

Arts, Commerce and Science College Bodwad Dist. Jalgaon
FYBA: Compulsory English - Semester: II
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
Academic Year: 2020-21
Prepared by: Dr. Ajay Patil

- Choose the correct alternative from the given options and complete the sentences.

1. What is the name of the narrator of the short story, 'The Thief' by Ruskin Bond?
 - a. Deepak
 - b. Arun
 - c. Ruskin
 - d. not mentioned
2. The narrator the short story, 'The Thief' was a.....
 - a. Writer
 - b. wrestler
 - c. vagrant
 - d. thief
3. What lie did the protagonist tell Arun to enter into the latter's service?
 - a. that he would teach him to write
 - b. that he was looking for someone to serve
 - c. that he could cook food
 - d. that he was a wrestler
4. In what way did the narrator exploit Arun?
 - a. He took his time buying the day's supplies.
 - b. He pocketed the change from the day's shopping.
 - c. He sold rice at fifty-six paisa a pound.
 - d. He went out shopping with Arun's money.
5. Why does the protagonist say that Arun was a very trusting person?
 - a. Arun spent his money lavishly when he had any
 - b. because Arun struck up a friendship with a thief
 - c. because Arun did not bother to lock up his money
 - d. because Arun taught him to read and write
6. Why did the narrator find it difficult to rob Arun ?
 - a. because he knew how careful Arun was
 - b. because he felt sympathy for Arun
 - c. because he was afraid of Arun's nature

- d. because he couldn't find an ideal opportunity
7. **What had the protagonist "forgotten in the excitement of a hundred rupees"?**
- a. that friends can be one's undoing
 - b. that the train to Amritsar left at 10.30
 - c. that he would soon have learnt to write full sentences.
 - d. **that he had forgotten to bring Arun's blanket along**
8. **Why did the protagonist's heart sink when Arun held out a five-rupee note in the morning?**
- a. he realized he had forgotten to do the day's shopping
 - b. **because he assumed Arun was about to accuse him**
 - c. because he was hoping to get more than five rupees
 - d. because he didn't want a damp note
9. **'My spirit rose as rapidly as it had fallen'. Why?**
- a. because he thought Arun had no knowledge of the attempted theft
 - b. **because he thought he had gotten away with the theft**
 - c. because he was given five rupees
 - d. because he realized that Arun knew everything
10. **How did Arun realize that the narrator had tried to rob him?**
- a. The narrator confessed what he had done.
 - b. The money was not where Arun had left it.
 - c. The narrator's face gave him away.
 - d. **The money was wet from the night's rain.**
11. **What is the implication of the line 'the smile came by itself, without my knowing it'?**
- a. **that the narrator could smile without being aware of it**
 - b. the narrator knew how to smile in an appealing way
 - c. that the narrator was not smiling to deceive Arun
 - d. that the narrator was happy to stay on with Arun
12. **What was Arun's profession?**
- a. He was a writer.
 - b. He was a wrestler.
 - c. He was a shopkeeper
 - d. **It is not mentioned**
13. **Which of the following adjectives do not apply to Arun?**
- a. **Calculating**
 - b. Jovial
 - c. Generous
 - d. Trusting
14. **Why was the protagonist more nervous when returning the money?**

- a. if Arun woke up, he would realize Deepak was a thief
- b. because it is difficult to return stolen goods undetected
- c. because his guilt had increased after he thought about what he had done
- d. **all of the above**

15. What is the time frame of the story, 'The Thief'?

- a. one week
- b. three weeks
- c. **two weeks**
- d. one month

16. How much money did the narrator take from under the mattress?

- a. 5 rupees
- b. around 500 rupees
- c. **around 100 rupees**
- d. around 1,000 rupees

17. Why did the narrator miss the train to Amritsar?

- a. because he didn't run fast enough
- b. because he stopped to count the notes
- c. because his conscience made him hesitate
- d. because he didn't buy a ticket

18. How old was Arun?

- a. **about twenty**
- b. fifteen
- c. about thirty
- d. not mentioned

19. Why did Arun say that the narrator looked like a wrestler?

- a. The narrator was muscular
- b. Arun was a habitual liar.
- c. The narrator was thin and bony
- d. **Arun was joking**

20. Why would 'Arun's face show terrible sadness'?

- a. because his hard-earned money was stolen
- b. because he didn't deserve to be robbed
- c. **because he would feel let down**
- d. because his only friend had left

