbox
- C) Quack, Quack, Quack, said Mistress Chatterbox
- D) all of the above

Q9- What language was the diary originally written in ?

- A) Spanish
- B) English
- C) Dutch
- D) French

Q10- How did Anne justify her being talkative in the essay?

- A) she discussed the subject topics in class
- B) it is a habit
- C) it is an inherited trait from her mother and you can't do much about it
- D) the class is boring

Q11- What shows Anne's love for her grandmother?

- A) she still thinks about her
- B) she misses her
- C) she let her birthday pass with little celebration
- D) both 1 and 2

Q12- Why does Anne think she was lonely?

- A) she had no friends
- B) she had no real friends
- C) she was all alone
- D) she was an introvert

Q13- Why was she unable to get closer to her already existing friends?

- A) she didn't like her friends
- B) her friends are not understanding
- C) she can't bring herself to talk about personal stuff
- D) all of the above

Q14- What would the kids bet about in class?

- A) who is more talkative
- B) who would pass the class
- C) football matches
- D) baseball matches

Q15- What did she write in her last essay?

- A) a poem
- B) a joke
- C) a paragraph
- D) a funny poem

Q16- When was the diary given to Anne?

- A) 11th birthday
- B) 12th birthday
- C) 13th birthday
- D) 14th birthday

Q17- What name was her book published with?

- A) From the Diary of Anne Frank
- B) The Diary of a Young girl
- C) Anne Frank
- D) Anne Frank's Diary

Q18- Why did she not want to give a brief in the diary at first?

- A) she didn't want to be formal
- B) she wanted the diary to be her real friend
- C) She did not like the idea
- D) both 1 and 2

Q19- How many siblings did Anne have?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

Q20- What was Anne Frank's full name?

- A) Anneliese Marie Frank
- B) Anna Mariam Frank
- C) Anne Mark Frank
- D) Anneliese Martina Frank

Q21- Who was the only survivor from Anne's family

- A) Anne
- B) Anne's father
- C) Anne's mother
- D) Anne's sister

Q22- What was the name of Anne Frank's sister?

- A) Margaret
- B) Margot
- C) Marrie
- D) Martina

Q23- In which city were Anne and Margot sent to live with their grandmother?

- A) Berlin
- B) Aachen
- C) Munich
- D) Bonn

Q24- How old was Anne's father when he married her mother?

- A) 34
- B) 35
- C) 36
- D) 32

Q25- On which date did Anne record the incident in Mr Keesing's class in her diary?

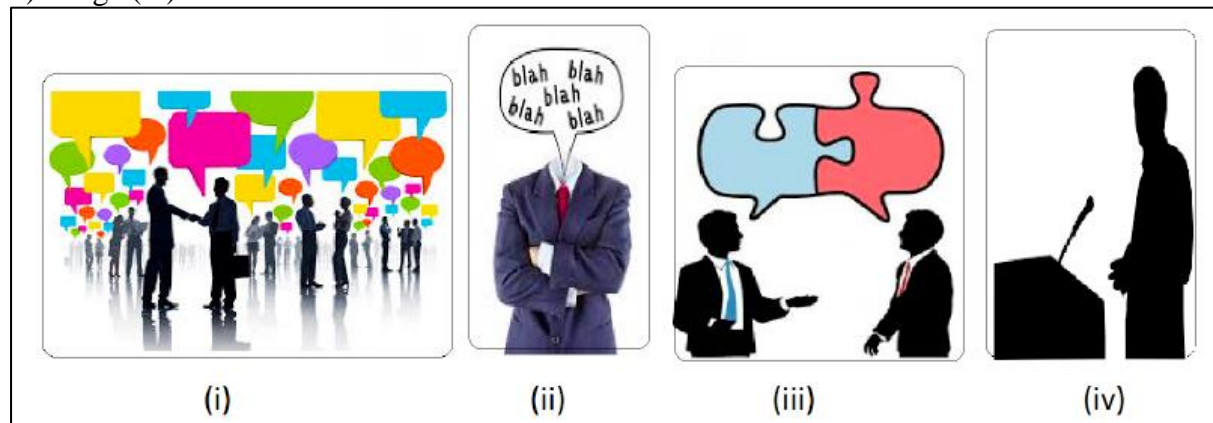
- A) 12 June, 1942
- B) 21 June, 1942
- C) 20 June, 1942
- D) 22 June, 1942

Q26- Anne doesn't plan to let anyone else read her diary as

- a) she is secretive about her life.
- b) it's about her intimate feelings.
- c) she is unwilling to share it with anyone.
- d) she wants to cherish these moments herself.

Q27) Pick the option that lists the image that most appropriately corresponds to 'chatterbox'.

- a) image (i)
- b) image (ii)
- c) image (iii)
- d) image (iv)



Q28) Who was Mr. Keesing?

- (a) Anne's Father
- (b) Anne's Maths teacher
- (c) Anne's Uncle
- (d) None of the Above

Q29) When was Anne born?

- (a) On 12th June, 1929
- (b) On 12th June, 1930
- (c) On 12th June, 1931
- (d) On 12th June, 1932

Q30) What do most people do in their diary?

- (a) About their hobby
- (b) Write facts
- (c) Write their happiest moment
- (d) None of the Above

Q31) Who would Anne allow to read her diary?

- (a) her sister
- (b) her parents
- (c) a real friend (if she got one)
- (d) no one

Q32) How does she want to begin her diary?

- (a) By writing her name
- (b) By giving an introduction
- (c) By writing about her hobby
- (d) None of the Above

Q33) Who was the only survivor from Anne's family

- (a) Anne
- (b) Anne's father
- (c) Anne's mother
- (d) Anne's sister

Q34) What name was her book published with?

- (a) From the Diary of Anne Frank
- (b) The Diary of a Young girl
- (c) Anne Frank
- (d) Anne Frank's Diary

Q35) How did Anne justify her being talkative in the essay?

- (a) she discussed the subject topics in class
- (b) it is a habit
- (c) it is an inherited trait from her mother and you can't do much about it
- (d) the class is boring

Extract 1:

Dearest Kitty

Our entire class is quaking in its boots. The reason, of course, is the forthcoming meeting in which the teachers decide who'll move up to the next form and who'll be kept back. Half the class is making bets. G.N. and I laugh ourselves silly at the two boys behind us, C.N. and Jacques, who have staked their entire holiday savings on their bet. From morning to night, it's "You're going to pass," "No, I'm not", "Yes, you are" "No, I'm not". Even G's pleading glances and my angry outbursts can't calm them down. If you ask me, there are so many dummies that about a quarter of the class should be kept back, but teachers are the most unpredictable creatures on earth.

Q36) Who does the narrator address as 'Kitty'?

- (a) her dairy
- (b) her diary
- (c) her friend G.N.
- (d) her cat

Q37) Why were all the students feeling nervous?

- (a) names of successful students were going to be announced
- (b) they had the most difficult exam that day.
- (c) their parents would scold them for poor result.
- (d) they were not prepared for the test.

Q38) What had the two boys behind the narrator staked their savings on?

- a) the school holiday with friends
- (b) through a bet or wager
- (c) their school friends
- (d) their school teachers' help

Q39) Explain: But teachers are the most unpredictable creatures on earth.

- (a) Nobody could tell their mood.
- (b) Nobody knew their address.
- (c) Nobody could tell what they would do
- (d) Nobody had the courage to talk to them.

Q40) Name the writer of this diary.

- (a) Mr. Keesing
- (b) Jacques
- (c) Sanne
- (d) Anne Frank

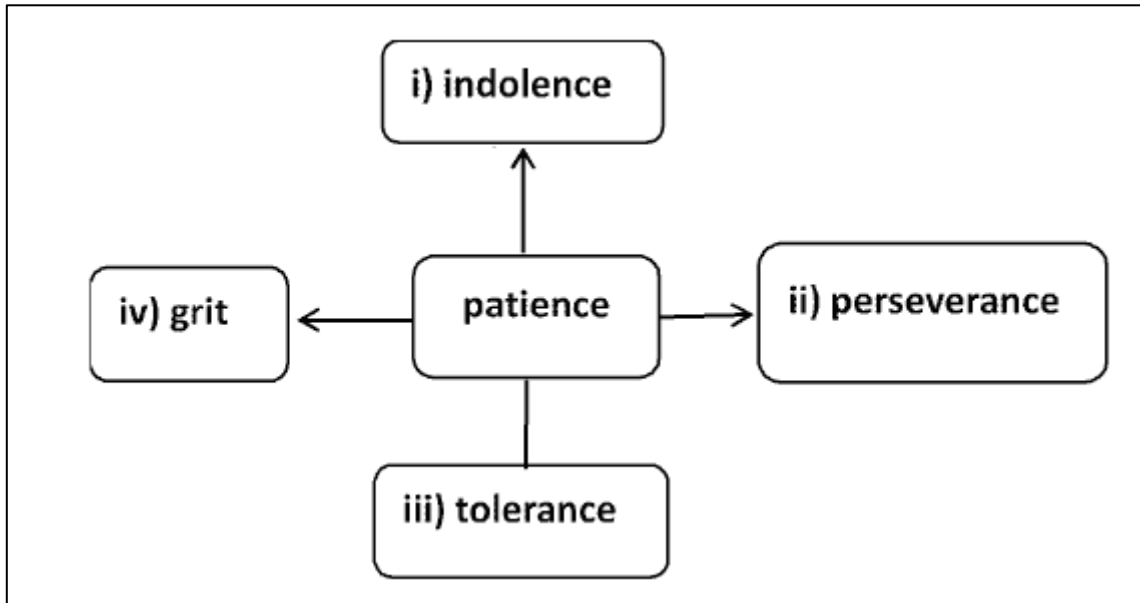
Extract 2:

“Paper has more patience than people,” I thought of this saying on one of those days when I was feeling a little depressed and was sitting at home with my chin in my hands, bored and listless, wondering whether to stay in or go out. I finally stayed where I was, brooding: Yes, paper does have more patience, and since I’m not planning to let anyone else read this stiff-backed notebook grandly referred to as a ‘diary’ unless I should ever find a real friend, it probably won’t make a bit of difference.”

Q41) ‘Paper has more patience than people.’ What does this imply? This implies that Anne

- a) believed in the power of writing more than speaking to people.
- b) felt that she could pour her heart out on paper without any hindrance.
- c) had more faith in sharing her thoughts and feelings with paper.
- d) felt that she could share her feelings openly on paper.

Q42) Pick the option that is ODD one out with reference to the meaning of 'patience'.



- a) Option (i)
- b) Option (ii)
- c) Option (iii)
- d) Option (iv)

Q43) Pick out the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'brooding' as used in the extract.

- a) The mysterious house on the hill is still brooding above the village.
- b) The people at the stock market always keep brooding about the gains.
- c) He was brooding over the matter and took a long time to decide.
- d) Suspense and drama were brooding at the site of the investigation.

Q44) If the diary were a 'real friend', what qualities would Anne expect it to have? Pick the option that lists these correctly.

- 1. optimistic
 - 2. good listener
 - 3. confidant
 - 4. energetic
 - 5. non-judgemental
 - 6. outgoing
 - 7. ambitious
- a) 1 & 4
 - b) 5, 6 & 7
 - c) 2, 3 & 5
 - d) 3 & 7

Q45) Pick out the emoticon which clearly brings out the meaning of 'listless' as used in the extract?



i)



ii)



iii)



iv)

- a) Option (i)
- b) Option (ii)
- c) Option (iii)
- d) Option (iv)

Extract 3:

“Mr Keesing had a good laugh at my arguments, but when I proceeded to talk my way through the next lesson, he assigned me a second essay. This time it was supposed to be on ‘An Incurable Chatterbox’. I handed it in, and Mr Keesing had nothing to complain about for two whole lessons. However, during the third lesson, he’d finally had enough. “Anne Frank, as a punishment for talking in class, wrote an essay entitled-‘Quack, Quack, Quack, said Mistress Chatterbox’.”

Q46)Based on this extract, pick the option with the list of words that best describe Mr Keesing.

- a) jovial and creative
- b) strict and innovative
- c) tolerant and strict
- d) innovative and jovial

Q47)What convincing argument was made by Anne?

- a) She was talkative, just like any other student in the class.
- b) She had the right to be talkative, as it was a classroom and not a prison.
- c) She had inherited the trait from her mother, so she couldn't stop being talkative.
- d) She found it impossible to be quiet like the others as she couldn't change herself.

Q48) Why do you think Mr Keesing chose the title – ‘An Incurable Chatterbox’ – for Anne to write on?

This was so because he expected

- a) Anne to express her inability to elaborate on such a topic.
- b) that this would embarrass Anne and would check her indiscipline.
- c) her to apologise and not repeat her talkative behaviour.
- d) Anne to explore her creative writing skills.

Q49) What does ‘had a good laugh’ imply in the context of Mr Keesing? It means that he

- a) celebrated his ability to make Anne write the essay.
- b) ridiculed Anne in front of the whole class.
- c) pulled up Anne for her arguments in the essay.
- d) realised the humour in it and was amused.

Q50) How did Anne feel when she was punished the third time by Mr Keesing?

- a) was happy as she had to write three essays on the same topic.
- b) enjoyed making fun of Mr Keesing in her own way.
- c) was worried as she had run out of original ideas for her essay.
- d) was thrilled at another opportunity to showcase her writing abilities.

Extract 4:

Writing in a diary is a really strange experience for someone like me. Not only because I've never written anything before, but also because it seems to me that later on neither I nor anyone else will be interested in the musings of a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl. Oh well, it doesn't matter. I feel like writing, and I have an even greater need to get all kinds of things off my chest.

Q51) Why is writing a strange experience for the narrator?

- a) She has never written anything like this before.
- b) She feels that no one else, except her, will be interested in the musings of a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl.
- c) She writes to get all kinds of things off her chest.
- d) All of them

Q52) Why does the narrator start writing a diary?

- a) To lighten the burden on her heart.
- b) To attempt her hand at writing a diary.
- c) To record the daily events of her life.
- d) To amuse the readers with her thoughts.

Q53) "...neither I nor anyone will be interested in the musings of a thirteen-year old schoolgirl." What's your opinion about Anne's statement?

- a) Readers cast off her thoughts as immature thoughts.
- b) Her ideas are appreciated and well received by a large number of readers.
- c) Her thoughts were not appealing for the readers.
- d) Her ideas created a divide in the society.

Q54) What do you understand about her relationship with others?

- a) She was emotionally cut off from others.
- b) She was physically cut off from others.
- c) She was intimately bound to others.
- d) She had a diplomatic relationship with others.

Q55) What provides the impetus for her dedicated diary writing?

- a) Her confidence in her readers.
- b) Her weak relationship with others.
- c) Her perpetual feeling of being lonely
- d) The trust that she reposes on everyone.

Extract 5:

Luckily, Mr Keesing took the joke the right way. He read the poem to the class, adding his own comments, and to several other classes as well. Since then I've been allowed to talk and haven't been assigned any extra homework. On the contrary, Mr Keesing's always making jokes these days.

Q56) How did Mr. Keesing take the joke?

- a) Offensively.
- b) As a positive medium of change.
- c) Impertinently.
- d) As a mean way of snubbing him.

Q57) Through the poem the narrator conveyed to her teacher that _____

- a) He would be the cause of her success.
- b) He had ignited her mind.
- c) He would be the cause of her death.
- d) He could do nothing to stop her from talking.

Q58) The narrator was assigned extra work as

- a) A mark of punishment
- b) A token of appreciation
- c) A sign of reward.
- d) A symbol of recognition.

Q59) What do think of the extra homework that was assigned to the narrator?

- a) Critical and creative
- b) Simple and easy
- c) Logical and extraordinary
- d) Absurd and funny

Q60) What is your view of Mr Keesing?

- a) Strict but not rigid
- b) Floppy and yielding
- c) Soft but firm
- d) Stringent and harsh

ANSWER KEY:

1	d	11	d	21	b	31	c	41	b	51	d
2	c	12	b	22	b	32	b	42	a	52	a
3	a	13	c	23	b	33	b	43	c	53	b
4	c	14	b	24	c	34	b	44	c	54	a
5	a	15	d	25	c	35	c	45	c	55	c
6	a	16	c	26	b	36	b	46	b	56	b
7	b	17	b	27	b	37	a	47	c	57	b
8	d	18	d	28	b	38	b	48	b	58	a
9	c	19	a	29	a	39	c	49	d	59	d
10	c	20	a	30	b	40	d	50	c	60	a

5. GLIMPSES OF INDIA

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS:

A. Those eaters of loaves might have vanished but the makers are still there. We still have amongst us the mixers, the moulders and those who bake the loaves. Those age-old, time tested furnaces still exist. The fire in the furnaces has not yet been extinguished. The thud and jingle of reminiscing nostalgically thinking fondly of the past. the traditional baker's bamboo, heralding his arrival in the morning, can still be heard in some places. Maybe the father is not alive but the son still carries on the family profession. These bakers are, even today, known as pader in Goa.

I can still recall the typical fragrance of those loaves. Loaves for the elders and the bangles for the children. Then we did not even care to brush our teeth or wash our mouths properly. And why should we? Who would take the trouble of plucking the mango-leaf for the toothbrush? And why was it necessary at all? The tiger never brushed his teeth. Hot tea could wash and clean up everything so nicely, after all!

The baker and his family never starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

- 1. What is the main idea expressed in the first paragraph?**
 - a. Traditional bakers can still be found in Goa.
 - b. Traditional bakers do not include customers in recent times.
 - c. Traditional bakers make sure the business remains within the family.
 - d. Traditional bakers are not a Goan tradition but a Portuguese one.

- 2. What word best describes the attitude of the children towards brushing their teeth?**
 - a. Indifferent
 - b. Rebellious
 - c. Contemptuous
 - d. Sarcastic

- 3. Even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker. What does this statement indicate?**
 - a. How easily bakers can be identified
 - b. Why bakers were often made fun of
 - c. Why bakers were prosperous in Goan society
 - d. How much of a part of Goan society the bakers are

B. Coorg, or Kodagu, the smallest district of Karnataka, is home to evergreen rainforests, spices and coffee plantations. Evergreen rainforests cover thirty per cent of this district. During the monsoons, it pours enough to keep many visitors away.

The season of joy commences from September and continues till March. The weather is perfect, with some showers thrown in for good measure. The air breathes of invigorating coffee. Coffee estates and colonial bungalows stand tucked under tree canopies in prime corners.

4. What is the ‘season of joy’ mentioned in the second paragraph?

- a. The best season to grow coffee
- b. The season of rains
- c. The season of festivals
- d. The best season to visit

5. Pick out the statements that provide as evidence for the theory that the people of Coorg are from Arabia....

- i) the long, black coat with an embroidered waist-belt
 - ii) the turban used as headgear
 - iii) the martial traditions, marriage and religious rites, which are distinct from the Hindu mainstream.
 - iv) The firearms they carry
-
- a) i & iii
 - b) ii & iv
 - c) i only
 - d) iv only

6. Which of the combinations is correct.....

- i. People visit Coorg to rest and relax.
- ii. Adventure lovers love to visit Coorg.
- iii. nature lovers visit Coorg
- iv. bird watchers visit Coorg

Pick out the correct statement combination

- a) only i & ii statements are true
- b) all the statements are true
- c) only ii & iv are correct
- d) all are not true but only i

C. “I have been reading as much as I could about tea,” Rajvir said. “No one really knows who discovered tea but there are many legends.” “What legends?” “Well, there’s the one about the Chinese emperor who always boiled water before drinking it. One day a few leaves of the twigs burning under the pot fell into the water giving it a delicious flavour. It is said they were tea leaves.” “Tell me another!” scoffed Pranjol. “We have an Indian legend too. Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist ascetic, cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants when put in hot water and drunk banished sleep. “Tea was first drunk in China,” Rajvir added, “as far back as 2700 B.C.! In fact, words such as tea, ‘chai’ and ‘chini’ are from Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than as beverage.”

7. Which word best describes Rajvir’s attitude?

- a. Enthusiastic
- b. Exhilarated
- c. Fervent
- d. Exuberant

8. Which word best describes Pranjol’s reaction to the stories about the origin of tea?

- a. Amused
- b. Patronising
- c. Sceptical
- d. Fascinated

9. At the end of the story, how is Pranjol's father most likely to feel about Rajvir?

- a. Entertained
- b. Impressed
- c. Satisfied
- d. Thrilled

D "Our elders are often heard reminiscing nostalgically about those good old Portuguese days, the Portuguese, and their famous loaves of bread. Those eaters might have vanished, but the makers are still there. We still have amongst us the mixers, the moulders and those who bake the loaves. Those age-old, time-tested furnaces still exist. The fire in these furnaces has not yet been extinguished. The thud and jingle of traditional baker's bamboo, heralding his arrival in the morning, can still be heard in some places."

10. The narrator says that the furnaces were 'time-tested' because

- a) they had been thoroughly tested each time before being used.
- b) they had proved the test of time and were working well.
- c) they had been tested by modern-day experts.
- d) they had the power to withstand inexperienced usage.

11 Pick the idiom that brings out the same meaning of 'reminiscing' as used in the passage.

- a) train of thought
- b) commit something to memory
- c) a trip down memory lane
- d) jog someone's memory

12. Those eaters might have vanished, but the makers are still there.

Pick the option that expresses the tone of the narrator.

- 1) elated 2) morose
- 3) nostalgic 4) hopeful
- 5) sarcastic 6) critical
- 7) celebratory

- a) 1 and 7 b) 2 and 6 c) 3 and 4 d) 4 and 5

13. Why do you think the baker came in with 'a thud and a jingle'?

- a) He wanted to make everyone alert and active with his presence.
- b) He wanted to wake everyone up from their slumber and ask them to visit the bakery.
- c) He was used to making a loud noise, as most people responded to just that.
- d) He wanted to make people aware that he had come around to sell his goodies.

14. The 'fire in the furnaces has not yet been extinguished' implies that

- a) the furnaces are still being used for baking the loaves of bread.
- b) The fire is in the process of being reviewed as a replaceable method for heating furnaces.
- c) The furnaces are very strong and cannot be shifted for use in other areas.
- d) The fire in the furnaces takes a long time to cease burning once lighted.

“Tell me another!” scoffed Pranjol.

“We have an Indian legend too. Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist ascetic, cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Ten tea plants grew out of the eyelids. The leaves of these plants, when put in hot water and drunk, banished sleep.”

“Tea was first drunk in China,” Rajvir added, “as far back as 2700 B.C.! In fact, words such as tea, chai and chini are from the Chinese. Tea came to Europe only in the sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than as a beverage.”

15. Why do you think Pranjol ‘scoffed’?

- a) He was upset with the legend Rajvir shared.
- b) He was mocking Rajvir for his lack of knowledge.
- c) He was amused and tickled at what Rajvir shared.
- d) He was impressed with what Rajvir had shared.

16. The main idea of this extract is

- a) Tea as a popular beverage in Europe and how it spread.
- b) Origin of tea in India and why it became popular in Europe.
- c) Importance of India in popularising tea and influencing Europe.
- d) Indian legend on tea and how it travelled from China to Europe.

17. Based on the inference from the extract, which of these is NOT TRUE about tea drinking in sixteenth-century Europe?

Dr. Smith is a doctor of sixteenth-century Europe.

- a) Dr. Smith encouraged drinking green tea whenever available to reduce the chances of tooth loss.
- b) Dr. Smith prescribed regular tea drinking to all his patients with weak hearts.
- c) Dr. Smith always served tea as a refreshment when he had guests, as they all enjoyed this beverage.
- d) Dr. Smith usually recommends black tea to reduce inflammation in the body.

18. Based on this extract, how do you think Rajvir felt while narrating?

- a) i) excited ii) agitated
- b) i) hysterical ii) nervous
- c) i) nervous ii) agitated
- d) i) enthusiastic ii) passionate

19. The ‘fire in the furnaces has not yet been extinguished’ implies that

- a) the furnaces are still being used to bake the loaves of bread.
- b) The fire is in the process of being reviewed as a replaceable method for heating furnaces.
- c) The furnaces are very strong and cannot be shifted for use in other areas.
- d) The fire in the furnaces takes a long time to cease burning, once lighted.

A. Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the bol, just as a party or a feast loses its charm without bread. Not enough can be said to show how important a baker can be for a village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on her daughter's engagement. Cakes and bolinhas are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker's furnace in the village is essential.

20. In Goan village, what are meaningless without the sweet bread 'bol'?

- (a) Birthday parties
- (b) Holi celebration
- (c) Wedding gifts
- (d) All the occasions

21. State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE:

Cakes and bolinhas are compulsorily prepared during Christmas in Goa.

22. Find the word in the extract which means 'celebration meal'.

- (a) Charm
- (b) Occassion
- (c) Engagement
- (d) Feast

23. What is must for a lady of Goa on her daughter's engagement?

- (a) She must prepare sandwiches
- (b) She must dean the house
- (c) She must feed seven children
- (d) She must purchase any gold item

24. bakers are essentials for a village as ...

Choose the correct combination of statements...

- a) they are a part of the village
- b) the bakers are a part of the celebrations
- c) bakers are invited as guest for the feast
- d) feast is incomplete without assorted breads
- i) a & c are correct
- ii) only d is correct
- iii) b & d are correct
- iv) b & c are correct

'Tea was first drunk in China,' Rajvir added, 'as far back as 2700 BC. In fact words such as tea, chai and chini are from chinese.' Tea came to Europe only in sixteenth century and was drunk more as medicine than a beverage.

25. Complete the following analogy correctly with a word from extract:

begin : binge :: eat : _____

(Clue : Just like begin is an anagram for binge, similarly eat is an anagram for...)

26. Who is the speaker of these lines?

- (a) Rajvir
- (b) Pranjol's father
- (c) Pranjol
- (d) Anne

27. Where was the tea first brought into use?

- (a) Europe
- (b) Assam
- (c) Darjeeling
- (d) China

28. What is special about tea?

- (a) It has medicinal use as well as beverage
- (b) It gives flavour and aroma
- (c) It was first drunk in China
- (d) All of the above

29. Where was Rajvir when he told these facts?

- a) Kolkata
- b) Assam
- c) Darjeeling
- d) Delhi

The jingling thud of his bamboo woke us up from sleep and we ran to meet and greet him. Why was it so? Was it for the love of the loaf? Not at all. The loaves were bought by some Paskine or Bastin, the maid-servant of the house! What we longed for were those bread bangles which we choose carefully. Sometimes it was sweet bread of special make.

30. What was special about those bread bangles sometimes?

- (a) The sweet bread of special make
- (b) The fresh morning breads
- (c) The maid servant of the house bought the loaves of bread
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

31. Whose bamboo is being discussed here?

- (a) The baker
- (b) Paskine
- (c) Bastin
- (d) The watchman

32. What made the narrator and his friends wake up in the morning?

- a) To brush the teeth with mango leaves
- b) To devour the bread bangles
- c) To help their mothers in the kitchen
- d) To wait for the baker to arrive

33. What would happen after the author woke up on hearing the baker's jingling sound?

- (a) Pick up the bread bangles from the basket
- (b) Ran to meet and greet him
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) To meet their friend, companion and guide

34. State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE:

In the olden days baker in Goa was known as pader

It was green, green everywhere. Rajvir had never seen so much greenery before. Then the soft green paddy fields gave way to tea-bushes. It was a magnificent view. Against the backdrop of densely wooded hills a sea of tea bushes stretched as far as the eye could see. Dwarfing the tiny tea plants were tall sturdy shade-trees and amidst the orderly rows of bushes busily moved doll-like figures. In the distance was an ugly building with smoke billowing out of tall chimneys.

“Hey, a tea-garden!” Rajvir cried excitedly. Pranjol, who had been born and brought up on a plantation, didn’t share Rajvir’s excitement.

35. Choose one reason for the following, based on information in the extract:

Pranjol did not share Rajvir’s excitement about the view outside.

- a) Tea garden was not new for him.
- b) Tea bushes were a common sight for Pranjol
- c) His father worked in a tea factory
- d) All the above

36. Why has the building been called ugly?

- (a) because it was an old building
- (b) because the construction was bad
- (c) because smoke was coming out of its tall chimneys
- (d) because it didn’t have a good history

37. Why did Rajvir cry excitedly?

- (a) because he saw too much greenery
- (b) because he saw a tea-garden
- (c) because he saw a plantation
- (d) because he saw an ugly building

38. What has been called ‘magnificent’ in the extract?

- a) the tall trees
- b) the thick woods
- c) the paddy fields and tea bushes
- d) all the above

39. Which of the following options tells the meaning of the word ‘billowing’?

- (a) aggressively shooting upwards
- (b) rolling outward
- (c) moving at a great speed
- (d) gathering at a place

The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil. Banking was indeed a profitable profession

in the old days. The Baker and his Family never starved. He, his family and his servants always looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this.

40. Why was the baker and his family considered happy and prosperous?

- (a) They had a plump physique
- (b) They all were obese and ate a lot.
- (c) They never starved and made profits
- (d) They made little money but many friends.

41. What was the need for the author to call out the baker's plump physique while mentioning his profession and family?

- a) to show that they were from well to do family
- b) to show that it was difficult for a baker to make both ends meet
- c) they were with lots of physical ailments
- d) they were more in number

42. Fill in the blank with ONE WORD only.

Even the baker's servants lived prosperously in the village, which sets the precedent of how much they were _____

- a) Hard working
- b) Blessed
- c) Humble
- d) Calculative

43. What sort of comparison with a baker does one invite in terms of anatomy?

- (a) Wearing half pant which reaches just below the knees
- (b) Carrying bamboo sticks with bells
- (c) Riding a cycle with a basket
- (d) Jackfruit-like body shape

44. Select the option that correctly captures the application of the word 'open' as used in the given extract.

- (a) All the pharmacy shops were open in my area even during the lockdown.
- (b) His views on women's rights are an open declaration to his respect for women.
- (c) The teacher told us that she was open to new ideas for the school play.
- (d) It takes me time to open up to people I rarely meet in my life.

Our elders are often heard reminiscing nostalgically about those good old Portuguese days, the Portuguese, and their famous loaves of bread. Those eaters might have vanished but the makers are still there. We will have amongst us the mixers, the moulders and those who bake the loaves. Those age-old, time-tested furnaces still exist. The fire in these furnaces has not yet been extinguished. The thud and jingle of traditional baker's bamboo, heralding his arrival in the morning, can still be heard in some places."

45. The narrator says be the fire in these furnaces has not yet been extinguished. Because.....

- a) bakers work round the clock

- b) there is a huge demand for bread
- c) once the fire is put out, it is difficult to light it
- d) all the above

46. 'Those eaters might have vanished but the makers are still there.' Pick the option that expresses the tone of the narrator.

- 1. elated
- 2. Morose
- 3. nostalgic
- 4. hopeful
- 5. Sarcastic
- 6. Critical
- 7. celebratory

- (a) 1 and 7
- (b) 2 and 6
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 4 and 5

47. Pick the idiom that brings out the same meaning of 'reminiscing' as used in the passage.

- (a) train of thought
- (b) commit something to memory
- (c) a trip down memory lane
- (d) jog someone's memory

48. Why do you think the baker came in with 'a thud and a jingle'?

- a) to keep himself awake
- b) to alert people of his arrival
- c) to call the children
- d) to keep the stray dogs away

49. The 'fire in the furnaces has not yet been extinguished' implies that:

- (a) the furnaces are still being used to bake the loaves of bread
- (b) the fire is in the process of being reviewed as a respectable method for heading furnaces
- (c) the furnaces are very strong and cannot be shifted for use in other areas
- (d) the fire in the furnaces takes a long time to cease burning, once lighted

"Marriage gifts are meaningless without the sweet bread known as the 'bol' just as a party or a feast loses its charm without bread. Not enough can be said to show how important a baker can be for a village. The lady of the house must prepare sandwiches on the occasion of her daughter's engagement. Cakes and bol' are a must for Christmas as well as other festivals. Thus, the presence of the baker in the village is absolutely essential."

50. Which one of the following charms are not considered?

- 1. A rich dowry
- 2. Bread
- 3. Sweet bread
- 4. sandwiches

- (a) option 1 only
- (b) option 2 only
- (c) option 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) option 4 only

51. The women prepare for their daughter's engagement. What does she do for the preparation?

- a) cakes and savouries
- b) sandwiches
- c) bol and bagels
- d) pastries

52. What according to the narrator is a must for Christmas?

- (a) Bol and sandwiches
- (b) Cake and Bread
- (c) Bol and cakes
- (d) Baker's presence

53. Select the option that correctly captures the application of the word 'essential' as used in the last line of the extract.

- (a) Air and water are essential for human life.
- (b) It is essential to know basic math in order to understand algebra.
- (c) To learn how to read, it is essential to understand each letter of the alphabet to sound out a word.
- (d) It is essential to learn how to swim before going kayaking.

54- What are the activities available in Coorg?

- A) River-rafting
- B) Canoeing
- C) Mountain biking
- D) All of the above

55- Rappelling is

- A) travelling in a river in a canoe
- B) travelling in a river in a raft
- C) going down a cliff by sliding down a rope
- D) None of the Above

56- "You seem to have done your homework before coming," Pranjol's father said in surprise. Which homework is he talking about?

- A) Holiday homework
- B) Tuition homework
- C) Knowledge about Assam
- D) All of the Above

57 . The extract uses the phrase 'invites the comments'. Which expression is incorrect with respect to invites?

- a) trouble
- b) suggestions
- c) prayers
- d) guests

58. What does the writer mean when he says "Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days"?

- a) Currently, baking is not popular in Goa
- b) Bakers have taken up other professions

- c) Baking as a job is as gainful as it used to be
- d) Baker's goods were of better quality in earlier times

59. Which of the following statements about Pranjol and Rajvir is not true?

- a) Pranjol was a youngster from Assam
- b) Rajvir did not like reading detective stories
- c) Rajvir was going to Assam for the first time
- d) Pranjol was not interested in the greenery outside

60. match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| i) Marriage gifts | 1) Cakes and bolinhas |
| ii) Party or feast | 2) Bol |
| iii) daughter's engagement | 3) Bread |
| iv) Christmas | 4) sandwiches |

- a) i 1, ii 2, iii 3, iv 4
- b) i 2, ii 3, iii 4, iv 1
- c) i 4, ii 3, iii 2, iv 1
- d) i 2, ii 3, iii 1, iv 4

ANSWER KEY:

GLIMPSES OF THE INDIA

1. a. Traditional bakers can still be found in Goa
2. d. Sarcastic
3. c. Why bakers were prosperous in Goan society
4. c. The season of festivals
5. c i only
6. b all the statements are true
7. a. Enthusiastic
8. a. Amused
9. b. Impressed
10. b) they had proved the test of time and were working well
11. c) a trip down memory lane
12. c) 3 and 4
13. d) He wanted to make people aware that he had come around to sell his goodies
14. a) the furnaces are still being used for baking the loaves of bread.
15. c) He was amused and tickled at what Rajvir shared
16. d) Indian legend on tea and how it travelled from China to Europe.
17. c) Dr. Smith always served tea as a refreshment when he had guests, as they all enjoyed this beverage
18. d) i) enthusiastic ii) passionate
19. a) the furnaces are still being used to bake the loaves of bread
20. (c) Wedding gifts
21. True
22. (d) Feast
23. (a) She must prepare sandwiches
24. ii) only d is correct
25. tea

26. (a) Rajvir
27. (d) China
28. (a) It has medicinal use as well as beverage
29. b) Assam
30. (d) Both (a) and (b)
31. (a) The baker
32. d) To wait for the baker to arrive
33. (c) Both (a) and (b)
34. True
35. All the above
36. (c) because smoke was coming out of its tall chimneys
37. (b) because he saw a tea-garden
38. d) all the above
39. (a) aggressively shooting upwards
40. (a) They had a plump physique
41. a) to show that they were from well to do family
42. b) Blessed
43. (d) Jackfruit-like body shape
44. (b) His views on women's rights are an open declaration to his respect for women
45. b) there is a huge demand for bread
46. (c) 3 and 4
47. (c) a trip down memory lane
48. b) to alert people of his arrival
49. (a) the furnaces are still being used to bake the loaves of bread
50. (a) option 1 only
51. b) sandwiches
52. (c) Bol and cakes
53. (c) To learn how to read, it is essential to understand each letter of the alphabet to sound out a word
54. D) All of the above
55. C) going down a cliff by sliding down a rope
56. C) Knowledge about Assam
57. d) guests
58. c) Baking as a job is as gainful as it used to be
59. b) Rajvir did not like reading detective stories
60. b) i 2, ii 3, iii 4, iv 1

6. Chapter - MIJBIL THE OTTER

EXTRACT - BASED MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Extract: 1

Mijbil, as I called the otter, was, in fact, of a race previously unknown to science, and was at length christened by zoologists *Lutrogale Perspicillata* Maxwelli, or Maxwell's otter. For the twenty-four hours Mijbil was either hostile or friendly; he was simply aloof and indifferent, choosing to sleep on the floor as far from my bed as possible. The second night Mijbil came on to my bed in the small hours and remained asleep in the crook of my knees until the servant brought tea in the morning, and during the day he began to lose his apathy and take a keen, much too keen, interest in his surroundings.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct options.

1. Who was Mijbil?

Statement I: It was an otter brought by the narrator.

Statement II: It was the loving pet of narrator.

- a) Statement I is correct but statement II is wrong.
- b) Statement II is correct but statement I is wrong.
- c) Both the statements I&II are correct.
- d) Both the statements I&II are wrong.

2. Why was the otter aloof and indifferent for the first twenty-four hours?

- a) It was behaving like this because he didn't like the narrator.
- b) It was behaving like this because it was not used to its surroundings.
- c) It was behaving like this because it was missing its mother.
- d) All of the above.

3. The word.....from the extract means same as 'having no particular interest'.

- a) aloof
- b) indifferent
- c) hostile
- d) unknown

4. Why is the otter called 'Maxwell's otter'?

Statement I: The otter was christened by zoologist Maxwell. So, in his honour, it was called Maxwell's otter.

Statement II: It was called Maxwell's otter because it was raised by him only in the world.

