



God Made the Country

Q. 1. In the poem "God Made the Country", why does the narrator think that people in towns are full of harmful thoughts?

Ans -The people in towns are idle and cunning. They have no taste for natural scenes so they easily become full of harmful thoughts.

Q. 2. What is the source of light in villages in the evening?

Ans- The Moon is the source of light in villages in the evening.

Q.3. Where do you find health and virtue ? Ans- We find health and virtue in villages.

Ans- We find health and virtue in villages.

Q.4. What are the village people like?

Ans- The village people are like labourers, living with contentment, having limited cares and anxiety.

Q.5. What are the birds scared of? Explain.

Ans - Here town means the centre of modernisation where there is no tree. No habitat of bird is found there. Birds sing only where they live in natural environment. They have foresight to see disaster. They are threatening us to be aware of the calamity lest all things will be destroyed. So they are scared too.

6. Why is life bitter? Answer on the basis of the poem 'God made the country, in brief way. Or, Why is life bitter?



Ans - Life is a valuable gift of Almighty. God has provided us all gifts of our needs. With the evolution of towns and cities, problems have been increasing. We have no place to live.

Q. 7. Why does the poet believe that God made the country?

Ans- The poet William Cowper believes that God made the country with natural beauty. Men used to live in real environment where life is peaceful. Birds would chirp and trees welcome to all creatures for giving their shelter. God wished to make our life purposeful but we have upset the balance.

Q.8. What can make our life sweet?

Ans- Good health and virtue can make our life sweet. If these two things we have, can enjoy the pleasures of life in a village.

Q.9. Is village life better than city life? Ans- Village life is better than city life because groves make our environment pollution free. Animals and birds live in their natural habitat. At day break we are able to hear birds song. But on the other hand these things are not found in city.

10. What is the better, Town life or Country life?

Ans- In my view country life is the home of pleasure. There we do not get any anxiety. We do not face any limitations. Nearness to nature can give us health, wealth and leasures.

11. Why does the poet believe that man made the town?



Ans- The poet believes that God made this world comfortable but man has changed the world. It is the centre of unnatural conditions.

Modern devices have been made by man. These devices are breaking the harmony of nature. He is making the whole world polluted. He is not able to think what will happen if it is not stopped.

Q. 12. Where do you find fields and groves?

Ans- We find fields and groves in countryside.

Q. 13. Do you belong to a town? What things cause annoyance to you there?

Ans- Yes, I belong to a town. Crowd and pollution make us annoyed.

14. Do you belong to a village? Which natural scenes and objects there attract you most?

Ans- Yes, I belong to a village. The river and tall trees of my village attract me most.

Q.15. What function do groves perform in a village?

Ans- Groves make our environment pollution- free. We can breathe pure oxygen. They give us a good sight of our eyes that makes us happy and worthwhile. In groves, we can be able to see different types of animals in their natural habitats. At day-break we are able to hear birds' song. Rain is also cause ood.

Q. 16. What can make our life sweet?



Ans- God has given us a number of gifts. If we use the God's gifts in the same way as he has provided us; our life must be sweet. We should live in the lap of nature where sweet songs of the nightingale and other birds would give us comfort. Trees must be planted at a large scale with sacred vow. We will have to change ourselves as before. Then our life must be sweet.

Q. 17. In which way, do modern devices harm us?

Ans- No doubt, modern devices give us physical comfort, but have side effects. They create many problems that are harmful to us.

18. What are making our life bitter?

Ans- Modern developments, on which we have begun to depend, at the place of nature, are making our life bitter. We have lost our peace and have become restless.

Q. 19. Give the central ic Made The Country'. of the poem "God

Ans- God Made the Country gives an idea of natural habitat for all living organisms. Being created in a natural way, villages possess a perfection that towns can never have. Addressing to the inhabitants, the poet focuses on the virtues of the rural life and exhorts them to escape from artificial luxury and comfort to the simple, but enduring pleasures of a village.

1. William Cowper has written the poem –



- (A) God made the men
- (B) God made the Country
- (C) God made the Land
- (D) God made everything

Ans - B

2. According to poem 'God Made the Country', our life could be sweet if we possess –

- (A) A lot money and wealth
- (B) Good health and virtue
- (C) Good house and car
- (D) None of these

Ans - B

3. According to poem 'God Made the Country', where do you find fields and groves ?

- (A) Villages
- (B) Towns
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

Ans - A



4. What is the source of light in villages in evening ?

- (A) Moonlight
- (B) Sunlight
- (C) Lantern
- (D) Lamp

Ans - A

5. The towns people do not enjoy any real

- (A) scenery
- (B) food
- (C) drink
- (D) fun

Ans - A

6. The rural life is

- (A) natural
- (B) artifical
- (C) noisy
- (D) luxurious

Ans - A



7. The urban life is

- (A) Simple
- (B) luxurious
- (C) quiet
- (D) natural

Ans - B

8. Who made the countryside ?

- (A) Man
- (B) Villagers
- (C) God
- (D) Landlord

Ans - C

9. Our groves were planted to at noon.

- (A) develop
- (B) grow
- (C) shade
- (D) console

Ans - D



10. William Cowper was born in

- (A) 1731
- (B) 1733
- (C) 1735
- (D) 1740

Ans - A

11. Ateve the moon beam softly.

- (A) sliding
- (B) going down
- (C) coming up
- (D) sinking

Ans - A

12. What is warbling ?

- (A) Bird
- (B) Bird's singing
- (C) Sound
- (D) grove

Ans - B



13. What can make our life better ?

- (A) Fresh air
- (B) Pleasures
- (C) Good health and virtue
- (D) Cleanliness

Ans - C

14. Why were groves planted ?

- (A) to provide woods
- (B) to provide fuel
- (C) to provide fruits
- (D) to comfort us

Ans - D

15. Who, according to the poet, made the country ?

- (A) Man
- (B) God
- (C) The Government
- (D) The UNO

Ans - B



16. The groves provide to the wanderer.

- (A) light
- (B) fruit
- (C) wood
- (D) shade

Ans - D

17. According to the poet, people in the towns are

- (A) busy
- (B) happy
- (C) honest
- (D) idle

Ans - D

18. Why has the country life better ?

- (A) Free from pollution
- (B) For employment
- (C) Facilities for education
- (D) For medical treatment

Ans - A



19. William Cowper's poem shows deep respect for the

- (A) happy life
- (B) urban life
- (C) rural life
- (D) common life

Ans - C

20. In the town, the nightingale is

- (A) happy
- (B) scared
- (C) mute
- (D) sad

Ans - C

21. Health and virtue can be found in the people of

- (A) villages
- (B) metropolitan cities
- (C) towns
- (D) big colonies

Ans - A



22. God made the country and man made the

- (A) house
- (B) church
- (C) town
- (D) city

Ans - C

23. What is the poet's desire in 'God Made The Country' ?

- (A) To enjoy luxury
- (B) To enjoy life in the countryside
- (C) To eat good food
- (D) To wear good clothes

Ans - B

24. According to William Cowper, villages possess the gift of health and that towns and cities can never have.

- (A) virtue
- (B) perfection
- (C) serenity
- (D) materialism



25. 'The splendour of your lamps; but they eclipse' is from :

- (A) Polythene Bag
- (B) God Made the Country
- (C) Thinner than a Crescent
- (D) The empty Heart

Ans - A

26. According to the poet of 'God Made the Country', who made the town ?

- (A) God
- (B) NGOs
- (C) Government
- (D) Man

Ans - D



Q.1. From whom do they get attire in 'Ode On Solitude'?

