

ISSUES THAT MATTER
Module I: War and Its Aftermath

1. Who all would not forget the scenes witnessed on the wastelands of battle?
(a) President and soldiers (b) Soldiers and terrorists
(c) Victims and Veterans (d) None of these
2. The tragic stories and _____ of soldiers and survivors seems to have benumbed us.
(a) Victory (b) Experience
(c) Failure (d) Trauma
3. During which period did the World Powers attain a cautious balance of power?
(a) Cold War years (b) 21st Century
(c) Primitive period (d) None of these
4. Which is the new variant to which imperialism has given way to?
(a) Modernization (b) Commoditization
(c) Globalization (d) Industrialization
5. Globalization gave rise to a set of new breeds. Which among the following belongs to that?
(a) Autocrats (b) Dictators
(c) Oligarchs (d) All of these
6. What exactly does the new breed of power aim at?
(a) To preserve humanity (b) To develop nature
(c) To sustain power (d) To provide freedom
7. What made the cautious balance of power attained during the Cold War years fall apart?
(a) Rapid technological advancements (b) Globalization
(c) Terrorism (d) None of these
8. What urges nations to establish military control unit in countries with unstable government?
(a) War (b) Nuclear weapons
(c) Power (d) Political ideologies
9. Who does continue pushing the world closer to the edge of nuclear annihilation?
(a) Terrorists (b) Modernization
(c) Military forces (d) World leaders
10. What is the dualism Kenzaburo Oe speaks of in *The Unsundered People*?
(a) Good and Evil (b) Rich and Poor
(c) Japanese and Allies (d) Attacker and Attacked
11. What has become the symbol of all human evil?
(a) Atomic Bomb Explosion (b) World Wars
(c) Terrorism (d) None of these
12. What is referred to as the savagely primitive demon in “The Unsundered People.”

- (a) World wars (b) Terrorism
(c) Atomic bomb explosion (d) None of these
13. The atomic bomb according to Kanazaburo Oe is the absolute evil embodiment of _____.
(a) Money (b) War
(c) Power (d) Technology
14. How is Hiroshima defined as, after the atomic bomb explosion.
(a) Infertile land (b) Land of death
(c) Land of wars (d) Wasteland of total destruction
15. Whose efforts helped Hiroshima to cope with the demonic aftermath of the atomic disaster?
(a) Soldiers (b) Doctors
(c) Politicians (d) Religion
16. What Oe's attitude towards the kind of humanism he speaks about?
(a) Antipathy (b) Sympathy
(c) Empathy (d) None of these
17. I have a kind of nightmare about trusting in _____. What does Oe refer to here?
(a) Religion (b) Government
(c) Humanism (d) God
18. What does Oe look at with suspicion?
(a) Soldiers (b) American intellectuals
(c) Doctors (d) Politicians
19. Who according to Oe concluded with the dropping of atomic bomb on Hiroshima?
(a) American intellectuals (b) Indian scientists
(c) Russian military (d) None of these
20. What is the peculiarity of the rows within the poem?
(a) Enclosed (b) Unlocked
(c) Unroofed (d) None of these
21. What does the wind come with?
(a) Fragrance (b) Destruction
(c) Fire (d) Breathe of ice
22. Where does the cold breathe of ice come from?
(a) Blue caves of south (b) Black caves of north
(c) Blue caves of east (d) Black caves of west
23. How does Judith Wright describe the day?
(a) Cool and pleasant (b) Dark and fierce
(c) Calm and quite (d) Sunny and hot
24. What is the wind compared to?
(a) Angry elephant (b) Angry lion
(c) Angry birds (d) Angry bee
25. What does the angry bee hunt for?

- (a) Black honey (b) Black nuts
(c) Water (d) None of these
26. Where exactly does the angry bee hunt?
(a) Pits of hollow sea (b) Pits of Dead Sea
(c) Trees (d) Pits of black sea
27. What sort of waves does wash the empty shell bone?
(a) Sea (b) shadow
(c) Death (d) Life
28. What song does the bone sing?
(a) Song of love (b) Song of praise
(c) Song of life (d) Bitter song
29. What happened to the cold nest?
(a) It was broken (b) It was burnt
(c) It was built (d) None of these
30. "They did not breed nor love ..." Who is this 'they' referred to here?
(a) Sea birds (b) Prisoners
(c) Sea and wind (d) None of these
31. What did each prisoner do alone in their cell?
(a) Cried as the wind (b) Tried to escape
(c) Sing songs (d) None of these
32. How did the passengers leave Rome?
(a) By car (b) by plane
(c) Night express (d) None of these
33. What had happened to the passengers from Rome?
(a) Had to stop until dawn (b) Continued their journey
(c) Nothing happened (d) They had to take a different route
34. What is the name of the station at the beginning of the story?
(a) Egypt (b) Fabriano
(c) Italy (d) France
35. The small old fashioned local joining the main line with _____?
(a) Rome (b) Fabriano
(c) Sulmona (d) Italy
36. How did the second class carriage appear?
(a) Fast and roaring (b) Fast and blowing
(c) Fast and smoky (d) Stuffy and smoky
37. How many people were there in the second class carriage?
(a) 5 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) Nobody
38. What was special about the husband's eyes?

