

Question Bank for Chapter 3: The Little Girl

Part A: Extract Based Questions

A. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

To the little girl he was a figure to be feared and avoided. Every morning before going to work he came into her room and gave her a casual kiss, to which she responded with “Goodbye, Father And oh, there was a glad sense of relief when she heard the noise of the carriage growing fainter and fainter down the long road!

Q1. Who does ‘he’ refer to in the given extract?

Ans. He refers to Kezia’s father.

Q2. What kind of a person was Kezia’s father?

Ans. He was a strict disciplinarian with a harsh exterior.

Q3. What were the little girl’s feelings towards him?

Ans. The little girl dreaded him and tried to avoid him whenever possible.

Q4. When her father departed for work, how did she feel?

Ans. Once he went to his office, she exhaled a sigh of relief.

B. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

To the little girl he was a figure to be feared and avoided. Every morning before going to work he came into her room and gave her a casual kiss, to which she responded with “Goodbye, Father”. And oh, there was a glad sense of relief when she heard the noise of the carriage growing fainter and fainter down the long road!

Q1. Who is the little girl in this extract?

Ans. The little girl is Kezia.

Q2. Who were the people in Kezia’s family?

Ans. Kezia’s family consisted of her father, mother, grandmother and Kezia herself.

Q3. What did ‘he’ do before going to work every morning?

Ans. Before going to work every morning, he came to Kezia’s room and casually kissed her.

Q4. What does this gesture show about him?

Ans. This action demonstrates his love for her daughter despite his lack of outward displays of affection.

C. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

She never stuttered with other people — had quite given it up — but only with Father, because then she was trying so hard to say the words properly. “What’s the matter? What are you looking so wretched about? Mother, I wish you taught this child not to appear on the brink of suicide... Here, Kezia, carry my teacup back to the table carefully.” He was so big — his hands and his neck, especially his mouth when he yawned. Thinking about him alone was like thinking about a giant.

Q1. Who is ‘she’ in this extract?

Ans. ‘She’ is Kezia, the little girl who was afraid of her father.

Q2. What had she “quite given up”?

Ans. She had completely stopped stuttering occasionally in front of other people.

Q3. How did she speak in the presence of her father?

Ans. When speaking in front of her father, Kezia stumbled and lacked self-assurance.

Q4. Why did ‘she’ stutter in her father’s presence?

Ans. When Kezia had to speak to her father, she would stutter because she was trying so hard to say the words correctly as she was terrified of him.

D. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

“What’s the matter? What are you looking so wretched about? Mother, I wish you taught this child not to appear on the brink of suicide. Here, Kezia, carry my teacup back to the table carefully. “He was so big – his hands and his neck, especially his mouth when he yawned. Thinking about him alone was like thinking about a giant.

Q1. Who is the speaker in these lines?

Ans. The speaker is Kezia’s father.

Q2. Where are they at the moment? What time is it?

Ans. They are in the drawing room. It is evening and Father has just returned from work.

Q3. How is Kezia’s appearance in her father’s presence? Why?

Ans. Being afraid of him makes Kezia appear depressed and gloomy around him.

Q4. Why was she scared of her father?

Ans. He was a big, loud man who constantly scolded her, therefore she was afraid

Part B: Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. What was the morning scene in Kezia’s house?

Ans. Every morning, before going to work, her father would come to Kezia’s room and give her a casual kiss. She would respond by saying “Goodbye, father.”

Q2. How did Kezia feel when her father left for office?

Ans. When her father left for office, she felt a sense of relief.

Q3. Why did Kezia stutter in front of her father?

Ans. Kezia stuttered in front of her father because she was afraid of him.

Q4. What did Kezia’s father do in the drawing room on Sunday afternoons?

Ans. On Sunday afternoons, Kezia’s father would stretch out on the sofa. He would cover his face with his handkerchief, put his feet on one of the cushions and sleep soundly.

Q5. What would Kezia’s father do on Sunday afternoons?

Ans. On Sunday afternoons, Kezia’s father would stretch out on the sofa, put his handkerchief on his face, his feet on one of the best cushions and sleep snoring soundly.



Q6. Why was Kezia asked to make a gift for her father?

Ans. Kezia's father's birthday was approaching and the family needed a gift for him. Grandmother suggested that Kezia should prepare a pin-cushion for her father.

Q7. What did Kezia make as birthday present for her father?

Ans. Kezia made a pin-cushion as a birthday present for her father.

Q8. How did Kezia's efforts to please her father end in a disaster?

Ans. Kezia tore her father's important speech to stuff the pin-cushion she was making as a birthday gift for him. When her father came to know about it, he punished Kezia with a ruler.

Q9. How did Kezia's grandmother console her after she was punished by her father?

Ans. Grandmother wrapped Kezia in a shawl and rocked her in the rocking-chair. She gave her a clean hanky to blow her nose and tried to pacify her by asking her to go to the drawing-room to chat with her parents.

Q10. Why did Kezia's father punish her?

