

12th Class / 2nd Year English

Chapter-Wise MCQ Notes

Based on the 2020-2024 Past-Paper Pattern

200 Original Practice MCQs

15 Book 2 Lessons + Novel + Poems + Grammar

With Chapter Summaries and Answer Keys

Practice only — NOT official past papers, NOT leaked, NOT guaranteed.

Original questions, written in the style of past papers.

Based on the 2020–2024 Past-Paper Pattern (Practice Only)

Important note: These are ORIGINAL practice MCQs written in the style and pattern of 2020–2024 papers. They are NOT official past papers, NOT leaked papers, NOT copied from any guide book, website or textbook, and they do NOT guarantee any question in the exam. Chapter summaries are in the author's own words, for revision only. Students should study their prescribed textbook for exact texts.

Book 2 — Lesson 1: The Dying Sun

Summary: This lesson describes, in simple scientific language, how the Sun gives out heat and light, how its energy is slowly used up, and what scientists believe will happen to the Sun and the Earth over a very long period of time. The main idea is that nothing in nature lasts forever, and even the Sun has a life cycle.

1. The lesson "The Dying Sun" mainly deals with:

A) The history of the Moon B) The life and energy of the Sun C) The discovery of stars D) The seasons of the year

2. According to the lesson, the Sun gives us:

A) Only light B) Only heat C) Heat and light D) Rain and wind

3. The Sun's energy is best described as:

A) Unlimited forever B) Slowly decreasing over time C) Increasing every year D) Created by the Earth

4. A "dying" Sun in the lesson means a Sun that is:

A) Already dark B) Losing its energy gradually C) Moving away daily D) Hidden by clouds

5. The lesson encourages the reader to think about:

A) Only today's weather B) The long future of nature C) The price of fuel D) The speed of light only

6. The word "radiation" in this lesson is closest in meaning to:

A) Rain B) Energy sent out C) Darkness D) Sound

7. Which of these is a scientific idea in the lesson?

A) The Sun will shine the same forever B) The Sun's heat comes from within it C) The Moon gives heat to the Sun D) The Earth makes the Sun shine

8. The tone of the lesson is mainly:

A) Humorous B) Scientific and thoughtful C) Angry D) Frightening

9. The lesson teaches that natural things:

A) Never change B) Have a beginning and an end C) Are controlled by humans D) Stay the same in size

10. The best title for the lesson's message is:

A) The Sun is angry B) The slow change of the Sun C) The Moon and the Sun D) The cold Earth

Answers — Lesson 1: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 2: Using the Scientific Method

Summary: This lesson explains how science works: a problem is observed, a question is asked, a possible answer (hypothesis) is suggested, it is tested by experiment, and a conclusion is drawn. It stresses careful observation, honest recording and testing, rather than guessing.

1. The first step of the scientific method is:

A) Guessing wildly B) Careful observation C) Writing a story D) Copying others

2. A "hypothesis" is:

A) A final proof B) A possible answer to be tested C) A type of machine D) A famous scientist

3. An experiment is used to:

A) Prove a guess without testing B) Test a hypothesis C) Hide results D) Avoid questions

4. A good scientist must record results:

A) Honestly, even if they are unexpected B) Only if they match the guess C) From memory only D) After changing them

5. The scientific method helps us to:

A) Believe everything blindly B) Find answers by testing C) Avoid hard work D) Memorise facts only

6. "Observation" means:

A) Imagining things B) Watching and noting carefully C) Dreaming D) Arguing loudly

7. If an experiment does not support the hypothesis, a scientist should:

A) Hide the result B) Change the result C) Accept it and think again D) Stop science

8. The word "conclusion" means:

A) The first question B) The final judgement after testing C) A tool D) A guess

9. Science differs from guesswork because it depends on:

A) Luck B) Evidence and testing C) Stories D) Authority alone

10. The lesson's main message is:

A) Always trust guesses B) Think, test and then conclude C) Never ask questions D) Science is only for experts

Answers — Lesson 2: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 3: Why Boys Fail in College

Summary: This essay discusses why some students fail in college even though they are able. It points to lack of hard work, poor use of time, weak study habits, distraction and lack of purpose, rather than lack of ability alone.