21. Deepak is a----- in 'The Thief's Story'.

- a. Clown
- b. **Thief**
- c. Doctor

d. Broker

22. Arun met Deepak at a-----match.

a. Boxing

b. Hockey

c. Cricket

d. Wrestling

23. Deepak was----- years old.

a. Twenty

b. Eighteen

c. Fifteen

d. Twenty one

24. Arun was----- years old.

a. Fifteen

b. Eighteen

c. Sixteen

d. Twenty

25. Deepak was the----- name of the thief.

a. first

b. Third

c. Fourth

d. Fifth

26. Arun appointed Deepak as a----- at his place.

a. servant

b. cook

c. designer

d. driver

27. Arun taught-----to Deepak along with the art of cooking.

a. Dancing

b. reading and writing

c. singing

d. accounting

28. Arun tucked a bundle of notes-----.

a. under his pillow

b. under his bed

c. under his mattress

d. under his head

29. Deepak had planned to take----- after stealing the money.

a. Chennai Express

- b. Bombay Mail
 - c. Gujarat Express
 - d. Amritsar Express**
- 30. Deepak did not board the Amritsar Express-----.**
- a. for unexplainable reason**
 - b. because he was late
 - c. because the train left early
 - d. because he did not wish to board the train
- 31. Deepak had held the bundle of notes-----while running to the platform.**
- a. in his pocket
 - b. in his purse
 - c. at his waist**
 - d. in his socks
- 32. -----brought Deepak back to Arun's house.**
- a. as he fell in a lake
 - b. as he fell in a pothole
 - c. as he got wet in rainwater**
 - d. as he dropped them in a bucket of water
- 33. Arun was----- when Deepak returned and kept the money back under the mattress.**
- a. Awake
 - b. Asleep**
 - c. cooking
 - d. not at home
- 34. Arun got to know about the theft by Deepak-----.**
- a. in the night
 - b. after a day
 - c. after two days
 - d. on the next morning**
- 35. Arun----- Deepak for stealing.**
- a. Punished
 - b. thought of punishing
 - c. did not punish**
 - d. got angry with
- 36. The thief wanted to win over the confidence of Arun because-----.**
- a. he loved flattering people
 - b. he hadn't had much of luck of late
 - c. he loved watching wrestling matches
 - d. he was planning to cheat the young man**

37. **The thief took a new name every month because-----.**
- a. he liked changing names
 - b. he could be ahead of the police in a race
 - c. he could fool the authorities**
 - d. he could be a wrestler
38. **Arun did not throw Deepak out on the first night because-----.**
- a. Arun had won him over with his innocent smile
 - b. Arun desperately needed him
 - c. Arun liked the food cooked by Deepak
 - d. Anil wanted to change Deepak**
39. **Deepak found it difficult to cheat Arun because-----.**
- a. Arun was very strict and alert
 - b. Arun trusted him completely**
 - c. Arun never had enough money
 - d. Arun was very casual about his loss
40. **Deepak decided to go back to Arun's house as he realized-----.**
- a. the seriousness of the offence**
 - b. what all he would be losing by not going back
 - c. that he could steal more money
 - d. that he had no friends
41. **Arun knew. But neither his lips nor his eyes showed anything as-----.**
- a. he wanted Deepak to realize his fault on his own**
 - b. he had informed the police about it
 - c. he wanted to give him another chance
 - d. he was charmed by Deepak 's smile
42. **What is the name of the protagonist of the story, 'The Gold Frame' by RK Laxman?**
- a. Laxman
 - b. Narayan
 - c. Datta**
 - d. Goenka
43. **What is the name of the protagonist's shop in the story, 'The Gold Frame' by RK Laxman?**
- a. The Gold Frame
 - b. Modern Frame Works**
 - c. The Common man
 - d. Fujiyama
44. **What is the protagonist's occupation in the story, 'The Gold Frame' by RK Laxman?**
- a. social worker**

- b. frame-maker
- c. shopkeeper
- d. **writer**

45. What kind of a mount did the customer choose in the story, 'The Gold Frame' by RK Laxman?

- a. plain, oval
- b. **cut, oval**
- c. plain, square
- d. cut, square

46. What was the total cost of framing the picture in the story, 'The Gold Frame' by RK Laxman?

- a. fifteen rupees
- b. sixteen rupees
- c. **seventeen rupees**
- d. eighteen rupees

