

HORNBILL (CHILDHOOD) WS 1

Class 11 - English Core

Section A

1. What are the evil symptoms of adulthood? (**Hornbill, Childhood**) [1]
 - a) Selfishness
 - b) Hypocrisy
 - c) All of these
 - d) Lying
2. What kind of people does the poet find in the world in the world? (Childhood) [1]
 - a) Lonely
 - b) Hypocrites
 - c) Practical
 - d) Loving
3. What is the most important thing about being an adult? (**Childhood**) [1]
 - a) They have their own thoughts
 - b) They can talk to anyone they want
 - c) They preach love
 - d) They can earn money
4. How does the poet know that hell and heaven are imaginary concepts? (Childhood) [1]
 - a) His teacher told him
 - b) Places were not in geography books
 - c) His father told him
 - d) His mother told him
5. What is the quality acquired by the poet at a growing stage of his life? (**Childhood**) [1]
 - a) Intelligence
 - b) Rationality
 - c) Calmness
 - d) Kindness
6. What is the poem **Childhood** about? [1]
 - a) Childhood of poet's father
 - b) Poet's lost childhood
 - c) Childhood in general
 - d) Childhood of poet's child
7. What type of rhyme scheme is used in the poem **Childhood**? [1]
 - a) ABABCB
 - b) ABBA
 - c) ABAB
 - d) ABBCCD
8. Where could the poet see his childhood hidden? [1]
 - a) In other kids
 - b) In an infant's face
 - c) In his childhood memories
 - d) Only in his memories
9. What did the poet conclude about his lost childhood at the end of the poem? [1]
 - a) It shifted to his younger sibling
 - b) It went to another dimension
 - c) It moved away with time
 - d) It went to some forgotten place
10. Where did the poet's childhood go? [1]

- a) In dreams
b) In memory
c) Forgotten places
d) Forgotten memory
11. What did the poet realise about adults? (**Childhood**) [1]
a) they are cunning
b) that they are mature
c) they are not what they seem to be
d) they have to earn money
12. According to the poem **Childhood**, who are those preach of love but practice hatred? [1]
a) Adults
b) Toddlers
c) Children
d) Infants
13. What did the poet realise about his mind when he lost his childhood? [1]
a) that he is dumb
b) that mind can be creative
c) that he can use it whatever way he wants
d) that he is very intelligent
14. When did the poet realize that his childhood had gone? [1]
a) At the age of fifteen
b) At the age of ten
c) At the age of eleven
d) At the age of seventeen
15. What the poet could not find in the Geography book? (**Childhood**) [1]
a) The horizon
b) Hell and heaven
c) A wonder island
d) His house
16. Why do adults talk and preach love but do not act lovingly? [1]
a) Because they do not want to
b) Because they maintain different relations
c) Because they are selfish
d) Because they are hypocrites
17. What did the poet find out about Hell and Heaven? (**Childhood**) [1]
a) It was with god
b) It doesn't exist
c) It was an imaginary
d) It was in sky
18. What is the difference between an adult and a child? [1]
a) There is difference in sense of intelligence
b) They can tell the difference between reality and fantasy
c) There is no difference
d) They can make their own decisions
19. What is a child's perception of an adult? (Childhood) [1]
a) Differentiate between humans and animals.
b) Differentiate between father and mother.
c) Differentiate between girl and boy.
d) Differentiate between fact and fiction.
20. What did the poet sense about himself when he realised he could use his own mind the way he wants? [1]
a) he sensed his own individuality and a separate personality
b) he sensed that he could use his mind in creative work
c) he sensed that he is very smart
d) he sensed that he is as intelligent as his friends

30. The first stanza of the poem deals with rationalism, likewise, the given extract (stanza) deals with

- a) Individuality
- b) Hypocrisy
- c) Rationalism
- d) Duality

31. The poet becomes conscious of the difference between preaching and practicing habits of the adults. What did the adults talk of?

- a) Society
- b) Love
- c) Friendship
- d) Relationship

32. Identify a synonym for **teach** in the above extract.

- a) Talk
- b) Love
- c) Preach
- d) Seem

Question No. 33 to 35 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[3]

Where did my childhood go ?