Ans- The happy man gets his attire or clothes by his flocks

2. What is Pope's idea of a happy poem 'Ode on Solitude'? n in the

Ans: - According to the poet a happy man inherits a few acres of paternal land from his father. His attention is confined to this land and he does not want more. He lives at his own place and breathes in a free atmosphere. He lives on his field and eats and drinks which his own fields supply him and his cattle give him.

Q.3. The poet thinks that those who are contented with what they have are happy men. Do you agree? Give reasons.

Ans: - Yes, I agree with the above statement. We know that 'Desire' has no end. If a man gets his one desire satisfied, another must arise in his mind. It is a vicious circle that goes and goes and never ends. Therefore it is better to be satisfied with what we have or what we can earn with our hard work.

Q.4. What makes our life happy-money or contentment or both? Discuss.

Ans:- A little money and full satisfaction make our life happy.

5. Who is a happy man?

Ans: - A man whose desire is in a limit is a happy man.

6. What is the secret of a happy life?



Ans: - It is a well known fact that 'Wants are unlimited'. No man can get all of what he desires. It means "Wants' can't be ended, so we will have to control over our desires. Contentment gives us peace and happy life.

Q. 7. How does Alexander Pope want to live alone? Or, Why does the poet want to live and die stealthily from the world? How many of you would like to do so? And Why?

Ans: - The poet thinks that life has now become restless due to more population and desire of getting more and more. If a man controls his greed and wants, he must get a happy life. That's why the poet wants to live unseen and unknown and die unlamented. Most of us don't want so because we always try to get fame.

Q.8. Who is a blessed man?

Ans: - The man whose days pass away without any worriness, is a blessed man.

Q.9. What is an ode?

Ans: - The ode is a lyrical poem in the form of an address to a person or an object. It is dignified in subject, tone and style. It deals with a noble theme.

Q.10. What are the features of a happy life?

Ans: - Contentment without any care and anxiety are the features of a happy life.



Q.11. How many of you want to constitutes happiness? be happy?

What

Ans: - Every of us wants to be happy. Satisfaction alone constitutes happiness.

Q.12. How does a happy man spend his time?

Ans: - A happy man spends his time sleeping soundly, studying meditatively and entertain himself sweetly.

Q. 13. What does the speaker mean by together mixed sweet recreation. Can these things be mixed? Have you ever tried to do so?

Ans: - The speaker wants to say that work is essential for getting our goal. But more work makes a man tired. Recreation gives us fresh energy which once more makes us ready to work heartly. If both are mixed in a balanced way, the life of a man would be happy. So, I always do so; not only trying to do so.

Q. 14. Is the title of the poem justified? Can you suggest any other title? Give reasons for your choice.

Ans: - The title of the poem is justified. In this poem, the poet has presented a peaceful life which is possible only when a man feels himself alone. He has no desire, no greed. Then only the life may be peaceful. Yes, I can suggest an apt title 'Quiet Life'. When the life is quiet, we will get all pleasures what a man desires.



1. A poem written in fourteen lines is called

- (A) anode
- (B) an elegy
- (C) a sonnet
- (D) a lyric

Ans - C

2. In the poem 'Ode On Solitude' the poet draws a beautiful picture of -

- (A) a Village
- (B) a poor man
- (C) a happy man
- (D) a town

Ans - C

3. Pope, in the poem 'Ode on Solitude', says that village people get everything except -

- (A) Milk from herds
- (B) Bread from fields



- (C) Attire from flocks
- (D) Money from trees

Ans - D

4. In the poem "Ode On Solitude", where is the happy man content to live ?

- (A) in town
- (B) in his own ground
- (C) in the heaven
- (D) in an orchard

Ans - B

5. According to the poet of 'Ode On Solitude', a happy man is satisfied with

- (A) a few acres of inherited land
- (B) more acres of inherited land
- (C) a few acres of inherited money
- (D) a lot inherited property

Ans - A

6. Alexander Pope was one of the greatest

- (A) dramatist



- (B) novelist
- (C) essayist
- (D) satirist

Ans - D

7. Who gives milk to the happy man ?

- (A) Cattle
- (B) Cow
- (C) Buffalo
- (D) Camel

Ans - A

8. In the poem 'Ode on Solitude", the poet draws a beautiful picture of a Man.

- (A) unhappy
- (B) sad
- (C) happy
- (D) cruel

Ans - C

9. Where does the happy man live ?



- (A) In town
- (B) In forest
- (C) In his native land
- (D) In Cities

Ans - C

10. Alexander Pope was one of the greatest satirist of the early century.

- (A) 18th
- (B) 19th
- (C) 20th
- (D) 16th

Ans - A

11. When does a happyman get sleep ?

- (A) At night
- (B) During the day
- (C) During the morning
- (D) During the evening

Ans - A



12. The Poet wants to live unseen and

- (A) painfully
- (B) unknown
- (C) quietly
- (D) publicly

Ans - B

13. In Ode On Solitude, the poet says that a happy man wants to unlamented.

- (A) sleep
- (B) think
- (C) die
- (D) live

Ans - C

14. Happy man has no

- (A) health
- (B) land
- (C) money
- (D) care



Ans - D

15. Meditation the happy man.

- (A) pleases
- (B) sadness
- (C) worries
- (D) angry

Ans - A

16. Hours, days and years slide away for the happy.

- (A) quickly
- (B) softly
- (C) tensely
- (D) fastly

Ans - B

17. A happy man is satisfied by the property inherited by him from his

- (A) mother
- (B) uncle
- (C) father



(D) cousin

Ans - C

18. Alexander Pope was also a

- (A) thinker
- (B) philosopher
- (C) critic
- (D) reformer

Ans - C

19. From where does he get his clothes ?

- (A) from leather of animals
- (B) from cultivation
- (C) from woods
- (D) from his flocks and sheep

Ans - D

20. The Poet does not want to mark the place where he is

- (A) sitting
- (B) hiding
- (C) crying



(D) buried

Ans - D

21. The poet is content to breathe his

- (A) fresh air
- (B) native air
- (C) open air
- (D) none of these

Ans - B

22. The poet enjoys shades of trees in

- (A) winter
- (B) summer
- (C) rainy season
- (D) autumn

Ans - B

23. A happy man spends his time

- (A) growing crops
- (B) playing cricket
- (C) studying books



(D) enjoying travelling

Ans - C

24. What does the poet wish after death ?

- (A) No body expresses sorrow
- (B) To place tomb stone
- (C) No rest
- (D) None of these

Ans - A

25. Alexander Pope was born in

- (A) 1666
- (B) 1668
- (C) 1688
- (D) 1680

Ans - C

26. Ode is a poem

- (A) addressed to a person
- (B) addressed to a gentleman
- (C) addressed to a lady



