

Solution

HORNBILL (CHILDHOOD) WS 1

Class 11 - English Core

Section A

1.
(c) All of these
Explanation: There are three evil symptoms of adulthood i.e. selfishness, hypocrisy, lying.
2.
(b) Hypocrites
Explanation: Poet finds the people as hypocrites.
3. (a) They have their own thoughts
Explanation: The adults **have their own thoughts** and are sensible to differentiate between the real and imaginary.
4.
(b) Places were not in geography books
Explanation: The poet knows that hell and heaven are imaginary places because he couldn't locate these places in geography books.
5.
(b) Rationality
Explanation: The poet has become rational at a growing stage.
6.
(b) Poet's lost childhood
Explanation: The poem is about the poet's lost childhood.
7.
(d) ABBCCD
Explanation: The rhyme scheme of the poem is **ABBCCD**
8.
(b) In an infant's face
Explanation: The poet cannot remember the place where he could find his lost childhood. However, when he looks at a **child's (infant's) face** he becomes sure that the place is hidden in that innocence.
9.
(d) It went to some forgotten place
Explanation: The poet concluded that his lost childhood **went to some forgotten place**.
10.
(c) Forgotten places
Explanation: The poet's childhood went to some forgotten places.
11.
(c) they are not what they seem to be
Explanation: The poet realised that the **adults are not what they seem to be**.
12. (a) Adults
Explanation: According to the poem 'Childhood', adults are those who preach of love but practice hatred.
13.
(c) that he can use it whatever way he wants
Explanation: The poet realised **that he can use his mind in whatever way he wants** when he lost his childhood.
14.
(c) At the age of eleven
Explanation: Poet realized at the age of eleven that his childhood had gone.

15. (b) Hell and heaven
Explanation: The poet realised that **Hell and Heaven** could not be found in the geography book.
16. (d) Because they are hypocrites
Explanation: The adults are **hypocrites** who preach love and all good things but behave differently.
17. (c) It was an imaginary
Explanation: The poet became sensible enough to realise that **Hell and Heaven** were **not to be found in geography and were only imaginary places**.
18. (b) They can tell the difference between reality and fantasy
Explanation: The adult can tell **the difference between reality and fantasy** while a child cannot.
19. (d) Differentiate between fact and fiction.
Explanation: When childhood goes, the child can differentiate between fact and fiction.
20. (a) he sensed his own individuality and a separate personality
Explanation: When the poet learned that his mind was his own and he should apply it to think in his original way, he sensed his own individuality and a separate personality.
21. (d) They talk and preach of love but do not act so
Explanation: The adults are not what they seem to be. They pretend a lot. They are hypocrites who **preach love** and all good things but behave differently.
22. (b) Ended
Explanation: Ceased means ended in the poem, Childhood.
23. (a) Hell and Heaven
Explanation: The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words. Hell and Heaven the same letter and sound at the beginning.
24. (c) Imaginative thinking
Explanation: Hell and Heaven stand for imaginative thinking only.
25. (b) Simplicity and honesty
Explanation: Simplicity and honesty evaporate into thin air in adulthood.
26. (b) Hypocrites
Explanation: According to the poet, the adults are **hypocrites**.
27. (d) He was a child or an adult
Explanation: Poet can't understand whether he is a child or an adult.
28. (c) Marcus Natten
Explanation: Marcus Natten is the poet of the poem, Childhood.
29. (d) The face of the infant
Explanation: The poet has found his lost childhood in the innocent face of the infant.

