

12th English Unit 6 Questions - New Book**PROSE: On the Rule of the Road**

1. Why did the lady think she was entitled to walk down the middle of the road?

a) The lady thought she had got liberty to walk down the middle of the road and to walk where ever she liked.

b) The old lady was blind and she could not walk on the pedestrians walk.

c) The old lady was new to the city and she doesn't know the traffic rules.

d) The lady was not aware of the new traffic rules of the city.

2. What would be the consequence of the old lady walking in the middle of street?

a) People will follow her in the traffic.

b) The lady will be arrested for her action.

c) A great confusion in the traffic.

d) The road accidents will increase.

3. Why the individual liberty should be reduced?

a) No-one would get anywhere.

b) It would become social anarchy.

c) Everyone will become disorganized.

d) People will lack in their self-discipline.

4. Which of these does not refer to Liberty according to the author's view?

a) Liberty can be enjoyed up to its peak.

b) Liberty is not a personal affair.

c) Individual's liberty should not touch the others.

d) Liberty is a social commitment.

5. According to the author people are more conscious about_____.

a) Social liberty

b) Old people in the society.

c) Imperfections of other people.

d) Road traffic

6. What is the foundation of social conduct according to the author?

a) Curtailing every one's liberty.

b) A reasonable consideration for the rights of feelings of others.

c) Minimizing the pressure of the Individuals in their daily life's.

d) Social analysis of individual's view.

7. Which is rare in the society according to the author?

a) Great moments of heroism and sacrifice.

b) Individual manners.

c) Men of self discipline and maturity.

d) Social

8. Which of these will sweeten or bitter the journey of life?

a) Self discipline of Individual.

b) Moral and Self values of the people.

c) Little habits of commonplace intercourse.

d) Rules of the common people.

9. What would result in individual liberty?

a) Universal Chaos

b) Perfect society

c) Social pressure

d) Individual anxiety

10. How the world will be getting its Liberty drunk?

a) Individual liberty as social anarchy

b) Individual rights and duties

c) National crisis in economics

d) Exceeding limit of social liberty

11. Whose words were these" No one ought to harm another in his life, Health, Liberty or Possessions"

- a) A.G. Gardiner
- b) Robert Browning
- c) John Locke**
- d) Napoleon

12. According to Thomas Jefferson which will reach to whole mass of people in preserving their liberty?

a) Education

- b) Acts
- c) Rules and Regulations
- d) Self-discipline

13. Alfred George Gardiner was a _____ journalist and author.

a) American

b) English

- c) Swedish
- d) German

14. Which of the following works does not belong to Alfred Gardiner?

- a) On Habits
- b) On being Tidy
- c) Animal Farm**
- d) On Talk and Talkers

15. Name Gardner's compilations published under his pseudonym "Alpha of the Plough"?

a) Leaves in the wind

- b) It came from outer space
- c) Cornhuskers
- d) Smoke and Steel

16. Match the British English words with its equivalent American English words.

British English

American English

A. Tail back

i) Closet

- B. Return journey ii) Faucet
C. Water tap iii) Round trip
D. Wardrobe iv) Traffic jam

a) iv, i, ii, iii

b) ii, i, iii, iv

c) iv, iii, ii, i

d) i, iii, iv, ii

17. Sweater in American English is ____ in British English.

a) Waist coat

b) Shirt

c) Garment

d) Jumper

18. Car park in British English is _____ in American English.

a) Parking space

b) Parking lot

c) Parking Area

d) Parking Arena

19. American English equivalent for puncture is_____.

a) Flat-out

b) Blast-out

c) Blow-out

d) Crash-out

20. Identify the Incorrect pair of British English and American English expressions.

A. Bonnet i) Cover

B. Goods train ii) Freight train

C. Dustbin iii) Trash can

D. Chips iv) French fries

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only
- d) iv only

POEM: Incident of the French Camp

21. The poem "Incident of the French Camp" is about the war between France and ____.

- a) Greece
- b) England
- c) Austria**
- d) Portugal

22. Who is referred as "we" in these lines of the poem "Incident of the French Camp"?

"You know, we French stormed Ratisbon"

- a) French people
- b) Soldiers of Napoleon army**
- c) Ratisbon people
- d) Soldiers of Austrian army

23. Identify the figure of speech used in the lines below,

"You know, we French stormed Ratisbon"

- a) Personification
- b) Simile
- c) Synecdoche**
- d) Metaphor

Explanation

Synecdoche: "A figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice-versa".