(D) addressed to a unknown man

Ans - A

27. What is meant by 'herds'?

- (A) People
- (B) Cattle
- (C) Group
- (D) Gang

Ans - B

28. How does the poet desire to sleep ?

- (A) soundly
- (B) comfortably
- (C) luxuriously
- (D) softly

Ans - A

29. A happy man enjoys sound sleep at

- (A) evening
- (B) morning
- (C) night



(D) day

Ans - C

30. Who gives a happy man his bread ?

- (A) His bakery
- (B) His trees
- (C) His fields
- (D) His herds

Ans - C

31. According to the poet, a happyman is one who

- (A) is strong
- (B) has a car
- (C) is content
- (D) is rich

Ans - C

32. The poet is 'Ode on Solitude' wants to live

- (A) seen
- (B) unseen
- (C) remembered



(D) praised

Ans - B

33. The happy man is to breathe his native air.

(A) content

(B) sad

(C) cruel

(D) unable

Ans - A

34. 'Ode on Solitude' has been written by

(A) Walter de la Mare

(B) John Keats

(C) William Wordsworth

(D) Alexander Pope

Ans - D

35. The man is content to get his food from his

(A) cattle

(B) parents

(C) fields



(D) relatives

Ans - C

36. According to Pope, a man is happy if he is

- (A) rich
- (B) contented
- (C) famous
- (D) poor

Ans - B

RANKERS BSEB



Question 1. How do the germs of disease grow?

Answer: - The germs of disease grow inside the garbage bin where polythene' bags are lying inside it.

Question 2. What does the word 'Hurt stand for?

Answer: - The word 'Hurt' stands for the pain the polythene bags give out to mankind.

Question 3. What causes pain?

Answer: - The pain is caused by 'hurt' which is a strange polythene bag.

Question 4. Whose 'hurt melt's down like polythene bag?

Answer: - Hurt of the poet' heart melt' like the polythene bag.

Question 5. What comes back again and again?

Answer: - The pain caused by the 'hurt' comes back again and again.

Question 6. Where the polythene bag is buried?

Answer: - The polythene bag remains buried inside the garbage bin.

Question 7. How does a Polythene bag pollute our environment?

Answer: - Polythene bags are never destroyed by cold or heat, by water or soil. A polythene bag gives out a poisonous smell if it is burnt. By lying inside the garbage bin it grows germs of the diseases. In this way, it pollutes our environment.





**Question 8. Why does the poet compare hurt's' with a Polythene bag?
Give any two reasons.**

Answer: - A polythene bag hurts every body on the earth. First, 'hurt' is the symbol of pain. Secondly, it can never be destroyed by burning or by burying it into the earth's crust.

Question 9. The Polythene bag remains buried within". Explain.

Answer: - A polythene bag is never destroyed even if it is buried. side a garbage bin or into the earth's crust. It goes on growing the germs of disease. But it is not visible to anybody.

Question 10. Have you ever been hurt? Write your feeling in your own words.

Answer: - I have been hurt many times by the polythene bags. The eatables that I bring in it get contaminated. They also get coloured by the colour of the polythene bags.

1. Who wrote the poem 'Polythene Bag' ?

- (A) Alexander Pope
- (B) Durga Prasad Panda
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Periasamy Thooran





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Ans - B

2. 'Polythene Bag' makes Noise.

- (A) squeaky
- (B) chirpy
- (C) harsh
- (D) soft

Ans - A

3. "Polythene Bag" when left to itself environment.

- (A) pollutes
- (B) decorates
- (C) beautifies
- (D) enriches

Ans - A

4. Burnt 'Polythene Bag' exudes

- (A) Pungent smell
- (B) Pure smell
- (C) Pleasant smell
- (D) Peculiar smell





Ans - A

5. What happens when a polythene bag gets a little heated ?

- (A) It melts down
- (B) It becomes solid
- (C) It vaporizes
- (D) It becomes slippery

Ans - A

6. Where is the 'polythene bag' buried ?

- (A) in the earth's crust
- (B) in a garbage bin
- (C) under the ground
- (D) in water

Ans - B

7. In the 'Polythene Bag' the germs of disease keep on

- (A) melting
- (B) hurting
- (C) running
- (D) growing





Ans - D

8. What causes pain ?

- (A) Noise
- (B) Germs
- (C) House
- (D) Hurt

Ans - D

9. Pungent means

- (A) Poisonous
- (B) Smell
- (C) Dirty
- (D) Sweet

Ans - A

10. Durga Prasad Panda is mainly

- (A) Hindi Poet
- (B) English Poet
- (C) Urdu Poet
- (D) Oriya Poet





Ans - D

11. A Polythene Bag is for the environment.

- (A) useful
- (B) eco-friendly
- (C) harmless
- (D) harmful

Ans - D

12. "Polythene Bag" is a

- (A) story
- (B) novel
- (C) drama
- (D) poem

Ans - D

13. Good environment makes our life

- (A) sad
- (B) happy and healthy
- (C) painful
- (D) unhappy



Ans - B

14. Durga Prasad Panda is a/an

- (A) Nepali Poet
- (B) Indian Poet
- (C) British Poet
- (D) Burmese Poet

Ans - B

15. Polythene Bag melts down when a little is applied.

- (A) chemical
- (B) warmth
- (C) fertilizer
- (D) water

Ans - B

16. Durga Prasad Panda composed the poem in

- (A) Hindi
- (B) Urdu
- (C) Nepali
- (D) Oriya





Ans - D

17. What comes back again and again ?

- (A) Hurt
- (B) Soul
- (C) Pain
- (D) Sorrow

Ans - C

18. The feeling of 'hurt' has been compared to

- (A) The earth's crust
- (B) The environment
- (C) a garbage bin
- (D) a Polythene Bag

Ans - C

19. What do you mean by 'Hurt' ?

- (A) sadness
- (B) comfortable
- (C) luxurious
- (D) painful





Ans - D

20. What happens when we burnt polythene ?

- (A) Pollutes the environment
- (B) It gives a poisonous smell
- (C) It turns into ashes
- (D) Makes a short and shrill

Ans - B

21. The polythene bag makes a noise.

- (A) musical
- (B) humming
- (C) singing
- (D) squeaky

Ans - D

22. A polythene bag does not get ?

- (A) torn
- (B) destroyed
- (C) dissolved
- (D) assimilated





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Ans - C

23. "..... when burnt it exudes a pungent smell"- What is the poet talking about ?

- (A) burning of polythene
- (B) burning of paper
- (C) burning of raw vegetables
- (D) burning of clothes

Ans - A

24. Where do germs grow ?

- (A) In polythene bags
- (B) In soils
- (C) In garbage
- (D) In clothes

Ans - C

25. In the poem "Polythene Bag", what keeps coming again and again ?

- (A) Anxiety of the future.
- (B) Comfortable feeling
- (C) Pain caused by the hurt





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(D) Fits of depression

Ans - C

RANKERS BSEB





Q. 1. Why are Radha's friends worried in 'Thinner than Crescent? Or, Why is Radha's friend so worried?

Ans: - Radha is very upset. She is hurt, too. Her friends are so worried about her bad conditions. They think over the possibilities. Radha is sitting on the bank of a river of tears and highly confused. That condition is unbearable for them. That's why they are worried.

Q.2. What does Radha's friend tell Lord Krishna?

Ans: -Radha's friend tells Lord Krishna that the pangs of separation from him made Radha very sad and weak.

Q.3. Describe Radha's condition, as reported by her friend.