- a) Statement I is correct but statement II is wrong.
- b) Statement II is correct but statement I is wrong.
- c) Both the statements I & II are correct.
- d) Both the statements I & II are wrong.

5. "The second night Mijbil came on to author's bed in the small hours and remained asleep in the crook of his knees" What does it show?

- a) It shows that it was tired.
- b) It shows that otter was getting used to its surroundings.
- c) It shows that it was getting friendly with author.
- d) Both B & C are correct.

Extract: 2

When I casually mentioned this to a friend, he as casually replied that I had better get one in the Tigris marshes, for there they were as common as mosquitoes, and were often tamed by the Arabs. We were going to Basra to the Consulate – General to collect and answer out mail from Europe. At the Consulate-General we found that my friend's mail had arrived but that mine had not.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct options.

6. Who is 'I' in this passage?

- a) The Narrator
- b) The Narrator's Friend
- c) The Otter
- d) None of the above.

7. What did the author mention to a friend?

- a) He told him that he wanted to keep a pet dog.
- b) He told him that he wanted to keep an otter as a pet.
- c) He told him that he wanted to go to Iraq.
- d) None of the above.

8. To whom does the word 'they' refer in second line?

- a) dogs
- b) cats
- c) mosquitoes
- d) otters

9. The word.....from the passage means same as "Post".

- a) consulate
- b) tamed
- c) mail
- d) marshes

10. What did the author tell his friend?

- a) He told him that he was sad for his dead dog.
- b) He told him that he wanted to tame an otter.
- c) He told him that he wanted to visit Tigris Marshes.
- d) He told him that he was not interested keep a pet anymore.

Extract: 3

The creature that emerged from this sack on to the spacious tiled floor of the consulate bedroom resembled most of all a very small, mediievally conceived, dragon. From the head to the tip of the tail he was coated with symmetrical pointed scales of mud armour, between whose tips was visible a soft velvet fur like that of a chocolate-brown mole. He shook himself, and I half expected a cloud of dust, but in fact it was not for another month that I managed to remove the last of the mud and see the otter, as it were, in his true colours.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct options.

11. What did come out from the sack?

- a) A rat came out from the sack.
- b) An otter came out from the sack.
- c) A dog came out from the sack.
- d) A dragon came out from the sack.

12. Why is the creature referred as a very small, medievally conceived dragon?

Statement I: The creature is referred as dragon because the creature from the head to the tip of its tail, it was coated with symmetrical pointed scales of mud.

Statement II: The creature is referred as dragon because it looked like him as it had scales on its body and smoke came out of its nose.

- a) Statement II is correct but statement I is wrong.
- b) Statement I is correct but statement II is wrong.
- c) Both the statements I&II are correct.
- d) Both the statements I&II are wrong.

13. How much time did it take the narrator to see the creature in its true colours?

- a) It took him a month approximately.
- b) It took him several months.
- c) It took him fifteen days around.
- d) None of the above.

14. The word.... from the extract means same as 'clean'.

- a) emerged
- b) symmetrical
- c) remove
- d) resembled

15. What did the author expect and did it happen as he expected?

- a) He expected cloud of dust when the creature shook itself.
- b) He expected cloud of dust but it didn't as the mud was stuck fast on the fur.
- c) He expected that creature would be very violent.
- d) He thought that it would be an otter but it was dragon.

Extract: 4

For the first twenty-four hours Mijbil was neither hostile nor friendly; he was simply aloof and indifferent, choosing to sleep on the floor as far from my bed as possible. The second night Mijbil came on to my bed in the small hours and remained asleep in the crook of my knees until the servant brought tea in the morning and during the day he began to lose his apathy and take a keen, much too keen, interest in his surroundings. I made a body-belt for him and took him on a lead to the bathroom, where for half an hour he went wild with joy in the water, plunging and rolling in it, shooting up and down the length of the bathtub underwater, and making enough slosh and splash for a hippo.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct options.

16. “Mijbil was neither hostile nor friendly; he was simply aloof and indifferent...” From the actions of the given set of friends, choose the person whose behaviour is likely to resemble Mijbil’s.

- a) Akanksha rudely tells her best friend to stop calling.
- b) Piyush was amicable since the day he walked into his new classroom.
- c) Rishabh became nasty as soon as he started earning money.
- d) Urvashi was distant for a while after losing her grandmother.

17. Select the option that correctly puts the following events in correct order.

- 1. Maxwell planned to take Mijbil to the bathroom.
- 2. Mijbil slept at a significant distance from Maxwell’s bed.
- 3. Mijbil immensely enjoyed playing in water.
- 4. Mijbil slept in much closer vicinity of the author as opposed to the previous night.

- a) 1, 3, 4, 2 b) 3, 1, 2, 4 c) 2, 4, 1, 3 d) 4, 3, 1, 2

18. The words “slosh and splash” are examples of the onomatopoeic words that go together phonetically - resembling the sound that they describe.

Choose the option that DOES NOT fit the given description.

- a) hip hop b) bow wow c) tick tock d) pitter patter

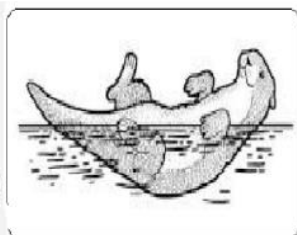
19. Choose the option that correctly describes a body-belt in the given context as explained by the four people given below.

- a) A body-belt is a device especially made for swimmers and scuba divers, which helps them breathe under water.
- b) Body-belts basically resemble the waist belts and keep our body upright, in a standing position.
- c) Body-belts are used for restraining while doing certain activities, in order to prevent hurt.
- d) A body-belt is an accessory used by body builders for weight training as a measure against muscle and bone injuries.

20. Select the option that best describes the final action of the otter, based on the given passage.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

Extract: 5

When I returned, there was an appalling spectacle. There was complete silence from the box, but from its air holes and chinks around the lid, blood had trickled and dried. I whipped off the lock and tore open the lid, and Mij, exhausted and blood-spattered, whimpered and caught at my leg. He had torn the lining of the box to shreds; when I removed the last of it so that there were no cutting edges left, it was just ten minutes until the time of the flight, and the airport was five miles distant. I put the miserable Mij back into the box, holding down the lid with my hand. I sat in the back of the car with the box beside me as the driver tore through the streets of Basra like a ricocheting bullet.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct options.

21. Choose the speaker that uses the phrase ‘*appalling spectacle*’ correctly.

Speaker 1	We got back home to see that our pet dog had eaten kheer my mother had kept out of the fridge. Indeed, an appalling spectacle.
Speaker 2	We got back home and witnessed that our cousin had dressed our pet dog in his t-shirt. Have to admit that it was an appalling spectacle.
Speaker 3	We got back home to see that our pet dog sitting with a mangled rat. It was an appalling spectacle.
Speaker 4	We got back home from the airport and observed our pet dog sound asleep on the rug. What an appalling spectacle!

OPTIONS:

- a) Speaker 1 b) Speaker 2 c) Speaker 3 d) Speaker 4

22. “Whipped off”, is an example of a phrasal verb i.e. a combination of a verb and a preposition.

Choose the option that DOES NOT fit the given definition.

1.

down	after
take	
out	off

2.

up	out
look	
along	down

3.

up	in
give	
away	back

4.

in	up
get	
out	back

- a) Option 1 b) Option 2 c) Option 3 d) Option 4

23. Choose the option that is closest in resemblance to the box's condition in which Mij was kept.



(1)

a) Option 1



(2)

b) Option 2



(3)

c) Option 3



(4)

d) Option 4

24. Select the option that DOES NOT state the possible reason for Maxwell's cutting the box edges off.

- a) Mij could have injured himself further.
- b) It could have made the place untidy.
- c) Mij could have accidentally swallowed the torn pieces
- d) It could have obstructed the shutting of the lid.

25. Choose the option that correctly states Maxwell's likely feelings, in the situation below. "... I put the miserable Mij back into the box, holding down the lid with my hand."

(1) anxious

(2) disappointed

(3) terrified

(4) guilty

(5) insulted

a) 1 and 5

b) 2 and 3

c) 1 and 4

d) 3 and 5

Extract: 6

I made a body-belt for him and took him on a lead to the bathroom, where for half an hour he went wild with joy in the water, plunging and rolling in it, shooting up and down the length of the bathtub underwater, and making enough slosh and splash for a hippo. This, I was to learn, is a characteristic of otters; every drop of water must be, so to speak, extended and spread about the place; a bowl must at once be overturned, or, if it will not be overturned, be sat in and splashed in until it overflows. Water must be kept on the move and made to do things; when static it is wasted and provoking.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct options.

26. Which of these best describes the narrator's tone in the extract?

- a) tired and exhausted
- b) fascinated and playful
- c) doubtful and surprised
- d) informative and objective

27. "...and making enough slosh and splash jar a hippo." In the given line, why does the narrator compare Mijbil to a hippo?

- a) to show how much water a small creature like Mijbil can displace.
- b) to note the similarity between the appearance of Mijbil and a hippo.
- c) to condemn the water wastage that happens due to an otter's actions.
- d) to give information on the natural behaviours of various water animals.

28. Which of these shows the usage of 'must' as it has been used in the extract?

- a) It is a must for all students to follow the rules set by the principal.
- b) Our host must be wondering where we are because we are quite late.
- c) You must brush your teeth everyday if you want them to stay white and hygienic.
- d) She plays these odd games where she must eat only even number of vegetables.

29. How has the author learnt about the behaviour of otters?

- a) He has used his bookish knowledge of otters to understand Mijbil better.
- b) He has noted Mijbil's actions and compared them to those of other otters.
- c) He has had past experiences with other otters and knows what Mijbil is likely to do.
- d) He has observed Mijbil's actions and used that to understand what otters generally do.

30. "Water must be kept on the move and made to do things; when static it is wasted and provoking."

The underlined part of the above line is the narrator's _____ of Mijbil's reason for moving water.

- a) factual description
- b) practical demonstration
- c) scientific explanation
- d) subjective interpretation

Extract: 7

Mij and I remained in London for nearly a month. He would play for hours with a selection of toys, ping-pong balls, marbles, rubber fruit, and a terrapin shell that I brought back from his native marshes. With the ping-pong he invented a game of his own which could keep him engrossed for up to an hour at a time. A suitcase that I had taken to Iraq had become damaged on journey home so that the lid, when closed remained at a slope from one end to another. Mij discovered that if he placed the ball on the high end it would run down the length of the suitcase. He would dash around to the other end to ambush its arrival, hide from it, crouching, to spring up and take it by surprise, grab it and trot off with it to the high end once.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct options.

31. How long did Mij and the author remain in London?

- a) Mij and the author remained in London for one year.
- b) Mij and the author remained in London for two months.
- c) Mij and the author remained in London two years.
- d) Mij and the author remained in London for one month.

32. What were Mij's play things in London?

- a) His play things were food and different kinds of fruit.
- b) His play things were toys, ping-pong balls, rubber fruit and a terrapin shell.
- c) His play things were rubber ducks and sponges.
- d) His play things were different dolls.

33. What game did the otter invent?

- a) He had invented the game of ball. He put it on the sloping cover and ran to the other side to catch the ball.
- b) He had invented the game of fruit. He put it on the sloping cover and ran to the other side to catch the fruit.
- c) He invented the game of catching whatever the author threw at him.
- d) He invented the game of basketball, of throwing things in hoops.

34. What would Mij do after placing the ball on the end of the suitcase cover?

- a) He would dash around to the other end of the suitcase cover to ambush the ball.
- b) He would squeeze the ball till it popped.
- c) He would throw the ball to the other end of the hall.
- d) He would hold the ball in his hands and examine it.

35. Find a word from the passage which means 'catch'.

- a) hold
- b) trot
- c) grab
- d) arrival

Extract: 8

Outside the house, I exercised him on a lead, precisely as if he had been a dog. Mij quickly developed certain compulsive habits on these walks in London streets, like the rituals of children who on their way to and from school must place their feet squarely on the centre of each paving block must touch every seventh upright of the iron railings, or pass to the outside of every second lamp post. Opposite to my flat was a single-storied primary school, along whose frontage ran a low wall this wall, jump on it, and gallop the full length of its thirty yards, to the hopeless distraction both of pupils and of staff within.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct options.

36. How did the author exercise Mij?

- a) The author exercises him on a ball like he would have with a dog.
- b) The author exercised him on a treadmill like he would have with a cat.

- c) The author exercised him on a lead, like he would have with a dog.
- d) He exercised him on weights like he would have with cats.

37. Where did Mij develop certain compulsive habits?

- a) Mij developed compulsive habits on the streets on Paris.
- b) Mij developed compulsive habits on the streets on London.
- c) Mij developed compulsive habits in his house.
- d) Mij developed compulsive habits on the road.

38. Where was the size of the front wall?

- a) The front wall was twenty yards.
- b) The front wall was one yard.
- c) The front wall was thirty yards.
- d) The front wall was the size of the otter.

39. What was the play the otter indulged in?

- a) It is to lie on its back and juggle with small objects between its paws.
- b) It is to pretend to play dead so that he could trick the author.
- c) It is to kick balls all around the house like he was playing basketball.
- d) It is to lie on his front and whine for the master to give him a bath.

40. Find a word from the passage which means 'diversion'.

- a) distraction
- b) paving
- c) compulsive
- d) ritual

GENERAL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

41. Who is the author of "Mijbil the Otter"?

- a) Roald Dahl
- b) Paulo Coelho
- c) Arup Kumar Dutta
- d) Gavin Maxwell

42. The author of the chapter 'Mijbil the Otter, lives in a cottage in Camusfeama, in the West Highlands

in _____.

- a) Ireland
- b) Finland
- c) England
- d) Scotland

43. What 'experiment' did Maxwell think Camusfearna would be suitable for?

- a) to pet a dog
- b) to pet an otter
- c) both of them
- d) none of the Above

44. Name the animal which gets compared by the author with reference to Mijbil's habit of splashing water.

- a) Rhinoceros b) Hippo c) Beaver d) Monkey

45. The author says that Mijbil 'began to lose his apathy and take a keen, much too keen, interest in his

surroundings.' What does this tell you about the otter?

- a) The otter was mischievous and troublesome
b) The otter behaved weirdly
c) The otter was homesick
d) The otter was curious and inquisitive

46. Select the correct option that lists the characteristic of Mijbil the otter.

- a) He would respond to his name and follow the author.
b) He would rather play than respond to his name being called.
c) He spent most of his time sleeping and bathing.
d) He didn't like playing with rubber ball and marbles.

47. Out of the following pair of animals, choose the pair which do not belong to the Mustelline Group.

- a) Badger and Mongoose b) Seal and Beaver
c) Stoat and Mink d) Weasel and Otter

48. "In less than a minute he had turned the tap far enough to produce a trickle of water."

Choose one option from the following that indicates the personality of the otter.

- a) He has the ability to handle tools.
b) He can solve complex problems like humans.
c) He is an intelligent and sharp learner.
d) He is more into playing than worrying about things.

49. In which year did Gavin Maxwell travel to southern Iraq?

- a) new year of 1965 b) new year of 1956
c) Christmas of 1956 d) Christmas of 1965

50. Choose the reason behind the author's decision to book a connecting flight to London via Paris and not a direct one.

- a) The French airline to London would not fly animals
- b) The British airline to London did not fly from Iraq
- c) The British airline to London would not fly animals
- d) The French airline to London did not fly from Iraq

51. With reference to the story, choose the appropriate option which states the correct way in which the author took Mijbil to the bathroom for the first time.

- a) He carried the otter in his arms to the bathroom
- b) He tied a body-belt and lead him to the bathroom
- c) He let the otter roam around the house and discover the bathroom
- d) He held the otter by the tail and dragged it to the bathroom

52. _____ was a toy bought by the author for Mijbil from his native land.

- a) A terrapin shell
- b) Rubber fruit
- c) Ping-pong balls
- d) Marbles

53. 'Is that a walrus, mister?' reduced me to giggles.... This means that the question

the author.

- a) destroyed
- b) captivated
- c) titillated
- d) teased

54. What kept Mij engaged when they shifted to London?

- a) Author
- b) the children
- c) observing the locality around
- d) ping-pong ball

55. Choose the reason behind Maxwell's visit to Basra.

- a) Torn the lining of box
- b) Broke the Toy car
- c) Threw the marbles
- d) None of the above

56. How did the author feel during his interaction with the Londoners?

- a) Irritated
- b) Entertained
- c) Annoyed
- d) Beguiled

57. Why did the driver drive through the streets of Basra like a ricocheting bullet?

- a) Mijbil had hurt himself
- b) someone was after the driver
- c) there was no traffic on the road
- d) author was late for his flight

58. Why were Otters known as Maxwell Otters?

- a) they were found by Maxwell
- b) It's the species name in science
- c) they are found at a place called Maxwell
- d) just a funny suggestion

59. To which family do the otters belong?

- a) They belong to the dog family of animals.
- b) They belong to the cat family of animals.
- c) They belong to a small group of animals called mussels.
- d) They belong to aquatic family of animals.

60. What could be the central theme of the story 'Mijbil the Otter' by Gavin Maxwell?

- a) The joys and responsibilities of owning a pet.
- b) The adventures of owning an unusual pet.
- c) The troubles of adopting an otter.
- d) Techniques to train an otter caught in the wild.

ANSWER KEY:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
c	b	b	a	d	a	b	d	c	b	b	a	d	c	b
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
d	c	a	c	b	c	b	d	b	c	b	a	d	d	d
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
d	b	a	a	c	c	b	c	a	a	d	d	b	b	d
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a	b	c	b	c	b	a	c	d	a	b	d	a	c	b

7. Madam Rides the Bus

A. "Day after day, she watched the bus, and gradually a tiny wish crept into her head and grew there: she wanted to ride on that bus, even if it was just once. This wish became stronger until it was an overwhelming desire. Valli would stare wistfully at the people who got on and off the bus when it stood at the street corner. Their faces would kindle in her longings, dreams, and hopes. If one of her friends happened to ride the bus and tried to describe the sights of the town to her. Valli would be jealous to listen and would shout, in English: "Proud! Proud!"

Q1) 'Valli would be jealous to listen...' This indicates Valli's

- a) longing to ride the bus.
- b) nature as an envious person.
- c) denial to accept her situation.
- d) inclination to trouble travellers.

Q2) Valli would stare wistfully at the people as she

- a) had been watching the bus for a long time.
- b) was inspired by the people travelling on the bus.
- c) had a strong desire to take a ride on the bus.
- d) envied the people who could travel on the bus.

Q3) Pick the option that shows the list of words that collocate with 'overwhelming' (for example, overwhelming desire).

- 1. response
- 2. lies
- 3. support
- 4. majority
- 5. pets
- 6. places

- a) 1, 5 & 6
- b) 1, 3 & 4
- c) 2 & 5
- d) 3, 5 & 6

Q4) A part of the extract has been paraphrased. Choose the option that includes the most appropriate solution to the blanks.

The desire became so (i) _____ that it transformed into an ii) _____ one. Valli would look (iii) _____ at people who boarded the bus and got off.

- a) i) active ii) overt iii) longingly

- b) i) vigorous ii) overpowering iii) cheerfully
- c) i) staunch ii) overt iii) joyfully
- d) i) vigorous ii) overpowering iii) longingly

Q5) What does the line ‘gradually a tiny wish crept into her head and grew there’, mean?

- a) The wish developed in her head over a period of time.
- b) The wish was a feeling of wanting to prove her strength.
- c) The wish was planted in her head by someone’s suggestion.
- d) The wish was small and was overpowered by a sense of doubt.

Extract B:

“Yes, I’m travelling alone,” she answered curtly. And I’ve got a ticket too.’

‘Yes, she’s on her way to town,’ said the conductor. ‘With a thirty paise ticket.’

‘Oh, why don’t you mind your own business,’ said Valli. But she laughed all the same, and the conductor laughed too.

But the old woman went on with her drivel. ‘Is it proper for such a young person to travel alone? Do you know exactly where you’re going in town?’

What’s the street? What’s the house number?’

‘You needn’t bother about me. I can take care of myself,’ Valli said, turning her face towards the window and staring out.”

Q6) The old woman went on with her drivel. Why is the word ‘drivel’ used here?

It is used to show that the old woman

- a) was talking incessantly.
- b) kept muttering a lot of nonsense.
- c) was volunteering advice on request.
- d) spoke non-stop about herself.

Q7) Pick the option that matches the expressions with ‘mind’ correctly.

Expression	Meaning
1. bring to mind	A. be receptive to someone’s ideas
2. be in two minds	B. think about only one subject
3. have an open mind	C. recall something
4. put your mind at ease	D. undecided
	E. reassure you
	F. reach a decision

- a) 1-F, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D
- b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-E
- c) 1-B, 2-F, 3-E, 4-A
- d) 1-F, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B

Q8) Valli told the conductor to mind his own business and laughed as well. This shows that Valli ...

- a) was not really bothered about what the conductor said.
- b) didn't like the conductor speaking about her.
- c) disliked what the conductor said but was amused.
- d) was impressed with what the conductor said.

Q9) How do you think Valli felt when the old woman asked her questions?

Pick the option that best describes her feelings.

- a) i) irritated ii) agitated
- b) i) concerned ii) upset
- c) i) upset ii) agitated
- d) i) upset ii) irritated

Q10) The old woman asked her questions

- a) due to anxiety about Valli travelling alone.
- b) out of curiosity and concern for Valli.
- c) interest in Valli's life and need for travel.
- d) due to the habit of interfering in Valli's life.

11. What amused Valli the most?

- a) The sight of buffalo running in front of the bus.
- b) The sight of people running in front of the bus.
- c) The sight of dog running in front of the bus.
- d) The sight of cow running in front of the bus.

Correct Question was not answered

12. What did Valli do one fine spring day?

- a) Caught the bus to the town.
- b) Caught the bus to the village.
- c) Caught the car to the town.
- d) Caught the car to the village.

13. What did Valli wish?

- a) Bus ride
- b) Truck ride
- c) Car ride
- d) Cycle ride

14. What was her favourite pastime?

- a) To stand at the front doorway and look into the street.
- b) To stand at the front doorway and look every passenger.
- c) To stand at the back doorway and look every passenger.
- d) None of the Above

15. What was the most fascinating scene for Valli in the street?

- a) The bus with new set of curtains every time.
- b) The bus with new set of passengers every time.
- c) The bus with new driver every time.
- d) The bus with new conductor every time.

16. What can you tell about the conductor from the text?

- a) he was funny
- b) he was grumpy
- c) he was quiet
- d) all of the above

17. What was the timing of the afternoon nap taken by Valli's mother?

- a) 1 to 3
- b) 1 to 4
- c) 2 to 4
- d) 2 to 3

18. What saddened Valli?

- a) the dead cow
- b) car accident
- c) the handicapped passenger
- d) all of the above

19. What does it tell you about Valli when she refused to accept the conductor's treat?

- a) responsible
- b) stubborn
- c) rude
- d) disrespectful

20. What made her laugh on her journey?

- a) the sight of a running cow
- b) the old woman's earrings
- c) the old man
- d) None of the above

21. What did she have to resist on Village Fair Day to save for the ride?

balloons

- a) merry go round
- b) toys
- c) peppermint
- d) none of the above

22. Why did Valli find the woman repulsive?

- a) she had large piercings in her ears
- b) she wore ugly earrings
- c) she was chewing betel nut which could spill out any moment
- d) all of the above correct

23. What did the old man say to Valli that annoyed her?

- a) He shouted at her
- b) he asked why she's alone
- c) he merely asked her to sit
- d) None of the above

24. How did she pick up small details about the bus journey?

- a) listening to conversations of neighbours
- b) asking a few discreet questions
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

25. "Valli would stare wistfully at the people who got on or off the bus." What is the meaning of wistfully?

- a) fearfully
- b) carefully
- c) willingly
- d) longingly

26. How many times did the bus cross her street per hour?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 4
- d) 6

27. What was Valli's age?

- (a) 7
- (b) 8
- (c) 9
- (d) None of these

28. Who is the author of the lesson "Madam rides the Bus"?

- (a) Gavin Maxwell
- (b) Vallikkannan
- (c) Paulo Coelho
- (d) Arup Kumar Dutta

29. What is the name of this chapter ?

- a) Madam Rides The Bus
- b) A letter to God
- c) Two Stories About Flying
- d) Miljbil The other

30. This Chapter describes the sensitive story of _____.

- a) an eight years old girl's
- b) an old woman's
- c) an old ma's
- d) a poor beggar

31. Choose the correct spelling.

- a) Mestary
- b) Mastery

- c) Mustary
- d) Mystery

32. Valli was very curious about?

- a) Books
- b) Things
- c) Toys
- d) Clothes

33. What was Valli's favourite pastime?

- a) Standing in the front doorway of her house
- b) Watching what was happening in the street outside
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of these

34. How many Playmates Valli of her own age on her street ?

- a) Seven
- b) Ten
- c) Fifteen
- d) No playmates

35. What thing gave many new unusual experiences to Valli?

- a) Reading Book
- b) Wearing new clothes
- c) eating food
- d) Watching the street

36. What did Valli want ?

- a) To ride on bus
- b) To meet her friends
- c) To visit the zoo
- d) To eat delicious food

37. choose the correct spelling ?

- a) Pasenger
- b) passenger
- c) passanngar
- d) None of these

38. Why did Valli feel jealous to her friends ?

- a) If one of her friends happened to ride the bus
- b) They tried to describe the sights of the town to her
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of these

39. What did Valli shout in English to her friends?

- a) "Proud !Proud !"
- b) " Come ! come ! "
- c) "Went !Went !"

d) " Must !Must !"

40. Choose the correct spelling.

- a) Exprasion
- b) Exppresssion
- c) Expression
- d) Exprasion

41. Write the meaning of " kindle"?

- a) Set alight (a fire)
- b) Feelings
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of these

42. What did Valli listen carefully?

- a) Conversations between her neighbours and people
- b) Who regularly used the bus
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of these

43. How far was the town from Valli's village ?

- a) Four miles
- b) Eight miles
- c) Six miles
- d) Ten miles

44. A bus that ran between Valli's village and the nearest town how many times passed through her street ?

- a) Daily
- b) Twice a day
- c) After every hour
- d) Every week

45. What was the bus fare from the village to the town ?

- a) Sixty paise
- b) Fortypaise
- c) Thirty paise
- d) Fifty paise

46. Who asked Valli if she was all alone ?

- a) The bus conductor
- b) An elderly man
- c) An elderly woman
- d) The bus driver

47. Bus was just on the point of.....

- a) leaving the village
- b) reaching the village
- c) to stop
- d) none of these

48. Who was sticking his head out the door ?

- a) The driver
- b) The conductor
- c) Passengers
- d) A old woman

49. "Yes,, I simply have to go to town " who said these words ?

- a) Valli
- b) Valli"s father
- c) Bus driver
- d) The conductor

50. What did valli show to the bus conductor ?

- a) Ten Rupies
- b) Her clothes
- c) Her beg
- d) some coins

51. The conductor was a jolly sort, fond of.....

- a) money
- b) food
- c) drink
- d) jocking

52. Choose the correct spelling .

- a) Canducter
- b) Conductor
- c) Cundactor
- d) None of these

53. Write the meaning of " slack time".

- a) A time when there is not much work
- b) Time of entertainment
- c) Time of having lunch
- d) Time of study

54. How many passenger were there in the bus ?

- a) Ten Passengers
- b) Six or seven
- c) Twenty
- d) Thirty

55. Who were looking at valli and laughing with the conductor?

- a) Driver
- b) Passenger
- c) Valli"s friends
- d) None of these

56. Valli was overcome with.....?

- a) sorrow
- b) struggle
- c) poverty
- d) shyness

57. How were the seats of bus ?

- a) The seats were soft
- b) Luxurious
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of these

58. The bus was now going along the bank of a

- a) river
- b) canal
- c) road
- d) town

59. The road was very.....

- a) Narrow
- b) long
- c) broken
- d) plane

60. What was the one side of the road?

- a) The canal
- b) Palm tree
- c) Grass land
- d) All of the above

61. Why did Valli look an angry glance at the conductor?

- a) Because the conductor called her a very grown up madam
- b) Because the conductor did not give her ticket
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of these

62. Who was sitting beside Valli in the bus?

- a) An old man
- b) Her friend
- c) An elderly woman
- d) Her father

63. What was the elderly woman chewing?

- a) Chewing gum
- b) Betel nut
- c) Cardamom
- d) None of these

64. How did the elderly woman look?

- a) Attractive
- b) Tired
- c) Repulsive
- d) Troubled

65. What did the bus conductor offer to buy for Valli?

- a) A comic book
- b) A chocolate
- c) A toast
- d) A drink

66. How much time did the bus take from Valli's village to reach the town?

- a) 30 minute
- b) 45 minute
- c) 25 minute
- d) 50 minute

67. Why did not Valli want to make friends with the elderly woman?

- a) Valli found the woman absolutely repulsive
- b) She could smell the betel nut the woman was chewing
- c) The betel juice that was threatening to spill over her lips at any moment
- d) All of the above

68. How did Valli save - up money for her first journey?

- a) She had thriftily saved whatever stray coins came her way
- b) She did not save any money
- c) She spend all money on food
- d) None of these

69. Write the meaning of 'Thriftily'?

- a) Spend money carefully
- b) Did not spent any money
- c) Spend money on books
- d) Spend money on cloths

70. How did Valli clap her hand?

- a) With anger
- b) with glee
- c) With sadness
- d) Slowly

ANSWER KEY:

1. a) longing to ride the bus.
2. c) had a strong desire to take a ride on the bus
3. b) 1, 3 & 4
4. d) i) vigorous ii) overpowering iii) longingly
5. a) The wish developed in her head over a period of time.
6. b) kept muttering a lot of nonsense.
7. b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-E
8. c) disliked what the conductor said but was amused.
9. d) i) upset ii) irritated
10. b) out of curiosity and concern for Valli.
11. d)The sight of cow running in front of the bus.
12. c)Caught the car to the town.
13. a)Bus ride
14. a)To stand at the front doorway and look into the street.
15. b)The bus with new set of passengers every time.
16. a)he was funny
17. b)1 to 4
18. a)the dead cow
19. a)responsible
20. a)the sight of a running cow
21. b)merry go round
22. d)all of the above
23. c)he merely asked her to sit
24. c)All of the above
25. d)longingly
26. b)2
27. b)8
28. b)Vallikkannan
29. a)Madam Rides The Bus
30. a)an eight years old girl's
31. d)Mystery
32. b)Things
33. c)Both A and B
34. d)No playmates
35. d)Watching the street
36. a)To ride on bus
37. b)passenger
38. c)Both A and B
39. a)"Proud ! Proud !"
40. b)Exppression
41. c)Both A and B
42. c)Both A and B
43. b)Eight miles

44. b) Twice a day
45. c) Thirty paise
46. c) An elderly woman
47. a) leaving the village
48. b) The conductor
49. a) Valli
50. d) some coins
51. d) jocking
52. b) Conductor
53. a) A time when there is not much work
54. b) Six or seven
55. b) Passenger
56. d) shyness
57. c) Both A and B
58. b) canal
59. a) narrow
60. d) All of the above
61. a) Because the conductor called her a very grown up madam
62. c) An elderly woman
63. b) Betel nut
64. c) Repulsive
65. d) A drink
66. c) 25 minute
67. d) All of the above
68. a) She had thriftily saved whatever stray coins came her way
69. a) Spend money carefully
70. b) with glee

8. THE SERMON AT BENARES

1. The following is the time period of Gautam Buddha.....

- a) 583 B.C to 463 B.C
- b) 563 B.C to 483 B.C
- c) 553 B.C to 483 B.C
- d) 573 B.C to 453 B.C

2. At the age of ----- Gautam Buddha got married to the princess.

- a) 17 years
- b) 16 years
- c) 18 years
- d) 19 years

3. How many years did Gowtham Buddha enjoy royal life, after his marriage?

- a) 10 years
- b) 15 years
- c) 5 years
- d) 8 years

4. ----- is Gowtham Buddha's name before he became a monk?

- a) Prince Gautama
- b) Siddartha Gowtham
- c) Siddartha Gautama
- d) King Gautama

5. Gautam Buddha belongs to which one of the following dynasties?

- a) Shakya clan
- b) Gotama clan
- c) Sudhodana clan
- d) None of the above

6. One of the following has been popularly known for Buddhist philosophy.

- a) Panchatantra Tales
- b) Aesop Fables
- c) Jataka Tales
- d) All the three

7. The sights that changed the life of the Prince Gautama are as follow

- i) a sick man ii) an aged man iii) a funeral procession iv) a monk begging for alms.
- a) i only
- b) i and ii only
- c) i, ii, and iii only
- d) i, ii, iii and iv

8. After his chancing upon the sufferings of the world, Prince Gautama decided to

- a) help the poor and the sick people
- b) help the monks
- c) bear the expenses for the dead people
- d) seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows

9. For how many years did Gautama wander in search of enlightenment

- a) 7 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 6 years
- d) 4 years

10. Which tree is popularly known as Bodhi Tree?

- a) Neem Tree
- b) Banyan Tree
- c) Mango Tree
- d) Peepal Tree

11. Prince Gautama became Gautama Buddha when

- a) He wandered in search of enlightenment
- b) He left the Royal palace in search of enlightenment.
- c) He decided to leave his royal palace.
- d) He completed meditation under the peepal tree

12. The other name of Gautam Buddha

- a) Shakya Muni
- b) Khasya Muni
- c) Sukha Muni
- d) Vyasha Muni

13. The Birthplace of Prince Gautama is

- a) Lumbini
- b) Kumbini
- c) Vadodhara
- d) Hastina

14. How many days did it take for Gautama to become enlightened?

- a) 7 days
- b) 10 days
- c) 12 days
- d) 15 days

15. Identify the meaning for the word, "Sermon"

- a) A religious speech
- b) A religious lecture
- c) A rigorous discourse
- d) All of the above

16. Find out the meaning of the word, "Inscrutable"

- a) something that can be understood.
- b) something that can't be understood.
- c) something that is easy to understand
- d) something that is difficult to understand

17. According to the text, The Buddha preached his first sermon at

- a) Benares

- b) Prayaga
- c) Budh Gaya
- d) Kapilavasthu

18. Kisa Gotami is -----

- a) A wife who lost her husband.
- b) A mother who lost a daughter
- c) A mother who lost a son
- d) A mother who lost her only child

19. Kisa Gotami came seeking help of Gowtham Buddha, thinking him to be

- a) An ordinary monk
- b) a great physician
- c) a monk with extraordinary powers
- d) A rishi or muni with special powers

20. Kisa Gotami wanted Gowtham Buddha

- a) to bring her dead son back
- b) to make her son conscious
- c) to take her life and let her child live
- d) to teach her about the inevitable nature of death

21. Gautama Buddha told Kisa Gotami to

- a) bring a handful of black oil seeds
- b) bring a handful of almond seeds
- c) bring a handful of mustard seeds
- d) bring a handful of olive seeds

22. The condition laid down by Buddha to Kisa Gotami is

- a) She has to bring seeds from a house where no son is dead
- b) She has to bring seeds from a house where no daughter is dead
- c) She has to bring seeds from a house where no father is dead
- d) She has to bring seeds from a house where no one is dead

23. Seeing Kisa Gotami wandering, carrying her dead child, people

- a) pitied her
- b) thought that she became insane
- c) felt sorry for her condition
- d) came forward to help her and to console her for the loss

24. Find out the meaning of the word, "Repaired" as used in the text

- a) to mend something
- b) to repair something
- c) to make something
- d) having gone to a place

25. Kisa Gotami could procure what she wanted

TRUE/FALSE

26. The reply Kisa Gotami got when she had asked for the seeds

- a) Alas! The dead are few but the living are many

- b) Alas! The living are few but the dead are many
- c) Alas! The dead are many
- d) Alas! The dead are few

27. Kisa Gotami became

- a) tired but still hopeful
- b) hopeless but not tired
- c) tired but still wanted to continue her search
- d) tired and hopeless

28. Kisa Gotami.....

- a) sat down at the wayside watching people come and go
- b) sat down at the wayside watching the plants
- c) sat down at the wayside watching some children playing with one another
- d) sat down at the wayside watching the lights of the city

29. Kisa Gotami learnt that.....

- a) There is no home where she would get the seeds as per her requirement
- b) Gautama Buddha made her search for false pursuit
- c) Death is common to all
- d) None of the above

30. According to the Buddha, the life of mortals in this world is

- a) troubled and brief
- b) troubled and combined with pain
- c) troubled and brief and combined with pain
- d) brief and with full of pain

31. According to Gautama Buddha, one of the following is the common belief among people

- a) that men die at old age
- b) that all are going to die
- c) that we should not grieve the dead
- d) that all mortals would die for sure

32. What is the common thing that can be seen with earthen vessels.....

- a) all people will make use of them.
- b) potters are going to sell them to all
- c) they all end in being broken
- d) they all will have manufacturing defects

33. In the context of Sermon at Benaras all people are.....

- a) subject to be ruled
- b) subject to pay tax
- c) subject to worship the king
- d) subject to die

34. A father cannot save his son, nor kinsmen.....

- a) their friends

- b) their wives
- c) their parents
- d) their relatives

35. One by one mortals are carried off like an ox.....

- a) that is led to the fields
- b) that is led to grazing
- c) that is led to the slaughter
- d) none of the above

36. According to the Buddha the wise....

- a) do not pay tax
- b) do not live with family
- c) do not worship God
- d) do not grieve the dead

37. Grieving the dead makes us.....

- a) selfish
- b) foolish
- c) rational
- d) illogical

38. People obtain peace.....

- a) by lamenting the dead
- b) by accepting the terms of the world
- c) by lamenting the dead children
- d) by worrying if the dead are kinsmen

39. He who seeks peace should.....

- a) draw out the arrow of lamentation
- b) draw out the arrow of lamentation and complaint
- c) draw out the arrow of lamentation and complaint and grief
- d) draw out the arrow of lamentation alone

40. He, who has drawn out the arrow and has become composed.....

- a) will obtain all earthly pleasures
- b) will obtain presence of mind
- c) will obtain peace of mind
- d) will obtain nothing

41. He, who has overcome all sorrow will become

- a) free from sorrow and be blessed
- b) free from suffering and be happy
- c) free from pain and be calm
- d) free from problems and be quiet

42. The source for the text, "The Sermon at Benares"

- a) Values and voices; A University Reader
- b) Values and voices; A College Reader
- c) Voices and Values; A College Reader

d) Values and voices; A School Reader

43. The author of the source of " The Sermon at Benares" is

- a) Betty Renshaw
- b) Betty Shaw
- c) Betty George
- d) Betty Smith

44. The year of publication of the source of "The Sermon at Benares" is

- a) 1795
- b) 1965
- c) 1695
- d) 1975

45. Find out the meaning of the phrase, afflicted with

- a) affected by suffering
- b) affected by suffering, disease
- c) affected by suffering, disease or pain
- d) affected by discomfort

46. At the age of 12, Prince Gautama was sent for

- a) the study of Archery
- b) the study of art of Politics
- c) the study of different religions
- d) the study of sacred Hindu scriptures

47. Kisa Gotami has learnt that

- a) it is futile to search for the seeds as asked by Gautama Buddha
- b) it's futile to grieve for the loss
- c) it's futile to grieve about death
- d) it's futile to speak about death

48. The act of i) ----- is not only pointless but rather ii) ----- causing pain and suffering. It only serves to iii) ----- peace of mind. iv) ----- without complaint is crucial to well-being and peace

- a) grief, harmful, destroy, accepting
- b) grieving, counterproductive, take away, acceptance
- c) weeping, productive, take away, lamentation
- d) grieving, harmful, destroy, lamenting

49. Choose the option that appropriately completes the following

Lamentation : grief : : ----- : -----

- a) laughter: joke
- b) discomfort: fear
- c) celebration: joy
- d) resignation: loss

50. What is the tone of the villagers, when they say, "Do not remind us of our deepest grief."

- a) ironic
- b) pessimistic

- c) sceptical
- d) pensive

51. The community's response to Kisa Gotami during second time was some what different. Why do you think that was the case?