1. According to the essay, boys often fail in college mainly because of:

- A) Hard questions only B) Poor study habits and lack of effort C) Bad luck only D) Strict teachers only
2. The essay suggests that ability without work:
- A) Is enough B) Is not enough for success C) Guarantees high marks D) Replaces study
3. "Wasting time" in the essay is shown as:
- A) A small problem B) A major cause of failure C) A good habit D) A sign of intelligence
4. A successful student, according to the essay, has:
- A) Only good luck B) Purpose and regular work C) No need to study D) Only rich books
5. The essay's tone is:
- A) Advisory and serious B) Comic only C) Angry at students D) Careless
6. The word "distraction" means:
- A) Deep focus B) Something that takes attention away C) Hard work D) A prize
7. The essay implies that college failure is often:
- A) Unavoidable B) Preventable by better habits C) Caused by fate alone D) A joke
8. Which habit helps a student most?
- A) Studying only before exams B) Regular, planned study C) Copying notes D) Avoiding classes
9. The essay is mainly about:
- A) College buildings B) Reasons for student failure C) Sports in college D) Teachers' salaries
10. The lesson for students is:
- A) Work hard and use time well B) Blame others C) Leave college D) Study only easy subjects

Answers — Lesson 3: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. A

Book 2 — Lesson 4: End of Term

Summary: This piece describes the feelings of students and teachers at the end of a school term — relief, tiredness, memories of the term's work, and looking forward to holidays, mixed with a sense of parting.

1. "End of Term" mainly describes:
- A) The start of school B) Feelings at the close of a term C) A new admission D) A sports day
2. At the end of term, students usually feel:
- A) Only sadness B) Relief mixed with memories C) Anger only D) Fear of holidays
3. The piece shows that a term is a period of:
- A) Rest only B) Work, learning and routine C) Play only D) Silence
4. Holidays after a term are seen as:
- A) A punishment B) A welcome rest C) A waste D) A new term
5. The writer's attitude is best described as:

A) Reflective and gentle B) Harsh C) Careless D) Mocking

6. "Term" in a school means:

A) A single day B) A fixed period of study C) A holiday D) An exam paper

7. Parting at the end of term brings:

A) Only joy B) Mixed feelings C) No feeling D) Only anger

8. The piece is mainly:

A) A scientific report B) A personal, descriptive piece C) A legal notice D) A news report

9. Students remember at term end mainly:

A) Only marks B) Work, friends and experiences C) Only punishments D) Only books

10. The main idea is:

A) Terms never end B) Every term ends with reflection and rest C) Holidays are useless D) School is only for exams

Answers — Lesson 4: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 5: On Destroying Books

Summary: This essay argues that destroying books is a serious loss, because books carry knowledge, ideas and culture. It defends the value of reading and warns against ignorance and careless treatment of books.

1. The essay "On Destroying Books" defends:

A) Burning books B) The value of books and reading C) Banning libraries D) Throwing books away

2. Destroying books is presented as a loss because books carry:

A) Only paper B) Knowledge and ideas C) Only pictures D) Nothing important

3. The writer's attitude towards books is:

A) Indifferent B) Respectful and protective C) Hostile D) Careless

4. According to the essay, a society without books would lose:

A) Only shops B) Knowledge and culture C) Only schools D) Nothing

5. The word "ignorance" means:

A) Great knowledge B) Lack of knowledge C) Wealth D) Courage

6. The essay warns mainly against:

A) Reading too much B) Careless destruction of knowledge C) Buying books D) Writing books

7. Books are compared, in spirit, to:

A) Useless objects B) Treasures of thought C) Toys D) Old furniture

8. A person who destroys books shows:

A) Wisdom B) Disrespect for learning C) Love of reading D) Patience

9. The essay's main message is:

A) Keep books safe and read them B) Books are heavy C) Libraries are useless D) Reading is boring

10. "Destroying" in the title means:

A) Reading B) Damaging or ruining C) Binding D) Selling

Answers — Lesson 5: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 6: The Man Who Was a Hospital

Summary: This humorous piece describes a man who imagines himself ill, visits doctors, and collects so many medicines and treatments that he himself becomes like a hospital. It gently laughs at over-worry about health and self-medication.

