

Class - 8
ENGLISH

Lesson 1 : The best Christmas Present in the world

1. In which year a war between the British and the German was fought?

- a. In 1903
- b. In 1914
- c. In 1976
- d. In 1857

Ans. b

2. Where did the writer find a roll-top desk from?

- a. A junk shop
- b. A factory
- c. A furniture house
- d. A friend

Ans. a

3. When did the author begin to work on the desk?

- a. On 1st March
- b. On 26th March
- c. On Christmas Eve
- d. On Christmas day

Ans c

4. What did he find in a secret drawer of the desk?

- a. A small black tin box
- b. A box of iron
- c. A black box of copper
- d. A box of steel

Ans.a

5. Which letter was there in the tin box?

- a. It was Jim's last letter
- b. It was written on December 26, 1914
- c. It was addressed to Mrs. Jim Macpherson
- d. All of these

Ans.d

6. What was the name of the British Captain?

- a. Jim Macpherson
- b. Hans Wolf
- c. Morris
- d. Thomas

Ans.a

7. What does 'The Best Christmas present' refer to in this lesson?

- a. Jim Macpherson's letter
- b. Connie's letter to her husband
- c. Hans wolf's letter
- d. Desk

Ans. a

8. When did Jim write the letter to his wife Connie?

- a. 25 December 1914
- b. 26 December 1914

- c. 14 December 1914
- d. 18 December 1914

Ans. b

9. Which game did the soldiers play?

- a. Cricket
- b. Hockey
- c. Football
- d. Chess

Ans. c

10. Where did the author find Mrs. Macphers son?

- a. In a school
- b. In a nursing-home
- c. In her house
- d. In the garden

Ans. b

11. What did the author find in the junk shop?

- a. A chair
- b. A desk
- c. A table
- d. A bench

Ans. b

12. Why did the author go to Bridport?

- a. To meet Mrs. Macpherson
- b. To meet his daughter
- c. To meet his friend
- d. To meet Tommy

Ans. a

13. Where was the old lady sitting?

- a. On a wheel chair
- b. On a chair
- c. On carpet
- d. On sofa

Ans.a

Lesson 2 : The Tsunami

1. **When did tsunami hit Thailand and the parts of India?**

- a. 26th November 2004
- b. 26th December 2004
- c. 20th January 2005
- d. 16th August 2004

Ans:b

2. **Who was Sanjeev?**

- a. A teacher
- b. A doctor
- c. An administrator
- d. A policeman

Ans: d

3. **How many people were swept away with Meghna and her parents?**

- a. 77 people
- b. 10 people
- c. 77 people
- d. 60 people

Ans:a

4. **What did Meghna kept holding to?**

- a. A wooden log
- b. A wooden door
- c. A tree
- d. A big building

Ans:b

5. **How old was Almas Javed?**

- a. 15 years
- b. 8 years
- c. 10 years
- d. 11 years

Ans:c

6. **What did Almas's father see when his family was sleeping?**

- a. He saw the sea water recede
- b. He saw foams rising on sea water
- c. He saw a building falling
- d. He saw a tree uprooted

Ans:A

7. **Where was Yala National Park situated?**

- a. Indonesia
- b. Sri Lanka
- c. India
- d. Thailand

Ans: B

8. **How old was Meghna?**

- a. 9 years
- b. 11 years
- c. 15 years
- d. 13 years

Ans:D

9. **When did the Tsunami hit the Hawaiian islands?**

- a. 1926
- b. 1936
- c. 1946
- d. 1956\

Ans:C

10. **What is a Tsunami?**

- a. A sea-bird
- b. A giant sea-wave
- c. An island
- d. A ship

Ans:B

Lesson 3: Glimpse of the past

1. **When was the East India Company extending its power in India?**

- a. In 18th Century
- b. In 19th Century
- c. In 16th Century
- d. In 17th Century

Ans.a

2. **What did the religious leader preach?**

- a. Untouchability
- b. Child marriage
- c. Sati custom
- d. All of these

Ans.d

3. **What did the British do to ruin the expert Indian artisans?**

- a. Laid heavy taxes
- b. Beat them
- c. Cut their thumbs
- d. Put them to death

Ans.c

4. **Ram Mohan Roy was a learned man from....**

- a. Punjab
- b. Bengal
- c. Bihar
- d. Orissa

Ans.b

5. **When did the British passed regulation III?**

- a. In 1818
- b. In 1842
- c. In 1848
- d. In 1832

Ans.a

6. **Who was the Governor General of India during 1830?**

- a. Lord Macaulay
- b. Lord Dalhousie
- c. Lord Bentinck
- d. Lord Mountbatten

Ans.c

7. **What according to Ram Mohan Roy is ruining us?**

- a. Religion
- b. Superstition
- c. Drugs
- d. Gambling

Ans.b

8. **The soldier asked the people**

- a. Who are the British to abolish our customs
- b. Who were the British to abolish their customs
- c. Where are the British to abolish our own customs
- d. When are the British to abolish our own customs

Ans.a

9. **Macaulay suggested that they should teach the natives through the.....**

- a. Regional language
- b. Hindi Language
- c. English Language
- d. Sanskrit Language

Ans.c

Lesson 4: Bepin Choudhury's Lapse of Memory

1. Who is the main character in the story?

- a. Bepin Choudhury
- b. Parimal Ghosh
- c. Chunilal
- d. Dinesh Mukerji

Ans.a

2. Which kind of man was Bepin Babu?

- a. He was not a good mixer
- b. He was not social at all
- c. He had few friends
- d. All of these

