

## QUESTION BANK

CLASS12

ENGLISH

Flamingo

The Last Lesson

Attempt the following:

I. What was Franz banking on to enter the class as he was late?

1. M Hamel teaching on the blackboard
2. Commotion in the class
3. Hauser helping him sneak in
4. Quietly walking when everyone was preoccupied with participles

II. What things were being taken for granted by the people of Alsace?

1. Teachers of the school
2. Time and school
3. people around
4. Money and power

III. M Hamel is introduced as a ruler wielding teacher. This demonstrates that:

1. He is concerned
2. He is adamant
3. He is unfeeling
4. He is a hard taskmaster

IV. M Hamel emerges as a \_\_\_\_\_ when he teaches his last lesson.

1. meek person
2. true patriot
3. repentant man
4. defeated man

V. What bad news used to come from the bulletin board?

1. Lost Battles
2. The draft.
3. Orders of the commanding .
4. All of these.

VI. Expression "Thunderclap" in the last lesson means

1. Loud but not clear
2. Loud and clear
3. Startling and unexpected
4. Unpleasant

VII Why did the villagers come to meet M Hamel in the school?

1. To complain
2. To say something
3. To gossip
4. To show gratitude.

VIII. Why did M Hamel blame himself?

1. Not having taught enough French at school.
2. Not being strict.
3. Giving students a holiday at times.
4. None of the above.

IX. Why could M. Hamel not speak at the end of the lesson?

1. He was sad and Choked.
2. He was cold
3. He did not wish to talk.
4. He was exhausted.

X. 'Viva la France' Becomes emotional evidence of M. Hamel's ?

1. Sadness and patriotism
2. Finality and depression.
3. Nostalgic and emotional outburst.
4. Love for the school and teaching as a profession.

XI. What distracted Franz in the chapter The last lesson?

1. Chirping Birds.
2. Warm and bright day.
3. Prussian soldiers drilling.
4. All of the above.

XII. What is the moral that Alphonse Daudet wants to bring out?

1. Not to put off things that one can do that day.
2. Old order change to new
3. One should accept everything that happens.
4. Teachers should be respected.

XIII. When people are enslaved what key do they have to the prison according to M Hamel?

- 1 their behaviour.
2. power.
3. Aggressiveness
4. Mother tongue.

XIV. The story The Last lesson highlights which human tendency?

1. Procrastination
2. Fear
3. Anger
4. Sadness.

XV. What does The Last Lesson symbolise?

1. Loss
2. Loss of freedom.
3. Loss of language.
4. Loss of language and Freedom

Read the given extract to attempt questions that follow:

- I. Then, from one thing to another M. Hamel went on to talk of the French language, saying that it was the most beautiful language in the world, the clearest, the most logical, that we must guard it among us and never forget it, because when a people are enslaved as long as they hold fast to their language it is as if they had the key to their prison.

a) what does the word 'enslaved' mean ?

1. I made slave of.

2. be a slave of

3. Both of these

4. None of these

b) Who is 'He' in the above lines ?

1. M. Hamel.

2. Little Franz

3. Old Hauser

4. Blacksmith Watcher.

c) Holdfast means-

1. Adhere to.

2. Stick to.

3. Bind to.

4. All of these.

d) What piece of advice was given by the teacher to everyone?

1. To respect the mother tongue.

2. To bury their mother tongue .

3. Both i and ii.

4. Neither i nor ii.

2. "How it must have broken his heart to leave it all , poor man ;to hear his

sister moving about in the room above, packing their trunks for they must leave the country in next day. But he had the courage to hear every lesson to the very last. After the rising, we had a lesson in history and then the babies chanted their ba,be,bi,bu."

a) Whose heart was broken?

1. Blacksmith Watcher.

2. Little Franz
3. M. Hamel
4. Old Hauser.

- b) What does packing their trunk mean?
1. Getting ready to leave the school.
  2. Getting ready to leave the country.
  3. Getting ready to leave Alsace.
  4. All of these.
- c) What is the tone of the speaker in the first line?
1. Inquisitive
  2. Alert.
  3. Monotonous

4. Doleful

d) Who was going to leave his country?

1. M. Hamel's sister
2. M. Hamel's family
3. M. Hamel
4. All of the above.

3. Ah, how well, I remember it, that last lesson!

All at once the church clock struck 12. Then the Angelus. At the same moment the trumpets of the Prussians returning from drill, sounded under our windows. M. Hamel stood up, very pale, in his chair. I never saw him look so tall.

"My friends, said he, 'I-I-' But something choked him. He could not go on.

- a) What is Angelus?
1. A Prayer offered by the Roman Catholics.
  2. Prayer offered by the Germans.
  3. A prayer offered by everyone.
4. None of these.
- b) What made M. Hamel choke?
1. His rejoining the school.
  2. His leaving the school.
  3. Last day at school.
  4. Both (ii) and (iii).
- c) Find the antonym of 'colourful' from the above extract.
1. Pale
  2. Dull
  3. Choked

4. None of these.

d) Why did the narrator never forget his last lesson?