1. The title "The Man Who Was a Hospital" is:

A) Literal B) Humorous and exaggerated C) Sad D) Scientific

2. The man in the piece is mainly worried about:

A) His wealth B) His health C) His job D) His friends

3. He becomes like a hospital because he:

A) Works in one B) Collects many medicines and treatments C) Builds one D) Visits one daily for work

4. The humour comes from:

A) Real danger B) Exaggeration of worry C) Sad events D) Anger

5. The piece teaches, gently, that:

A) All medicines are useless B) Over-worry about health can be foolish C) Doctors are useless D) Illness is funny

6. The man's problem starts with:

A) A serious disease B) Imagined or small troubles C) An accident D) Poverty

7. The writer's tone is:

A) Harsh and cruel B) Light and humorous C) Frightening D) Boring

8. "Self-medication" suggested in the piece means:

A) Treatment by a doctor B) Taking medicines on one's own idea C) Hospital care D) Rest only

9. The best moral of the piece is:

A) Never visit a doctor B) Do not imagine illness and misuse medicines C) Always take many medicines D) Hospitals are funny places

10. The piece is an example of:

A) A tragedy B) Humorous writing C) A scientific report D) A history lesson

Answers — Lesson 6: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 7: My Financial Career

Summary: This famous humorous story, in the author's own retelling here, describes a nervous man opening a bank account. He is shy, confused by bank procedures, and his fear makes a simple task comic. The lesson is about nervousness in formal places.

1. "My Financial Career" is mainly:

A) A tragedy B) A humorous story about banking C) A bank report D) A history of money

2. The narrator feels in the bank:

A) Confident B) Nervous and confused C) Angry D) Bored

3. His nervousness makes a simple task:

A) Easier B) Comic and difficult C) Quick D) Unimportant

4. The story laughs at:

A) Banks only B) Human nervousness in formal situations C) Rich people D) Poor people

5. The narrator's main problem is:

A) Lack of money B) Shyness and fear of mistakes C) A rude manager D) A lost cheque

6. The tone of the story is:

A) Serious and sad B) Light and humorous C) Frightening D) Angry

7. A "bank account" means:

A) A shop B) Money kept with a bank in one's name C) A loan only D) A school fee

8. The story shows that formal places can make people:

A) Always calm B) Nervous if they lack confidence C) Rich D) Silent forever

9. The humour depends mainly on:

A) The narrator's inner fear B) A crime C) A war D) A magic trick

10. The lesson for readers is:

A) Avoid banks B) Confidence comes with practice and calmness C) Money is funny D) Banks are dangerous

Answers — Lesson 7: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 8: China's Way to Progress

Summary: This lesson describes how China, through hard work, planning, discipline and use of its resources, moved towards progress. It presents progress as the result of collective effort, education and practical policies, not luck.

1. "China's Way to Progress" attributes progress mainly to:

A) Luck B) Hard work, planning and discipline C) Foreign gifts only D) Natural luck alone

2. According to the lesson, progress needs:

A) Only wishes B) Collective effort and practical work C) Only speeches D) Waiting

3. Education in progress is shown as:

A) Unimportant B) Very important C) A burden D) Only for the rich

4. The lesson's attitude towards China is:

A) Mocking B) Appreciative of its effort C) Hostile D) Indifferent

5. "Progress" in the lesson means:

A) Only tall buildings B) Improvement in life and economy C) Only more people D) Only trade

6. Discipline is presented as:

A) A weakness B) A strength for national progress C) A punishment D) Unnecessary

7. The lesson suggests other countries can learn:

A) Nothing B) The value of work and planning C) Only language D) Only history

8. Resources alone, without work, are:

A) Enough B) Not enough for progress C) Harmful D) The only need

9. The tone of the lesson is:

A) Informative and admiring B) Comic C) Sad D) Angry

10. The main idea is:

A) Progress comes by chance B) Progress comes by planned hard work C) Progress is impossible
D) Progress needs no people

Answers — Lesson 8: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 9: Hunger and Population Explosion

Summary: This lesson links two problems: rapid population growth and shortage of food. When population grows faster than food production, hunger increases. The lesson calls for awareness, planning, education and better food production.