- (a) Small and bright (b) Big and bright
(c) Small and gloomy (d) Big and uneasy
39. What did the husband mutter with a sad smile?
(a) Better world (b) Nasty world
(c) He thanked everyone (d) He blamed everyone
40. What was the war taking away from the woman?
(a) Her jewelry (b) Her home
(c) Her land (d) Her only son

Module II: The Consequences of Dissension

1. What is it that no writer ever really wants to talk about?
(a) Criticism (b) History
(c) Censorship (d) None of these
2. What does the writer want to talk about?
(a) Censorship (b) Criticism
(c) History (d) Creation
3. What according to Salman Rushdie is censorship?
(a) Anti-creation (b) Creation
(c) Editing (d) Narration
4. What do writers want to gossip about?
(a) Themselves (b) Literature
(c) Other writers (d) Past
5. What do writers gripe about?
(a) Historians (b) Priests
(c) Literary figures (d) Politicians
6. Who is the British humorist Rushdie talks about?
(a) Jean Jennings (b) Tony Morrison
(c) Paul Jennings (d) Shakespeare
7. Which is Paul Jennings's essay which was a spoof of Existentialism?
(a) Resistentialism (b) Structuralism
(c) Terrorism (d) Humanism
8. According to Paul Jennings, the world is divided into two categories. Which are they?
(a) Haves and Have Not's (b) Thing and No- Thing
(c) Powerful and Weak (d) Intelligent and Stupid
9. If writing according to Jennings is the 'Thing,' what is censorship?

- (a) Something (b) Everything
(c) Anything (d) No-Thing
10. If censorship according to Jennings is 'No-Thing,' what is writing?
(a) Thing (b) Everything
(c) Everything (d) Anything
11. What does King Lear tell Cordelia?
(a) Nothing will come of nothing (b) Something will come of something
(c) Everything will come of something (d) None of these
12. What according to Jennings creates demand?
(a) Need (b) Supply
(c) Abundance (d) Scarcity
13. What according to Jennings is the result created due to scarcity?
(a) Demand (b) Shortage
(c) Requirements (d) Supply
14. The creative art according to Jennings not only requires freedom but also_____ of freedom.
(a) Absoluteness (b) Completeness
(c) Assumption (d) None of these
15. The choices of a creative artist have to be determined by his_____ and not fear.
(a) Experience (b) Talent
(c) Critics (d) Censorship
16. When according to Jennings are we not free?
(a) When chained (b) When governed
(c) When under surveillance (d) When not confident of our freedom
17. If we are not confident about our freedom, then we are not_____
(a) Intellectual (b) Free
(c) Censored (d) Caged
18. When censorship intrudes in, art becomes_____
(a) Dead (b) Censored Art
(c) Lively (d) None of these
19. Authoritarian Regimes, dictators, despots are often
(a) Fools (b) Intelligent
(c) Future oriented (d) Loyal
20. How according to Morrison does social oppression function like, on the population?
(a) Conscience (b) Power
(c) Freedom (d) Coma
21. What does despots define coma (social oppression) as?
(a) Peace (b) Problem
(c) Jail (d) Freedom
22. According to Morrison, the rescue we extend to writers could be a_____ to ourselves.

- (a) Rescue (b) Generosity
(c) Help (d) Freedom
23. What according to Morrison is truth?
(a) Trouble (b) Freedom
(c) Censoring (d) Creativity
24. What sort of suppression is the earliest harbinger of peeling away additional rights and liberties that will flow?
(a) Natural (b) Historical
(c) Social (d) Anti-social
25. Cultural and political forces can sweep clean all but the_____ art.
(a) Intellectual (b) Censored
(c) State approved (d) Traditional
26. Which according to Morrison are the two human responses to the perception of chaos?
(a) Writing and violence (b) Naming and Violence
(c) Violence and freedom (d) None of these
27. Which is the third response to chaos which Morrison has not heard of?
(a) Power (b) Censorship
(c) Stillness (d) Activism
28. Writers who construct meaning in the focus of chaos must be_____
(a) Nurtured (b) Killed
(c) Put in jail (d) Send in exile
29. Whose right is it to initiate protection/nurturing for writers?
(a) Government (b) Military forces
(c) Other writers (d) Readers
30. Who commanded the unlawful books to be burned?
(a) King (b) Soldiers
(c) President (d) Regime
31. What did the Regime command to burn?
(a) Unlawful (b) Bible
(c) Text- books (d) None of these
32. Who became enraged for having been excluded?
(a) The Regime (b) A banished writer
(c) A critic (d) A reader
33. To whom did the banished writer write his letters in contemptuous wrath?
(a) Morons in power (b) King
(c) Soldiers (d) President
34. Who is found to be caught off-guard in the beginning of the story?