1. M. Hamel was leaving.
2. Because M. Hamel was crying.
3. Because he was earnest in living.
4. All of these.

Lesson 2  
Lost Spring

Attempt the following questions:

I. Saheb's parents left Bangladesh and migrated to India because-

1. They wanted to settle in India.
2. They had lost everything in the floods
3. They were tortured in their home country.
4. They did not like the climate of the country.

II. "If I start a school, will you come?" I ask half joking.

Who said this to whom

1. Narrator to Saheb
2. Anees Jung to Mukesh.
3. Mother to Saheb
4. Savita to Mukesh

III. 'Go to school,' I say glibly. Of the four meanings of glibly select the option that matches in meaning with its usage in the extract.

1. Showing a degree of informality
2. Lacking depth and substance
3. Being sincere and deceitful
4. Speaking with fluency.

IV. Saheb's dream is to be a-

1. Motor mechanic
2. Ragpicker
3. Drive a car
4. Go to school.

V. Select the option that displays a cause-effect set.

A

CAUSE-Storms swept away their fields and home in Dhaka.

EFFECT-They left looking for gold in the big city.

B

CAUSE-They left their beautiful land of green fields and the river.

EFFECT-They have ration cards and names on voters list.

C

CAUSE- The ragpickers left looking for gold in the city

EFFECT- Storms swept away their fields and home

D

CAUSE- Ragpickers have ration cards and names on voters list.

EFFECT- They left their beautiful land of green fields and river.

VI. What does the reference to 'chappals' in Lost Spring tell us about the economic condition of the Rag pickers?

1. It tells about the Lonely life of the Rag pickers.
2. It tells about the miserable life of the Rag pickers.
3. It tells about the Clever life of the ragpickers.
4. Pictures about the curious life of the ragpickers.

How is Mukesh family attitude towards their situation?

1. Of denial
2. Of acceptance
3. Of intolerance
4. Of repentance.

VIII. Choose the statement that is not true with reference to Mukesh.

1. He wanted to bring his family out of the vicious circle of bangle makers.
2. He wanted to sell bangles internationally.
3. He was a dreamer.
4. He wanted to fly a plane too

IX. From where did Saheb get a pair of shoes?

1. From his friend.
2. From his mother.
3. From the rich boy who had gifted the shoes to him.
4. From a rich boy who had discarded the shoes.

X. Saheb discarded and worn out tennis shoes are.

1. An indication to procure another one.
2. A dream come true .
3. A sign of his poverty.
4. an insult to the sport itself.

XI. Sahebs dream is to be a-

1. Motor mechanic
2. Ragpicker
3. Drive a car.
4. Go to school.

XII. Firozabad is famous for-

1. Bangles
2. Glass bangles
3. Gold bangles.
4. Steal bangles

Read the given extracts to attempt the questions that follow.

I. 'Do you know anything about cars?' I ask.

'I will learn to drive a car,' he answers, looking straight into my eyes. His dream looms like a Mirage amidst the dust of streets that fills his town Firozabad, famous for its bangles for every other family in Firozabad is engaged in making bangles. It is the centre of India's glass blowing industry where families have spent generations working around furnaces, welding glass, making bangles for all the women in the land it seems.

a) Who is 'he' in the given lines?

1. Saheb
2. A rich boy
3. Mukesh
4. A boy in the auto factory.

b) Why does the narrator ask the boy about the cars?

1. Because he showed interest in the topic of cars.
2. Because he wanted to become a Motor Mechanic.
3. Because he dreams of driving a car.
4. Because he has expressed his desire to buy a car.

C) For what reason does the author call the boy's dream a mirage?

1. Because he was daydreaming.
2. Because he would find it difficult to fulfill his dream.
3. Because he was not educated
4. Because he was poor.

d) The town Firozabad mentioned in the extract is situated in the state of

1. Haryana
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. West Bengal

#### 4. Bihar

2. Food is more important for survival than an identity. If at the end of the day we can feed our family and go to bed without an aching stomach, we would rather live here than in the fields that gave us no grain, say a group of women in tattered saree when I asked them why they left the beautiful land of Green Fields and rivers. Wherever they find food they pitch their tents that become transit homes. Children grow up in them becoming partners in Survival. And survival in Seemapuri means ragpicking

Through the years it has acquired the proportions of a fine art. Garbage to them is Gold. It is their daily bread, a roof over their heads, even if it is a leaking roof. But for a child it is even more.

a) the phrase transit home refers to the dwelling that are

1. unhygienic

2. inadequate

3. fragile

4. temporary

b) Identify the figure of speech used in the sentence 'garbage to them is gold'.

1. Hyperbole

2. Simile

3. personification

4. Synecdoche

Choose the term which best matches the statement 'food is more important for survival than an identity?'

1. Immortality

2. Necessity

3. Obligation

4. Ambition.

d) What does 'acquired the proportion of a fine art' mean?

1. Ragpicking has regained its lost status.

2. A segment of Rag pickers are skilled in fine arts.

3. Ragpicking has attained the position of a skill.

4. Only a few people are experts in rag picking.