### APPENDIX - IV

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Poem 1.

The Right kind of people

1. "Yet still the story and the meaning stay" implies
   a) the story is told in the city even today.
   b) the story and the moral of the story are true even now.
   c) the story and its meaning have stayed on in the city
   d) the story and its meaning are applicable to that city only.

2. Why did the wise man ask the first traveller "well, friend, what sort of people whence you came?"
   a) The wise man wanted to go there.
   b) The wise man was eager to know about the people living in that city.
   c) The wise man wanted to judge the nature of the traveller.
   d) The wise man wanted to compare the people with those in the second place.

3. The first traveller described the city as "a proud city on the plains o'er spread" while the second traveller described the same city as "a bright city where yon towers arise". This reveals
   a) they had seen different parts of the city.
   b) they found what they had expected to find.
   c) the travellers had visited the city at different times.
   d) the second traveller was "a pilgrim" while the first traveller was not.
4. The second traveller, also referred as “the pilgrim” described the people of the city from where he was coming as “good, true and wise.” This shows

a) There were no bad people in that city.
b) The pilgrim was exaggerating the fact in order to impress the prophet.
c) The pilgrim was afraid of finding fault with those people.
d) The pilgrim had a very positive nature and he saw only the good qualities in other people.

5. A prophet is supposed to reveal or “foretell future events”. The prophet in this poem was able to predict the nature of the people in the city because

a) he could foretell everything due to his prophetic vision.
b) he, being a good judge of the people, knew that both the travellers would judge the same people according to their own nature and outlook.
c) he had known all the people in the city very well.
d) he could judge the people of both the cities properly, as he was good judge of the people and their nature.
1. The poet believes that
   a) Some people have the choice to choose their way in life.
   b) Many people are not aware of the choice open to them.
   c) Every person has the freedom to choose his way.
   d) Some people do not have the privilege to decide the way

2. We can classify people into different categories.
   a) according to what others feel and opine about them
   b) on the basis of one's own determination to set out his way.
   c) in accordance with what they are able to achieve in life.
   d) according to what they dream of achieving

3. Some people choose "the High way" because
   (a) they are born rich and famous.
   (b) it is their determination that drives them aim high
   (c) chance and circumstances force them to choose the high way.
   (d) they are tired of "groping the low ways"

4. The poet says "And the Low Soul gropes and Low"
   a) for some poor souls there is no "High way."
   b) the low-born go only by the low ways.
   c) some people cannot go by other ways.
   d) those who do not aim to climb high in life end up choosing the "low way"
5. "And in between, on the misty flats, 
The rest drift to and fro"
Though these lines, the poet implies

a) many people are not allowed to "climb the High Way", so they choose the ordinary ways in life.

b) many people go to the misty places and wander about to and fro.

c) many people lack high aims and ambitions in life and drift on in life.

d) the majority of the people cannot see "A way and ways and a way".
1. The poet chose the road "less travelled by"
   a) as he knew he could come back
   b) after he had considered the other road for a long time.
   c) as he felt it would be safe
   d) after he had tried the other road for a long time

2. The poet chose the road because
   a) it was lost in the undergrowth
   b) it lay in leaves no step had trodden black.
   c) it was grassy and wanted wear
   d) it diverged in a yellow wood

3. After passing through the chosen path the poet found
   a) that it was lost in the undergrowth
   b) that it was grassy and wanted wear
   c) that it had perhaps the better claim
   d) that it was equally worn out

4. The poet could not come back to the starting point to begin all over again because
   a) he did not want to do so.
   b) one way leads on to another way in the same direction.
   c) the path was covered with leaves "no step had trodden black"
   d) it was lost in the undergrowth
5. The line "I shall be telling this with a sigh" suggests

a) the poet regretted his choice
b) the poet was still confused about his decision
c) the poet was sorry he could not travel both and be one traveller.
d) the poet was sorry that he was alone.
AFTER BLENHEIM

-Robert Southey

1. As old Kaspar took the skull in his hand
   a) he sighed because he was sad about the death of a poor fellow.
   b) he shook his head because he was angry and confused
   c) he accepted it as an inevitable outcome of "the victory."
   d) he did not approve of the child's curiosity.

2. Old Kaspar believed in what he said because
   a) everybody was happy about it.
   b) he did not think about the consequences critically
   c) he was not aware of the consequences of the war
   d) he did not fight the battle.

3. What was described as "a great victory" by the grandfather was described differently by the grandchildren. According to the children
   a) "it was a famous victory"
   b) "it was a very wicked thing."
   c) it was a triumph for "the English who put the French to rout."
   d) it was the victory of the nation.

4. The poet has described the scenes of war and the horror in a vivid manner. This shows
   a) the poet does not agree with the views of old Kaspar regarding the glories of a great victory.
   b) the poet wants to highlight the heroism of Prince and the Duke of Malborough.
   c) Old Kaspar wants his grandchildren to have a clear idea of the war.
4. The poet wants the readers to have a realistic view of the war.