- a) They had learnt from Buddha's sermons
- b) They were able to help Kisa in some way this time
- c) They understood parental grief
- d) They liked Kisa and enjoyed talking to her

52. Which of the following sayings of Buddha are apt about the mortals?

- i. The life of mortals is full of joy and comfort
 - ii. The life of mortals can be immortal
 - iii. Certain meditations can make life immortal
 - iv. The life of mortals is troubled and brief
 - v. The life of mortals is painful
 - vi. No one on earth is mortal
- a) i, ii
 - b) iii, iv
 - c) v, vi
 - d) i, vi

53. Choose the option that lists why Siddardha Gautama wandered for seven years?

- i. To find a true Guru
 - ii. To find a learned person
 - iii. To find an enlightened person
 - iv. To find an appropriate tree
 - v. To find Kisa Gotami
 - vi. To seek enlightenment about the human suffering
- a) i, ii
 - b) iii, vi
 - c) v only
 - d) all are wrong except vi

54. Choose the option that is NOT TRUE about the first sermon of Buddha

- a) it was related to the story of a woman named Kisa Gotami
- b) That sermon has been preserved
- c) it was related to the story of a beggar
- d) it gives the message that it is futile to grieve about death

55. What did Buddha compare human beings with and why?

- a) He compared human beings with ripe fruit as they are always in danger of falling
- b) He compared human beings with earthen vessels as they are always in danger of breaking
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

56. Choose the correct option that lists right answers to complete the following questions:

- i. What realisation came to Kisa Gotami?
- ii. Why did Kisa Gotami call herself selfish?

- a) i. That begging was not a good thing
ii. Because she demanded mustard-seed from people.
- b) i. That mothers should be careful for their sons
ii. Because she had lost her son
- c) i. That death is common to all.
ii. Because she ignored that there were others also who had lost their near and dear ones
- d) i. That people were selfish
ii. Because she troubled the people

57. Pick the option that explains ----- the living few, but the dead many.'

- a) It shows the high death rate and low birth rate in the city of Benares
- b) It throws light on the numerous loved ones the villagers had lost over time
- c) It highlights the holy status of Benares where many Hindus go to die
- d) It reflects that many children who had died in the village for various reasons

58. When Kisa Gotami went house to house to ask if any one died in their family, the people replied -----

- i. With anger
 - ii. Happily
 - iii. That she should not ask foolish questions
 - iv. Negatively
 - v. That they had few living but the dead were many
 - vi. That she should not remind them of their deepest grief
- a) v, vi
 - b) iii, iv
 - c) i, ii
 - d) ii, iv

59. Kisa Gotami learnt that

- a) Man is mortal
- b) All human lives get extinguished one day
- c) Everyone is subject to death
- d) all the three above

60. Which of the following statements can not be attributed to the Buddha based on the chapter

- i. pain and grief are unavoidable and necessary
 - ii. The inevitability of death makes grieving futile
 - iii. Universality of grief and pain makes us sad
 - iv. Understanding that life is finite leads to wisdom
- a) i and ii
 - b) i and iii
 - c) iii and iv
 - d) i and iv

ANSWER KEY:

1) b 2) b 3) a 4) a 5) a 6) a 7) d 8) d 9) a 10) d 11) d 12) a 13) a 14) a 15) d 16) b 17) a 18) d
19) b 20) a 21) c 22) d 23) b 24) d 25) F 26) b 27) d 28) d 29) c 30) c 31) a 32) c 33) d 34) d
35) c 36) d 37) b 38) b 39) c 40) c 41) a 42) b 43) a 44) d 45) c 46) d 47) c 48) b 49) c 50) d
51) b 52) b 53) b 54) c 55) c 56) c 57) b 58) a 59) d 60) b

THE PROPOSAL MCQS

1. What does the word 'proposal' in the title of the drama mean?

- a. A plan or suggestion.
- b. A formal written one for consideration.
- c. An offer of marriage.
- d. All of the above.

2. In Russian weddings the Reception starts with toasts to the couple. What does 'toast' mean here?

- a. Sliced bread.
- b. Cook bread till brown.
- c. Drink to the health of someone.
- d. A call to a gathering of people to raise their glasses and drink together in honour of the couple.

3. What is a 'wedding toast'?

- a. Toasted bread in a wedding feast.
- b. A custom where a close friend or relative of the groom or bride says a few words to wish the couple and then everyone raises their glass of wine and drink it up at the same moment.
- c. Cake cutting by the couple.
- d. The bride and the groom toasting a loaf of bread after the wedding.

4. What was 'THE PROPOSAL' originally titled?

- a. Anton Chekov's Proposal.
- b. Lomov's Proposal.
- c. A Marriage Proposal.
- d. A Russian Proposal.

5. What is the genre of 'THE PROPOSAL'?

- a. Farce.
- b. Comedy.
- c. Satire.
- d. One Act Play.

6. The genre Farce means _____.

- a. A drama that combines elements of comedy.
- b. A classic drama based on human suffering, the terrible sorrowful events that befall the main character.
- c. A sensational dramatic piece with exaggerated characters and exciting events.
- d. A comic dramatic work using buffoonery and horse play and typically including crude characterization and ludicrously improbable situations.

7. In which years was 'THE PROPOSAL' written?

- a. 1880-81 b. 1885-89 c. 1888-89 d. 1886-87

8. Who is the writer of 'THE PROPOSAL'?

- a. Anton Chekov b. Leo Tolstoy
c. Mikhail Bulgakov d. Vladimir Nabokov

9. What tendency of the wealthy families is portrayed in the drama 'The Proposal'?

- a. Youngsters who have been neighbors for a long period propose each other and get married.
b. Though they quarrel with each other they agree to marry for Oxen Meadows.
c. Wealthy families are always quarrelling on petty things.
d. Wealthy families to seek ties with other wealthy families to increase their estates by encouraging marriages that make good economic sense.

10. What is the common character trait of Chubukov, Lomov and Natalya?

- a. Quarrelsome and quarrel over petty issues. b. Friendly and forgiving.
c. Back biters and impudent. d. Loving and affectionate.

11. At the end although the quarrelling continues what ensures that the 'proposal' is made?

- a. Natalya's love for Lomov b. Economic good sense.
c. Chubukov's consent for the proposal. d. Lomov's love for Oxen Meadows.

12. Amidst all the quarrelling the proposal was in danger of being _____.

- a. Cancelled b. Refused c. Celebrated d. Forgotten

13. Ivan Vassilevitch Lomov was a long time _____ of Stephen Stepanovitch.

- a. Close friend b. Distant relative.
c. Wealthy neighbour. d. Business partner.

14. What was Chubukov doing when Lomov entered the scene?

- a. Sleeping in his bedroom. b. Sitting in the drawing room.
c. Walking in the garden. d. Playing cards with his daughter.

15. What was Ivan Lomov wearing when he entered the drawing room in Chubukov's house?

- a. A full suit. b. T-shirt and shorts.
c. Track suit. d. A dress jacket and white gloves.

16. When Lomov enters Chubukov's drawing room, Chubukov addresses Lomov as 'dear fellow', 'my darling', 'my angel', 'my treasure', 'my precious', 'my Beauty'. What do the above words speak about Chubukov?

- a. Melodramatic b. Genuine c. Pretentious d. Loving and affectionate.

17. Ivan Lomov was wearing a dress-jacket and white gloves when he entered Chubukov's drawing room. Chubukov asked him, "Why are you in an evening dress?" What was wrong about Lomov's dress?

- a. The dress-jacket and white gloves are worn by old men.
b. Lomov looked like a buffoon in the dress.
c. Chubukov did not like Lomov's dress.
d. Evening dress consists of the formal clothes that people wear to formal occasions in the evening, usually not worn when one visits one's neighbours.

18. Chubukov (aside) : "He is come to borrow money. Shan't gave him any!" The given line reflects that Chubukov is_____.

- a. Sincere b. Hypocrite c. Greedy d. Clever.

19. Chubukov: "Oh ! Don't go round and round it, darling! Spit it out! "What does the phrase 'spit it out' mean?

- a. To urge someone to say or confess something quickly.
b. To spit something out of the mouth.
c. Both (a) and (d).
d. To tell someone to start speaking when they are unwilling or are speaking slowly.

20. Chubukov: (Joyfully) "By Jove! Ivan Vassilevitch! "What does 'by Jove' mean?

- a. Expression used interjectionally to express, surprise or to add emphasis.
b. An exclamation used to emphasize an accompanying remark or to express approval.
c. The expression is chiefly British, old-fashioned.
d. All the above three.

21. "I've been hoping for it for a long time. It's been my continual desire." What was Chubukov's hope and continual desire?

- a. Oxen Meadows must be owned.
b. Lomov and his daughter Natalya should marry.
c. Lomov and Natalya should quarrel.
d. Lomov and Chubukov should be good neighbours.

22. " I am off my balance with joy, absolutely off my balance!" Who said the above words and Why?

- a. Chubukov says when Lomov wanted to propose to Natalya.
b. Natalya says when Lomov proposes to her.
c. Lomov says when Natalya accepted his proposal.

d. Natalya says when Chubukov told her that Lomov had come to propose to her.

23. "She's in love; egad". Who says the above line? What does 'egad' mean ?

- a. Lomov says when he thinks about Natalya.
- b. Natalya says about her grandmother.
- c. Chubukov says when Lomov asks if Natalya would consent to his proposal. Egad is an exclamation for surprise or affirmation.
- d. Egad is an exclamation for anger and Lomov says to prove that Natalya loves him.

24. "She is like a love sick cat". What does ' love sick cat' mean? Who said it to whom?

- a. Natalya says to Chubukov and it means her cat is sick.
- b. A 'lovesick cat' means in love, missing the person one loves so much that one is unable to act normally and Chubukov says this to Lomov.
- c. Lomov says this to Chubukov and he means she was sick like a cat.
- d. Anton Chekov says to Lomov and means that his aunt's cat was in love.

25. "May God give you both- His help and His love and so on....." Who says the above blessings? Why?

- a. Natalya says the above blessings to Lomov and her father because they were long time neighbours.
- b. Lomov says the above blessings to Chubukov and his daughter Natalya because they accepted his proposal.
- c. Anton Chekov says the above blessings to Lomov and his dog Guess.
- d. Chubukov says these blessings to Lomov because he asked Chubukov's daughter's hand in marriage.

26. "Im trembling all over, just as if I'd got an examination before me." Who says the above lines? What is the examination before him?

- a. Chubukov says and the examination before him is his daughter's marriage.
- b. Lomov says and the examination before him is his proposal to Natalya.
- c. Chubukov says and it is the proof of his ownership of Oxen Meadows.
- d. Lomov says and the examination before him is the proof of his ownership of Oxen Meadows.

27. "If I give myself time to think, to hesitate, to talk a lot, to look for an ideal, or for real love, then I'll never get married." What do the above lines speak about Lomov's opinion about 'real love'?

- a. Lomov opines that 'real love' is not there, does not really exist.
- b. Lomov opines that he is not deserving enough for 'real love'.
- c. Lomov opines that 'real love' does exist, yet he has to marry Natalya as he is 35 years, a critical age.
- d. Lomov opines that he doesn't believe in 'real love'.

28. When Lomov says, " What more do I want?" , he means that_____.

- a. Chubukov's property would be all his own.
- b. Natalya would add to his glory.
- c. He just wants to get married soon.
- d. Natalya is a good match for him.

29. "Go; There's a merchant come for his goods." What did Chubukov mean by the above line?

- a. A merchant who came to buy the peas.
- b. A businessman to talk about goods.
- c. Lomov had come to propose marriage with Natalya.
- d. A merchant who came to buy Chubukov's goods.

30. "You must excuse my apron and negligé." What does 'negligé' mean?

- a. Carelessly informal or incomplete attire.
- b. A woman's long flowing gown.
- c. Gown worn while working.
- d. Dirty clothes.

31. "We are shelling peas for drying." Who is the speaker? What does it speak about the speaker?

- a. The speaker is Chubukov and it shows he is a good farmer.
- b. The speaker is Chubukov and it shows he is hard working.
- c. The speaker is Natalya and it shows she is an excellent housekeeper, shelling the peas along with the peasants to preserve them.
- d. The speaker is Natalya and it shows she does not wear good clothes.

32. Natalya: "I felt greedy and had a whole field cut. I ought to have waited a bit." What does this say about Natalya?

- a. Natalya is hard working.
- b. She does all her work herself.
- c. She realizes her mistake.
- d. Natalya is greedy and short sighted.

33. Ivan Vassilevitch Lomov inherited the property from his late_____.

- a. Aunt and her husband.
- b. Father and mother.
- c. Sister and her husband.
- d. Grandparents.

34. "The Lomovs and the Chubukovs have always had the most friendly and I must also say the most affectionate regard for each other." Choose the points which show that their relationship was quite contrary to the above statement.

(i) They constantly quarrel with each other over trivial issues and do not trust each other even a bit.

(ii) They have very good friendly relationship, exchanged gifts and frequently visited each others' homes for family get togethers.

(iii) They insult each other, called each other names but still maintained a facade of happy relationship.

- a. Only (ii) b. Both (i) and (iii). c. Both (i) and (ii) d. Both (ii) and (iii)

35. What is the literal meaning of 'Oxen Meadows'?

- a. Farmlands where oxen live. b. Oxen on the meadows.
c. Grasslands for the animals to graze. d. Meadows with oxen.

36. The playwright's intention in using the phrase 'Oxen Meadows' indicates a metaphorical meaning. Choose the sentence showing the metaphorical meaning.

- a. 'Oxen Meadows' indicates the meeting point of properties.
b. ' Oxen Meadows' were a generous gift of the Lomovs.
c. 'Oxen Meadows' indicates the love of the Lomovs and the Chubukovs.
d. ' Oxen Meadows' indicates various aspects of relationship between a man and a woman when they argue for the sake of arguing without any feelings in it.

37. What was the first point of disagreement between Lomov and Natalya?

- a. Pet dogs. b. Oxen Meadows. c. Birchwoods. d. Burnt Marsh.

38. Where are the Oxen Meadows located?

- a. Wedged between Birchwoods and the Burnt Marsh.
b. Land between Lomov's house and the Burnt Marsh.
c. Grassy lands next to Chubukov's house.
d. The green land opposite to Birdswoods.

39. What arguments did Lomov make to prove that Oxen Meadows belong to him?

- (i) Oxen Meadows were gifted to him by Natalya's mother.
(ii) The documents prove that the Oxen Meadows belong to him.
(iii) His aunt's grandmother gave the free use of the Oxen Meadows in perpetuity to the peasants of Chubukov's grandfather to make bricks.
(iv) The peasants used them for 40 years and got into the habit of regarding them as their own.

- a. (i) and (ii) b. Only (i) c. (ii) and (iii) d. (ii) (iii) and (iv)

40. What arguments did Natalya make to prove that the Oxen Meadows belong to her ?

- (i) Both her grandfather and great grandfather reckoned Oxen Meadows as their property.
(ii) They reckoned that their land extended to Burnt Marsh.
(iii) Lomov's aunt gifted the Oxen Meadows to her late mother.
(iv) Natalya's land extended to Burnt Marsh that means Oxen Meadows were their property.

- a. (ii) and (iii) b. Only (i) c. (iii),(iv) and (i) d. (i),(ii) and (iv)

50. " But you behaved to us as if we were gypsies. Giving me my own land indeed! " Who treated whom as gypsies?

- a. Lomov treated Natalya as gypsies.
- b. Natalya treated Lomov as gypsies.
- c. The Chubukovs treated the Lomovs as gypsies.
- d. The Lomovs treated the Chubukovs as gypsies.

51. Natalya : "No really, that's not at all neighbourly! In my opinion its even _____. Pick the right word.

- a. Proud
- b. Rude
- c. Impudent
- d. Pleasant

52. " I'll give it to them in the neck!" Pick the meaning of the above exclamatory sentence.

- a. To give it to them readily.
- b. To give it as a gift.
- c. To be severely punished or criticized
- d. To hang in their neck.

53. Natalya ' s pet dog Squeezer was a thoroughbred animal, son of_____ .

- a. Harness and Chisels.
- b. Chisels and Volchantesky.
- c. Harness and Volchantesky.
- d. Chisels and Cab Horse.

54. Chubukov also starts arguing and calling Lomov names. Pick the words that Chubukov used to abuse Lomov.

- a. Petty fogger!, blind hen, turnip ghost.
- b. Malicious, double faced intriguer!
- c. The stuffed sausage, The wizen faced frump!
- d. All of the above.

55. What was the second point of argument between Lomov and Natalya?

- a. Birchwoods.
- b. Oxen Meadows.
- c. Pedigree of Guess and Squeezer.
- d. Burnt Marsh.

56. Choose the option that correctly identifies the tone of the characters, when all three start arguing.

- (i) Antagonism.
 - (ii) Humour.
 - (iii) Contempt.
 - (iv) Irony.
- a. (i) and (ii)
 - b. (ii) and (iv)
 - c. (i) and (iii)
 - d. (iii) and (iv)

57. Neighbours should have cordial relationship and not lose temper. How do you feel Lomov and Natalya should have behaved. Pick the appropriate options.

- (i) They should have followed the principle of forgive and forget.
 - (ii) They should have been courteous to each other.
 - (iii) They should develop mutual understanding and respect each other.
 - (iv) They should complain and blame each other.
- a. (i) , (ii) and (iii)
 - b. (iii) and (iv)
 - c. (ii) and (iv)
 - d. (i) , (ii) and (iv)

58. The playwright's intention in the one act play is to_____.

- a. Throw light upon the weakness of the rich in any society.
- b. Emphasize that family history is important in a married proposal.
- c. Set aside superficiality of the upper class in Russian society.
- d. Send a message that ego is not healthy in any relationship.

59. What is the theme of the play?

- (i) Human nature of being materialistic.
 - (ii) Rich peoples' superficiality.
 - (iii) Physical weakness and feelings for dogs.
 - (iv) Arguments, disputes and double faced people.
- a. (i) and (iv) b. (ii) and (iii) c. (i), (ii) and (iv) d. All of these.

60. Select the most appropriate option for (i) and (ii).

- (i) Natalya and Lomov would not be a happily married couple.
 - (ii) Lomov does not really love Natalya. He is more into economic gain.
- a. Both (i) and (ii) are true. b. (ii) is opposite to (i)
- c. Both (i) and (ii) are false. d. (i) furthers the premise of (ii)

THE PROPOSAL ANSWER KEY.

1. c. An offer of marriage.
2. d. A call to a gathering of people to raise their glasses and drink together in honour of the couple.
3. b. A custom where a close friend or relative of the groom or bride says a few words to wish the couple and then everyone raises their glasses of wine and drink it up at the same moment.
4. c. A Marriage Proposal.
5. a. Farce.
6. d. A comic dramatic work using buffoonery and horse play and typically including crude characterization and ludicrously improbable situations.
7. c. 1888 – 89
8. a. Anton Chekov.
9. d. Wealthy families to seek ties with other wealthy families to increase their estates by encouraging marriages that make good economic sense.
10. a. Quarrelsome and quarrel over petty things.
11. b. Economic good sense.
12. d. Forgotten.
13. c. Wealthy families.
14. b. Sitting in the drawing room.
15. d. A dress-jacket and white gloves.
16. c. Pretentious.
17. d. Evening dress consists of the formal clothes that people wear to formal occasions in the evening, not worn when one visits ones neighbours.
18. b. Hypocrite.
19. c. Both (a) and (b).
20. d. All the above three.
21. b. Lomov and his daughter should marry.
22. a. Chubukov says when Lomov wanted to propose to Natalya.

23. c. Chubukov says when Lomov asks if Natalya would consent to his proposal. 'Egad' is an exclamation for surprise or affirmation.
24. b. A lovesick cat means in love, missing the person one loves so much that one is unable to act normally and says this to Lomov.
25. d. Chubukov says these blessings to Lomov because he asked Chubukov's daughter's hand in marriage.
26. b. Lomov says and the examination before him is his proposal to Natalya.
27. c. Lomov opines that 'real love' does exist, yet he has to marry Natalya as he is 35 years, a critical age.
28. d. Natalya is a good match for him.
29. c. Lomov has come to propose marriage with Natalya.
30. a. Carelessly informal and incomplete attire.
31. c. The speaker is Natalya and it shows she is an excellent housekeeper, shelling the peas with the peasants to preserve them.
32. d. Natalya is greedy and short sighted.
33. a. Aunt and her husband.
34. b. Both (i) and (iii).
35. c. Grasslands for the animals to graze.
36. d. 'Oxen Meadows' indicates various aspects of relationship between a man and a woman when they argue for the sake of arguing without any feelings in it.
37. b. Oxen Meadows.
38. a. Wedged between Birchwoods and the Burnt Marsh.
39. d. (ii), (iii) and (iv).
40. d. (i), (ii) and (iv).
41. d. Reckoned.
42. b. 300 years.
43. c. Dessiatin.
44. a. Beg someone earnestly or desperately to do something.
45. b. Make head or tail.
46. d. Doing something continuously and without stopping.
47. c. Fundamental.
48. b. Lent their threshing machine.
49. d. Their own threshing till November.
50. a. Lomov treated Natalya as gypsies.
51. c. Impudent.
52. c. To be severely punished or criticized.
53. a. Harness and Chisels.
54. d. All of the above.
55. c. Pedigree of Guess and Squeezer.
56. c. (i) and (iii)
57. a. (i), (ii) and (iii).
58. c. Satirize the superficiality of the upper class in Russian society.
59. d. All of these.
60. a. Both (i) and (ii) are true.

POEMS

1. DUST OF SNOW

The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow
From the hemlock tree
Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved some part
Of a day I had rued.

MCQ

1. **What does Crow and Hemlock tree symbolise in the poem?**
 - a. Death
 - b. Happiness
 - c. Sorrow
 - d. Celebrations
2. **What is the tone of the poem in the beginning of the poem?**
 - a. Sad mood
 - b. Confuse mood
 - c. Happy mood
 - d. None of the above
3. **What is the style of the poem?**
 - a. Free verse
 - b. Epigrammatic
 - c. Sonnet
 - d. Ode
4. **What is Epigrammatic style? (in the style of an epigram)**
 - a. Short and confusing
 - b. Concise, clever and amusing
 - c. Intellectual speech but often thrilling
 - d. None of the above
5. **What fell on the poet?**
 - a. Dust of trees
 - b. Dust of snow
 - c. Dust of leaves
 - d. Dust particles
6. **What does the Dust of snow symbolise?**
 - a. Cool weather
 - b. Healing power of nature
 - c. Rough weather
 - d. Particles of snow.
7. **What is the meaning of the word 'rued'?**
 - a. Regret
 - b. Benevolence
 - c. Rejoice
 - d. Feel comfortable
8. **What is the figure of speech used in 'Saved some part'?**
 - a. Transferred Epithet
 - b. Personification
 - c. Simile
 - d. alliteration
9. **What is the figure of speech used in 'Saved some part'?**
 - a. Metaphor
 - b. Personification
 - c. Simile
 - d. alliteration
10. **What is the figure of speech used in 'Hemlock Tree'?**
 - a. Transferred Epithet
 - c. Simile

- b. Personification d. alliteration

11. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

- a. aabb c. abab
b. abba d. abcb

12. Who is the poet of the poem 'Dust of Snow'?

- a. Robert Frost c. Robert Forest
b. Robert Burns d. William Shakespeare

13. What is the nationality of Robert Frost?

- a. Indian c. American
b. British d. South African

14. Why does the poet call it dust of snow?

- a. Snow looks like dust c. Snow particles are too tiny
b. Poet dislike the dust d. Snow came over him like dust

15. What uplifted the poet's mood?

- a. Crow c. Falling of snow on his shoulder
b. Snow d. Hemlock tree

16. "Has given my heart", what is the tense of the given extract?

- a. Simple present tense c. Simple past tense
b. Present perfect tense d. Past perfect tense.

17. What is the tense of the given extract 'Of a day I had rued'?

- a. Simple present tense c. Simple past tense
b. Present perfect tense d. Past perfect tense.

18. How many syllables are there in 'The way a crow'?

- a. 2 syllables c. 3 syllables
b. 4 syllables d. 5 syllables

19. What is the metric line of the given extract 'The way a crow'?

- a. Iambic dimeter b. Iambic pentameter
c. Iambic hexameter d. Iambic heptameter

20. What does crow symbolise?

- a. Bad luck c. Good luck
b. No significance d. None of the above.

21. How many lines are there in the poem?

- a. 4 lines c. 6 lines
b. 8 lines d. 16 lines

22. What is the starting word of the poem?

- a. a c. the
b. that d. these

23. Re-arrange the given lines to make the poem 'Dust of snow'.

1. The dust of snow
2. The way a crow
3. From a hemlock tree
4. Shook down on me

- a. 3, 4, 2, 1 c. 2, 3, 4, 1
b. 2, 4, 3, 1 d. 2, 4, 1, 3

P2. FIRE AND ICE

Some say the world will end in fire
Some say in ice.
From what I have tasted of desire
I hold with those who favour fire
But if it had to perish twice
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

MCQ

1. If desires (like fire) spread rapidly and engulf one's life, what does hatred do?

- (A) it enlightens one's life
- (B) it fills one's life with poison
- (C) it gives new meaning to one's life
- (D) None of the above

2. 'Is also great, And would suffice.' – Name the poet & the poem of these lines.

- (A) Robin Froebel & World of hate
- (B) Robert Irwin & A tale of two worlds
- (C) Roosewell & world of people
- (D) Robert Frost & Fire and Ice

3. _____ collection gave Robert Frost the Pulitzer Prize in 1923.

- (A) Fire & Ice
- (B) New Hampshire
- (C) North of Boston
- (D) A boy's will

4. The poem (Fire and Ice) is a _____ about how the world will end.

- (A) meditation
- (B) Ode
- (C) Collection
- (D) All of the above

5. The poem, Fire and Ice is based on aphorism, meaning _____.

- (A) unknown facts
- (B) hidden mysteries
- (C) expressing the truth in a clever way
- (D) None of the above

6. Is the poet's question answered in the poem (Fire and Ice)?

- (A) May be
- (B) May not be
- (C) Yes
- (D) No

7. What awareness does the poet want to create through the poem, Fire and Ice?

- (A) Truth shall prevail one day
- (B) Justice shall be served one day
- (C) This poem is an eye-opener
- (D) Human misdeeds shall end the world one day

8. Which two different disbeliefs does Robert Frost talks about in the poem?

- (A) Haters will turn into lovers
- (B) People will do justice
- (C) Equality will win the world
- (D) Some say the world will end in fire, Some say in ice

9. How will the world end in ice, according to Robert Frost?

- (A) It will freeze life into death & destruction
- (B) It will cover the entire globe with ice
- (C) Everyone will turn into ice cubes
- (D) All of the above

10. How will the world end in fire, according to Robert Frost?

- (A) It will burn down everything
- (B) It will reduce the world to a fireball
- (C) It will ignite everyone
- (D) None of the above

11. Who has penned down the poem 'Fire and Ice'?

- (A) Sylvia Plath
- (B) Langston Hughes
- (C) Emily Dickinson
- (D) Robert Frost

12. 'Fire and Ice' is a highly symbolic poem by Robert Frost because _____.

- (A) it is a meditation about how the earth will end
- (B) it uses contradicting ideas
- (C) it incorporates scientific terms
- (D) None of the above

13. According to Robert Frost, what will put an end to the world one day?

- (A) the fire of lusts and endless desires
- (B) the ice of hatred among human beings
- (C) the equality amongst races
- (D) Both (A) & (B)

14. The theme of the poem is the age-old question_____.

- (A) whether the world will live in peace
- (B) whether the world will end in fire or in ice
- (C) whether there will be equality
- (D) All of the above

15. In the poem (Fire and Ice) what does the element of 'fire' stand for?

- (A) Violent desires
- (B) Hatred
- (C) Love
- (D) Compassion

16. In the poem (Fire and Ice) what does the element of 'Ice' stand for?

- (A) Love
- (B) Compassion
- (C) Violent desires
- (D) Hatred

17. The poet, Robert Frost deals with a very sublime subject-

- (A) love & hatred
- (B) Freedom
- (C) End of the world
- (D) All of the above

18. Who do Robert Frost sides with?

- (A) Those who believe this world will end in fire
- (B) Those who believe this world will end in ice
- (C) Those who believe this world will end in both
- (D) None of the above

19. What does Robert Frost confess in the poem, Fire and Ice?

- (A) He has written the poem quickly
- (B) He has himself tasted desires
- (C) He has done injustice to the poem
- (D) He could have written better

20. According to Robert Frost, 'Hate' born of cold reasoning, makes a man _____.

- (A) a strong person
- (B) a bitter human being
- (C) a better individual
- (D) insensitive to feelings

21. The poet, Robert Frost links the two powerful natural elements (fire & ice) to _____.

- (A) love & hatred
- (B) human beings & emotions
- (C) end of the world
- (D) None of the above

22. In the _____ stanza, the poet shows his agreement with those who believe that fire will cause the end of the world.

- (A) first
- (B) second
- (C) both 1 & 2
- (D) All of the above

23. What does Robert Frost agree to towards the end of the poem, Fire and Ice?

- (A) Nothing can bring the end
- (B) End is inevitable
- (C) Humans can avoid the end
- (D) both fire & ice can bring the end of the world

24. As per a few people, the world will end in?

- (A) Ice
- (B) Fire
- (C) Both ice & fire
- (D) None of the above

25. "Some say in ice From what I've tasted of desire, I hold with those who favour fire,"- what is the rhyme scheme of these lines?

- (A) abaa
- (B) aaba
- (C) abba
- (D) abab

26. According to Robert Frost, what is sufficient for the world's destruction?

- (A) Fire
- (B) Ice
- (C) Inhumanity
- (D) Hatred

27. In the poem Fire and Ice, what does this mean, 'From what I have tasted'?

- (A) from my experience
- (B) as per my thoughts
- (C) From what I believe
- (D) All of the above

28. 'Tasted of desire' can also be written as _____.

- (A) tasted many things
- (B) experienced passion & desires
- (C) experienced love & hatred
- (D) None of the above

29. What has the poet Robert Frost tasted, as per the poem (Fire & Ice)?

- (A) Hatred
- (B) Compromise
- (C) Passion, love & desire
- (D) Adjustment

30. 'But if it had to perish twice', what does the underlined word mean?

- (A) destroy
- (B) Establish
- (C) Remake
- (D) All of the above

31. Which are the two primal emotions which the poet (Robert Frost) has experienced?

- (A) Passion & desire
- (B) Love & hate
- (C) Reasoning & thinking
- (D) All of the above

32. Do you think hatred can destroy the world?

- (A) Yes, it can
- (B) No, it cannot
- (C) Quite a possibility
- (D) Not possible

33. As per Mr. Frost, what will end one day?

- (A) Love
- (B) Hatred
- (C) The world
- (D) All of the above

34. 'From what I've tasted of desire' – what does the underlined word mean in the poem (Fire & Ice)?

- (A) Fire & Ice
- (B) Love & hatred
- (C) Passion & violence
- (D) None of the above

35. What according to you will the world end in?

- (A) Fire
- (B) Ice
- (C) Hatred
- (D) Both (A) & (B)

36. 'I hold with those who favour fire' (here) the underlined phrase means _____.

- (A) catch hold of
- (B) stand with those
- (C) support those persons
- (D) Both (B) & (C)

37. According to the poet, Robert Frost, This world has to perish twice, _____.

- (A) once through fire and then through the ice
- (B) once because of liars and then through cheaters
- (C) once because of haters and then through communists
- (D) All of the above

38. The poet (Robert Frost) knows enough that there is enough _____ in this world.

- (A) population
- (B) job opportunities
- (C) food
- (D) hatred

39. In the poem, Fire and Ice, a symbol of lust & endless desire is _____.

- (A) Ice
- (B) Fire
- (C) World
- (D) All of above

40. The symbol of hatred in the poem, Fire and Ice is _____.

- (A) Ice
- (B) Fire
- (C) World
- (D) All of the above

Answer Key:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.(B) | 15. (A) | 29. (C) |
| 2. (D) | 16. (D) | 30. (A) |
| 3. (B) | 17. (C) | 31.(B) |
| 4. (A) | 18. (A) | 32. (A) |
| 5. (C) | 19. (B) | 33. (C) |
| 6. (D) | 20. (D) | 34. (C) |
| 7. (D) | 21.(B) | 35. (D) |
| 8. (D) | 22. (A) | 36. (D) |
| 9. (A) | 23. (D) | 37. (A) |
| 10. (B) | 24. (B) | 38. (D) |
| 11.(D) | 25. (A) | 39. (B) |
| 12. (A) | 26. (D) | 40. (A) |
| 13. (D) | 27. (A) | |
| 14. (B) | 28. (B) | |

P3. Chapter 2 A Tiger in the Zoo

Question1 : According to the extract, the poet wishes for the tiger to be ‘sliding’ through the foliage as this would

- (a) assist in keeping the prey unsuspecting of the predator’s sound.
- (b) aid in camouflaging the presence of the predator before it rushes in.
- (c) help the predator pounce on the prey comfortably without getting tired.
- (d) Support the predator’s vision as it eyes its prey.

Question2 : Which fact DOES NOT connect with the significance of the water hole for the tiger?

- (a) Many tigers chase prey into the water and holds the victim’s head under water until it drowns.
- (b) Prey feed in the water on water-lilies, and often wander into the middle of the water hole, where they are vulnerable and easy for the tiger to kill.
- (c) Prey that has quenched its thirst ensures consumption of hydrated meat for the tiger.
- (d) Chasing the panicked prey from shallow to deep water where the tiger grabs it.

Question3 : Pick the option that DOES NOT use ‘lurking’ correctly to fill in the blank.

- (a) The thug was _____ in the alley late evening, for unsuspecting passers-by.
- (b) The hyena was _____ in its den after a good meal.
- (c) The detective cautioned her team about the _____ dangers likely to impact the case.
- (d) The prejudices _____ beneath the surface create misunderstandings.

Question4 : ‘shadow’ here, refers to the shadow of

- (a) the tiger.
- (b) long grass.
- (c) water hole.
- (d) deer

Question5 : Pick the phrase that DOES NOT suggest that the forest in the extract is lush.

- (a) long grass
- (b) the water hole
- (c) plump deer
- (d) lurking in shadow

Question6 : What has been personified in the poem?

- (a) tiger
- (b) forest
- (c) zoo
- (d) all of the above

Question7 : The tiger has vivid means bright coloured –

- (a) Skin
- (b) Eyes
- (c) Strips
- (d) Hair

Question8 : The patrolling cars come to --- at night.

- (a) Vigilate the zoo
- (b) Kill the tiger
- (c) Take the animals
- (d) Visit the place

Question9 : How should the tiger walk through the grass?

- (a) With great difficulty
- (b) With ease
- (c) With practice
- (d) None of the Above

Question10 : At what does the tiger look at in night?

- (a) Patrolling cars
- (b) His House
- (c) Stars
- (d) All of the Above

Question11 : What describes “tiger in a cell”?

- (a) Locked in concrete cell
- (b) snarling around houses
- (c) shadow, long grass
- (d) baring his white fangs

Question12 : What sound does the tiger hear at night?

- (a) Patrolling cars
- (b) Flowing river
- (c) Truck Horn
- (d) All of the Above

Question13 : Snarling means –

- (a) Buzzing sound in the jungle
- (b) Sound to make afraid the animals
- (c) Sound in the water bodies
- (d) Sound made by animal

Question14 - Name the poetic device used in the line "On pads of velvet quiet".

- (a) metaphor
- (b) assonance
- (c) Oxymoron
- (d) Consonance

Question15 : By "ignoring visitors", what is the poet trying to say?

- (a) tiger knows his power is restricted
- (b) there is no use of showing rage
- (c) he is less terrorising because of the cage
- (d) all of the above

Question16 : Where should the tiger hide to himself?