- (a) Juan (b) Mariana
(c) Paris (d) None of these
35. What is Juan's concept about texts?
(a) Irreproachable, innocuous (b) Full of blame
(c) Critical (d) None of these
36. Juan knows that the_____ of censorship operate the world over and granted a large discount on airline forces.
(a) Secret Commandos (b) Police
(c) F.I.B (d) Soldiers
37. Which Bureau was Juan able to join into?
(a) Critical Bureau (b) Literature Bureau
(c) Censorship Bureau (d) None of these
38. Where was Juan assigned to during his first month?
(a) Section B (b) Section K
(c) Section D (d) Section C
39. What were opened with painstaking care at Section K?
(a) Boxes (b) Books
(c) Envelops (d) Scripts
40. What happened on the third day at Section K?
(a) A letter exploded (b) A box exploded
(c) Juan was fired (d) Nothing happened

Module III: Of Culture, Tradition and Identity

1. Why did Yetalya take Mhadava to Bapu Patil's threshing floor?
 - a) To beg a cucumber or marrow
 - b) To get a larger share of corn
 - c) To fight with Bapu Patil
 - d) To collect poisoned bread
2. How did Bapu Patil react when Grandpa saluted him?
 - a) Acknowledged the salute like a swaggering Maharaja
 - b) Saluted him back pleasantly
 - c) Refused to talk to Grandpa
 - d) Asked Grandpa to go away

3. How does Yetalya react to the dalits claiming equality?
 - a) He supports the dalit claim for equality.
 - b) He believes it is God's will and accepts inequality.
 - c) He is indifferent to the claim.
 - d) He is against oppression but fears Bapu Patil.
4. Why was Bapu Patil angry when Mhadeva reacted to his abusing Yetalya?
 - a) Because Mhadeva was a dalit
 - b) Because Mhadeva was a young boy
 - c) Because he did not like people interfering
 - d) Because a Mahar disrespectfully addressed him by name and answered him back.
5. What is Bapu Patil's attitude to a Mahar getting educated?
 - a) He supports the education of Mahars
 - b) He believes that Mahars are not intelligent enough to learn.
 - c) He believes that a Mahar is a Mahar even if he is educated.
 - d) He believes that lack of education is a justification for suppressing Mahars.
6. Why was Mhadeva worried when Grandpa left him to get a tripod?
 - a) He could not work without a tripod.
 - b) He could not work alone.
 - c) He was worried about Bapu Patil turning up suddenly and finding the job unfinished,
 - d) He was too lazy to work alone.
7. Where did Grandpa find the stale bread?
 - a) On the threshing floor
 - b) In the pen, in front of the oxen
 - c) In the waste basket
 - d) At the backyard of Patil's house
8. What was Grandpa's attitude to oppression?
 - a) He accepted it as the will of God
 - b) He wants to retaliate, but feels helpless
 - c) He sees no end to this suffering
 - d) All of the above
9. How does one escape hereditary land-holding, according to Mhadeva?
 - a) By abandoning it
 - b) It is not possible to escape it
 - c) By begging to the landlord to give land
 - d) There is no need to escape it
10. Why should Mahars stop begging, according to Mhadeva?
 - a) Because it is not profitable these days
 - b) Begging makes Mahars slaves for ever

- c) Landlords are very stingy and hard hearted
 - d) Begging is banned by government
11. What did Grandma do with the stale bread?
- a) She threw it away, saying it was poisoned
 - b) She gave it to dogs
 - c) She cooked it with *dulli* for supper
 - d) She gave it to all her neighbours
12. What was the cause of Grandpa's death?
- a) He was poisoned by Bapu Patil
 - b) He died of starvation
 - c) He died due to high dosage of medicine
 - d) He died of vomiting and dysentery induced by the poisoned bread
13. What does Grandpa mean when he says "Take away this accursed bread from the mouths of all the Mahars"?
- a) To provide quality food to the Mahars
 - b) Never to eat stale food given by Bapu Patil
 - c) To liberate the Mahars from their low status
 - d) To throw away the poisoned bread from his house
14. "This poisoned bread will finally kill the very humanness of man..." What is the poisoned bread a symbol of?
- a) Stale and rancid bread
 - b) Oppression based on caste
 - c) Hereditary holding of land right
 - d) Wrong medical practice
15. What effect do the last words of Grandpa have on Mhadeva?
- a) He is filled with sorrow
 - b) He is angry with Bapu Patil
 - c) He is happy that grandpa's sufferings ended
 - d) He is inflamed by fury and disgust and wants to retaliate
16. What thrilled Zitkala-sa like the meeting of old friends?
- a) The cloud shadows which drifted about on the waving yellow long-dried grass
 - b) The great, high buildings
 - c) The log cabins on the prairie
 - d) All of the above
17. What did Zitkala-sa see by the road side?
- a) Tall trees
 - b) Medicinal herbs
 - c) Plants whose sweet roots were delicacies of her people
 - d) Rice fields ready for harvest