Ans. Kezia had torn her father's important speech for the Port Authority. In anger, her father punished her with a ruler.

Part C: Long Answer Type Questions

Q1. How did Kezia see her father?

Ans. To the little girl, her father was a figure to be feared and avoided. Every morning before going to work he gave her a casual kiss, to which she responded with "Goodbye, Father". And oh, there was a glad sense of relief when she heard the noise of the carriage growing fainter and fainter down the long road! In the evening when he came home she stood near the staircase and heard his loud voice in the hall. He was a very strict and insensitive person who never expressed his love for his little daughter.

Q2. How did Kezia's feelings about her father undergo a change?

Ans. Kezia's feelings of fear for her father underwent a change when her father came to her rescue when she had a nightmare. He carried her to his room, and made her warm and safe on his bed. She realized that her father was also loving and caring and forgot all her fear of him.

Q3. What kind of relationship did Kezia share with her father? How did it change?

Ans. Kezia shared an affectionate bonding with her father. He was very harsh and a strict disciplinarian. A distant relationship is seen between the two. No cordial relation was there between the duo. But Kezia's feelings of fear for her father underwent a change when her father came to her rescue when she had a nightmare. He carried her to his room, and made her warm and safe on his bed. She realized that her father was also loving and caring and forgot all her fear of him.

Q4. Do you think Kezia's father was a bad father? Why or why not?

Ans. Kezia's father was not a bad father. He loved and cared for Kezia in his own way. He had to work hard for his family which made him angry and irritable. He also did not know how to express his love for the child so he acted stretch with her. But when Kezia had a nightmare, he came with a candle to her room and comforted her. He took her to his own bed and snuggled her to sleep. This shows that he really cared for her

Question Bank for Poem 2: Wind

Part A: Extract Based Questions

A. Extract:

Wind, come softly.

Don't break the shutters of the windows.

Don't scatter the papers.

Don't throw down the books on the shelf.

Questions and Answers:

Q1. How does a violent wind disturb and damage things?

Ans. A violent wind breaks the window shutters and scatters the papers. It also throws down the books on the shelf.

Q2. What request does the poet make to the wind?

Ans. The poet requests the wind to blow gently and not to cause any damage or destruction.

Q3. Which poetic device has been used in these lines?

Ans. The poetic device used in these lines is 'anaphora' as the imperative 'Don't' is repeated in three consecutive lines.

Q4. What effect does this device create?

Ans. The imperative repetition of the word 'Don't' at the beginning of three consecutive lines expresses the poet's strong urge to the wind to be gentle and kind. It also creates a unique rhythm in the poem.

B. Extract:

There, look what you did – you threw them all down.

You tore the pages of the books.

You brought rain again.

You're very clever at poking fun at weaklings.

Questions and Answers:

Q1. Whom does the poet address as 'you'?

Ans. The poet addresses the wind that has been blowing fiercely as 'you'.

Q2. What does 'them' refer to?

Ans. 'Them' refers to the books on the shelf.

Q3. How have the pages of the books been torn?

Ans. The wind has blown so fiercely that the books placed on the shelf have fallen down and their pages have been torn when they fluttered because of the wind.

Q4. How does the wind bring rain?

Ans. Wind accumulates and shakes up vapor-laden clouds to cause rain.

Q5. How does the wind deal with the weaklings?

Ans. The wind harms and terrifies the weaklings with its fierce power and thus mocks their weakness.

C. Extract:

Frail crumbling houses, crumbling doors, crumbling rafters,
crumbling wood, crumbling bodies, crumbling lives,
crumbling hearts-
the wind god winnows and crushes them all.

Questions and Answers:

Q1. Why are the houses, doors, rafters etc. crumbling?

Ans. The houses, doors, rafters etc. are crumbling because they are weak and cannot stand the onslaught of the destructive wind.

Q2. Explain the expression: "crumbling lives, crumbling hearts".

Ans. Many lives are lost when wind wreaks havoc. The lives of the survivors are shattered too because their loved ones are dead and their homes and property are destroyed. They are left with no hope in life.

Q3. Why has the wind been called 'god'?

Ans. Wind has been called 'god' because, like 'god', he uses his power to remove and crush the undesirable, weak things.

Q4. What does the wind god do?

Ans. The wind god, using its force winnows and crushes everything and everybody that comes in its contact.

Q5. Which poetic device has been used in the first three lines?

Ans. The poetic device used in these lines is anaphora i.e. the repetition of certain words. The word 'crumbling' has been repeatedly used to emphasize the destruction caused by the wind.

D. Extract:

He won't do what you tell him.

So, come, let's build strong homes,

Let's join the doors firmly.

Practice to firm the body.

Make the heart steadfast.

Questions and Answers:

Q1. Who is 'he' in the first line?

Ans. 'He' in the first line refers to the wind god.

Q2. According to the poet, what preparations should be made to face the fury of the wind?

Ans. According to the poet, we should build strong homes and close the doors firmly to face the fury of the wind as he attacks and destroys the weaklings only.