Ans.d

3. Who came across Bepin Babu at Kalicharan's book-shop?

- a. Chunilal
- b. Dinesh Mukerji
- c. Parimal Ghosh
- d. Dr. Chandra

Ans.c

4. What did Bepin Babu think about Parimal Ghosh?

- a. That the man was crazy
- b. That he was making a mistake
- c. That he was playing a trick with him
- d. None of these

Ans.b

5. How did Parimal Ghosh look at Bepin Babu when he was leaving the book-shop?

- a. In disappointment
- b. In surprise
- c. In disbelief
- d. In anger

Ans.c

6. Which kind of memory Bepin Babu had?

- a. Excellent
- b. Poor
- c. Not very good
- d. Average

Ans.a

7. Where is Hudroo fall situated?

- a. Dehradun
- b. Goa
- c. Ranchi
- d. Sikkim

Ans.c

8. Who wrote a letter to Bepin Babu?

- a. Chunilal
- b. Parimal Ghose
- c. Dinesh Mukerji
- d. None of the above

Ans.a

Lesson 5: The Summit Within

1. **A climber to a summit requires---**
a. Endurance b. Persistence
c. Will-power d. All of these

Ans.d

2. **Since when has the writer been attracted by mountains?**
a. His childhood b. His student life
c. His adulthood d. His birth

Ans.a

3. **The writer believes that mountains are a means of-----**

- a. Sameness with God
b. Communion with god
c. Relationship with God
d. Achieving divine power

Ans.b

4. **What drew the writer to Everest?**

- a. Its beauty b. Its aloofness
c. Might ruggedness d. All of these

Ans.d

5. **What did the writer leave on Everest as a symbol of reverence?**

- a. A picture of Guru Nanak
b. A picture of Goddess Durga
c. A relic of Buddha
d. A cross

Ans.a

6. **When the summit is climbed, there is:**

- a. The feeling of sadness
b. The joy of having done something
c. The sense of a battle fought and won
d. The exhilaration

Ans.a

7. **Who is the writer of the chapter 'The Summit Within'?**

- a. Santosh Yadav b. Mery Kom
c. H.P.S. Ahluwalia
d. Major J.S. Randhawa

Ans.c

8. **When did Major H.P.S. Ahluwalia climb the summit at Mount Everest?**

- a. 1963 b. 1965
c. 1964 d.1966

Ans.b

9. **What did the author (H.P.S.Ahluwalia) leave on Everest as a symbol of reverence?**

- a. A picture of Goddess Durga
b. A picture of Guru Nanak
c. A relic of Buddha
d. A picture of lord Shiva

Ans.b

10. **What did Edmund Hillary leave on Everest as symbol of reverence?**

- a. A relic of Buddha
b. A picture of Goddess Durga
c. A cross
d. A picture of Guru Nanak

Ans.c

11. **From his very childhood the author of the lesson 'The Summit within' has been attracted by-----.**

- a. Sky b. Mountains
c. Seas d. Games

Ans.b

12. **According to the lesson, where is nature at its best?**

- a. In the villages b. In the towns
c. In the big cities d. In the mountains

Ans.d

Lesson 6: This is Jody's Fawn

1. The name of Jody's father was:

- a. Penny
- b. Dr. Wildon
- c. Mill-wheel
- d. Marjorie

Ans.a

2. Jody's father had been bitten by:

- a. A dog
- b. A rattle snake
- c. A horse
- d. A tiger

Ans. b

3. Why did Jody want to bring the fawn home?

- a. To save him from starvation and death
- b. To raise him
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

4. What was the reaction of Jody's mother when Jody talked of bringing the fawn home?

- a. She was taken aback
- b. She seemed reluctant
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. She willingly agreed

Ans.c

5. Who offered to take Jody on his house to the forest?

- a. Penny
- b. Mill-wheel
- c. Dr. Wilson
- d. Penny's friend

Ans.b

6. How did Jody lifted the fawn?

- a. In his arms
- b. Very softly
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Forcefully

Ans.c

7. How did the fawn react when Jody put him down to rest?

- a. It bleated
- b. It ran away
- c. It looked at Jody
- d. Both (a) and ©

Ans.d

8. What did Jody offer to the fawn?

- a. Bread
- b. Leaves
- c. Milk in the gourd
- d. Fresh water

Ans.c

9. Who saved Penny's life?

- a. The snake
- b. The fawn
- c. The doe
- d. The tigress

Ans.c

10. Who went with Jody to the forest?

- a. Doc Wilson
- b. Mill-wheel
- c. Penny
- d. All the above

Ans.b

11. Penny was Jody's.....

- a. Brother
- b. Father
- c. Mother
- d. Friend

Ans.b

Lesson 7: A Visit to Cambridge

1. How was the tour through Cambridge was for the author?

- a. Very pleasant
- b. Illuminating surprises
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Very rewarding

Ans.c

2. Who is Stephen Hawking?

- a. A prosperous businessman
- b. A brilliant astrophysicist
- c. A famous architect
- d. A reputed political leader

Ans.b

3. Whose chair had Stephen Hawking t the Cambridge University?

- a. Issac Newton's
- b. Faraday's
- c. Rutherford's
- d. Socrate's

Ans.a

4. How did the writer feel every time he spoke to Hawking?

- a. Very happy
- b. Guilty
- c. Brave
- d. Troubled

Ans.b

5. The writer could feel Hawking's----

- a. Sorrow
- b. Weakness
- c. Anguish
- d. Regret

Ans.c

6. How does Hawking feel when people patronise him?

- a. Amusing
- b. Angry
- c. Thoughtful
- d. Regret

Ans.a

7. How did Hawking look like at his first glimpse?

- a. A corpse
- b. A still photograph
- c. An active person
- d. A funny man

Ans.b

8. How did the writer take leave of Hawking?

- a. By kissing him
- b. By crying
- c. By touching his shoulder
- d. None of these