It went to some forgotten place,
That's hidden in an infant's face,
That's all I know.

33. The name of the poet is _____.

- a) Walt Whitman
- b) Markus Natten
- c) Shirley Toulson
- d) Ted Hughes

34. Which phrase in the extract indicates the never-returning feature of the childhood?

- a) Both Infant's face and Forgotten place
- b) Infant's face
- c) Hidden place
- d) Forgotten place

35. What happens when a child grows up?

- a) All of these
- b) Is able to process his own thought
- c) Becomes rational
- d) Starts understanding the world

Question No. 36 to 38 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[3]

When did my childhood go?

Was it when I found my mind was really mine,
To use whichever way I choose,
Producing thoughts that were not those of other people
But my own, and mine alone
Was that the day!

36. The stanza deals with the realization of _____ of the poet.

- a) hypocrisy
- b) consciousness
- c) individuality
- d) duality

37. Choose the refrain in the given stanza.

- a) Was it when I found
- b) Was that the day!
- c) To use whichever way I choose
- d) But my own, and mine alone

38. Identify the literary device employed in **To use whichever way I choose.**

- a) Irony
- b) Antithesis
- c) Inversion
- d) Oxymoron

Question No. 39 to 41 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[3]

Where did my childhood go?
It went to some forgotten place,
That's hidden in an infant's face,
That's all I know

39. Where does the poet think childhood can be found?

- a) Infant's face
- b) Mother's lap
- c) Childhood alleys
- d) Forgotten place

40. Through the given lines of the poem, the poet wants to convey that _____

- a) Growing up involves maturity and logical thinking
- b) Imaginary places do not actually exist in the world
- c) Double-faced behaviour of the people in society
- d) Innocence of childhood disappears as one grows up

41. The tone of the poet in the given poem is

- a) Contented
- b) Remorseful
- c) Jovial
- d) Happy

Question No. 42 to 44 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[3]

When did my childhood go?
Was it the day I ceased to be eleven,
Was it the time I realized that Hell and Heaven,
Could not be found in Geography,
And therefore could not be,
Was that the day !

42. What does the poet talk of through this stanza?

- a) Rationalism
- b) Individuality
- c) Duality
- d) Hypocrisy

43. At what age does the poet think his childhood came to an end?

- a) Twelve
- b) Ten
- c) Thirteen
- d) Eleven

44. Identify the literary device used in the juxtaposition of hell and heaven.

- a) Antithesis
- b) Irony
- c) Refrain
- d) Oxymoron

Question No. 45 to 47 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[3]

But did not act so lovingly,
Was that the day!

66. According to the given extract, which quality appropriately describes adults?

- a) Religious
- b) Loving
- c) Hypocrites
- d) Jealous

67. What is the particular quality associated with adults?

- a) They do not care for others
- b) They do not act lovingly
- c) They are liars
- d) They say something and do another thing

68. The significance of the given extract is that it highlights

- a) the innocence inherent in children
- b) the true nature of adults
- c) the contrast between adulthood and innocence
- d) how adulthood changes people

69. The poet is not appreciative of the adults as he finds his trust in them to be breaking.

- a) True
- b) False

70. The Poet of given extract is _____.

Question No. 71 to 75 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[5]

When did my childhood go?
Was it the day I ceased to be eleven,
Was it the time I realised that Hell and Heaven,
Could not be found in Geography,
And therefore could not be,
Was that the day!

71. Who is the poet addressing in the given lines?

- a) His mother
- b) Readers
- c) His friends
- d) His father

72. When does the poet think he lost his childhood?

- a) At the age of 12
- b) At the age of 10
- c) At the age of 11
- d) At the age of 13

73. What does the poet realise about Hell and Heaven?

- a) They are found only in stories
- b) They can be found in his geography books
- c) They are created by humans.
- d) They do not exist in reality

74. The poet uses the device _____ in the phrase **Hell and Heaven**.

75. The tone of the poem **Childhood** is nostalgic, as the poet is remembering his childhood and the loss of his innocence.

- a) True
- b) False