47. What was Datta's experience regarding his customers?

- a. his customers always came punctually
- b. **his customers never came punctually**
- c. his customers usually came punctually
- d. his customers never collected the frames

48. When did Datta say the picture would be ready?

- a. in a week's time
- b. in ten days' time
- c. **in two weeks' time**
- d. in a month's time

49. What did the customer want from Data?

- a. He wanted to buy a framed photograph.
- b. **He wanted Datta to frame a photograph.**
- c. He wanted to frame Datta's photograph.
- d. He wanted Datta to photograph a frame.

50. Which of these adjectives do not apply to Datta?

- a. Terse
- b. Industrious
- c. **Indolent**
- d. nonchalant

51. What was the customer's attitude towards the man in the photograph?

- a. **He respected and admired him.**
- b. He feared and respected him.
- c. He loathed and admired him.
- d. He loved and feared him.

52. Why did Datta feel that 'there would be trouble if he did not deliver the order on the promised date'?

- a. because the customer was aggressive and demanding
- b. because the customer had made that very clear to him
- c. **because the customer was obsessively attached to the photograph**
- d. because the customer had an unpredictable nature

53. Whose photograph did the customer bring?

- a. that of a holy manlier
- b. that of a social worker
- c. **that of a revered old man**
- d. that of his grandfather

54. What did Datta do with unclaimed photographs?

- a. He gave them away to others.
- b. He stored them in a box.
- c. He fed them to cockroaches and silver fish.
- d. **He sold them to customers.**

55. What feature of the photograph made Datta think of it as just another photograph of an elderly person of those days?

- a. the studio props
- b. **the moustache and turban**
- c. dark suit and striped tie
- d. the sepia-brown colour

56. What happened to the photograph?

- a. It got damaged by silverfish.
- b. **Datta dropped paint on it.**
- c. It got torn during framing.
- d. Datta set it all right by accident.

57. Why was Datta scared?

- a. He was afraid he wouldn't get paid.
- b. He was afraid he would never work again.

- c. He was afraid his reputation was ruined.
 - d. He was afraid the customer would assault him.**
- 58. How did Datta attempt to restore the picture?**
- a. by rubbing the enamel with a cloth**
 - b. by smearing enamel on the picture
 - c. by shaking it violently
 - d. by looking for a similar picture.
- 59. Why did Datta take time to unwrap the photograph?**
- a. because he was tired
 - b. because he was nervous to unit
 - c. because he wanted to create suspense
 - d. because he wanted to dazzle his customer**
- 60. How did Datta spend the days preceding the customer's return?**
- a. in a drunken state
 - b. in anxious suspense**
 - c. in resigned calmness
 - d. in his usual casual manner
- 61. Why was the customer indignant?**
- a. He noticed that the frame was wrong.**
 - b. He realized the substitution.
 - c. He wasn't happy with the mount.
 - d. He felt he had been overcharged.
- 62. What did the two sisters talk about when they met in 'How Much Land Does A Man Need?'?**
- a. about Pahom
 - b. about the devil
 - c. about their lives**
 - d. about buying land
- 63. Why, according to the younger sister, is the life of a peasant better than that of a tradesman?**
- a. The peasant is connected to nature through the land he works on.
 - b. The peasant is not troubled by temptations and anxieties.
 - c. The peasant enjoys his rough, coarse lifestyle.
 - d. The peasant has enough land of his own.**