1. The lesson links hunger mainly with:

A) Only weather B) Rapid population growth C) Only trade D) Only wars

2. "Population explosion" means:

A) Slow growth B) Very fast increase in population C) Fewer people D) Migration only

3. When population grows faster than food, the result is:

A) More food per person B) Shortage and hunger C) Less hunger D) No effect

4. A solution suggested in spirit is:

A) Ignore the problem B) Better planning and food production C) Only prayers D) More waste

5. Education helps because it creates:

A) More hunger B) Awareness and planning C) Laziness D) Fear

6. The lesson's tone is:

A) Comic B) Serious and concerned C) Careless D) Mocking

7. "Hunger" here means mainly:

A) Greed B) Lack of enough food C) Thirst D) Poverty of ideas

8. Food production can be improved by:

A) Only luck B) Better farming and planning C) Wasting food D) Ignoring farmers

9. The lesson is about a:

A) Personal story B) Social and economic problem C) Joke D) Travel tale

10. The main message is:

A) Population growth has no effect B) Control growth and increase food wisely C) Hunger is natural and fine D) Farming is useless

Answers — Lesson 9: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 10: The Jewel of the World

Summary: This lesson describes a famous historic city, once a centre of learning, culture and beauty, called the jewel of the world. It recalls its libraries, scholars, gardens and glory, and contrasts past greatness with later decline.

1. "The Jewel of the World" refers to:

A) A precious stone B) A historic city famed for learning and beauty C) A modern mall D) A river

2. The city was famous mainly for:

A) Only trade B) Learning, culture and beauty C) Only wars D) Only palaces

3. Its libraries show that it valued:

A) Wealth only B) Knowledge C) Weapons D) Silence

4. The tone when describing past glory is:

A) Mocking B) Admiring and nostalgic C) Angry D) Bored

5. The lesson contrasts past glory with:

A) Present fame B) Later decline C) Another city D) A festival

6. Scholars in the city contributed to:

A) Only poetry B) Learning and civilisation C) Only farming D) Only trade

7. The word "jewel" here means:

A) A gem only B) Something precious and admired C) A crown D) A coin

8. The lesson teaches that civilisations:

A) Never fall B) Rise and can decline C) Are always rich D) Need no learning

9. Gardens and buildings in the lesson show:

A) Poverty B) Culture and art C) Fear D) Laziness

10. The main idea is:

A) Only old cities matter B) Learning and culture make a city great C) War makes cities great D) Trade alone makes a city great

Answers — Lesson 10: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 11: First Year at Harrow

Summary: This is a personal account of a boy's first year at a famous school. It describes new surroundings, school life, discipline, friendship, homesickness and gradual adjustment to boarding school life.

1. "First Year at Harrow" is mainly:

A) A scientific essay B) A personal account of school life C) A war story D) A travel guide

2. Harrow in the lesson is:

A) A city B) A famous school C) A hospital D) A river

3. The boy at first feels:

A) Fully at home B) New, shy and homesick C) Angry at all D) Bored forever

4. Gradually he learns:

A) Nothing B) School routine, friendship and adjustment C) Only games D) Only fear

5. Discipline in school is shown as:

A) Cruel only B) Part of school life and training C) Useless D) Funny only

6. Friendship helps the boy to:

A) Fail B) Adjust and feel happy C) Leave school D) Forget studies

7. The tone is:

A) Bitter B) Warm and reflective C) Frightening D) Careless

8. Homesickness means:

A) Love of home food B) Missing home and family C) Hate for school D) Fear of teachers

9. The lesson's message for new students is:

A) New places are always bad B) Adjustment takes time but comes with effort C) Never make friends D) School is only punishment

10. The piece is written in:

A) Third person only B) First-person personal style C) Dialogue only D) Poetry

Answers — Lesson 11: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 12: Hitch Hiking Across the Sahara

Summary: This travel account describes a journey across the great Sahara desert by hitch hiking — the heat, vast sand, difficulties of travel, help from strangers, and the adventure of crossing a harsh landscape.

