

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What work does the narrator hesitate in asking Gangu to do?
(a) Clean utensils (b) Mind the horses (c) **Fan the narrator** (d) Tend the garden
2. What doesn't Gangu do which is typical of a Brahmin?
(a) Perform ceremonies (b) collects alms (c) **pray and bath in the river** (d) read scriptures
3. What strict instruction does the have for his servants?
(a) **Not to invade the privacy** (b) Be on time (c) Do their job properly
4. When do the servants pay an unsolicited visit to the narrator?
(a) To report on their work (b) To ask for leave (c) To flatter the narrator (d) **To ask for advance for salary**
5. What does Gangu want to speak with the narrator about?
(a) To ask for advance salary (b) To complain (c) **To resign** (d) To flatter the narrator
6. What was the initial reaction of the narrator with Gangu's decision?
(a) Pleased (b) Happy (c) **Bewilderment** (d) Scared
7. What did Gangu take up as a Job?
(a) **A vegetable seller** (b) A hawker (c) A watchman (d) A priest
8. Why did Gomti run away to Lucknow?
(a) She did not love Gangu (b) **She was having a baby** (c) She was in love with someone else (d) She was under the influence of a witch
9. The drought in Kutch had lasted for how many years before Fatima arrived?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) **3** (d) 4
10. Which of the following animals survived comfortably during drought while others died?
(a) **Camel** (b) Oxen (C) Dogs (d) Cats

11. Fatima was the daughter of a

(a) Smuggler (b) **Spice seller** (c) Cobbler (d) Butcher

12. Before going solo on the epic journey to bring home Fatima, how many times had Najab crossed the Rann before?

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

13. For how much money did Najab and his father sell Tendu leaf across the border?

(a) 500 (b) 1000 (c) **1200** (d) 1500

14. How many times on that drought ending night, had Aftab opened the door anticipating his son's arrival?

(a) **2** (b) (c) 4 (d) 5

15. Which animal was traditionally fed at the Panchami Pir?

(a) Dog (b) Leopard (c) Monkey (d) **Jackal**.

16. What led Nilkanta to Sharat's riverside house at Chandernagore?

(a) An earthquake (b) **A storm** (c) His desire to rob that house (d) His desire to find employment at that house.

17. Before Nilkanta's arrival, what was Kiran busy with throughout the day?

(a) Indoor games (b) Theatre (c) Conversations with neighbor (d) **Medicine and dieting**

18. What information did Nilkanta have about his companions on the ill-fated boat?

(a) He knew that some of them survived. (b) He knew that everybody survived.

(c) He knew that he was the sole survivor. (d) **He knew nothing about them.**

19. Why would Sharat not join Kiran in watching Nilkanta's afternoon performances?

(a) **He did not like Nilkanta.** (b) He was too busy. (c) He needed to take care of his ill mother (d) He liked to sleep in the afternoon.

20. Nilkanta often got his ears boxed and pulled by Sharat, yet he did not retaliate. Why?

(a) Because he respected Sharat too much. (b) Because he knew he deserved that punishment (c) Because of his affection to Sharat's wife. (d) **Because this punishment was nothing in comparison to how he was treated with the troupe.**

21. Nilkanta did not receive respect because:

(a) He was cunning (b) **He was small** (c) He did not deserve it. (d) He was poor.

22. What had Satish brought with him from Calcutta?

(a) A watch (b) A ring (c) **A grand inkstand** (d) A boat

23. Who threw the inkstand into the river?

(a) Satish (b) Nilkanta (c) **Kiran** (d) Sharat

24. Angelou used the word, 'dust' and 'dirt' because

(a) **Her oppressors treat her with disrespect.**

(b) She has lived in a dusty place and has memories of the same.

(c) She is trying to mirror the fact that she will rise despite all the negativities.

(d) She is trying to use imagery connected with rustic village life in Africa.

25. What does the poet mean when she says, 'just like moons and like suns'?

(a) It is just pretty imagery.

(b) **The oppressed person's rise and will to stay strong is as certain as that of the moon and the sun.**

(c) Just like the moon and suns shine, she too, shines in the human world since she is part of the glamour world.

(d) The moon and sun cause tides and similarly, there are issues that cause people to react.

26. The poet frequently asks questions to a 'you'. This 'you' is.....

(a) All the white people (b) The enemy (c) **Oppressors who have troubled the speaker** (d) Slave drivers

27. Why does the poet use similes of 'oil wells', 'gold mines', or 'diamonds'?

(a) **She means she is as valuable as these and therefore is worthy of as much respect.**

(b) They rhyme well with her thoughts.

(c) She wants to use powerful images.

(d) They make readers read take the poem to a more personal level.

28. 'Did you want to see me broken? Bowed head and lowered eyes'. The poet asks these questions because.....

(a) **She wants to know if that is how she is expected to behave as an African-American.**

(b) She feels this is a standard behaviour of all women.

(c) She is mocking the oppressors by asking them if they would like to see her without any confidence.

(d) She is trying to create drama.

29. The 'I' and 'me' in this poem point to:

(a) Maya Angelou (b) African Americans as a whole (c) Black women who were treated as slaves. (d) **both (a) and (b)**

30. What kind of narration does Emily Dickinson use in the poem?

(a) First person narration (b) Second person narration (c) **Third person** narration (d) None of the above

31. What/ who is the 'forbidden ear'?

(a) Purple host (b) Reader (c) **Soldier** (d) The poet

32. Who counts success 'sweetest'?

(a) **Those who never succeed** (b) Those who are reading this poem (c) Those who always win (d) Those who die in battle

33. What did the Host take?

(a) **The flag** (b) The song (c) The field (d) The win

34. Where does the music 'burst'?

(a) On the battle field (b) **On the dying soldier's ear** (c) On the hills (d) On the purple Host

35. What can the dying soldier most clearly define?

(a) Death (b) War (c) **Victory** (d) Defeat

36. In stanza II of (A Prayer for my daughter) ,the poet's sense of gloom lessens as he:

(a) **Walks** (b) Dines (c) writes (d) Drinks

37. At the beginning of the poem, the poet's daughter is sleeping in a

(a) Bed (b) **cradle** (c) chair (d) in the poet's lap

38. 'A Prayer for My daughter' is written by Yeats for his daughter:

(a) **Anne** (b) Maud Gonne (c) Elizabeth (d) Catherine

39. Yeats wrote this poem while staying in a _____ at Thoor Ballylee.

(a) **Tower** (b) hotel (c) friend's place (d) village

40. The storm. In part, symbolizes which of the following?

(a) **Irish war of Independence** (b) Irish civil war (c) Northern campaign (d) Border Campaign

41. Which myth and legend does Yeats use in his poem?

(a) Achilles (b) **Helen of troy** (c) Hercules (d) Medusa

Change the voice in the following sentences:

1. His teacher praises him.

Ans. He is praised by his teacher.

2. Your mail has been sent.

Ans. They have sent your mail.

3. What do you mean?

Ans. What is meant by you?

4. Has the report already been prepared?

Ans. Has he prepared the report?

5. Doors are closed.

Ans. The servant closes the doors

6. The papers were being collected by the peon then.

Ans. The peon was collecting the papers.

7. Do students like English?

Ans. Is English liked by students?

8. New educational programmes can be launched by the Government.

Ans. Government can launch new educational programmes.

9. We were given a fake address by them.

Ans. They gave us a fake address.

10. We made her our leader.

Ans. She was made our leader by us.