- 64. What did the Devil want 'How Much Land Does A Man Need'??**
- a. to give Pahom as much land as he wanted
 - b. to see what Pahom did with his life
 - c. to bring Pahom under his thumb**
 - d. to make Pahom suffer
- 65. What boastful claim did Pahom make?**
- a. Though a peasant's life is not a fat one, it is a long one'.
 - b. "If I had plenty of land, I shouldn't feat the Devil himself"**
 - c. We peasants have no time to let any nonsense settle ' in our heads'.
 - d. We need not bow to anyone.
- 66. Who is referred to as the 'Evil One' 'How Much Land Does A Man Need'??**
- a. Pahom
 - b. the Devil
 - c. the Chief of the Bashkirs
 - d. the old lady's steward**
- 67. Why was Pahom unhappy with the steward?**
- a. The steward wished to buy the rich lady's estate.
 - b. He kept fining Pahom for things he couldn't help.**
 - c. The steward didn't allow Pahom to till his soil.
 - d. The steward cut down some of Pahom's trees.
- 68. What happened when the lady decided to sell the estate?**
- a. The Commune bought the land collectively.
 - b. The land was bought by an innkeeper.
 - c. Each individual paid for as much land as they could buy.**
 - d. The Tsar bought the land
- 69. How did Pahom put together the deposit money for the land he wished to buy?**
- a. He borrowed money from the Commune.
 - b. He toiled day and night on the landlady's estate.
 - c. He broke his savings and made a deal with the Evil One for the rest.
 - d. He sold some possessions and borrowed some money from a relative.**
- 70. Why did Pahom become discontented despite being a prosperous landowner?**
- a. The neighbouring peasants didn't respect his boundaries.
 - b. He was always thinking of acquiring more land.
 - c. The neighbouring peasants were trying in drive him off his land.**

- d. His estate was too small and too cramped to be comfortable.
- 71. Who told him about the better land available beyond the Volga?**
- a. his wife
 - b. the leader of the Commune
 - c. his servants
 - d. a peasant from another village**
- 72. What was Pahom's situation in the communal land beyond the Volga?**
- a. He was better off than before.
 - b. His condition improved a little.
 - c. His condition neither improved nor deteriorated.
 - d. He was worse off than before.**
- 73. Why was Pahom discontented with the new land that he had bought?**
- a. The communal land was not fertile.
 - b. He disliked the process of renting land each season.
 - c. His wife and sons wished to have more land in their name.**
 - d. He wished to invest the money he had saved.
- 74. Who told him about the pristine land of the Bashkirs?**
- a. a passing dealer**
 - b. his wife
 - c. the elders of the Commune
 - d. a friend
- 75. The Bashkirs were-----.**
- a. Rich landowners.
 - b. Uncultured nomads.
 - c. Cunning con men.
 - d. Peace-loving tribal.**
- 76. Where did the Bashkirs live?**
- a. in a faraway Commune
 - b. near the sea
 - c. on the steppes**
 - d. over a mountain range
- 77. What did Pahom give to the Bashkirs?**
- a. wine and mutton
 - b. tea and present**
 - c. money and jewellery
 - d. kumiss and tea
- 78. How did the Bashkirs treat Pahom?**

- a. with fear
- b. with respect**
- c. with indifference
- d. with ridicule

79. Why did Pahom want land from the Bashkirs?

- a. because they were willing to give it away for nothing**
- b. because they wanted only presents in return
- c. because they were ready to sell it cheaply
- d. because they were persuasive salesmen

80. How much land was the Chief of the Bashkirs to sell to Pahom?

- a. all the land Pahom could cover in a day**
- b. all the land surrounding a hillock
- c. as much land as Pahom wanted
- d. as much land as a man could cover on foot

81. Pahom lay on the bed, but could not sleep because.....

- a. the bed was not soft.
- b. the Bashkirs made a big noise.
- c. he kept thinking about the land.**
- d. he remembered his wife and sons.

82. Pahom heard.....in his dream.

- a. somebody laughing quietly outside**
- b. big shouts of Bashkirs
- c. birds crying for food
- d. Devil accepting his defeat