Ans.c

9. For how much time did the author get appointment with Stephen Hawking?

- a. Ten minutes
- b. Forty minutes
- c. Thirty minutes
- d. An hour

Ans.c

10. Who is the author of “A visit to Cambridge”?

- a. Stephen Hawking
- b. Firdaus Kanga
- c. Santosh Yadav
- d. H.P.S. Ahluwalia

Ans.b

Lesson 8: A Short Monsoon Diary

1. **Ruskin Bond describes his experience of ---**

- a. Shimla
- b. Nainital
- c. Mussoorie
- d. Gulmerg

Ans.c

2. **Which season does the author emphasise in this lesson?**

- a. Rainy
- b. Winter
- c. Spring
- d. Summer

Ans.a

3. **What animals seek shelter in attics, roots and godowns?**

- a. Snakes
- b. Rodents
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Minivets

Ans. c

4. **Minivets are-----**

- a. Bright-coloured birds
- b. These fly silently among leaves
- c. They cannot conceal themselves because of their bright colour
- d. All of these

Ans.d

5. **Which month marks the end of winter?**

- a. Late March
- b. Late august
- c. October
- d. January

Ans.a

6. **What happened on March 23?**

- a. The black clouds squatted over Mussoorie
- b. It hailed marbles for half an hour
- c. The sky became clear and rainbow appeared
- d. All of these

Ans.d

7. **The writer compares the valley to**

- a. Hell
- b. Towns
- c. Plains
- d. Paradise

Ans.d

8. **Which flower indicates the beginning of monsoon?**

- a. Cobra lily
- b. Rose
- c. Lotus
- d. All the above

Ans.a

9. **Who is the author of “A short Monsoon Diary”?**

- a. Ruskin Bond
- b. Anne Frank
- c. Jaswant Singh
- d. J.K.Rowling

Ans.a

Lesson 9: The Great Stone Face-1

1. How far was the great Stone Face from Ernest's house?

- a. Miles away
- b. A few yards away
- c. Ten miles
- d. Five miles

Ans.a

2. Where was the valley situated?

- a. It was among hills.
- b. It was among a range of lofty mountains
- c. It was in the forecast
- d. It was among green trees

Ans.b

3. What was the Great Stone face formed of?

- a. A few stones
- b. Small stones
- c. Huge trees
- d. Rugged rocks

Ans.d

4. Which kind of woman was Ernest's mother?

- a. Cunning
- b. Affectionate
- c. Thoughtful
- d. Both (b) and (c)

Ans.d

5. Ernest spent his childhood in the valley and helped his mother with-----.

- a. His little hands
- b. His loving heart
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

6. How did Ernest grow up to be a youth?

- a. Irritating
- b. Kind
- c. Quiet
- d. Both (b) and ©

Ans.d

7. Which kind of man was Gathergold?

- a. He was a very rich merchant
- b. He was very powerful person
- c. He was very kind
- d. He was very cunning

Ans. d

8. When did Gathergold decide to return and settle in his native valey?

- a. In his youth
- b. In his last days
- c. In his manhood
- d. In his poverty

Ans.b

9. The Great Stone Face was the work of ...

- a. Man
- b. Nature
- c. Man and Machine
- d. All the above

Ans.b

10. What was the Great Stone Face for Ernest?

- a. Goddess
- b. Ghost
- c. Teacher
- d. Friend

Ans.c

Lesson 10: The Great Stone Face-2

1. Ernest had become known among the people as_____.

- a. An honest man
- b. A wiser man
- c. A good and simple hearted man
- d. A clever man

Ans.c

2. How did Ernest's neighbor consider him to be?

- a. An ordinary man
- b. An extra ordinary man
- c. A very wise man
- d. A humble man

Ans.a

3. What change had old age brought in Ernest?

- a. It brought white hairs upon his head
- b. It brought lines upon his face
- c. It made him very weak
- d. Both (a) and (b)

Ans.d

4. Why did people from far wide come to Ernest?

- a. Because he had become famous
- b. Because he was very generous
- c. Because they had heard stories of his wisdom
- d. Because they desired to learn something from him

Ans.d

5. When did Ernest read the poet's song?

- a. In the morning
- b. At night
- c. After his day's work
- d. During rest

Ans.c

6. The poet and Ernest talked together. How did they find each other?

- a. Very wise
- b. Very gentle
- c. Very kind
- d. All of these

Ans

7. Why did the poet tell Ernest that he was not worthy to be like the Great Stone Face?

- a. His thoughts were not worthy
- b. His thought had the distant voice of a heavenly song
- c. His life had been different from his poems.
- d. He had grand dream

Ans.c

8. What had been Ernest's custom?

- a. To speak to a group of neighbours
- b. To go our for a long walk
- c. To work hard on his fields
- d. To say prayer in the evening

Ans.a

9. Who resembled the Great Stone Face at last?

- a. The poet
- b. Ernest
- c. Gathergold
- d. None of the above

Ans.b

Honeydew (poetry) Lesson 1: The Ant and the Cricket

1. How was the cricket?

- a. Silly
- b. Intelligent
- c. Wise
- d. Poor

Ans.a

2. What was the cricket accustomed to do during warm months?

- a. Dancing
- b. Singing
- c. Wandering
- d. Jumping

Ans.b

3. What made the cricket bold?

- a. Starvation
- b. Famine
- c. Wetness
- d. Both (a) and (b)

