



DSSSB TGT & PGT



Part-B

SCHOLAR BATCH

ENGLISH

ROBERT FROST MCQS



LIVE

05-07-2024 07:00 PM



DSSSB (TGT) ENGLISH (Lit.)



1. The poem "Mending Wall" is thought to have been inspired by the years Robert Frost spent as a poultry farmer in Derry, New Hampshire. Where did he live when he wrote the poem?

1. Amherst, Massachusetts

2. Dymock, Gloucestershire

3. South Shaftsbury, Vermont

4. Ripton, Vermont



2. What is the name of the collection of poems in which Robert Frost's poem "Mending Wall" was first published?

1. "A Boy's Will"
2. "Mountain Interval"
3. "New Hampshire" ✓
4. "North of Boston"



✓ 3. What is the literary form of the poem "Mending Walls" by Robert Frost? Hint

1. sonnet

2. haiku

3. limerick

④ 4. blank verse



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4. What is the first line of Robert Frost's poem "Mending Wall"?

1. Good fences make good neighbors ✓
2. Two roads diverged in a yellow way X
3. Whose woods these are I think I know X
4. Something there is that doesn't love a wall ✓



5. What kind of wall is being mended in Robert Frost's poem "Mending Wall"?

1. a wooden fence

2. a brick wall

3. a wall made of granite boulders balanced on top of each other

4. a dense hedge separating adjacent fields



6. What is stated in the poem as causing the need for annual repairs in the poem "Mending Wall" by Robert Frost?

1. neighborhood children playing games
2. hunters clearing the stones to unearth rabbits
3. winter frosts that cause the ground to move
4. tree roots from the apple trees and pine trees on either side of the boundary



7. What does the poem suggest is the function of the wall in Robert Frost's "Mending Wall"?

- ✓ 1. to separate neighbors and ensure the independence of their lives
- ✓ 2. to maintain the security of the farming activities on the neighboring properties
- ✓ 3. to bring neighbors together in a common action as they erect and maintain the wall
4. all of these, to varying degrees



8. What agricultural activities are being undertaken in the fields being re-separated in Robert Frost's poem "Mending Wall"? Hint

1. dairy cows in both fields
2. apple orchard and dairy cows
- ③ apple orchard and pine plantation
4. dairy cows and pine plantation





9. What was President John F. Kennedy doing when he quoted the first line of the poem "Mending Wall" by Robert Frost?

1. making his inaugural address
2. inspecting the Berlin Wall during a trip to Germany
3. inspecting Hadrian's wall during a trip to England
4. referring to the Great Wall of China in his second State of the Union speech



10. In Line 41 of "Mending Wall", Robert Frost says that his neighbor 'moves in darkness as it seems to me'. Is this darkness physical or metaphorical?

1. neither physical nor metaphorical
- ② both physical and metaphorical
3. physical, but not metaphorical
4. metaphorical, but not physical



11. What is withered bracken?

- (i) a type of fern that grows at ground level
- (ii) reed
- (iii) dried leaf
- (iv) Both (ii) and (iii)



