

## MULTIPLE CHOICE TYPE QUESTIONS

<b>FLAMINGO –INDIGO (PROSE)</b>			
<b>SL NO</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>ANSWER</b>	<b>TYPE</b>
1	How the Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhiji's life? (a) He taught peasants a lesson of self-reliance (b) It was Gandhi's final triumph (c) It gave a spark to Civil Disobedience movement (d) It gave a start to Quit India Movement	(c) It gave a spark to Civil Disobedience movement	APPLY
2	Why did Gandhi vehemently oppose taking help of Charles Freer Andrews? (a) he was an African (b) he was going on a tour of duty to the Fiji Islands (c) he believed it would be an equal fight (d) he wanted the lawyers to be self reliant	(d) he wanted the lawyers to be self reliant	APPLY
3	What would be your stand if you were one of the lawyers at Champaran? (a) support lieutenant Governor (b) support sharecropping (c) charge no fee (d) appeal in high court	(c) charge no fee	APPLY
4	What would be your reaction if you are treated as an untouchable like Gandhiji? (a) I would wait for Rajendra Prasad (b) I would introduce myself as Gandhi (c) I would draw water and drink (d) I would fight to eradicate untouchability	(d) I would fight to eradicate untouchability	APPLY
5	What would be your reaction if you were in place of Rajkumar Shukla? (a) I will wait for Gandhiji at Champaran (b) I will persuade him to come immediately (c) I will resolutely pursue and accompany Gandhiji (d) I will get disappointed and return	(C) I will resolutely pursue and accompany Gandhiji	APPLY

6	<p>Why did Rajkumar Shukla come to the Congress session ?</p> <p>(a) to complain about the injustice faced by farmers  (b) to receive Gandhiji and take him to Champaran  (c) to bid farewell to the farmers  (d) to accompany Gandhiji to go to other parts of India</p>	(a) to complain about the injustice faced by farmers	Understanding
7	<p>By what were the sharecroppers troubled?</p> <p>(a) the peasants system  (b) the landlord system  (c) the crops system  (d) the irrigation system</p>	(b) the landlord system	Understanding
8	<p>“Morning found the town of Motihari black with peasants.” Here ‘black’ means –</p> <p>(a) colour  (b) shade  (c) crowded  (d) blank</p>	(c) crowded	Understanding
9	<p>What else did Gandhiji work upon besides political and economic solutions?</p> <p>(a) personal and familiar interests  (b) cultural and social gathering  (c) social and promotional activities  (d) cultural and social backwardness</p>	(d) cultural and social backwardness	Understanding
10	<p>What did Gandhiji teach the lawyers and the sharecroppers?</p> <p>(a) Self-reliance  (b) Selfishness  (c) Self-centeredness  (d) Self absorption</p>	(a) Self-reliance	Understanding
11	<p>What did the people of Champaran do for a living under ancient agreement ?</p> <p>(a) rag-picking  (b) bangle making  (c) farming  (d) sharecropping</p>	(d) sharecropping	Remembering

12	<p>What according to Mahatma Gandhi would be a real solution for peasants of Champaran ?</p> <p>(a) to free them from fear  (b) to file cases in law courts  (c) to talk to British officials  (d) to hire thugs</p>	(a) to free them from fear	Remembering
13	<p>What percentage of refund did Gandhiji ask for?</p> <p>(a) 15  (b) 50  (c) 25  (d) 75</p>	(c) 25	Remembering
14	<p>Who were the two young men who helped Gandhiji to open Primary schools?</p> <p>(a) Louis Fischer and Charles Andrews  (b) Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh  (c) Rajendra Prasad and Kriplani  (d) Reverend J Z Hodge and Professor Malkani</p>	(b) Mahadev Desai and Narhari Parikh	Remembering
15	<p>What medicine was given to anyone who showed a coated tongue?</p> <p>(a) quinine  (b) quinine plus castor oil  (c) quinine and sulphur  (d) castor oil</p>	(d) castor oil	Remembering

