

LOST SPRING

MCQs (1 mark)

1. Name the author of 'Lost Spring' is
 - A) William Douglas
 - B) Kamla Das
 - C) John Macharthur
 - D) Anees Jung
2. Author of Lost Spring was born in
 - A) United states of America
 - B) Rourkela
 - C) Hyderabad
 - D) New Delhi
3. The narrative in 'Lost Spring' is an excerpt from _____
 - A) last Chance- Stories of Stolen Childhood
 - B) lost Childhood-Memories of two boys
 - C) lost Spring- Stories of Stolen Childhood
 - D) last Lesson-Freedom from Exploitation
4. The Author speaks about _____ in 'Lost Spring'.
 - A) fear of Children
 - B) Seemapuri and Firozabad
 - C) exploitation of poor children
 - D) all of the above
5. Theme running through the narrative in 'Lost Spring' is....
 - A) lost childhood of poor children
 - B) Seemapuri and Firozabad
 - C) Saheb and Mukesh
 - D) none of the above
6. _____ compels the people to undergo life of exploitation
 - A) overconfidence
 - B) extreme poverty
 - C) negligence
 - D) corruption
7. The adults of the Seemapuri viewed garbage as a means of ...
 - A) entertainment
 - B) joy
 - C) sorrow
 - D) survival
8. The children of Seemapuri viewed garbage as means of ...
 - A) entertainment
 - B) time pass
 - C) playing
 - D) A wonder
9. When Mukesh said "I want to be Motor Mechanic" author realised that Mukesh is _____.
 - (a) innovative
 - (b) insist of being his own master
 - (c) progressive
 - (d) defiant boy
10. _____ of Mukesh is manifested when he answered author looking straight into her eyes "I will learn to drive Car"
 - (a) determination
 - (b) defiant attitude
 - (c) slothfulness
 - (d) all of the above
11. Author compared Dream of Mukesh of becoming a Motor Mechanic to _____
 - (a) looming plant
 - (b) mirage amidst sand of desert
 - (c) mirage amidst dust of Firozabad streets
 - (d) mirage amidst garbage of Seemapuri



12. Mukesh lives in _____
(a) Faizabad
(b) Firozabad
(c) Firozpur
(d) Seemapuri
13. Firozabad is famous for it _____
(a) traditional clay work
(b) bangles making
(c) handloom industries
(d) leather Industries
14. Mukesh's family and every other family of Firozabad are engaged in _____ generations
(a) farming
(b) bangle making
(c) handloom industries
(d) leather Industries
15. According to author, Children like Mukesh in Firozabad used to work in _____
(a) cells without air and light
(b) furnaces with high temperature
(c) dingy cells
(d) all of the above

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Short answer type questions (2 marks)

1. Mention the irony in Saheb-e-alam name.
2. Why did author says "garbage to them is gold"

3. Why does Mukesh's dream of becoming motor mechanic looks like a mirage to the author?
4. What Mukesh's father achieved in life despite years of hard labour?
5. Why are the eyes of bangle makers in Firozabad more adjusted to the dark than to the light

3 marks questions

1. Explain the use of literary device in the sentence "an army of barefoot boys who appear like the morning birds and disappear at noon"
2. Why does the author describe slum children of seemapuri as partners in survival
3. "I will go inside when no one is around" where did sahib go? Why?
4. Why did people involved in bangle making work end up losing their eye sight?

Long Answer Type Question – 5 marks

1. The bangle makers Of Firozabad make beautiful bangles and everyone happy, but they live and die in squalor. Elaborate?
2. What kind of life did children of Seemapuri lead?

Lost Spring

MCQs

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1	a	6	b	11	c
2	b	7	d	12	b
3	c	8	d	13	b
4	c	9	a	14	b
5	a	10	b	15	d

2 marks questions

1. Saheb-e-alam means Lord of Universe but sahib is rag picker
2. Garbage is the means of survival and daily bread
3. Because of social and economic condition
4. Manage to teach art of bangle making
5. They work in dark hutments

3 marks questions

1. Metaphor: an army of barefoot boys –it describe the large groups of boys
Smile: appear like the morning birds-boys are compared to chirpy birds
2. Children take up menial jobs to keep themselves live and to share the burden of parents
3. Go inside Tennis club - interested in games - does not go inside when someone is around as he fear that somebody might ask him to go out of the club
4. They end up losing their eye sight as sit next to flames of flickering oil lamps in dark hutments - dust of polishing of bangles

5 marks questions

1.
 - People engage in bangle making
 - are born in poverty, live in poverty and die in poverty.
 - Work in ill lit, ill ventilated dingy hovels.
 - Works around furnace with high temperature
 - In spite of hard labour throughout the day, the return is meagre
 - Lane in their locality are stinking and choked with garbage
 - Hovels have crumbling walls, wobbly doors and windows.
 - Had not enough money to have food to satisfy hunger to start some new work
 - Caught up in vicious circle of
 - middleman, policemen, keeper of law, bureaucrats and politicians
 - poverty and caste stigma
 - if dares to form cooperative than had constant fear of being hauled, beaten of jailed by police
- 2.

- Migrants from Dhaka, Rag pickers, scrounging in garbage heaps, partners with parents in survival, had no access to formal schooling, live in squalid condition, barefoot.