Q3. What is his attitude towards people?

Ans. He does3d8e71

Part B: Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. What does the wind symbolize?

Ans. The wind symbolizes all difficulties, obstacles, problems, challenges and sufferings in life.

Q2. What does the wind god do to the weak?

Ans. The wind god separates the weak from the strong and crushes them.

Q3. What should we do to make friends with the wind?

Ans. To make friends with the wind, the poet asks us to build strong homes, join the doors firmly and practice to make our bodies and hearts stronger.

Q4. What is the central idea of the poem 'Wind'?

Ans. In the poem 'Wind' the poet wants to convey that we should be strong physically and mentally to face the wind or any other challenge in life. The wind blows out weak fires but makes strong fires roar and flourish. The weak are blown away by the wind but the strong survive and flourish.

Q5. How can we befriend the wind?

Ans. According to the poem, the wind is very powerful. It can cause great destruction. We should make ourselves physically and mentally strong to face the wind

Part C: Long Answer Type Questions

Q1. What are the things the wind does in the first stanza? Have you seen, or heard, how wind rattles the doors and windows?

Ans. The wind breaks the shutters of the windows, scatters the papers, throws down the books on the shelf, tears the pages of the books and brings rain. Yes, I have seen doors and windows rattling because of strong gusts of wind. It makes a terrible sound and is very scary.

Q2. What does the poet say the wind god winnows? What should we do for that kind of wind?

Ans. The poet says that the wind god winnows the weak crumbling houses, doors, rafters, wood, bodies, lives and hearts, and then crushes them all. To face such a wind, we must make ourselves strong.

Q3. What ought the people to do to save themselves from the fire like fury of the wind?

Ans. The wind blows out the weak fires but makes strong fires roar and flourish. Thus the poem conveys the idea that nobody cares for the weak. Even the strong fire is blown out if it is weak.



The poet is very much impressed by the wind's power to shake everything and wants us to be strong both in mind and body. We should make our heart steadfast and join the doors firmly to hold fast the wind.

Q4. Write the central idea of the poem.

Ans. The poem 'Wind' inspires us to face the challenges thrown at us with grit and firm determination. We should be strong enough to face all the hardships of life with courage. Wind symbolizes problems and obstacles that we all face and go through at some point of time in our lives. The poet conveys the message that nobody cares for the weak. Even the strong fire is blown out if it is weak. The poet advises that we must make ourselves physically and mentally strong to face such a wind

Question Bank for Poem 3: Rain on the Roof

Part A: Extract Based Questions

Extract A: "When the humid shadows hover

Over all the starry spheres
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears,
What a bliss to press the pillow
Of a cottage-chamber bed
And lie listening to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead!"

Q1. What does the phrase "humid shadows" refer to?

Ans. The term "humid shadows" describes the rain-producing, ominous clouds.

Q2. What are 'starry spheres'?

Ans. Starry spheres are the name given to the stars that are visible at night.

Q3. Why does the poet call the darkness melancholy?

Ans. The night is dark and gloomy. Perhaps the poet is also in a despondent mood.

Q4. Where is the poet at the moment?

Ans. The poet is in his bed in his cottage.

Extract B: "Over all the starry spheres

What a bliss to press the pillow
And lie listening to the patter
Every tinkle on the shingles
Has an echo in the heart,
And a thousand dreamy fancies
Into busy being start
And a thousand recollections
Weave their air-threads into woof,
As I listen to the patter

Of the rain upon the roof"

Q1. What echoes in the poet's heart?

Ans. The poet's heart is filled by the sound of soothing rain on the roof.

Q2. What does the author mean by 'a thousand dreamy fancies into busy being start'?

Ans. This statement alludes to the different fictitious ideas and imaginations that the poet experiences.

Q3. What starts a "thousand dreamy fancies"?

Ans. One thousand daydreaming fantasies are sparked by the tinkling sound of raindrops on the roof.

Q4. What is a refrain? Find lines from the poem that form its refrain.

Ans. A refrain is the repetition of lines or whole phrases in a poem, usually at the end of a stanza. It creates a musical effect and lends unity to a piece.

Example:

And lie listening to the patter

Of the soft rain overhead!

As I listen to the patter

Of the rain upon the roof.

As I list to this refrain

Which is played upon the shingles

By the patter of the rain.

Extract C: "Every tinkle on the shingles

Has an echo in the heart,

And a thousand dreamy fancies

And a thousand recollections

Into busy being start

Weave their air-threads into woof

As I listen to the patter

Of the rain upon the roof"

Q1. Explain 'shingles' What is tinkling on the shingles?

Ans. The roof is made up of shingles, which are small, rectangular tiles, specifically made of wood, that are arranged in rows that cover one another. As the raindrops hit the tiles, it generates a piercing tinkle sound.

Q2. What finds an echo in the poet's heart?

Ans. The poet's heart resonates with the sound of rain on shingles.

Q3. Who is a busy being? What happens to his mind?

