



MCQs FOR ALL POEMS

THE NIGHT MAIL

1. What is the purpose of the night mail train in the poem?
 - a) To deliver packages
 - b) To take people on a journey
 - c) To bring letters and packages to the people of Scotland
 - d) To take people away from their homes
2. What is the theme of the poem?
 - a) The power of nature
 - b) The importance of communication and connection in people's lives
 - c) The journey of life
 - d) The class-divide
3. What is the function of the letters in the poem?
 - a) To bring people together
 - b) To provide news of social mobility for people
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
4. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
 - a) abcb
 - b) aabb
 - c) abab
 - d) aaaa
5. How is the train described in the poem?
 - a) As a powerful force that is unstoppable
 - b) As a slow and steady journey
 - c) As a machine without any character
 - d) As a peaceful and calming presence
6. What is the significance of the last line in the poem?
 - a) It reflects the importance of communication and connection in people's lives
 - b) It reflects the idea of being forgotten
 - c) It reflects the sadness of not receiving any letters
 - d) All of the above
7. What is the main literary device used in the poem?
 - a) Personification
 - b) Metaphor
 - c) Symbolism
 - d) All of the above
8. What is the main focus of the poem?
 - a) The train's journey
 - b) The people waiting for the mail
 - c) The landscape
 - d) Both a) and b)
9. Who is the poet of the poem "The Night Mail"?
 - a) Robert Frost



- b) Emily Dickinson
 - c) W.H. Auden
 - d) T.S. Eliot
10. What is the metaphor in the poem "The Night Mail"?
- a) The train's journey as a metaphor for life
 - b) The letters as a metaphor for communication
 - c) The gradient as a metaphor for obstacles in life
 - d) All of the above
11. How is the night mail train depicted in the poem?
- a) as a powerful force
 - b) as a peaceful and calming presence
 - c) as a machine without any character
 - d) as a symbol of hope
12. In the poem, what is the impact of the night mail train on the animals in its path?
- a) They are scared and flee
 - b) They are indifferent
 - c) They turn their heads as she approaches
 - d) They are harmed
13. According to the poem, why do people wait for the postman's knock?
- a) to receive their packages
 - b) to receive their bills
 - c) to know the news
 - d) All of the above
14. What is the purpose of the letters the night mail train is carrying?
- a) To provide entertainment
 - b) To provide information and connect people
 - c) To divide people into classes
 - d) To harm people
15. How does the poem portray the emotions of people waiting for the night mail?
- a) They are indifferent
 - b) They are excited and hopeful
 - c) They are sad and melancholic
 - d) They are angry
16. What is the significance of the line "All Scotland waits for her" in the poem?
- a) It shows that the night mail train is important for the entire country
 - b) It shows that only Scotland receives letters
 - c) It shows that the night mail train is only important for certain regions of Scotland
 - d) It is a random line with no significance
17. What is the purpose of the night mail train in the poem?
- a) To bring people together
 - b) To divide people into classes
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
18. What is the main literary device used to describe the night mail train in the poem?
- a) Personification
 - b) Metaphor
 - c) Symbolism



- d) All of the above
19. How does the poem describe the letters the night mail train is carrying?
- a) As insignificant
 - b) As diverse and varied
 - c) As harmful
 - d) As unnecessary
20. What does the line "The shop at the corner, the girl next door" signify in the poem?
- a) It shows the diversity of the letters the night mail train is carrying
 - b) It shows the importance of the night mail train for local businesses
 - c) It shows the importance of the night mail train for young people
 - d) It is a random line with no significance
21. What is the purpose of the repetition of the phrase "letters for the rich, letters for the poor" in the poem?
- a) To emphasise the class divide
 - b) To show the diversity of the letters the night mail train is carrying
 - c) To show the importance of the night mail train for different groups of people
 - d) Both b) and c)
22. How does the poem describe the impact of the night mail train on the landscape?
- a) It is harmful to the environment
 - b) It is indifferent to the landscape
 - c) It is powerful and unstoppable
 - d) It is peaceful and calming
23. "The gradient's against her, but she's on time" signifies what in the poem?
- a) It shows the determination and resilience of the night mail train
 - b) It shows the night mail train's punctuality
 - c) It shows the difficulties the night mail train faces in its journey
 - d) All of the above
24. What is the significance of the line "But a jug in a bedroom gently shakes" in the poem?
- a) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the people sleeping in the towns it passes through
 - b) It shows the delicacy and care with which the night mail train handles its cargo
 - c) It is a random line with no significance
 - d) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the environment
25. The line "Dawn freshens, her climb is done" signifies:
- a) It shows the end of the night mail train's journey
 - b) It shows the beginning of a new day
 - c) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the environment
 - d) Both a) and b)
26. The significance of the line "In dark glens, beside pale-green lochs / Men long for news" is:
- a) It shows the isolation of the people living in the countryside
 - b) It shows the importance of communication and connection for people living in rural areas
 - c) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the environment
 - d) All of the above
27. What is the significance of the line "Past cotton-grass and moorland boulder" in the Poem?
- a) It describes the landscape the night mail train is passing through
 - b) It is a random line with no significance



Genius inc.

- c) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the environment
d) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the animals in its path
28. "Clever, stupid, short and long, The typed and the printed and the spelt all wrong" stands for what in the poem?
- a) It shows the diversity of the letters the night mail train is carrying
b) It shows the importance of the night mail train for different groups of people
c) It is a random line with no significance
d) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the environment
29. What is the significance of the line "And gossip, gossip from all the nations" in the poem?
- a) It shows the diversity of the letters the night mail train is carrying
b) It shows the importance of the night mail train for different groups of people
c) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the environment
d) All of the above
30. How does the poem describe the impact of the night mail train on the people sleeping in the towns it passes through?
- a) It wakes them up
b) It does not affect them
c) It disturbs their dreams
d) It harms them
31. What is the significance of the line "Towards the steam tugs yelping down a glade of cranes" in the poem?
- a) It describes the landscape the night mail train is passing through
b) It is a random line with no significance
c) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the environment
d) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the animals in its path
32. What is the significance of the line "Birds turn their heads as she approaches, Stare from bushes at her blank-faced coaches" in the poem?
- a) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the animals in its path
b) It is a random line with no significance
c) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the environment
d) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the people waiting for the mail
33. What is the significance of the line "Sheepdogs cannot turn her course. They slumber on with paws across" in the poem?
- a) It shows the power and determination of the night mail train
b) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the animals in its path
c) It is a random line with no significance
d) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the environment
34. What does the line "Towards the fields of apparatus, the furnaces Set on the dark plain like gigantic chessmen" signify in the poem?
- a) It describes the industrial landscape the night mail train is passing through
b) It is a random line with no significance
c) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the environment
d) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the people waiting for the mail
35. What is the significance of the line "Letters of condolence to Highlands and Lowlands Written on paper of every hue, The pink, the violet, the white and the blue" in the poem?
- a) It shows the diversity of the letters the night mail train is carrying



Genius inc.