83. The Chief put his to mark a starting point for Pahom to walk.

- a. Boot
- b. Bottle
- c. Coat
- d. Cap**

84. The Bashkir women made cheese and a drink like beer called.....from the milk.

- a. Vodka
- b. Kismis
- c. Kumiss**
- d. Kummus

85. The essay 'Good Manner's is addressed to-----

- a. little children.
- b. the elderly.
- c. all young people.**

- d. the author's children.
- 86. Which of these qualities did the young man mentioned at the beginning of the essay, 'Good Manner's' not possess?**
- a. good health
 - b. empathy
 - c. job satisfaction
 - d. strength**
- 87. What lesson did the young man learn from his illness?**
- a. He could not afford to fall sick.
 - b. He would become old someday.
 - c. He should sympathies with those weaker than him.**
 - d. He must give up his seat for those older than him.
- 88. All boys and girls eventually learn that.....**
- a. the world is a beautiful place.
 - b. they are fragile people in a dangerous world.**
 - c. their parents protect them from the world.
 - d. education is very important.
- 89. Why do children not realize, how tired their parents and teachers are?**
- a. because children lack sympathy
 - b. because elders rarely complain to children**
 - c. because elders are less troubled than youngsters
 - d. because parents and teachers feel less fatigue than children
- 90. Which book is the essay Good Manners taken from?**
- a. The Guide to Good manners
 - b. An Introduction to Good Citizenship**
 - c. An Introduction to Good Manners
 - d. The Essence of Good Citizenship
- 91. What should you do while speaking to another person?**
- a. speak clearly**
 - b. speak softly
 - c. speak incoherently
 - d. speak very loudly
- 92. The saying 'It takes two to speak the truth'... is attributed to?**
- a. Henry David Thoreau**
 - b. Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - c. Walt Whitman
 - d. Abraham Lincoln
- 93. Why should one express one's truth differently to different people?**

- a. because not everyone understands what you say all the time
 - b. because different people understand things differently**
 - c. because one's truth changes in every context
 - d. because the truth changes depending on the listener
- 94. How did the Boy Scout reply to the lady's question?**
- a. Politely
 - b. Literally
 - c. sarcastically
 - d. angrily**
- 95. The author advises us.....**
- a. never to take statements literally.**
 - b. never to expect people to mean literally what they say.
 - c. to look for a deeper meaning behind every statement
 - d. to look of the intended meaning of every statement.
- 96. Why should you look for the underlying reasons behind statements?**
- a. so that you can see whether someone in your friend or not
 - b. so that you understand what the speaker actually means to say**
 - c. so that you don't offend the speaker or some other person
 - d. so that you are considered well mannered
- 97. Which of these things must one do when in the company of others?**
- a. talk all the time
 - b. be uncompromisingly frank
 - c. give others a chance to speak**
 - d. not listen to people you don't like
- 98. What happens when one person goes on talking?**
- a. The others are delighted.
 - b. The others get exhausted and annoyed.**
 - c. The others begin to leave.
 - d. The others listen intently.
- 99. What happens when you talk ill about people behind their backs?**
- a. They never find out what you've been saying about them.
 - b. They inevitably find out what you've been saying about them.**
 - c. They get the chance to learn what you think about them.
 - d. They get the chance to settle their differences with you.
- 100. What, according to the author, is 'one of the most surprising things in life'?**
- a. Everyone understands what the other person is saying.
 - b. No one really understands himself or herself.**
 - c. Almost everyone lies all the time.

- d. Nobody is perfect.
101. What did the university experiment with the picture of a bull-fight seek to demonstrate?
- a. People are confident even when they make errors in bull-fighting.
 - b. People make errors, even in statements they are confident about.**
 - c. People are confident about the errors of bull-fighting.
 - d. People don't make errors in statements they are confident about.
102. What did one of the students think he saw in the photo of the bull-fight?
- a. the bull dying
 - b. the bull's tongue hanging out**
 - c. the bull's ear
 - d. the bull's head turned to one side
103. Where do good manners come from?
- a. from sense of morality
 - b. from having sympathy for others**
 - c. from the law
 - d. from a good moral science education
104. What, according to the author, should we do in the time we spend on earth?
- a. be the best at whatever we do
 - b. try and help others as much as possible**
 - c. live life to the fullest
 - d. exercise daily and eat healthy
105. What did the speaker's father ask his tenants to do?
- a. demolish their houses
 - b. cut down all the trees
 - c. vacate the houses**
 - d. fell the banyan tree
106. The poem indicates that the speaker's father was a -----man.
- a. Practical**
 - b. Cruel
 - c. Sentimental
 - d. Hardworking
107. Where was the speaker's house located?
- a. beneath a banyan tree
 - b. on a hill**
 - c. at the foot of a hill
 - d. in Bombay

108. Which of these words from the poem indicate that the father had no feelings for the trees?
- Demolished
 - Massacred**
 - Ordered
 - Chopped
109. In what way was Baroda different from Bombay?
- There were fewer trees in the former.
 - There were more trees in the latter.
 - There were no trees in the latter.
 - There were no trees in the former.**
110. What did the speaker's grandmother have to say about the trees?
- that they should be cut down
 - that they add beauty to our lives
 - that felling trees is not right**
 - that the trees were very old
111. Which phrase best reveals the impact the felling of the banyan tree had on the poet?
- he massacred them all
 - roots lay deeper than all our lives arch
 - grows and seethes in one's dreams
 - watched in terror and fascination this slaughter**
112. Who commanded the felling of the trees?
- the tenants
 - the speaker
 - the speaker's grandmother
 - the speaker's father**
113. What indicated the age of the banyan tree?
- the circumference of its trunk
 - its rings
 - the length of its aerial roots
 - its deep roots**
114. Which of these words are applicable to the poet's father?
- Poet
 - Woodcutter
 - Landowner**
 - Tenant
115. Which tree in the estate was most difficult to cut?