Ans: - The condition of Radha, as reported by her friend, was quite miserable one. As her heart was deeply hurt and confused. She has been crying continuously. She had been separated from her lover and this pain had made her thin and weak.

Q.4. What did Radha do as a result of feeling hurt?

Ans: - Radha, feeling hurt, did not do anything, but only cried and spoke something else against what was asked.

Q.5. Why is Radha's friend so worried?

Ans:- Radha is very upset. She is hurt, too. Her friends are so worried about her bad conditions. They think over the possibilities. Radha is sitting on the bank of a river of tears and highly confused. That





condition is unbearable for them. That's why they are worried.

Q.6. Why is Radha crying?

Ans: - Due to separation from Lord Krishna Radha is crying.

Q.7. What do Radha's friends believe in?

Ans: - Radha's friends believe that joy of Radha may return again.

Q.8. Why did Radha's friend run to Lord Krishna?

Ans: - Radha's friend ran to Lord Krishna to report the pathetic condition of Radha.

Q.9. Where does Radha's friend go and why?

Ans: - Radha's friend goes to Lord Krishna to report the pathetic condition of Radha.

10. What two feelings of Radha have been referred to by her friend?

Ans: - (a) She is hurt. (b) She is confused.

Q. 11. To whom does the friend make a report?

Ans: - Her friend makes a report to Lord Krishna.

12. "Radha each day/grows thinner/thinner than the crescent in the sky", comment on the use of Imagery.

Ans: - The poet has presented a vivid picture of Radha. Each day she is growing thinner, thinner than the crescent. This picture produces an





impressive effect on readers' mind. It seems all incidents are happening now, although it is the matter of past.

Q.13. Why is Radha confused?

Ans: - Radha often meets to Lord Krishna. But suddenly the Lord has had no occasion to meet Radha for some time. Over this, she is unable to understand the reason that caused her confusion.

14. What is the main theme of the poem?

Ans: - In this poem, the poet has presented different moods of love relationship between Lord Krishna and Radha such as early attraction, their meeting, their quarrels, and their separation. This poem is in the form of a report from a friend of Radha to Lord Krishna. The poet wants to present many moods of a man's life.

1. 'Thinner than a Crescent', has been composed by -

- (A) Vidyadhar Pandit
- (B) Kalidas
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Tulsidas

Ans - C

2. 'Radha's tears in the poem 'thinner than a crescent' has created -

- (A) a pool





- (B) a sea
- (C) a river
- (D) a lake

Ans - C

3. Whose problems are talked about in the poem 'Thinner than a Crescent' ?

- (A) Radha's
- (B) Radha's friends
- (C) Lord Krishna's
- (D) Village folk's

Ans - A

4. Vidyapati's poems are about Radha and

- (A) Ram
- (B) Sita
- (C) Krishna
- (D) Vishnu

Ans - C

5. Vidyapati belongs to



- (A) Mathura
- (B) Mahisi
- (C) Madhubani
- (D) Masaurhi

Ans - C

6. In the poem 'Thinner than a crescent', where is Radha crying ?

- (A) On the bank
- (B) In the river
- (C) In the lake
- (D) None of these

Ans - A

7. Radha is crying for

- (A) her friend
- (B) her sister
- (C) Ram
- (D) Lord Krishna

Ans - D

8. Radha looks like





- (A) sharper than the crescent in the sky
- (B) thinner than the crescent in the sky
- (C) wider than the crescent in the sky
- (D) Bigger than the crescent in the sky.

Ans - B

9. As reported by her friend, Radha is

- (A) ill
- (B) hurt and confused
- (C) happy
- (D) laughing

Ans - B

10. Where does Radha brood ?

- (A) In the forest
- (B) In her house
- (C) In the garden
- (D) On the bank of a river

Ans - D

11. The poem deals with the pitiable condition of





- (A) Lord Krishna
- (B) a friend of Radha
- (C) Radha
- (D) Gopi

Ans - C

12. Who is Madhav ?

- (A) Lord Krishna's envy
- (B) A follower of Lord Krishna
- (C) Lord Krishna's friend
- (D) The name of Lord Krishna

Ans - D

13. This poem is in the form of a

- (A) speech
- (B) conversation
- (C) report
- (D) letter

Ans - C





14. In the poem 'Thinner than a crescent', Radha each day grows

.....

- (A) fatter
- (B) thinner
- (C) bigger
- (D) smaller

Ans - B

15. Vidyapati was a great poet of

- (A) Maithili
- (B) Hindi
- (C) English
- (D) Oriya

Ans - A

16. Where was Vidyapati born ?

- (A) Benipatti
- (B) Benipur
- (D) Bisapi
- (C) Bithan



Ans - D

17. To whom does the friend of Radha make a report ?

- (A) Ram
- (B) Krishna
- (C) Shiva
- (D) Bal Ram

Ans - B

18. Who has run to Lord Krishna ?

- (A) Radha's friend
- (B) Radha's sister
- (C) Radha's mother
- (D) Radha's aunt

Ans - A

19. Radha is separated from Krishna for

- (A) four days
- (B) eight days
- (C) fifteen days
- (D) several days.





Ans - D

20. Lord Krishan had not met for sometime.

- (A) Vidyapati
- (B) Sudama
- (C) Yashoda
- (D) Radha

Ans - D

21. Radha's joy may come

- (A) again
- (B) back
- (C) before
- (D) late

Ans - A

22. Radha's friends are about Radha.

- (A) angry
- (B) happy
- (C) worried
- (D) weeping





23. Radha's tears have carved a

- (A) river
- (B) statue
- (C) sea
- (D) hole

Ans - A

24. Vidyapati is a poet.

- (A) Oriya
- (B) English
- (C) Maithili
- (D) Bhojpuri

Ans - C

25. Vidyapati was born in

- (A) Bhagalpur
- (B) Motihari
- (C) Darbhanga
- (D) Madhubani





Ans - D

26. 'O Madhava, / I have run to call you'- is from

- (A) Ode on Solitude
- (B) The Empty Heart
- (C) Thinner Than a Crescent
- (D) Koel

Ans - C

27. Why is Radha hurt in 'Thinner Than a Crescent' ?

- (A) Due to the presence of Lord Krishna
- (B) Due to the absence of Lord Krishna
- (C) Due to the ignorance of Lord Krishna
- (D) Due to the anger of Lord Krishna

Ans - B

28. Who is crying in 'Thinner Than a Crescent' ?

- (A) Radha
- (B) Krishna
- (C) Sudama
- (D) Devaki





Ans - A

29. 'You ask her one thing, She speaks of another' is from :

- (A) Polythene Bag
- (B) Koel
- (C) The Empty Heart
- (D) Thinner than a Crescent

Ans - D

30. 'Her tears carved a river' who is 'her' that the poet is referring to ?

- (A) Mira
- (B) Radha
- (C) Rukmini
- (D) Laxmi

Ans - B

31. Radha's friends were about her.

- (A) angry
- (B) happy
- (C) worried





Chapter - 4

Thinner Than A Crescent

ENGLISH

(D) ecstatic

Ans - C

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1. What made the rich man in 'The Empty Heart' mad?

Ans: - Fill the empty pot with gold made the rich man mad.