Ans. The 'busy being' refers to the poet. His mind is flooded with fantasies and memories.

Q4. Explain: "A thousand recollections weave their air-threads into woof".

Ans. The warp and woof threads used in weaving a fabric are the ones that run lengthwise and across, respectively. The poet is implying that many memories blend together to create a lovely image in his or her memory.

Extract D: "As she used in years ago,
Now in memory comes my mother,
To regard the darling dreamers
Ere she left them till the dawn:
O! I Feel her fond look on me
As I list to this refrain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain."

Q1. Whom does the poet remember?

Ans. The poet remembers his mother.

Q2. Who are the darling dreamers?

Ans. The poet and his siblings, who are sound asleep, are the sweet dreamers, the mother's beloved.

Q3. How did the poet's mother gaze at the dreamers?

Ans. The poet's mother left him still the middle of day.

Part B: Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. How does the poet describe the rain in the poem?

Ans. The poet describes rain as the silver threads dropped from heaven by the gods.

Q2. What does the sound of the rain do to the poet's heart?

Ans. The sound of the rain produces an echo in his heart.

Q3. What does the poet dream of?

Ans. The poet dreams of his childhood days and his mother.

Q4. What is a 'refrain' in the poem?

Ans. The refrain in the poem is the sound of the rain falling on the roof. It is repeated throughout the poem.

Q5. How does the poet feel when he listens to the patter of the rain?

Ans. The poet experiences bliss when he listens to the patter of the rain on the roof. It brings back sweet memories of his childhood

Part C: Long Answer Type Questions

Q1. What does the poet like to do when it rains?

Ans. When it rains, the poet likes to lie with his head pressed against the pillow of his cottage chamber bed and listen to the patter of the soft rain.

Q2. What does the poet dream of as he listens to the patter of the rain?

Ans. While listening to the pattering of the rain, the poet's mind is filled with memories and imaginations. He remembers his mother who is no more. He recalls how she used to look at him and his brothers and sisters as they slept and dreamt sweet dreams. He feels as if she was looking down at him fondly from heaven.

Q3. What is the single major memory that comes to the poet? Who are the 'darling dreamers' he refers to?

Ans. The single major memory that comes to the poet is that of his mother and her fond look. The "darling dreamers" are the poet and his siblings in their childhood when they were lovingly put to sleep by their mother.

Q4. Describe the various sights and sounds of the falling rain and the memories they evoke.

Ans. The humid shadows are the dark rain-bearing clouds hovering in the sky covering the starry night. The melancholy darkness is the sad and gloomy rain-filled night which gently weeps in the form of rainy tears. The tinkle of the raindrops falling on the shingles echoes in the poet's heart. The sound of the rain pattering on the roof starts a thousand dreamy fancies and recollections in the poet's mind. He remembers his mother looking at him fondly as he slept beside his siblings dreaming sweet dreams.

Question Bank for Chapter 4: A Truly Beautiful Mind

Part A: Extract Based Questions

A. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: At the age of two-and-a-half, Einstein still wasn't talking. When he finally did learn to speak, he uttered everything twice. Einstein did not know what to do with other children, and his playmates called him "Brother Boring".

Q1. What did Einstein's mother think of him when he was a baby? Why?

Ans. Einstein's mother thought of him as a freak because to her, his head seemed much too large.

Q2. Why does the writer point out that Einstein wasn't talking till the age of two-and-a-half?

Ans. The writer points out that Einstein wasn't talking till the age of two-and-a-half to clarify that his growth parameters were slower as compared to those of other children.

Q3. How did Einstein speak when he finally started talking?

Ans. When Einstein finally started talking, he used to utter everything twice.

Q4. Why was Einstein called "Brother Boring" by his playmates?

Ans. Einstein's playmates called him "Brother Boring" because he was an introvert and did not interact with other children.

B. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: A headmaster once told his father that what Einstein chose as a profession would not matter, because "he will never make a success at anything" Einstein began learning to play the violin at the age of six, because his

mother wanted him to. He later became a gifted amateur violinist, maintaining this skill throughout his life.

Q1. What was the headmaster's opinion about Einstein?

Ans. The headmaster's opinion about Einstein was that he would never be successful in his life.

Q2. Why did Einstein leave the school in Munich?

Ans. Einstein left the school in Munich for good because he hated the school's regimentation.

Q3. Why did Einstein learn to play violin?

Ans. Einstein learnt to play the violin to fulfil the desire of his mother.

Q4. What kind of a violin player was Einstein?

Ans. He was a gifted violin player.

C. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: A headmaster once told his father that what Einstein chose as a profession wouldn't matter, because "he'll never make a success at anything." Einstein began learning to play the violin at the age of six, because his mother wanted him to; he later became a gifted amateur violinist, maintaining this skill throughout his life. But Albert Einstein was not a bad pupil. He went to high school in Munich, where Einstein's family had moved when he was 15 months old, and scored good marks in almost every subject.

Q1. What had Einstein's Headmaster said about him?