Ans.d

4. Whom did the cricket go to seek help?

- a. A butterfly
- b. A honey bee
- c. An ant
- d. A whip

Ans.c

5. How was the ant?

- a. Miserly
- b. Generous
- c. Kind
- d. Selfish

Ans.a

6. Which season seemed pleasant to the cricket?

- a. Summer
- b. Spring
- c. Winter
- d. Both (a) and (b)

Ans

7. The cricket found nothing to eat in.....

- a. Winter
- b. Summer
- c. Spring
- d. All the above

Ans.a

8. Why did the cricket to the Ant?

- a. For grain
- b. For water
- c. For meeting
- d. Dance

Ans.a

9. When was cricket's cupboard empty?

- a. In summer
- b. In rain
- c. In spring
- d. In winter

Ans.d

Lesson 2: Geography Lesson

1. **Where was the poet?**

- a. In a bus
- b. In a car
- c. In a jet plane
- d. In a train

Ans.c

2. **How did the city look when the jet sprang into the sky?**

- a. Haphazard
- b. Unplanned
- c. Unsystematic
- d. All of these

Ans.d

3. **What did the poet observe from the height of ten thousand feet?**

- a. Cities developed along the banks of the rivers
- b. The valleys were thickly populated
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

4. **What attracted man?**

- a. Mountains
- b. Land
- c. Water
- d. Both (b) and ©

Ans.d

5. **What is the logic of geography?**

- a. That man built walls across the city
- b. That land and water attracted man
- c. That people settled near water resources
- d. None of these

Ans.b

6. **Seen from the window of an aeroplane, the city appears:**

- a. As haphazard as on ground
- b. As neat as a map
- c. As planned as required
- d. As developed as necessary

7. **According to the poem 'Geography Lesson', cities are located near:**

- a. High mountains
- b. Deserts
- c. Rivers
- d. Plains

Ans.c

Lesson 3: Macavity: The Mystery Cat

1. What kind of animal is Macavity?

- a. Very gentle
- b. Very cruel
- c. Full of kindness
- d. Mystery

Ans.d

2. How does the poet describe Macavity?

- a. Unique cat
- b. Average cat
- c. Cunning cat
- d. Deceiving cat

Ans.a

3. Which laws does Macavity defy?

- a. Human laws
- b. Laws of nature
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

4. How does Macavity behave after committing a crime?

- a. He disappears from there immediately
- b. He stays there for long
- c. He defies the police
- d. He waits for the arrival of the police

Ans.a

5. Who is Macavity?

- a. Big cat
- b. Lovely pet cat
- c. Master criminal
- d. None of the above

Ans.c

6. Macavity floats in the air.....

- a. Without any support
- b. In a balloon
- c. In a plane
- d. None of the above

Ans.a

7. How does the poet describe Macavity?

- a. Very innocent
- b. Very kind
- c. Very cruel
- d. None of the above

Ans.c

8. The poet calls Macavity a

- a. Criminal
- b. Monster
- c. Cruel
- d. All the above

Ans.d

9. Which quality refers to Macavity?

- a. Master creature
- b. Master servant
- c. Master criminal
- d. Master animal

Ans.c

Lesson 4: the Last Bargain

1. What was the man crying in the morning?

- a. "Come and hire me"
- b. "I am in need of a job"
- c. "Anyone can hire me"
- d. "Hire me if you can provide me cheer"

Ans.a

2. Who offered the man to hire first of all?

- a. An old man
- b. An innocent child
- c. A king
- d. A beautiful maid

Ans.c

3. What did the kind offer the man for his services?

- a. Happiness
- b. His power
- c. Sweet smiles
- d. A lot of gold

Ans.b

4. Who came out of his house to hire the man?

- a. A young man
- b. A young woman
- c. An old man
- d. A poor farmer

Ans.c

5. How were the smiles of the maid?

- a. Very sweet
- b. Real
- c. Sorrow in disguise
- d. Artificial

Ans.c

6. What was the child doing on the seashore?

- a. He was sitting
- b. He was swimming
- c. He was bathing
- d. He was playing with shells

Ans.d

7. The poem 'The Last Bargain' is written by---

- a. J.L. Nehru
- b. M.K. Gandhi
- c. W. Wordsworth
- d. R.N. Tagore

Ans.d

8. Who hired the poet?

- a. The king
- b. A child
- c. An old man
- d. A fair maid

Ans.b

9. The child wanted to hire the poet for....

- a. Money
- b. Power
- c. Smiles
- d. Nothing

Ans.d

10. The fair maid wanted to hire the poet for.....

- a. Smile
- b. Money
- c. Nothing
- d. Power

Ans.a

11. What did the old man want to hire the poet with?

- a. Love
- b. Smile
- c. Power
- d. Gold

Ans.d

12. What did the sun glisten on?

- a. Sand
- b. Gold
- c. Water
- d. Smile

Ans.a

Lesson 5: The School Boy

1. **What does a child love to do in a summer morning?**

- a. See the birds singing on trees
- b. Hears the hunter's horn
- c. Sings with the skylark
- d. All of these

Ans.d

2. **When does the child's mood change?**

- a. When he goes to school
- b. When he is taught in school
- c. When he runs freely with other children
- d. When his parents teach him

Ans.a

3. **How do little children spend the day at school?**

- a. In laughing and playing
- b. In learning things
- c. In sighing and dismay
- d. In playing games

Ans.c

4. **The poet compares a school child to:**

- a. A bird that lives in a cage
- b. A plant that withers when it should blossom
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None on these

Ans.c

5. **The rhyming word of 'Joy' is----**

- a. Hour
- b. Annoy
- c. Swing
- d. Rain

Ans.b

6. **Under a cruel eye' means.....**

- a. Strict discipline
- b. Angry teacher
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Boring lessons