24. Napoleon was standing on a _____ on the day of attack on the city of Ratisbon.

- a) Little mound**
- b) Palace

c) Big ship

d) Carriage

25. What is the figure of speech used in these lines below?

"Stood on our storming-day"

a) Personification

b) Simile

c) Repetition

d) Alliteration

Explanation

Alliteration: It is the occurrence of the same sound at the beginning of closely connected words.

26. Which of this gesture of Napoleon is not discussed in the poem, "Incident of the French Camp"?

a) Closed eyes

b) Wide legs

c) Arms locked behind

d) Neck extended to forward

27. What was the actual mindset of Napoleon while standing on the mound?

a) Jealous

b) Pride

c) Worried

d) Happy

28. Which of these mean as "Prone brow" in the poem, "Incident of the French Camp"?

a) Army leader Lannes plans for the victory of war.

b) The Soldier's feel of losing the war against Austria.

c) Napoleon was seriously thinking about the news of his country's victory.

d) The French people mindset about the war against Austria.

29. Which of these made Napoleon to be worried about his war plans?

a) Napoleon plans could suddenly fail if his army-leader Lannes wavered or grew weak.

- b) Napoleon army was travelling for a long distance to reach Ratisbon.
- c) The enemy army was very strong and brave.
- d) The people of Austria might suffer because of the war.

30. Define the rhyming scheme of these lines below.

"Out 'twixt the battery-smokes there flew

A rider, bound on bound

Full-galloping; nor bridle drew

Until he reached the mound"

a) ABCA

b) ABBA

c) ABAB

d) AABB

31. Who was riding at full speed towards Napoleon?

a) Army chief

b) A soldier

c) A Spy

d) A young lady

32. Why the soldier was hurrying towards Napoleon on the mound?

a) To convey about the sufferings of the people of Ratisbon.

b) As a spy to deliver his chief news.

c) To inform the sufferings of the French army.

d) To bring a good news and put rest to Napoleon's anxieties about the war.

33. How was the soldier after reaching Napoleon?

a) Worried

b) Happy

c) Confused

d) Scared

34. Which of this description does not match with the rider reaching Napoleon?

a) **Withering away from the horse.**

b) Tight and compressed lips.

c) Shot twice on his chest.

d) Tall as his horse's mane.

35. In which of the following lines Alliteration is not used as a figure of speech?

a) "Held himself erect"

b) "Stood on our storming-day"

c) **"A rider, bound on bound"**

d) "The Marshal's in the market-place"

Explanation

Repetition- It is the repetition of a word or a phrase in the poem for poetic effect. Example- "bound on bound"

36. The wounded soldier told Napoleon that _____ was in the market place of Ratisbon.

a) **The Marshal**

b) The Army chief

c) The Soldiers

d) The French people

37. What was heartfelt desire expressed by the soldier to Napoleon in the poem, "Incident of the French Camp"?

a) Napoleon watching his soldiers defeated by his enemies.

b) Napoleon happy face in hearing the victory stories of his soldiers.

c) **Napoleon seeing his flag flapping its wings in the centre place of Ratisbon.**

d) Napoleon's army people being happy and enjoying in their victory.

38. "The chief's eye flashed; his plans

Soared up again like fire"

Identify the figure of speech used in the lines above.

- a) Alliteration
- b) Simile**
- c) Personification
- d) Metaphor

Explanation

Simile- A simile is a figure of speech that directly compares two things.

39. What was the news conveyed by the horse rider to Napoleon?

- a) The soldiers of Napoleon had successfully captured the city of Ratisbon by God's grace.**
- b) The French flag fluttering in the enemy palace.
- c) All the soldiers were heavily injured in the battle.
- d) The Chief of the army was dead in the battle.