Ans. The headmaster had told his father that Einstein would never make a success at anything.

Q2. What were Einstein's achievements at school?

Ans. Albert Einstein was not a bad pupil and he scored good marks in almost every subject.

Q3. Where did Einstein attend high school?

Ans. Einstein attended High School in Munich.

Q4. What kind of a school did Einstein wish to join?

Ans. Einstein wanted to join a school which was more liberal and flexible.

D. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: Einstein hated the school's regimentation and often clashed with his teachers. At the age of 15, Einstein felt so stifled there that he left the school for good. The previous year, Albert's parents had moved to Milan, and left their son with relatives. After prolonged discussion, Einstein got his wish to continue his education in German-speaking Switzerland, in a city which was more liberal than Munich.

Q1. Why did Einstein clash with his teachers?

Ans. The strict regimentation in the school demanded unquestioning acceptance of the teachers' words. Hence he often clashed with his teachers.

Q2. When did Einstein leave his school in Munich and why?

Ans. Einstein left his school in Munich when he was fifteen years of age because he felt completely suffocated by the rigid atmosphere there.

Q3. Where did Einstein go after leaving his school in Munich?

Ans. Einstein went to the German speaking part of Switzerland, in a more liberal city than Munich.

Part B: Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. Who is a 'freak'? Why did Einstein's mother think him to be a 'freak'?

Ans. A 'freak' is a person who is considered abnormal or strange because of the unusual appearance or behaviour. Einstein's mother thought him to be a 'freak' because his head seemed too large to her.

Q2. Why did Einstein's playmates call him "Brother Boring"?

Ans. Einstein did not know what to do with other children and his playmates called him "Brother Boring" because he did not interact or socialize with them.

Q3. Why did the headmaster think that Einstein would never be successful?

Ans. The headmaster thought that Einstein would never be successful because he was a frequent failure and did not show progress in any subject except Maths and Physics.

Q4. What was Einstein's attitude towards school and the education system?

Ans. Einstein hated school and the education system. He felt suffocated by the rigid regimentation and often clashed with his teachers.

Q5. Where did Einstein complete his graduation?

Ans. Einstein completed his graduation from Zurich university

Part C: Long Answer Type Questions

Q1. Write a character sketch of Albert Einstein.

Ans. Albert Einstein was a great scientist who gave the famous theory of relativity to the world. As a child, he had unusual interests. He loved mechanical toys instead of playing with children of his age. He was a rebellious child who hated regimentation in school and often clashed with his teachers. He was in favour of education without pressure. He loved music and playing the violin. He was a visionary who loved freedom. He hated the strict discipline of school. As a student, he studied geology which was not a part of his syllabus. He was a kind-hearted person who helped his classmates in their studies. He loved music and played violin. He was a genius scientist but a simple human being. He considered himself a 'world citizen'.

Q2. Einstein succeeded in overthrowing Newtonian picture of the universe. Discuss.

Ans. Einstein's special theory of relativity stated that time and distance are not absolute. He proved that the law of gravitation given by Newton was not wholly correct. He gave the famous equation $E=mc^2$ which related mass and energy. This equation laid the foundation of the atomic age as it became the basis of release of atomic energy.

Q3. Describe Einstein's contribution to the world of Science and to Humanity.



Ans. Einstein gave the theory of relativity which revolutionized the concepts of space, time and energy. His equation $E=mc^2$ became the basis for the production of the atom bomb. But he was deeply shaken by the destruction caused by the atomic bombs in Japan. He proposed the formation of a world government to stop the nuclear arms buildup. He was a champion of world peace and democracy

Question Bank for Moments Book Chapter 2: The Adventures of Toto

Part A: Extract Based Questions

Extract A:

"His bright eyes sparkled with mischief beneath deep-set eyebrows, and his teeth, which were a pearly white, were very often displayed in a smile that frightened the life out of elderly Anglo-Indian ladies. But his hands looked dried-up as though they had been pickled in the sun for many years. Yet his fingers were quick and wicked; and his tail, while adding to his good looks (Grandfather believed a tail would add to anyone's good looks), also served as a third hand. He could use it to hang from a branch; and it was capable of scooping up any delicacy that might be out of reach of his hands."

Q1. Name the chapter from which this extract has been taken.

Ans- The given extract is taken from "The Adventures of Toto".

Q2. Who is the author of this chapter?

Ans- Ruskin Bond is the author of "The Adventures of Toto".

Q3. Which animal is Toto?

Ans- Toto is a monkey.

Q4. What do you understand by "Anglo-Indian"?

Ans- An Anglo-Indian person is someone whose family is partly British and partly Indian.

Extract B:

"Grandmother always fussed when Grandfather brought home some new bird or animal. So it was decided that Toto's presence should be kept a secret from her until she was in a particularly good mood. Grandfather and I put him away in a little closet opening into my bedroom wall, where he was tied securely — or so we thought — to a peg fastened into the wall."

Q1. How did grandmother feel when any animal was brought home?