- b) It shows the importance of the night mail train for different groups of people
- c) It is a random line with no significance
- d) It shows the impact of the night mail train on the environment

36. What kind of train is the Night Mail.

- a) passenger train
- b) cargo train
- c) carries letters and correspondence
- d) all of the above

37. The train delivers the mail on.....

- a) time
- b) late
- c) Monday
- d) weekday

50. How do the birds react to the train?

- a) fly away
- b) they chirp
- c) are frightened
- d) they stare

51. The dogs.....

- a) chase the train
- b) continue to sleep
- c) bite her
- d) bark

52. The coaches of the train appear impassive because.....

- a) they are painted grey
- b) they have no windows
- c) there are no humans
- d) all the above

52. The train descends towards

- a) Edinburgh
- b) London
- c) Beattock
- d) Glasgow

54. The train is personified as a.....

- a) man
- b) woman
- c) bird
- d) dog

55. What gently shakes in the bedroom?

- a) jug
- b) bed
- c) cup
- d) table

56. Which border does the train cross?

- a) France
- b) Ireland



Genius inc.

- c) Germany
d) Scotland
57. What do the people asleep dream of?
a) film stars
b) tea and monsters
c) beloveds
d) moorland
58. What does the poem celebrate?
a) the mail train
b) the railway system
c) human connection
d) none of the above
59. Where was the mail train heading towards?
a) Paris
b) Glasgow
c) London
d) Crawford
60. 'Snorting noisily as she passes'. Which figure of speech is used here?
a) personification
b) alliteration
c) metaphor
d) sarcasm
61. Why does no one wake up from their sleep as the train passes?
a) they are intoxicated
b) they sleep in sound-proof rooms
c) the train creates no noise
d) they have become habitual to the train's passing and ignore it.
62. Which of these is not carried by the train?
a) letters
b) news
c) cheques
d) furnaces
63. 'For who can bear for himself to be forgotten? Which literary device is used here?
a) simile
b) metaphor
c) rhetorical question
d) irony
64. Select the correct option in context of the statements
Statement 1: The train moves up a hill at first.
Statement 2: The train passes through various regions.
a) Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false.
b) Statement 1 is but statement 2 is true.
c) Both the statements are false.
d) Both the statements are true.
65. Select the correct option that displays the characteristics of the personiaiy
1. kind
2. aggressive



3. methodical
 4. slow
 5. calm
 6. angry
 - a) 2,3 and 5
 - b) 1,3 and 5
 - c) 1,2 and 6
 - d) 2,4 and 6
- 66 Which of these is repeated numerous times in the poem?
- a) letters
 - b) cheques
 - c) postal orders
 - d) sleeping people
67. Which of these type of letters are amusing and mischievous?
- a) chatty
 - b) boring
 - c) adoring
 - d) catty

SKIMBLESHANKS : THE RAILWAY CAT

1. Who is Skimbleshanks?
 - a) A train conductor
 - b) A stationmaster
 - c) A cat
 - d) A passenger
2. What is Skimble's job on the Night Mail train?
 - a) A hunter
 - b) A supervisor
 - c) A thief
 - d) A policeman
3. According to the poem, how does Skimbleshanks establish control on the train?
 - a) By hunting the thimble
 - b) By playing pranks
 - c) By a regular patrol
 - d) By keeping a watch on the passengers
4. What does Skimble do when the passengers are in their berths?
 - a) He sneezes to wake them up
 - b) He shuts the window
 - c) He makes sure they are not bothered by mice
 - d) He has a cup of tea
5. What does Skimble's "flash of his glassgreen eyes" signal to the train crew?
 - a) That it's time to depart
 - b) That he's found the thimble
 - c) That it's all clear for the train to leave
 - d) That he's ready for his tea break
6. How does Skimble react to "hilarity and riot" on the train?
 - a) He joins in and makes things worse
 - b) He ignores it
 - c) He disapproves and makes sure things stay quiet



- d) He calls for the police to intervene
7. Where does Skimble spend most of his time while on the train?
- a) In the luggage van amongst the suitcases
 - b) In his little den he carved in the wall
 - c) Walking up and down the corridor and examining the passengers
 - d) In the driver's cabin, drinking tea
8. What does Skimble do when the train arrives at Dumfries station?
- a) He greets the stationmaster with elation
 - b) He speaks to the police
 - c) He catches fleas
 - d) He has a cup of tea
9. What is the main theme of the poem?
- a) The importance of punctuality
 - b) The idea of perfection and control
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) The image of a train's journey from the perspective of a passenger
10. In the poem, what does the cat do to make sure everything is in order on the train?
- a) He controls the other animals on the train
 - b) He works with the other crew members
 - c) He supervises the entire train and its passengers
 - d) He only focuses on his own tasks
11. How does the cat look after the overall wellbeing and safety of the train?
- a) By catching mice
 - b) By making sure everyone is in bed
 - c) By providing entertainment and amusement
 - d) By keeping a watchful eye and intervening if necessary
12. In the poem, what is the significance of the cat's glassgreen eyes?
- a) They indicate that the cat is fierce
 - b) They indicate the cat's level of alertness
 - c) They indicate the cat's ability to oversee the journey
 - d) They indicate the cat's expressiveness
13. What does the cat do when the train reaches Carlisle station?
- a) He greets the stationmaster
 - b) He takes a nap
 - c) He plays with the other animals on the train
 - d) He inspects the luggage
14. How does the poem suggest the passengers feel about Skimble?
- a) They are indifferent towards him
 - b) They are afraid of him
 - c) They are appreciative of his role on the train
 - d) They find him annoying
15. What does Skimble's presence on the train mean for the passengers?
- a) They can relax and not worry about anything going wrong
 - b) They will be annoyed by his presence
 - c) They will be bothered by mice
 - d) They will be subject to unannounced inspections
16. What does Skimble's "long brown tai" represent in the poem?
- a) His power and authority over the train and its passengers
 - b) His agility and nimbleness
 - c) A reminder of his presence and his role on the train
 - d) His friendly and approachable nature



17. In the poem, what is the significance of Skimble's presence in the "watches of the night"?
- a) He provides company and comfort to the passengers
 - b) He makes sure the train stays on schedule
 - c) He helps with security
 - d) He is a source of entertainment for the passenger
18. How does the poem suggest that Skimble is able to maintain order and safety on the train?
- a) He communicates with the other crew members
 - b) He uses his intelligence and ability to read minds
 - c) He enforces strict rules and regulations
 - d) He uses his physical strength and agility
19. In the poem, what is the ultimate goal of Skimble's actions as a railway cat?
- a) To make sure the train reaches its destination on time
 - b) To ensure the comfort of the passengers
 - c) To entertain the passengers
 - d) To make sure the train is clean
20. Why does the train crew search for Skimble at the beginning of the poem?
- a) He has gone missing
 - b) They need him to start the train
 - c) They want to play pranks on him
 - d) They want to check on his work
21. In the poem, what is Skimble's "little den" on the train?
- a) It serves as a place for him to rest and sleep
 - b) It is where he keeps his belongings
 - c) It is where he conducts his duties as a railway cat
 - d) It serves as a symbol of his importance on the train
22. In the poem, what does Skimble do when the train reaches Gallowgate station?
- a) He helps the passengers get off the train
 - b) He inspects the luggage
 - c) He takes a nap
 - d) He greets the stationmaster
23. How is Skimble characterised in the poem?
- a) He is lazy and uninvolved
 - b) He is strict and serious
 - c) He is friendly and approachable
 - d) He is attentive and efficient
24. Why is Skimbleshanks referred as "The Cat of the Railway Train"?
- a) He is the only cat on the train
 - b) He is the most important member of the train crew
 - c) He represents all the railway cats
 - d) He is particularly adept at overseeing and coordinating the train
25. According to the poem, in what way does Skimble interact with the other crew members?
- a) He gives them orders as a supervisor
 - b) He works with them to ensure a smooth journey
 - c) He ignores them
 - d) He competes with them to get a promotion
26. In the poem, why does Skimble visit the police at Dumfries station?
- a) To report any suspicious activity
 - b) To find out the schedule of next trains
 - c) To catch any criminals
 - d) To meet and greet