18. Why had Zitkala-sa not informed her mother about her arrival?
- a) She wanted to surprise her mother
 - b) She was not sure of her ticket reservation
 - c) There was no post office nearby
 - d) It was not a pre-planned visit
19. What was the educational qualification of Zitkala-sa's mother?
- a) A post graduate
 - b) A matriculate
 - c) A school drop-out
 - d) She never went to school
20. What type of a house was Zitkala-sa's mother living in?
- a) A cemented house
 - b) A canvas –covered wig wam
 - c) A log cabin with sod roof
 - d) A thatched hut
21. What was the peculiar smell in the mother's house?
- a) It was the smell of air freshener used in the room
 - b) It was the aroma of the delicious native Indian food
 - c) It was the fragrance of the flowers in her garden
 - d) It was the odour of the damp clay following a rain
22. Why did Zitkala-sa's mother live in such poor condition?
- a) Because she was indifferent to such inconveniences
 - b) Because she was too lazy to maintain the house
 - c) Because the family did not have the means for a better living
 - d) Because she could not get a faithful domestic assistant to help her
23. What did Zitkala-sa's mother do earlier to earn a living for her family?
- a) She used to sell handicraft
 - b) She used to work with beads
 - c) She used to sell flowers
 - d) She used to work as domestic assistant
24. What was Dawee's job?
- a) He was a government clerk
 - b) He was a tourist guide
 - c) He was the estate supervisor
 - d) He was the manager of the Reservation
25. Why did Dawee lose his job?
- a) Because he was inefficient
 - b) Because he was a native Indian
 - c) Because he was not educated

- d) All of the above
26. Which was the skill highly valued as an asset in any girl?
- a) Pot making
 - b) Weaving
 - c) Cooking
 - d) House-keeping
27. Where did Sentila go on the days when her mother left her at home to look after her younger brother?
- a) To play with her friends
 - b) To the river to fetch water
 - c) To the work shed of the other potters
 - d) To the market to buy sweets for the baby
28. What was Sentila's village famous for?
- a) Head-hunting
 - b) Highly skilled pot makers
 - c) Famed folk singers
 - d) Successful weavers
29. Why, according to Mesoba, did Sentila go to the old pot makers?
- a) To listen to the lady who sings lullabies
 - b) To learn pottery from them
 - c) To give company to them
 - d) To feed her young brother with sweet potatoes
30. What does Mesoba say about Sentila's health?
- a) She is too young and weak after an illness
 - b) She is healthy and strong
 - c) She has fever
 - d) She is physically unfit to learn pot making
31. What was Arenla's attitude when Sentila failed to shape the pot perfectly?
- a) Arenla tried to correct her
 - b) Arenla helped her by example
 - c) Arenla scolded her for her failure
 - d) Arenla was silent and indifferent
32. Why were the girls of the dormitory eager to go to the music concert?
- a) Because the lead singer was a handsome man with many young men in the group
 - b) Because they did not like the dormitory and Onula
 - c) Because they were all music lovers
 - d) Because the girls were undisciplined
33. Why did Sentila not go to the concert?

- a) Sentila did not like the band
 - b) Sentila did not like the singer and his music
 - c) Sentila wanted to stay back and secretly practice pot making
 - d) Onula did not give her permission to go
34. How does Onula teach Sentila?
- a) She teaches the theory of pot making
 - b) She motivates Sentila and teaches by example
 - c) She scolds her for her mistakes
 - d) She scolds her for breaking the rules of the dormitory
35. What did Onula ask Sentila to do at the end of her teaching?
- a) To watch carefully how her mother shapes the mouth of the pot and to learn it from her
 - b) To practice pot making every night in the dormitory
 - c) To tell everyone that Onula taught her to make good pots
 - d) None of the above
36. Why did Arenla look quizzically at Sentila when they were working together?
- a) Arenla did not want to work with Sentila
 - b) Arenla was angry as Sentila learned it by herself
 - c) Sentila was unusually paying attention to the subtle details of pot making
 - d) Sentila was not paying attention to her instructions
37. Why did Arenla leave the work shed early?
- a) Because she had to cook lunch
 - b) Because she had finished her work fast
 - c) Because she had a headache and a sore throat
 - d) Because she was lazy to work longer
38. What did Sentila do when she saw her mother dead?
- a) She fainted
 - b) She ran to the village sentries and informed them
 - c) She began to cry
 - d) She was shocked and speechless
39. "Mother, I did not wish it to happen this way... Please forgive me." Why does Sentila say so?
- a) Because she had poisoned her mother to death and now repents it
 - b) Because Sentila is a better pot maker and her mother died of jealousy
 - c) Because Sentila did not want her mother to die an unnatural death
 - d) Because Sentila believes that her mother lost her life by transferring her pot making skill and tradition to her
40. Why does Onula consider the work-shed to be a place of wonder?
- a) Because beautiful pots are made there