Ans- Grandmother felt disturbed and annoyed when any animal was brought home.

Q2. Where was Toto kept hidden?

Ans- Toto was put inside the grandfather's closet.

Q3. Why was Toto kept hidden?

Ans- Toto was kept hidden from the grandmother because she was scared of pets.

Q4. Find a word from the given extract which means the same as "a tall cupboard or wardrobe with a door, used for storage."

Ans- Closet

Extract C:

"His presence in the house still a secret, Toto was now transferred to a big cage in the servants' quarters where a number of Grandfather's pets lived very sociably together — a tortoise, a pair of rabbits, a tame squirrel and, for a while, my pet goat. But the monkey wouldn't allow any of his companions to sleep at night; so Grandfather, who had to leave Dehra Dun next day to collect his pension in Saharanpur, decided to take him along."

Q1. List all the pets that grandfather has?

Ans- The grandfather had a Tortoise, two rabbits, a squirrel, a goat and a monkey.

Q2. Who did not let other animals sleep?

Ans- Toto did not let other animals sleep.

Q3. What made the grandfather take Toto along with him?

Ans- Toto's nuisance, his problematic nature and not letting others sleep made grandfather take Toto along with him.

Q4. Find a word from the given extract that means the same as "domesticated".

Ans- Tame

Extract D:

"So Grandfather, who had to leave Dehradun next day to collect his pension in Saharanpur, decided to take him along. Unfortunately I could not accompany Grandfather on that trip, but he told me about it afterwards. A big black canvas kit-bag was provided for Toto. This, with some straw at the bottom, became his new abode. When the bag was closed, there was no escape. Toto could not get his hands through the opening, and the canvas was too strong for him to bite his way through. His efforts to get out only had the effect of making the bag roll about on the floor or occasionally jump into the air — an exhibition that attracted a curious crowd of onlookers on the Dehra Dun railway platform"

Q1. Why was Toto unable to escape?

Ans- Toto was unable to escape because the canvas was too strong for Toto to break or bite through it.

Q2. What was Toto's new abode?

Ans- Black Canvas Kit Bag was Toto's new abode.

Part B: Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. How did grandfather buy Toto?

Ans. Grandfather bought Toto from a tonga-driver for five rupees. The tonga-driver had tied the monkey to a feeding-trough. The monkey looked out of place there.

Q2. Why was Toto kept a secret?

Ans. Toto was kept a secret because grandmother did not like grandfather bringing home new birds or animals.

Q3. What happened when Toto was kept in the closet?



Ans. Toto tore off the ornamental paper from the walls, pulled out the peg to which he was tied and tore the narrator's blazer into shreds.

Q4. Why was Toto transferred to the cage?

Ans. Toto was transferred to the cage because he was creating a lot of trouble in the closet. He wouldn't let other animals sleep at night.

Q5. How did Toto behave in the cage?

Ans. Toto wouldn't allow any of his companions to sleep at night. He created chaos in the cage

Part C: Long Answer Type Questions

Q1. Describe Toto's appearance.

Ans. Toto was a pretty monkey with bright eyes sparkling with mischief, pearly white teeth, quick and wicked fingers and a gracious tail which served as a third hand. His cute smile frightened elderly Anglo-Indian ladies.

Q2. How did Toto create chaos on the train journey?

Ans. Grandfather was taking Toto to Saharanpur in a canvas bag. Toto tried to escape but couldn't. His movements attracted a crowd at the platform. At the gate, the ticket collector insisted on charging fare for Toto as he considered him a dog.

Q3. Describe Toto's bath episode.

Ans. Toto loved bathing in warm water. One day he nearly boiled himself when he jumped into a boiling kettle of water. Grandmother saved him. Another time he was found half-boiled in the same kettle.

Q4. Why was Toto sold back to the tonga-driver?

Ans. Toto was a mischievous monkey who troubled everyone in the house. He broke dishes, tore curtains and clothes. He frightened visitors. Grandfather realized he couldn't keep Toto any longer so he sold him back for three rupees.

Q5. Describe the character of Grandfather.

Ans. Grandfather was an animal lover who enjoyed collecting unique pets. He was understanding and kind-hearted. He took good care of his pets but also knew when to let go, like with Toto. He was adventurous and humorous

Question Bank for Moments Book Chapter 3: Iswaran the Storyteller

Part A: Extract Based Questions

A. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

He was a bachelor. His needs were simple and he was able to adjust himself to all kinds of odd conditions, whether it was an ill-equipped circuit house or a makeshift canvas tent in the middle

of a stone quarry. But one asset he had was his cook, Iswaran. The cook was quite attached to Mahendra and followed him uncomplainingly wherever he was posted. He cooked for Mahendra, washed his clothes and chatted away with his master at night. He could weave out endless stories and anecdotes on varied subjects.

Q1. Who is “he” in the above extract?

Ans. Here, “he” is Mahendra.

Q2. List two characteristics of this person.