Bracken

Bracken



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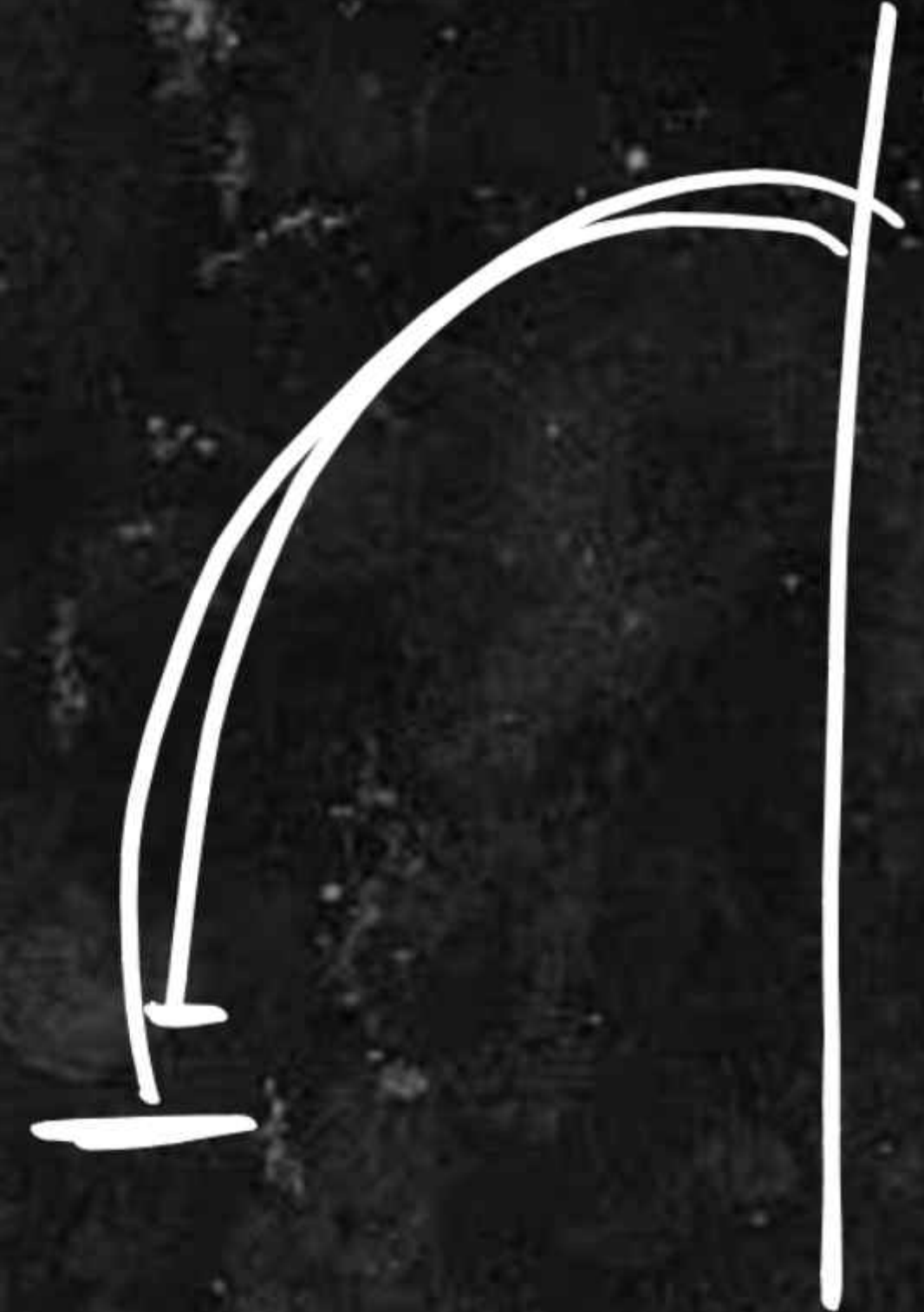
12. They are dragged to the withered bracken by the load,...! to dry in the sun? What is implied in these lines ?

(i) suppleness of birches

(ii) destructive nature of ice

(iii) endurance in the face of Life's struggles

(iv) Both (i) and (iii)





13. why are birches dragged to the withered bracken by the load?

(i) the birches have been uprooted.

(ii) the birches are bent, heavy with the load of ice

(iii) the birches are bent as numerous birds have perched upon the branches.

(iv) All of the above



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14. And they seem not to break; though once they are bowed" –
Identify the poetic device.

- ☒ (i) Alliteration
- (ii) Metaphor
- (iii) Hyperbole
- (iv) Irony



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✓ 15. The poet compares the perennially bent birch trees to

(i) young girls sunning out their wet hair ✓

(ii) women completing their chores

(iii) young boys playing in the sun

(iv) a maiden

?



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16. The trunks of the birches lie arching in the woods for

(i) two years

(ii) a century

years
(iii) afterwards *years*

(iv) a year





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17. How does the poet compare himself with the bent birch trees?

- (i) He has to bow to reality, but he is not to be broken by it.
- (ii) He is going to reconcile to his lot.
- (iii) He will rebel against everyone.
- (iv) He will remain bent like the birches.



18. 31. But I was going to say when Truth broke in' Which Figure of speech used here?

- ☒ (i) Personification
- (ii) Irony
- (iii) Hyperbole
- (iv) Simile



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19. When Truth breaks in a matter-of-fact manner, the poet prefers

(i) the workings of a boy

(ii) the workings of birds

(iii) the workings of ice-storms



20. Why does the Truth of the boy swinging. the birches serve as an antidote to the matter-of-fact Truth of ice-storms?

(i) the former leaves scope for dealing

(ii) with reality through imagination. The former offers scope for the poet to recapture his youth

(iii) ✓ The latter demands the acceptance of an opaque fact there is no more to it than what is.