2. Why did the poet pray to the wish-yielding tree?

Ans: - The wish-yielding tree gave the rich man seven silver pitchers which were filled with coins.

Q.3. What did the man lose while trying to fill the half-filled pitcher in "The Empty Heart"?

Ans: - The man, while trying to fill the half-filled pitcher in "The Empty Heart" lost his peace and health.

Q.4. Why was the tree called unkind?

Ans: - Because the tree gave him a half-filled extra pitcher to make him greedy.

Q.5. What makes our life happy-money or contentment or both?
Discuss.

Ans: - Contentment is the root of all happiness. No doubt; money is also essential for us but up to a limit and it is contentment which ascertains that limit.

Q.6. Why was the man not content, although he was rich?

Ans:- He was greedy, so he was not content





Q.7. What does "Silver pitcher" symbolize in the poem?

Ans: -The 'Silver pitcher' in the poem symbolises wealth which should have been more than enough to fill the man's heart with happiness and contentment.

Q.8. Contentment is the style of life. Discuss in the light of the poem.

Ans: -Contentment is the real wealth of human being. It is sure money is necessary, no doubt but how much money, cannot be limited. By our hard labour what we get is enough. We should have limited needs and desires.

Q.9. What was the reason of the greedy man's death?

Ans: - The man was very rich but he had no satisfaction. Although his demand was granted sevenfold, yet his desire shaped a demon. He was also given a half-full pot. He worked day and night to fill an empty pot and so he died helplessly.

Q. 10. Explain the following lines: Nothing is wrong with a half-filled purse; Tis the void in the heart that is the curse.

Ans: - Desire is a restless bird that can't be fulfilled even if the whole property of the world given to a single man. Each and every man needs some wealth; and it is enough to entertain our life in a good way; then why we need more? So, it is said that if our heart is empty, it is a curse.



Q. 11. What does the name "Kalpaka" evoke? What light does it throw on the character of the person?

Ans: - "Kalpaka" is a Tamil word means god, that has enough power to produce anything. A god should be generous and so it was. The man demanded only one pot of gold, and the tree gave him seven pots. Even an eight pot was given, though it was half filled. It explains the greed of the person.

Q. 12. Why was he given seven pots?

Ans: - The tree granted his promotion heartily.

13. What is your opinion about a greedy man?

Ans: - A greedy man loses his existence quickly.

14. When did the man want one pot of gold?

Ans: - When he prayed a lot, he demanded a pot.

1. 'The Empty Heart' has been composed by -

- (A) Periyasamy Thooran
- (B) Keki. N. Daruwala
- (C) Sarojini Naidu
- (D) Mahadevi Verma

Ans - A





2. In the poem 'The Empty Heart', the prayer was granted –

- (A) three fold
- (B) sevenfold
- (C) five fold
- (D) nine fold

Ans - B

3. In the poem "The Empty Heart", to whom did the man bid good bye ?

- (A) His Mother
- (B) His wife
- (C) His Children
- (D) His Mother, Wife and Children

Ans - D

4. How many pots of gold were given to the man in the poem "The Empty Heart"?

- (A) Seven
- (B) Six
- (C) Five
- (D) Eight



Ans - A

5. "The Empty Heart' speaks about

- (A) Happiness
- (B) Greed
- (C) Sorrow
- (D) Fear

Ans - B

6. In the poem "The Empty Heart", the man was rich, but not

- (A) wealthy
- (B) worthy
- (C) content
- (D) clever

Ans - C

7. In the poem "The Empty Heart'a rich man prayer was granted
.....

- (A) Sevenfold
- (B) Eightfold
- (C) Sixfold



(D) None of these

Ans - A

8. According to the poem "The Empty Heart' which of the following statements is true ?

- (A) The man was given six pots.
- (B) Periyasamy Thooran was a Bengali writer.
- (C) The man was not satisfied because he was greedy.
- (D) The poem "The Empty Heart' has been translated by S. Swaminathan.

Ans - C

9. The richman wrecked his

- (A) desire
- (B) pitchers
- (C) car
- (D) health

Ans - D

10. At the end of the poem what happened to the richman in the poem "The Empty Heart"?

- (A) He became poor



- (B) He died
- (C) He became wealthy
- (D) He became healthy

Ans - B

11. Eating, drinking and sleep he

- (A) did
- (B) shirked
- (C) passed
- (D) left

Ans - B

12. Periyasamy Thooran was born in

- (A) 1908
- (B) 1907
- (C) 1906
- (D) 1905

Ans - A

13. The poem 'The Empty Heart' highlights a great human

- (A) boldness



- (B) greatness
- (C) weakness
- (D) promptness

Ans - C

14. The poem is the translation of Tamil poem

- (A) Kurari Kudam
- (B) Aparajto
- (C) Kudam
- (D) Yama

Ans - A

15. Greed is but life is not.

- (A) good
- (B) bad
- (C) worthy
- (D) endless

Ans - D

16. The discontented man prayed for

- (A) one pot of gold



- (B) two pots of gold
- (C) seven pots of gold
- (D) eight pots of gold

Ans - A

17. The demon desire now made him

- (A) sad
- (B) pleased
- (C) mad
- (D) happy

Ans - C

18. The man tried all tricks to gather

- (A) jewellery
- (B) gold
- (C) silver
- (D) diamonds

Ans - B

19. In the poem "The Empty Heart", what did the pitchers contain ?

- (A) silver coins



- (B) gold coins
- (C) copper coins
- (D) lead coins

Ans - B

20. There was a which had the power to grant wishes -

- (A) snake
- (B) pigeon
- (C) tree
- (D) temple

Ans - C

21. The Poet narrates the story of a

- (A) Poor man
- (B) healthy man
- (C) rich man
- (D) greedy man

Ans - D

22. The man was rich but he was not

- (A) content





- (B) proud
- (C) happy
- (D) fool

Ans - A

23. Harder and harder he tried, but

- (A) became mad
- (B) became senseless
- (C) failed
- (D) died

Ans - D

24. Periyasamy was awarded

- (A) Bharat Ratna
- (B) Padma Bhushan
- (C) Padma Bibhushan
- (D) Padmshri

Ans - B

25. Which tree had the power to grant, wishes in the poem 'The Empty Heart'.



- (A) Pipal
- (B) Banyan
- (C) Neem
- (D) Kalpaka

Ans - D

26. The tree granted him silver pots full of

- (A) gold
- (B) coins
- (C) jewellery
- (D) diamond

Ans - A

27. Periyasamy Thooran was a distinguished writer.

- (A) Bengali
- (B) Bhojpuri
- (C) Marathi
- (D) Tamil

Ans - D

28. What made him mad ?





- (A) Greedy tendency
- (B) Excessive desire
- (C) Insatiable greed
- (D) Wrecked health

Ans - B

29. Who did the rich man pray to in the poem 'The Empty Heart'?

- (A) The pots of gold
- (B) The Wish-yielding Tree
- (C) The king
- (D) God

Ans - B

30. The poem 'The Empty Heart' tells about the problems caused by

.....