27. What does Skimble do when the train is about to depart?
- a) He supervises the loading of luggage
 - b) He checks the tickets of the passengers
 - c) He gives a signal to the crew that everything is ready
 - d) He inspects the train to make sure everything is in order
28. According to the poem, what is the ultimate goal of Skimble's presence on the train?
- a) To entertain the passengers
 - b) To keep the train and its passengers safe
 - c) To ensure that the train arrives on time
 - d) All of the above
29. How does the poem suggest that Skimbleshanks is able to maintain order and discipline on the train?
- a) By using his physical strength
 - b) By enforcing strict rules and regulations
 - c) By supervising the train and its passengers and intervening when necessary
 - d) By playing pranks on the passengers
30. What is the tone of the poem?
- a) Negative
 - b) Fantastical
 - c) Sarcastic
 - d) Descriptive
31. How does Skimble interact with the passengers in the First- and Third-class compartments?
- a) He only interacts with the passengers in the First class
 - b) He ignores them
 - c) He greets them politely
 - d) He examines their faces and establishes control through regular patrols
32. What does Skimble's "saunter to the rear" suggest about his nature?
- a) He is lazy and uninvolved
 - b) He is confident and in control
 - c) He is secretive and mysterious
 - d) He is clumsy and uncoordinated
33. In the poem, what is the aim of Skimble's presence during the night watches?
- a) To keep the train running on schedule
 - b) To keep the passengers company
 - c) To catch any criminals
 - d) To entertain the passengers
34. According to the poem, what does Skimble's role on the train suggest about the railway company's attitude towards their employees?
- a) They are dismissive and uninvolved
 - b) They are inefficient and unorganised
 - c) They value and rely on the contributions of all their employees, including the railway cat
 - d) They are indifferent to the safety and comfort of their passengers
35. How does Skimble help the passengers when they reach Gallowgate Station?
- a) He helps them find their way around the station
 - b) He helps them carry their luggage
 - c) He assists them in getting off the train
 - d) He entertains them with a song and dance
36. What does Skimble's presence on the train represent for the passengers?
- a) A source of amusement and entertainment
 - b) A nuisance and interruption to their journey
 - c) A sense of security and reassurance that everything will run smoothly
 - d) A sign of the railway company's disregard for the comfort of their passengers



Genius inc.

37. How does the poem suggest that Skimble ensures the cleanliness of the train?
- a) By catching mice and other pests
 - b) By cleaning the train himself
 - c) By supervising the train and its passengers and intervening when necessary
 - d) By enforcing strict rules and regulations
38. Why do the stationmaster's daughters search for Skimble in the beginning of the poem?
- a) They want to play with him
 - b) They are worried about him
 - c) They are looking for him so that the train can depart
 - d) They want to give him a flea bath
39. How does Skimble communicate with the train crew?
- a) Through verbal communication
 - b) Through physical gestures and signals
 - c) By reading their minds
 - d) Through written notes
40. 'Skimble where is Skimble has he gone to hunt the thimble? Who asks this ?
- a) narrator
 - b) poet
 - c) crew and passengers
 - d) strangers
41. What does 'flash of the glass green eyes signify?
- a) Skimble is angry
 - b) signal for the train to start
 - c) signal to the crew
 - d) signal to the passengers to get in
42. The name of the train is.....
- a) Mail train
 - b) Northern Mail train
 - c) North Train
 - d) None of the above
43. Skimbleshanks is a
- a) dog
 - b) mouse
 - c) cat
 - d) human
44. "Skimble where is skimble has to gone to hunt the thimble' Which poetic devig used in this line?
- a) simile
 - b) irony
 - c) metaphor
 - d) alliteration
45. What quality does the word 'saunter' depict in Skimbleshanks?
- a) laziness
 - b) confidence
 - c) aloofness
 - d) shyness
46. What is Skimble's role in the Northern Mail train?
- a) mailman
 - b) guard
 - c) ticket collector
 - d) supervisor



Genius inc.

47. How does Skimbleshanks maintain control on the train?

- a) by giving punishment
- b) patrolling
- c) scolding
- d) imprisonment

48. How does Skimbleshanks deal with problems?

- a) reports to stationmaster
- b) ignores them
- c) deals with them
- d) none of the above

49. What does Skimbleshanks add his tea to remain alert?

- a) sugar
- b) scotch whiskey
- c) wine
- d) nothing

50. Who is the speaker in the poem?

- a) the poet
- b) one of the passengers on the train
- c) all the passengers
- d) the cat

51. What kind of situation is presented in the poem?

- a) realistic
- b) absurd but amusing
- c) amusing
- d) serious

52. Select the option that correctly displays the characteristics of Skimble.

- 1. silly
- 2. intelligent
- 3. lively
- 4. alert
- 5. dull
- 6. Revengeful

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 4, 5 and 6
- c) 1, 5 and 6
- d) 2, 3 and 4

53. Which of these statements is not true?

- a) The cat offers morning tea to the passengers.
- b) The cat watches all the passengers and their actions and thoughts.
- c) The cat is the most important one on the train.
- d) The train is heading towards the far North.

54. "The cat has been treated like a human being." Which figure of speech is involved in it?

- a) alliteration
- b) metaphor
- c) personification
- d) none of the above

55. What kind of tone is adopted by the speaker?

- a) light and colloquial
- b) solemn



Genius inc.

- c) serious
d) sarcastic
56. Select the option which does not have internal rhyme.
a) You'll meet without fail on the Midnight Mail.
b) When you get to Gallowgate there you do not have to wait.
c) And it's certain that he does not approve.
d) And the berth is very neat with a newly folded sheet.
57. The destination of the train is towards.
a) The South
b) The North
c) The West
d) The East
58. Which of the cat's act is most amusing?
a) its remaining busy in the luggage van
b) its having a drop of scotch to fresh himself
c) its watching all the faces carefully
d) its going on regular patrol
59. Which of these would you associate with Skimble?
a) duty-conscious
b) silly
c) intruding
d) dictatorial
60. What was the cause of confusion at 11.39 pm?
a) The signal was not working.
b) The train was late.
c) The train was not ready.
d) Skimble was no where to be found.
61. The word 'nimble' means
a) quick
b) short
c) eat
d) sleep
62. "He gives one flash of his glass-green eyes" and what happens?
a) The stationmaster gives the signal
b) The train begins its journey
c) Skimbleshanks drives the train
d) Ticket Collector checks the tickets.
63. How does Skimble establish his absolute control?
a) By speaking to the stationmaster
b) By a regular patrol
c) By talking to the passengers
d) By following the guard
64. When Skimbleshanks is aboard
a) all the passengers are tense.
b) no one could play pranks.
c) he creates a havoc.
d) he drinks tea.
65. Which of the following is pleasant for the passengers?
a) The berth is neat and clean
b) There's not a speck of dust on the floor
c) The light and fan are operative