- (a) behind the tree
- (b) in the shadow
- (c) in the house
- (d) in the jungle

Question17 : The tiger has velvet like –

- (a) Paws
- (b) Nose
- (c) Body
- (d) Hair

Question18 : How does the tiger feel in the cage?

- (a) he was in sad mood
- (b) he was in happy mood
- (c) he was in angry mood
- (d) he was in surprised

Question19 : Who passes near the water hole?

- (a) Fat Pig
- (b) Fat Buffalo
- (c) Fat Deer
- (d) All of the Above

Question20 : What described "tiger in a jungle"?

- (a) Locked in concrete cell
- (b) his strength behind bars
- (c) ignoring visitors
- (d) baring his white fangs

Question21 : How do the eyes of the tiger look?

- (a) Sad
- (b) brilliant
- (c) dark
- (d) Light

Question22 : Name the poetic device used in the line “He stalks in his vivid stripes”.

- (a) metaphor
- (b) assonance
- (c) Oxymoron
- (d) Consonance

Question23 : In reality the tiger is in the –

- (a) Circus tent
- (b) Jungle
- (c) Cave
- (d) Concrete cell

Question24 : Who composed these lines ?

- (a) Robert Frost
- (b) Leslie Norris
- (c) Robin Klein
- (d) W.B. Yeats

Question25 : Who passes near the water hole?

- (i) Fat Pig
- (ii) Fat Buffalo
- (iii) Fat Deer
- (iv) All of the Above

Question26 : How do the eyes of the tiger look?

- (i) Sad
- (ii) brilliant
- (iii) dark
- (iv) Light

Question27 : The tiger’s paws are cushioned like

- (a) Cotton
- (b) wool
- (c) velvet
- (d) stone

Question28 : ‘He’ here stands for

- (a) poet
- (b) poet’s servant
- (c) gate keeper
- (d) tiger

Question29 : The word ‘rige’ means

- (a) raise
- (b) anger
- (c) get up
- (d) wakeup

Question30 : Name the poetic device used in the line “In his quiet rage”.

- (a) metaphor
- (b) assonance
- (c) Oxymoron
- (d) Consonance

ANSWER KEY:

1Answer : A

2Answer : C

3Answer : C

4Answer : B

5Answer : D

6Answer : A

7Answer : A

8Answer : B

9Answer : C

10Answer : A

11Answer : A

12Answer : A

13Answer : D

14Answer : A

15Answer : D

16Answer : B

17Answer : A

18Answer : C

19Answer : C

20Answer : D

21Answer : B

22Answer : D

23Answer : D

24Answer : B

25Answer : C

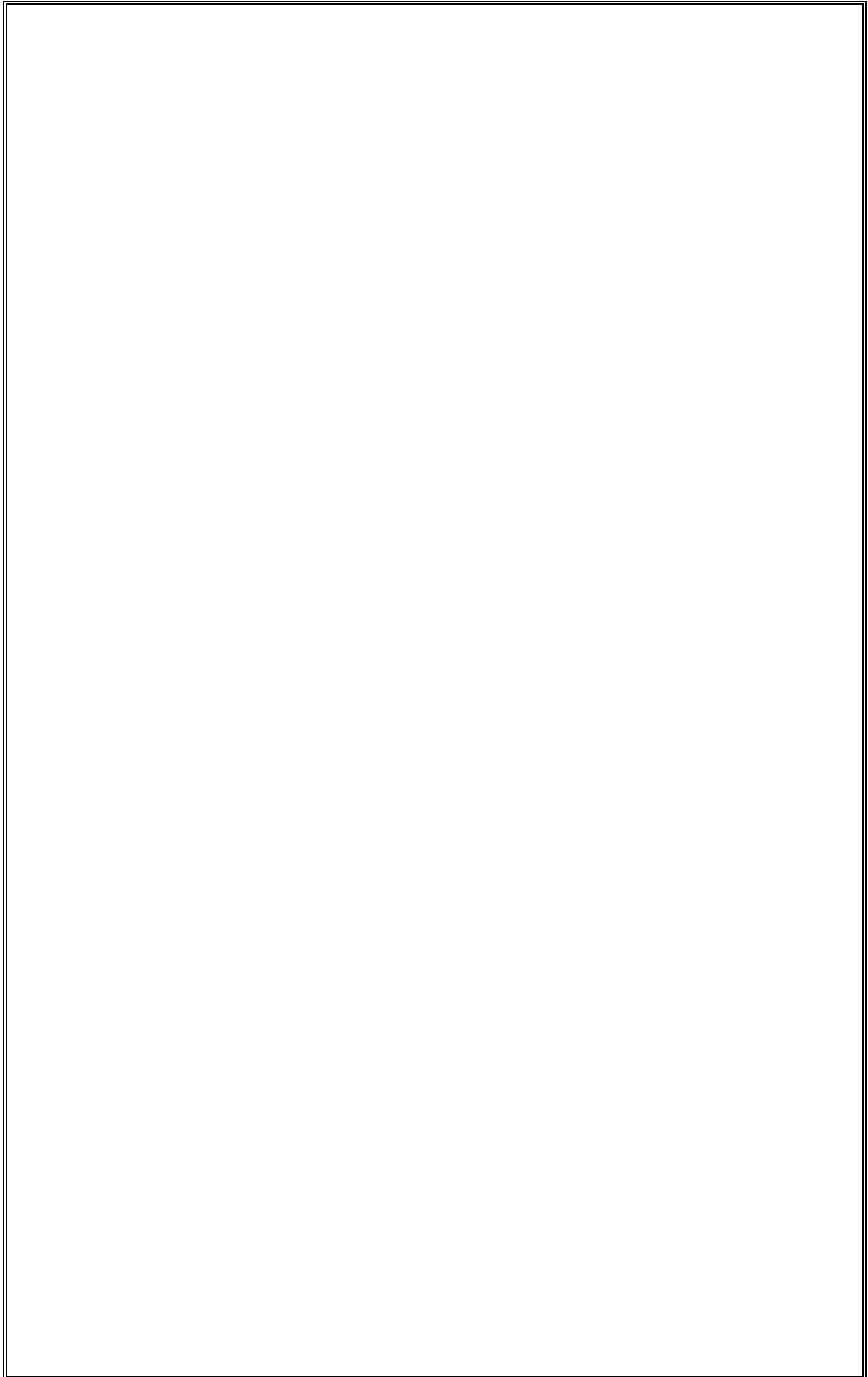
26Answer : B

27Answer : C

28Answer : D

29Answer : B

30Answer : C



P4. How to tell wild animals

- 1 **Where is the chameleon generally found?**
 - a In the gardens
 - b In the trees
 - c In the sky
 - d In the land

- 2 **What is the difference between a chameleon and a lizard?**
 - a Chameleons don't have ears and wings.
 - b Lizards don't have ears and wings
 - c Lizards don't have wings
 - d Chameleons don't have wings

- 3 **A lion could kill a man with its simple**
 - a Look
 - b Roar
 - c Paws
 - d Jab

- 4 **A Noble wild beast – here refers to**
 - a Asian lion
 - b Bengal Tiger
 - c Afghani Ass
 - d African Elephant

- 5 **One Characteristic feature of a Bengal Tiger is**
 - a Yellow-black stripes
 - b White-black spot
 - c Yellow-green stripes
 - d Green-black spots

- 6 **The word 'discern' means**
 - a Take care
 - b Makeup
 - c Identify
 - d Refuge

- 7 **How can a hyena be recognized by?**
 - a Its colour
 - b Its appearance
 - c Its size
 - d Its smile

- 8 **Hyenas and crocodiles are _____ in nature.**

- a Somewhat different
 - b Same
 - c Different
 - d Somewhat same
- 9 **How does a leopard behave when he meets a person?**
- a He runs towards the person
 - b He jumps on him at once
 - c He tries to frighten the person
 - d None of the above
- 10 **What is the special feature of the Hyena?**
- a Merry smiles
 - b Sadness
 - c Happiness
 - d None of the above.
- 11 **How is the leopard's skin?**
- a Has stripes on his skin.
 - b Has holes on his skin.
 - c Has spots on his skin
 - d None of the above
- 12 **"He'll give you just more caress" The poet makes a guess that the beast will give you**
- a a merry laugh
 - b a good roar
 - c a loving touch
 - d a pleasant smile
- 13 **The word 'hug' in the poem means**
- a Embrace
 - b Love
 - c Hate
 - d ignore
- 14 **The Chameleon does not even have a**
- a Single foot
 - b Single beak
 - c Single wing
 - d Single paw
- 15 **A chameleon is known for**
- a Changing colours
 - b Changing trees
 - c Changing caps
 - d Changing actions
- 16 **The word 'peppered' means**

- a Argued with
 - b Covered with
 - c Taken with
 - d Fused with
- 17 **'A large and tawny beast' refers to**
- a Asian lion
 - b African Elephant
 - c Asian Tiger
 - d African Tiger
- 18 **What according to the poet would cause bewilderment?**
- a Discovering the similarity between different prey of beasts.
 - b Analysing habits of beasts that prey on hyenas.
 - c Knowing the difference between several beasts of prey
 - d Drawing the similarities between crocodiles and hyenas.
- 19 **Which option lists the statement that is NOT TRUE according to the extract?**
- a The poet asks the reader to hide on seeing the leopard
 - b The poet cautions the reader about a leopard when walking through its territory
 - c The poet informs the reader that a leopard can launch repeated attacks.
 - d The poet tells the reader that a leopard attack can result in pain.
- 20 **Given below are examples of activities that Rinesh does. Choose the option that correctly demonstrates 'strolling'?**
- a Rinesh runs with great speed after being chased by a dog.
 - b Rinesh walks in the garden, relaxing while listening to his favourite song.
 - c Rinesh skids sharply on the icy skate rink.
 - d Rinesh rushes to switch off the pump in the backyard.
- 21 **The repetition used in "he'll only lep and lep again" is an example of**
- a Poetic justice
 - b Satire
 - c Allusion
 - d Poetic license
- 22 **Which animal's roar is enough to kill you?**
- a Asian Lion
 - b Bengal Tiger
 - c Leopard
 - d Bear
- 23 **Which animals are the breasts of prey?**
- a Hyena
 - b Crocodile
 - c Both of them

- d None of them
- 24 **Who smiles while catching their prey?**
- a Crocodile
- b Hyena
- c Both of them
- d None of them
- 25 **Name the literary device used in the line, “ He hasn’t any ears at all”.**
- a Assonance
- b Inversion
- c Enjambment
- d Alliteration
- 26 **Where are the Asian lions found?**
- a Eastern Countries of the world
- b Northern Countries of the world
- c Southern Countries of the world
- d Western Countries of the world
- 27 **How is the Bengal Tiger described?**
- a Noble dinosaur
- b Noble wild beast
- c Noble dragon
- d None of the above
- 28 **Which animal can we meet in our yard?**
- a Lion
- b Pig
- c Deer
- d Bear
- 29 **What is the special feature of the crocodile?**
- a Weeps while eating its prey.
- b Happy while eating its prey.
- c Angry while eating its prey.
- d None of the above.
- 30 **What two things does a Chameleon not have?**
- a Does not have ears and nose
- b Does not have ears and wings
- c Does not have nose and wings
- d None of the above

How to tell wild animals
Key for Competency based MCQ's – Class X -2023-24

- 1 B In the trees
- 2 a Chameleon doesn't have ears and wings.
- 3 b Roar
- 4 b Bengal Tiger
- 5 A Yellow-black stripes
- 6 C Identify
- 7 D Its smile
- 8 C Different
- 9 B He jumps on him at once
- 11 C Has spots on his skin
- 12 C a loving touch
- 13 a Embrace
- 14 c Single wing
- 15 a Changing colours
- 16 b Covered with
- 17 a Asian lion
- 18 c Knowing the difference between several beasts of prey
- 19 a The poet asks the reader to hide on seeing the leopard
- 20 b Rinesh walks in the garden, relaxing while listening to his favourite song.
- 21 d Poetic license
- 22 a Asian Lion
- 23 c Both of them
- 24 b Hyena
- 25 d Alliteration
- 26 a Eastern Countries of the world
- 27 b Noble wild beast
- 28 d Bear
- 29 a Weeps while eating its prey.
- 30 b does not have ear and rings

P5. THE BALL POEM

- 1 **The boy in the poem has desperate eyes. Why?**
- a Because he has lost his money
 - b Because he has lost his gloves
 - c Because he has lost his ball.
 - d None of the above
- 2 **What does 'in the world of possessions' mean?**
- a Love
 - b Lust
 - c Materialistic things
 - d None of the above
- 3 **Where was the boy staring down?**
- a The sea
 - b The ocean
 - c The harbor
 - d The lake
- 4 **Name the literary device used in "And no one buys a ball back"**
- a Metaphor
 - b Simile
 - c Alliteration
 - d Anaphora
- 5 **Why does the poet decide not to condole the boy?**
- a He is busy.
 - b He is indifferent
 - c He is happy
 - d It will be of no use
- 6 **According to the poet, what is the child learning?**
- a To bear loss
 - b To take care of things
 - c To be responsible
 - d To be careful
- 7 **What does a ball cost?**
- a 5 dimes
 - b 10 dimes
 - c 1 dime
 - d 4 dimes
- 8 **What is the boy playing with?**
- A Bus
 - B Car
 - C Bat
 - D Ball

- 9 **Name the literary device used in “ Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then Merrily over- there it is in the water!”**
- A Anaphora
B Simile
C Metaphor
D Alliteration
- 10 **For the loss of which thing did the boy feel aggrieved and helpless?**
- A Bat
B Video game
C Ball
D Toy car
- 11 **According to the poet, every man should know how to overcome the _____.**
- A Profit
B Difficulties
C Problems
D loss
- 12 **The loss of the ball has taught the boy a _____ of responsibility.**
- A Idea sense
B Pain
C Sense
D lesson
- 13 **Who is the ‘I’ in the poem?**
- A a boy
B Poet
C the reader
D The onlooker
- 14 **Giving the child another ball is_____.**
- A Senseless
B Worthless
C Useless
D Harmless
- 15 **The boy is very young in this poem. As a mature, balanced grown -up, he might look back and think that his reaction of ‘ultimate shaking grief was**
- 1.disproportionate to the loss**
2.pretension to procure a new toy.
3. a reaction to the failure of retrieving the toy
4. a reaction to the failure of retrieving the boy.
5. justified and similar to what it would be currently.
- a 5&2
b 1&3
c 2&4

- d 3&5
- 16 **Why does the speaker choose not to intrude? This is so because the poet ...**
- a Knows that it would embarrass the boy in his moment of loss.
 - b Feels that it's important that the boy learn an important lesson in life, and stay undisturbed.
 - c Realizes that he doesn't have sufficient funds to purchase a new ball.
 - d Experiences a sense of distress himself, by looking at the boy's condition.
- 17 **In the poem the ball symbolizes _____**
- a Hope
 - b Simple toy for play
 - c Dreams
 - d Memories of childhood
- 18 **Why does the poet call money external?**
- a We need to work hard to earn money.
 - b We can replace the lost things with its help.
 - c We cannot replace the loss
 - d None of the above
- 19 **How does the boy feel when he loses his ball?**
- a Confuses
 - b Shaken
 - c Trembling
 - d All of the above
- 20 **What is the boy learning?**
- a Meaning of loss
 - b Meaning of life
 - c Meaning of playing
 - d The meaning of happiness
- 21 **What could the poet buy for the boy?**
- a Book
 - b ball
 - c Bag
 - d Toys
- 22 **What according to the poet is the world made up of?**
- A Possessions
 - B happiness
 - C Joys
 - D Troubles
- 23 **How are the boy's eyes?**
- A Brilliant
 - B Desperate
 - C Dull
 - D All the above
- 24 **Who loses his ball?**

- A The poet
- B The boy
- C Both (a) and (b)
- D None of the above

25 **It is very difficult to deal with:**

- A Family
- B School teacher
- C Smiling man
- D The loss

26 **Read the extract given and answer question numbers 26, 27 and 28**

“What is the boy now, who has lost his ball.

What, what is he to do? I saw it go

Merrily bouncing, down the street, and then Merrily over- there it is in the water!”

The lines above suggest that the poet is:

- A An onlooker observing the boy
- B A parent recounting the incident
- C The boy talking about himself
- D Imagining the incident

27 **The poet seems to have indicated the merry bouncing of the ball to:**

- A Create a sense of rhythm in these lines.
- B Support the happiness of the experience of playing
- C Indicate the cheerful mood of the boy
- D Contrast with the dejected feeling of the boy

28 **The poem begins with a question. Based on your reading of the poem, the speaker**

- A Wants the boy to answer the question
- B Expects the passer-by to respond.
- C Is looking for answers in a self-help book
- D Is thinking to himself.

29 **What does the poet say happens in this world all the time?**

- a People play with balls
- b Things are lost, people take other people’s things
- c People go to work.
- d Balls are important

30 **What do people need to learn in this world (in reference to the poem)?**

- a That they will lose things and have to be okay with it and carry on.
- b Learn to be happier
- c Learn to love each other
- d Learn to be playful

- 1 C Because he has lost his ball.
- 2 C Materialistic things
- 3 C The harbour
- 4 C Alliteration
- 5 D It will be of no use
- 6 A To bear loss
- 7 C 1 dime
- 8 D ball
- 9 A Anaphora
- 10 C Ball
- 11 C Problems
- 12 C Sense
- 13 B Poet
- 14 B Worthless
- 15 B 1&3
- 16 B Feels that it's important that the boy learn an important lesson in life, and stay undisturbed.
- 17 C Dreams
- 18 B We can replace the lost things with its help.
- 19 D All of the above
- 20 A Meaning of loss
- 21 B ball
- 22 A Possessions
- 23 B Desperate
- 25 D The loss
- 26 A An onlooker observing the boy
- 27 D Contrast with the dejected feeling of the boy
- 28 C Is looking for answers in a self-help book
- 29 B Things are lost, people take other people's things
- 30 A That they will lose things and have to be okay with it and carry on.

P6 - AMANDA

- A. Don't bite your nails, Amanda!
Don't hunch your shoulders, Amanda!
Stop that slouching and sit up straight,
Amanda!

*(There is a languid, emerald sea,
where the sole inhabitant is me—
a mermaid, drifting blissfully.)*

Questions:

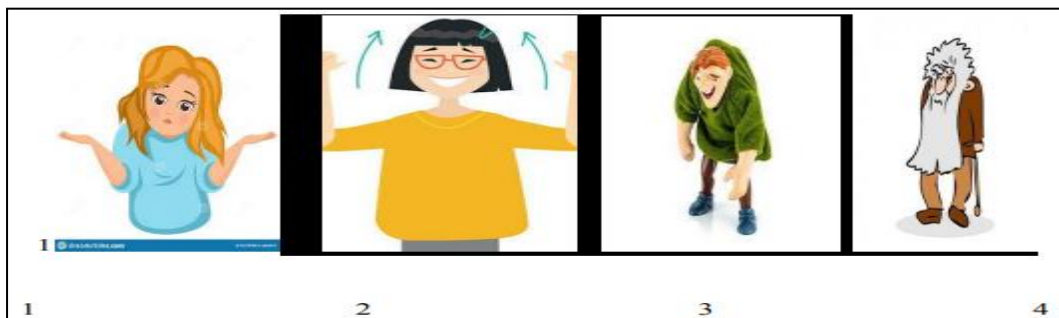
1. The statement that is **INCORRECT** with reference to Amanda is.....
 - a. Amanda was an unhappy child as she was all alone in the uninhabited island.
 - b. Amanda was often nagged by her mother and she hated it
 - c. Amanda had her own imperfections and she did not want anybody's interference
 - d. Amanda was not interested in listening to her mother.
2. The word that can replace blissfully is

 - a. sadly
 - b. happily
 - c. miserably
 - d. brightly

3. The purpose of the speaker's words in the given extract (parenthesis) is to
 - a) show the speaker's power over the listener.
 - b) make the listener a better human being.
 - c) advise the listener as an elder.
 - d) improve the listener's posture and habits.

4. Identify the image that shows hunching of shoulders.

- a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 4. d



5. "There is a languid, emerald sea." The poetic device in the above line is.....
 - a. Metaphor
 - b. Simile
 - c. Alliteration
 - d. Oxymoron
6. "Stop that slouching and sit up straight," The poetic device in the above line is.....
 - a. Assonance
 - b. Alliteration
 - c. Simile
 - d. Metaphor

7. Select the option that fits with the following: *slouching* : *straight*:: _____ : _____

- a) transparent: translucent
- b) lazy: agile
- c) forgetful: lively
- d) generous: liberal

B. Did you finish your homework, Amanda?

Did you tidy your room, Amanda?

I thought I told you to clean your shoes,
Amanda!

(I am an orphan, roaming the street.

I pattern soft dust with my hushed, bare feet.

The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet.)

Questions:

8. Which among the following is not a chore?

- a. Tidying up the room
- b. Cleaning shoes
- c. Doing homework
- d. Drawing patterns with dust

9. The word that can replace hushed is.....

- a. Quite
- b. Turbulent
- c. Agitating
- d. Noisy

10. The golden silence is contrasted with the _____.

- a) chaos of the street.
- b) constant instructions received.
- c) sweetness of freedom.
- d) hushed, bare feet.

11. "The silence is golden, the freedom is sweet." The poetic device used here is....

- a. Metaphor
- b. Simile
- c. Refrain
- d. Alliteration

12. The line that describes Amanda's mother best is.....

- a. loving and concerned
- b. mild and easy going
- c. distressing and upsetting
- d. caring and strict

13. Choose the emoticon that shows Amanda's feelings.

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 1



14. Read the statements A and B given below, and choose the option that correctly evaluates these statements.

Statement A – The figure 'I' imagines a less than realistic view of being an orphan.

Statement B – The figure ‘I’ does not like the speaker.

- a) A is true, B is false, according to the extract
- b) A is true, B cannot be clearly inferred from the extract.
- c) A cannot be clearly inferred from the extract, B is false.
- d) A is true and can be inferred from the poem, B is true too.

15. The rhyme scheme ‘aaa’ in the above extract (in brackets) is followed in all other stanzas of the poem that are written in parenthesis, i.e. (___). Why?

Read the reasons given below, and choose the option that lists the most accurate reasoning:

- (i) It shows the simplicity of the child’s thoughts.
- (ii) It reflects the harmony and rhythm of the child’s inner world.
- (iii) It mirrors a child’s expression.
- (iv) It highlights the poet’s aesthetic sensibility.

- a) (i) and (iv)
- b) (i) and (ii)
- c) (ii) and (iii)
- d) (iii) and (iv)

16. Pick the option that lists the usage of the word ‘pattern’, as in the extract above.

- a) That is a lovely pattern for a wallpaper.
- b) He decided to wear a patterned shirt to the party.
- c) Poetry is a form of pattern making.
- d) She patterned her hair after her favourite celebrity.

17. "A transferred epithet is a literary device where the modifier or epithet is transferred from the noun it is meant to describe to another noun in the sentence."

Based on the given definition of ‘transferred epithet’, choose the option that lists an example of transferred epithet.

- a) soft dust
- b) hushed (bare) feet
- c) freedom (is) sweet
- d) silence (is) golden

**C. Don’t eat that chocolate, Amanda!
Remember your acne, Amanda!
Will you please look at me when I’m speaking to you,
Amanda!
(I am Rapunzel, I have not a care;
life in a tower is tranquil and rare;
I’ll certainly never let down my bright hair!)**

Questions:

18. The line 'Will you please look at me when I’m speaking to you,' tells us that.....

- a. Amanda was listening to her mother
- b. Amanda was disinterested in what her mother was saying
- c. Amanda was staring at her mother, when she was speaking to her
- d. Amanda was afraid of her mother

19. The statement that is CORRECT with reference to the extract is.....

- a. Amanda imagines herself to be Rapunzel as she wants to be rescued
- b. She wants to be Rapunzel because she wishes to be have long hair
- c. Amanda wants to be all alone in the tower and enjoy the silence.
- d. Amanda wants to let her hair down and escape from the tower.

20. The word that cannot replace tranquil is

- a. Restful
- b. Peaceful
- c. Reposeful
- d. Disturbing

21. 'life in a tower is tranquil and rare;' the poetic device used in the above line is

- a. Metaphor
- b. Simile
- c. Alliteration
- d. Oxymoron

22. Which of the following statements are facts/opinions?

- 1. Amanda must listen to her mother and do as she says
- 2. Amanda was constantly nagged by her mother
- 3. Amanda must not eat chocolates.
- 4. Amanda yearns for a peaceful life

- (a) F-1,2,3 O-4
- (b) F-1,2 O-3,4
- (c) F-2,4,1 O- 3
- (d) F-2,4 O-1,3

23. The poet uses *parenthesis* to.....

- a. explain the poem in a better way
- b. create an interest in the reader
- c. reflect the inner thoughts of Amanda
- d. make the reader's aware of Amanda's past

**D. Stop that sulking at once, Amanda!
You're always so moody, Amanda!
Anyone would think that I nagged at you,
Amanda**

Questions:

24. 'Stop that sulking at once, Amanda'. The poetic device used in the line is.....

- a. Alliteration
- b. Simile
- c. Synecdoche
- d. Metaphor

25. The word that can replace the word sulking in the above stanza is

- a. Grumpy
- b. Grinning
- c. Smiling
- d. Snoring

26. Assertion – Amanda is always moody.

Reasoning – Her mother constantly nags her

- a. (1) is the result of (2).
- b. (1) is the reason for (2).
- c. (1) is independent of (2).
- d. (1) contradicts (2).

27. 'Anyone would think that I nagged at you,' the line is an example of.....

- a. rhetoric
- b. irony
- c. parenthesis
- d. poetic license

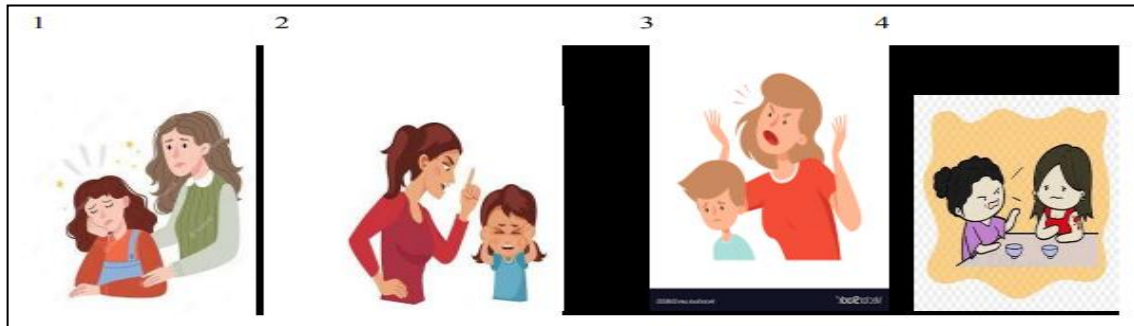
28. Which of the following images does not reflect the nature of Amanda's mother?

a. 3

b. 4

c. 1

d. 2



29. What does the repetition of "Amanda!" at the end of each line reflect?

- a) It describes who the speaker is talking to.
- b) It represents the absent-mindedness of the listener.
- c) It shows the frustration of the speaker.
- d) It helps create a rhyme scheme.

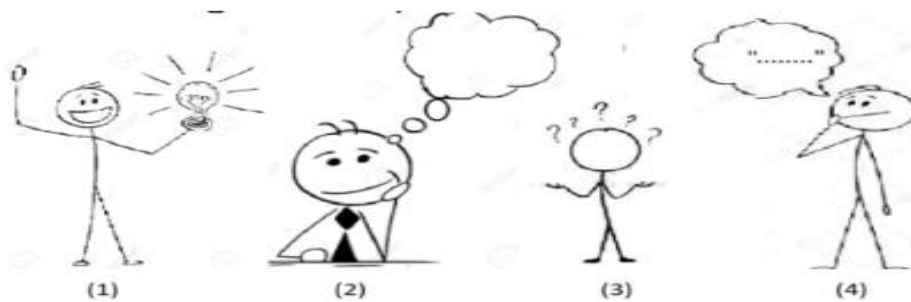
30. Which image corresponds to what Amanda, is doing in this poem?

a) option 1

b) option 2

c) option 3

d) option 4



ANSWER KEY:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
a	b	d	c	a	b	b	d	a	b	a	c	a	b	c
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
d	b	b	c	d	C	d	c	a	a	a	b	c	c	b

P7 - THE TREE

A.

All night the roots work
to disengage themselves from the cracks
in the veranda floor.
The leaves strain toward the glass
small twigs stiff with exertion
long-cramped boughs shuffling under the roof
like newly discharged patients
half-dazed, moving
to the clinic doors.

Questions:

1. Who composed these lines?

- (a) Adrienne Rich (b) Oscar wilde (c) John Keats (d) Robert Frosts

2. Choose the option that lists the examples of exertion.

I. Neha had been up all-night keeping accounts and now she's resting.

II. Swati was running for five miles non-stop last evening.

III. Hemant is watching his favourite show and having snacks.

IV. Sachin helped a senior citizen board a flight in the morning.

- a) I, II b) II, III c) III, IV d) I, IV

3. Choose the image that represents the main object of the extract literally.

a) Option 1

b) Option 2

c) Option 3

d) Option 4



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

1	2
simile	Long cramped boughs
metaphor	like newly discharged patients
personification	small twigs stiff with exertion
simile	like newly discharged patients

3	4
refrain	under the roof
simile	leaves strain toward the glass
personification	like newly discharged patients
refrain	half-dazed, moving

4. Choose the correct option that mentions the correct poetic device against the correct example.

- a) Option (1) b) Option (2) c) Option (3) d) Option (4)

5. "long-cramped" and "half-dazed" are combination of two words joined together to form compound words. Choose the option that DOES NOT correctly fit the definition of the same.

1. discharged
2. backstage
3. comeback
4. toward
5. knighthood

- a) 1, 3, 5 b) 2, 3, 4
c) 2, 3, 5 d) 1, 2, 4

6. Choose the option listing the image that the poem metaphorically represents.

- a) Option (i) b) Option (ii) c) Option (iii) d) Option (iv)



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

7. The phrase, “*newly discharged patients*” suggests that the trees were _____.

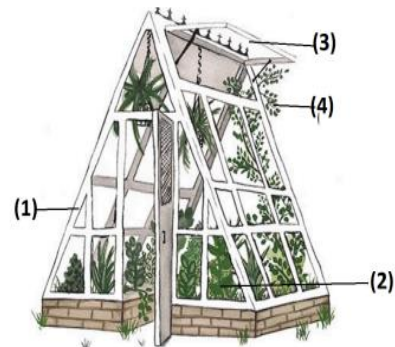
- a) angry or irritated because they were not receiving medical help or remedy, but now they're cured and want to stay away from clinics.
- b) discontent or disturbed and in need of support from the clinic staff, but now their complaints have been addressed and they are content to live their lives.
- c) misunderstood or mistreated and in need of medical attention or care, but now they're healthy and ready to step out and promote the facility.
- d) unwell or unhappy and in need of medical help or remedy, but now they're cured and ready to venture out and live their lives.

8. The extract talks about trees breaking out of confined spaces. This is a reference to women _____.

- a) shifting away from their domestic confines.
- b) seeking revenge for their age-old oppressions.
- c) realizing the difference between friends and enemies.
- d) focusing on their family and home

9. Based on the extract, choose the option that lists the most likely symbolic meaning of (1) – (4) respectively.

- a) caution, women, restrictions, individuality
- b) individuality, caution, ideas, women
- c) restrictions, women, opportunities, individuality
- d) opportunities, support, caution, women



10. The word “disengage” means

- (a) Combine
- (b) separate
- (c) join

**B. I sit inside, doors open to the veranda
writing long letters
in which I scarcely mention the departure
of the forest from the house.
The night is fresh, the whole moon shines
in a sky still open...**

Questions:

11. The poet talks about the house as _____.

- a) a safe sanctuary from predators.
- b) a place of confinement.

- c) a representation of family.
- d) a concrete alternative to a natural on

12. The poet uses the indefinite article for ‘sky’ instead of the definite one. This is so because the poet is referring to _____.

- a) the ceiling of the verandah as ‘a sky’ versus the door kept open, being ‘the sky’.
- b) some part of the sky still left open for women to explore, away from limitations set by patriarchal norms.
- c) the opportunities symbolized by an open sky outside can be utilized by a single woman.
- d) The portion of the sky bathed in moonlight versus the part that is still dark.

13. The extract uses ‘open’ twice, suggesting different meanings. Pick the option that lists the correct meanings, respectively.

- a) entry point-vastness
- b) sharing a common space-great view
- c) allowing access and vision-expanse of space
- d) advantage-obstacles ahead.

14. Choose the option that DOES NOT state the meaning of the underlined word. ‘I scarcely mention..’

- a) tactfully
- b) hardly
- c) barely
- d) only just

15. Choose the option that correctly depicts the imagery in the last two lines of the extract.

- a) Option (1)
- b) Option (2)
- c) Option (3)
- d) Option (4)



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

C. The trees inside are moving out into the forest, the forest that was empty all these days where no bird could sit no insect hide.....

Questions:

16. By ‘inside’, what does the poet actually mean?

- a) Inside a garden
- b) Inside a house
- c) Inside a valley
- d) None of the above

17. Why could no bird or insect dwell in the forest?

- (a) The forest outside was non-existent.
- (b) The forest was not preferred by animals.
- (c) The forest was captured inside the house.
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

18. What did the poet mean exactly by 'The trees inside are moving out into the forest'?

- (a) The trees were walking away.
- (b) The forest was shifting.
- (c) Vegetation growth inside the house was pushing itself out.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

19. Which entity did the poet talk of immediately after the line, 'no insect hide'?

- (a) Roots
- (b) Man
- (c) Dogs
- (d) Sun

20. What forest is referred to in the lines mentioned in the extract?

- (a) Urban concrete forest where at present there is no vegetation.
- (b) She means the desert existing outside her house.
- (c) Tress outside her house.
- (d) None of the above

**D. ...the smell of leaves and lichen
still reaches like a voice into the rooms.
My head is full of whispers
which tomorrow will be silent.**

Questions:

21. Where is poet at present? Which smell is reaching her?

- a) At present, the poet is sitting in her room. The smell of leaves and lichen are reaching her.
- b) At present, the poet is sitting in veranda. The smell of leaves and lichens are reaching her.
- c) At present, the poet is sitting in her room. The smell of ripe apples is reaching her.
- d) At present, the poet is sitting in the veranda. The smell of oranges and ripe apples are reaching her.

22. What is her head full of? What will be silent tomorrow?

- a) Her head is full of noises. Tomorrow, the noise will be silent.
- b) Her head is full of whispers. Tomorrow, the whispers will be silent.
- c) Her head is full of music. Tomorrow, the sound of music will be silent.
- d) Her head is full of screams of the animals. Tomorrow, the screams will be silent.

23. Name the figure of the speech used in these lines.

- Alliteration
- b) Oxymoron
- c) Hyperbole
- d) Simile

24. Explain the lines with reference to the text.

"The smell of the leaves and lichens still reaches like a voice into rooms."

- a)The poet in these lines convey that the trees are screaming loudly to reach out to her sitting in her verandah.
- b)The poet in these lines convey that she smells the leaves and lichens coming from the trees that reach her like a voice reaching the rooms.
- c)The poet in these lines wants to convey that she smelled the lichens from the trees and it was an awful smell which penetrated in the room and irritated her nose.
- d)The poet in these lines want to convey that she smelled the leaves and lichens coming from the trees which filled the room and she felt sad about leaving the trees behind.

25. Why does the poet not mention the departure of the trees in her letters?

- a)The poet does not mention the departure of the trees in her letters because till now they were imprisoned and their departure was like a hard earned freedom for the poet.
- b)The poet does not mention the departure of the trees in her letters because she really wanted them to leave because they filled half of the space in her house which annoyed her.
- c)The poet does not mention the departure of the trees in her letters because she thought it was a waste of time and they had to leave one day.
- d)The poet does not mention the departure of the trees in her letters because she doesn't want to remember them again and again.

**E. My head is full of whispers
Which tomorrow will be silent.
Listen the glass is breaking.
The trees are stumbling forward
into the night. Winds rush to meet them.
The moon is broken like a mirror,
its pieces ash now in the crown
of the tallest oak.**

Questions:

26. What are the trees doing in the night?

- a)The trees are stumbling forward into the night.
- b)The trees are moving upwards in the night.
- c)The trees are sleeping and resting in the night.
- d)The trees are weeping in the memory of the sun in the night.

27. Explain, winds rush to meet them.

- a) When the trees break captivity and move towards the forest, the wind welcomes them.
- b) When the trees break captivity and move towards the forest, the wind tries to blow them away.
- c) When the trees break captivity and move towards the forest, the wind moves away from them.
- d) When the trees break captivity and move towards the forest, the wind rushes to push them back.

28. What will be silent tomorrow?

- a) The Poet's stomach full of whispers would be silent tomorrow.
- b) The Poet's head full of whispers would be silent tomorrow.
- c) The Poet's heart full of whispers would be silent tomorrow.
- d) The Poet's room full of whispers would be silent tomorrow.

29. What is happening to the glass?

- a) The glass is reacting back the moonlight as the tree stumble forward to the night.
- b) The glass is shining as the tree stumble forward to the night.
- c) The glass is breaking as the tree stumble forward into the night.
- d) The glass is trying to act as a prison for the tree that's stumbling forward to the night.

30. Give a synonym of quiet from the extract.

- Silent b) Rush c) Stumbling d) Flash

ANSWER KEY:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
a	a	c	b	c	d	d	a	c	b	b	b	c	a	c
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
b	d	c	d	a	a	b	d	b	a	a	a	b	c	a

P8- FOG

Question1 : The fog comes on little cat feet It sits looking over harbour and city on silent haunches and then moves on.

Who is 'It' in the above lines ?

- (a) cut
- (b) fog
- (c) city
- (d) harbor

Question2 : How does fog comes on ?

- (a) little dog feet
- (b) little rat feet
- (c) little birds feet
- (d) little cat feet

Question3 : Where does the fog sit on ?