- a. Sheoga
 - b. Banyan**
 - c. Oudumber
 - d. Neem
- 116. How tall was the banyan tree?**
- a. half the size of the housed angle
 - b. as tall as the house
 - c. twice the height of the house
 - d. three times the size of the house**
- 117. How tall were the aerial roots of the banyan tree?**
- a. 20 feet
 - b. 40 feet
 - c. 30 feet**
 - d. 50 feet
- 118. What did the men do to the banyan tree firs?**
- a. chopped its branches**
 - b. cut its roots
 - c. saw its trunk
 - d. burned its aerial roots
- 119. Where did the poet's family live at the time of the incident described in this poem?**
- a. Bombay
 - b. Pune
 - c. Baroda**
 - d. Ahmadabad
- 120. Why did the birds and the insects leave?**
- a. They were looking for better trees.
 - b. They needed to migrate.
 - c. Their homes were destroyed.**
 - d. They wanted to nest in the house.
- 121. How old was the banyan tree?**
- a. 100 years
 - b. 200 years**
 - c. 500 years
 - d. 1000 years
- 122. What was the poet's reaction to the felling of the banyan tree?**
- a. Indifference**
 - b. Anger
 - c. Amusement

- d. Dread**
123. **What happened after the tree was cut down?**
- a. The poet left for college
 - b. The poet's father asked his tenants to leave.
 - c. **The poet's family moved to Bombay**
 - d. The poet's family moved to Baroda.
124. **How long did it take to cut all the branches of the banyan tree?**
- a. a few weeks
 - b. a day
 - c. a week
 - d. **a few hours**
125. **The house of the speaker in "Felling of the Banyan Tree" was.....**
- a. in the town.
 - b. in a village.
 - c. on the seaside.
 - d. **on the hill.**
126. **The speaker's told the tenants to leave.**
- a. **Father**
 - b. Mother
 - c. Grandfather
 - d. Grandmother
127. **The speaker's grandmother used to say 'trees are'**
- a. harmful
 - b. useful
 - c. harmless
 - d. **sacred**
128. **As the roots lay deep into the earth to cut the banyan tree was.....**
- a. **a problem.**
 - b. a calamity.
 - c. dangerous.
 - d. attractive.
129. **The banyan tree was..... three times as tall as the speaker's house.**
- a. Double
 - b. **three times**
 - c. twice
 - d. four times
130. **As they began to cut trees..... began to leave the banyan tree.**
- a. snakes and reptiles

- b. rats and cats
 - c. **insects and birds**
 - d. birds and animals
131. What is the tone of the poem 'If'?
- a. Ironic
 - b. **Didactic**
 - c. Humorous
 - d. Angry
132. Who is the poem, 'If' seemingly addressed to?
- a. **a son**
 - b. a friend
 - c. a daughter
 - d. a cousin
133. What does the phrase 'losing theirs' refer to in the poem, 'If'?
- a. losing money
 - b. **losing their calm**
 - c. losing their homes
 - d. losing their families
134. What quality does the poet talk about in line 5 of the poem, 'If'?
- a. **Patience**
 - b. Ambition
 - c. Modesty
 - d. Hatred
135. What is the mood of the poem 'If'?
- a. Romantic
 - b. **Solemn**
 - c. Playful
 - d. Gloomy
136. Which of these pairs of qualities does the poet talk about in the third stanza of the poem, 'If'?
- a. honesty and integrity
 - b. **persistence and determination**
 - c. kindness and adaptability
 - d. patience and diligence
137. Who are the 'imposters' Kipling refers to in the poem, 'If'?
- a. **Triumph and Disaster**
 - b. Wealth and Fame
 - c. Happiness and Sadness