- d) All of the above.
66. What does Skimble remind the guards?
- a) The passengers choice of morning tea
 - b) To wake up the passengers
 - c) That he won't let anything go wrong
 - d) That the station would arrive soon.
67. The Railway cat is
- a) bright and energetic.
 - b) lazy.
 - c) bored.
 - d) loving.
68. The whispering started at.....and Skimbleshanks appeared at
- a) 11:39 pm, 11:47 pm.
 - b) 11:49 pm, 11:52 pm.
 - c) 11:39 pm, 11:42 pm.
 - d) 11:49 pm, 11:50 pm.
69. When everyone was looking for Skimbleshanks, where was he?
- a) Eating
 - b) In the luggage van
 - c) Sleeping
 - d) Playing games
70. The Railway Cat speaks to.....at the Dumfries station.
- a) his friend
 - b) a passenger
 - c) the guards
 - d) the police
71. How did Skimble bid goodbye to the passengers?
- a) By shaking hands
 - b) By waving his tail
 - c) By making loud noises
 - d) By hugging the passengers

I Remember I Remember

1. What does the speaker remember in the first stanza?
- a) The house where he was born
 - b) The flowers in his garden
 - c) The trees in the forest
 - d) The birds in the sky
2. In the second stanza, what types of flowers does the speaker remember?
- a) Roses, violets, and lilies
 - b) Tulips, daffodils, and marigolds
 - c) Sunflowers, daisies, and zinnias
 - d) Pansies, snapdragons, and poppies
3. Why does the speaker wish for night to have borne his breath away in the first stanza?
- a) He is tired of living
 - b) He regrets something he did
 - c) He is in physical pain
 - d) He is unhappy with his current life
4. What does the speaker's recollection of the "fir trees dark and high" in the final stanza symbolise?
- a) His childhood innocence
 - b) His lost connection with nature



Genius inc.

- c) His lost spiritual connection
- d) All of the above
- 5. What does the speaker remember about the "fir trees dark and high" in the final stanza?
 - a) The way they looked
 - b) The way they felt
 - c) The way they smelled
 - d) All of the above
- 6. What is the main theme of the poem?
 - a) The passage of time
 - b) The loss of innocence
 - c) The longing for the past
 - d) All of the above
- 7. In the first stanza, the speaker's wish that "night had borne his breath away" implies what?
 - a) A sense of regret
 - b) A sense of longing
 - c) A sense of hopelessness
 - d) All of the above
- 8. What literary device is used in the second stanza when the speaker describes the "roses, red and white" and the "violets, and the lily-cups"?
 - a) Personification
 - b) Simile
 - c) Metaphor
 - d) Alliteration
- 9. What does the use of personification in the phrase "the sun I Came peeping in at morn" in the first stanza indicate about the speaker's mood?
 - a) It shows a joyful, innocent perspective
 - b) It shows a nostalgic and longing perspective
 - c) It shows a critical and bitter perspective
 - d) None of the above
- 10. How does the speaker feel about the roses, violets, and lily-cups in the second stanza?
 - a) He admires them
 - b) He is indifferent towards them
 - c) He dislikes them
 - d) He is confused by them
- 11. What literary device is used in the phrase "the fever on my brow" in the third stanza?
 - a) Personification
 - b) Simile
 - c) Metaphor
 - d) Alliteration
- 12. What message is the speaker conveying through his memories in the poem?
 - a) The passage of time and its effects on our memories and emotions.
 - b) The nostalgia of past and its longing
 - c) The role of nature in shaping our memories and emotions
 - d) All of the above
- 13. How does the use of personification in "the sun / Came peeping in at morn contribute to the poem?
 - a) It adds a sense of warmth and familiarity
 - b) It adds a sense of mystery and uncertainty
 - c) It adds a sense of nostalgia and longing
 - d) All of the above
- 14. What does the "fir trees dark and high" symbolise in the final stanza?
 - a) The speaker's childhood
 - b) The speaker's lost connection with nature



- c) The speaker's lost spiritual connection
d) All of the above
15. What season is described in the poem?
a) Summer
b) Spring
c) Winter
d) Fall
16. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
a) AABB
b) ABAB
c) ABCB
d) AAAA
17. How does the speaker feel about the "little window where the sun / Came peeping in at morn" in the first stanza?
a) He is grateful for it
b) He is indifferent towards it
c) He wishes it never existed
d) He wishes it was bigger
18. How does the poem's structure and rhyme scheme help the poem?
a) It adds a sense of formality and detachment
b) It adds a sense of familiarity and nostalgia
c) It adds a sense of chaos and confusion
d) It adds a sense of simplicity and clarity
19. What is the significance of the laburnum tree in the poem?
a) It serves as a symbol of the speaker's brother
b) It serves as a reminder of the speaker's past
c) It serves as a symbol of the passing of time
d) It serves as a symbol of nature
20. How does the use of the word "peeping" in the first stanza contribute?
a) It adds a sense of playfulness
b) It adds a sense of mystery
c) It adds a sense of nostalgia
d) It adds a sense of longing
21. What does the speaker remember about the swing he used to play on?
a) He thought the air was fresher there
b) He thought it was higher than it really was
c) He thought it was made of gold
d) He thought it was enchanted
22. How does the speaker feel about his current physical state compared to when he was a child?
a) He is stronger and healthier now
b) He is weaker and less healthy now
c) He feels the same
d) He cannot remember
23. What does the speaker remember about his brother?
a) He was very tall
b) He planted a laburnum tree on his birthday
c) He loved to play on the swing
d) He had a red and white rose garden
24. How does the speaker feel about the summer pools?
a) He loves them and finds them refreshing
b) He finds them too cold
c) He finds them too shallow
d) He finds them too hot



Genius inc.

25. How does the speaker remember the sun coming in through the window?
- a) It shone brightly
 - b) It always came at the same time
 - c) It never came too soon or too late
 - d) It was blinding
26. How does the speaker remember the robin building its nest?
- a) It built it in the roses
 - b) It built it in the violet
 - c) It built it in the lilacs
 - d) It built it in the lily-cups
27. How does the speaker feel about the tree his brother planted on his birthday?
- a) He is indifferent
 - b) He is happy it is still alive
 - c) He is sad it is still alive
 - d) He is confused
28. Why does the speaker wish the night would take his breath away?
- a) because he is tired of living
 - b) because he is in pain
 - c) because he is lonely
 - d) because he is depressed
29. How does the speaker feel about the flowers he remembers from his childhood?
- a) They were beautiful
 - b) They were ugly
 - c) They were unimportant
 - d) They were overwhelming
30. How does the speaker feel about the fever on his brow?
- a) He is worried about it
 - b) He has resigned to it
 - c) He is angry about it
 - d) He is happy about it
31. How does the speaker think of his childhood understanding of the height of the fir trees?
- a) it was naive
 - b) it was accurate
 - c) it was funny
 - d) it was sentimental
32. How does the speaker view his current distance from heaven?
- a) He feels closer to it now
 - b) He feels farther from it now
 - c) He feels indifferent to it
 - d) He feels it's not relevant
33. What does the speaker miss most about his childhood?
- a) The flowers and nature
 - b) The freedom and innocence
 - c) The people and memories
 - d) The house and the window
34. How does the speaker remember the laburnum tree set by his brother?
- a) He remembers it vividly
 - b) He hardly remembers it
 - c) He has fond memories of it
 - d) He has mixed feelings about it
35. What does the speaker realise about the fir trees?



Genius inc.