- (a) harbour and city
- (b) top of the mountains
- (c) top of the tall trees
- (d) top of buildings

Question4 : Name the poem.

- (a) Daffodils
- (b) The snow
- (c) The cat
- (d) Fog

Question5 : The fog is compared to what ?

- (a) mouse
- (b) cat
- (c) dog
- (d) ant

Question6 : The figure of speech used in these lines is ?

- (a) personification
- (b) analogy
- (c) personification/analogy
- (d) none of them

Question7 : How does the cat sits ?

- (a) on its paws
- (b) on its back
- (c) on its haunches
- (d) on its stomach

Question8 : Name the poet.

- (a) Robert Frost
- (b) Robin Klein
- (c) John Berryman
- (d) Carl Sandburg

Question9 : Name the poet of the poem "Fog".

- (a) Carl Sandburg
- (b) Robert Frost
- (c) Carolyn Wells
- (d) Walt Whitman

Question10 : After sitting, the fog _

- (a) Disappears
- (b) sits there only
- (c) moves on
- (d) gets dense

Question11 : What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

- (a) ababab
- (b) aababa
- (c) aabaab
- (d) no rhyme scheme

Question12 : What does the fog do while it looks over the city and the harbour?

- (a) sits
- (b) moves
- (c) stands
- (d) dances

Question13 : What is the rhyming scheme of poem?

- (a) aabb
- (b) abab
- (c) Free Verse
- (d) None of the Above.

Question14 : What is the name of the poet?

- (a) Sylvia Plath
- (b) Carl Sandburg
- (c) Robert Frost
- (d) Robert Burns

Question15 : Fog comes like a –

- (a) Cat
- (b) Bear
- (c) Dog
- (d) Skyline

Question16 : What is the rhyme scheme of the poem ‘Fog’?

- (a) aabbccdd
- (b) abcd
- (c) aabc aabc
- (d) no rhyme scheme

Question17 : Name the poet of the poem “Fog”.

- (a) Carl Sandburg
- (b) Robert Frost
- (c) Carolyn Wells
- (d) Walt Whitman

Question18 : Here fog has compared with the cat because of his –

- (a) Soft nature
- (b) Unpredictable manner
- (c) Silent manner
- (d) Witty manner

Question19 :What does the fog look over?

- (a) Over houses
- (b) Over the harbour and the city.
- (c) Over offices.
- (d) None of the Above.

Question20 :How does the fog come?

- (a) Slowly and silently.
- (b) Faster and silently.
- (c) Faster and making noise.
- (d) None of the Above.

Question21 : What has been personified in the poem?

- (a) fog
- (b) city
- (c) cat
- (d) harbor

Question22 :How does the fog arrive and depart?

by announcing its arrival

- (b) silently
- (c) loudly
- (d) both 1 and 3

Question23 : What has the poet compared the fog with?

- (a) dog
- (b) cat
- (c) woman
- (d) none of the above

Question24 : The feet of the fog are like __ feet.

- (a) cat
- (b) lion
- (c) tiger
- (d) dog

Question25 :What does the fog represent in the poem?

- (a) A mysterious and powerful force of nature
- (b)Amending Danger
- (c)Spiritual instict
- (d) None of the above

Question26 : What mood does the poem create?

- (a)Whimsical
- (b) Gloomy
- (c) A sense of awe and wonder
- (d) Cheerful

Question 27 : How does fog comes on ?

- (a) little dog feet
- (b) little rat feet
- (c) little birds feet
- (d) little cat feet

Question 28 : Where does the fog sit on ?

- (a) harbour and city
- (b) top of the mountains
- (c) top of the tall trees
- (d) top of buildings

Question 29 : Name the poem.

- (a) Daffodils
- (b) The snow
- (c) The cat
- (d) Fog

Question 30 : The fog is compared to what ?

- (a) mouse
- (b) cat
- (c) dog
- (d) ant

ANSWER KEY

- 1. Answer : B
- 2. Answer : D
- 3. Answer : A
- 4. Answer : D
- 5. Answer : B
- 6. Answer : C
- 7. Answer : C
- 8. Answer : D
- 9. Answer : A
- 10. Answer : C
- 11. Answer : D
- 12. Answer : A
- 13. Answer : C
- 14. Answer : B
- 15. Answer : A
- 16. Answer : D
- 17. Answer : A

- 18. Answer : B
- 19. Answer : B
- 20. Answer : A
- 21. Answer : A
- 22. Answer : B
- 23. Answer : B
- 24. Answer : A
- 25. Answer : A
- 26. Answer : C
- 27. Answer : D
- 28. Answer : A
- 29. Answer : D
- 30. Answer : B

THE TALE OF CUSTARD THE DRAGON

I. Multiple Choice Questions based on extract

*“Ink trickled down to the bottom of the household,
And little mouse Blink strategically mouseholed.
But up jumped Custard, snorting like an engine,
Clashed his tail like irons in a dungeon,
With a clatter and a clank and a jangling squirm,
He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm”*

1. Which option lists the quotes that support the ideas in the extract?

- 1) Fear makes strangers of people who would be friends.
 - 2) If you're brave enough to start, you're strong enough to finish.
 - 3) Courage doesn't mean you don't get afraid. Courage means you don't let fear stop you.
 - 4) You get in life what you have the courage to ask for
 - 5) Fear has a large shadow, but he himself is strong.
- a) 1 and 5
 - b) 2, 3 and 4
 - c) 2 and 3
 - d) 1,3 and 5

2. What is the poet's purpose of using the onomatopoeic words given in the extract?

- a) It is to emphasize on the might and boldness of Custard.
- b) It is to introduce the character Custard to the readers.
- c) It is to impress upon the readers that Custard was ready.
- d) It is to make Custard bold enough to face the situation.

3. Pick an option that best fits the usage of the word 'trickled' as used in the extract.

- a) The water trickled down the tap and filled the trough.
- b) Students trickled into the classroom as the teacher entered.
- c) Tears trickled down her cheeks as she heard the sad news.
- d) His enthusiasm for the task slowly trickled away.

4. Select the option that fits with the reaction of the characters in the context of the extract.

Ink: terrified :: Blink : i) _____

Pirate: ii) _____ :: Custard: undaunted

- a) i) shocked ii) displeased
- b) i) petrified ii) wondered
- c) i) upset ii) dazed
- d) i) petrified ii) shocked

5. 'He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm. Why has this comparison been used here?

Just like the robin catches the worm,

- a) Custard attacked the pirate after careful observation.
- b) Custard attacked the pirate without delay.
- c) Custard attacked the pirate valorously.
- d) Custard attacked the pirate stealthily.

6. Pick the option that does not display a simile from the extract.

- a) Clashed his tail like irons...
- b) ...at the pirate like a robin at a worm.
- c) ...Custard, snorting like an engine...
- d) ...trickled down to the bottom...

7. The extract mentions 'irons' in dungeons. According to this extract, 'irons' is a reference to

- a) iron racks for sacred books.
- b) iron cases housing treasures.
- c) iron chains holding the prisoners captive.
- d) iron coffins for burying the royal dead.

II. Multiple Choice Questions based on extract

**Belinda giggled till she shook the house,
And Blink said Weeck! which is giggling for a mouse,
Ink and Mustard rudely asked his age,
When Custard cried for a nice safe cage.
Suddenly, suddenly they heard a nasty sound,
And Mustard growled, and they all looked around.**

8. What can you infer from the repetition 'suddenly, suddenly' in the above extract?

- a) There was an immediate change in the scene.
- b) It focuses on the hasty attack and the loud noise.
- c) It emphasises that an unexpected noise was heard.
- d) It draws our attention to the loud cry that occurred.

9. A cage means captivity. Why is Custard inclined to remain in a cage despite what it symbolises?

This is so because he viewed it as a

- 1) sanctuary
 - 2) guardhouse
 - 3) cubicle
 - 4) refuge
 - 5) booth
- a) 1, 2 & 5
 - b) 1 & 4
 - c) 3, 4 & 5
 - d) 3 & 5

10. Why has the poet used the word 'weeck' to signify the giggling of the mouse?

The poet

- a) uses it to add suspense in the poem.

- b) has imagined how the mouse would sound in this mood.
- c) has mocked the mouse for giggling at Custard.
- d) uses it to create a scary effect for readers.

11. Pick the option with the correct matches for columns A and B.

A	B
Word	Meaning
1. chuckle	A. to smile in a half-suppressed mocking way
2. snigger	B. to smile in an irritating, conceited manner.
3. smirk	C. to let out a quiet and suppressed laugh.
	D. to let out a laugh heartily and loudly

- a) 1- D, 2-A, 3-C
- b) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B
- c) 1-B, 2-D, 3-C
- d) 1-A, 2-C, 3-D

12. Which belief about dragons is in contrast to Custard’s behaviour in the extract.

- a) Dragons are brave and feared.
- b) Dragons can grant wishes.
- c) Dragons can become invisible at will.
- d) Dragons are soft-hearted and kind.

13. A hyperbole is a literary device where the poet/writer/speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme.

Choose the option that includes an example of hyperbole, from the extract.

- a) And Mustard growled, and they all looked around
- b) Ink and Mustard rudely asked his age,
- c) Belinda giggled till she shook the house,
- d) When Custard cried for a nice safe cage.

III. Multiple Choice Questions based on extract

**Pistol in his left hand, pistol in his right,
And he held in his teeth a cutlass bright,
His beard was black, one leg was wood;
It was clear that the pirate meant no good.**

14. Who is ‘He’ in this stanza?

- a) Ink
- b) Blink
- c) Custard
- d) Pirate

15. What was the emotional condition of all the members of the house to see a man with a pistol?

- a) happy

- b) sad
- c) fearful
- d) overjoyed

16. What was his intention?

- a) Something good
- b) Nothing good
- c) To steal Ink
- d) To fight Custard

17. The poet has used a poetic device in the given line/s. Name the name poetic device from given options.

**‘Pistol in his left hand, pistol in his right,
And he held in his teeth a cutlass bright,’**

- a) alliteration
- b) simile
- c) metaphor
- d) personification

**IV. Multiple Choice Questions based on extract
Belinda tickled him, she ticked him unmerciful,
Ink, Blink and Mustard, they rudely called him Percival,
They all sat laughing in the little red wagon
At the realio, trulio, cowardly dragon.**

18. Who was tickled by Belinda?

- a) Ink
- b) Percival
- c) Custard
- d) Mustard

19. Why did she tickle ‘him’?

- (a) To make him happy
- (b) To encourage him
- (c) To make fun of him
- (d) To mistreat him

20. Who are Ink, Blink and Mustard?

- (a) Belinda’s friends
- (b) Belinda’s pets
- (c) Belinda’s neighbours
- (d) None of these

21. Why did they all laugh at ‘him’?

- (a) He was a coward
- (b) He was childish
- (c) He was too ugly
- (d) He wore makeup

22. Fill in the blank with ONE WORD only.

All other pets were _____ to the dragon

- a) friendly
- b) rude
- c) cold
- d) kind

V. Multiple Choice Questions based on extract

**But up jumped Custard, Snorting like an engine,
Clashed his tail like irons in a dungeon,
With a clatter and a clank and a jangling squirm,
He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm**

23. Who is 'Custard'?

- (a) A dragon
- (b) A pirate
- (c) A girl
- (d) A robin

24. 'He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm. This tells us that Custard attacked the pirate

- a) slowly
- b) swiftly
- c) gently
- d) None of the above

25. What is meant by the phrase 'Snorting like an engine'?

- (a) The very deep and loud sound made by a train
- (b) The loud sound made by Custard
- (c) The sound of weapons
- (d) The nasty sound made by pirate

26. What does the given stanza show?

- a) Custard is brave and courageous
- b) Custard is a train engine
- c) Custard likes worms
- d) Custard has an iron tail

27. Which poetic device is used here?

- (a) Simile (b) Alliteration (c) Metaphor (d) Personification

VI. Multiple Choice Questions based on extract

**Belinda embraced him, Mustard licked him,
No one mourned for his pirate victim.
Ink and Blink in glee did gyrate
Around the dragon that ate the pirate.**

28. Whom does 'him' refer to in the stanza?

- (a) Belinda (b) Custard (c) Mustard (d) Pirate

29. Why did Belinda embrace him?

- (a) Out of helplessness
- (b) Out of gratitude
- (c) Out of fear
- (d) Out of shock

30. Complete the following analogy correctly with a word from extract:

charity : malice :: gloom : _____ (Clue : Just like charity is an antonym for malice, similarly gloom is an antonym for...)

- a) gyrate b) embrace c) glee d) mourn

31. Which figure of speech/literary device has been used here?

- (a) Oxymoron (b) Enjambment (c) Anaphora (d) None of these

VII. Multiple choice questions based on the poem

32. Who is the poet of the poem “The tale of Custard the Dragon”?

- A) Carl Sandburg
- B) Ogden Nash
- C) Carolyn Wells
- D) Walt Whitman

33. What was the name of the black kitten?

- A) Custard
- B) ink
- C) blink
- D) mustard

34. What was the name of the grey mouse?

- A) Custard
- B) ink
- C) blink
- D) mustard

35. Who is described as the most timid of all?

- A) kitten
- B) mouse
- C) dragon
- D) dog

36. Name the poetic device used in the line “And the little yellow dog was sharp as mustard”

- A) Oxymoron
- B) metaphor
- C) Assonance
- D) Simile

37. What does the dragon possess?

- A) big sharp teeth
- B) spikes on top of him

- C) sharp toes
- D) All of the above

38. Name the poetic device used in the line “mouth like a fireplace”

- A) Oxymoron
- B) metaphor
- C) Assonance
- D) Simile

39. Who did Belinda use to tease?

- A) the kitten
- B) the mouse
- C) the dragon
- D) the dog

40. Who saved everyone from the pirate?

- A) the kitten
- B) the mouse
- C) the dragon
- D) the dog

41. What did Custard do to the pirate?

- A) ate him
- B) scared him away
- C) held him hostage
- D) None of these

ANSWER KEY:

I.

1. c) 2 and 3
2. a) It is to emphasize on the might and boldness of Custard.
3. b) Students trickled into the classroom as the teacher entered.
4. d) i) petrified ii) shocked
5. b) Custard attacked the pirate without delay.
6. d) ...trickled down to the bottom...
7. c) iron chains holding the prisoners captive.

II.

8. c) It emphasises that an unexpected noise was heard.
9. b) 1&4
10. b) has imagined how the mouse would sound in this mood.
11. b) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B
12. a) Dragons are brave and feared.
13. c) Belinda giggled till she shook the house,

III.

14. d) Pirate
15. c) fearful
16. b) Nothing good
17. a) alliteration

IV.

- 18. c) Custard
- 19. (c) To make fun of him
- 20. (b) Belinda's pets
- 21. (a) He was a coward
- 22. b) rude

V.

- 23. (a) A dragon
- 24. b) swiftly
- 25. (b) The loud sound made by custard
- 26. a) Custard is brave and courageous
- 27. (a) Simile

VI.

- 28. (b) Custard
- 29. (b) Out of gratitude
- 30. c) glee
- 31. b) Enjambment

VII.

- 32. B) Ogden Nash
- 33. B) ink
- 34. C) blink
- 35. C) dragon
- 36. D) Simile
- 37. D) All of the above
- 38. D) Simile
- 39. C) the dragon
- 40. C) the dragon
- 41. A) ate him

P 10. FOR ANNE GREGORY

A.

“Never shall a young man, Thrown into despair
By those great honey-coloured Ramparts at your ear,
Love you for yourself alone And not your yellow hair.”

Questions:

1. The poet has used a poetic device in the given lines. What effect does he wish to create by its use?

.....*By those great honey-coloured Ramparts at your ear,*

- a) emphasis b) comparison c) rhyme d) humour

2. According to poet the boy might be in love with her because of her-----

- a) inner qualities and not her looks b) wealth c) yellow hair d) intelligence

3. Select the sentence in which the word ‘love’ is used in the similar manner as in line 5 of the stanza.

- a) The love of his life is be loyal to his beloved
b) Love thy country and respect your countrymen.
c) Love has always been treacherous to me .
d) Love knows no boundary, no country ,no caste .

4. Complete the analogy by selecting a suitable word from the extract.

Good: bad :: hopeful : ____

5. The poet says to the girl that a young man can become hopeless, if she ----- his love.

- a) likes b) hates c) rejects d) accepts

B.

*I heard an old religious man But yester night declare
That he had found a text to prove That only God, my dear,
Could love you for yourself alone and not your yellow hair.”*

Questions:

‘yesternight’ is a word made of a combination of two words to form a new word. Hence, it is a compound word.



6. Choose the words that DO NOT fit the description.

- a). 3, 4 b). 2, 6 c). 3, 5 d). 1, 4

7. Choose the option that lists the person who correctly wrote a quote best representing the central idea of the given stanza. Choose the correct option out of the ones given

Harpreet	Manav	Joel	Nawaz
You can never meet your potnetial until you truly lear to love yourself.	Never apologize for being yourself.	God loves your unconditionally, as you are and not as your should be.	your time is limed so don't waste it living someone else's life.

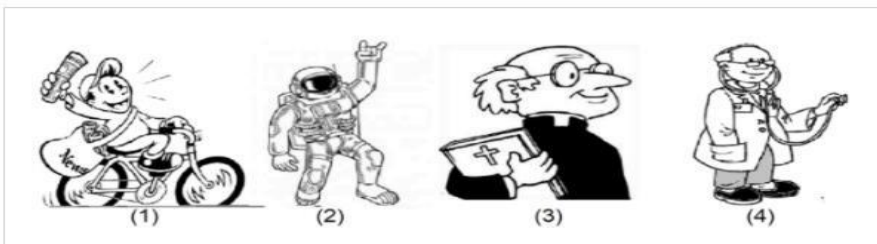
below.

- a) Harpreet b) Manav c) Joel d) Nawaz

8. The above stanza strongly defies the idea of _.

- a) internal qualities b) external beauty c) spiritual self d) divinity

9. Choose the option that displays the likely image of the man mentioned in the extract.



- a) option 1 b) option 2 c) option 3 d) option 4

10. Choose the phrase that best represents, 'love you for yourself alone'.

- a) Unconditional love b) Unseemly love c) Unrequited love d) Understated love

C.

"But I can get a hair-dye And set such colour there, Brown, or black, or carrot, That young man in despair May love me for myself alone And not my yellow hair."

11. Given below are the taglines of four hypothetical brands. Choose the correct option that fits the best with the first three lines of the given stanza.

LITELIFE Food that makes you light.	GET SET My home. My gym.
LOOKBOOK No game over, get makeover.	PLANET FOOD Eat! Eat! Eat! Repeat!

- a) Option (1) b) Option (2) c) Option (3) d) Option (4)

12. The form of the given stanza is a part of

- a) an agreement. b) disapproval. c) an engagement. d) an argument

13. Choose the option that describes a situation of ‘despair’ as mentioned in the extract.

1. worked very hard and got selected in the audition for the dance competition.
 2. worked very hard and was once again, for the 3rd time, unable to get selected in the audition for the dance competition.
 3. worked very hard for the dance competition audition. My best friend got selected but I didn't.
 4. worked very hard to get selected in the audition for the dance competition, but the auditions got postponed.
- a) option (1) b) option(2) c) option(3) d) option (4)

14. Read the statements 1 and 2 given below and choose the option that correctly assesses these statements.

1– The speaker wants to change her hair colour so that it may appeal to young men.

2– The speaker’s appearance due to her gorgeous yellow hair is largely the reason young men hope to get her attention.

- a) 1 is false, 2 is true and clearly inferred from the poem.
- b) 1 is true, 2 cannot be clearly inferred from the poem.
- c) 1 cannot be clearly inferred from the poem, 2 is false.
- d) 1 is true and can be inferred from the poem, 2 is false.

15. Choose the product that best shows what Anne would invest in, to ensure that young men love her for herself and not her hair.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

- a) Option (1) b) Option (2) c) Option (3) d) Option (4)

D.

*“Never shall a young man,
Thrown into despair
By those great honey-coloured
Ramparts at your ear,
Love you for yourself alone
And not your yellow hair.”*

16. ----- is the speaker in this stanza?

- a) Anne Gregory b) Poet c) An Old man d) A young man

17. Why the young man will not be in despair?

- a) Because of her Honey coloured hair b) Because of her Black coloured hair
c) Because of her Brown coloured hair d) None of the above

18. The word Rampart is compared to _____

- a) ears b) eyes c) Wide Walls d) hair

19. The poet says that the lover loves her _____

- a) Yellow hair b) head c) nails d) colour

20. The speaker is addressing----- in the above lines.

- a) Himself b) Old Lady c) The Young Man d) Anne Gregory

E.

**“But I can get a hair-dye
And set such colour there,
Brown, or black, or carrot,
That young man in despair
May love me for myself alone
And not my yellow hair.”**

21. What is the poet’s tone in the extract?

- 1. Thoughtful 2. Authoritative 3. agitated 4. Insulting 5. Argumentative**

Select the appropriate option Codes

- a) 1 and 4 b) 3 and 5
c) 2 and 4 d) 1 and 5

22. What is her intention according to the extract?

Her intention is that young men should love her -----

- a) Yellow hair b) hair-dye c) nail-polish d) for herself

23. She wants to change the colour of her hair because-----

- a) the young men to love her for herself and not for her hair.
b) she does not like golden hair.
c) she likes black hair more than golden hair.
d) she likes carrot or chocolate colour more than her golden hair.

24. Complete the analogy about the speaker’s hair

Yellow: blonde:: _____: carrot

25. Select the sentence in which the word ‘set’ is used in the similar manner as line 2 of the extract.

- a) I want to set him up and get my work done this time.
b) Do you have another set of the books that I can read?
c) The dessert needs to set for two hours before being served.
d) The set for the school play looked quite grand.

F.

*“Never shall a young man,
Thrown into despair
By those great honey-coloured
Ramparts at your ear,
Love you for yourself alone
And not your yellow hair.”*

26. The above stanza is a conversation between _____ and _____

- a) The poet, Anne Gregory b) The poetess, a young man
c) A man, a woman d) A man, a religious lady

27. What does the poet want to convey through the word ‘despair’ in the line ‘Never shall a young man, Thrown into despair’

- a) God loves us for our beauty b) superficial love is a troubling concept
c) Love leads to hopelessness d) None of these

28. Choose the option which does NOT use the word ‘rampart’ in context to the given extract.

- a) Only its massive outer walls, towers and ramparts are left
b) In 1865 the last vestiges of its ramparts were removed and since that date
c) The town consists of an old and a new part and is surrounded by ramparts which have been converted into promenades.
d) They opposed the ramparts of women into the club

29. Anne’s gorgeous hair is compared to -----, symbolizing outer beauty that prevents anyone from looking inside her soul

- a) despair b) a lock c) a pitcher d) parapet

30. Find the word in the extract which means the same as ‘hopelessness’?

- a) Despair b) Heroism c) Ugly d) Excitement

G.

*I heard an old religious man
But yester night declare
That he had found a text to prove
That only God, my dear,
Could love you for yourself alone
and not your yellow hair.”*

31. ‘I heard’ who is ‘I’ here?

- a) The poet b) Young man c) Old lady d) Religious man

32. Only God could love her _____

- a) For himself alone
- b) For herself alone
- c) For the cause of humanity
- d) for the religious man

33. Who can love us for who we are and not for how we look?

- (a) Poet
- (b) young boy
- (c) God
- (d) None of these

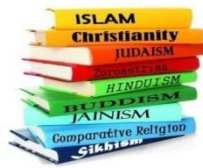
34. What does the old religious man want to convey?

- a) God's true love for us
- b) Our external beauty
- c) Our opinion on marriage
- d) The disadvantage of education

35. What did the old man find?



a)



b)



c)

d)

H.

*“Never shall a young man,
Thrown into despair
By those great honey-coloured
Ramparts at your ear,
Love you for yourself alone
And not your yellow hair.”*

36. To whom is the above extract addressed?

- a) Young man
- b) poet
- c) Anne Gregory
- d) poetess

37. Find out the figure of speech in the 4th line

- a) Simile
- b) metaphor
- c) alliteration
- d) personification

38. Choose the option that displays the likely feeling/expression of a young man mentioned in the 2nd line of the extract.



a)

b)

c)

d)

39. The poet wants to tell the woman that -----

- a) Men are very selfish
- b) Men only look at the external beauty of the woman
- c) Men give value to the inner qualities of a person
- d) None of these

40. What do you understand by “Honey-coloured ramparts”

- a) Leaves of yellow colour
- b) Thick golden hair
- c) Golden complexion
- d) Rainbow in the sky

**ANSWER KEY
FOR ANNE GREGORY**

A.

1. b) comparison
2. c) yellow hair
3. b) Love thy country and respect your countrymen
4. despair
5. c) rejects

B.

6. b) 2, 6
7. c) Joel
8. b) external beauty
9. c) option 3
10. a) Unconditional love

C.

11. (c) Option (3)
12. d) an argument
13. b) option(2)
14. a) 1 is false, 2 is true and clearly inferred from the poem.
15. d) Option (4)

D.

16. (b) poet
17. a) Because of her Honey coloured hair
18. d) hair
19. a) Yellow hair
20. d) Anne Gregory

E.

21. b) 3 and 5
22. d) for herself
23. a) the young man to love her for herself and not for her hair.
24. red/orange
25. c) The dessert needs to set for 2 hours before being served

F.

26. a) Poet, Anne Gregory
27. b) superficial love is a troubling concept
28. d) They opposed the ramparts of women into the club
29. d) parapet
30. a) Despair

G.

31. a) the poet

32. b) For herself alone

33. (c) God

34. a) God's true love for us

35. b)

H.

36. c) Anne Gregory

37. b) metaphor

38. b)

39. b) Men only look at the external beauty of the woman

40. b) Thick golden hair

F1. A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY

A. From then on, his progress was rapid. He had no medicinal treatment of any kind but all day he ran about with the dogs, joining in their friendly scrimmages. He discovered the joys of being bowled over, tramped on and squashed every few minutes. He became an accepted member of the gang, an unlikely, silky little object among the shaggy crew, fighting like a tiger for his share at meal times and hunting rats in the old henhouse at night. He had never had such a time in his life.

1. Place the word 'scrimmages' in the correct blank.

- (a) He heard _____ coming from the hotel lobby.
- (b) It is a colourless gas which possesses a characteristic _____ odour.
- (c) The two players got into a _____ off the court and got suspended.
- (d) He was angry about his _____ from the team.

2. How did the other dogs behave with Tricky?

- a) they welcomed him into the group
- b) they ignored him
- c) they treated him with goodies
- d) they ragged him

3. Figurative device used in the expression, 'fighting like a tiger' is to establish:

- (a) Sharp comparison between tiger and Tricky
- (b) A parallel between Tricky and crew
- (c) Sharp contrast between tiger and Tricky
- (d) Sharp comparison between crew and Tricky

4. 'From then on, his progress was rapid', What does 'from then' refer to here?

- (a) Tricky's surgery
- (b) Tricky's medication
- (c) Tricky's fight with other animals
- (d) None of these

5. Who do you blame for Tricky's illness?

- (a) Mrs. Pumphrey
- (b) Tricky
- (c) Herriot
- (d) Vet

6. How would you describe the vet?

- (a) tactful
- (b) over-doing
- (c) careless
- (d) irrational

7. He became an accepted member of the gang, an unlikely, silky little object among the shaggy crew.

Shaggy crew refers to:

- a) Dogs in the compound
- b) Long haired dogs
- c) Long legged dogs
- d) Name of a dog breed

8. What made the narrator call Mrs Pumphrey after a fortnight?

- (a) Tricki got recovered
- (b) Tricki got unwell
- (c) he knew she is suffering
- (d) both a and c

B. The entire staff was roused and maids rushed in and out bringing his day bed, his night bed, favourite cushions, toys and rubber rings, breakfast bowl, lunch bowl, and supper bowl. Realising that my car would never hold all the stuff, I started to drive away. As I moved off, Mrs Pumphrey, with a despairing cry, threw an armful of the little coats through the window. I looked in the mirror before I turned the corner of the drive; everybody was in tears. Out on the road, I glanced down at the pathetic little animal gasping on the seat by my side. I patted the head and Tricki made a brave effort to wag his tail. "Poor old lad," I said. "You haven't a kick in you but I think I know a cure for you."

9. What might the atmosphere of the household in the above extract signify?

- a) Mrs Pumphrey's status in society is reflected in Tricki's lifestyle.
- b) The staff's love for Tricki, which matched that of Mrs Pumphrey
- c) The grand life of comforts and luxuries that Tricki enjoyed.
- d) Mrs Pumphrey's indulgence and anxiety were acted upon by the staff.

10. Given below are emoticons reflecting various expressions and reactions. Choose the option that correctly describes the narrator's mindset in the given extract.

Emoticons.....



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)



(v)

- a) Options (i) and (iii)
- b) Options (ii) and (iv)
- c) Options (iii) and (v)
- d) Options (ii) and (v)

11. Given below are some well-known quotes shared by the staff to console Mrs Pumphrey, after Tricki’s departure. Choose the option that correctly identifies the quote that is not appropriate to the consolation offered.



- a) Option (i)
- b) Option (ii)
- c) Option (iii)
- d) Option (iv)

12. As the extract indicates, Mrs Pumphrey indulged Tricki and bought him many things. Choose the option that best describes the kinds of advertisement/s that seem likely to persuade Mrs Pumphrey to buy something for Tricki.

- (i) Statistics Appeal – Such advertisements use facts and data to convince consumers to buy products.
 - (ii) Scarcity Appeal – Such advertisements create a feeling of exclusivity and are often used to convince people to take advantage of a sale or limited-period offer.
 - (iii) Personal Appeal – Such advertisements focus on evoking emotions to convince consumers and often relate to family or other interpersonal interactions.
 - (iv) Fear Appeal – Such advertisements focus on inspiring some kind of fear to convince consumers to take action to avoid certain negative or undesirable consequences.
- a) Options (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - b) Options (iii) and (iv)
 - c) Options (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - d) Option (ii) only

13. The narrator describes Tricki as a “pathetic little animal”. The use of the word ‘pathetic’ indicates that the narrator

- a) was very fond of Tricki.
- b) thought Tricki was contemptible.
- c) pitied Tricki’s condition.
- d) believed Tricki’s health was deteriorating.

C. He discovered the joys of being bowled over, tramped on and squashed every few minutes. He became an accepted member of the gang, an unlikely, silky little object

among the shaggy crew, fighting like a tiger for his share at meal times and hunting rats in the old henhouse at night. He had never had such a time in his life. All the while, Mrs Pumphrey hovered anxiously in the background, ringing a dozen times a day for the latest bulletins.

14. Read the following statements, each of which describes the gist of the given extract. Select the option that captures the essence of the extract correctly.

Statement I – It highlights the kind of comforts and luxuries that Tricki was used to at home.

Statement II – It brings out a contrast between Tricki and Mrs Pumphrey’s state of being.

Statement III – It reflects that Tricki was happier at the surgery, and loved being with other dogs.

Statement IV – It shows Tricki’s journey with his peers at the surgery and documents his recovery.

- a) Statements I and II
- b) Statements III and IV
- c) Statements I and III
- d) Statements II and IV

15. What does the reference to Tricki as a “silky little object” signify?

- a) Tricki was a very small and rather pampered dog.
- b) Tricki was comfortably attired in fine silks and warm coats.
- c) Unlike the other dogs, Tricki had lived in the lap of luxury with care and grooming.
- d) The narrator’s mockery of Tricki’s life and treatment of Mrs Pumphrey.

16. Why does the narrator describe being “tramped on and squashed” as joys?

- a) To suggest the irony about the strange ways of dogs.
- b) To mention the simple pleasures of canine life.
- c) To compare it to Tricki’s earlier play-time at the house.
- d) To direct attention towards Tricki’s successful recovery.

17. “all the while, Mrs Pumphrey hovered anxiously in the background”. given below are different types of pet parenting styles described in country living, an e-magazine. Choose the option that best reflects the kind of pet owner Mrs Pumphrey was.

- (i) Traffic Light pet owners have a healthy balance of rules and freedom and give clear and consistent signals for ‘yes’ and ‘no’.
 - (ii) Entranced pet owners have the best intentions, but as soon as their pet locks eyes with them and gives their command, they are at their pet’s beck and call.
 - (iii) Goose pet owners go all-out in protecting their pets. They often limit their time away from their pet, especially puppies.
 - (iv) The Baggage Handler pet owners love being close to their pets and going on adventures together. They are always mindful of the pet’s comfort and security.
- a) Option (i)

- b) Option (ii)
- c) Option (iii)
- d) Option (iv)

18. Pick the option that reveals Tricky's characteristics in the context of 'fighting like a tiger for his share at meal times and hunting rats in the old henhouse at night.'

- 1) selfish
- 2) happy
- 3) greedy
- 4) confident
- 5) sturdy
- 6) cruel

- a) 2,4 and 5
- b) Only 2
- c) 1 and 5
- d) 3,4 and 6

19. Who was Jeo?

- a) a nurse
- b) Pug
- c) Greyhound
- d) Cat

D.I was really worried about Tricky this time. I had pulled up my car when I saw him in the street with his mistress and I was shocked at his appearance. He had become hugely fat, like a bloated sausage with a leg at each corner. His eyes, bloodshot and rheumy, stared straight ahead and his tongue lolled from his jaws.

20. Who is "I" referred in the above extract?

- a) Mrs Pumphrey
- b) the doctor's assistant
- c) the neighbour
- d) the vet.

21. Why was he worried?

- a) to see Mrs Pumphrey's appearance
- b) at the appearance of Tricky
- c) looking at the toys of Tricky
- d) looking at the food variety offered to Tricky.

E. Mrs. Pumphrey hastened to explained was so listless, Mr. Herriot. He seemed to have no energy. I thought he must be suffering from malnutrition so I have been giving him some little extras between meals to build him up, some malt and cod-liver oil and a bowl of Horlicks at night to make him sleep-nothing much really"

22. What did Mrs. Pumphrey want to explain and to whom?

- a) the critical condition of the dog to the doctor
- b) the weakness of her dog to the doctor
- c) the diet chart of Tricky
- d) the health condition of her dog to her friend

23. Why was she giving little extra between meals to 'him'?

- a) to make him sleep in the night
- b) to make him feel better
- c) to build his body
- d) to treat him of his malnutrition

24. Cod liver oil refers to

- a) a type of fish oil
- b) an oil for digestion
- c) a type of massage oil
- d) a cooking oil

F. It was a temptation to keep Tricky on as a permanent guest, but I knew Mrs. Pumphrey was suffering and after a fortnight, felt compelled to phone and tell her that the little dog had recovered and was awaiting collection.

25. Why was it a temptation to keep Tricky on as a permanent guest?

- (a) because he loved Tricky
- (b) he thought Mrs. Pumphrey wouldn't take good care of Tricky
- (c) they would lose all luxuries like eggs, wine and brandy
- (d) none of the above

26. What was informed to Mrs. Pumphrey on phone?

- a) about Tricky's surgery
- b) about Tricky's improvement
- c) about the behaviour of Tricky
- d) about Tricky's new games

27. The word fortnight in the above extract means

- a) 'a period of fifteen days'
- b) a weeks' time
- c) a period of fifteen nights
- d) a period of one month

28. Dr. Harriot a ----- Doctor

- a) matured and friendly doctor
- b) greedy doctor

- c) a selfish doctor
- d) a merciful doctor

29. Was Tricky happy on seeing Mrs. Pumphrey?

- (a) yes
- (b) No
- (c) maybe
- (d) she showed no emotions

30. How would you describe Mrs. Pumphrey as a pet parent?

- (a) loving
- (b) over-doing
- (c) intelligent
- (d) rational

31. “In two weeks, he had been transformed into a lithe, hard-muscled animal’. The meaning of the word “lithe”.

- (a) dirty
- (b) graceful
- (c) misbehaving
- (d) rude

32. How did the hospital staff benefit from Mrs Pumphrey’s overdoing?

- (a) breakfast with eggs
- (b) lunch with wine
- (c) dinner with brandy
- (d) all of the above

33. The meaning of the word “convalescing”

- (a) condescending
- (b) worsen
- (c) disappointing
- (d) recover

34. The word “scrimmage” means

- (a) fight
- (b) play
- (c) run
- (d) none of the above

35. What did the dogs know about food?

- (a) last ones will be liable to have competition for the leftover food
- (b) there was no competition
- (c) it wasn’t good to waste food

(d) it was the best part of the day

36 For how many days Tricki was not given food?

- (a) 1 day
- (b) 2 days
- (c) 3 days
- (d) 5 days

37. What was best according to the vet?

- (a) to take him to the hospital
- (b) to take him for a walk
- (c) to let him have sugar
- (d) both b and c

38. What is the meaning of 'distraught'?

- (a) bend
- (b) worried
- (c) upset
- (d) both b and c

39. What did the doctor advise?

- (a) cut his food
- (b) give him more exercise
- (c) keep him on a very strict diet
- (d) all of the above

40. "I think I know a cure for you." Who is 'I'?

- (a) Mrs Pumphrey
- (b) Mrs Pumphrey's husband
- (c) Mr Herriot
- (d) Mrs Pumphrey's servant

41. What did the doctor give Tricki at his clinic?

- (a) many injections
- (b) medicines
- (c) no food for two days
- (d) only milk and chocolate

42. Where did Mr Herriot take Tricki?

- (a) to his clinic
- (b) to Mrs Pumphrey's house
- (c) to a public hospital for vets

- (d) nowhere
- (d) always ready to run

43. What does the narrator refer to Tricki as, in the group of other dogs?

- A) silky little object
- B) shaggy little object
- C) he didn't say anything
- D) none of the above

44. What was Tricki's real disease?

- (a) stomach pain
- (b) vomiting due to over-feeding
- (c) cholera
- (d) fever

45. "I think I know a cure for you." What is the 'cure'?