## FILL UPS/SENTENCE COMPLETION TYPE QUESTIONS

<b>FLAMINGO - INDIGO(PROSE)</b>			
SL NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER	TYPE
1	An illiterate but resolute peasant from Champaran who came to meet Gandhiji was _____	Rajkumar Shukla	Remembering
2	The peasant led Gandhiji to the house of a lawyer named _____ who later became the President of India.	Dr.Rajendra Prasad	Remembering
3	At Champaran , the landlords compelled all the tenants to plant 15 percent of their holdings with _____ and surrender the entire harvest as rent.	Indigo	Remembering
4	Gandhiji noticed the filthy state of women’s clothes. He asked _____ to talk to them about it at Champaran.	Kasturbai	Remembering
5	To see their Champion, _____ began to arrive on foot and by conveyance.	Sharecroppers	Remembering
6	Gandhiji chided the _____ for collecting big fee from the sharecroppers.	Lawyers	Understanding
7	Kasturbai taught the ashram rules on personal cleanliness and community _____ at Champaran.	Sanitation	Understanding
8	Indian independence, help to sharecroppers and _____ were all bound together.	Self reliance	Understanding
9	Being _____, Rajkumar Shukla accompanied Gandhiji everywhere.	Resolute	Understanding
10	The secretary of the British landlords’ Association told Gandhiji that they would give no information because he was an _____.	Outsider	Understanding
11	Rajkumar Shukla was a poor peasant but Rajendra Prasad was a _____	Lawyer	Apply
12	Gandhiji was not permitted to draw water because he was taken to be _____	An untouchable	Apply
13	If you were a follower of Gandhiji, you would listen to your voice of _____	conscience	Apply

14	If you were working with Kasturbai, you would have taught the ashram rules on personal sanitation and _____.	cleanliness	Apply
15	As a volunteer at Gandhiji's ashram, you would have three medicines i.e. castor oil, quinine and _____.	Sulphur ointment	Apply

### REFERENCE TO CONTEXT TYPE QUESTIONS

FLAMINGO - INDIGO(PROSE)			
SL NO	QUESTIONS	ANSWER	TYPE
1	<p>" A peasant came up to me looking like any other peasant in India, poor and emaciated."</p> <p>(a) What is the name of peasant?            (b) Whom did he want to meet?            (c) What was the purpose of his meeting?            (d) Give two adjectives describing the peasant.</p>	<p>(a) Rajkumar Shukla            (b) Gandhiji            (c) seek his help for sharecroppers            (d) poor/emaciated/illiterate/resolute (any two )</p>	<p>R            R            U            V</p>
2	<p>"They frequently represented peasant groups in court; they told him about their cases and reported the size of their fee."</p> <p>(a) Who represented the peasant groups in the court?            (b) Which cases are being referred to in the above lines?            (c) Whom are they informing about the cases?            (d) Why were the lawyers chided?</p>	<p>(a) Indian lawyers            (b) cases of sharecroppers against the landlords            (c) to Gandhiji            (d) for collecting big fee from the sharecroppers</p>	<p>R            R            U            A</p>