- a) That they are not as close to the sky as he thought
 - b) That they are not as tall as he thought
 - c) That they are not as beautiful as he thought
 - d) All of the above
36. The poet mentions the sun peeping through the window in which stanza?
- a) first stanza
 - b) second stanza
 - c) third stanza
 - d) fourth stanza
37. The poet's brother planted which tree?
- a) neem tree
 - b) apple tree
 - c) laburnum tree
 - d) orange tree
38. 'Nor brought too long a day'. In this line who is the speaker talking about?
- a) god
 - b) poet
 - c) sun
 - d) none of the above
39. The poet is nostalgic about.
- a) his mother
 - b) his house
 - c) his brother
 - d) his childhood
40. Which bird is mentioned in the third stanza?
- a) thrush
 - b) swallow
 - c) nightingale
 - d) pigeon
41. Which tree seemed to touch the sky according to the poet when he was a child?
- a) fir tree
 - b) laburnum tree
 - c) teak tree
 - d) olive tree
42. In the line 'that is so heavy now'. What does 'that' refer to?
- a) luggage
 - b) swing
 - c) poet's spirit
 - d) feelings
43. Who planted the laburnum tree?
- a) poet's brother
 - b) poet
 - c) poet's mother
 - d) poet's father
44. The poet uses which poetic device when referring to the sun?
- a) alliteration
 - b) metaphor
 - c) simile
 - d) personification
45. What is the poet's mood when he speaks of adulthood?
- a) happy
 - b) melancholy



Genius inc.

- c) ironic
d) nostalgic
46. What is the rhyme scheme used in each stanza of the poem?
- a) abbedefe
b) abcdefe
c) abebbbdef
d) abcdfee
47. 'He never came a wink too soon'? What does 'he' refer to here?
- a) the moon
b) the poet's father
c) the sun
d) the poet's brother
48. Which of these statements is NOT true?
- a) The poet feels miserable as a grown-up man.
b) The poet laments the loss of childhood innocence.
c) The poet wishes that he had died in his childhood.
d) The poet wishes to die now.
49. What kind of tree was planted by the poet's brother?
- a) fir tree
b) laburnum
c) rose
d) oak
50. 'And thought the air must rush as fresh To swallows on the wing.'
Which figure of speech is used in these lines?
- a) simile
b) metaphor
c) irony
d) oxymoron
51. Select the option that correctly displays the traits of the poet's state of mind as an adult now.
1. gloomy
2. happy
3. bored
4. excited
5. thrilled
6. exhausted
- a) 2, 4 and 5
b) 2, 4 and 6
c) 1, 3 and 6
d) 3, 4 and 5
52. What is the main idea conveyed by the poem?
- a) that adulthood is a period of gloom and restlessness.
b) that childhood is the best period in man's life.
c) that one must recall one's childhood.
d) that childhood memories play an important role in man's life.
53. That is so heavy now'. What does 'heavy' refer to here?
- a) the poet's spirit now
b) the swing
c) the poet's spirit in childhood
d) old days of childhood
54. In the last stanza the poet refers to 'childish ignorance. How does he view it as an adult?
- a) sarcastically
b) positively



Genius inc.

- c) negatively
 - d) ironically
55. Which one of these in the poem is associated with childhood freedom?
- a) the sun
 - b) swing
 - c) the flowers
 - d) the fir trees
56. The poem begins with morning being:
- a) beautiful and warm
 - b) chilly and morose
 - c) unpleasant and humid
 - d) cold and dreary
57. What did he wonder when he saw the old stone lantern light up?
- a) Whether it was going to be a very hot that day.
 - b) Whether there was a short circuit.
 - c) Whether it was hit by the magnesium flares seen during the war.
 - d) None of the above.
58. What was weird around the narrator after the flashes?
- a) His clothes had vanished
 - b) The buildings had collapsed
 - c) There were soldiers everywhere
 - d) People were walking like scarecrows
59. Why did the poet's drawers and undershirt disappear?
- a) Someone stole them.
 - b) The poet misplaced them.
 - c) The poet forgot about them.
 - d) They got burnt.
60. What scared the doctor when he felt blood gush out?
- a) His wife was injured too.
 - b) They were dying.
 - c) The blood was from the jugular vein.
 - d) He might have been shot.
61. What did the narrator say consoling his wife?
- a) Help would arrive soon
 - b) They'll be fine
 - c) They had no other choice
 - d) The hospital was near
62. People were walking naked on the road because:
- a) they were protesting.
 - b) their clothes got burnt.
 - c) they were helpless.
 - d) they were shocked.
63. What did the poet wonder when he saw a woman and child, both naked?
- a) Whether they got hurt badly.
 - b) Whether they were very poor.
 - c) Whether they rushed to save their lives and forgot to wear clothes.
 - d) Whether they had come out straight after a bath.
64. Why were people walking with 'Arms stretched out'?
- a) Because they were burnt.
 - b) Because they were bleeding.
 - c) Because of the pain when the burnt wounds rubbed against each other
 - d) Because the blood was gushing out of their wounds.



65. Why were all the people speechless?
- Because their wounds were aching.
 - Because they all were shocked.
 - Because they could not cry in spite of their pain.
 - Because they were not allowed to speak.
66. The poem depicts:
- Human resilience
 - Aftermath of War
 - Absolute helplessness
 - Personal anguish
67. Destruction by bombs signifies:
- Humanity deprived of its human nature
 - Helplessness
 - Death and destruction
 - loneliness of man
68. Upon seeing the fire spring up from dust what 'dawned on' the doctor?
- He should go to the hospital
 - He needed help
 - His staff needed help
 - All of the above
69. What does the line 'shuffled in a blank parade' mean?
- Walked involuntarily as if in a trance.
 - Anguished involuntarily.
 - Human figures built with sticks and placed in farmlands.
 - Complaints of pain

A DOCTOR'S JOURNAL ENTRY FOR AUGUST 6, 1945

- What is the time at the beginning of the poem?
 - afternoon
 - morning
 - evening
 - night
- What did the doctor suddenly see?
 - a star
 - a light
 - a torch
 - a flash
- The theme of the poem is ...
 - war
 - love
 - nature
 - calmness
- What are the feelings of the doctor as he moves through the devastation done by the bombs?
 - excitement
 - confusion
 - fear
 - calmness



5. What is the protagonist's primary concern as he searches for his wife?
- her safety
 - his own injuries
 - the state of the world around him
 - All of the above
6. The doctor and his wife are on way to.....
- office
 - hospital
 - theatre
 - stadium
7. On what did the doctor trip in the street?
- head
 - elbow
 - leg
 - log
8. Who gave the doctor a towel?
- nurse
 - soldier
 - wife
 - none of the above
9. How does the doctor feel about his nudity in the aftermath of the bombing.
- ashamed
 - contused
 - indifferent
 - embarrassed
10. Why was everyone silent?
- they were numb with pain and anguish
 - they were scared
 - they were dumb
 - they were too excited
11. Who is the speaker in the poem?
- the poet
 - a wounded person
 - a doctor
 - none of the above
12. What kind of morning was referred to by the doctor ?
- sultish
 - rainy
 - calm and warm
 - chilly
13. Which of these statements is NOT true?
- The doctor lit up his stone lantern.
 - The doctor's clothes were inexplicably gone.
 - The doctor's wife came out, numb and scared.
 - One of the doctor's cheeks was torn by a piece of glass.
14. What was it that made the couple tripped?



