

**CLASS 12**



**MCQ**

**ENGLISH COMPULSORY**

**PRACTICE SHEET**



# Lost Spring

## Chapter 2

- In "Lost Spring," who is the author of the story?
  - Ruskin Bond
  - Anita Desai
  - Kamala Das
  - Anees Jung
- What is the main focus of "Lost Spring"?
  - The joy of childhood
  - The struggle and exploitation faced by children
  - The beauty of nature
  - The importance of education
- Where is the story "Lost Spring" set?
  - A village in Himachal Pradesh
  - A city in Tamil Nadu
  - A locality in Delhi
  - A coastal area in Gujarat
- Who is Saheb in the story?
  - A school teacher
  - A rag-picker
  - A factory owner
  - A wealthy businessman
- What is Saheb's main occupation in the story?
  - Selling newspapers
  - Working in a factory
  - Picking rags
  - Farming
- How does Saheb's job affect his life and health?
  - It improves his standard of living
  - It leads to better education
  - It causes physical strain and health issues
  - It provides him with financial stability
- What does the author describe as the main cause of Saheb's plight?
  - Lack of education
  - Poverty and lack of employment opportunities
  - Illness in the family
  - Lack of interest in work
- What does Saheb dream of?
  - Becoming a teacher
  - Earning enough to support his family
  - Going to school
  - Becoming a famous actor
- What is the main occupation of the people in the slum where Saheb lives?
  - Textile manufacturing
  - Manual labor
  - Domestic work
  - Waste picking
- How does the story "Lost Spring" depict the working conditions of child laborers?
  - As improving over time
  - As harsh and exploitative
  - As ideal and fulfilling
  - As temporary and manageable
- What is the role of the author in conveying the message of "Lost Spring"?
  - To describe the benefits of industrialization
  - To criticize the social and economic disparities
  - To highlight the advantages of modern education
  - To support traditional occupations
- What is Saheb's attitude towards his work?
  - He is content and satisfied
  - He is indifferent and resigned
  - He is happy and enthusiastic
  - He is disheartened and unhappy
- How does the story portray the impact of poverty on children's education?
  - It shows that poverty encourages education
  - It illustrates that poverty hinders educational opportunities
  - It suggests that poverty has no effect on education

d) It implies that poverty leads to better educational outcomes

14. What does Saheb's new job in the tea-stall symbolize?

- a) Improved working conditions
- b) A shift from rag-picking to a more stable job
- c) Increased financial security
- d) A step backwards from his previous work

15. What is the main reason for Saheb's migration to the city?

- a) To seek better educational opportunities
- b) To find employment and support his family
- c) To escape from poverty
- d) To join his relatives

16. How does the author use Saheb's story to reflect on broader societal issues?

- a) By focusing on his personal achievements
- b) By highlighting the systemic exploitation and inequality
- c) By emphasizing the success stories of similar children
- d) By praising the government's policies

17. What does the author suggest as a solution to the problems faced by children like Saheb?

- a) Increasing industrial production
- b) Providing better employment opportunities
- c) Improving education and social welfare
- d) Encouraging child labor

18. What does Saheb's experience reveal about the impact of economic disparities on children?

- a) It leads to greater opportunities
- b) It ensures a comfortable lifestyle
- c) It results in exploitation and lost childhood
- d) It fosters creativity and innovation

19. How does the setting of the story contribute to its message?

- a) It highlights the prosperity of the area
- b) It illustrates the harsh realities of poverty
- c) It contrasts the rich and poor areas

d) It showcases the beauty of the environment

20. What is the central theme of "Lost Spring"?

- a) The joy of childhood
- b) The beauty of nature
- c) The harsh reality of child labor and exploitation
- d) The benefits of modern technology

21. How does Saheb's transition from rag-picker to working at the tea-stall affect his life?

- a) It improves his social status
- b) It provides him with financial independence
- c) It leads to a loss of freedom and further exploitation
- d) It enhances his educational prospects

22. What role do societal attitudes play in "Lost Spring"?

- a) They support the rights of child laborers
- b) They contribute to the perpetuation of exploitation
- c) They promote equal opportunities for all
- d) They encourage educational reforms

23. How does the author portray the role of adults in Saheb's life?

- a) As supportive and caring
- b) As indifferent and exploitative
- c) As mentors and guides
- d) As facilitators of his dreams

24. What is the primary purpose of the author's narrative in "Lost Spring"?

- a) To entertain
- b) To educate and create awareness
- c) To criticize individuals
- d) To promote economic development

25. How does the story "Lost Spring" conclude regarding Saheb's future?

- a) With hope and optimism
- b) With a sense of closure and resolution
- c) With a reflection on continued struggle and exploitation
- d) With a celebration of his success

## Answer Key

1. d  
2. b  
3. c  
4. b  
5. c  
6. c  
7. b  
8. c  
9. d  
10. b

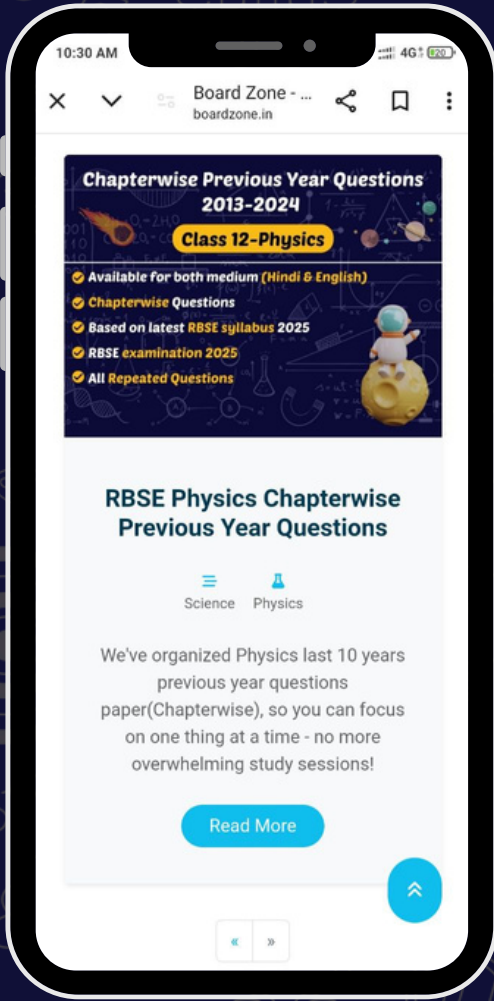
11. b  
12. d  
13. b  
14. d  
15. b  
16. b  
17. c  
18. c  
19. b  
20. c

21. c  
22. b  
23. b  
24. b  
25. c



***B O A R D***  
***Z O N E***

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