

Q1. The city folk who drove through the countryside hardly paid any heed to the Roadside stand or to the people who ran it. If at all they did, it was to complain. Which lines bring this out? What was their complaint about ?

Ans- The city folk who drove through the countryside. They hardly paid any heed to the roadside stand. They stopped there to complain of the artlessly painted building. The artless signs and letters irritated them. The following lines bring this out.

- (a) 'At having the landscape spoiled with the artless paint.'
- (b) 'Of signs that with N turned wrong and S turned wrong.'

Q2. What was the plea of the folk who had put up the Roadside stand ?

Ans- The men who had put up the Roadside stand requested pathetically for some customers. They wanted to earn money from them. They wished the city folk would stop there. They wanted them to buy something from there.

Q3. What is the 'childish longing' that the poet refers to? Why is it 'vain'?

Ans- The poet refers to the tireless longing of the stall owners for some car to stop buy and give them an opportunity to make some money. But they wait in vain because the cars just pass by without thinking of the hope and longing of the sad faces peeping from the windows. If at all they stop, it is to ask the way or to take turn.

Q4. The government and other social service agencies appear to help the poor rural people, but actually do them no good. Pick out the words and phrases the poet uses to show their double standards.

Ans- The government or the party in power was quite different to them. It didn't care for the welfare of the poor rural people. Nor were other social service agencies doing any good to them. The words and phrases used to show their double standards are :

- (a) " While greedy good-doers, beneficent beasts of prey" .
- (b) "That are calculated to soothe them out of their wits."

Q5. Why do the people who are running the Roadside stand 'ask for some city money' ?

Ans- The countryside is not cash-rich. Those who run the Roadside stand wish the cash-rich city people to patronise and oblige them. With that money they can also bring some changes and prosperity in their lives. Only some city money can change their lives.

Q6. Which things irritated those passers-by who stopped at the Roadside stand?

Ans- Many things irritated those passers-by who stopped at the Roadside stand. The badly painted buildings marred

the landscape. Even the writings on the signboard had some defects. The letters 'N' and 'S' were not properly written. Finally, the place didn't provide many things for shopping.

Q7. Name some of the things that the Roadside stand offered for sale.

Ans- The Roadside stand offered some of the ordinary things of daily use for sale. They included wild berries. They were sold in wooden quarts, the quarter of a gallon. Crook-necked gourds with silvery hard lumps were also offered for sale at the Roadside stand.

Q8. Why do the rural people make a roadside stand?

Ans- The rural people who live in the little house by the roadside has set small shops in front of their house to earn some extra money by selling vegetable and fruits. They want to feel some real money that supports the commerce of the cities.

Multiple Choice Question
Read the given extract and answer the questions from 1 to 6.

The little old house was out with a little new shed
In front at the edge of the road where the traffic sped,
A roadside stand that too pathetically pled,
It would not be fair to say for a dole of bread,
But for some of the money, the cash, whose flow supports

Q1. The given extract is taken from the poem

- A. keeping Quiet
- B. My Mother At Sixty-six
- C. A Thing of Beauty
- D. A Roadside stand

Q2. What do you mean by a roadside stand?

- A. a bus stand
- B. a taxi stand
- C. a shed outside a house at the edge of a road
- D. a market for labourers

Q3. Why did the house owner put up a new shed?

- A. to keep an eye on the rich car owners
- B. to earn some money
- C. to see the polished car
- D. to beg for some money

It is in the news that all these pitiful kin
Are to be bought out and mercifully gathered in
To live in villages, next to the theatre and the store,
Where they won't have to think for themselves anymore,
While greedy good-doers, beneficent beasts of prey,

- Q4. Who are the greedy good-doers ?**
 A. The Government B. Old people
 C. The rural people D. The polished city folk
- Q5. Who are the 'pitiful kin' in the poem ?**
 A. Social agencies
 B. Government officials
 C. City people with cars
 D. The poor rural folk and farmers
- Q6. Who are beasts of prey in the poem ?**
 A. The government officials
 B. Rural folk
 C. The city folk
 D. All these
- Q7. What is a Roadside Stand in the poem?**
 A) a bus stop B) a waiting point
 C) a shed outside a roadside old house
 D) none
- Q8. What does Frost's poem deal with?**
 A) human tragedies , fears and their solutions
 B) humans C) nature
 D) buildings
- Q9. What does the speaker or narrator call the thought of the owner of the stand?**
 A) A child like longing
 B) A very good thought
 C) A wise thought
 D) A childish longing in vain
- Q10. What do the flowers of cities in a roadside stand refer to?**
 A) city people B) city cars
 C) urban crowd D) The pleasures of cities
- Q11. What is being sold on roadside stand?**
 A) furniture B) cosmetics
 C) Diesel
 D) wild berries, golden squash and some other similar products
- Q12. Which word in the poem means fading?**
 A) quarts B) withering
 C) relief D) relief
- Q13. Who do selfish cars refer to?**
 A) social agencies
 B) Government officials
 C) city people
 D) car owners who do not stop on the stand

- Q14. What promise was the government making to relocate the villagers?**

- A) to give them all the luxuries
 B) to show them movies
 C) their all needs will be looked after
 D) all these

- Q15. Why are the city people called greedy?**

- A) Because of their appearance
 B) because they did not stop at the stand
 C) because of their behavior
 D) because of their selfish interests

ANSWERS KEY

1.-D, 2.-C, 3.-B, 4.-D, 5.-D, 6.-C, 7.-C, 8.-A, 9.-D, 10.-D, 11.-D, 12.-B, 13.-D, 14.-D, 15.-C