40. Why the chief eyes flashed in the poem, "Incident of the French Camp"?

- a) To see the wounded soldier.
- b) In seeing the flag hoisted in the Ratisbon city.
- c) In hearing the victory news from the soldier.**
- d) To hear the great efforts took by the soldiers in the battle.

41. Why did Napoleon's eyes become soft as a mother eagle's eyes?

- a) Watching the flag hoisted in the city of Ratisbon.
- b) On seeing the wounded young soldier, Napoleon's eyes became soft as a mother eagle's eyes.**
- c) To see the enemy soldiers wounded in the battle.
- d) In hearing the brave stories of the soldiers in the war.

42. Which is compared to fire in these lines below?

"Soared up again like fire"

- a) Napoleon's battle plans.**
- b) Napoleon anger
- c) Army chief's fight
- d) Soldier's wounds

43. How did the soldier react when Napoleon worried about his wounds?

- a) The soldier was worried and feeling sad about his family.
- b) The young soldier said no with pride because he had served his country well.**
- c) The young rider felt bad for his army men in the battle.
- d) The chief of the army was dead in the battle and he felt defeated by the enemies.

44. What happened to the young soldier at the end?

- a) The young soldier was found dead in the market place of Ratisbon.
- b) The young soldier was taken to the treatment for his wounds.
- c) The young soldier fell down beside Napoleon and died with a smile.**
- d) The family of the soldier followed him to the chief.

45. In which year Napoleon led the war between France and Austria?

- a) 1809**
- b) 1782
- c) 1660
- d) 1892

46. The poem "Incident of the French Camp" describes the act of gallantry, patriotism and sacrifice of -----.

- a) A young soldier**
- b) Austrian army
- c) Marshal
- d) French people

47. Identify the Incorrect synonyms.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| A. Mound | i) Hill |
| B. Prone | ii) Misaligned |
| C. Sheath | iii) Cover |
| D. Anon | iv) Soon |

- a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) iv only

48. In which year the Browning Society was established to honour Robert Browning?

a) 1823

b) 1872

c) 1881

d) 1890

49. In which of these Robert Browning's mastery revealed in his works?

a) Dramatic monologue

b) Scientific vision

c) Children novels

d) Humour

50. Robert Browning had a short course in _____ at London University.

a) History

b) Dark humour

c) Greek

d) Politics

51. Which of these attributes is not related to Robert Browning's works?

a) Historical settings

b) Horror

c) Challenging vocabulary

d) Dark humour

SUPPLEMENTARY: Remember Caesar

52. Why 15th of March is called as Ides of March in ancient Rome?

a) Caesar Coronation day

b) Birth day of Caesar

c) The day Caesar was murdered

d) Enlightenment day of Caesar

53. Which of the following description is not related to Roger Chetwynd in the play "Remember Caesar"?

a) Absent minded

b) Old person

c) Thin

d) Young person

54. What is the reason for the success of Lord Weston?

a) Hard work and Zealous service

b) Favourable to important people

c) Honesty

d) Simple life

55. What was the request made by Roger to Lord Weston?

a) Allowance

b) Long vacation

c) Half holiday

d) Increment

56. According to Lord Weston what results in the beginning of greatness for a learned professions?

a) Hard work

b) Attention to detail

c) Intelligent Quotient

d) Smartness

57. How did Lord Weston felt seeing the paper information in his pocket?

a) Felt happy

b) Excited

c) Frightened

d) Angry

58. What did Lord Weston said to Roger about the paper?

a) As a death warrant

b) Appreciation letter from the King

c) A clue from the spy service

d) Transfer order

59. What was the immediate action of Lord Weston for ensuring his safety?

a) Left his house and went to nearby city.

b) Increased the number of body guards.

c) Asked Roger to lock, bar and chain all the doors.

d) Informed the guards

60. Joel was the _____ of Lord Weston.

a) Personal Assistant

b) Gardener

c) Guard man

d) Chef

61. According to Lady Weston when was Lord Weston was in danger?

a) While eating game pie.

b) In a criminal case judgement.

c) Travelling in a hill.

d) Facing a accused in the court

62. What did Lord Weston told his lady about the piece of paper in his pocket?

a) It was a friendly message from an unknown.

b) It was official information from the guards.

c) It was a venomous scribbling of an illiterate.

d) It was a friend's advice about his case.