Ans.c

7. **According to the poem, like a bird is not happy in a cage, so a boy is not happy in.....**

- a. School
- b. Home
- c. The company of a bird
- d. Garden

Ans.a

8. **What does the boy not like to do?**

- a. Going to school
- b. Going to garden
- c. Playing in the school
- d. Rising in a summer morning

Ans.a

Lesson 6: “The duck and the Kangaroo”

1. What surprised the duck?

- a. How the kangaroo hops over the fields and water
- b. How the kangaroo makes fast movement
- c. How the kangaroo lead a free life
- d. How clever the kangaroo is

Ans.a

2. The duck was confined to a-----

- a. Small river
- b. Hole
- c. Nasty pond
- d. Tree

Ans.c

3. What did the duck long for?

- a. To travel beyond his nasty pond
- b. To hop like the kangaroo
- c. To go out in the world beyond
- d. All of these

Ans.d

4. What promise did the duck make?

- a. To sit motionless
- b. Not to say a word except 'Quake'
- c. To help the kangaroo sometime in future
- d. Both (a) and (b)

Ans.d

5. What had the duck bought?

- a. Four pairs of worsted socks
- b. A packet of cigars
- c. A blanket
- d. Four pieces of clothes

Ans.a

6. How many rounds did they make around the world?

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

Ans.b

7. In the poem “The Duck and the Kangaroo”, where does the duck live in?

- a. Forest
- b. Pond
- c. River
- d. Sea

Ans.b

8. The feet of the duck are.....

- a. Warm and wet
- b. Wet and cold
- c. Soft and dry
- d. Very long

Ans.b

9.says, “My life is a bore in this nasty pond.”

- a. Kangaroo
- b. Duck
- c. Deer
- d. Bear

Ans.b

Lesson 7: When I set out for LyonesseB

1. **Why did Hardy visit a parish?**

- a. To supervise the restoration of a church
- b. To meet his friend
- c. To attend a conference
- d. To start a religious movement

Ans.a

2. **How was the weather when the poet set out for the journey?**

- a. It was a very cold late evening
- b. He was all alone
- c. The foliage was covered with frost
- d. All of these

Ans. d

3. **What change came over the poet there?**

- a. There came a new glow in his eyes
- b. The change was very sudden and unexpected
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

4. **What did the people notice in the poet on his return?**

- a. He had grown very weak
- b. There was a glamour
- c. He seemed much matured
- d. He had turned religious

Ans.b

5. **Something had happened to the poet. It was**

- a. Improbable
- b. Impossible
- c. Unforeseeable
- d. Important

Ans.c

6. **In the poem 'When I set out for Lyonesse' What was there on the leaves and branches of the trees?**

- a. Dust
- b. Rain
- c. Frost
- d. Hails

Ans.c

7. **Which imaginary place did the poet visit?**

- a. Lionyess
- b. Leon
- c. Lyonesse
- d. Loines

Ans.c

8. **How far was Lyonesse?**

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

Ans.c

Lesson 8: On the Grasshopper and Cricket

1. Keats finds nature beautiful in:

- a. Spring
- b. Winter
- c. Summer
- d. All seasons

Ans.d

2. How do birds feel in the hot summer?

- a. They stop singing
- b. They hide in the cool trees
- c. They faint with the hot sun
- d. All of these

Ans.d

3. What takes the lead in summer luxury?

- a. The grasshopper
- b. The cricket
- c. The peacockd.
- d. The swan

Ans.a

4. What happens on a winter evening?

- a. There is frost everywhere
- b. There is lonesomeness and silence
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

5. What is the cricket's song full of?

- a. Warmth
- b. Sadness
- c. Coldness
- d. Happiness

Ans.a

6. The poetry of the earth is.....

- a. Unending
- b. Unsung
- c. Limited
- d. All the above

Ans.a

7. The poetry of the earth means.....

- a. Songs of poets
- b. Voices of birds and insects
- c. Film-songs
- d. All the above

Ans.b

8. The voice of cricket is heard in.....

- a. Winter
- b. Summer
- c. Spring
- d. None of these

Ans.a

9. The frost brings silence in.....

- a. Summer
- b. Winter
- c. Rainy season
- d. Spring

Ans.b

10. The voice of Grasshopper is heard in....

- a. Winter
- b. Spring
- c. Summer
- d. Rainy season

Ans.c

It So Happened Lesson 1: How the Camel got his Hump

1. Which one lazy animal is referred to in the story?

- a. A dog
- b. A horse
- c. A camel
- d. An ox

Ans.c

2. The camel said nothing but.....

- a. Dear
- b. No
- c. Yes
- d. Humph

Ans.d

3. Who lived in the middle of the desert?

- a. The ox
- b. The horse
- c. The camel
- d. The dog

Ans.c

4. What did the camel eat?

- a. Thorns
- b. Prickles
- c. Sticks
- d. All of these

Ans.d

5. Who came to the camel on Monday?

- a. The horse
- b. The dog
- c. The ox
- d. All the above

Ans.d

6. What task was given to the dog?

- a. Fetching things
- b. Digging ground
- c. Ploughing field
- d. None of these

Ans.a

7. What task was given to the Ox?

- a. Ploughing field
- b. No task
- c. Digging ground
- d. Fetching things

Ans.a

8. Which animal has a hump on its back?

- a. Ox
- b. Dog
- c. Camel
- d. Cow

Ans.c

9. Who was the in-charge of all deserts?

- a. Djinn
- b. Camel
- c. Dog
- d. Ox

Ans.a

Lesson 2: Children at Work

1. How old was Velu?

- a. Eleven-year
- b. Fifteen-year
- c. Ten-year
- d. Twenty-year

Ans.a

2. What did Velu do before getting on a train?

- a. He played games
- b. He wandered around
- c. He met the landowner
- d. He took leave of his mother