- a) a stone
 - b) a dead body
 - c) a piece of wood
 - d) the head of a dead man
15. The idea of helping his staff reveals that the doctor was.
- a) generous
 - b) duty conscious and selfless
 - c) silly
 - d) weird
16. The doctor's wife left him quite
- a) reluctantly
 - b) indifferently
 - c) ruthlessly
 - d) willingly
17. Who provided the towel to the doctor?
- a) a soldier
 - b) an injured man
 - c) a woman
 - d) his wife
18. 'I was still naked, but I felt no shame'. The line shows that the doctor was
- a) shameless
 - b) numb and dazed
 - c) indifferent
 - d) strong willed
19. How did the doctor feel when his wife had gone?
- a) sad
 - b) sorrowful
 - c) terribly lonely
 - d) cheerful
20. What kind of tone is adopted by the speaker?
- a) sentimental
 - b) detached
 - c) ironic
 - d) sarcastic
21. The poem begins with morning being:
- a) beautiful and warm
 - b) chilly and morose
 - c) unpleasant and humid
 - d) cold and dreary
22. What did he wonder when he saw the old stone lantern light u
- (a) Whether it was going to be a very hot that day.
 - (b) Whether there was a short circuit.
 - (c) Whether it was hit by the magnesium flares seen during th
 - (d) None of the above.
23. What was weird around the narrator after the flashes?
- a) His clothes had vanished
 - b) The buildings had collapsed



- c) There were soldiers everywhere
 - d) People were walking like scarecrows
24. Why did the poet's drawers and undershirt disappear?
- a) Someone stole them.
 - b) The poet misplaced them.
 - c) The poet forgot about them.
 - d) They got burnt.
25. What scared the doctor when he felt blood gush out?
- a) His wife was injured too.
 - b) They were dying.
 - c) The blood was from the jugular vein.
 - d) He might have been shot.
26. What did the narrator say consoling his wife?
- a) Help would arrive soon
 - b) They'll be fine
 - c) They had no other choice
 - d) The hospital was near
27. People were walking naked on the road because:
- a) they were protesting.
 - b) their clothes got burnt.
 - c) they were helpless.
 - d) they were shocked.
28. What did the poet wonder when he saw a woman and child, both naked?
- a) Whether they got hurt badly.
 - b) Whether they were very poor.
 - c) Whether they rushed to save their lives and forgot to wear clothes.
 - d) Whether they had come out straight after a bath.
29. Why were people walking with 'Arms stretched out'?
- a) Because they were burnt.
 - b) Because they were bleeding.
 - c) Because of the pain when the burnt wounds rubbed against each other
 - d) Because the blood was gushing out of their wounds.
30. Why were all the people speechless?
- a) Because their wounds were aching.
 - b) Because they all were shocked.
 - c) Because they could not cry in spite of their pain.
 - d) Because they were not allowed to speak.
31. The poem depicts:
- a) Human resilience
 - b) Aftermath of War
 - c) Absolute helplessness
 - d) Personal anguish
32. Destruction by bombs signifies:
- a) Humanity deprived of its human nature
 - b) Helplessness
 - c) Death and destruction
 - d) Loneliness of man



33. Upon seeing the fire spring up from dust what 'dawned on' the doctor?
- a) He should go to the hospital
 - b) He needed help
 - c) His staff needed help
 - d) All of the above
34. What does the line 'shuffled in a blank parade' mean?
- a) Walked involuntarily as if in a trance.
 - b) Anguished involuntarily.
 - c) Human figures built with sticks and placed in farmlands.
 - d) Complaints of pain
35. What is the speaker's initial reaction to the disaster?
- a) Calm and collected
 - b) Startled
 - c) Confused
 - d) Panicked
36. What is the speaker's main concern as the disaster unfolds?
- a) His own safety
 - b) The safety of his wife
 - c) The safety of his staff
 - d) All of the above
37. What is the speaker's physical condition as he tries to escape the disaster?
- a) He is uninjured
 - b) He is injured but able to walk
 - c) He is injured and unable to walk
 - d) He is unconscious
38. What is the speaker's reaction to the people he sees in the aftermath of the disaster?
- a) He is saddened by their suffering
 - b) He is shocked seeing them in torn clothes
 - c) He is indifferent to their plight
 - d) He is overwhelmed by their numbers
39. What does the speaker find when he first emerges from his collapsed home?
- a) Dead bodies
 - b) Fire
 - c) A bright light
 - d) Ruin
40. How does the speaker feel about the fact that he is without clothes during the disaster?
- a) He is embarrassed
 - b) He is indifferent
 - c) He is disturbed
 - d) He is relieved
41. How does the speaker feel about the silence of the people during the disaster?
- a) He finds it eerie
 - b) He finds it comforting
 - c) He finds it confusing
 - d) He finds it normal
42. What does the speaker see as he makes his way towards the hospital?



- a) People in a daze
 - b) People in a hurry
 - c) People in pain
 - d) People without clothes
43. How does the speaker feel?
- a) He is indifferent
 - b) He is panicked
 - c) He is detached
 - d) He is in pain
42. How does the speaker feel about the state of the hospital after the disaster?
- a) He is hopeful
 - b) He is overwhelmed
 - c) He is disappointed
 - d) He is relieved
43. What does the speaker do when he finds a soldier standing nearby?
- a) He ignores him
 - b) He thanks him
 - c) He asks him for help
 - d) He attacks him
44. How does the speaker feel about the possibility of death during the disaster?
- a) He is resigned to it
 - b) He is terrified of it
 - c) He is indifferent to it
 - d) He is determined to survive
45. What did the doctor see when he stumbled upon a naked woman and child?
- a) They were ghosts
 - b) They had just come back from the bath
 - c) They were trying to rob him
 - d) He was too disoriented to make sense of it
46. What is the speaker's main focus as he makes his way towards the hospital?
- a) Finding a way out of the area
 - b) Finding help
 - c) Finding clothes
 - d) Managing his injuries
47. What is the main theme of the poem "A Doctor's Journal Entry"?
- a) The devastation of war and its impact on the humanity
 - b) The resilience of the human spirit in the face of disaster
 - c) The power of nature and its ability to destroy
 - d) The importance of family and loved ones in times of crisis
48. How does the speaker's profession as a doctor influence his perspective on the disaster?
- a) He is able to remain detached and objective
 - b) He is more focused on helping others rather than himself
 - c) He is able to diagnose and treat his own injuries
 - d) He is more aware of the scale of the disaster and its impact on the population
49. Why does the speaker's wife go ahead alone to the hospital?
- a) The speaker wants her to get medical attention first
 - b) The speaker wants her to get help for him