- (A) poverty
- (B) content
- (C) greed
- (D) anger

Ans - C





31. The rich man asked for a

- (A) pot of silver
- (B) pot of gold
- (C) pot of diamond
- (D) pot of jewellery

Ans - B

32. How did the rich man work ?

- (A) from morning to evening
- (B) from morning to noon
- (C) from morning to afternoon
- (D) from morning to midnight

Ans - D

33. The poem "The empty Heart" highlights man's insatiable

- (A) food
- (B) hunger
- (C) greed
- (D) nature

Ans - C





34. "Eager and anxiously he shamelessly took" What did the man take ?

- (A) Gold coins
- (B) Fancy clothes
- (C) Beautiful gems
- (D) Property

Ans - A

35. 'The seven full vessels he clean forgot', is from

- (A) The Empty Heart
- (B) Koel
- (C) Martha
- (D) Ode on Solitude

Ans - A

36. The rich man left home because he wanted to earn more

- (A) knowledge
- (B) respect
- (C) money
- (D) gold





37. 'llantamiza' has been written by

- (A) Periyasamy Thooran
- (B) Durga Prasad Panda
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Puran Singh

Ans - A

38. 'The Empty Heart' tells us about

- (A) greed
- (B) poverty
- (C) sickness
- (D) over-eating

Ans - A

39. 'Greed is endless, but life is not'-is from

- (A) The Empty Heart
- (B) Koel
- (C) God Made the Country
- (D) Thinner Than a Crescent





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Chapter - 5

The Empty Heart

ENGLISH

Ans - A

40. "The demon desire now made him mad" is from

- (A) The Empty Heart
- (B) Koel
- (C) Thinner Than a Crescent
- (D) Martha

Ans - A

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Q. 1. What does the flaming soul of the Koel ask?

Ans: -The flaming soul of the Koel wants to know where her beloved.

Q. 2. Do you think that the Koel symbolises true love? Or, 'The koel is the symbol of a true love'. Explain it in brief.

Ans: - Yes, the Koel is the symbol of true love. It kindles our heart. It pours a rain of sparks. It remains fresh. It never gets discharged. It has the power to catch the heart of others. Its love is natural. No one knows where it lives but when the spring season comes, it appears. It denotes that its love is true.

Q.3. What charred the wings of koel?

Ans: - The fire of love charred the wings of Koel.

Q.4. Why is Koel restless?

Ans: -The Koel is restless in search of her beloved.

Q.5. What happens with the shades of mangoes?

Ans: -The shades of mangoes have been burnt

Q.6. Why is a Koel praised? How do you feel when you hear its voice?

Ans:- A Koel is praised for his/her songs. Its voice is so melodious that can attract any person. Due to its sweet song we praise it. When we hear its voice, we forget all others things. We begin to dream the world where there is calm and peace only.

Q. 7. Why does the poet call the Koel a rain of spark""? Explain.





Ans: -The poet calls the Koel a rain of spark. It means the Koel is an energetic bird that lives its life with happy and fertile moments. It's flow never stops as rain. It comes to welcome that summer which gives us rain. The rain gives us life.

Q. 8. Why is the Koel restless? Is she able to win over her restlessness? If no, why?

Ans: - The Koel is restless in search of her beloved. The sight of mango blossoms fires her all the more. So, her soul also burns. Therefore, to get relief from restlessness she calls her beloved, with spark-shedding notes. She is hopeful of meeting her beloved very shortly.

Q.9. Who wrote the poem 'Koel'?

Ans: -Puran Singh wrote the poem 'Koel.

Q.10. What makes thousand memories in heart?

Ans: -The high-pitched song of cuckoo makes thousand memories in poet's heart. Q. 11. What fires the Koel?

Ans: -The sight of mango-blossoms fires the Koel.

Q.12. little Bird!", Why is 'B'in 'Bird capital here?

Ans: - Because the poet personifies the bird.

Q.13. What do thy" and "art" stand for?

Ans: -We write "your" for "thy' and 'Are' for 'art.





1. The Poem 'Koel' has been composed by

- (A) Periasamy Thooran
- (B) Puran Singh
- (C) Vidyapati
- (D) Durga Prasad Panda

Ans - B

2. The garden that burns the heart of 'Koel' is -

- (A) green
- (B) thin
- (C) dense
- (D) thick

Ans - A

3. The 'Koel' is hidden in -

- (A) Forests
- (B) Mango-leaves
- (C) Fields
- (D) Mountains



4. What does the flaming soul of the koel ask in the poem 'Koel' ?

- (A) Wants to know where its lover is
- (B) Wants to know about its destination
- (C) Wants to know about its nest
- (D) None of these

Ans - A

5. Which of the following statements is true, according to the poem 'Koel' ?

- (A) The koel is called the brown cuckoo.
- (B) The koel sings in the apple leaves
- (C) The song of the cuckoo brings a thousand memories.
- (D) The poet does not become restless to hear its voice.

Ans - C

6. The high pitched strains of the Koel wakes in the poet's soul a thousand

- (A) dreams
- (B) desires
- (C) memories



(D) longings.

Ans - C

7. The Koel asks the where its beloved is.

- (A) branches
- (B) trees
- (C) leaves
- (D) fruits

Ans - C

8. The Poet calls the Koel

- (A) cuckoo
- (B) black bird
- (C) small bird
- (D) O little Bird

Ans - D

9. The Koel's soul is like

- (A) flaming
- (B) heating
- (C) heaven



(D) burning

Ans - A

10. The Koel is full of dissatisfaction because its is not with her.

- (A) lover
- (B) sister
- (C) mother
- (D) father

Ans - A

11. The Koel is called the black

- (A) dog
- (B) cuckoo
- (C) squirrel
- (D) duck

Ans - B

12. The Koel is in search of her

- (A) mother
- (B) friend
- (C) fire





(D) beloved

Ans - D

13. Where does the Koel sing ?

- (A) In the apple leaves
- (B) In the guava leaves
- (C) In the banana leaves
- (D) In the mango leaves

Ans - D

14. What fires the Koel ?

- (A) The sight of mango blossom
- (B) The fire of love
- (C) Flaming soul
- (D) High-pitched notes

Ans - A

15. has charred the Koel's wings.

- (A) Fire of Lust
- (B) Fire of Love
- (C) Fire of Greed





(D) Fire of Desire

Ans - B

16. How does the Koel feel ?

- (A) satisfied
- (B) happy
- (C) restless
- (D) peaceful

Ans - C

17. The Poet asks the Koel what has her.

- (A) forgotten
- (B) hurt
- (C) told
- (D) longings

Ans - B

18. The of the koel has been charred by the fire of love.

- (A) legs
- (B) beak
- (C) wings



(D) eyes

Ans - C

19. The Koel is desperately looking for his

- (A) beloved
- (B) food
- (C) friends
- (D) rain

Ans - A

20. "I am restless. Where is my Beloved ?" is from

- (A) Koel
- (B) Martha
- (C) Thinner Than a Crescent
- (D) Ode on Solitude

Ans - A

21. The Koel is unhappy because it is not with its

- (A) husband
- (B) lover
- (C) brother



(D) sister

Ans - B

22. 'The shades of mangoes burn!' is from :

- (A) Koel
- (B) Ode on Solitude
- (C) The empty Heart
- (D) God Made the Country

Ans - A

23. Where does the koel conceal itself ?

- (A) In the forest
- (B) In mango-leaves
- (C) In the leaves
- (D) In peepal-leaves

Ans - B





Q 1. Who is challenging the mountain?