- (a) controlling Tricki's diet
- (b) giving him a surgery
- (c) giving injections
- d) keeping under observation

46. When Mr Herriot took Tricki to his clinic, Mrs Pumphrey was:

- (a) happy
- (b) excited
- (c) wailing
- (d) thanking the doctor

47. Tricki falls ill because

- (a) he met an accident
- (b) of bad weather
- (c) he did not get proper food to eat
- (d) his mistress overfed him

48. What was Tricki's only fault as per the doctor?

- (a) Greed for food
- (b) Being a couch potato
- (c) Forever sleepy
- (d) All of the above

49. Why was wine and brandy sent by Mrs Pumphrey for Tricki?

- (a) for strength
- (b) for improving his constitution

- (c) for energy
- (d) for sleep

50. What made Tricky an active dog?

- (a) Lots of exercise
- (b) Controlled diet
- (c) Fun activities
- (d) All of the above

51. What made Mrs Pumphrey think that Tricky, her pet dog had undergone surgery?

- (a) Tricky's admission in the hospital
- (b) Doctor's information that he was better and recovering
- (c) Too many days at the hospital
- (d) All of the above

52. What was Mr Harriot, the vet surgeon already aware of?

- (a) that Tricky was suffering because of overeating
- (b) that Tricky needed urgent surgery
- (c) that Mrs. Pumphrey needed surgery
- (d) none of the above

53. Why was Mrs. Pumphrey swooned by the vet surgeon's suggestion in regards to Tricky, the pet dog?

- (a) by the thought of his surgery
- (b) by the thought that Tricky could not live a single day without her
- (c) by the thought that she might lose him
- (d) All of the above

G. Mrs Pumphrey wrung her hands. "Oh I will, Mr Herriot. I'm sure you are right, but it is so difficult, so very difficult." She set off, head down, along the road, as if determined to put the new regime into practice immediately.

54. Mrs. Pumphrey wrung her hands

The present form of the verb wrung is....

- a) Ring
- b) wring
- c) rung
- d) cring

55. In the passage what does the 'new regime' refer to?

- a) to keep Tricky on a strict diet
- b) to give him more physical activities
- c) to feed him with low calorie food

d) to follow both a and b

56. The phrase 'set off' means...

- a) to leave the place
- b) to start something
- c) to decide something
- d) to take up something

H. I had made my plans in advance. The only way was to get Tricky out of the house for a period. I suggested that he be hospitalised for about a fortnight to be kept under observation. The poor lady almost swooned. She was sure he would pine and die if he did not see her every day

57. In the above passage 'plans in advance' refer to...

- a) a set of exercise to keep Tricky fit
- b) a diet plan for Tricky
- c) to keep tricky away from the owner
- d) all the above

58. The poor lady almost swooned Which sentence brings out the meaning of the word Swooned

- a) She was swooned over his looks
- b) She swooned out of fright
- c) He swooned the child with gifts
- d) The dog swooned at the master

59. She was sure he would pine and die if he did not see her every day

This, statement shows that, Mrs Pumphrey was

- a) Sensitive towards her pet
- b) Over protective for Tricky
- c) She didn't understand her pet
- d) All the above

60. The only way was to get Tricky out of the house for a period.

The doctor wanted to keep Tricky out of the house because

- a) To enjoy all the luxuries of Tricky
- b) To get all the attention of Mrs. Pumphrey
- c) To make his hospital famous
- d) None of the above

ANSWER KEY:

A TRIUMPH OF SURGERY

1. (c) The two players got into a _____ off the court and got suspended
2. (a) they welcomed him into the group
3. (a) Sharp comparison between tiger and Tricky
4. (d) None of these
5. (a) Mrs. Pumphrey
6. (a) tactful
7. (a) Dogs in the compound
8. (d) both a and c
9. d) Mrs Pumphrey's indulgence and anxiety were acted upon by the staff.
10. b) Options (ii) and (iv)
11. d) Option (iv)
12. b) Options (iii) and (iv)
13. c) pitied Tricky's condition
14. d) Statements II and IV
15. c) Unlike the other dogs, Tricky had lived in the lap of luxury with care and grooming
16. b) To mention the simple pleasures of canine life.
17. b) Option (ii)
18. a) 2,4 and 5
19. c) Greyhound
20. d) the vet.
21. b) at the appearance of Tricky
22. a) the critical condition of the dog to the doctor
23. d) to treat him of his malnutrition
24. a) a type of fish oil
25. (c) they would lose all luxuries like eggs, wine and brandy
26. b) about Tricky's improvement
27. c) a period of fifteen nights
28. a) matured and friendly doctor
29. (a) yes
30. (b) over-doing
31. (b) graceful
32. (d) all of the above
33. (d) recover
34. (a) fight
35. a) last ones will be liable to have competition for the leftover food
36. (b) 2 days
37. (a) to take him to the hospital
38. (d) both b and c
39. (d) all of the above
40. (c) Mr Herriot
41. (c) no food for two days

42. (a) to his clinic
43. A) silky little object
44. (b) vomiting due to over-feeding
45. (a) controlling Tricky's diet
46. (c) wailing
47. (d) his mistress overfed him
48. (a) Greed for food
49. (b) for improving his constitution
50. (d) All of the above
51. (b) Doctor's information that he was better and recovering
52. (a) that Tricky was suffering because of overeating
53. (b) by the thought that Tricky could not live a single day without her
54. B) wring
55. d) to follow both a and b
56. b) to start something
57. d) all the above
58. b) She swooned out of fright
59. d) All the above
60. d) All the above

F2. The Thief's Story

Q1- Who is the author of the story "The Thief's story"?

- A) James Herriot
- B) Ruskin Bond
- C) Robert Arthur
- D) Victor Canning

Q2- What is he a "fairly successful hand" at?

- A) wrestling
- B) stealing
- C) deceiving
- D) working hard

Q(3-5) Answer the questions given below based on the following extract.

Anil was watching a wrestling match when I approached him. He was about 25 -- a tall, lean fellow - and he looked easy-going, kind and simple enough for my purpose. I hadn't had much luck of late and thought I might be able to get into the young man's confidence. 'You look a bit of a wrestler yourself,' I said. A little flattery helps in making friends

Q3- According to the extract, the young boy was watching the wrestling match because he

- A) Had been invited there by the wrestlers.
- B) Was supposed to meet someone there.
- C) Was looking for simple people to dupe.
- D) Loved wrestling and followed it very closely

Q4- 'Hadn't had much luck of late' means that the boy hadn't

- A) Ever conned people successfully
- B) Been successful in duping people lately.
- C) Understood the consequences of thievery till date
- D) Consider the role of fate in deceiving others.

Q5- Anil looked easy-going, kind and simple to the narrator, Which of the given characteristics would NOT fit in with this description?

- A) Compassionate
- B) Suave
- C) Uncomplicated
- D) Carefree

Q6- How has the narrator described Anil?

- A) simple
- B) kind
- C) easy-going

D) all of the above

Q7- What was Anil doing when the boy met him?

- A) cooking
- B) watching a match
- C) playing
- D) writing an article

Q8- How did the narrator pretend to be friends with Anil?

- A) flattering him
- B) teasing him
- C) introducing himself
- D) none of the above

Q9- What did the boy ask Anil for?

- A) to give him food
- B) to employ him
- C) to give him money
- D) to teach him

Q10- How often did he change his name?

- A) every day
- B) every week
- C) every month
- D) every year

Q11- He changed his name in order to stay ahead of _____

- A) police
- B) employers
- C) none of them
- D) both of them

Q12- What name did he tell Anil?

- A) Anil Singh
- B) Hari Lal
- C) Hari Singh
- D) Anil Lal

Q13- What do you mean by the word “grunting”?

- A) make a low inarticulate sound
- B) say something which is clearly audible
- C) shouting
- D) none of the above

Q14- How was the meal he cooked the first night?

- A) delicious
- B) mouth-watering
- C) finger-licking good
- D) terrible

Q15- How did he infer that about his food?

- A) Anil said he liked it
- B) Anil couldn't have enough of it
- C) Anil was licking his fingers
- D) Anil gave it to a stray dog

Q16- What did Anil promise him to teach?

- A) write his name
- B) cook
- C) write full sentences
- D) all of the above

Q17- Did Anil really mind his petty ways of earning money?

- A) yes
- B) no
- C) maybe
- D) he didn't earn through petty ways

Q18- "A queer way to earn money"..What is the meaning of the word "queer"?

- A) strange
- B) famous
- C) rare
- D) illegal

Q19- Who was the most trusting person the narrator had ever met ?

- A) Anil
- B) publisher
- C) Anil's friends
- D) none of the above

Q20- Who is easier to rob?

- A) a careless man
- B) a greedy man
- C) a trusting man
- D) Anil

Q21- What takes all the pleasure out of work?

- A) robbing a careless man
- B) robbing a greedy man

- C) when someone doesn't notice they've been robbed
- D) both a and c

Q22- How much money did he steal?

- A) 500
- B) 600
- C) 700
- D) 800

Q23- Did he get away on the Lucknow Express?

- A) yes
- B) no
- C) maybe
- D) none of the above

Q24- How, according to the narrator, would Anil feel upon finding out?

- A) angry
- B) fear
- C) acceptance
- D) sad

Q25- What did he do with the money?

- A) ran away with it
- B) threw it
- C) bought a cycle with it
- D) returned it

Q26- Did Anil say anything about the robbery?

- A) yes
- B) no
- C) maybe
- D) none of the above

Q27- Why does Hari return the money?

- A) he wanted to learn to write
- B) he was worried about how Anil would feel
- C) he felt bad
- D) none of the above

Q28- What do you mean by the word "unlined"?

- A) in a line
- B) showing no sign of worry or anxiety

C) none of the above

D) perfect line

Q29- Who does "I" refer to in the story?

A) Hari

B) Anil

C) a greedy man

D) none of the above

Q30- What was the name of the shop above which Anil lived?

A) Laddu Sweet Shop

B) Rasgulla Sweet Shop

C) Jamun Sweet Shop

D) Jumna Sweet

Q(31-33) Answer the questions given below based on the following extract.

I think he knew I made a little money this way but he did not seem to mind. Anil made money by fits and starts. He would borrow one week, lend the next. He kept worrying about his next cheque, but as soon as it arrived, he would go out and celebrate. It seems he wrote for magazines - a queer way to make a living!

Q31) Anil made money 'by fits and starts' means that he

A) Deemed it fit to start investing money.

B) Started earning money in the recent past

C) Received money intermittently

D) Put his money to use frequently

Q32- The information in the extract suggests that Anil could be a

A) Salaried professional

B) Freelancer

C) Business man

D) Volunteer

Q33- If borrow :: lend, then pick the ODD pair from the options below

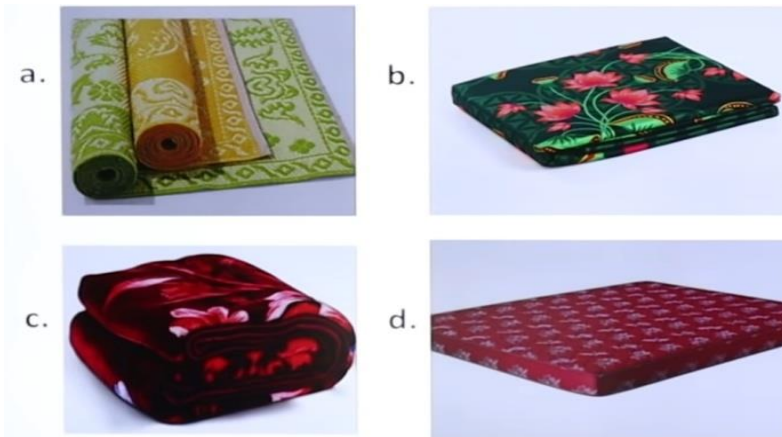
A) Give::take

B) Lose ::find

C) Hop::skip

D) Buy.:sell

Q34- Which of the following shows a mattress?



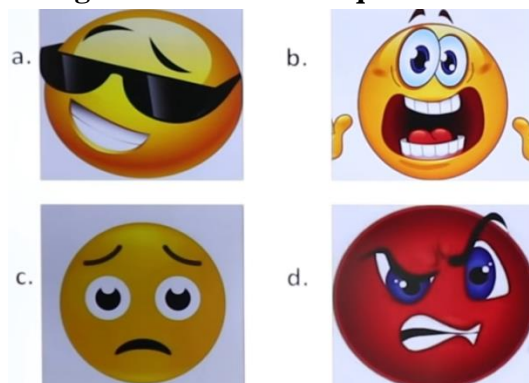
Q35- 'I saw him tuck the money.' What does the word 'tuck' mean?

- A) snack
- B) To push, fold, or turn something so as to hide or secure them.
- C) To hold part of your body in a particular position.
- D) A form of plastic surgery.

Q36- Whom did Anil sell a book?

- A) A person who creates paintings or drawings as a profession or hobby
- B) A person who has written something or who writes in a particular way.
- C) A person in a company who is responsible for publishing particular books, magazines, or newspapers.
- D) A person who is studying or has expert knowledge of one or more of the natural or physical sciences.

Q37) When Anil was thinking about the next cheque what was his reaction?



Q38) What does 'to make a living' mean?

- A) To earn enough money in order to support oneself financially
- B) To earn enough to support oneself
- C) To earn the money one needs to pay for housing, food etc.
- D) All of the Above

Q39- The time when Anil went home with a small bundle of notes, for how long Hari Singh had worked for him?

- A) For almost a month
- B) For almost two months
- C) For almost three months.
- D) For almost four months

Q40- Which of the following is NOT the meaning of the word modest?

- A) Humble
- B) Unassuming
- C) Boastful
- D) Unpresuming

Q41- What is the meaning of 'in my line of work'?

- A) The work that a person does sometimes in order to waste money.
- B) The work that a person does regularly in order to earn money
- C) The work that a person does in order to learn something
- D) All of the Above

Q42- When Hari Singh said that it's time to do some real work, what did he mean by the real work?

- A) Robbing a bank.
- B) Stop robbing
- C) Robbing a big amount of money, not just a rupee.
- D) Robbing someone else not Anil.

Q43- Which of the following is correct with respect to the face of Hari Singh and Anil?

- A) Hari Singh's face was clear
- B) Anil's face was clear and unlined
- C) There were marks on Anil's face.
- D) Hari Singh had no scars on his face

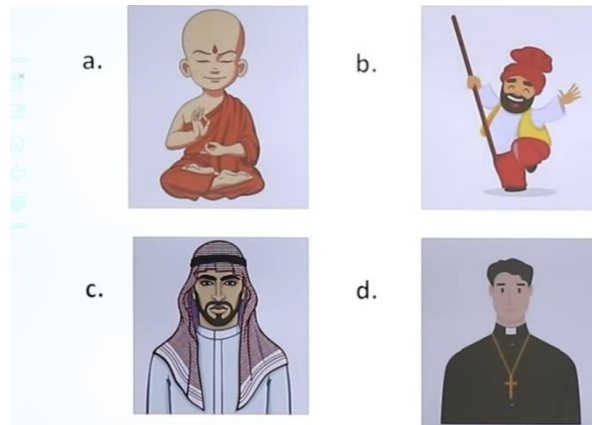
Q44- Where did Hari Singh keep the money he robbed?

- A) Under the mat.
- B) Under the mattress.
- C) At his waist
- D) On the mattress.

Q45- Which of the following gives the correct count of the money Hari Singh robbed?

- A) 0×25
- B) 40×5
- C) 10×300
- D) 2.5×240

Q46- When Hari Singh got to know that he has 600 rupees in total he thought that he could live like an



Q47- What happened after Hari Singh reached the station?

- A) Hari Singh did not stop at the ticket counter
- B) Hari Singh did not buy any ticket
- C) Hari Singh went straight to the platform
- D) All of the Above

Q48- Which of the following is the correct meaning of the word deserted as used in deserted platform?

- A) Empty of people
- B) Abandon in a way considered disloyal.
- C) Fail when most needed.
- D) Illegally leave the armed forces.

Q49- What all options Hari Singh had to stay at when the train had left?

- A) At a friend's house.
- B) At a hotel
- C) In the bazaar.
- D) In Lucknow.

Q50- According to you what could be the reason that made Hari Singh to hesitate and not jump into one of the carriages?

- A) His bad health.
- B) His guilt.
- C) Very less money he robbed.

D) His fear of getting caught

Q51- Which of the following is a correct match of study of men's faces done by Hari Singh?

a.



Rich person

b.



Rich person

c.



Poor person

d.



Greedy person

Q52- What time did the clock show in the clock tower?

A)1:30

B)12

C)11:55

D)12:30

Q53- Which of the following gives the correct meaning of the word damp?

A)Parched

B)Arid

C)Moist

D)Dry

Q54- How much money would Anil give to Hari Singh to go to the cinema?

A)20 rupees

B)50 rupees

C)600 rupees

D)2-3 rupees

Q55- What had Hari Singh forgotten about in the excitement of the theft?

A) Cooking meals for Anil.

B)Learn to write whole sentences.

C)Run to the Bazaar.

D)All of the Above

Q56- According to Hari Singh, why is it important to learn to read and write?

- A) Learning could bring him more than a few hundred rupees.
- B) Learning could make him a big and clever man.
- C) Learning could make him a respected man.
- D) All of the Above

Q57- What does my spirits rose mean?

- A) To revive from an illness.
- B) To feel sad
- C) To feel happier
- D) To feel nothing

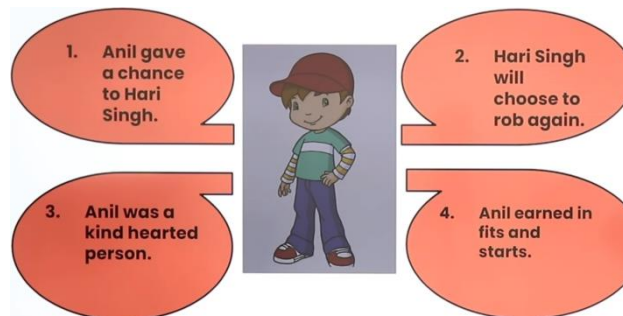
Q58- Why was Hari Singh nervous when he went back to the room?

- A) As it was easier to return the robbed money undetected.
- B) As it was easier to steal something than to return it undetected.
- C) As it was easier to return the money than to steal it.
- D) As it was difficult to open the room and talk to Anil about whatever Hari has done.

Q59- Which of the following is a correct pair?

- A) Lucknow Express - Left when Hari Singh reached.
- B) Lucknow Express - Had still to pick up speed when Hari Singh reached
- C) Hari Singh - There was no chance for him to jump into one of the carriages
- D) Train left - Hari Singh stood with other people on the platform.

Q60- Which of the following is a fact and opinion?



- A) F-2 O-1,3,4
- B) F-1,3,4 O-2
- C) F-1,2,3 O-4
- D) F-4 O-1,2,3

ANSWER KEY:

1	B	11	D	21	D
2	B	12	C	22	B
3	C	13	A	23	B
4	B	14	D	24	D
5	B	15	D	25	D
6	D	16	D	26	B
7	B	17	B	27	A
8	A	18	A	28	B
9	B	19	A	29	A
10	C	20	B	30	D
31	C	41	B	51.	A
32	B	42	C	52	B
33	C	43	B	53	C
34	D	44	C	54	D
35	B	45	D	55	D
36.	C	46	C	56	D
37	C	47	D	57	C
38.	D	48	A	58	D
39	A	49	B	59	B
40.	C	50.	B	60	B

F3- MIDNIGHT VISITORS

1.How did Ausable made Max believe there was a balcony?

- a)he made him see it
- b)with detailed description

- c)there was actually a balcony
- d)none of the above

2. Was there a balcony?

- a)yes
- b)no
- c)maybe
- d)there is no mention of a balcony

3. Who was actually knocking on the door?

- a)police
- b)waiter
- c)Max
- d)none of the above

4. What did Max have in his hand?

- a)an important report
- b)a knife
- c)a pistol
- d)All of the above

5. Ausable was going to raise the issue of the balcony with _____.

- a)government
- b)management
- c)Max
- d)Fowler

6. How, according to Ausable did Max enter?

- a)a passkey
- b)balcony
- c>window
- d)None of the above

7. What did Max want?

- a)Fowler
- b)phone
- c)report
- d)all of the above

8. What is the meaning of the word “slender”?

- a)weak
- b)slim
- c)fat
- d)None of the above

9. What was Fowler's "first thrill of the day"?

- a) meeting Ausable
- b) sight of a man with automatic pistol
- c) seeing a very important paper
- d) none of the above

10. Who is Fowler?

- a) secret agent
- b) spy
- c) personal investigator
- d) writer

11. "he had never lost his _____ accent."

- a) American
- b) French
- c) British
- d) None of the above

12. Where did he come from?

- a) Paris
- b) Germany
- c) Boston
- d) None of the above

13. Which floor was he staying at?

- a) ground floor
- b) first floor
- c) second floor
- d) top floor

14. What is the meaning of the word "wheezily"?

- a) making a sound when you can't breathe easily
- b) sneezing
- c) coughing
- d) None of the above

15. "_____ did not fit any description of a secret agent."

- a) Fowler
- b) Ausable
- c) Max

d)None of the above

16. How did Fowler feel at the end of the story?

- a)disappointed
- b)thrilled
- c)sad
- d)unhappy

17. Who fell down from the top floor of the hotel?

- a)Fowler
- b)Max
- c)Ausable
- d)Waiter

18. What story Ausable cocked up to Max?

- a)about the report
- b)about a balcony
- c)about his fatness
- d)about Fowler

19. Why did Max enter Ausable's room?

- a)to meet Ausable
- b)to snatch an important report
- c)to give information to Ausable
- d)to spend the night

20. Max entered Ausable's room through the

- a)balcony
- b)main door
- c)back door
- d)roof

21. Where was Ausable staying?

- a)Inn
- b)French hotel
- c)Fowler's home
- d)American hotel

22. Who knocked at Ausable's door?

- a)a policeman
- b)Max
- c)the waiter
- d)Fowler

23. Who came to meet Ausable?

- a) Ausable's father
- b) Policeman
- c) Fowler
- d) Max

24. Who was Max?

- a) the manager of the hotel
- b) another secret agent
- c) Ausable's friend
- d) none of the above

25 A. Ausable did not fit any description of a secret agent Fowler had ever read. Following him down the musty corridor of the gloomy French hotel where Ausable had a room, Fowler felt let down. It was a small room, on the sixth and top floor, and scarcely a setting for a romantic adventure. Ausable was, for one thing, fat. Very fat. And then there was his accent. Though he spoke French and German passably, he had never altogether lost the American accent he had brought to Paris from Boston twenty years ago. "You are disappointed," Ausable said wheezily over his shoulder.

25. "Following him down the musty corridor of the gloomy French hotel where Ausable had a room..." Choose the correct option to replace the underlined words.

- a) expansive, abnormal
- b) lighted; formal
- c) damp; dingy
- d) uncanny; smart

26. Amy is an American woman who teaches French and German in a primary school.

This means that Amy is

- a) an empathetic teacher.
- b) a rational human being.
- c) an experienced guide.
- d) a multilingual instructor.

27. It can be inferred from the extract that a secret agent is expected to be

- 1) fit.
- 2) compassionate.
- 3) apologetic.
- 4) suave.
- 5) violent.

Choose the correct option among the following:

- a) Option 1, 3 & 5

- b) Option 1 & 4
- c) Option 2 ,4 & 5
- d) Option 2 & 3

28. The reason Fowler was disappointed by Ausable when he met him was because Ausable

- a) lived in a shady French hotel.
- b) was related to the cops.
- c) didn't have the personality of a spy.
- d) had a very strange accent.

29. Choose the option that lists the INCORRECT statements about the given passage.

- 1. Fowler had no expectations at all from Ausable.**
- 2. Fowler was elated when he met Ausable.**
- 3. Ausable was living in France as a spy.**
- 4. Ausable had acquired the French accent over twenty years ago.**

Choose the correct option among the following:

- a) 1, 2
- b) 3, 4
- c) 1, 3
- d) 2, 4

30. Max was slender, a little less than tall, with features that suggested slightly the crafty, pointed countenance of a fox. There was about him — aside from the gun — nothing especially menacing. “The report,” he murmured. “The report that is being brought to you tonight concerning some new missiles. I thought I would take it from you. It will be safer in my hands than in yours.” Ausable moved to an armchair and sat down heavily. “I’m going to raise the devil with the management this time, and you can bet on it,” he said grimly. “This is the second time in a month that somebody has got into my room through that nuisance of a balcony!”

30. Owning a gun gave a menacing impression to Max’s character because

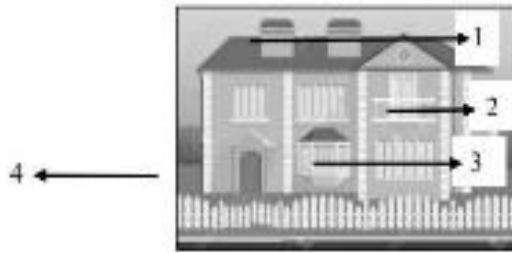
- a) a gun is only used by police officials.
- b) he was carrying it without any official license.
- c) a gun has a threatening implication.
- d) the gun was particularly huge.

31. Choose the option that displays the correct analogy.

- a) crafty : fox :: menacing : gun
- b) report : missile :: management : devil
- c) crafty : fox :: management : balcony
- d) armchair : grim :: balcony : nuisance

32. Choose the part of the house through which Ausable thought Maxwell had entered his room.

- a) Option 1
- b) Option 2
- c) Option 3
- d) Option 4



33. Delnaaz is a new tenant in her locality and Mrs. Mehta is the landlady.

Choose the option that lists an action that would require Mrs. Mehta to ‘raise the devil’ with Delnaaz.

1	2	3	4
She uses the elevator five times a day.	She feeds the stray dogs in the street.	She works late at night and stays home in the afternoon only.	She plays music louder than is necessary late into the night.

- a) Option 1
- b) Option 2
- c) Option 3
- d) Option 4

34. Ausable’s annoyance at the balcony when he says, “...nuisance of a balcony...” could be called fake, keeping in mind that

- a) Max was the second person to enter the room through it.
- b) his balcony was easy enough that anyone could break through it.
- c) he later admitted that there was no balcony at all.
- d) he wanted to make a spy-like impression in front of Fowler.

35. Which word replaces ‘sat down heavily’ in the sentence—‘Ausable moved to an armchair and sat down heavily’?

- a) dumped.
- b) flumped.
- c) pumped.
- d) jumped.

36. How would you describe Ausable?

- a) witty b) idle
- c) egocentric d) all of the above

37. What is different about Ausable?

- a) doesn't look like an agent
- b) gets only a phone call for appointments in his room
- c) doesn't get messages slipped by dark-eyed beauties
- d) all of the above

38. When did he move to Paris?

- a) 5 years ago b) 10 years ago
- c) 20 years ago d) 25 years ago

39. What language did Ausable speak?

- a) German b) French
- c) none of these d) both (a) and (b)

40. And then there was his accent. Though he spoke French and German passably, he had never altogether lost the American accent he had brought to Paris from Boston twenty years ago.

40. Who is 'he' in the above extract?

- a) Max b) Fowler
- c) Henry d) Ausable

41. Where is 'he' at present?

- a) In a church b) In a hospital
- c) In a school d) In a hotel

42. Which word in the extract is the opposite of 'fluency'?

- a) Accent b) Greatly
- c) Passably d) Slowly

43. Who is the guest in the story?

- a) Ausable b) Max
- c) Henry d) Fowler

44 "You are disillusioned", Ausable told him. "But take cheer, my young friend. Presently you will see a paper, a quite important paper for which several men and women have risked their lives, come to me. Some day soon that paper may well affect the course of history. In that thought is drama, is there not"?"

44. 'My young friend' in the above extract is

- a) Max b) Fowler c) Ausable d) Henry

45. The 'important paper' referred in the extract is

- a) A report regarding new missiles
b) A report regarding new hotels
c) A report regarding new proposals
d) A report regarding new phones.

46. Which word in the extract means the same as 'disappointed'?

- a) Cheer
b) Quite
c) Presently
d) Disillusioned.

47. The word 'quite' in the extract is a.....

- a) Adjective b) Noun
c) Preposition. d) Adverb

48. And as the light came on, Fowler had his first authentic thrill of the day. For halfway across the room, a small automatic pistol in his hand, stood a man.

48. The 'man' in the extract is

- a) Max b) Ausable
c) Fowler d) Henry

49. The 'man' had a pistol in his hand because

- a) he wanted to shoot himself
b) he wanted to forcibly take Ausable's money
c) he wanted to shoot Fowler
d) he wanted to forcibly take the report on new missiles from Ausable

50. Which word in the extract means the same as 'real'?

- a) Thrill
b) Authentic
c) Genuine
d) First

51. Select the opposite of 'automatic'

- a) verbal
b) manual
c) scalable
d) viable

52. “You can get onto it from the empty room two doors down – and somebody did, last month. The management promised to block it off. But they haven’t.

52. Who is speaking these words and to whom?

- a) Ausable to Max
- b) Max to Fowler
- c) Ausable to Fowler
- d) Fowler to Ausable

53. What is ‘it’ in the above extract?

- a) Terrace
- b) Drawer
- c) Window
- d) Balcony

54. Which word in the extract is the opposite of ‘open’?

- a) Unlock
- b) Block
- c) Close
- d) Off

55. The word ‘onto’ in the extract is a

- a) Preposition
- b) Conjunction
- c) noun
- d) article

56. What story Ausable cocked up to Max?

- a) about the report
- b) about a balcony
- c) about his fatness
- d) about Fowler

57. Ausable was brought to Paris twenty years ago from :

- a) London
- b) Moscow
- c) Bonn
- d) Boston

58. Ausable was afellow.

- a) active and smart
- b) tall and handsome
- c) fat and sloppy
- d) dull and boring

59. Who knocked at Ausable's door?

- a) a policeman
- b) Max
- c) the waiter
- d) Fowler

60. Where was Ausable's room situated in the hotel?

- a) on the ground floor
- b) on the first floor
- c) on the fifth and top floor
- d) on the sixth and top floor

Answer Key

- 1. b) with detailed description
- 2. b) no
- 3. b) waiter
- 4. c) a pistol
- 5. b) management
- 6. b) balcony
- 7. c) report
- 8. b) slim
- 9. b) sight of a man with automatic pistol
- 10. d) writer
- 11. a) American
- 12. c) Boston
- 13. d) top floor
- 14. a) making a sound when you can't breathe easily
- 15. b) Ausable
- 16. b) thrilled
- 17. b) Max
- 18. b) about a balcony
- 19. b) to snatch an important report
- 20. b) main door
- 21. b) French hotel
- 22. c) the waiter
- 23. c) Fowler
- 24. b) another secret agent
- 25. c) damp; dingy
- 26. d) a multilingual instructor.
- 27. b) Option 1 & 4
- 28. c) didn't have the personality of a spy.
- 29. d) 2, 4
- 30. c) a gun has a threatening implication.

31. a) crafty : fox :: menacing : gun
32. b) Option 2
33. d) Option 4
34. c) he later admitted that there was no balcony at all.
35. b) flumped
36. a) witty.
37. d) All of the above.
38. c) 20 years ago.
39. d) both (a) and (b).
40. d) Ausable.
41. d) In a hotel.
42. c) Passably.
43. d) Fowler
44. b) Fowler
45. a) A report regarding new missiles.
46. d) Disillusioned
47. d) Adverb
48. a) Max.
49. d) he wanted to forcibly take the report on new missiles from Ausable.
50. b) Authentic
51. b) manual
52. c) Ausable to Fowler
53. d) Balcony
54. b) Block
55. a) preposition
56. b) about a balcony
57. d) Boston
58. c) fat and sloppy
59. c) the waiter
60. d) on the sixth and top floor

F4- A QUESTION OF TRUST

- 1 **What does Horace do in jail?**
 - a Clean floor
 - b Assistant Librarian
 - c Typist
 - d Accountant
- 2 **Why did the woman want him to break the lock of the safe?**
 - a She wanted him to steal
 - b She had forgotten the numbers
 - c She wanted to see if he could break it
 - d None of these
- 3 **What color dress was the woman wearing?**
 - a Red
 - b Black
 - c Green
 - d white
- 4 **Where had the servants gone?**
 - a Doctor
 - b Movie
 - c Shopping
 - d To meet relatives
- 5 **What was Horace allergic to?**
 - a Dust
 - b Smell of flowers
 - c Pollen
 - d milk
- 6 **What did the lady say about his story?**
 - a It was nonsense
 - b It was true
 - c It was a joke
 - d None of the above
- 7 **What was the piece of evidence against him?**
 - a His lighter
 - b His gloves
 - c His finger prints
 - d All the above
- 8 **How does he justify his act?**
 - a By saying he steals for a good reason
 - b By saying he steals only from those who already have plenty

- c By saying he is not harming the society
 - d All the above
- 9 Was Horace able to frighten Sherry?**
- a Yes
 - b He didn't try to
 - c No
 - d None of the above
- 10 To whom was Horace talking to?**
- a Servant
 - b Sherry
 - c Horace himself
 - d None of the above
- 11 Horace Danby was _____ years old.**
- a 50
 - b 40
 - c 60
 - d 45
- 12 What does Horace do in jail?**
- a Clean floor
 - b Typist
 - c Accountant
 - d Assistant librarian
- 13 How many times did Horace Danby thief in a year?**
- a Every month
 - b Twice
 - c Once
 - d Thrice
- 14 How did Horace think that she was the owner's wife?**
- a She was confident
 - b She knew the place well
 - c Sheery rubbed against her
 - d All of them.
- 15 Where did Horace decide to make a theft this time?**
- a Montex Grange
 - b Shotover Grange
 - c Westbury Grange
 - d Mintunbury Grange
- 16 Who is the author of "A Question of Trust"?**
- a James Herriot
 - b Ruskin Bond

- c Robert Authur
- d Victor Canning
- 17 What did Horace study about the house?**
 - a Rooms and garden
 - b Electric wiring
 - c Paths
 - d All the above
- 18 What makes Horace angry?**
 - a Talking about the woman
 - b Prison
 - c Talking about honour among thieves
 - d None of the above
- 19 Where was the safe hidden?**
 - a Behind a painting
 - b Inside an almirah
 - c It was kept open
 - d None of the above
- 20 How did Horace come to know about the safe?**
 - a Servants
 - b Eavesdropping
 - c By spying on them
 - d An article in the magazine
- 21 What was Horace's first thought?**
 - a To kill them
 - b To shout
 - c To run
 - d To blackmail them
- 22 There were ____ very interesting books coming up for sale in the autumn.**
 - a Five
 - b Three
 - c Four
 - d Two
- 23 What happened on the third morning?**
 - a He prepared a new plan
 - b He ran away
 - c He got arrested by the police
 - d None of the above
- 24 The woman did not want to let Horace go as she wanted to protect the ____**
 - a House
 - b Society

- c Herself
- d Thief
- 25 What did everyone think about Horace Danby?**
 - a He was a good man.
 - b He was an honest man
 - c Both of the above
 - d None of the above
- 26 With whom did Horace Danby live?**
 - a Wife
 - b Friends
 - c Children
 - d None of the above
- 27 Horace Danby did the job of:**
 - a Making toys
 - b Making locks
 - c Fixing leakages
 - d Making jewellery
- 28 Horace Danby was fond of**
 - a Reading rare and expensive books
 - b Listening to music
 - c Going to public parks
 - d Watching movies
- 29 What did the young lady threaten to do?**
 - a To raise alarm
 - b To let sherry loose at him
 - c To inform the police
 - d To call the neighbours
- 30 What does Horace do for the owner's wife?**
 - a He cooks her a meal
 - b He opens the safe
 - c He cleans the cupboards
 - d None of the above
- 31 Who does Horace meet at the site of robbery?**
 - a A young lady
 - b A police officer
 - c A fireman
 - d The house owner
- 32 What is the young lady's reality?**
 - a She owns the house
 - b She too is a burglar

- c She is a house help
 - d She is a tenant
- 33 What did Horace want to do?**
- a Marry the lady burglar
 - b Handover the lady to the cops
 - c Rob the safe
 - d None of the above
- 34 "Safe" in the lesson means _____**
- a Strong box
 - b Danger
 - c cautious
 - d careful
- 35 "Hay fever" means _____**
- a An acute allergic reaction
 - b Rise of body temperature
 - c A contagious disease
 - d Good health
- 36 The lady in red was _____**
- a Old and wise
 - b Young and quite pretty
 - c A teenaged young girl
 - d Middle aged
- 37 Who befools Horace Danby?**
- a The servants
 - b The hay fever
 - c The woman in red
 - d A locksmith
- 38 Horace opened the safe without much difficulty because _____**
- a He was an honest man
 - b He was a good man
 - c He was a librarian
 - d He was an experienced locksmith
- 39 Horace Danby was fond of**
- a Reading rare and expensive books
 - b Listening to music
 - c Going to public parks
 - d Watching movies
- 40 Who did Horace handover the jewels to?**
- a To the lady of the house
 - b To the cops

- c To burglar No.2
- d None of the above

41 Who do you think was the smartest character in the story?

- a The lady in red
- b Horace Danby
- c The owner's wife
- d None of the above

42 Answer the next four (4) questions based on the extract given below, (Q.No 42, 43,44,& 45)

“So, he robbed a safe every year. Each year he planned carefully just what he would do, stole enough to last for 12 months, and secretly bought the books he loved through an agent”

Who is 'he' in the above extract?

- a Horace's accomplice
- b Horace's friend
- c Horace's father
- d Horace

43 Why did 'he' rob only one safe every year?

- a Because the money that he stole lasted 12 months and was enough to satisfy his hobby.
- b Because he was lazy
- c Because he did not get a chance to rob more than one safe
- d Because he was capable of robbing only one safe in a year

44 Find the word from the extract that means the opposite of 'openly'

- a Closely
- b Carefully
- c Secretly
- d covertly

45 The word 'through' in the extract is a

- a Noun
- b Preposition
- c Pronoun
- d Verb

46 Answer the next four (4) questions based on the extract given below, (Q.No 46, 47,48,& 49)

“A Small dog was lying in the kitchen. It stirred, made a noise, and moved its tail friendly”

What is the name of the dog mentioned in the above extract?