(IV) None of the above



21. what did some boy go out to fetch ? ?

- (i) a cow
- (ii) flock of sheep
- (iii) primroses
- (iv) the cows



22. Which outdoor game is mentioned in Birches?

- (i) football
- (ii) volleyball
- (iii) rugby
- (iv) baseball

Q → Town
Baseball
found game swing



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23. Summer or winter and could play alone? - What is implied here?

(i) lack of playmates.

(ii) irrespective of season or circumstance.

(iii) carefree

(iv) All of the above



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24. What was the only play found by the boy?

- (i) climbing and swinging from the branches again and again
- (ii) playing baseball X
- (iii) taking the stiffness out of birches
- (iv) Both (i) and (iii)



25. Where did the boy, the speaker imagines, live?

(i) on a hilltop

(ii) in a city,

(iii) on an island

(iv) too deep in the woods to play baseball in town.



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26. Where did the boy bend all the birches?

- ☒ (i) on his father's property
- (ii) on his friend's property
- (iii) on his neighbour's property
- (iv) everywhere



27. What was the effect of the boy's 'only play' on the birches ?

- (i) made them shed their leaves
- ☒ (ii) made the trees flexible and droopy
- (iii) sap oozed out of the bark
- (iv) All of the above



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28. What is evident from the way the poet imagines the boy?

(i) The poet is reliving his childhood in his nightmares!

(ii) The poet remembers his lost friend. ✗

(ii) The poet is reliving his childhood in his daydreams.

(iv) None of the above



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29. He always kept his poise - what is poise?

(i) composure

(ii) balance

(iii) speed

(iv) Both (i) and (iii)

poise



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30. He learned all there was ' - What did he learn?

~~(i) how to safely cut the thorny shrubs.~~

~~(ii) how to safely swing from the birch trees.~~

~~(iii) how it is important not to jump before reaching the part where the trunk is most flexible~~

(iv) Both (ii) and (iii)

Boy → learned
learnt Ady



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31. What did the poet ~~he poet~~ suggest when he said: 'He learned all

(i) The boy becomes worldly wise. ✓

(ii) The boy was a good learner. ✓

(iii) The boy learns to aim high, test boundaries, making the most of what is available. ✓ ✓ ✓

(iv) All of the above ✓



32. Which one is NOT a major theme in "Birches"?

(i) Nature ✓

~~(ii) Inevitability of Death~~

(iii) Memory ✓

(iv) Childhood ✓



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33. To the top branches, climbing carefully Which figures of speech are used. here?

- (i) Imagery
- (ii) Simile
- (iii) Alliteration ✓
- (iv) Both (i) and (iii)

Imagination
↓
Reality



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34. With what does the poet compare the pains the boy takes each time he climbs a tree

(i) with broken glass

(ii) with girls sunning their wet hair dry

(iii) with the filling of a cup to the brim or even above the brim

(iv) with walking through a pathless wood

Pains
Effort





35. What did the boy do when he reached the top of the tree?

~~(i) fell down~~

~~(ii) cut one of the branches of the trees~~

☒ (iii) jumped straight to the ground, kicking his way down through the air.

~~(iv) waved his hands~~



36. The poem Birches consists of lines

- (i) 57**
- (ii) 59**
- (iii) 58**
- (iv) 60**



37. The setting of the poem Birches' is

(i) flower garden on the outskirts of a village.

(ii) a birch-filled forest during winter

(iii) woods where hemlocks grow X

(iv) on an island far away from civilization X

Boy



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38. which of the following aspects is NOT implied in Birches? e

(i) amorous

(ii) naturalistic ✓

(iii) personal ✓

(iv) philosophical

Poem

Love
Unit



39. Birches' was originally titled

✓ (i) **Swinging on Birches"**

(ii) **swinging Birches"**

(iii) **Swinging**

(iv) **Birches** X -



(i) free verse.