1. The Sahara is:
A) A sea B) A great desert C) A forest D) A mountain range
2. "Hitch hiking" means travelling by:
A) Own car only B) Getting free lifts from passing vehicles C) Aeroplane D) Walking only
3. The main difficulty in the Sahara is:
A) Cold rain B) Heat, vastness and lack of water C) Crowds D) Tall buildings
4. The traveller depends on:
A) Only money B) Help from strangers and passing transport C) Maps only D) Luck alone
5. The tone of the account is:
A) Boring B) Adventurous and descriptive C) Sad only D) Angry
6. The desert landscape is described as:
A) Small and green B) Vast and sandy C) Icy D) Full of cities
7. The journey teaches:
A) Travel is easy B) Courage, patience and kindness of strangers C) Deserts are safe D) Money solves all
8. Water in the desert is:
A) Plentiful B) Precious and scarce C) Unneeded D) Poisonous
9. The account is mainly:
A) Fiction B) A travel narrative C) A scientific report D) A poem
10. The traveller's attitude is:
A) Fearful and giving up B) Brave and determined C) Careless D) Lazy

Answers — Lesson 12: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 13: Sir Alexander Fleming

Summary: This lesson tells how Alexander Fleming, a scientist, discovered penicillin — a medicine that saved millions of lives. It stresses careful observation, patience and how a chance observation, properly followed up, can lead to a great discovery.

1. Alexander Fleming is famous for discovering:
A) The telephone B) Penicillin C) The aeroplane D) Electricity
2. Penicillin is mainly:
A) A food B) A life-saving medicine C) A poison D) A machine
3. His discovery shows the value of:
A) Careless work B) Careful observation C) Only luck without work D) Wealth
4. Fleming was a:
A) Poet B) Scientist C) King D) Soldier only

5. A chance observation became useful because Fleming:
A) Ignored it B) Followed it up carefully C) Hid it D) Sold it quickly
6. Penicillin helped mainly in treating:
A) Broken bones only B) Infections C) Blindness D) Hunger
7. The lesson's message is:
A) Science needs no patience B) Observation and patience can lead to great benefit C) Discoveries are only accidents D) Medicine is useless
8. The tone is:
A) Mocking B) Admiring and informative C) Sad D) Comic
9. "Discovery" means:
A) Inventing a story B) Finding something not known before C) Copying others D) Buying something
10. Fleming's work saved:
A) Only few people B) Millions of lives over time C) Only animals D) Nobody

Answers — Lesson 13: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 14: Louis Pasteur

Summary: This lesson describes Louis Pasteur, a great scientist whose work on germs, fermentation and vaccination improved medicine and public health. It shows how scientific work, persistence and service to humanity bring lasting benefit.

1. Louis Pasteur is best known for work on:
A) Stars B) Germs, fermentation and vaccination C) Ships D) Poetry
2. Pasteurisation is connected with:
A) Making milk and food safer B) Making cloth C) Building roads D) Writing books
3. His work improved mainly:
A) Only farming B) Medicine and public health C) Only sports D) Only music
4. Pasteur showed:
A) Laziness B) Persistence and scientific service C) Only luck D) Disinterest
5. Germs, in his work, are:
A) Helpful only B) Tiny organisms that can cause disease C) Large animals D) Plants only
6. Vaccination helps by:
A) Causing disease B) Protecting against disease C) Curing hunger D) Making people weak
7. The lesson presents Pasteur as:
A) A selfish man B) A dedicated servant of humanity C) A careless worker D) A rich merchant
8. His discoveries required:

A) Only money B) Long study and experiments C) Only speeches D) Travel only

9. The tone is:

A) Comic B) Respectful and informative C) Angry D) Frightening

10. The main lesson is:

A) Science is useless B) Dedicated science serves humanity C) Only doctors matter D) Germs do not exist

Answers — Lesson 14: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. B

Book 2 — Lesson 15: Mustafa Kamal

Summary: This lesson describes Mustafa Kamal, the founder of modern Turkey, who led his people to freedom and then worked for reform, education and modernisation. It presents leadership, courage and vision for national progress.