- c) The speaker is unable to walk and wants her to find help for both
d) The speaker wants her to find a safe place for them to stay
50. What do the "ghosts" and "scarecrows" that the speaker sees represent?
- a) The spirits of the dead
b) The survivors in shock and pain
c) The physical devastation of the disaster
d) The psychological toll of the disaster
51. What is the significance of the "old stone lantern mentioned at the beginning of the Poem?
- a) It symbolises the light of hope in the darkness of the disaster
b) It represents the cultural heritage of the city that has been destroyed
c) It foreshadows the disaster that is to come
d) It serves as a metaphor for the fragility of human life
51. How does the speaker's perspective on the disaster change as the poem progresses?
- a) He becomes more detached as he experiences more of the disaster
b) He becomes more pessimistic as he witnesses more suffering
c) He becomes more hopeful as he finds help and medical attention
d) He becomes more focused on his own survival and less concerned with others
52. What do the "friction on their burns" that the speaker observes represent?
- a) The physical pain that the survivors are experiencing
b) The emotional pain that the survivors are experiencing
c) The struggle to survive and find help
d) The lack of resources available to the survivors
53. How does the speaker's profession as a doctor affect his reaction to the disaster?
- a) He is able to remain calm and focused on helping others
b) He is overwhelmed by the scale of the disaster
c) He is focused on treating his own injuries
d) He is able to detach himself emotionally from the disaster
54. What is the significance of the line "Though this made sense to me then, I wonder how I could"?
- a) It highlights the speaker's confusion and disorientation
b) It shows the speaker's regret for his actions during the disaster
c) It implies that the speaker's actions were questionable
d) It shows the speaker's self-doubt
55. What does the soldier giving the towel to the speaker represent?
- a) The kindness and humanity of strangers in times of crisis
b) The sense of community and solidarity among survivors
c) The contrast between the speaker's detached state and the soldier's compassion
d) The speaker's vulnerability and need for help
56. How does the poet use silence in the poem?
- a) To reflect the emotional state of the survivors
b) To depict the chaos and confusion of the disaster
c) To create a sense of eerie calmness
d) To reflect the scale of the disaster
57. What is the significance of the line "This thought disturbed me somewhat, till I came / Upon a soldier, standing silently"?
- a) It highlights the speaker's sense of isolation and loneliness
b) It shows the speaker's realisation that he is not alone in his suffering



- c) It emphasises the contrast between the speaker's detached state and the soldier's compassion
- d) It reflects the speaker's sense of guilt for his detachment.
58. What is the significance of the line "Where are you, Yecko-san?"
- a) It highlights the speaker's concern for his wife's safety
- b) It represents the emotional pain that the survivors are experiencing
- c) It symbolises the loss of human life in the disaster
- d) It reflects the speaker's sense of isolation and loneliness
59. What is the significance of the line "Silence was common to us all. I heard / No cries of anguish, or a single word"?
- a) It reflects the emotional trauma that the survivors are experiencing
- b) It highlights the emotional pain that the survivors are experiencing
- c) It symbolises the loss of human life in the disaster
- d) All of the above
60. How does the poet use the element of time in the poem?
- a) To depict the chaos and confusion of the disaster
- b) To reflect the emotional journey of the speaker
- c) To create a sense of urgency and immediacy
- d) To show the gradual progression of the disaster
61. What is the significance of the woman with a child standing in the speaker's path?
- a) It highlights the vulnerability and helplessness of the survivors
- b) It represents the physical toll of the disaster on the survivors
- c) It symbolises the emotional pain that the survivors are experiencing
- d) All of the above
62. How does the imagery of the "blank parade" of people towards the hospital reflect the theme of the poem?
- a) It symbolises the loss of human life in the disaster
- b) It represents the emotional trauma that the survivors are experiencing
- c) It highlights the emotional pain that the survivors are experiencing
- d) All of the above
63. How does the "shimmering leaves and shadows" at the beginning of the poem contrast with the end of the poem?
- a) It reflects the peacefulness of the pre-disaster world and the chaos of the post-disaster world
- b) It highlights the contrast between the beauty of nature and the devastation caused by war
- c) It symbolises the fragility of human life and the power of nature
- d) All of the above

WORK OF ARTIFICE

1. Why is the bonsai tree's size small?
- a) Due to natural causes
- b) Due to care and love
- c) Due to human intervention
- d) Due to unknown reasons
2. How does the poem describe the gardener's attitude towards the bonsai tree?
- a) Angry
- b) Indifferent
- c) Proud



Genius inc.

- d) Sad
3. What does the poem suggest about society's control over individuals?
- a) It is positive
 - b) It is neutral
 - c) It is negative
 - d) It is unimportant
4. Why does the poem compare the bonsai tree to living creatures?
- a) Both are natural
 - b) Both are beautiful
 - c) Both are shaped by human intervention
 - d) Both are limited
5. What does the line "It is your nature to be small and cozy" suggest about the bonsaitree?
- a) The tree is happy
 - b) The tree is deceived
 - c) The tree is content
 - d) The tree is neutral
6. What does the metaphor of the bonsai tree comment on?
- a) It suggests that society limits individual's growth
 - b) It suggests that society supports individual's growth
 - c) It suggests that society doesn't have an impact on individual's growth
 - d) It suggests that society encourages individual's growth
7. What does the line, "bound feet, the crippled brain, the hair in curlers" convey?
- a) The bonsai tree's beauty
 - b) The bonsai tree's naturalness
 - c) The rigid beauty expectations
 - d) The society's support
8. What is the theme of the poem?
- a) To praise the beauty of a bonsai tree
 - b) To show the impact of society on individuals
 - c) To tell a story about a gardener
 - d) To share an opinion about domesticity
9. Through which lines does the poet suggest that society's control over individuals can have negative consequences?
- a) "The bonsai tree / in the attractive pot"
 - b) "the gardener croons"
 - c) the bound feet, / the crippled brain"
 - d) "how lucky, little tree"
10. What is the main idea of the poem?
- a) Society's pressure to conform individuals
 - b) Suppression of women
 - c) How society domesticises individuals
 - d) All of the above
11. How does the poem portray the bonsai tree's growth and development?
- a) Natural and unhindered



- b) Slow and steady
 - c) Forced and manipulated
 - d) Inevitable and predetermined
12. Why does the gardener prune the bonsai tree?
- a) To improve its growth
 - b) To make it look good
 - c) To restrict its growth
 - d) To protect it from nature
13. Which metaphor is used to suggest that society's pressure to conform can have negative consequences on individuals?
- a) Through the image of the bonsai tree
 - b) Through the image of the gardener
 - c) Through the comparison to bound feet and crippled brains
 - d) Through the metaphor of hair in curlers
14. When does the poem suggest that society's control over individuals start?
- a) At adulthood
 - b) At adolescence
 - c) At birth
 - d) At old age
15. How does the poem suggest that society limits individuals' potential?
- A)Through the image of the bonsai tree
 - b) Through the comparison to bound feet and crippled brains
 - c) Through the metaphor of hair in curlers
 - d) Both b) and c
16. The poem compares the process of pruning the bonsai tree to what other societal practice?
- a) Education
 - b) Building construction
 - c) Suppression of women
 - d) Socialization
17. What does the title of the poem, "A Work of Artifice," suggest about the bonsai tree?
- a) It is a natural work of art
 - b) It is a man-made object
 - c) It is a product of alteration
 - d) It reflects society
18. The poem implies that domesticity and smallness are considered as _____
- a) Society's oppression
 - b) family's support
 - c) knowledge
 - d) indifference
19. How does the gardener's behaviour towards the bonsai tree reflect societal attitudes towards women?
- a) As nurturing and supportive
 - b) As controlling and limiting
 - c) As detached and indifferent
 - d) As destructive and harmful
20. How does the poem suggest that society enforces conformity?
- a) By limiting individuals' potential
 - b) By constraining women