- b) Because it is a haunted place
- c) Because Sentila is a wonderful pot maker
- d) Because Arenla's pot making skills were transferred to Sentila and a new pot maker was born there

Module IV: Environment Matters

1. Which among the following is not an area identified by Richard Leaky in his discussion on the value of biodiversity?
 - a) Economic
 - b) Political
 - c) Ecosystem services
 - d) Aesthetic
2. What, according to Richard Leaky, is the danger in allowing the erosion of the richness of the world of nature around us?
 - a) We will fail to maintain ecological balance
 - b) There is no danger to it
 - c) We will risk eroding human soul
 - d) None of the above
3. Why does Julian Simon argue that there is no limit to what humans can take from nature?
 - a) Nature has infinite resources
 - b) Human beings have this right over other species
 - c) Technology can provide any material resource
 - d) History proves that throughout human history, the material quality of life has increased, even as population increased
4. How does science and technology affect our understanding of the nature around us?
 - a) Science and technology increases our comforts
 - b) It blinds us to the reality of the global environment
 - c) We fail to see the relationship between the inputs and the outputs of the natural economy of the Earth
 - d) All of the above
5. What does Richard Leaky mean by "the inputs and outputs of the natural economy of the Earth"?
 - a) The capital invested in nature and its productivity
 - b) The dietary inputs and the efficiency output of each organism

- c) The input and output of environment protection programmes
 - d) The interactions among species at all scales of life
6. Why, according to Richard Leaky, do we need to protect as much of the current biodiversity of nature, as possible?
 - a) Because we do not know which species is unimportant and thus can be removed
 - b) Because it is a complex system
 - c) Ecologists believe that we need them all
 - d) Continued destruction of biodiversity will ultimately lead to the extinction of man
 7. Why are fossil records of life important?
 - a) It can tell us about the dynamics of living systems at time scales beyond our current experience and imagination
 - b) It is a record of all the species of the past and of how they died
 - c) Fossil fuels are the energy sources of the present day
 - d) All of the above
 8. What is the message we receive from fossil records?
 - a) Major irreversible and unpredictable catastrophic collapses of biodiversity can and do occur
 - b) Life has not been a static process, but a dynamic one, punctuated by mass killings
 - c) Evolution is a wondrously and powerfully creative process
 - d) All of the above
 9. What insight do we get from the message of fossil records that major unpredictable catastrophic collapse of biodiversity can and do occur?
 - a) Life is unpredictable
 - b) Mass extinction can be due to global changes of various kinds
 - c) Human species is vulnerable and can disappear forever
 - d) All of the above
 10. What is the effect of the death of a species on biodiversity?
 - a) It does not affect biodiversity at all
 - b) It is the termination of a continuous chain of genetic package and hence a great loss
 - c) It affects the aesthetic value of biodiversity
 - d) It reduces the pressure on biodiversity
 11. What is the great responsibility that human beings bear in the loss of biodiversity?
 - a) Human beings are a potential agent in biological crises
 - b) Human beings are just another species and hence have no role to play in it
 - c) Each time a species becomes extinct due to human actions, we bear the responsibility for the termination of a unique genetic package for ever
 - d) None of the above
 12. What might be the situation after the Sixth extinction?