Ans. Mahendra is a bachelor. He was a rational man who did not believe in ghosts.

Q3. What kind of places did he have to live in?

Ans. Mahendra had to live in ill-equipped circuit houses or makeshift canvas tents.

Q4. Why did he have to live like this?

Ans. Mahendra was a contractor. He had to live like this because his work involved supervision of different types of construction sites at remote places.

B. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

Iswaran also had an amazing capacity to produce vegetables and cooking ingredients, seemingly out of nowhere, in the middle of a desolate landscape with no shops visible for miles around. He would miraculously conjure up the most delicious dishes made with fresh vegetables within an hour of arriving at the zinc-sheet shelter at the new workplace.

Q1. Who is ‘he’ in the above lines?

Ans. ‘He’ in the above lines is Ishwaran, Mahendra’s servant.

Q2. Why is he being appreciated here?

Ans. Ishwaran is being appreciated for his cooking skills. He could arrange for fresh, delicious meals even in remote places.

Q3. What was a zinc-sheet shelter?

Ans. The zinc-sheet shelter was the temporary home at the new construction location where Iswaran stayed with his master, Mahendra.

Q4. What do you understand by “desolate landscape”?

Ans. A desolate place is empty of people and lacking in comfort.

C. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

“Well, a veterinary doctor was summoned to revive the animal,” Iswaran would shrug casually. “Two days later it was led away by its mahout to the jungle.” “Well, how did you manage to do it, Iswaran — how did you bring down the beast?” “It has something to do with a Japanese art, I think, sir. Karate or jiu-jitsu it is called. I had read about it somewhere. It temporarily paralyses the nervous system, you see.” Not a day passed without Iswaran recounting some story packed with adventure, horror and suspense.

Q1. Who speaks these lines and to whom?

Ans. Ishwaran speaks these lines to his master, Mahendra.

Q2. What is the topic of discussion here?

Ans. Ishwaran is talking about how he dealt with the mad elephant.



Q3. List the two martial arts mentioned here.

Ans. Karate and Jiu-Jitsu

Q4. Where did he learn about that art?

Ans. Ishwaran learnt the art by reading about it somewhere.

D. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

One morning when Mahendra was having breakfast Iswaran asked, “Can I make something special for dinner tonight, sir? After all today is an auspicious day — according to tradition we prepare various delicacies to feed the spirits of our ancestors today, sir.” That night Mahendra enjoyed the most delicious dinner and complimented Iswaran on his culinary skills. He seemed very pleased but, unexpectedly, launched into a most garish account involving the supernatural.

Q1. What permission is the speaker seeking here?

Ans. Iswaran is asking permission to make a special dinner that evening.

Q2. Why was the day auspicious?

Ans. The fact that the day was dedicated to honouring ancestors made it auspicious.

Q3. What tradition was followed on this day?

Ans. On this day, it was common

Part B: Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. What was Mahendra’s job?

Ans. Mahendra was a supervisor in a firm which offered to hire construction equipment. His job was to supervise different construction sites.

Q2. Who was Iswaran? What did he do for his master?

Ans. Iswaran was Mahendra’s cook. He cooked for him, washed his clothes and chatted with him at night.

Q3. How did Iswaran add suspense to his stories?

Ans. Iswaran added suspense to his stories by leaving them unfinished, taking his meals half-way and getting up suddenly muttering he would return with some vegetables.

Q4. What did Iswaran do after Mahendra left for work?

Ans. After Mahendra left for work, Iswaran would clean up the shed, wash the clothes and have a leisurely bath while muttering prayers.

Q5. Why did Mahendra listen to Iswaran’s tales?

Ans. Mahendra listened to Iswaran’s tales because they were interesting and a good entertainment in a place where there was no TV

Part C: Long Answer Type Questions

Q1. Describe the incident with the elephant as narrated by Iswaran.



Ans. Iswaran narrated how he tackled a mad tusker that had escaped and destroyed everything in its path at the school where he worked. Children and teachers ran helter-skelter. Finally the elephant entered the playground. Iswaran grabbed a cane from a teacher and hit the elephant's third toenail, paralyzing its nervous system. The elephant collapsed. Later a vet revived it and the mahout led it away.

Q2. What story did Iswaran tell about a female ghost?

Ans. Iswaran told Mahendra about a female ghost haunting the area. She was ugly with shrivelled face and matted hair. She carried a foetus in her arms and moaned loudly on full moon nights.

Q3. How did Iswaran build suspense while narrating the story of the female ghost?

Ans. Iswaran built suspense by speaking in a low voice, glancing around as if something might happen anytime. He stopped midway and refused to continue until Mahendra insisted.

Q4. Why did Mahendra resign from his job?

Ans. Mahendra resigned from his job and left the haunted place because he had seen the female ghost himself one night and was too terrified to stay there any longer.

Q5. Describe Iswaran as a master storyteller.