3	<p>“Their spontaneous demonstration in thousands, around the courthouse was the beginning of their liberation from the fear of British.”</p> <p>(a) Who were demonstrating in thousands?  (b) What was the reason for their demonstration?  (c) What was the impact of their demonstration on the British officials?  (d) Find the word which means ‘self-generated’.</p>	<p>(a) the peasants  (b) wanted to help Gandhiji who was in trouble with the authorities  (c) British officials felt powerless  (d) spontaneous</p>	<p>R  U  A  V</p>
4	<p>“They accordingly went back to Gandhi and told him they were ready to follow him into jail. “The battle of Champaran is won”, he exclaimed.</p> <p>(a) Who were willing to follow Gandhiji into jail?  (b) Why were they willing to follow him?  (c) Why was Gandhiji going to jail?  (d) Why did Gandhiji exclaim, “The battle of Champaran is won”?</p>	<p>(a) the lawyers  (b) in spite of being a stranger, Gandhiji was helping the sharecroppers and they wanted to support him.  (c) for the sake of peasants/sharecroppers  (d) as he got full support of the lawyers in helping sharecroppers</p>	<p>R  U  U  A</p>
5	<p>“ He said,” You think that in this unequal fight it would be helpful if we have an Englishman on our side. This shows the weakness of your heart.”</p> <p>(a) Who is the speaker?  (B) Who is the Englishman referred to?  (c) Why were they seeking support of an Englishman?  (d) How could they overcome the weakness of their heart ?</p>	<p>(a) Gandhiji  (b) Charles Freer Andrews  (c) They wanted Andrews to stay and help them  (d) through self-reliance</p>	<p>R  R  U  A</p>
6	<p>“The two of them boarded a train for the city of Patna in Bihar. There Shukla led him to the house of a lawyer.”</p> <p>(a) Name the persons who boarded a train to Patna.  (b) Name the lawyer whose house they visited.  (c) Why did they visit the lawyer?  (d) How were they treated?</p>	<p>(a) Gandhiji and Rajkumar Shukla  (b) Rajendra Prasad  (c) To seek his help for sharecroppers  (d) They were treated as common peasants/mistaken to be untouchable</p>	<p>R  R  U  A</p>
7	<p>“When I first visited Gandhi in 1942 at his ashram in Sevagram, in central India, he said ,”I will tell you how it happened.”</p> <p>(a) Who is ‘I’ referred to in above lines?  (b) What was the purpose of his visit?  (c) Name the book he wrote on the life of Gandhiji.</p>	<p>(a) Louis Fischer  (b) collect information to write Gandhiji’s biography  (c) The Life of Mahatma Gandhi</p>	<p>R  U  R  A</p>

	(d) What did Gandhiji narrate to him?	(d) about his struggle for independence of India which started at Champaran.	
8	<p>“It was an extraordinary thing in those days,” Gandhi commented, “for a government professor to harbour a man like me.”</p> <p>(a) Name the government professor mentioned above.</p> <p>(b) Why were people afraid to harbour a man like Gandhi ?</p> <p>(c) Why did Gandhiji describe it as an extraordinary thing ?</p> <p>(d) Write a synonym for ‘harbour’.</p>	<p>(a) Professor Malkani</p> <p>(b) because they were government employees in British rule.</p> <p>(c) because it was extraordinary for a large number of people to openly come and support him against British rule.</p> <p>(d) to give shelter/to hide</p>	R U A V
9	<p>“They, thereupon, obtained agreements from the sharecroppers to pay them compensation for being released from the 15 percent arrangement.”</p> <p>(a) Who did obtain agreements from the sharecroppers?</p> <p>(b) What do you mean by 15 percent arrangement?</p> <p>(c) How did the peasants react to this arrangement?</p> <p>(d) Why were they releasing sharecroppers from this arrangement?</p>	<p>(a) landlords</p> <p>(b) sharecroppers had to plant 15 percent of their land with indigo and surrender the entire harvest as rent</p> <p>(c) some signed willingly, some resisted and engaged lawyers</p> <p>(d) as they no longer required sharecroppers’ indigo because Germany had developed synthetic indigo.</p>	R U U A
10	<p>“He saw the cultural and social backwardness in the Champaran villages and wanted to do something about it immediately. He appealed for teachers.”</p> <p>(a) Who observed the backwardness of Champaran villages?</p> <p>(b) What did he observe about Champaran?</p> <p>(c) Who came for his help on his appeal?</p> <p>(d) What was done by him to improve the backwardness of Champaran?</p>	<p>(a) Gandhiji</p> <p>(b) cultural and social backwardness</p> <p>(c) Mahadev Desai/Narahri Parekh/Devadas/Kasturbai (any two)</p> <p>(d) He appointed teachers and doctors / provided education and medical facilities.</p>	R U R A

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