Section B

30. **(b)** Hypocrisy
Explanation: Hypocrisy
31. **(b)** Love
Explanation: Love
32. **(c)** Preach
Explanation: Preach
33. **(b)** Markus Natten
Explanation: Markus Natten
34. **(d)** Forgotten place
Explanation: Forgotten place
35. **(a)** All of these
Explanation: All of these
36. **(c)** individuality
Explanation: individuality
37. **(b)** Was that the day!
Explanation: Was that the day!
38. **(c)** Inversion
Explanation: Inversion
39. **(a)** Infant's face
Explanation: Infant's face
40. **(d)** Innocence of childhood disappears as one grows up
Explanation: Innocence of childhood disappears as one grows up
41. **(b)** Remorseful
Explanation: Remorseful
42. **(a)** Rationalism
Explanation: Rationalism
43. **(a)** Twelve
Explanation: Twelve
44. **(a)** Antithesis
Explanation: Antithesis
45. **(b)** hypocrisy
Explanation: hypocrisy
46. **(a)** Refrain
Explanation: Refrain
47. **(a)** reality and fantasy
Explanation: reality and fantasy
48. Adults usually talk and preach of love. But in their actions, they are not so loving. Their loving and caring is only in their preaching and speaking.
49. The speaker noticed a wide gulf between what adults appeared to be and what they actually were in real life. There was an apparent contradiction between their words and deeds. They talked of love and advised others to love, but they never acted lovingly.
50. A human being is supposed to live as innocent as a child throughout his life but it is very hard in a society that believes "complexity is maturity and science is the final word." When the child grows up, he hears, sees, understands and accepts new codes of behavior and new concepts of growth.
51. The poet remains caught in the ways of the world. He hardly ever remembers his childhood. That is why he says that his childhood has gone to some forgotten place.
52. The poet feels that childhood is a period of innocence and simplicity, a time when one trusts others without asking for logic. He does not appear to feel sad or upset at the loss of his childhood. He only seems to be puzzled at the disappearance of childhood and the arrival of adulthood. He expresses his confusion when he asks the questions 'When' and 'Where did my childhood go'?

53. As the poet has grown up, he has become rational. He can't find heaven and hell anywhere in books on Geography. That is why he thinks they are not real places.
54. At the end of his childhood, the poet realized that he too was a separate individual. He began to take his own decisions. He seldom listened to his elders because he began to place himself at the centre of everything.
55. In his childhood, the poet felt that heaven and hell were real places. One went to live there after one's death. But now he thinks that they are not real places. They are just products of imagination.
56. The poet, Markus Natten, believes that he has lost his childhood. He believes so because he has lost the innocence and purity of his childhood. When he was a child, he used to believe in the existence of Hell and Heaven. He also believed that adults had real love. In his childhood, he didn't have any egoistic attitude.
57. At the age of twelve, the poet learnt that Hell and Heaven were not real but mere stories and that science didn't support the existence of Hell and heaven.
58. The poet blames science for his losing his childhood. As a child, he had strong belief in God and Heaven, all that he had learnt in his catechism/moral training classes but when he attended school, teachers told him that Heaven was not found in Geography so he concluded that Heaven and God were just lies.
59. The process of being grown-up develops the critical thinking and analytical point of view in the person. It makes the person rationalized and able to take the decision by virtue of his seat of reasoning.
60. As the speaker grew to be mature, he acquired reasoning power. He realized that Hell and Heaven could not be found in Geography books or Atlas. Since they could not be located anywhere in the world map, he concluded that they did not exist. He would believe only what he could see and find.
61. The realization that he was the master of his own mind, and could use it in any way he liked, filled him with self-confidence. He could now think independently and need not repeat parrot-like thoughts of others.
62. As a person grows up, he becomes a rationalist, an egoist, and a hypocrite. He accepts nothing that is not logical. He loses faith in God. He does not believe in hell or heaven. He becomes very conscious of his self. He wants to follow his own desires and ideas. He becomes an egoist. He becomes hypocritical in his behaviour. He does not always mean what he says. He talks of love and preaches of love, but is not so loving in his actions. In short, he loses all the innocence of his childhood.
63. It stands for the world of imagination that fascinates only small children. These are nothing but the product of our imaginative mind that helps the person to escape from reality.
64. The last four lines of the poem are the most poetic. Here the poet creates a lovely image of an infant's face. He conveys the idea that the innocence of childhood remains only as long as one is an infant. As one grows in years, the heavenly innocence of childhood begins to disappear.
65. The speaker noticed a wide gulf between what adults appeared to be and what they actually were in real life. There was an apparent contradiction between their words and deeds. They talked of love and advised others to love, but they never acted lovingly.

Section C

66. (c) Hypocrites
Explanation: Hypocrites
67. (d) They say something and do another thing
Explanation: They say something and do another thing
68. (c) the contrast between adulthood and innocence
Explanation: the contrast between adulthood and innocence
69. (a) True
Explanation: True
70. 1. Walt Whitman
71. (b) Readers
Explanation: Readers
72. (a) At the age of 12
Explanation: At the age of 12
73. (d) They do not exist in reality
Explanation: They do not exist in reality
74. 1. Antithesis

75. (a) True

Explanation: True