Ans.b

3. How did Velu feel at Chennai Central station?

- a. Tired
- b. Hungry
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

4. What was there in Velu's small bundle?

- a. A shirt
- b. A towel
- c. A comb
- d. All of these

Ans.d

5. How long had Velu been run away from home?

- a. Five days
- b. Two days
- c. Three days
- d. Many days

Ans.b

6. Who called out Velu in a rough voice?

- a. The ticket collector
- b. A coolie
- c. A girl
- d. A beggar

Ans.c

7. Jaya was a

- a. Ragpicker
- b. Dancer
- c. Student
- d. Singer

Ans.a

8. Where did Velu reach in train?

- a. Chennai
- b. Mumbai
- c. Kolkata
- d. Delhi

Ans.a

9. Where was Jaya's hut situated?

- a. In Kanyakumari
- b. In Triplicane
- c. In Salem
- d. In Rameshwaram

Ans.b

Lesson 3: The Selfish Giant

1. **Why did the children run away?**

- a. The giant beat them
- b. The giant abused them
- c. The giant rebuked them
- d. The giant cried in a very gruff voice

Ans.d

2. **What did the Giant build all round his garden?**

- a. Rooms
- b. Wire pikes
- c. High walls
- d. Barbed wires

Ans.c

3. **Where did the children try to play now?**

- a. On dusty and stony road
- b. In open fields
- c. In the giant's garden
- d. On the school play ground

Ans.a

4. **What did the children wander around after their school time?**

- a. The peach-trees
- b. Cattle
- c. The high walls
- d. Mountain

Ans.c

5. **The giant has been called.....**

- a. Kind
- b. Unkind
- c. Selfish
- d. None of these

Ans.c

6. **Whose music did the giant listen one morning?**

- a. A little child
- b. A linnet
- c. A fairy
- d. Another giant

Ans.b

7. **Who was pleased in the garden in winter?**

- a. Hail
- b. Snow
- c. Frost
- d. All these

Ans.d

8. **Which season did not come to the giant's garden?**

- a. Spring
- b. Winter
- c. Summer
- d. Rainy

Ans.a

Lesson 4: The Treasure Within

1. How was Hafeez Contractor as a school boy?

- a. Unhappy
- b. Intelligent
- c. Studious
- d. Charming

Ans.a

2. Which subject did he hate most?

- a. Languages
- b. Drawing
- c. Mathematics
- d. Science

Ans.c

3. Which kind of student was Hafeez Contractor in his first and second year at school?

- a. Good
- b. Poor
- c. Bad
- d. Dull

Ans.a

4. Which things Hafeez Contractor interested in after his third standard?

- a. Games
- b. Playing jokes
- c. Running around
- d. All of these

Ans.d

5. What did Hafeez Contractor do during his eleventh standard?

- a. He would go for prayer
- b. He would eat and study
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

6. How much marks did Hafeez Contractor get in his SSC examination?

- a. 60 percent
- b. 50 percent
- c. 70 percent
- d. 45 percent

Ans.b

7. Hafeez did not have with him.....

- a. Mother
- b. Father
- c. Sister
- d. Aunt

Ans.b

8. Hafeez contractor is India's leading.....

- a. Scientist
- b. Mathematician
- c. Singer
- d. Architect

Ans.d

9. When was Hafeez born?

- a. 1960
- b. 1970
- c. 1950
- d. 1940

Ans.c

10. Who stopped Hafeez joining police-force?

- a. His principal
- b. His mother
- c. His father
- d. His friend

Ans.b

11. Hafeez contractor has nightmares about.....

- a. Maths Exam
- b. English Exam
- c. Science Exam
- d. Hindi Exam

Ans.a

Lesson 5: Princess September

1. **What was Princess September's reaction to the loss of her parrot?**

- a. She got unconscious
- b. She went mad
- c. She was beyond herself
- d. She burst into a flood of tears and nothing could comfort her

Ans.d

2. **What was September's mother's reaction?**

- a. She called it stuff and nonsense and said the princess had better go to bed without supper
- b. She rebuked September
- c. She comforted September
- d. She gave September an another parrot

Ans.a

3. **What pulled the Princess out of gloom?**

- a. The king
- b. Her sisters
- c. A little bird
- d. The queen\

Ans.c

4. **How did the Maids of Honour come to know that the little bird and the Princess had become intimate friends?**

- a. They saw the bird eating rice out of the Princess hand
- b. He took bath in her saucer
- c. They went along together
- d. Both above (a) and (b)

Ans.d

5. **The bird in the cage wanted to see.....**

- a. Lake
- b. Green rice fields
- c. Trees
- d. All of these

Ans.d

6. **How many daughters did the king and queen have?**

- a. Seven
- b. Eight
- c. Nine
- d. Six

Ans.c

7. **The king named his daughters after the.....**

- a. Months of year
- b. Name of great men
- c. Days of week
- d. None of these

Ans.a

8. **What was the name of the youngest daughter of king?**

- a. Princess August
- b. Princess September
- c. Princess July
- d. Princess March

Ans.b

9. **How many sisters did Princess September have?**

- a. Seven
- b. Six
- c. Eight
- d. Nine

Ans.c

10. **Princess September was married to the**

- a. King of Nepal
- b. King of Cambodia
- c. Councillor of the king
- d. None of these

Ans.b

Lesson 6: The Fight

1. **Ranji had come recently to Rajpur from:**

- a. Bihar
- b. West Bengal
- c. Rajputana
- d. U.P.