- d. Life and Death
138. What figure of speech does the poet use in line 11 of the poem, 'If'?
- synecdoche
 - personification**
 - metaphor
 - simile
139. Which of the following does the poet ask the reader to beware of in the poem, 'If'?
- Pushing over onwards despite exhaustion and defeat.
 - one's words being manipulated by unscrupulous people**
 - every second spent in pursuit of worthy goals
 - not giving way to hatred
140. What is the meaning of the line 'If all men count with you, but none too much'?
- If everyone depends on you, but not too much...
 - If you love and respect everyone, but not any one person excessively...**
 - If you depend on people, but don't depend on them too much...
 - If everyone counts you in their group, but you don't belong to only one group ...
141. Which of the following statements about the poem, 'If' is not true?
- 'If' encourages one to endure hardship without complaints.
 - 'If' consists of only one long sentence.
 - 'If' is written in the form of advice being passed down to a youngster.
 - 'If' is a simple poem devoid of any poetic devices.**
142. What does the poet mean by 'winnings' in the poem, 'If'?
- Wealth
 - Property
 - achievement
 - money won through gambling**
143. What quality does the poet emphasize in line 20 of the poem, 'If'?
- Stoicism**
 - Rage
 - Acceptance
 - Detachment
144. What phenomenon is the poet talking about in line 22 of the poem, 'If'?
- Theft**
 - death
 - birth
 - aging
145. Which of the following is not personified in the poem, 'If'?
- time**

- b. truth
 - c. dreams
 - d. will
146. Which of the following is not said by the poet, Kipling?
- a. We should push on towards our goal despite failure and fatigue.
 - b. **We should not allow the evil in others to turn us onto the path of evil.**
 - c. We should rise above our weaknesses through discipline and determination.
 - d. We should learn to engage with all classes of society without losing our own identity.
147. When do dreams become one's master, according to Kipling?
- a. when one is unable to achieve them
 - b. **when one obsesses over them**
 - c. when one can triumph over them
 - d. when one does not pursue them
148. What does the poet want his son to practice in lines 27 and 28 of the poem, 'If'?
- a. Detachment
 - b. Objectivity
 - c. **indifference**
 - d. empathy
149. What figure of speech best describes the phrase 'unforgiving minute'?
- a. Personification
 - b. **Metaphor**
 - c. Simile
 - d. Trochee
150. What meter is the poem, 'If' written in?
- a. iambic tetrameter
 - b. **trochaic tetrameter**
 - c. iambic pentameter
 - d. Spenserian stanza
151. The theme of opening lines of "If" is.....
- a. **Living wisely**
 - b. Friends.
 - c. Enemies.
 - d. Being healthy.
152. Which phrase supports the theme of living wisely?
- a. "If you can keep your head..."
 - b. "If you can dream and not make your dreams your master...."
 - c. "If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue..."

- d. all of the above
153. The line, "If you can make one heap of all your winnings and risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss, and lose, and start again at your beginnings," means.....
- when you take a risk and lose everything, start over.
 - when you lose a game don't be a sore loser.
 - when others lose at a game you are playing, share your award with them.
 - you should avoid games where you can lose a lot.
154. When the poet of 'If' says, "Yours is the Earth and everything that is in it," he means that you will
- be very rich
 - be very powerful.
 - live a good life.
 - have a lot of friends.
155. If people hate you, what does Rudyard Kipling think you should do?
- Pretend you don't hear them..
 - Not hate them back.
 - Ignore them.
 - Hate them too.
156. What does Rudyard Kipling think of Triumph and Disaster?
- They are the same.
 - Both can be ruinous.
 - Neither matters.
 - You can't have one without the other.
157. "If" is offering guidance. To whom is it directed?
- Students.
 - The earth.
 - The man's son.
 - The man's brother.
158. Which sentence best sums up the message of "If"?
- You will not be a man if you make bad choices.
 - Life is full of challenges.
 - It is easier to take the wrong path.
 - Make good choices and your life will be good.
159. "If-" is about.....
- Manhood
 - Imperialism
 - Women
 - War

160. The central idea of the poem "If" is that success comes from.....
- a. Hard work and luck.
 - b. Self-control and a true sense of the values of things.**
 - c. Struggles with odds and long lasting fight.
 - d. God's grace and religious faith.

=====Best of Luck=====