

WORK SHEET 25 SOLUTION

Sub: ENGLISH 'B'

Class: XII

F. M :15

Topic : Shall I Compare Thee To A Summer's Day?

Date:18.01.2021

Multiple Choice Questions :

1x15=15

1.Shakespeare begins his sonnet with a/an

- a. statement b. exclamation c. invocation d. interrogation

Ans:(d) interrogation.

2. What do the rough winds of summer shake?

- a. the sunflowers b. the roses c. the cactus flowers d. the darling buds of May

Ans:(d) the darling buds of May.

3. Shakespeare will ultimately preserve the beauty of his friend through

- a. his novels b. his verses c. his dramas d. his letters

Ans:(b) his verses.

4.The word 'temperate' means

- a. serve b. moderate c. evanescent d. perishable

Ans: (b) moderate.

5. The word 'lease' means

- a. agreement b. span c. eternal d. conception

Ans:(a) agreement.

6. The word 'brag' in the poem means

- a. boast b. claim c. announce d. tell

Ans:(a) boast.

7. "Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines". The reference here is to

- a.Mars b. the Sun c. the Moon d. Jupiter

Ans: (b) the Sun.

8. What kind of complexion does the sun have ?

- a. pink b. yellow c. silver d. golden

Ans: (d) golden.

9. The poet states that 'fair'

- a. is never subject to change b. is the opposite of unfair c. is subject to change
d. can diminish marginally.

Ans: (c) is subject to change.

10. The word opposite in meaning to 'eternal' is

- a. decayed b. temporal c. universal d. momentary

Ans: (b) temporal.

11.In the first quatrain the poet establishes the young man's

- a. superiority b. love c. beauty d. creativity.

Ans: (a) superiority.

12. In the second quatrain the poet considers the changing face of

a.winter b. autumn c. summer d. spring

Ans: (c) summer.

13. "By chance, or nature's changing course _____"

a. dimmed b. fade c. declines d. untrimmed

Ans : (d) untrimmed.

14. How can eternal summer be maintained?

a. through poetry b. through beauty c. through preservation d. through conservation

Ans: (a) through poetry.

15. "Nor lose _____ of that fair thou ow'st". The missing word is

a. property b. possession c. power d. none of these

Ans: (b) possession.

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