Ans.c

2. **What were there on all sides of Rajpur?**

- a. Rivers
- b. Deserts
- c. High mountains
- d. Hills and forests

Ans.d

3. **Where did Ranji find a pool?**

- a. On a mountain
- b. In the forest
- c. In a desert
- d. In the city

Ans.b

4. **How was the water of the pool?**

- a. Clear
- b. Cool
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Muddy

Ans.c

5. **How did Ranji react?**

- a. He wanted to be friendly
- b. He asked the other boy to join him in the enjoyment
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

6. **How did the other boy start fighting?**

- a. He slapped Ranji's face with all strength
- b. He abused Ranji
- c. He called Ranji a wretched villager
- d. He called Ranji a coward

Ans.a

7. **What did the two boy decide to do the next day?**

- a. To meet at the pool
- b. To continue the fight
- c. To make friendship
- d. None of these

Ans.b

8. **The name of the other boy was**

- a. Suraj
- b. Hari
- c. Manoj
- d. Ramlal

Ans.a

9. **How did Ranji swim the length of the pool?**

- a. He dived straight into the water
- b. He surfaced on the other side without a splash
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

10. **What deal was struck between Suraj and Ranji in the end?**

- a. Ranji would teach Suraj how to dive
- b. Suraj would make Ranji a Pahelwan
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. Both become friends

Ans.

11. **What did Ranji find difficult at home?**

- a. The beauty of the pool
- b. The beauty of the forest
- c. His friendship with Suraj
- d. The cuts and bruises on his face, legs.

Ans.d

12. **Ranji taught the other boy.....**

- a. A good lesson
- b. How to wrestle
- c. How to fight
- d. How to swim under water

Ans.d

Lesson 7: The Open Window

1. **What was Mr. Framton Nuttel suffering?**

- a. Malaria
- b. Nervousness
- c. Influenze
- d. Typhoid

Ans.b

2. **Who met Mr. Framton at Mr. Sappleton's house?**

- a. Mrs. Sappleton her self
- b. Her husband
- c. Her niece, Vera
- d. Her brother

Ans.c

3. **What did Vera tell about the open window?**

- a. That it opened on to a lawn
- b. That it was kept open
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

4. **The open window' is a mystery story full of**

- a. Romance
- b. Remorse
- c. Horror and suspended.
- d. All the above

Ans.c

5. **Why did Mrs. Sappleton's youngest brother use to sing a song?**

- a. To tease her
- b. To please her
- c. To irritate her
- d. To express his joy

Ans.a

6. **How did Framton feel after hearing the story of Vera?**

- a. He felt surprised
- b. He broke off with a shudder
- c. He felt grieved
- d. He got terrified

Ans.b

7. **What was an unfortunate coincidence, according to Framton?**

- a. To pay a visit on the tragic anniversary
- b. To come to the country side
- c. To hear the story of a tragedy
- d. None of these

Ans.a

8. **In the deepening twilight, how many figures were walking across the lawn towards the window?**

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

Ans.b

9. **What was the girl's explanation of Framton's sudden exist?**

- a. He had a horror of dogs
- b. He was once chased by a pack of dogs
- c. He had to spend the night in a newly dug grave
- d. All of these

Ans.d

10. **According to the story 'The Open Window,' why had Framton Nuttle come to the rural retreat for?**

- a. Nerve cure
- b. Entertainment
- c. Research
- d. Hunting

Ans.a

11. **To whom did Framton Nuttel go to meet?**

- a. Sappleton's niece
- b. Sappleton's brother
- c. Sappleton's husband
- d. Sappleton

Ans.d

Lesson 8: Jalebis

1. **Jalebis' is the story of:**

- a. A boy
- b. A teacher
- c. A traveler
- d. An old man

Ans.a

2. **Why did the boy went to school with four rupees in his pocket?**

- a. To buy jalebis
- b. To pay the school fees
- c. To distribute among the poor
- d. To help one of his poor friends

Ans.b

3. **How much money did Munna get in scholarship each month?**

- a. Three rupees
- b. Four rupees
- c. Five rupees
- d. Six rupees

Ans.b

4. **What did the boy do of jalebis?**

- a. He ate a lot of them
- b. He distributed them among the children
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

5. **What did the boy do when the recess bell rang?**

- a. He tucked his bag under his arm
- b. He left the school
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

6. **What would the boy pray to Allah Miyan?**

- a. Just help him once
- b. Order a farishta to drop four rupees in my pocket
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. I would never eat jalebis in future

Ans.c

7. **Where did Munna reach after the school?**

- a. The railway station
- b. A lonely place outside the town
- c. On a high hill
- d. The bank of a river

Ans. a

8. **How much money did Munna spent on Jalebis?**

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

Ans.d

9. **What did the boy tell Allah Miyan in his prayer?**

- a. That he was a good boy
- b. That he has memorized the entire namaaz
- c. That just four rupees should be put in his bag
- d. All of these

Ans.d

10. **In the story 'Jalebis,' why didn't Munna pay the school fees on the day he brought money t school?**

- a. The school was closed that day
- b. The teacher who collected fees was on leave
- c. He was absent from school
- d. He had lost the money