63. In which day the incident was happening to Lord Weston?

a) Thursday

b) Sunday

c) Friday

d) Wednesday

64. What was special about the day in Lord Weston's family?

a) Anniversary day for Lord Weston

b) Birthday of Lady Weston

c) Lord Weston's sister birthday

d) King Charles Birthday

65. According to Lady Weston what was the people's opinion on Lord Weston?

a) A strict Judge

b) A simple human being

c) Helpful Judge

d) Kind and Generous person

66. What was the purpose of visit of Gammon's boy to Lord Weston's house?

a) It was a casual visit.

b) To give some important letters

c) To give the groceries

d) To help Lord Weston for his special case

67. Which of these doors were not closed by Roger?

a) Main door

b) Kitchen door

c) Balcony door

d) Back door

68. Lord Weston was enquiring Roger about the ____ on a chair.

a) Letter

b) Gift box

c) Clothes

d) Package

69. What did Roger told about the person who delivered the package?

a) A handicapped woman

b) A man with a mole on his chin.

c) A blind man

d) An army person

70. Whose idea was to throw the package out of the window?

a) Lord Weston

b) Roger

c) The Cook

d) Lady Weston

71. Which of these flowers were kept in the bowl?

a) Tulips

b) Lavender

c) Daffodils

d) Sunflowers

72. What tree was there in the outside garden of Lord Weston's window?

a) Acorn tree

b) Ilex tree

c) Willow tree

d) Pine tree

73. Who was knocking the door of Lord Weston?

a) Caesar

b) Joel

c) Lawdamussy

d) Gammons

74. What was the purpose of visit of Caesar to Lord Weston's house?

a) To seek a help

b) For an enquiry

c) For the rose trees

d) About a case

75. Whose wrote "Remember Caesar" in Lord Weston's pocket?

a) Joel

b) Lord Weston

c) Caesar from Hampton

d) Roger

76. What was inside the parcel actually?

a) New velvet cloak

b) A piece of jewellery

c) Case sheets

d) New Books

77. Julius Caesar was a military general and great ____ monarch.

a) English

b) Greek

c) Roman

d) Swedish

78. What was created by Julius Caesar which is used till date?

a) Work timings

b) Environmental policies

c) Social policies

d) Julian Calendar

79. Gordon Daviot is the pen name of Miss_____.

a) Elizabeth Mackintosh

b) Sarah Jane

c) Emeline Alviva

d) Mary Ann

80. Gordon Daviot was a ____ took to write novels.

a) Teacher

b) Surgeon

c) Physical education instructor

d) Architect

GRAMMAR

Choose the correct option and complete the sentence.

81. Manoj _____ present along with his parents.

a) Was

b) Had

c) Is

d) Are

82. Each of the boy's _____ passed.

a) Were

b) Are

c) Has

d) Was

83. Neither Lekha nor Leela ____ been selected.

a) Has

b) Are

c) Is

d) Was

84. Every man, woman and child _____ happy.

a) Is

b) Was

c) Had

d) Have

85. One of the machines_____ defective.

a) Are

b) Had

c) Were

d) Is

86. A number of books_____ missing.

a) Has

b) Is

c) Had

d) Were

87. Sekar or his brother's ____ done it.

a) Have

b) Had

c) Is

d) Are

88. To make promise and then not to keep it ____dishonesty.

a) Has

b) Is

c) Were

d) Had

89. One or the other of those men_____ lodged a complaint.

a) Are

b) Is

c) Have

d) Had

90. Each leaf and each flower ___ stripped off the tree.

- a) Has
- b) Was**
- c) Were
- d) Had