- a Sunny

- b Berry
- c Bunny
- d Sherry

47 _____ in the passage means the same as ‘cordial’.

- a Unfriendly
- b Stirred
- c Warm
- d Friendly

48 What is the meaning of ‘stirred’?

- a To move or cause something to move slightly.
- b To stay calm.
- c To stay fixed.
- d To move rapidly.

49 In which house is the kitchen referred to located?

- a Shortover Grange
- b Shotover Grange
- c Shot under Grange
- d Bolsover Grange

50 Answer the next four (4) questions based on the extract given below, (Q.No 50, 51, 52, & 53)

“The Voice went out,” you can cure it with a special treatment, you know, if you find out what plant gives you the disease. I think you’d better see a doctor, if you’re serious about your work”

Whose Voice is referred to in the above extract?

- a The old lady who pretended to be a member of the household.
- b The young lady who pretended to be the servant of the household.
- c The young lady who pretended to be the mistress of the household.
- d The young man who pretended to be a member of the household.

51 What disease was the voice referring to?

- a Fever
- b Yellow fever
- c Typhoid
- d Hay fever

52 Find a word from the passage that means the same as ‘ailment’

- a Disease
- b Malaise
- c Unease
- d treatment

53 What part of the speech is the word ‘it’ in the extract?

- a Pronoun
- b Noun
- c Verb
- d preposition

54 Answer the next four (4) questions based on the extract given below, (Q.No 54,55,56, ,& 57)

‘She laughed, and he begged, thinking that he had persuaded her. “ Look, I have no right to ask you for anything, but I’m desperate.”

Who are ‘she’ and ‘he’ in the above extract?

- a ‘She’ is Horace’s mother and ‘he’ is Horace
- b ‘She’ is the old lady who Horace met in the house and ‘he’ is Horace.
- c ‘She’ is the young lady who Horace met in the house and ‘He is Horace.
- d ‘she’ is the young lady who Horace met in the house and ‘he’ is Horace.

55 Why did ‘he’ say that he is desperate?

- a Because he wanted the money badly.
- b Because he wanted to complete another robbery on the same day.
- c Because he did not want to go to the prison again.
- d Because he had an attack of hay fever.

56 Find a word in the passage that means the same as ‘convinced’?

- a Dissuaded
- b Begged
- c Persuaded
- d Coerced

57 _____ is the opposite of ‘desperate’.

- a Composed
- b Coaxed
- c Swindled
- d Hopeless

58 Answer the next four(4) questions based on the extract given below, (Q.No 58,59,60)

“ How foolish people are when they own valuable things, Horace thought. A magazine article had described this house, giving a plan of all the rooms and a picture of this room. The writer had even mentioned that the painting hid a safe! But Horace found that the flowers were hindering him in his work. He buried his face in his handkerchief. Then he heard a voice say from the doorway, “What is it? A cold or hay fever?” Before he could think, Horace said, “Hay fever,” and found himself sneezing again. The voice went on, “You can cure it with a special treatment, you know, if you find out just what plant gives you the disease. I think you’d better see a doctor, if you’re serious about your work. I heard you from the top of the house just now.”

According to the extract, Horace was sneezing due to a

- a Sudden allergy
- b Prior infection
- c Long standing disease
- d Nasal pain

59 Which magazine could have published the article mentioned in the given extract?

- a Paws & Claws
- b Outdoors & Landscaping
- c Interiors
- d The Investor

60 In the line – Before he could think, Horace said, “Hay fever,” –the response was

- a Rehearsed
- b spontaneous and natural.
- c hesitant.
- d rapid and hostile.

61 The line from the extract that can be considered an example of sarcasm is

- a How foolish people are when they own valuable things.
- b Horace found that the flowers were hindering him in his work.
- c You can cure it with a special treatment.
- d I think you’d better see a doctor, if you’re serious about your work

Q.No A QUESTION OF TRUST – KEY TO COMPETENCY BASED MCQ'S

- 1 b Assistant Librarian
- 2 b She had forgotten the numbers
- 3 B She had forgotten the numbers
- 4 B Movie
- 5 B Smell of flowers
- 6 A It was nonsense
- 7 C His finger prints
- 8 D All the above
- 9 C No
- 10 B Sherry
- 11 A 50
- 12 D Assistant librarian
- 13 C Once
- 14 D All of them.
- 15 B Shotover Grange
- 16 D Victor Canning
- 17 D All the above
- 18 C Talking about honour among thieves
- 19 A Behind a painting
- 20 D An article in the magazine
- 21 C To run
- 22 B Three
- 23 C He got arrested by the police
- 24 B Society
- 25 C Both of the above
- 26 D None of the above
- 27 b Making locks
- 28 a Reading rare and expensive books
- 29 c To inform the police
- 30 b He opens the safe
- 31 a A young lady
- 32 b She too is a burglar
- 33 c Rob the safe
- 34 a Strong box
- 35 a An acute allergic reaction
- 36 b Young and quite pretty
- 37 c The woman in red
- 38 d He was an experienced locksmith
- 39 a Reading rare and expensive books
- 40 c To burglar No.2
- 41 a The lady in red
- 42 d Horace

- 43 a Because the money that he stole lasted 12 months and was enough to satisfy his hobby.
- 44 c Secretly
- 45 b Preposition
- 46 d Sherry
- 47 d Friendly
- 48 a To move or cause something to move slightly.
- 49 b Shotover Granage
- 50 c The young lady who pretended to be the mistress of the household.
- 51 d Hay fever
- 52 a Disease
- 53 a Pronoun
- 54 d 'she' is the young lady who Horace met in the house and 'he' is Horace.
- 55 c Because he did not want to go to the prison again.
- 56 c Persuaded
- 57 a Composed
- 58 b Prior infection
- 59 c Interiors
- 60 b spontaneous and natural.
- 61 d I think you'd better see a doctor, if you're serious about your work

F5- FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET

Q.I. Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract.

They naturally gave chase. In the end he was able to escape only by quickly taking off his newly found clothes. So once more he found himself invisible but naked in the chill January air.

1. Who are 'they' referred to in the above extract?

- (a) the two boys
- (b) the shop assistants
- (c) The clergyman and his wife
- (d) The constable and Mrs Hall

2. Where did this incident happen?

- (a) the inn
- (b) the theatre shop
- (c) the clergyman's house
- (d) a big London store

3. What all things did he wear in the store?

- (a) shoes
- (b) overcoat
- (c) warm clothes
- (d) all the above

4. Find a word from the extract that means the same as 'run away'.

- (a) escape
- (b) chase
- (c) take off
- (d) chill

5. What is the opposite of 'invisible'?

- (a) naked
- (b) detectable
- (c) naturally
- (d) quickly

Q.II. Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract.

As she and her husband turned away in terror, the extraordinary chair pushed them both out of the room and then appeared to slam and lock the door after them. Mrs Hall almost fell down the stairs in hysterics. She was convinced that the room was haunted by spirits, and that the stranger had somehow caused these to enter into her furniture. "My poor mother used to sit in that chair," she moaned! To think it should rise up against me now! The feeling among the neighbours was that the trouble was caused by witchcraft."

6. Mrs Hall felt that the room was haunted by spirits because

- a) she could see evil spirits.
- b) she heard a strange noise.
- c) uncanny things happened there.
- d) the door slammed shut.

7. Pick out the option that best describes how Mrs Hall must be feeling at the moment described in the extract.

- a) stunned and furious
- b) shocked and outraged
- c) outraged and nervous
- d) stunned and agitated

8. Pick out the sentence that brings out the meaning of 'hysterics' as used in the extract.

- a) My friend and I were in splits when we saw the clown's antics.
- b) I don't know why I suddenly felt worried about flying home.
- c) The sight of blood put the old man in a frenzy.
- d) The people who had witnessed the accident were spellbound.

9. Pick out the option that displays a cause -> effect relationship.

Pick the correct option among the following:

- a) pushed and locked out -> hysterical
- b) rising of the chair -> slammed
- c) troubled neighbours -> witchcraft
- d) stranger -> haunted spirits

10. The neighbours thought it was 'witchcraft'. This tells us that neighbours were

- a) suspicious.
- b) superstitious.
- c) nervous wrecks.
- d) gossip-mongers.

11. Look at the different meanings of 'haunt'. Pick the option that DOES NOT correspond to its meaning.

- a) to be conscious of a strange phenomenon.
- b) be persistently and disturbingly present in (the mind).
- c) (of something unpleasant) continue to affect or cause problems for
- d) a place frequented by a specified person.

Q.III. Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract.

As they gazed, a remarkable sight met their eyes. A fresh footmark appeared from nowhere! Further footprints followed, one after another, descending the steps and progressing down the street.

12. Who are 'they' in the above extract?

- (a) Boys of the Iping village
- (b) two boys on a street in London
- (c) people of village
- (d) landlords

13. Who is making these footprints?

- (a) Griffin's landlord
- (b) The scientist Griffin
- (c) Clergyman
- (d) Mr.Hall

14. "THE two boys started in surprise at the fresh muddy imprints of a pair of _____"

- (a) bare feet
- (b) shoes
- (c) Tyres
- (d) none of the above

15. Who is the author of the story "Footprints without feet"?

- (a) HG Wells
- (b) James Herriot
- (c) John Keats
- (d) WB Butler

16. What is the opposite of 'remarkable'?

- (a) Useful
- (b) Ordinary
- (c) Special
- (d) funny

Q.IV. Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract.

The air was bitterly cold and he could not do without clothes. Instead of walking about the streets he decided to slip into a big London store for warmth.

17. Who is 'he' in the above extract?

- (a) The invisible scientist
- (b) The boy
- (c) The constable
- (d) The storekeeper

18. Why was the air bitterly cold?

- (a) Because he did not wear any cloth
- (b) Because he was not inside the house
- (c) Because of mid-winter
- (d) Because he was old

19. He decided to enter into-----

- (a) An Inn
- (b) A house
- (c) A big London store
- (d) Cottage

20. Find a word from the extract that means the same as 'quietly enter'

- (a) Slip
- (b) Bitterly
- (c) Inside
- (d) none

21. What is the opposite of 'warmth'?

- (a) Comfort
- (b) Chill
- (c) Hot
- (d) Warm

Q.V. Multiple Choice Questions based on an extract.

Suspicion grew even stronger when he suddenly produced some ready cash, though he had admitted not long before that he had no money.

22. Where did he steal cash from?

- (a) He stole money from his landlord's house
- (b) He stole money from a clergyman's desk.
- (c) He stole money from London store
- (d) none of above

23. What was 'he' suspected for?

- (a) A role in the burglary at Mrs Hall's home.
- (b) A role in the burglary at the clergyman's home.
- (c) A role in the burglary at a big London store.
- (d) All the above

24. Find a word / phrase from the extract that means the same as 'money'.

- (a) Ready cash
- (b) Burglary
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None

25. Give a synonym of 'suddenly'

- (a) Quickly
- (b) Immediately
- (c) Swiftly
- (d) None

Q.VI. Read the given extract to attempt the questions that follow:

Griffin, the scientist, had carried out experiment after experiment to prove that the human body could become invisible. Finally he swallowed certain rare drugs and his body became as transparent as a sheet of glass — though it also remained as solid as glass. Brilliant scientist though he was, Griffin was rather a lawless person. His landlord disliked him and tried to eject him. In revenge Griffin set fire to the house. To get away without being seen he had to remove his clothes. Thus it was that he became a homeless wanderer, without clothes, without money, and quite invisible — until he happened to step in some mud, and left footprints as he walked!

26. Select the option that describes the phrase 'his body became as transparent as a sheet

of glass'. It means that Griffin

- (a) became fat
- (b) became thin
- (c) became strong
- (d) became invisible

27. 'Griffin carried out multiple experiments.' Why did he do so?

- (a) to become the most successful
- (b) to become invisible
- (c) to become the richest
- (d) to become the strongest

28. What did Griffin do to take revenge from his landlord? Choose the correct option.

- (a) murdered his landlord
- (b) burnt his landlord's house
- (c) threw his landlord off a building
- (d) beaten his landlord to death

29. Choose the option that is NOT true about Griffin.

- (a) He was a brilliant scientist
- (b) he was successful at being invisible
- (c) he was a lawful person
- (d) he was revengeful

30. Choose the option that is NOT true as per the extract.

- (a) Griffin had a healthy relationship with his landlord
- (b) Griffin became transparent as sheet of glass
- (c) Griffin was a brilliant scientist
- (d) Griffin became a homeless wanderer

Multiple Choice Questions based on Text

31. Why was it a bad time to wander in London?

- a) it was mid-winter
- b) he was without clothes
- c) both a and b
- d) none of the above

32. Where did he find comfort in London?

- a) at the inn
- b) a big store
- c) theater store
- d) none of the above

33. Where did he go next?

- a) at the inn
- b) a big store
- c) theater store
- d) none of the above

34. What did he take from there?

- a) food
- b) wine
- c) bandages
- d) all of the above

35. How did Griffin finally escape?

- a) by hitting them
- b) by taking off all his clothes
- c) by running away as fast as he could
- d) by hiding

36. Where did he go next?

- a) Piping
- b) Iping
- c) Snowland
- d) none of the above

37. What was an unusual event?

- a) a guest at the inn during winters
- b) a guest at the inn during summers
- c) a guest at the inn during spring
- d) nothing was unusual there

38. How did he justify his disinterest in having a conversation with Mrs Hall?

- a) desired solitude
- b) didn't want to be disturbed during work
- c) both a and b
- d) none of the above

39. What do you mean by the word "eccentric"?

- a) uncommon
- b) extra
- c) catchy
- d) none of the above

40. Why does Mrs Hall find the scientist eccentric?

- a) he visited during off season
- b) his intention was only to work
- c) he looked weird
- d) all of the above

41. Why was Mrs Hall prepared and ready to tolerate strange habits and irritable temper?

- a) he had paid in advance
- b) he was a scientist
- c) both 1 and 2
- d) none of the above

42. What does the first encounter tell us about Mrs. Hall?

- a) She is not friendly
- b) She is money-minded
- c) she is disinterested in her guests
- d) all of the above

43. What is being referred to as the "strange incident" that happened in the study?

- a) Griffin stealing money while being invisible
- b) Griffin arriving at the inn during off season
- c) Griffin pretending to be waiting for a cheque
- d) none of the above

44. Who called the incident "an extraordinary affair"?

- a) clergyman
- b) clergyman's wife
- c) Mrs Hall
- d) all of the above

45. What did she think had happened to her furniture?

- a) nothing
- b) the scientist had put spirits in them
- c) the scientist was playing with them
- d) the furniture had gone mad

46. What do you mean by the word "hysterics"?

- a) an exaggerated reaction
- b) a normal reaction
- c) no reaction
- d) none of the above

47. What caused the villagers to suspect the scientist?

- a) the robbery
- b) the furniture incident
- c) unexpected availability of cash on him
- d) all of the above

48. "The scientist was always _____; now he became furious."

- a) patient
- b) quick-tempered
- c) calm
- d) none of the above

49. What was easier said than done?

- a) to see him
- b) to talk to him
- c) to hold him
- d) none of the above

50. Where was the theatrical company shop situated?

- a) Dury lane
- b) Drury lane
- c) Druy lane
- d) Druri Lane

51. Identify the option that aptly describes Griffin.

- (a) greedy, yet kind
- (b) proud and honourable
- (c) considerate and selfless
- (d) brilliant, but lawless

52. Pick a quality that Griffin does NOT have.

- (a) intelligent (b) hard working
- (c) lawful (d) clever

53. Choose the option that applies correctly to the statements given below.

(1) On Griffin's request, Mrs. Hall had left him all alone

(2) Mrs. Hall judged Griffin's eccentric nature and irritable temper

- (a) (1) is true but (2) is false
- (b) (1) is true but (2) is not related to (1)
- (c) both (1) and (2) are true
- (d) both (1) and (2) are false

54. After escaping from London, where did Griffin go? Why?

- a) After escaping from crowded London, he went to the village of Iping because he wanted to live in a solitary place where he could carry out his work undisturbed.
- b) After escaping from crowded London, he went to the village of Cruise because he wanted to live in a solitary place where he could carry out his work undisturbed.
- c) After escaping from crowded London, he went to the village of Blessing because he wanted to live in a solitary place where he could carry out his work undisturbed.
- d) After escaping from crowded London, he went to the village of Iping because he wanted to live there.

55. What did he experience there?

- a) His uncommon appearance was disliked.
- b) His uncommon appearance attracted everybody's attention.
- c) He was irritated and sad.
- d) His uncommon appearance disturbed him.

56. Who was the landlord's wife?

- a) Mrs. Paul was the landlord's wife.
- b) Mrs. Griffin was the landlord's wife.
- c) Mrs. Tall was the landlord's wife.
- d) Mrs. Hall was the landlord's wife.

57. How did the landlord's wife behave?

- a) The landlord's wife made every effort to be harsh.
- b) The landlord's wife made every effort to be rude.
- c) The landlord's wife made every effort to be friendly.
- d) The landlord's wife made every effort to be subtle.

58. Which phrase in the above extract means the same as 'everybody started talking about him'?

- a) 'Set all tongues wagging' phrase in the above extract means the same as everybody started talking about him.
- b) 'Set all tongues lagging' phrase in the above extract means the same as everybody started talking about him.
- c) 'Crowded London' phrase in the above extract means the same as everybody started talking about him.
- d) 'Set all mouths wagging' phrase in the above extract means the same as everybody started talking about him.

59. The antonym of 'furious' is

- a) enraged
- b) angry
- c) infuriated
- d) calm

60. The synonym of 'opportunity' is

- a) lapse
- b) inopportune
- c) chance
- d) unfavourable

ANSWER KEY:

1. (b) the shop assistants
2. (d) a big London store
3. (d) all the above
4. (a) escape
5. (b) detectable
6. (c) uncanny things happened there.
7. (d) stunned and agitated
8. (c) The sight of blood put the old man in a frenzy.
9. (a) pushed and locked out -> hysterical
10. (b) superstitious
11. (a) to be conscious of a strange phenomenon.
12. (b) 'They' in the above extract are two boys on a street in London.
13. (b) The scientist Griffin, who has become invisible, is making these footprints.
14. (a) bare feet
15. (a) HG Wells
16. (b) Its opposite is 'ordinary'.
17. (a) 'He' in the above extract is Griffin, the invisible scientist.
18. (c) The air was bitterly cold because the season was mid-winter.
19. (c) Big London store
20. (a) The word is 'slip'.
21. (b) Its opposite is 'chill'.
22. (b) He stole money from a clergyman's desk.
23. (b) A role in the burglary at the clergyman's home.
24. (a) The phrase is 'ready cash'.
25. (b) Its synonym is 'immediately'.
26. (d) became invisible
27. (b) to become invisible
28. (b) burnt his landlord's house
29. (c) he was a lawful person
30. (a) Griffin had a healthy relationship with his landlord
31. (c) both a and b
32. (b) a big store
33. (c) theatre store
34. (c) bandages
35. (b) by taking off all his clothes
36. (b) Iping
37. (a) a guest at the inn during winters
38. (c) both a and b
39. (a) uncommon
40. (d) all of the above
41. (a) he had paid in advance
42. (b) She is money-minded
43. (a) Griffin stealing money while being invisible

44. (a) clergyman
45. (b) the scientist had put spirits in them
46. (a) an exaggerated reaction
47. (a) the robbery
48. (b) quick-tempered
49. (c) to hold him
50. (b) Drury lane
51. (d) brilliant, but lawless
52. (c) lawful
53. (c) both (1) and (2) are true
54. (a) After escaping from crowded London, he went to the village of Iping because he wanted to live in a solitary place where he could carry out his work undisturbed.
55. (b) His uncommon appearance attracted everybody's attention.
56. (d) Mrs. Hall was the landlord's wife.
57. (c) The landlord's wife made every effort to be friendly.
58. (a) 'Set all tongues wagging' phrase in the above extract means the same as everybody started talking about him.
59. (d) calm
60. (c) chance

F6- THE MAKING OF A SCIENTIST

1. How old was Ebright, when he wrote an article explaining his theory on how cells work?

- a) 20 years old b) 18 years old c) 19 years old d) 22 years old

2. The name of the journal in which Ebright's article got published

- a) Proceedings of the National Academy of Science
b) Proceedings of the National Academy of Agriculture
c) Proceedings of the National Academy of Economics
d) Proceedings of the National Academy of Education

3. A Home run is an idea associated with which of the following sports?

- a) Basketball b) Football c) Rugby d) Base Ball

4. Ebright is not the only child of his parents. True/False

5. Right from his childhood Ebright is interested in

- a) Collecting Fossils b) Collecting Rocks c) Collecting Coins d) Collecting Stamps

6. Which one of the following is not in the list of things collected by him?

- a) Butterflies b) Rocks c) Fossils d) Stamps

7. Why does the author call Ebright as an eager astronomer?

- a) As he is interested in buying telescopes
- b) As he is interested in star-gazing
- c) As he used to read books related to space
- d) As he is interested in doing experiments related to stars

8. How does Ebright's mother encourage his interest in learning?

- a) By taking him to exhibitions
- b) By buying telescopes, microscopes, cameras etc)
- c) By taking him on educational tours
- d) All of the above

9. Ebright's father was dead, when he was in?

- a) 2nd grade
- b) 3rd grade
- c) 4th grade
- d) 5th grade

10. How many species of Butterflies were collected by Ebright by the time of his second grade?

- a) 23 species
- b) 20 species
- c) 22 species
- d) 25 species

11. Which of the following has not been done by Ebright's mother to sustain his scientific temper?

- a) Taking him to Scientific exhibitions
- b) Buying books related to science
- c) Taking him on educational tours
- d) Bringing friends home

12. The book that changed the thought process of Ebright towards science?

- a) The Travels of Monarch X
- b) The Travels of Butterflies
- c) The Travels of butterflies of different species
- d) None of the above

13. The place where Ebright grew up

- a) North of Reading, Pennsylvania
- b) South of Reading, Pennsylvania
- c) North-East of Reading, Pennsylvania
- d) North-West of Reading, Pennsylvania

14. The book Travels of Monarch X deals with

- a) different species of butterflies
- b) migration of different butterflies
- c) migration of monarch butterflies
- d) All of the above

15. The butterfly collecting season around Reading lasts for how many weeks?

- a) Four weeks
- b) Five weeks
- c) Six weeks
- d) Seven weeks

16. At the end of the book, Travels of Monarch X, readers were invited to help the study of butterflies by doing which one of the following?

- a) by tagging the butterflies
- b) by raising the butterflies
- c) by keeping the butterflies in a bottle of glass
- d) All of the above

27. Why did Ebright lose at the County Science fair

- a) as he just made a neat display instead of experiment
- b) as he forgot how to explain his idea
- c) as he forgot bringing microscope along with him.
- d) None of the above

28. What has been decided by Ebright after losing at the County Science fair?

- a) Not to take part in the competition next year
- b) To do a real experiment
- c) To bring more and more butterflies
- d) To bribe the jury next year to make sure of his triumph

29. Whom did Ebright request to help him with ideas for the following year's Science Fair

- a) His mother
- b) His close friend
- c) His science teacher
- d) Dr. Urquhart

30. Dr. Urquhart belongs to which of the following Universities?

- a) University of Colombo
- b) University of California
- c) University of Toronto
- d) University of Colorado

31. How many butterflies tagged by Ebright were recaptured

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 2
- d) 5

32. For his Eighth Grade project Ebright tried to find

- a) a viral disease that kills Viceroy caterpillars
- b) a viral disease that kills Monarch caterpillars
- c) a viral disease that kills all caterpillars around his place
- d) a viral disease that kills Brush footed caterpillars

33. The following had been the concept of Ebright for his science project after his eighth grade:

- a) Testing the theory that Viceroy butterflies copy monarchs.
- b) Testing the theory that Monarch butterflies copy Viceroy
- c) Testing the theory that Gossamer winged butterflies copy Brush-footed butterflies
- d) Testing the theory that Brush-footed butterflies copy Gossamer winged butterflies

34. Which one of the following does not taste good to the birds.

- a) Monarch Butterflies
- b) Viceroy Butterflies
- c) Brush-footed Butterflies
- d) Gossamer-winged butterflies

35. According to the theory of Ebright Birds prefer eating

- a) Monarch Butterflies
- b) Viceroy Butterflies
- c) Brush-footed Butterflies
- d) Gossamer-winged butterflies

36. In order not to become food to the birds ----- copy -----

- a) Viceroy butterflies copy Monarchs.
- b) Monarch butterflies copy Viceroy's
- c) Gossamer winged butterflies copy Brush-footed butterflies
- d) Brush-footed butterflies copy Gossamer winged butterflies

37. The project of Ebright is to see whether

- a) birds would eat Brush-footed butterflies
- b) birds would eat Viceroy's
- c) birds would eat Snout butterflies
- d) birds would eat Monarchs

38. The project of Ebright won ----- place in the Zoology Division and ----- place in over all county science fair

- a) Third place and First place
- b) First place and Third place
- c) Second place and Third place
- d) Third place and Second place

39. Richard Ebright's research led to one of the following discoveries

- a) Discovery of a known insect hormone
- b) Discovery of an unknown insect hormone
- c) Discovery of a known insect
- d) Discovery of an unknown insect

40. Richard Ebright's research indirectly led to a new theory, that is

- a) Theory on the life of Insects
- b) Theory on the life of Hormones
- c) Theory on the life of Insect Hormones
- d) Theory on the life of Cells

41. The question Ebright wanted to answer through his research is

- a) What is the purpose of tiny gold spots on a Monarch pupa?
- b) What is the purpose of gold spots on a Monarch pupa?
- c) What is the purpose of 12 tiny gold spots on a Monarch pupa?
- d) What is the purpose of 10 tiny gold spots on a Monarch pupa?

42. In order to find out an answer to his question; "Reason for the spots on a Monarch pupa, Ebright along with ----- built a device

- a) Dr. Urquhart
- b) His mother
- c) His close friend
- d) Another excellent science student

43. With the help of the device built, Ebright learnt that

- a) the spots were producing some heat
- b) the spots were producing some cells
- c) the spots were producing some hormone
- d) the spots were producing a hormone, that helps for butterfly's full development

44. His discovery of the reason for the spots on a Monarch pupa got him a chance

- a) to teach in the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
- b) to work during the summer at the entomology laboratory of Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
- c) to study at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
- d) to meet some professors working in Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

45. After his senior year at high school, Ebright joined which one of the following universities?

- a) Colorado University
- b) Oklahoma University
- c) Toronto University
- d) Harvard University

46. Which project of Ebright won him 1st place in the CountyFair?

- a) Theory of Monarchs copying Viceroy
- b) Theory of birds eating Monarch
- c) Discovery of an unknown insect hormone
- d) The spots on a Monarch pupa producing a hormone

47. Ebright's project on hormone from the gold spots won

- (a) 3rd place for Zoology at the International Fair
- (b) 3rd place for Zoology at the Country Science fair
- (c) 1st place for Zoology at the International Fair
- (d) 1st place for Zoology at the Country Science Fair

48. The following are the places where Ebright worked during summer in order to strengthen his project on hormone from the gold spots

1. Army Laboratory 2. Laboratory of the U.S Department of Agriculture
- (a) I only (b) I & II (c) II only (d) None of the above

49. Making use of the sophisticated instruments of the laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, Ebright was able to

- (a) identify the hormone's DNA
- (b) identify the hormone's RNA
- (c) identify the hormone's chemical structure
- (d) All of the above

50. Ebright's continuous work on hormone theory led to

- (a) A new theory about cell life
- (b) A new theory about Hormone's chemical structure
- (c) A new theory on the development of Butterfly's life cycle
- (d) A new theory on the life span of Monarch Butterflies

51. The popular exclamatory expression "EUREKA!" is associated with which one of the following scientists

- (a) Issac Newton
- (b) Albert Einstein
- (c) Graham Bell
- (d) Archimedes

52. Entomology is

- (a) Study of birds (b) Study of plants (c) Study of insects (d) Study of Flora and Fauna

53. According to the dictionary, 'fair' as a noun, shows the following meanings.

Choose the option that lists the meaning similar to the usage of this word in the text
Making of a Scientist

- (a) A gathering of stalls and amusements for public entertainment.
(b) A competitive exhibition showcasing products or ideas
(c) A periodic gathering for the sale of goods.
(d) An annual exhibition of livestock, agricultural products, etc.. held by a town, state, or a country.

54. Four friends bring their pets to a pet show. Choose the option that mention the friend with a starling as a pet.

- Friend 1 has a turtle named Missy
- Friend 2 has a dragonfly named Majesty
- Friend 3 has a rabbit named Molly
- Friend 4 has a bird named Mitch

- (a) Friend 1 (b) Friend 2 (c) Friend 3 (d) Friend 4

55. Dr. Frederick was a professor at the University of

- a) Oxford b) London c) Toronto d) None of these three

56. Choose the statements that are TRUE from the following:

- i. Ebright didn't get any results for the experiment he conducted on butterflies
ii. Monarchs tasted awful to the birds
iii. Ebright wanted to explore the possibility of Monarch getting eaten by birds
iv. He wanted to prove that Viceroy are looks like of Monarch
a) i, ii b) ii, iii c) i, iii d) ii, iv

57. "DNA is the blueprint for life", is another way of saying that DNA contains a genetic -----

- (a) plan (b) ultimatum (c) takeaway (d) source

58. Choose the option that lists the correct answers for the following questions:

- (i) At what age did Ebright excite the world with a new theory on how cells work?
(ii) Who was Ebright's college roommate?
(a) i. Twenty three ii. Robert W. Peterson (b) i. Eighteen ii. Dr. Frederick
(c) i. Thirty-four ii. James Hardy (d) i. Twenty two ii. James Wong

59. Ebright was perhaps expected to shout 'Eureka!' because he had

- (a) realised that he needed a partner to work with to finalise his findings.
- (b) discovered something new and 'Eureka!' was a cry to announce it.
- (c) worked hard and was relieved at nearing the end of his project
- (d) given shape to the teachings of his teachers by choosing this field of science

60. Choose the option that lists the statement which is NOT TRUE.

- (a) Ebright was competitive
- (b) Ebright was interested in winning for winning's sake.
- (c) Ebright wasn't interested in winning to get a prize.
- (d) Ebright was interested in winning because he wanted to do the best job he could.

ANSWER KEY:

1) d 2) a 3) d 4) F 5) a 6) d 7) b 8) d 9) b 10) d 11) d 12) a 13) a 14) b 15) c 16) a 17) c 18) a
19) b 20) a 21) a 22) c 23) c 24) c 25) c 26) a 27) a 28) b 29) d 30) c 31) c 32) b 33) a 34) a
35) b 36) a 37) d 38) b 39) b 40) d 41) c 42) d 43) d 44) b 45) d 46) d 47) a 48) b 49) c 50) a
51) d 52) c 53) b 54) d 55) c 56) b 57) a 58) d 59) b 60) b

F7- THE NECKLACE

1. Matilda was born into a family of :

- A) ministers (B) officers
- (C) clerks (D) shopkeepers

2. What did Matilda suffer from?

- (A) delicacies (B) luxuries
- (C) poverty (D) all of the above

3. Whom was Matilda married to?

- (A) a petty clerk (B) a minister
- (C) an officer (D) a businessman

4. One day Mr Loisel received an invitation from :

- (A) the Minister of Health (B) the Minister of Home Affairs
- (C) the Minister of Sea Affairs (D) the Minister of Public Instruction

5. How did Loisel feel on receiving the invitation?

- (A) sad (B) elated
- (C) puzzled (D) surprised

6. Why did Mrs Loisel throw the invitation spitefully?

- (A) she had no jewellery to wear (B) she had not any beautiful dress to wear
(C) she did not like parties (D) both (A) and (B)

7. For what had Loisel saved four hundred francs?

- (A) to buy a gun (B) to buy a T.V.
(C) to buy a shirt (D) to buy a bicycle

8. From where did Mrs Loisel borrow the necklace?

- (A) Mme Hillary (B) Mme Forestier
(C) Mme Many (D) Mme Anne

9. What did Mrs Loisel borrow from Mme Forestier?

- (A) a bracelet (B) a necklace
(C) a Venetian Cross (D) all of the above

10. How did Mrs Loisel perform at the ball?

- (A) she had great success (B) none noticed her
(C) she did not enjoy the ball (D) all of the above

11. 'We should be what we are' is the underlying message of the chapter _____.

- (A) The Necklace
(B) How to tell animals
(C) Footprints without Feet
(D) None of the above

12. Do you think the loss of 'The Necklace' by Matilda was a big loss?

- (A) No
(B) Yes
(C) May be
(D) May be not

13. Where did Matilda's husband receive the invite as in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) Ministry of Home Affairs
(B) Ministry of Public Instruction
(C) Ministry of External Affairs
(D) None of the above

14. What was Matilda's husband's thought in regards to the invite, as in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) That it was a big party
(B) That Matilda will be happy
(C) That they shouldn't attend the party
(D) None of the above

15. Why was Matilda sad in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) She had nothing to wear for the party
- (B) She did not have any jewellery
- (C) She did not wish to go
- (D) She wanted to take her friend along

16. What does Matilda's husband do before the party, as in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) He buys her a beautiful gown
- (B) He spends all his savings
- (C) He gifts her a necklace
- (D) Both (A) & (B)

17. What was disheartening to Matilda even after receiving the gown, as in the chapter, 'The Necklace'?

- (A) She did not have any jewellery
- (B) She looked like a poor lady
- (C) She had no good pair of shoes
- (D) Both (A) & (B)

18. What advice did Matilda's husband give her in regards to jewellery, as in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) She should buy it on her own
- (B) She can borrow some from her wealthy friend
- (C) She doesn't need to wear any jewellery
- (D) None of the above

19. Matilda of the story 'The Necklace' goes to _____ and borrows a beautiful diamond necklace.

- (A) Madame Forestier's house
- (B) the Jeweller
- (C) her mother's house
- (D) her sister-in-law's house

20. Why is Matilda filled with joy at the party, in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) All the men at the party pay attention to her
- (B) They want to be introduced to her & they want to dance with her
- (C) Even the Minister pays attention to her
- (D) All of the above

21. _____, a great writer of France has penned down the story 'The Necklace'.

- (A) Guy De Maupassant
- (B) Victor Hugo
- (C) Anatole France
- (D) Marcel Proust

22. 'The Necklace' centres around this woman who has a nag to look rich & fashionable.

- (A) Matilda Loisel
- (B) Matilda Whiteman
- (C) Matilda Norris
- (D) Matilda Maupassant

23. What desire did Matilda of the story 'The Necklace' greatly suffer with?

- (A) desire to own lots of property
- (B) desire to look rich & fashionable
- (C) desire to win the beauty contest
- (D) All of the above

24. Why did Matilda of the story 'The Necklace' lead an ordinary life?

- (A) She wanted to stay down to earth
- (B) She was married to a clerk
- (C) She wanted to stay hidden from the world
- (D) None of the above

25. What is the turning point of the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) Matilda's dance
- (B) Invitation for the dance party
- (C) Matilda's desires
- (D) All of the above

26. What does Matilda of the story 'The Necklace' borrow from her rich friend?

- (A) A diamond bracelet
- (B) A diamond necklace
- (C) A diamond ring
- (D) A diamond pendant

27. How did Matilda look with the diamond necklace on herself, as in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) Overdone
- (B) Charming
- (C) Rich
- (D) Fashionable

28. What strong message does the chapter 'The Necklace', which is a mild satire contain?

- (A) Always be contented with what you have
- (B) Always live within your means
- (C) Never ape people above you
- (D) All of the above

29. How can one attract anxiety, confusion or unnecessary problems in life, as in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) By trying to copy the rich
- (B) By doing things beyond the capacity
- (C) By foul play
- (D) Both (A) & (B)

30. What is the cause of our suffering in context to the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) False pride
- (B) Worldly treasures
- (C) Hopes
- (D) None of the above

31. Matilda always remained :

- (A) happy
- (B) unhappy
- (C) contended
- (D) delighted

32. When did Mr and Mrs Loisel return home from the ball?

- (A) at 2 a.m.
- (B) at 3 a.m.
- (C) at 4 a.m.
- (D) at 5 a.m.

33. What spoiled Mr and Mrs Loisel pleasure?

- (A) the loss of necklace
- (B) the loss of the dress
- (C) the loss of money
- (D) all of the above

34. Did they find the lost necklace?

- (A) yes
- (B) no
- (C) maybe
- (D) not known

35. How much Loiseles had to spend to replace the necklace?

- (A) eighteen thousand francs
- (B) thirty-six thousand francs
- (C) forty thousand francs
- (D) fifty thousand francs

36. What change came in the life of Loiseles after raising a big loan?

- (A) they sent away the maid
- (B) they changed their lodgings
- (C) they rented some rooms in an attic
- (D) all of the above

37. How did the loan affect Mrs Loisel's life?

- (A) she learned the odious work of a kitchen
- (B) she washed the dishes
- (C) she took down the refuse to the street
- (D) all of the above

38. How much time did they take to repay the loan?

- (A) two years
- (B) five years
- (C) ten years
- (D) twenty years

39. What was the actual cost of Mme Forestier's necklace?

- (A) five hundred francs (B) ten thousand francs
(C) one hundred francs (D) five thousand francs

40. Did Mrs Loisel come to know the real cost of the necklace?

- (A) yes (B) no
(C) maybe (D) may not be

41. What time does Matilda leave the hall as in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) 4 a.m. (B) 5 a.m.
(C) 3 a.m. (D) 2 a.m.