- a) Biodiversity will return, possibly more extensively than it is now
 - b) The Earth will be barren and dry
 - c) It depends on the manner of mass extinction
 - d) It is unpredictable and uncertain.
13. What is the one certainty that one can derive from an understanding of life's flow and the forces that shape it?
- a) Human beings are by nature capable of surviving mass extinction
 - b) Human being will be no more and the Earth and its inhabitants will go on without humans
 - c) Human beings can develop technology to prolong and even survive mass extinction
 - d) There is no certainty about the fate of human beings
14. Why should human beings be concerned about preserving nature?
- a) Human species is an accidental product of many chances of events and not an extra terrestrial being
 - b) We share the world and its resources with other species on an equal footing
 - c) Earth's biota is holistic, operating as an interactive whole
 - d) All of the above
15. Who, according to Richard Leaky, will be the culprit behind the Sixth extinction?
- a) A meteor
 - b) A nuclear explosion
 - c) The human species
 - d) Cosmic radiations
16. How much time does it take to kill a tree?
- a) Less than ten minutes
 - b) Depends on the tool used
 - c) One cannot kill a tree
 - d) It takes much time to kill a tree
17. What has the tree been feeding upon for its growth?
- a) The crust of the earth
 - b) Years of sunlight, air and water
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
18. Why is the hide of the tree described as 'leprous'?
- a) Because the hide is covered with scale-like pieces that fall off
 - b) Because the tree is affected by leprosy
 - c) Because the trunk of the tree is smooth
 - d) None of the above
19. What does the line "The bleeding bark will heal" indicate?

- a) It is a medicinal tree
 - b) It is a tree with liquid oozing out
 - c) It shows the resistance of plants
 - d) It shows the regenerative power of nature
20. What needs to be done to kill a tree?
- a) It has to be cut down
 - b) It has to be hacked and chopped
 - c) The root has to be pulled out
 - d) It will die on its own
21. What is the strength of the tree?
- a) Leaves
 - b) Roots
 - c) Trunk
 - d) branches
22. How does Gieve Patel describe the root of the tree?
- a) The source, white and wet
 - b) The most sensitive, hidden for years
 - c) The strength of the tree
 - d) All of the above
23. When is the killing of a tree complete?
- a) When the root is exposed to the weather and withers away
 - b) When the tree is cut down
 - c) When the root is pulled out
 - d) None of the above
24. What is the tone of the poem?
- a) Serious
 - b) Angry
 - c) Gloomy
 - d) Sardonic
25. What does the poem *On Killing a Tree* indirectly teach us?
- a) The need to protect trees
 - b) The relationship between tree, man and nature
 - c) The regenerative power of nature
 - d) All of the above
26. Where did Hagar's husband take her and her son Ishmael to?
- a) To the desert wilderness to abandon her
 - b) To a new house near the spring in the desert
 - c) To visit her relatives
 - d) To rear camels

27. What did Hagar's husband give her before abandoning her in the desert?
- a) A bag full of money and clothes
 - b) A camel cart loaded with dates and water
 - c) A few loaves of bread, a small quantity of dates and a goatskin full of water
 - d) Her share of his property
28. Which is the only question from Hagar to which her husband replied?
- a) Are you leaving me here forever?
 - b) Why do you abandon your child and me in this terrible, lonely wilderness?
 - c) What wrong have I done?
 - d) Did your God order you to do this?
29. Hagar's husband does not respond to any of her questions. What does it reveal about his attitude?
- a) He is heartlessly cruel and wants her to die
 - b) He is indifferent to her plight and merely carries out what he says is God's wish
 - c) He does not like to take up responsibilities
 - d) He is sad to leave them in the desert
30. Why did Hagar not even moisten her lips before she found the spring?
- a) She knew that her son's survival depended on the water available in the goatskin
 - b) She knew the water was insufficient for her thirst
 - c) She never drinks water stored in goatskin
 - d) The water was too hot due to the excessive heat of the desert
31. Why did Hagar want her baby to die before her?
- a) Because she did not have enough food and water for both of them
 - b) Because she wanted to be free to wander alone in the wilderness
 - c) Because she could give her child a proper burial
 - d) Because she could not let her child crawl about the burning sand hungry and helpless, with no one to take care of him
32. What is the realization of Hagar that makes her survival possible?
- a) That the God of the one who disowned is also the God of the disowned
 - b) That she had to seek and find the well-spring of life instead of lamenting
 - c) That she had to struggle against the creeping hopelessness that tormented her
 - d) All of the above
33. What was Hagar's reaction when she heard her name called out in the wilderness?
- a) She thought it was the voice of her own desperate bewilderment
 - b) She dashed here and there seeking the voice
 - c) She thought it was the voice of God
 - d) All of the above
34. What does Hagar consider the mysterious bird to be?
- a) The wing-beat of life