Ans: -The brave porter is challenging the mountain.

Q.2. What does the poet say about the porter?

Ans: - In the poem "The Sleeping Porter", the poet has described the trials and sufferings of the porter. He climbs the mountain with a heavy load on his back in the snow of winter. He is very weak but he challenges the mountain. His cap is very dirty. His hungry son is shivering with cold.

Q. 3. What distance does the porter cover in the snows of winter?

Ans: - The porter covers a six-mile distance in the snows of winter.

Q.4. How much load does the porter have on his back?

Ans: - A twenty-five kilo load the porter have on his back.

Q.5. Why is the Porter out of breath?

Ans: - The porter has to climb the mountain with a heavy load on his back. He also pants and sweats because he discharges a tiring work. This is why the porter is out of breath.

Q. 6. A mother is searching for nettles and vines who is she? Why is she searching such things?

Ans: - She is porter's wife. She is searching for nettles (stinging plant) and vines (the creeper which bears grapes) for her son who is facing cold and hunger.





Q. 7. How Sleeping Porter is the hero of the mountain?

Ans: - A person who is determined for his goal, he must get it with hard labour. In such a situation difficulties often hurdles in the way. The porter labours hard. He never get tired and at last reaches up the mountain. Thus, he proves to be the hero of the mountain.

Q. 8. What is meant by lid of night?

Ans: - "Lid of night" means the stars are the blankets which cover the porter in his protection.

Q. 9. What type of cap is the 'Porter wearing?

Ans: - He is wearing a dirty-black cap.

Q. 10. Who is the hero of the mountain?

Ans: - The porter is the hero of the mountain.

Q. 11. What is there on the cliff?

Ans: - There is a hut on the cliff of a steep rock.

Q.12. What type of smell does the porter emit?

Ans: - The porter emits a sulphur-like sour smell.

Q. 13. What is the mother searching?

Ans: -The mother is searching for nettles and vines.

Q. 14. Who is reigning over the rich-kingdom of sleep?





Ans: - The porter is reigning over the rich kingdom of sleep.

Q. 15. Determination, hard work and continuity win the race. Do you agree? Write your opinions with reference to the poem "The Sleeping Porter"?

Ans:- Yes, I agree. A person who is determined for his goal, he must get it. For the goal he has to labour hard. In such a situation difficulties often hinder in the way. In the same way the porter labours hard. He is never tired and at last reach his destination.

16. The poet has focused on trials and tribulations of the porter. Elucidate.

Ans: - In the poem "The Sleeping Porter" the poet has focused the trouble and trials of the porter. He is poor enough. He has to carry loads on his back to the mountain. There are snows all around but he doesn't care and faces such troubles with his bare body. Although he labours toil and moil, yet he is unable to fulfil needs of his family.





1. "The Sleeping Porter", was wearing a cap.

- (A) black
- (B) blue
- (C) brown
- (D) white

Ans - A

2. The sleeping Porter' is challenging -

- (A) the forest
- (B) the mountain
- (C) the river
- (D) the footpath

Ans - B

3. In the poem "The Sleeping Porter', the porter's heart was twittering like a

- (A) Squirrel/deer
- (B) Bird
- (C) Monkey/tiger



(D) Koel/rabbit

Ans - B

4. In the poem 'Sleeping porter', what distance does the porter cover in the snows of winter ?

- (A) Five miles
- (B) Six miles
- (C) Seven miles
- (D) None of these

Ans - B

5. In the poem 'Sleeping porter', the porter's cap is

- (A) white and sweat-stained
- (B) dirty and sweat-stained
- (C) clean and sweat-stained
- (D) none of these

Ans - B

6. In the poem 'Sleeping porter', where is the porter's hut ?

- (A) on the mountain
- (B) on the hill



- (C) on the cliff
- (D) none of these

Ans - C

7. Laxmi Prasad Devkota was a renowned

- (A) Indian Poet
- (B) Nepali Poet
- (C) Russian Poet
- (D) American Poet

Ans - B

8. Laxmi Prasad Devkota was a

- (A) essayist
- (B) story writer
- (C) novelist
- (D) dramatist

Ans - B

9. The porter is carrying a heavy load on his

- (A) shoulder
- (B) back





(C) head

(D) hand

Ans - B

10. The Porter body emits

(A) dirty smell

(B) coloured lights

(C) pungent smell

(D) sulphur-like sour smell

Ans - D

11. What is the mother searching for in the poem "The Sleeping porter" ?

(A) Warm clothes

(B) Nettles and Vines

(C) The porter

(D) Herjson

Ans - B

12. Laxmi Prasad Devkota was born in

(A) Kathmandu



- (B) Tamilnadu
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Kolkata

Ans - A

13. The porter mind is very

- (A) strong
- (B) dull
- (C) weak
- (D) witful

Ans - B

14. The porter is compared to a

- (A) bird
- (B) king
- (C) hero
- (D) cattle

Ans - A

15. The Porter's son is shivering with

- (A) fever





- (B) hunger
- (C) cold
- (D) winter

Ans - C

16. is reigning over the rich kingdom of sleep.

- (A) The King
- (B) The Porter's mother
- (C) The Porter's son
- (D) The Porter

Ans - D

17. The Sleeping composed by Porter has been

- (A) Laxmi Prasad Devkota
- (B) Puran Singh
- (C) Durga Prasad Panda
- (D) William Wordsworth

Ans - A

18. Laxmi Prasad Devkota obtained a Bachelor degree from

- (A) Bihar University



- (B) Mithila University
- (C) Benaras University
- (D) Patna University

Ans - D

19. The porter enjoys a good and peaceful

- (A) sleep
- (B) walk
- (C) laugh
- (D) journey

Ans - A

20. What is there on the cliff ?

- (A) Pond
- (B) Hut
- (C) River
- (D) Palace

Ans - B

21. is the hero of the mountain.

- (A) king





- (B) giant
- (C) porter
- (D) poorman

Ans - C

22. Who is challenging the mountain ?

- (A) The Poet
- (B) Porter wife
- (C) The Porter
- (D) The Porter's Son

Ans - C

23. Who is facing the uphill task ?

- (A) a porter
- (B) mother
- (C) the boy
- (D) the poet

Ans - A

24. The Porter has to climb up in the

- (A) hill





- (B) rain and shower
- (C) uphill
- (D) snows of winter

Ans - D

25. The Porter was going up a

- (A) lane
- (B) cliff
- (C) platform
- (D) road

Ans - B

26. The porter Over the rich kingdom of sleep.

- (A) laughing
- (B) crying
- (C) sleeping
- (D) reigning

Ans - D

27. As a result of very hard work, the Porter's beat fast.

- (A) muscles





- (B) nerves
- (C) heart
- (D) pulse

Ans - C

28. The porter is out of

- (A) courage
- (B) breath
- (C) money
- (D) energy

Ans - B

29. The porter carried kilo on his back.

- (A) 38
- (B) 25
- (C) 35
- (D) 40

Ans - B

30. The porter is in deep

- (A) slumber





- (B) thought
- (C) grief
- (D) pain

Ans - A

31. 'Like a bird/his heart is twittering' is from

- (A) Koel
- (B) Martha
- (C) The Sleeping Porter
- (D) The Polythene Bag

Ans - C

32. The porter is the proud conqueror of

- (A) mountain
- (B) cliff
- (C) sleep
- (D) nature

Ans - C

33. ".....but what a stout human figure!"- the poet is referring to the



- (A) porter
- (B) mountain-climber
- (C) doctor
- (D) lawyer

Ans - A

34. The porter's structure is

- (A) hefty
- (B) fat
- (C) thin
- (D) skeleton-like

Ans - D

35. 'Yugvani' was edited by :

- (A) Puran Singh
- (B) Periasamy Thooran
- (C) Alexander Pope
- (D) Laxmi Prasad Devkota

Ans - D

36. What does the porter's body emit ?



- (A) coloured ligths
- (B) radiation
- (C) sulphur like smell
- (D) fragrance

Ans - C

RANKERS BSEB





Q. 1. What does Martha do in the Hazel glen?

Ans: - Martha tells the children stories in the Hazel glen.