1. Mustafa Kamal is known as the founder of:

A) Modern Egypt B) Modern Turkey C) Modern Iran D) Modern Greece

2. He led his people mainly towards:

A) Slavery B) Freedom and independence C) Division D) Foreign rule

3. After freedom, he worked for:

A) Only war B) Reform, education and modernisation C) Isolation D) Old customs only

4. His leadership is described as:

A) Weak B) Courageous and visionary C) Cruel only D) Lazy

5. "Reform" means:

A) Keeping everything same B) Improving by change C) Destroying all D) Ignoring people

6. Education under his reforms was seen as:

A) Unimportant B) Key to progress C) Only for the rich D) A burden

7. The lesson's tone is:

A) Mocking B) Admiring and informative C) Sad D) Comic

8. Mustafa Kamal's main aim was:

A) Personal wealth B) A strong, modern nation C) Only power D) Revenge

9. National progress, in the lesson, needs:

A) Only speeches B) Leadership, unity and work C) Only army D) Only trade

10. The lesson teaches students about:

A) Only history dates B) Leadership and national reform C) Only geography D) Only war

Answers — Lesson 15: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. B

Novel: Goodbye Mr. Chips — 20 Practice MCQs

Summary (general terms): The novel follows Mr. Chips, a kind and dedicated school teacher, through his long career at a boys' school — his teaching, friendships, marriage, humour, old age and the affection students hold for him. Its themes are dedication, kindness, change over time, and the lasting influence of a good teacher.

1. Mr. Chips is mainly known as:
A) A doctor B) A dedicated school teacher C) A soldier D) A merchant
2. The novel is set mainly in:
A) A hospital B) A boys' school C) A factory D) A village market
3. Mr. Chips is loved by students mainly for his:
A) Strict punishment B) Kindness, humour and dedication C) Wealth D) Strict silence
4. A central theme of the novel is:
A) War only B) A teacher's lasting influence C) Trade D) Travel
5. Mr. Chips' long career shows:
A) Quick change B) Change over time and continuity C) No change at all D) Only youth
6. His marriage brings into his life:
A) Only sadness B) Companionship and warmth C) Wealth only D) A new job
7. The novel's tone is mainly:
A) Harsh B) Warm, gentle and nostalgic C) Frightening D) Mocking
8. Students remember Mr. Chips even after leaving because:
A) He gave them money B) He influenced their character C) He was famous D) He was strict
9. Old age in the novel is shown with:
A) Only bitterness B) Dignity, memory and affection C) Anger only D) Loneliness only
10. The title "Goodbye Mr. Chips" suggests:
A) A farewell to a beloved teacher B) A journey C) A new school D) A war
11. Mr. Chips' humour is best described as:
A) Cruel B) Gentle and kindly C) Sarcastic and hurtful D) Absent
12. The school in the novel represents:
A) Only exams B) A community and a way of life C) A prison D) A business
13. A good teacher, according to the novel, influences students by:
A) Fear only B) Character, care and example C) Marks only D) Punishment only
14. Mr. Chips' relationship with colleagues is mainly:
A) Hostile B) Friendly and respectful C) Distant and cold D) Competitive only
15. The novel covers mainly:
A) One day B) A long lifetime of teaching C) One lesson D) One war

16. Change in the school over years shows:

A) Nothing changes B) Times change, values can remain C) Schools are useless D) Teachers never age

17. Mr. Chips is remembered as a symbol of:

A) Wealth B) Dedicated teaching C) Strict discipline only D) Politics

18. The novel's message for students is:

A) Respect teachers only for marks B) Value kind, dedicated teachers C) Avoid school D) Study only for exams

19. The story is told mainly through:

A) Only dialogue B) Memory and reflection on a life C) News reports D) Letters only

20. The most suitable description of Mr. Chips is:

A) A cruel headmaster B) A kind, humorous, devoted teacher C) A rich businessman D) A lazy worker