- b) A bird that was thirsty and hungry
 - c) God himself
 - d) The owner of the spring
35. Who came to Hagar, hearing about the water source?
- a) Her husband and his men
 - b) Nomads and desert tribes
 - c) Birds and animals
 - d) Date palm planters
36. Why did Hagar allow the nomads and the tribes to use the water source?
- a) Because she could charge a fee for it
 - b) Because she was afraid that they may kill her if she disagreed
 - c) Because she could understand the thirst of a people, the infinite value of water and the secret of life scripted into it
 - d) Because she wanted a group of people to support her
37. What was the condition that Hagar put forward before the nomads and the tribes?
- a) That they should pay a regular tribute to her
 - b) That they should accept her authority as their ruler
 - c) That she and her son would be the owner of the water
 - d) That she will be the caretaker of the water, guard it, mother it and would not allow its wastage.
38. How valuable to Hagar was the first drop of water?
- a) It was as valuable as her life
 - b) It was as valuable as the life of her first born
 - c) It was as valuable as the life of a people
 - d) It was as valuable as the life of the mysterious bird
39. What did the nomads promise Hagar in return for the water?
- a) They would gather food for her and the child
 - b) They would provide shelter and security
 - c) They would make her the ruler of the land
 - d) None of the above
40. What was the consequence of the water covenant in the desert?
- a) Beginning of cultivation and harvest
 - b) Working together leading to joyous festivals
 - c) A people came into being
 - d) All of the above

Module V: Being a Refugee

1. Refugees are usually seen as
 - a) Homogenous
 - b) Alien
 - c) Heterogeneous
 - d) disparate
2. The term refugee was originally coined in the West to refer
 - a) Hiroshima survivors
 - b) French Protestants who fled from the forced conversion policy of the French State
 - c) German Jews escaping the Holocaust
 - d) Palestinians who leave their place to take asylum
3. What makes dilemmas and tensions in the identities of the young and the old order?
 - a) The attempt to balance tradition and modernity for survival in exile
 - b) The loss of roots
 - c) Homelessness
 - d) Identity crisis
4. Hebdige's contention in the context of Caribbean music and cultural identity throw light on
 - a) the conditions of the homeless
 - b) the changing realities and lives of refugees in alien lands
 - c) the pathetic life of the Tibetan refugees
 - d) the attitude of the State towards the refugees who seek asylum
5. Primordialist approach is rooted in
 - a) Cultural dynamics
 - b) Cultural Diversity
 - c) Cultural or linguistic similarities
 - d) Cultural or linguistic dissimilarities
6. The refugee category is defined by
 - a) Trauma and stress
 - b) Persecution and danger
 - c) Uprooting and change
 - d) All of these.
7. Optional- Situational approach conceives ethnic identity as
 - a) Biological
 - b) Socially constructed

- c) Inherited
 - d) Eternal
8. The real movement to protect refugees began with
- a) The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - b) The 1951 UN Convention on the Status of Refugees
 - c) The Dawes Act of 1877
 - d) None of these
9. The problem of refugees in our time is said to be
- a) Loss of identity
 - b) Famine
 - c) Insecurity
 - d) Uprootedness
10. The refugee problem was acknowledged as an international problem in
- a) 1921-22
 - b) 1918-19
 - c) 1922-23
 - d) 1917-18
11. What does 'Rangzen' mean?
- a) Revolution
 - b) Freedom
 - c) Peace
 - d) Conflict
12. Refugees are _____.
- a) Voluntary migrants
 - b) Involuntary migrants
 - c) Ethnic minorities
 - d) None of the above
13. When was the refugee problem acknowledged as having international dimensions?
- a) In the aftermath of World War I
 - b) In the aftermath of World War II
 - c) In the aftermath of the Syrian war
 - d) In the aftermath of the Tibetan crisis
14. 'Space' in refugee problem is _____?
- a) Economic
 - b) Spiritual
 - c) Geographical
 - d) Political
15. Which is the most important and least recognized need of the human soul?
- a) To be care

- b) To be loved
 - c) To be rooted
 - d) To be rich
16. Who is the speaker in the poem *Refugee Blues*?
- a) A soldier b) Hitler c) A German Jew d) A Palestinian boy
17. The speaker in the poem *Refugee Blues* is unable to feel a sense of belonging because
- a) He lost his memory
 - b) He hates the new country
 - c) He has lost his freedom and identity
 - d) He is a pessimist
18. *Refugee Blues* laments the.....
- a) life of women in refugee camps
 - b) plight of the Jews who were forced to flee Europe during the regime of Hitler
 - c) straits of a Palestinian family during a hostile time after war
 - d) condition of prisoners in the convict-built jail
19. The speaker and his companion are unable to go back to their homeland because
- a) they have no money
 - b) they are prisoners
 - c) their passports expired
 - d) they lost their passports
20. What was the response from the consul regarding the expired passports?
- a) The consul told them to come back next year.
 - b) The consul shouted towards the speaker and his companion.
 - c) The consul agreed to help them to renew their passports.
 - d) The consul said that those who have no passport will be considered dead.
21. Why did the speaker and his companion present before the committee?
- a) To get their passports renewed
 - b) To ask for money
 - c) To file a complaint against Hitler
 - d) For a shelter
22. "The thunder rumbling in the sky" is a _____ for the orders of Hitler which read 'Kill all Jews'
- a) hyperbole b) irony c) metaphor d) simile
23. The poem *Refugee Blues* is set in
- a) a refugee camp
 - b) some foreign country where in the speaker took refuge
 - c) Leopoldville in the Congo
 - d) the convict-built jail at Trial Bay
24. The speaker and his companion saw a poodle.....