(ii) blank verse

(iii) Both (i) and (ii)

(IV) None of the above



41. When I see birches bend to left and right - Identify the Figure of speech

(i) Alliteration ✓

(ii) Simile ✗

(iii) Metaphor ✗

(iv) Onomatopoeia ✗



42. The poem Birches centres round the act-

- ~~(i) of playing in a birch forest~~
- ~~(ii) of bending birch trees~~
- ~~(iii) of dreaming about birches~~
- ~~(iv) of swinging from birches.~~



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43. The act of climbing and swinging from birch trees stands for

(i) youthful joy

(ii) ambition

(iii) the speaker's desire to recapture youthful.

(iv) Both (i) and (iii)



44. Climbing birch trees represent inevitability

(i) the speaker's acceptance of death X

Ⓐ (ii) The speaker's recollection of youth.

(ii) the speaker's freedom X

(iv) the speaker's desire to transcend ordinary, unimaginative circumstances



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45. The straighter darker trees represent

- (i) ☒ normality and the boring nature of everyday life
- (ii) the speaker's authoritarian father
- (iii) huge trees and foliage
- (iv) fact and fancy





46. which of the following have been juxtaposed in Birches?

- (i) Hope and fear
- (ii) birches of different places
- (iii) stooped birches and surrounding upright trees
- (iv) every and deciduous trees



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47. 'I like to think some boy's been swinging them - What does the expression 'like to think' suggest? 2

- (i) the speaker's philosophy of life
- (ii) the speaker's certainty or conviction
- (iii) speaker's imagination**
- (iv) the speaker's dream



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48. But swinging doesn't bend them down. to stay As ice-storms do - What does "But' imply?

(i) the speaker's rationality and common sense

✓ (ii) the speaker's imagination.

(iii) the speaker's foolishness

(iv) None of the above

X



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49. What causes the birches down to stay?

- (i) wind**
- (ii) frost**
- (iii) ice-storms.**
- (iv) swinging**



50. Which technique is NOT used in the poem Birches?

- (i) Onomatopoeia
- (ii) Sibilance
- (iii) Consonance
- (iv) Pun



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51. which of the following is NOT a theme of the poem 'Birches' ?

(i) the ephemeral nature of human life on earth X

(ii) revisiting one's childhood. ✓

(iii) the relation between fact and fiction. ✓

(iv) nature of Truth. ✓



52. The speaker wishes to be able to revisit the childhood experience of swinging the birches in order to get respite from the adult world.

- (i) momentary
- (ii) permanent
- (iii) absolute
- (iv) relative



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53. What, according to the poet, are explan- -ations for the truth behind the state of bent birch trees?

- (i) the strong breeze
- (ii) many boys
- (iii) a young man
- (iv) some country boy and ice-storms.



54. which of the following is a subjective explanation based on fantasy?

- ☒ (i) the ice-storm is responsible for the state of the bent birch trees.
- ☒ (ii) Some country boy must have indulged in swinging the birches, thereby bending them
- ☒ (iii) A strong wind is blowing
- ☐ (iv) None of the above



56. They click upon themselves

As the breeze rises, and turn many-colored

As the stir cracks and crazes their enamel.

Soon the sun's warmth makes them shed crystal shells

Shattering and avalanching on the snow-crust

Such heaps of broken glass to sweep away

You'd think the inner dome of heaven had fallen?"



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(1) which matter-of-fact event is described. using a highly sensory language?

(i) falling of rain

(ii) falling of snow

(iii) process of freezing and thawing of ice

(iv) All the above



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(2) which literary device is used in the expression cracks and crazes?

- (i) Alliteration**
- (ii) Sibilance**
- (iii) Metaphor**
- (iv) Hyperbole**



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(3) what happens soon after the rising of the Sun?

(i) ice melts away, shedding their crystal shells

(ii) the surrounding becomes bright and sunny

(iii) the snow gets frozen into crystals

(iv) None of the above



✓ 4. What is enamel a metaphor for?

(i) the ice coating on the branches

(ii) the thick coating

(iii) the coating of sap

(iv) the bark

→ Paint / coating



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57. Such heaps of broken glass to sweep away What imagery used here?

(i) auditory imagery

(ii) tactile imagery

☒ (iii) visual imagery

(iv) olfactory imagery



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58. The poem 'Beeches' is characterized by a special emphasis on the

- feelings*
- (i) ✓ Sound of Sense
 - (ii) Sound of Touch' X
 - (iii) Sound of Sight' X
 - (iv) Sound of Taste' X