Answers — Novel: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. A 11. B 12. B 13. B 14. B 15. B 16. B 17. B 18. B 19. B 20. B

Poems Section — 10 Practice MCQs (Poetry Terms and Common Themes)

1. A "stanza" in a poem is:

A) A single line B) A group of lines forming a unit C) The title D) The poet's name

2. "Rhyme" means:

A) Same meaning B) Similar sounds at line ends C) Long lines D) A story

3. A "simile" compares two things using:

A) "is" only B) "like" or "as" C) Numbers D) Questions

4. A "metaphor" is:

A) A direct comparison without "like/as" B) A question C) A rhyme D) A stanza

5. "Alliteration" is:

A) Same vowel sounds B) Repetition of initial consonant sounds C) A long poem D) A sad theme

6. A poem's "theme" is:

A) Its rhyme only B) Its central idea or message C) Its length D) Its poet

7. "Imagery" in poetry means:

A) Pictures made by words B) Only rhymes C) The title D) A footnote

8. A common theme in many school poems is:

A) Only war B) Nature, love, hope, or human life C) Only money D) Only exams

9. The "speaker" of a poem is:

A) Always the poet himself B) The voice speaking in the poem C) The reader D) A character only

10. A poem differs from prose mainly because it uses:

A) Only long sentences B) Condensed language, rhythm and imagery C) No meaning D) Only dialogue

Answers — Poems: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. B

Grammar MCQs — 20 Practice MCQs

1. Choose the correct synonym of "brave":

A) Coward B) Courageous C) Weak D) Lazy

2. Choose the correct antonym of "ancient":

A) Old B) Modern C) Historic D) Past

3. Choose the correctly spelt word:

A) Neccessary B) Necessary C) Necessery D) Neccesary

4. Choose the correctly spelt word:

A) Seperate B) Separate C) Seprate D) Separate

5. Fill in: He is fond ____ music.

A) of B) in C) at D) to

6. Fill in: She agreed ____ my plan.

A) on B) with C) to D) at

7. Change to passive: "He wrote a letter."

A) A letter is written by him. B) A letter was written by him. C) A letter will be written by him. D) A letter has written by him.

8. Change to active: "The work was done by Ali."

A) Ali did the work. B) Ali does the work. C) Ali will do the work. D) Ali has done the work.

9. Change to indirect: He said, "I am busy today."

A) He said that he is busy today. B) He said that he was busy that day. C) He said that he were busy today. D) He said that I am busy.

10. Change to direct: She said that she would come tomorrow.

A) She said, "I will come tomorrow." B) She said, "I would come tomorrow." C) She said, "I come tomorrow." D) She said, "I came tomorrow."

11. Choose the correct synonym of "rapid":

A) Slow B) Quick C) Late D) Weak

12. Choose the correct antonym of "victory":

A) Win B) Defeat C) Prize D) Glory

13. Choose the correctly spelt word:

A) Occassion B) Occasion C) Ocassion D) Occason

14. Fill in: He arrived ____ the station late.

A) to B) at C) in D) on

15. Fill in: She is good ____ English.

A) in B) at C) on D) to

16. Choose the correct sentence:

A) He do not know. B) He does not know. C) He does not knows. D) He do not knows.

17. Choose the correct sentence:

A) Where you live? B) Where do you live? C) Where does you live? D) Where you do live?

18. The synonym of "honest" is:

A) False B) Truthful C) Clever D) Rich

19. The antonym of "generous" is:

A) Kind B) Selfish C) Brave D) Happy

20. Choose the correctly spelt word:

A) Enviroment B) Environment C) Envirnoment D) Environmant

Answers — Grammar: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A 11. B 12. B 13. B 14. B 15. B 16. B 17. B 18. B 19. B 20. B

Total MCQ Count

- Book 2 lessons: 15 chapters × 10 = 150 MCQs
- Novel Goodbye Mr. Chips: 20 MCQs
- Poems section: 10 MCQs
- Grammar: 20 MCQs
- Total: 200 original practice MCQs

End of notes — for revision practice only.