- c) By domestication
d) All the above
21. How does the comparison between the bonsai tree and bound feet in the poem reflect the idea of conformity?
- a) Both are natural and beautiful
b) Both are unnatural and painful
c) Both are examples of human intervention
d) Both are signs of societal pressure
22. How does the image of the gardener "croons" to the bonsai tree suggest sense of possession?
- a) it implies that the gardener sees the tree as a possession
b) it implies that the gardener is singing a lullaby to the tree
c) it implies that gardener is talking to the tree
d) it implies that the gardener is talking to himself
23. The poem implies that society's attempts to control and shape individuals can lead to what?
- a) Empowerment
b) Self-discovery
c) Loss of individuality
d) Freedom
24. How does the poem make use of metaphor?
- a) The tree is given human characteristics
b) The tree is a symbol for a person
c) The tree is described as alive
d) All the above
25. The poem uses the literary device of emphasise the negative consequences human manipulation and control.
- a) Metaphor
b) Alliteration
c) Assonance
d) Foreshadowing
26. The poem uses the literary device ofto reinforce the idea that the bonsai tree's nature is being shaped by human manipulation.
- a) Repetition
b) Onomatopoeia
c) Euphemism
d) Anaphora
27. How does the gardener's attitude towards the bonsai tree reflect societal attitudes towards individuals?
- a) As nurturing and supportive
b) As controlling and limiting
c) As detached and indifferent
d) As destructive and harmful
28. How does the comparison between the bonsai tree and hands that are loved to touch in the poem reflect societal expectations for relationships?
- a) Both are examples of physical affection
b) Both are examples of control and manipulation
c) Both are examples of submission
d) Both are examples of intimacy
29. How does the image of the gardener "croons" to the bonsai tree suggest a sense of possession?



- a) It implies that the gardener sees the tree as a possession
b) It implies that the gardener is singing a lullaby to the tree
c) It implies that the gardener is talking to the tree
d) It implies that the gardener is talking to himself
30. What is the poet's attitude towards the gardener's treatment of the bonsai tree?
a) Approval and admiration
b) Disapproval and criticism
c) Indifference and detachment
d) Confusion and ambiguity
31. In the poem the bonsai tree is used as a symbol to represent.
a) nature's power
b) human control over nature
c) a symbol of domestic peace
d) the beauty of miniatures
32. The gardener tells the bonsai tree that
a) it is beautiful
b) that he loves it
c) that it is its nature to be small and cozy
d) none of the above
33. The gardener's purpose is.....
a) to help the tree reach its full potes
b) to keep the tree small and manageable
c) to control the tree's growth
d) to nurture the tree
34. Bonsai is a traditional art of creating.....
a) flower arrangements
b) harnessing nature
c) hybrid plants
d) miniature trees
35. In the poem the bonsai tree is used as an extended.....
a) simile
b) metaphor
c) oxymoron
d) personification
35. In the poem the bonsai tree is used as an extended.....
e) simile
f) metaphor
g) oxymoron
h) personification
36. What are the gardener's feelings as he views the bonsai tree?
a) he is sad
b) he is indifferent
c) he is happy
d) he is regretful
37. The poem's description of the bonsai tree as "domestic and weak" means...
a) the tree is weak because it is domesticated
b) the tree is domesticated because it is weak



- c) the tree is domesticated and weak because of human intervention
d) the tree is weak and domesticated by nature.
39. The gardener says the tree is lucky'. How?
a) it is small
b) it is grown in a pot
c) it is grown under his care
d) it is prevented from destruction
38. The tree has the potential to grow to a height of
a) eighty feet
b) seventy feet
c) nine feet
d) ninety feet
40. Bonsai is the traditional art of which country?
a) Germany
b) Japan
c) Malaysia
d) America
41. What does the word 'artifice' in the title of the poem A work Of Artice
a) art
b) trickery
c) intelligence
d) none of the above
42. Which of these statements is not true?
a) Women are themselves responsible for their plight in society.
b) Women are conditioned to willingly accept stereotypical roles.
c) The gardener represents the stereotypical male.
d) Women need to protest against their suppression.
44. The does the gardener feel as he addresses the bonsai tree?
a) sad
b) happy
c) excited
d) happy and proud
44. The does the gardener feel as he addresses the bonsai tree?
a) sad
b) happy
c) excited
d) happy and proud
45. Why are women' feet bound in some cultures?
a) to punish women
b) to make women slaves
c) to make women realise their unimportance
d) to make them small and look attractive
46. The structure of the poem is....
a) literal
b) simple
c) metaphorical



Genius inc.

- d) circular
47. The tone of the speaker in the poem is
- a) condescending
 - b) amusing
 - c) entertaining
 - d) solemn
48. Select the option that best suggests that the poem is talking about women.
- a) it is your nature/ to be small and cozy
 - b) the crippled brain/ the hair in curlers
 - c) the hands you/ love to touch
 - d) the bonsai tree/ in the attractive pot
49. What is the theme of the poem? Select the correct option.
- a) Men are oppressive.
 - b) Social standards are used to prevent women from flourishing to their full potential.
 - c) Women are conditioned to feel happy in being small and weak.
 - d) Women must protest against their stereotypical role in society
50. Which of these figures of speech is extensively used in the poem
- a) personification
 - b) metaphor
 - c) simile
 - d) alliteration
51. What does the word "Artifice" mean?
- a) Talent
 - b) Beauty
 - c) Deception
 - d) Nature
52. The bonsai tree did not grow eighty feet tall as
- a) the gardener whittled back its branches everyday
 - b) the gardener pruned it
 - c) it grew in a pot
 - d) All of the above.
53. The tree's hidden potential is that
- a) it does not require any care
 - b) it can grow in a week
 - c) it can grow without water
 - d) it can grow to enormous height
54. The Bonsai tree symbolises is a metaphor for
- a) all trees
 - b) it can grow to an enormous height.
 - c) men
 - d) children
55. What does "bound feet" suggest?
- a) Binding of objects in feet
 - b) Putting restrictions on growth
 - c) Feet bound to shoes
 - d) Feet on earth
56. The gardener represents the



Genius inc.

- a) patriarchs
 - b) all workers
 - c) matriarchs
 - d) children
57. Why does the gardener whittle back the Bonsai's branches every day?
- a) to keep it tidy
 - b) it is a routine
 - c) to shape it to his liking
 - d) the gardener likes to do it
58. The gardener says that the tree is lucky because
- a) it has a pot to grow in
 - b) it has special qualities
 - c) it is pretty and domestic
 - d) it does not require water to grow
59. The theme of the poem is
- a) suppression of women
 - b) inequality
 - c) deception
 - d) all of the above
60. Who is referred to as 'your' in "it is your nature to be small and cozy"
- a) The gardener
 - b) Patriarchs
 - c) The bonsai tree
 - d) A woman and bonsai tree
61. The gardener altered the tree's by changing its
- a) size
 - b) natural habitat
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
62. The term 'dwarf' in the poem means
- a) to curb the needs
 - b) to curb someone's growth
 - c) to trivialise someone
 - d) None of the above
63. Which figure of speech is used in the line 'how lucky, little tree'?
- a) Simile
 - b) Metaphor
 - c) Metonymy
 - d) Irony
64. With living creatures one begin very early to dwarf their growth? Whose is the poet talking about?
- a) Men's
 - b) Plant's
 - c) Children's
 - d) Women's
65. Why did the gardener limit the bonsai tree's growth?
- a) To keep it tidy and beautiful



Genius inc.

- b) To stifle its growth
 - c) To gift it to someone
 - d) To protect the trees from winds
66. Which of the following is similar to the word 'crippled'?
- a) Deformed
 - b) Healthy
 - c) Small
 - d) Sick

