

## Chapter End Test

Date : _____	<b>English</b>	<b>BATCH</b>
Duration: 45 Min. Max. Marks : 25	Topic : Lost Spring and An Elementary School Classroom	<b>XII</b>

**Disclaimer:** The objective is to test the understanding of the children. The objective of the long question is to write coherently in more than one paragraph.

**General instruction:**

1. This paper consist of two Sections. A student has to attempt both the sections.
2. Section – A is objective carry 1 mark each.
3. Section – B is subjective.

**[Section – A]**

1. 'Why do you do this?' This question was asked by the author to  
(a) the bangle sellers (b) Mahesh  
(c) Saheb (d) Saheb's mother
2. Saheb's profession was that of a  
(a) cook (b) rag-picker  
(c) bangle seller (d) driver
3. Saheb's home, before Delhi, was in  
(a) Bengal (b) Orissa  
(c) Dhaka (d) Bihar
4. Why did Saheb and his family move to Delhi?  
(a) because storms had swept away their fields and homes  
(b) their village was flooded  
(c) there were landslides  
(d) there was a deadly epidemic in the village
5. What were Saheb and his family looking for in Delhi?  
(a) dollars (b) rupees  
(c) pounds (d) gold
6. The author advised Saheb to go to  
(a) school (b) college  
(c) club (d) playground
7. 'Is your school ready? Who asked this question?  
(a) Saheb's mother (b) Saheb's friends  
(c) the author (d) Saheb
8. Saheb's full name was  
(a) Mughal-e-Azam (b) Saheb-e-Alam  
(c) Shahenshah-e-Alam (d) Shah Jahan
9. One explanation which the author gets about children choosing to remain barefoot is  
(a) they have no money (b) tradition  
(c) no matching pairs (d) like to wear only chappals
10. The man from Udipi was the son of an  
(a) doctor (b) teacher  
(c) priest (d) engineer

11. What does 'gusty waves' imply?  
(a) slum children (b) energetic children  
(c) deceased children (d) unhappy children
12. What are children like in the slums?  
(a) underfed and sickly (b) poor but happy  
(c) underfed but energetic (d) happy and playful
13. Identify the literary device in 'like roofless weeds'.  
(a) simile (b) metaphor  
(c) alliteration (d) personification
14. Why are children compared to rootless weeds?  
(a) they have no home (b) they are unwanted like weeds  
(c) they are thrown into schools (d) they are sturdy like weeds
15. Identify the literary device in 'rat's eyes'.  
(a) simile (b) metaphor  
(c) alliteration (d) personification

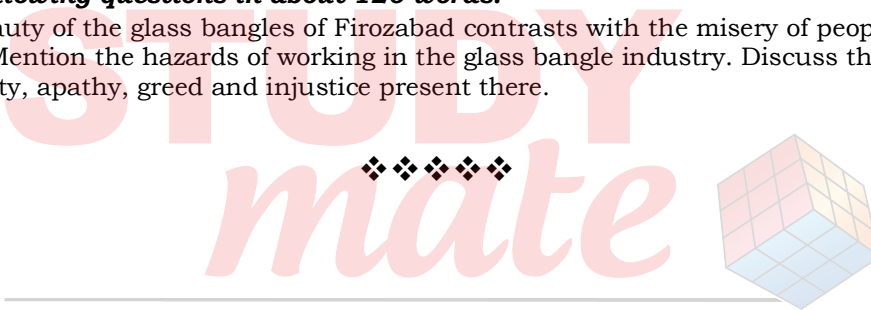
**[Section – B]**

**Answer the following questions in about 30 to 40 words.**

16. Describe the importance of garbage in the life of residents of Seemapuri. [2]  
17. What change does the poet hope for in the lives of the slum children? [2]

**Answer the following questions in about 120 words.**

18. 'The beauty of the glass bangles of Firozabad contrasts with the misery of people who produce them'. Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangle industry. Discuss the endless spiral of poverty, apathy, greed and injustice present there. [6]



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## Hints/Solutions to Chapter End Test

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### Section A – Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c) Saheb
2. (b) rag-picker
3. (c) Dhaka
4. (a) Because storms had swept away their fields and homes
5. (d) gold
6. (a) school
7. (d) Saheb
8. (b) Saheb-e-Alam
9. (b) tradition
10. (c) priest
11. (b) energetic children
12. (a) underfed and sickly
13. (a) simile
14. (b) they are unwanted like weeds
15. (b) metaphor

### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 30 TO 40 WORDS

16. Garbage has acquired the proportions of a fine art. For the elders, garbage is a means of survival and for the small children who scrounge heaps of garbage, it is wrapped in wonder. Sometimes they find a rupee or even a ten rupee note. This gives them hope of finding more.
17. The poet hopes that these children will get rid of their poverty and will be nourished properly. The doors of the world will be thrown open to them. They will get a quality education and quality life.

### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 120 WORDS

18. The lesson 'Lost Spring' describes the pathetic condition of the bangle-makers. On the one hand, it is the plight of the street children forced into labour early in life and denied the opportunity of studying in schools.  
The glass industry has its own hazards. The illegal employment of very young children and the pathetic working conditions leads to many children becoming blind. They work in glass furnaces with high temperatures.  
Their dingy cells have no light, nor any ventilation. Boys and girls work under these conditions while welding pieces of coloured glass to make bangles.  
Their eyes are more adjusted to the dark than to the light outside.  
They thus often lose their eyesight at a young age.  
Over and above this, it is the apathy and callousness of society and the political class to the sufferings of the poor that makes us feel sympathetic towards these bangle makers.  
The poverty-stricken bangle makers also suffer because of the exploitation at the hands of the middlemen and politicians.  
They do not improve their lot and instead get only beaten up by the police. They are unable to organize themselves. Hence, their life is full of sufferings i.e. physical and emotional.