5. Little Peterkin questioned his grandfather "But what good came of it at last?".

a) his question echoes the same childish curiosity with which he brought the skull.

b) he got a convincing answer to his question

c) his question triggered off a series of question and arguments

d) his question remained unanswered, though his grandfather repeated

"But it was a famous victory"
Set-II - POEM-2

MY WAGE

1. How was the poet's wage fixed?
   a) It was decided by the employer
   b) It was according to some pre-determined norms
   c) The poet himself bargained for that
   d) It was fixed according to the work he had done

2. The poet suggests that he wasn't happy about his part of the bargain. Which of the following lines suggests that?
   a) And life would pay no more
   b) I counted my scanty store
   c) However I begged at evening
   d) Why, you must bear the task

3. The poet asserts that "Life is a just employer" because
   a) "He gives you what you ask" but would not change later
   b) He gives less work and pays more
   c) He maintains the same fair measure for all
   d) He would not cheat the employee

4. Once you have set the wages
   a) You can reconsider any time you like
   b) You have only one chance to change it
   c) You can change it after you count your "scanty" wages
   d) You have no choice but "you must bear the task"
5. The "wage" mentioned here is symbolic of what we get out of life. "I worked for a menial's hire." Which of the following sentences reflect the fact conveyed by this line?

a) The poet had had very high ambitions but failed to realize them.

b) The poet had rather high aspirations but did not work up to them.

c) The poet had expected very little out of life, so set very low targets hence couldn't achieve the best of his capacity.

d) The poet worked as a menial; so whatever he earned was too little to satisfy him.
PUNISHMENT IN KINDERGARTEN

1. The poetess describes her teacher as "a blue-frocked woman". This shows

(a) She is able to remember all the little details
(b) She is still angry with the teacher
(c) She does not want to reveal the name of the teacher
(d) She feels it is rather funny a teacher wearing a blue frock.

2. The peace of "the honey-coloured day" was lost because

(a) other children laughed in mirth at other's tears
(b) the sun was very warm and she couldn't have much fun
(c) the teacher hurt her with her thoughtless words
(d) other children did not play with her

3. She "buried her face in the sun-warmed hedge" because

(a) she wanted to hide her face in fun
(b) she was afraid of her classmates laughing at her
(c) the teacher's insulting words made her withdraw
(d) she wanted to smell the flowers in the hedge

4. The poetess claims, "My mind has found an adult peace". By this, she implies

(a) only adults can find peace of mind.
(b) the insulting words of her childhood are "muffled now" and forgotten.
(c) as an adult she has found peace of mind
(d) there is no need to remember that picnic day
5. The poetess refers to "the steel-white sun standing lonely"

(a) she was impressed by the dazzling mid-day sun.

(b) she enjoyed looking at the sun, while hiding by a hedge.

(c) she admired the warm sunlight on a honey-coloured day

(d) she felt the sun was lonely, as she herself was lonely
THE WISH

1. The poet feels that the city-dwellers "deserve his pity" because
   a) he does not agree with their views
   b) they have to endure the stings of a crowded, noisy city life
   c) they do not have a small house and a large garden
   d) there are no fountains in the city

2. The poet names the woods and fields "the spring-head of pleasure's flood" because
   a) there is a lot of wealthy treasury hidden there
   b) he hopes to lead a peaceful life free from all tension and anxiety
   c) they are an everlasting source of abundant happiness
   d) naught but winds can hurtful murmurs scatter

3. The poet says that the way heaven is through the woods because
   a) he cannot think of any other way.
   b) the gods choose this way while coming down to earth
   c) here naught but winds can hurtful murmurs scatter
   d) here's wealthy Nature's treasury
4. According to the poet, the height of happiness will be
   a) living in the woods with his beloved till the end of his life
   b) acquiring Nature's treasury that is in abundance
   c) owning a small house and a large garden
   d) enjoying "the very honey of all earthly joy"

5. The poet names his "only fear". That is
   a) living alone in the woods
   b) the probability of other people being drawn to the woods and making a city there.
   c) the death of his beloved, while living in the woods
   d) the winds can hurtful murmurs scatter in the woods
EXPECTING SOMEONE

1. The poetess uses the word "perhaps" several times. It suggests
   (a) She is sure of what would happen
   (b) she is counting on the probability
   (c) she insists that things should happen just as she feels
   (d) she is doubtful about the people

2. The poetess has mentioned various visitors she expects, who may choose to visit her. That shows
   (a) she is very specific about her visitors
   (b) she wants them to come one by one
   (c) she will welcome anyone who will come to her place
   (d) she does not like anybody else coming to her place

3. "a warm hearth" stands for
   (a) a home where the people are friendly and show hospitality.
   (b) a home where the fireplace is kept warm
   (c) a fireplace in a house which keeps burning all the time.
   (d) a house that is kept warm because of the hearth

4. She keeps "waiting at the doorstep" and the door is "kept wide open." It implies.
   (a) she is reluctant to leave the door and go inside.
   (b) she feels someone may come in, if she stands at the door.
   (c) she is very eager to welcome anyone coming to her doorstep.
   (d) she feels she may not hear someone coming to the door
5. The wind "rushes in", "blows off the candle" and "bangs the door shut". It suggests

(a) the day's waiting is over
(b) it is time for her to go to bed and sleep
(c) she is made to retreat into her lonely, dark world
(d) she is afraid to stand at the doorstep as it is dark
Brighten up the Corner where you are

1. We must do "the work that God assigned to us" so that
   a) our names can be listed in "WHO'S WHO"
   b) we realize the importance of small deeds
   c) we can complete the work in time
   d) we brighten up the corner where we are

2. The poet advises us
   a) to sit and wish for wider, newer dimensions
   b) to put into practice our good intentions
   c) not to do unimportant work
   d) to bring reality to dreams

3. "Little things that brighten up the lives surrounding you" are
   a) Your many good intentions
   b) aspiring to do outstanding tasks
   c) the deeds that can be done wherever God has placed you
   d) doing things in undistinguished ways

4. Everybody can brighten up the spot on which he is standing
   a) by being more considerate and a little less demanding
   b) by wishing for wider, newer dimensions
   c) by doing important work and becoming famous
   d) by making his tasks outstanding and bringing reality to dreams
5. "Every person great or small has important work to do". These words imply

a) each person is a big celebrity in a world of fame and praise

b) seldom do we realize the importance of small deeds

c) whatever work God assigned to us has its own importance

d) each person should do the work "unpretentiously" to make the work important praise