42. Do you think Matilda reached home just the way she had reached the party, in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) Yes (B) No
(C) May be (D) May be not

43. What does Matilda realize while admiring her beauty in the mirror, as in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) Her beautiful complexion
(B) The diamond necklace is missing
(C) Her long beautiful hair
(D) All of the above

44. Could Matilda's husband find the missing necklace in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) Yes (B) Maybe
(C) Maybe not (D) No

45. What does Matilda's husband advise her in regards to the missing necklace, as in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) To write a letter to her friend that it has gone for repair
(B) To lodge a missing complaint
(C) To inform her friend about the missing necklace
(D) None of the above

46. Why does Matilda's husband ask her to inform the friend that the necklace has gone for repair, as in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A) To buy time
(B) Out of fear
(C) To avoid police case
(D) All of the above

47. Matilda & her husband hop from one shop to another _____, as in the chapter 'The Necklace'.

- (A)in search of a gown
- (B)in search of a similar necklace
- (C)in search of good clothes
- (D)All of the above

48. Does Matilda & her husband manage to find a similar necklace, in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A)Yes (B)No
- (C)Maybe (D)Maybe not

49. How much does the necklace cost Matilda & her husband, in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A)36,000 francs (B)38,000 francs
- (C)39,000 francs (D)35,000 francs

50. Did Matilda's husband pay the money for the necklace, as in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A)No, he borrowed the money at high interest
- (B)Yes (C)Maybe (D)Maybe not

51.How much did Matilda's gown cost in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A)4000 francs
- (B)400 francs
- (C)40 francs
- (D)40,000 francs

52. What had completely changed Matilda & her husband's life as in the chapter 'The Necklace'?

- (A)The Necklace
- (B)The ball party
- (C)The debt
- (D)All of the above

53. Wasn't it better if Matilda (of the chapter 'The Necklace') could have shared the truth of the lost necklace with her friend?

- (A)No
- (B)Yes
- (C)Maybe
- (D)Maybe not

54. “Oh! My poor Matilda! Mine (diamonds) were false. They were not worth over five hundred francs”- who said this in the chapter ‘The Necklace’?

- (A)Matilda’s husband
- (B)Madam Forestier
- (C)Minister’s wife
- (D)None of the above

55. What did Matilda suffer from in the chapter ‘The Necklace’?

- (A)dishonesty
- (B)poverty
- (C)poor health condition
- (D)all of the above

56. Matilda’s husband had saved 400 francs to _____, as in the chapter ‘The Necklace’.

- (A)buy a suit
- (B)buy a gun
- (C)buy a cellphone
- (D)buy a new pair of shoes

57. Was Matilda a satisfied human being, as in the chapter ‘The Necklace’?

- (A)Yes
- (B)No
- (C)Maybe
- (D)Maybe not

58. How much did the missing necklace actually cost in the chapter ‘The Necklace’?

- (A)500 francs
- (B)5000 francs
- (C)50000 francs
- (D)50 francs

59. Was Matilda aware of the real cost of the missing necklace in the chapter ‘The Necklace’?

- (A)Yes
- (B)No
- (C)Maybe
- (D)Maybe not

60. Do you think borrowing is a good deed, as in the chapter ‘The Necklace’?

- (A)No
- (B)Yes
- (C)Maybe
- (D)Maybe not

ANSWER KEY:

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 22. A | 43. B |
| 2. C | 23. B | 44. D |
| 3. A | 24. B | 45. A |
| 4. D | 25. B | 46. A |
| 5. B | 26. B | 47. B |
| 6. D | 27. B | 48. A |
| 7. A | 28. D | 49. A |
| 8. B | 29. D | 50. A |
| 9. B | 30. A | 51. B |
| 10.A | 31. B | 52. A |
| 11.A | 32. C | 53. B |
| 12.A | 33. A | 54. B |
| 13.B | 34. D | 55. B |
| 14.B | 35. D | 56. B |
| 15.A | 36. B | 57. B |
| 16.D | 37. B | 58. A |
| 17.D | 38. C | 59. B |
| 18.B | 39. A | 60. A |
| 19.A | 40. A | |
| 20.D | 41. A | |
| 21.A | 42. A | |

F8- BHOLI MCQ

1. The little girl's name was _____.
a. Surekha. b. Sulekha. c. Sukanya. d. Sundari.
2. Since her childhood Sulekha was called _____.
a. Bhanu. b. Bhavya. c. Bholi. d. Bandhani.
3. Bholi was the _____ daughter to her parents.
a. Only b. Second c. Third d. Fourth
4. Ramlal was the ____ of the village.
a. Mukhiya b. Numberdar c. Teacher d. Priest
5. Why did Sulekha come to be known as 'Bholi'? Pick the options true to the question.
(i) She had fallen off the cot on her head.
(ii) The head injury perhaps damaged some part of her brain.
(iii) Sulekha was a bad name.
(iv) She remained a backward child and even stammered.
a. Option (iii) is true. b. Option (i), (ii) and (iv) are false.
c. Option (i), (ii) and (iv) are true. d. None of the above.
6. What is the meaning of Bholi ?
a. Useless. b. Uneducated. c. Deaf and dumb. d. Simpleton.
7. How was Bholi at birth?
a. Fair and pretty. b. Deaf and dumb. c. Blind d. Ugly
8. When Bholi was 2 years old _____, _____ and _____.
(i) She fell off the cot on her head. (ii). She had an attack of small-pox.
(iii). Only her eyes were saved.
(iv). Her entire body was permanently disfigured by deep, black, pock marks.
a. Only (i) is correct. b. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
c. (ii) , (iii) and (iv) are correct. d. None of the above are correct.
9. Little Sulekha could not speak till ____ and when at last she learnt to speak she _____.
a. Five , stammered. b. Ten months old, dumb.
c. Ten years old, deaf. d. Four, spoke well.
10. Sulekha talked very little because _____.
a. She stammered. b. Other children often made fun of her.
c. Other children mimicked her. d. All of the above.

11. Ramlal had seven children - three sons and four daughters. Which one was Bholi?

- a. The eldest.
- b. The oldest of four daughters.
- c. The middle one.
- d. The youngest of all.

12. Ramlal's family was a _____ farmer's household and there was _____ to eat and drink.

- a. Poor , scanty.
- b. Middle class, sufficient.
- c. Prosperous, plenty.
- d. Bad, nothing.

13. Ramlal's all the children _____ Bholi were healthy and strong.

- a. even
- b. except
- c. along with
- d. with

14. Ramlal's sons were sent to the city to _____.

- a. work in big companies.
- b. work as labourers.
- c. study in schools and later in colleges.
- d. do business.

15. It was not difficult to find bridegrooms for Radha, Mangala and Champa because _____.

- a. they were good looking and healthy girls.
- b. they were rich.
- c. Ramlal gave enough dowry.
- d. they were not like Bholi.

16. Why was Ramlal worried about Bholi ?

- a. Ramlal had no more money for dowry.
- b. Bholi was educated.
- c. nobody liked her.
- d. Bholi had neither good looks nor intelligence.

17. Bholi was seven years old when Mangala was married and in the same year _____ was opened in their village.

- a. a hospital
- b. an exhibition
- c. a primary School for girls
- d. a boarding school.

18. For what unusual reasons was Bholi sent to school?

- (i) The Tehsildar Sahib came for the opening ceremony of the primary School for girls.
- (ii) Ramlal was the representative of the government in the village.
- (iii) Ramlal must set an example to the villagers.
- (iv) Tehsildar Sahib said Ramlal must send his daughters to school.

- a. Only (i)
- b. Only (iv)
- c. (i) and (ii)
- d. All the four options.

19. Why did Ramlal and his wife decide to send Bholi to school?

- a. Ramlal had not the courage to disobey the Tehsildar.
- b. Mother decided to send Bholi to school and let the teachers at school worry about her.
- c. (a), (b) and (d) together.
- d. There was little chance of Bholi getting married with her ugly face and lack of sense.

20. Why was Bholi frightened to go to school ?

- (i) Bholi did not know what a school was like .
- (ii) The teachers would beat her.
- (iii). She remembered their old cow, Lakshmi, who had been turned out of the house and sold.
 - a. (ii) is true.
 - b. (i) and (ii) are true.
 - c. (ii) and (iii) are true.
 - d. (i) and (iii) are true.

21. Ramlal: "Let her wear some decent clothes today, or else what will the teachers and other school girls think of us when they see her?" What do you know about Ramlal from the above lines?

- (i) Ramlal was more concerned about his own reputation than Bholi's feelings.
- (ii) He was orthodox and did not believe in the ideology of sending girls to school.
- (iii) He never accepted Bholi as his pride but bothered more about what the teachers and other girls would think about him.
- (iv) Ramlal was very egoistic, self-centered and narrow minded.
 - a. (i) and (ii)
 - b. All of the above.
 - c. (iii) and (iv)
 - d. (i) and (iv)

22. How was Bholi treated at home? Choose the options that are correct.

- (i) New clothes had never been made for Bholi and the old dresses of her sisters were passed on to her.
- (ii) Bholi was always neglected, made fun of, ill treated and was thought to be an insult and burden.
- (iii) Bholi was taken care of with great love, affection, care and concern as she was the youngest child in the family.
- (iv) Bholi was not given a bath or never her hair was oiled, combed.
 - a. Only (i) and (ii) are true.
 - b. Only (iii) is true.
 - c. (i) and (ii) are false.
 - d. (i) , (ii) and (iv) are true.

23. " Only then did she begin to believe that she was being taken to a place better than her home."

When did Bholi begin to believe so ?

- a. Bholi received a clean dress.
- b. Bholi explained everything about school.
- c. She was even bathed and oil was rubbed into her dry and matted hair and also received a clean dress to wear.
- d. She got a school uniform.

24. What was Bholi glad about at school?

- a. that her father left her alone.
- b. that she was sitting in a corner .
- c. to find so many girls of her own age present there.
- d. to see Lakshmi.

25. The colours fascinated her-the horse was brown just like the horse on which the Tehsildar had come to visit their village; the goat was black like the goat of her neighbour; the parrot was green like the parrots she had seen in the mango orchard ; and the cow was just like Lakshmi. What do the above lines say about Bholi. Choose the points that are true.

- (i) Bholi did not understand the pictures.
- (ii) Bholi identified the pictures.
- (iii) She was able to relate them to her previous knowledge.
- (iv) She was able to relate the pictures to her real life experiences.

- a. (ii) , (iii) and (iv) are true.
- b. (i) and (ii) are true.
- c. (ii) and (iii) are false.
- d. None of the above are false.

26. It touched her heart. What touched the heart of Bholi?

- a. The pictures on the walls.
- b. The other girls read and write.
- c. Picture of their Lakshmi.
- d. The teacher's voice was so soft and soothing! In all her life she had never been called like that.

27. What did the teacher assure Bholi?

- a. Bholi could never learn to read and write.
- b. Bholi cannot fit into the class.
- c. Bholi can never succeed in life.
- d. People will listen to Bholi with respect and will be able to speak without the slightest stammer.

28. How did Bholi feel at the end of her first day at school?

- (i) All the bells in the village temple were ringing.
- (ii) The trees in front of the school house had blossomed.
- (iii) Her heart was throbbing with a new hope and a new life.
- (iv) Her life has been shattered and she could never be happy again.

- a. Only (iv)
- b. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- c. Only (i)
- d. Only (ii)

29. The village became a small town.

Choose the options which are true to the above statement.

- (i) The little primary School became a high school.
 - (ii) Champa also got married.
 - (iii) There was now a cinema under a tin shed and a cotton ginning mill.
 - (iv) The mail train began to stop at their railway station.
- a. Only (i) is true. b. (i) and (ii) are true. c. Only (ii) is false. d. Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are true.

30. Why do Bholi's parents accept Bishamber's marriage proposal ?

Choose the option which is not true.

- (i) Bishamber was a handsome, young, good match.
 - (ii) He was a well- to -do bridegroom.
 - (iii) He was not asking for any dowry.
 - (iv) He had a big shop, a house and bank balance.
- a. Only (i) b. Only (iv) c. (ii) and (iii) d. (iii) and (iv)

31. Ramlal was not interested in Bishamber's marriage proposal at first because _____.

- (i) Bishamber is not so young, almost the same age as Ramlal.
 - (ii) Bishamber is a young, handsome, kind man.
 - (iii) Bishamber limps.
 - (iv) Bishamber's children from his first wife were quite grown up.
- a. (i) and (ii) b. (i), (iii) and (iv) c. (iii) and (iv) d. Only (ii)

32. "So what does it matter?" his wife replied , "45 or 50- it is no great age for a man. We are lucky that he is from another village and does not know about her pock marks and her lack of sense. If we don't accept this proposal she may remain unmarried all her life." 'God cannot be everywhere so he created mothers'. Based upon the lines given above it is very clear that Bholi's mother does not comply with the above statement. Choose the options which are true.

- (i) Bholi's mother never took care of her, neither in childhood or in young age.
 - (ii) She was not concerned even about her studies or clothing.
 - (iii) She did not bother about Bholi's groom, whether he was an aged person, a greedy one, will he honour her daughter or keep her as a slave in his house.
 - (iv) She was very kind, loving and affectionate and treated Bholi on par with Radha, Mangala and Champa.
- a. (i), (ii) and (iii) are true. b. Only (iv) is true.
c. (ii) and (iv) are true d. (i) and (iii) are true.

33. Bishamber took a quick glance. The garland remained poised in his hands. What were Bishamber's demands to marry Bholi?

- (i) Bishamber demanded that Bholi should do a job.

- (ii) He demanded that she should stop studying.**
- (iii) Bishamber saw the pock marks on Bholi's face and demanded a dowry of Rs. 5000 /- from Ramlal.**
- (iv) Bishamber demanded Ramlal to give away his house to him as dowry.**

a. Only (i) is true. b. (i), (ii) and (iv) are true. c. (iii) is true. d. (ii) and (iii) are true.

34. Ramlal placed the bundle of Rs.5000/- at the bridegroom's feet. What does the above decision of Ramlal say about him ? Choose the options that are true.

- (i) Ramlal being a government official did not fight against the dowry system.**
- (ii) For Ramlal his honour or izzat is more important than his daughter Bholi.**
- (iii) Ramlal was always proud of his daughter Bholi.**
- (iv) Ramlal was ready to give Bholi in marriage to Bishamber only because of his family izzat.**

a. Only (i) is true. b. (i), (ii) and (iv) are true.
c. (iv) is true. d. (ii) and (iii) are true.

35. Bholi's hand struck out like a streak of lightning and the garland was flung into the fire. What does this tell about Bholi?

- (i) Bholi lost her mind and became a lunatic.**
- (ii) Bholi was not a timid and dumb girl.**
- (iii) She was aware of her rights, feared no one, fought for self dignity.**
- (iv) Bholi agreed to marry Bishamber, at first, to fulfill her parent's wish, but rejected when the groom asked for dowry.**

a. Only (i) b. (i) and (ii) c. (ii) and (iii) d. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

36. What did Bholi prove about Bishamber?

- a. He was clever, intelligent and kind.
- b. He was rich and right in asking dowry.
- c. He was such a mean, greedy, lame old man, contemptible coward and a heartless creature.
- d. He was a good man.

37. Bholi's real name is Sulekha. But only in the last but one paragraph is Bholi called Sulekha again. Why?

- a. All of the below.
- b. The word 'Sulekha' means a person with a beautiful sense of letters.
- c. Sulekha has a larger meaning of being a literate, intelligent and mature individual.
- d. After her education Bholi has really changed to Sulekha and her assertion at the time of marriage is her announcement to the world that she is no more Bholi but Sulekha.

38. Although Bholi never got the deserved love, care and acceptance from her family she is ready to reciprocate like all daughters in Indian society. Choose options which are true to the above statement.

- (i) Bholi silently agreed to marry Bishamber for the sake of her parents.
 - (ii) When Bishamber insulted her parents and demanded rupees Rs.5000/- as dowry, she refused to marry him.
 - (iii) Sulekha declared that she would serve her parents in their old age and teach in the same school where she learnt so much.
 - (iv) All of the above.
- a. Only (i) b. Only (ii) and (iii) c. Only (iv) d. Only (iii)

39. Bholi challenged the dowry seeker. What changed her attitude towards her own life?

- (i) Her school teacher changed her life.
 - (ii) Her mother changed her life.
 - (iii) Education totally changed her personality.
 - (iv) Education made her skillful, knowledgeable, confident and bold enough to fight for her own dignity.
- a. Only (i) b. Only (ii) c. (i), (iii) and (iv) d. Only (iii)

40. "Well done!" The teacher patted her. 'First impression is the best impression'. Bholi was impressed by her teacher on the first day of her school. Choose the words with Bholi used to describe her teacher.

- (i) The teacher stood there looking stern, serious and very strict.
 - (ii) She was standing by her side, smiling at her.
 - (iii) The teacher's voice was so soft and soothing!
 - (iv) What she said was not a command but just a friendly suggestion.
 - (v) She was kind, encouraged her. The teacher patted her affectionately.
- a. All of the above. b. Only (i) c. (ii) and (iii) d. (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)

41. Bholi found her teacher to be different from the people at home. Choose the options that support the above statement.

- (i) Her teacher did not make fun of Bholi's pock marks or ugliness.
 - (ii) She did not comment or criticize her stammering.
 - (iii) She discouraged her at every step.
 - (iv) The teacher's voice was soft and soothing !
 - (v) She was a kind woman, spoke friendly, encouraged and patted her affectionately.
 - (vi) She told her that if she learned more, all people will listen to her with respect and she can speak without the slightest stammer.
 - (vii) The teacher gave Bholi a new hope and a new life.
- a. (i) and (ii) are supportive. b. (vi) and (vii) are supportive.
c. Except (iii) all others are supportive. d. (iv) and (v) are supportive.

42. How did Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?

- (i) The teacher was kind, friendly, affectionate towards Bholi and showed her care, concern and treated her on par with other students.

(ii) She taught her to read and write, speak without stammering, good and bad, right and wrong.

(iii) She always scolded her, insulted her and discouraged her.

(iv) She made her aware of her rights, self reliant, dignified and bold to fight for her rights.

a. Only (i) b. (i), (ii) and (iv) c. Only (iii) d. All of the above.

43. Bholi's teacher helped her to overcome social barriers.

How can you contribute towards changing the social evils and attitudes?

(i) By saying 'No' to taking or giving dowry .

(ii) By giving equal rights and opportunities to both girls and boys.

(iii) By joining such children in orphanages and mental asylums.

(iv) By respecting those who are differently abled and treat them at par.

(v) By helping to eradicate literacy and spread awareness.

a. All of the above. b. Only (iii) c. (iii) and (iv) d. (i), (ii), (iv) and (v)

44. In her smiling eyes was the light of a deep satisfaction that an artist feels when contemplating the completion of her masterpiece. Choose the correct options and draw a conclusion as to why Bholi's teacher felt like an artist.

(i) Looking at Bholi she realized how her soothing words, education and motivation gave confidence to Bholi.

(ii) Her love, affection, kindness, care and concern made Bholi into a beautiful human being with praise worthy character traits and moral values.

(iii) The support, training, awareness, skills that she gave to Bholi has transformed her into a self- reliant, self - respecting, bold fighter for her own rights.

(iv) The teacher could see her success in making a fool into an enlightened woman.

(v) She was successful in ruining the life of Bholi.

a. Only (v) b. Only (iv) c. (i), (ii) , (iii) and (iv) d. Only (ii)

45. "What a shameless girl! We all thought she was a harmless, dumb cow." How did Bholi prove that she was no longer a dumb cow?

(i) Bholi sat in a corner and started weeping.

(ii) Bholi begged Bishamber to marry her.

(iii) Bholi turned violently on the old woman and shouted that now the dumb cow, the stammering fool is speaking.

(iv) She made it clear to everyone that they can't hand her over to the heartless creature.

a. All of the above. b. (i), (ii) and (iii) c. (iii) and (iv) d. None of the above.

46. Parents are the ones who the children look up to. But in the case of Bholi this proved wrong. Choose the points which prove the above statement false.

(i) Bholi was a pampered child at home as she was the youngest and a simpleton.

(ii) Bholi was ill treated, ignored by her parents and siblings. She remained backward, neglected, treated as a nuisance for her parents.

55. Who is the author of the story BHOLI?

- a. Ruskin Bond. b. H. G. Wells. c. K. A. Abbas. d. Sinclair Lewis

56. In each room girls like her squatted on mats. Pick the word which does not rhyme with 'squatted'.

- a. Matted. b. Seated. c. Patted d. Batted.

57. She was glad to find so many girls. Pick the word which is opposite to 'glad'.

- a. Happy b. Annoyed c. Please d. Delighted.

58. The teacher patted her affectionately. Pick the word with the opposite meaning to 'affectionately'.

- a. Lovingly b. Indifferently c. Tenderly d. Fondly.

59. The story Bholi is about_____.

(i) Impact of family on children.

(ii) Bholi fails to develop self confidence because of her parent's attitude towards her.

(iii) Family support and emotional security are essential for proper child development.

(iv) Disabled children must be given encouragement, love and education like their normal counterparts.

(v) Teachers play a significant role in the lives of students.

- a. (i) and (ii) b. (iii) and (iv) c. All of the above. d. Only (v)

60. The story Bholi fights against _____.

- a. Dowry system. b. Social discrimination.
c. Illiteracy of girls. d. All of the above.

BHOLI ANSWER KEY.

1. b. Sulekha.
2. c. Bholi.
3. d. Fourth.
4. b. Numberdar.
5. c. (i) , (ii) and (iv) are true.
6. d. Simpleton.
7. a. Fair and pretty.
8. c. (ii) , (iii) and (iv) are correct.
9. a. Five , stammered.
10. d. All of the above.
11. d. The youngest of all.
12. c. Prosperous, plenty.
13. b. Except.
14. c. Study in schools and later in colleges.
15. a. They were good looking and healthy girls.
16. d. Bholi had neither good looks nor intelligence.
17. c. A primary School for girls.
18. d. All the four options.
19. c. (a), (b) and (d) together.
20. d. (i) and (iii) are true.
21. b. All of the above.
22. d. (i), (ii) and (iv) are true.
23. c. She was even bathed and oil was rubbed into her dry and matted hair and also received a clean dress to wear.
24. c. To find so many girls of her own age present there.
25. a. (ii), (iii) and (iv) are true.
26. d. The teacher's voice was so soft and soothing! In all her life she had never been called like that.
27. d. People will listen to Bholi with respect and will be able to speak without the slightest stammer.
28. b. (i) , (ii) and (iii)
29. d. Only (i) , (iii) and (iv) are true.
30. a. Only (i)
31. b. (i) , (iii) at (iv)
32. a. (i) , (ii) and (iii) are true.
33. c (iii) Bishamber saw the pock marks on Bholi's face and demanded a dowry of Rs 5000 /- from Ramlal.
34. b. (i) , (ii) and (iv) are true.
35. d. (ii) , (iii) and (iv) are true.
36. c. He was such a mean, greedy, lame old man, contemptible coward and a heartless creature.
37. a. All of the below.

38. c. Only (iv)
39. c. (i) , (iii) and (iv)
40. d. (ii) , (iii) , (iv) and (v)
41. c. Except (iii) all others are supportive.
42. b. (i) , (ii) and (iv)
43. d. (i) , (ii) , (iv) and (v)
44. c. (i) , (ii) , (iii) and (iv)
45. c. (iii) and (iv)
46. d. (ii) and (iv)
47. d. Fight against the dowry system, work hard, study well and become the Numberdar like father and stand as a good daughter and the a role model to all girls in the village.
48. a. Imbecile.
49. c. Spoil the appearance of.
50. d. Speak with sudden involuntary pauses and tendency to repeat the initial letters of the words.
51. a. Imitate especially in order to ridicule.
52. b. Impoverished
53. c. Tangled into a thick mass.
54. a. Move hurriedly with short quick steps.
55. c. K. A. Abbas.
56. b. Seated.
57. b. Annoyed.
58. b. Indifferently.
59. c. All of the above.
60. d. All of the above three.

F9. The Book that saved the Earth

A.

THINK-TANK: Mirror, mirror, in my hand. Who is the most fantastically intellectually gifted being in the land?

OFFSTAGE VOICE: (after a pause) You, sir.

THINK -TANK: (smacking mirror) Quicker. Answer quicker next time. I hate a slow mirror. (He admires himself in the mirror.) Ah, there I am. Are we Martians not a handsome race? So much more attractive than those ugly Earthlings with their tiny heads. Noodle, you keep on exercising your mind, and someday you'll have a balloon brain just like mine.

NOODLE: Oh, I hope so, Mighty Think-Tank. I hope so.

THINK -TANK: Now, contact the space probe. I want to invade that primitive ball of mud called Earth before lunch.

NOODLE: It shall be done, sir. (He adjusts levers on switchboard. Electronic buzzes and beeps are heard as the curtains open.)

1. Choose the option that lists the most appropriate meaning of think-tank from those given below.

- a) A tank that helps you think deeper than an average person, if you use its contents regularly.
- b) Non-stop flow of ideas from a fixed source about one particular issue.
- c) A pool of ideas and solutions to various problems via an individual, group or organisation.
- d) A method by way of which people think collectively to identify stray thoughts among them.

2. "Mirror, mirror, in my hand. Who is the most fantastically intellectually gifted being in the land?"

Choose the option that lists the genre having the original reference to the above lines.

- a) Biography
- b) Science-fiction
- c) Mystery
- d) Fairy tale

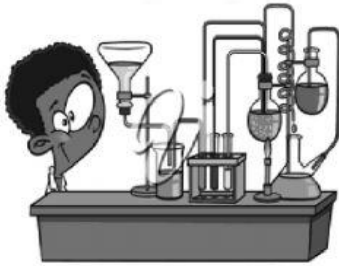
3. Choose the option that correctly categorizes the phrase "(after a pause)" based on the dialogue given above.

- a) aside
- b) stage direction
- c) narration
- d) setting

4. Choose the option that fits the example of an irony from the ones given below.

- a) "Who is the most fantastically intellectually gifted being in the land?"
- b) "I hate a slow mirror."
- c) "Noodle, you keep on exercising your mind, and someday you'll have a balloon brain just like mine."
- d) "I want to invade that primitive ball of mud called Earth before lunch."

5. Choose the option that includes the display of 'smacking' as used in the extract.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

a) Option (1)

b) Option (2)

c) Option (3)

d) Option (4)

B.

OOP: I haven't a clue. I've been to seven galaxies, but I've never seen anything like this. Maybe they're hats. (He opens a book and puts it on his head.) Say, maybe this is a haberdashery!

OMEGA: (bowing low) Perhaps the Great and Mighty Think-Tank will give us the benefit of his thought on the matter.

THINK-TANK: Elementary, my dear Omega. Hold one of the items up so that I may view it closely. (Omega holds a book on the palm of her hand.) Yes, yes, I understand now. Since Earth creatures are always eating, the place in which you find yourselves is undoubtedly a crude refreshment stand.

OMEGA: (to Iota and Oop) He says we're in a refreshment stand.

OOP: Well, the Earthlings certainly have a strange diet.

6. Why did Omega bow low before Think-Tank?

- a) As a mark of respect and recognition of supremacy.
- b) To flatter and appease the character.
- c) As a sign of submission and understanding of his strength.
- d) To curry favour and goodwill from the character.

7. Choose the option that associates the person to a haberdashery.

- a) Jagdeep is a primary school teacher who teaches English.
- b) Tanishq is a tailor who makes garments for men only.
- c) Falguni is a chemist who manufactures her own medicine.
- d) Asma is an engineer who works on designing space stations.

8. Choose the option that explains what Think-Tank meant by saying Elementary, my dear Omega.

- a) "It's simple general knowledge, Omega."
- b) "It's something that a primary school person won't understand, Omega."
- c) "It's quite obviously deducible, Omega"
- d) "It's a little more than complicated, Omega."

9. The quality of being crude has been allotted to the refreshment stand because

- a) Earthlings have bad eating habits according to Think-Tank.
- b) the temperature of the refreshment stand was too high.
- c) the refreshment stands are responsible for poor health of the Earthlings.
- d) it produces food that is unrefined and unprocessed in nature.

10. Earth inhabitants are Earthlings and those from Mars are Martians, what are the inhabitants of Venus addressed as in most sci-fi stories?

- a) Venusites
- b) Venatians
- c) Venings
- d) Venusians

C.

OMEGA: It shall be done, Sir. Remove vitamins. (Crew takes vitamins from boxes on their belts.) Present vitamins.

(They hold vitamins out in front of them, stiffly.) Swallow vitamins. (They pop the vitamins into their mouths and gulp simultaneously. They open their eyes wide, their heads shake, and they put their hands to their foreheads.)

THINK-TANK: Excellent. Now, decipher that code.

ALL: It shall be done, Sir. (They frown over the book, turning pages.)

OMEGA: (brightly) Aha!

IOTA: (brightly) Oho! OOP: (bursting into laughter) Ha, ha, ha.

THINK-TANK: What does it say? Tell me this instant. Transcribe, Omega.

11. Where is the Think-Tank?.

- a) in the library
- b) Mars Space Control
- C) on the road
- d) in space.

12. Complete the analogy by selecting the suitable word from the text

frown: smile:: gloomily: _____

13. Select the option that displays the reason why all the members of the crew were asked to have vitamins.

In order to –

- a) boost their physical energies.
- b) adapt to their circumstances.
- c) quickly turn all the pages.
- d) increase their intelligence.

14. According to the extract, what did THINK-TANK most likely want OMEGA to do when he said ‘Transcribe...’?

1. read aloud 2.translate 3.make notes 4.interpret

Select the correct option.

- a). 1 & 3
- b). 2 & 4
- c). Only 3
- d). 1 and 4

15. The members of the crew on the Earth are:

- a) Omega, Iota
- b) Omega, Oop and Iota
- c) Omega, Iota, Think-Tank
- d) Oop and Iota

D.

OMEGA: (speaking into a disk which is on a chain around her neck) Captain Omega to Mars Space Control.

Lieutenant Iota, Sergeant Oop, and I have arrived on Earth without incident. We have taken shelter in this (indicates room) — this square place. Have you any idea where we are, Lieutenant Iota?

IOTA: I can't figure it out, Captain. (holding up a book) I've counted two thousand of these peculiar items. This place must be some sort of storage barn.

16. What did Iota guess about the place?

- a) the market b) square c) storage barn d) room

17. Complete the analogy.

peculiar: adjective:: of: _____

18. Choose the option that displays 'storage'.



- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

19. Where are they?

- a) on the Moon b) in the library c) in the space craft d) in the sky

20. 'I've counted two thousand of these peculiar items'? What are 'these'?

- a) People b) plants c) books d) pictures

E.

OMEGA: Well, Oop?

IOTA: Well, Oop? (Oop coughs. Omega and Iota pound him on the back.)

THINK-TANK: Was it not delicious, Sergeant Oop?

OOP: (saluting) That is correct, sir. It was not delicious. I don't know how the Earthlings can get those sandwiches down without water. They're dry as Martian dust.

NOODLE: Sir, sir. Great and Mighty Think-Tank. I beg your pardon, but an insignificant bit of data floated into my mind about those sandwiches.

THINK-TANK: It can't be worth much, but go ahead. Give us your trifling bit of data.

27. Where are they?

- a) on the Earth . b) kingdom c) Mars Space Control d) In the river

28. What did Think-Tank do with the mirror immediately after this scene?

- a) Think-Tank gets ready to invade the Earth looking into the mirror.
b) Think-Tank smacks the mirror as it delays in praising him
c) Think-Tank praises the mirror as it was prompt with his answer.
d) Think-Tank asks Noodle to keep the mirror safe for future use.

29. Think-Tank calls earth 'insignificant' that implies '-----'.

- a) Extraordinary and important b) astounding and incredible
c) Sensational and stunning d) unimportant to be worth consideration.

30. Choose the word from the following that suits best to describe Think-Tank.

- a) Amiable b) conciliatory c) boastful d) compliant

G.

OMEGA: Listen to them?

IOTA AND OOP: (to each other, puzzled) Listen to them?

THINK-TANK: Do you have marbles in your ears? I said, listen to them. (Martians bow very low.)

OMEGA: It shall be done, sir. (They each take two books from the case, and hold them to their ears, listening intently.)

IOTA: (whispering to Omega) Do you hear anything?

OMEGA: (whispering back) Nothing. Do you hear anything, Oop?

OOP: (loudly) Not a thing! (Omega and Iota jump in fright.)

OMEGA AND IOTA: Sh-h-h! (They listen intently again.)

THINK-TANK: Well? Well? Report to me. What do you hear?

OMEGA: Nothing, sir. Perhaps we are not on the correct frequency.

IOTA: Nothing, sir. Perhaps the Earthlings have sharper ears than we do.

OOP: I don't hear a thing. Maybe these sandwiches don't make sounds.

31. Where are Omega, Oop and Iota in this conversation ?

- a) Mars Space Control b) Centerville State Library
c) Centerville Public Library d) Centerville Museum

32. Complete the sentence appropriately.

Think-Tank believes that the sandwiches are -----.

- a) Objects to be heard b) objects to be tasted
c) objects to be played d) objects to be licked

33. The word 'puzzled' in the extract means

- a) Cleared b) confused c) satisfied d) deadly

I.

I wish to be placed in communication with our manned space probe to that ridiculous little planet we are going to put under our generous rulership.

41. Who is the speaker here, and which planet is he referring to?

- a) Iota, Mars b) Iota, Earth c) Think-Tank, Venus d) Think-Tank, Earth

42. What does he intend to do?

- a) Study the planet b) settle in the planet c) invade the planet d) visit the planet

43. Who tried to invade the earth in the 21st century?

- a) The Earthlings b) The Martians c) Iota d) Omega

44. Who is Think-Tank?

- a) The ruler of Mars b) the king of Venus
c) a popular historian of the 25th century d) none of these

45. Complete the analogy by selecting the suitable word from the text.

Hostility: Enmity:: funny : -----

J.

“I’ve counted two thousand of these peculiar items. This place must be some sort of storage barn.”

46. Who is the speaker here?

- a) Omega b) Iota c) Think-Tank d) Noodle

47. Where is he?

- a) In a library b) in the spaceship c) in a storage barn d) in Mars

48. What is he referring to as peculiar items?

- a) Grains b) sandwiches c) books d) stones

49. What is the purpose of visit of the speaker and his companions to the place?

- a) Sightseeing b) to have food c) to buy things d) to collect information

50. Complete the analogy by selecting the suitable word from the text.

Hostile: friendly:: ordinary : -----

K.

The Earthlings have reached a high level of civilisation. Didn’t you hear? They have taught their domesticated animals musical culture and space techniques. Even their dogs have a sense of humour. Why, at this very moment, they may be launching an interplanetary attack of millions of cows! Notify the invasion fleet. No invasion today Oop.

51. Who is the speaker here?

- a) Omega b) Think-Tank c) Noodle d) Iota

52. What according to the speaker, maybe the strategy of the Earthlings?

- a) An interplanetary attack
- b) domesticate animals
- c) Teach animals musical culture
- d) teach animals space techniques

53. Which rhyme is the speaker referring to here?

- a) Humpty Dumpty
- b) Mother Goose
- c) Hey diddle diddle
- d) Mistress Mary

54. What decision does Think-Tank make after listening to this rhyme?

- a) To learn rhymes
- b) to stop invasion
- c) To visit the library
- d) to learn the techniques from Earthlings

55. Complete the analogy by selecting the suitable word from the text.

Cheerful: Happy:: intrusion: _____

L.

A hundred million miles away from Mars. Order the invasion fleet to evacuate the entire planet of Mars. We are heading for Alpha Centauri, a hundred million miles away.

56. Where were the Martians heading?

- a) To the space
- b) to the moon
- c) to a distant star system
- d) to the Earth

57. Why are they going there?

- a) Because they feared an attack from Think-Tank
- b) Because they feared an attack from the Earthlings
- c) Because they feared an attack by the animals
- d) Because they feared an attack by Martians

58. What order does the speaker give others?

- a) To evacuate Mars
- b) To head to Alpha Centauri
- c) To stop invading Earth
- d) all the above

59. "Order the invasion fleet to evacuate the entire planet of Mars", who said this?

- a) Think-Tank
- b) Oop
- c) Omega
- d) Iota

60. Complete the analogy by selecting the suitable word from the text.

Love: hate :: remain : _____

ANSWER KEY
THE BOOK THAT SAVED THE EARTH

A.

1. c) A pool of ideas and solutions to various problems via an individual, group or organisation.
2. d) Fairy tale
3. b) stage direction
4. c) "Noodle, you keep on exercising your mind, and someday you'll have a balloon brain just like mine.
5. d) Option (4)

B.

6. a) As a mark of respect and recognition of supremacy.
7. b) Tanishq is a tailor who makes garments for men only.
8. c) "It's quite obviously deducible, Omega"
9. d) it produces food that is unrefined and unprocessed in nature.
10. d) Venusians

C.

11. b) Mars Space Control
12. frown: smile: gloomily: brightly
13. d. Increase
their
intelligence
14. b. 2 & 4
15. b)
Omega, Oop
and Iota

D.

16. c) storage barn
17. preposition
18. c) 3
19. b) in the library.
20. c) books

E.

21. a) A mischievous idea suddenly crossed my mind
22. mighty
23. a) That the sandwiches were communication devices
24. b) only 3
25. c) Apprentice to the leader of Mars

F.

26. b) Think-Tank.
27. c) Mars Space Control .
28. b) Think-Tank smacks the mirror as it delays in praising him
29. d) unimportant to be worth consideration.
30. c) boastful

G.

- 31. c) Centerville Public Library
- 32. a) Objects to be heard
- 33. b) confused
- 34. d) Noodle
- 35. c) books

H.

- 36. c) Big Moron
- 37. b) Snigdha bought flour, sugar, salt and other staples.
- 38. d) option 4
- 39. a) because the crew was not sure if it was edible
- 40. b) Oop

I.

- 41.d) Think-Tank, Earth
- 42. c) invade the planet
- 43. b) The Martians
- 44. a) The ruler of Mars
- 45. Ridiculous

J.

- 46.b) Iota
- 47.a) In a library
- 48. c) books
- 49.d) to collect information
- 50. Peculiar

K.

- 51. b) Think-Tank
- 52. a) An interplanetary attack
- 53. c) Hey diddle diddle
- 54. b) to stop invasion
- 55.invasion

L.

- 56. c) to a distant star system
- 57. b) Because they feared an attack from the Earthlings
- 58. d) all the above
- 59. a) Think-Tank
- 60.evacuate