Q. 2. How did Martha tell her story?

Ans: - Martha narrated a story in front of children in a magical way. She would sit with her slim and beautiful hands clasped round her bended knees. Her narrow chin and nice head seemed to tell half of the story. Her style was very attractive. She cast a spell on the children's minds so that they lost sight to the real world and her face and get lost in the world being described by Martha.

Q. 3. Describe Martha's physical features.

Ans: - Martha is an old woman. Her eyes are clear grey, nice and calm. During telling her stories, she would sit with her two slim hands clasped round her bended knees. Her chin is narrow and her hand is small and lovely. Her expression presents a mysterious scene in the valley.

Q. 4. Explain the mood of the poet when he says "Our hearts stood still in the hush of an age gone by".

Ans: -The poet is now in sad mood. As Martha begins her story, the poet feels happy, but as it goes and goes on, her appearance creates a mysterious scene. Beholding this scene the mood of the poet suddenly changes into sadness. He feels that one age has passed away.

Q.5. How do they sit to listen Martha's story?





Ans: -They sit on their elbows to listen Martha's story.

Q. 6. What is the colour of Martha's eyes?

Ans:-The colour of Martha's eyes is clear grey.

Q. 7. Who are staring at ease?

Ans:-Children are staring at ease.

Q. 8. How half of the stories were said?

Ans:-Half of the stories were said by her grave expression.

Q.9. Do you think that Martha and the children are enjoyed the stories?

Ans:- Yes, both Martha and the children enjoyed the stories well. As Martha is the performer of the story, she must enjoy it. The children feel peace and calm when hears the story. It means the children are taking high enjoyment that's why they are happy.

Q. 10. How does the poem Martha end?

Ans: -The poem ends with a grand success. All fordone and forgot. Their hearts stood still in a calm place and in the same way clouds would stand in the height of the sky. It is felt that a period of the age has slided away. All the children felt comfortable and relaxed.

Q. 11. Describe poet's feeling when he started the poem.





Ans: -Walder de la Mare has unique contribution to English poetry. He can create on effective and haunting atmosphere. In creating such situation, he imagines delicately and fancifully. The poet himself becomes a stor teller like Martha. The poem has been written in a reminiscent mood. The poet goes back to the world as his childhood and shows how happy he was then. He longs to go back to the past. This is feeling of the poet.

Q. 12. Martha begins with happy and tranquil note and ends with sadness. Does she do so? Explain.

Ans: - The poem begins with happy and tranquil note. Martha starts her story with a great beauty. Her facial expressing presents a fantasy. The children are attract towards her and her stories. But as the story develops, her face presents a dreadful scene. Her beauty loses its existence and the sun sets. All forget everything and were drown in dreamy world.

1. Who has composed the poem 'Martha'?

- (A) Walter de la Mare
- (B) William Shakespeare
- (C) William Cowper
- (D) Alexander Pope

Ans - A





2. 'Martha' chin was -

- (A) wide
- (B) flat
- (C) broad
- (D) narrow

Ans - D

3. Walter de la Mare was a

- (A) Ancient Poet
- (B) Modern Poet
- (C) Mediaval Poet
- (D) None of these

Ans - B

4. The stories of Martha were full of

- (A) hatred
- (B) wonder
- (C) fear
- (D) tragedy

Ans - B



5. Martha was a

- (A) Preacher
- (B) story teller
- (C) teacher
- (D) speaker

Ans - B

6. Martha's stories were about and fairies.

- (A) oldmen
- (B) children
- (C) gnomes
- (D) witches

Ans - C

7. The Poet knew Martha when he was a

- (A) teacher
- (B) shopkeeper
- (C) servant
- (D) child

Ans - D





8. Children sit on their elbows

- (A) down
- (B) up
- (C) below
- (D) lolled

Ans - D

9. Martha used to tell her stories to the

- (A) villagers
- (B) children
- (C) army
- (D) people

Ans - B

10. Martha's stories have a effect.

- (A) noisy
- (B) tranquil
- (C) rowdy
- (D) crazy

Ans - B



11. Martha's voice was

- (A) slow
- (B) high
- (C) cursed
- (D) sweet

Ans - D

12. Martha had small lovely

- (A) head
- (B) chin
- (C) eyes
- (D) lips

Ans - A

13. In the poem 'Martha', what is the colour of martha's eyes ?

- (A) Grey
- (B) Blue
- (C) Black
- (D) red

Ans - A





14. Which of the following statements is false, according to the poem 'Martha'?

- (A) Martha tells her stories over and over again.
- (B) Martha would tell her stories in greenish brown valley.
- (C) She would sit with clasped hands round her neck
- (D) Her stories have a tranquil effect.

Ans - C

15. Martha used to tell stories.

- (A) interesting
- (B) wonderful
- (C) enchanting
- (D) mythological

Ans - B

16. With what words did Martha's stories begin ?

- (A) once upon a time
- (B) over and over again
- (C) long-long ago
- (D) once....once upon a time





Ans - D

17. Martha would sit with her two

- (A) slim hands
- (B) long hands
- (C) short legs
- (D) long legs

Ans - A

18. What does Martha do in the hazel glen ?

- (A) Makes merry
- (B) Tells her stories
- (C) Wanders
- (D) Sleep

Ans - B

19. Martha's stories are like a

- (A) ghost
- (B) fairy
- (C) dream
- (D) wonder





20. "Her voice and her narrow chin" is from the poem

- (A) The Sleeping Porter
- (B) The Empty Heart
- (C) maratha
- (D) Koel

Ans - C

21. Maratha's stories were listened to by the children with

- (A) tension
- (B) joy
- (C) ease
- (D) attention

Ans - C

22. Maratha used to tell her stories in the hazel

- (A) glen
- (B) mountain
- (C) seaside
- (D) forest



Ans - A

23. The children were transported to a on hearing Maratha's stories.

- (A) forest
- (B) cloud
- (C) dreamland
- (D) garden

Ans - C

24. 'And her beauty far away' – is from

- (A) Thinner Than a Crescent
- (B) Maratha
- (C) Koel
- (D) Ode on Solitude

Ans - B

25. The children used to listen to Maratha, lying on their

- (A) elbows
- (B) hands
- (C) bed



(D) backs

Ans - A

26. Like a conjurer, Walter De La Mare create an atmosphere of

.....

(A) mystery

(B) town

(C) school

(D) country

Ans - A

RANKERS BSEB