Ans. Iswaran was a fascinating storyteller who could weave endless tales on varied subjects. He added suspense and drama to his stories. He could create vivid descriptions and endless suspense which made Mahendra enjoy them very much. His stories were a source of entertainment to Mahendra

Question Bank for Moments Book Chapter 4: In the Kingdom of Fools

Part A: Extract Based Questions

A. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

IN the Kingdom of Fools, both the king and the minister were idiots. They didn't want to run things like other kings, so they decided to change night into day and day into night. They ordered that everyone should be awake at night, till their fields and run their businesses only after dark, and go to bed as soon as the sun came up. Anyone who disobeyed would be punished with death. The people did as they were told for fear of death.

Q1. Name the chapter from where this extract has been taken?

Ans. In the Kingdom of Fools

Q2. Who is the author of this story?

Ans. A.K. Ramanujan

Q3. What would happen if someone disobeyed the king's orders?

Ans. He/She would be killed.

Q4. What time do people in the kingdom of fools work?

Ans. People of the kingdom were ordered to work after sunset till the next sunrise.

B. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

The two men were hungry. Now that the shops were open, they went to buy some groceries. To their astonishment, they found that everything cost the same, a single duddu — whether they bought a measure of rice or a bunch of bananas, it cost a duddu. The guru and his disciple were delighted. They had never heard of anything like this. They could buy all the food they wanted for a rupee.

Q1. Who are the two men? (In the first line of the extract)

Ans. Guru and his disciple are the two men being discussed in the first line of the extract.

Q2. What astonished the disciple?

Ans. The disciple was astonished to see that everything cost the same.

Q3. How much did everything cost?

Ans. Everything cost a single duddu.

Q4. When did people of the kingdom sleep?

Ans. The people in the Kingdom of fools slept during the day.

C. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

“This is no place for us. Let’s go,” he said to his disciple. But the disciple didn’t want to leave the place. Everything was cheap here. All he wanted was good, cheap food. The guru said, “They are all fools. This won’t last very long, and you can’t tell what they’ll do to you next.”

But the disciple wouldn’t listen to the guru’s wisdom. He wanted to stay. The guru finally gave up and said, “Do what you want. I’m going,” and left. The disciple stayed on, ate his fill every day — bananas and ghee and rice and wheat, and grew fat like a street-side sacred bull.

Q1. What did the Guru advise his disciple to do?

Ans. The Guru advised his disciple to leave the town.

Q2. Why did the disciple refuse to leave the town?

Ans. The disciple refused to leave the town because he wanted to eat a lot of dishes at cheap prices.

Q3. Who sensed some danger in the city?

Ans. The Guru could sense some danger in the city because he was a wise person.

Q4. Find a word that means the same as “the quality of having experience, knowledge, and good judgement; the quality of being wise”

Ans. Wisdom

D. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

His brother ran to the king and complained, “Your Highness, when my brother was pursuing his ancient trade, a wall fell on him and killed him. This merchant is to blame. He should have built a good, strong wall. You must punish the wrongdoer and compensate the family for this injustice.” The king said, “Justice will be done. Don’t worry,” and at once summoned the owner of the house.

Q1. Why had the brother broken into the house?

Ans. The brother had broken into the house to loot it.

Q2. What did his brother want the King to do?

Ans. His brother wanted the King to punish the guilty and compensate the family for their losses.

Q3. What do you understand by the word 'summon'?

Ans. Summone8a385

Part B: Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. Who were the idiots in the Kingdom of Fools?

Ans. The king and his minister were the idiots.

Q2. What was the law of the Kingdom of Fools?

Ans. In the Kingdom of Fools, day was night and night was day. People worked at night and slept during the day.

Q3. Why did the guru want to leave the kingdom?

Ans. The guru wanted to leave because he thought the kingdom wouldn't last long with such foolish rulers.

Q4. Why did the disciple stay back?

Ans. The disciple stayed back because everything was cheap and he could eat to his heart's content.

Q5. Who was blamed for the thief's death?

Ans. The merchant was blamed because his wall collapsed on the thief5a8692

Part C: Long Answer Type Questions

Q1. Describe the Kingdom of Fools.

Ans. In the Kingdom of Fools, the king and minister were idiots. They reversed day and night. Everything cost one duddu. People worked at night and slept during day. Disobeying meant death. It was a foolish place where logic didn't apply.

Q2. How did the guru save his disciple?

Ans. When the disciple was to be executed, the guru tricked the king by saying the stake was holy and the first two executed would be reborn as king and minister. The greedy king and minister got themselves executed instead.

Q3. What happened to the dancing girl?

Ans. The dancing girl blamed the goldsmith for not making her jewellery on time, making her walk up and down. The goldsmith was ordered to be executed but he blamed the bricklayer.

Q4. Why was the execution stake special?

Ans. The guru claimed it was the stake of the god of justice. Whoever died first would be reborn as king, second as minister. This tricked the king.

Q5. What wisdom did the guru show?

Ans. The guru showed wisdom by sensing danger early and leaving. He saved his disciple by outwitting the foolish king with a clever story about rebirth, leading to the king's downfall.