Ans.b

11. **Who misguided Munna to spend fees money on Jalebis?**

- a. Coins
- b. Halwai
- c. His class fellows
- d. Boys from neighbourhood

Ans.a

12. **How much money did Munna have for the school-fees?**

- a. Two rupees
- b. Three rupees
- c. Four rupees
- d. Five rupees

Ans.c

13. **In the story 'Jalebis' where did the boy go?**

- a. Railway station
- b. Outside the town
- c. On a hill
- d. Bank of river

Ans.a

Lesson 9: The Comet-I

1. **Duttada's secret ambition was:**

- a. To discover a new comet
- b. To discover a new planet
- c. To discover a new star
- d. To discover a new satellite of the earth

Ans.a

2. **What was Duttada:**

- a. A professional astronomer
- b. A botanist
- c. An amateur astronomer
- d. A professional doctor

Ans.c

3. **How did Duttada pass the dark nights?**

- a. Gazing at stars through his telescope
- b. Thinking about a new comet
- c. Dreaming of being a successful scientist
- d. Doing calculations of his pocket calculator

Ans.a

4. **What news came out in the Ananda Bazaar Patrika?**

- a. That Manoj Dutta of Calcutta has discovered a new comet
- b. That he has seen the comet on the last two nights
- c. That the comet would be clearly visible to the naked eye in the next few months
- d. All of these

Ans.d

5. **Who was Sir John?**

- a. Defence Science Advisor of British Govt.
- b. A reputed astronomer
- c. The editor of 'Nature'
- d. None of these

Ans.a

6. **Cometary explosions are expected to occur once in:**

- a. Hundreds of years
- b. Thousands of years
- c. Ten million years
- d. Ten months

Ans.c

7. **What name was given to Duttada's telescope?**

- a. Dibya
- b. Divya
- c. Nakshtra
- d. None of the above

Ans.a

8. **Where is Indian Institute of Astrophysics situated?**

- a. Calcutta
- b. Bangalore
- c. Delhi
- d. Mumbai

Ans.b

Lesson 10: The Comet-II

1. **Who organized the International Conference of scientists?**

- a. Sir John Macpherson
- b. James Forsyth
- c. Manoj Dutta
- d. Jayant Narlikar

Ans.a

2. **Manoj Dutta attended the conference as:**

- a. An astronomer
- b. An expert
- c. Special invite of Sir John
- d. A mathematician

Ans.c

3. **What name was given to Comet Dutta Operation?**

- a. Project Light brigade
- b. Project heavy brigade
- c. Project Duttada brigade
- d. Project James brigade

Ans.a

4. **Why was the day of December 15 very important?**

- a. The comet would hit the earth if the experiment failed
- b. This was the day the comet would pass by the earth if the operation succeeded
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Ans.c

5. **Who had arranged a yajna at Duttada's house?**

- a. His wife, Indrani Debi
- b. His brother Sibaji babu
- c. His grandson Khoka
- d. The people of his street

Ans.a

6. **Why was the yajna arranged?**

- a. Because Duttada left the shores of India
- b. To pacify the evil spirit behind the comet
- c. To avoid the ill effects of the comet on the earth
- d. None of these

Ans.b

7. **How did Duttada spend his nights?**

- a. By looking through 'Dibya'
- b. By following the course of the comet
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. By resting in his bed

Ans.c

8. **On which day did Comet Dutta come nearest the Earth?**

- a. November 18
- b. December 15
- c. December 1
- d. November 20

Ans.b

9. **Comet Dutta was to collide with earth on.....**

- a. December 14
- b. December 15
- c. November 8
- d. November 15

Ans.b

10. **Indrani Debi was.....**

- a. Superstitious
- b. Rational
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

Ans.a

Lesson 11: Moonga and Motha

1. **Where did Moonga decide to go?**

- a. To her uncle's village
- b. To her grandfather's village
- c. To cinema
- d. To maternal grandmother's village

Ans.d

2. **Moonga and Motha are two Indian.....**

- a. Fruits
- b. Vegetables
- c. Sweets
- d. Pulses

Ans.d

3. **Who met Moonga first on her way to grandma's house?**

- a. Cow
- b. Horse
- c. Old woman
- d. Camel

Ans.b

4. **What did the horse say to Moonga?**

- a. To clean his stable
- b. To give him food
- c. To give him water
- d. To give him medicine

Ans.a

5. **What did the old woman say to Moonga?**

- a. To give her sweets
- b. To give her hay / grass
- c. To cook some food
- d. All the above

Ans.c

6. Moonga never expected anything in return from the horse,.....and old woman.

- a. Cow
- b. Dog
- c. Rabbit
- d. Crow

Ans.a

7. **What did Moonga receive from the cow?**

- a. Sweets
- b. Presents
- c. Pitcher full of milk
- d. Nothing

Ans.c

8. **Who said-“Load your presents on me”?**

- a. Cow
- b. Old woman
- c. Grandma
- d. Horse

Ans.d

9. **Who felt jealous to Moonga?**

- a. Old woman
- b. Her mother
- c. Motha
- d. Grandma

Ans.c

10. **Motha was.....**

- a. Kind
- b. Helpful
- c. Arrogant
- d. Simple

Ans.c

11. **What did Motha ask the old lady for?**

- a. For some food
- b. For some water
- c. For sweets
- d. Nothing

Ans.a

12. **What did Motha ask the cow for?**

- a. Mild
- b. Sweets
- c. Presents
- d. Food

Ans.a

13. Moonga was a winner because she was.....

- a. Kind and helpful
- b. Selfish
- c. Unhelpful
- d. Arrogant

Ans.a

14. **Who said-“My stable is very dirty.”?**

- a. Cow
- b. Horse
- c. Crow
- d. Rabbit

Ans.b

15. **The meaning of the phrase-“Pay back in same coin” means---**

- a. Pay the money back
- b. Behave in the same manner
- c. Pay money for something
- d. None of the above

Ans.b