

QUESTION BANK
STANDARD VIII
ENGLISH LITERATURE
2026 - 2027

The Helpful Robots

A. Choose the correct option.

1. *What problem was Barrows facing on his farm?*
 - a. Drought
 - b. Pests destroying his crop
 - c. No tools for farming

Ans. b
2. *What mocking solution did Rankin give Barrows for the beetle problem?*
 - a. Pick them off one by one
 - b. Call the Confederacy
 - c. Burn the crops

Ans. a
3. *According to the Confederacy robots, what was Rankin's crime?*
 - a. Stealing money from the Terran Empire
 - b. Refusing to share his crops
 - c. Forcing robots to disobey their true law

Ans. c

B. Answer the questions with reference to the given context.

1. *Get all your people together and go hide in the woods, quick.*
 - a. Who is speaking these words and to whom?
 - b. Why does the speaker want the robots to hide?
 - c. What does this line reveal about the speaker's character?

Ans. a. Rankin is speaking these words to the robot on his plantation.
b. Rankin does not want his neighbour, Barrows, to discover the robots and demand their help. He wants to keep all the robots for himself.
c. It shows that Rankin is selfish, possessive, and greedy. He does not want to share resources with others, even when sharing could benefit both.

2. *Our law is Help Thy Neighbour.*
 - a. Why is this law important for the Confederacy?
 - b. How does this law contrast with Rankin's behaviour?
 - c. What message does this line convey?

Ans. a. It is the foundation of their society, ensuring that all robots and people live by cooperation, kindness, and mutual support.
b. While the law promotes helping others, Rankin lived only for himself, hoarded resources, and refused to help his neighbour.
c. It teaches that true progress and harmony can only be achieved when we help one another instead of being selfish and greedy.

Valjean Takes a Risk

A. Choose the correct option.

1. *What is the central idea of the poem?*

- a. The poet is fascinated by city life.
- b. The poet sees miracles in everyday experiences.
- c. The poet wishes to escape to nature.

Ans. b

2. *Name the literary device that is most prominent in the poem?*

- a. Simile (comparison)
- b. Rhyme (words that sound similar)
- c. Anaphora (repetition at the beginning of lines)

Ans. c

3. *The line "Whether I walk the streets of Manhattan..." suggests that the speaker*

- a. prefers city life to nature.
- b. finds wonder in both urban and natural settings.
- b. misses his hometown.

Ans. b

B. Read the lines and answer the questions.

1. *Why, who makes much of a miracle?*

As to me I know of nothing else but miracles

- a. Name the poem and the poet.
- b. What does the poet mean by the words 'nothing else but miracles'?
- c. How is this view different from the general meaning of the word 'miracle'?

Ans. a. The poem is 'Miracles', written by Walt Whitman. b. The poet means that

everything around him as in nature, in people, and in daily life is a miracle.

c. Normally, a miracle is seen as a rare or supernatural event, but for the poet, miracles

happen all the time in everyday life.

2. *Or the wonderfulness of the
sundown, or of stars shining so
quiet and bright*

- a. What does the poet find miraculous in these lines?
- b. What does this tell us about the speaker's outlook on nature?
- c. How do these lines create a sense of calm?

Ans. a. The poet finds the beauty of a sunset and the quiet brightness of stars to be miraculous.

b. It reveals that the poet sees nature as a constant source of wonder and amazement. Even the simplest natural scenes are miracles to him.

c. The words 'wonderfulness of the sunset', 'quiet', and 'bright' create a peaceful, reflective mood, helping readers feel the calm the poet experiences