- a) swimming as it was free
 - b) in the churchyard
 - c) in a jacket fastened with a pin
 - d) singing at its ease
25. The poem *Refugee Blues* attempts to evoke intimately the feeling of
- a) homelessness of refugees
 - b) hopelessness of Jews
 - c) Desolation
 - d) All of these
26. Who is the narrator of the story *The Child Goes to the Camp*?
- a) A Ten year old boy
 - b) a refugee girl
 - c) A Jew
 - d) An old man
27. What did grandfather do whenever he got five piastres?
- a) He bought a newspaper
 - b) He saved it in his coin collection
 - c) He bought sweets for his grandchildren
 - d) He bought pasteries
28. Who is Isam?
- a) Narrator's father
 - b) Narrator's cousin
 - c) Narrator's friend
 - d) Narrator's uncle
29. What is the first and foremost virtue in a hostile time?
- a) To reduce the pain of others
 - b) To keep oneself alive
 - c) To support one's family
 - d) To find ways to reduce hostility
30. What was the agreement between Isam and the narrator?
- a) To eat the best of whatever was in the basket on the way home
 - b) To share the five pounds equally
 - c) To buy a newspaper for their grandfather
 - d) None of these
31. Where did the narrator find the five pound note?
- a) In grandfather's pocket
 - b) Under the shoes of the policeman in the street
 - c) On the grocer's table
 - d) Inside the vegetable basket
32. Why were the family members waiting for the narrator on the day he got the five pounds?
- a) To scold him for leaving Isam alone in the street
 - b) To scold him for leaving the vegetable basket and running away
 - c) To get the money from him

- d) To know the truth about the source of the money
33. What did the narrator do first when he regained consciousness in the hospital?
- a) He asked for water
 - b) He said that he wanted to see his mother
 - c) He looked for the five pounds in his pocket
 - d) He cried
34. What did the narrator do with the five pounds he got?
- a) He bought a shirt and shoes for himself
 - b) He bought newspaper for his grandfather
 - c) He bought books for his studies
 - d) He kept the money in his pocket without spending it
35. The narrator kept the five pounds in his pocket for
- a) 10 days
 - b) five weeks
 - c) two months
 - d) four weeks
36. What was the offer by the narrator's mother to get the five pounds?
- a) Two rotls of meat
 - b) A new shirt
 - c) Books and medicine
 - d) All of these
37. The narrator was not angry after losing the five pounds because
- a) He hadn't shed his blood to take the five pounds
 - b) He was not greed
 - c) He knew that he couldn't spend the money
 - d) It was not his money
38. What was the only thing that the grandfather wanted using the share from the five pounds?
- a) Cigarette
 - b) Newspaper
 - c) Money
 - d) Food
39. How did the grandfather understand the news in the newspaper?
- a) He had to have one of the children read aloud the news
 - b) The narrator's father read it for him
 - c) His friends help him to know all news
 - d) Isam was the one who read it for him always
40. Why did Isam consider himself as the leader of all children?
- a) Isam was educated
 - b) Isam was a little bigger than them
 - c) He was the pet of the grandfather
 - d) He was eighteen years old

Answer Key

Q No.	Module I	Module II	Module III	Module IV	Module V
1	C	C	B	B	A
2	D	D	A	C	B
3	A	A	B	D	A
4	C	C	D	D	B
5	D	D	C	D	C
6	C	C	C	D	D
7	A	A	B	A	B
8	B	B	B	D	A
9	D	D	A	D	D
10	A	A	B	B	A
11	A	A	C	C	B
12	C	D	D	A	D
13	B	A	C	B	A
14	D	C	B	D	D
15	B	B	D	C	C
16	A	D	A	D	C
17	C	B	C	C	C
18	B	B	A	A	B
19	A	A	D	D	C
20	C	D	C	C	D
21	D	A	D	B	A
22	A	B	C	D	C
23	B	A	B	A	B
24	D	B	A	D	C
25	A	C	B	D	D
26	A	B	B	A	A
27	B	C	C	C	A
28	D	A	B	D	B
29	A	C	A	B	B
30	B	D	A	A	A
31	A	A	D	D	B
32	C	B	A	D	C

33	A	A	C	D	C
34	B	A	B	A	D
35	C	A	A	B	B
36	D	A	C	C	D
37	A	C	C	D	A
38	A	B	B	B	B
39	B	C	D	A	A
40	D	A	D	D	B