

Read the poem below then answer the questions that follow.

Foreign Lands by Robert Louis Stevenson

Up into the cherry tree
Who should climb but little me?
I held the trunk with both my hands
And looked abroad on foreign lands.

I saw the next door garden lie,
Adorned with flowers, before my eye,
And many pleasant places more
That I had never seen before.

5

I saw the dimpling river pass
And be the sky's blue looking glass; 10
The dusty roads go up and down
With people tramping into town.

If I could find a higher tree
Farther and farther I should see,
To where the grown-up river slips 15
Into the sea among the ships,

To where the roads on either hand
Lead onward into fairy land,
Where all the children dine at five,
And all the playthings come alive. 20

Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.

- 1 How old do you think the speaker of the poem is?
- A. Infant
 - B. Child
 - C. Teenager
 - D. Adult
- 2 From stanzas 1-3, line 4 of the first stanza mentioned, “foreign lands”. What does this word signify in the three stanzas?
- A. Imaginary world
 - B. Another country
 - C. Nearby locales

D. A new province

3 Which statement is NOT true based on the poem?

- A. The child climbed up a hill and looked around on foreign lands.
- B. The child sees the garden next door that is adorned with beautiful flowers and other pleasant places he had never seen before.
- C. The child climbs higher and sees a blue river and dusty roads on which people are walking.
- D. The child wishes that if he could go higher he would have loved to see where the river merges into the sea.

4 How do you interpret the speaker's conduct throughout the entire poem?

- A. The speaker is anxious
- B. The speaker is annoyed
- C. The speaker is bored
- D. The speaker is excited

5 The poem evokes the following EXCEPT

- A. A yearning for adventure.
- B. A want to satisfy one's innocent curiosities.
- C. An array of limitless imagination.
- D. An agonising feeling of being deprived of the outside world.

6 Which of the themes below is NOT taken from the poem?

- I. Senectitude
- II. Curiosity
- III. Imagination
- IV. Adventure
- V. Childhood

- A. I and III
- B. I only
- C. II and IV
- D. V only

Paris In Spring by Sara Teasdale

The city's all a-shining
Beneath a fickle sun,
A gay young wind's a-blowing,
The little shower is done.

But the rain-drops still are clinging
And falling one by one
Oh it's Paris, it's Paris,
And spring-time has begun.

5

I know the Bois is twinkling
In a sort of hazy sheen,
And down the Champs the gray old arch
Stands cold and still between.
But the walk is flecked with sunlight
Where the great acacias lean,
Oh it's Paris, it's Paris,
And the leaves are growing green.

10

The sun's gone in, the sparkle's dead,
There falls a dash of rain,
But who would care when such an air
Comes blowing up the Seine?
And still Ninette sits sewing
Beside her window-pane,
When it's Paris, it's Paris,
And spring-times come again.

20



Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.

7 To reflect the city's beauty, the speaker noted the following EXCEPT

- A. The flowering trees
- B. The smell of the air
- C. The sights and sounds of the city
- D. The blueness of the sky

8 What does the word "gay" in line 3 mean?

- A. Lively
- B. Timid
- C. Brilliant in colour
- D. Cowardly

9 What does the poem mean when it mentions the "little shower"?

- A. A short bath
- B. The rain
- C. Small bathrooms

D. A baby shower

10 As stated in the poem, what can you say about the weather in Paris?

- A. It has been beautifully sunny all day long
- B. It has been rainy all day long
- C. It has been alternating between rainy to sunny
- D. It has been very sunny but feels cold as if it was raining

11 Which part of speech does the word "Ninette" in line 21 belong to?

- A. Pronoun
- B. Adjective
- C. Noun
- D. Verb

12 How does the poem impact readers?

- A. The poem opens the readers' eyes to the different Paris sceneries.
- B. The poem forces readers to get a Paris visa as soon as possible.
- C. The poem invites readers to a life outside Paris.
- D. The poem leaves readers in awe at the beauty of Paris in spring.

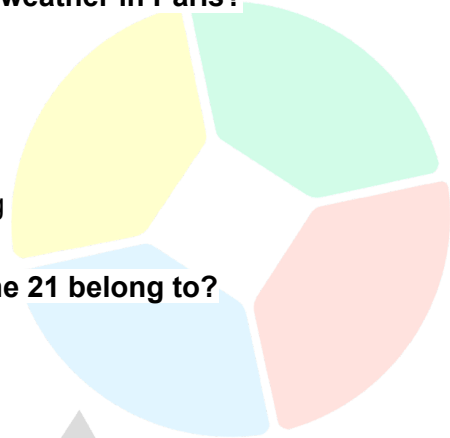
The Land of Nod by Robert Louis Stevenson

From breakfast on through all the day
At home among my friends I stay,
But every night I go abroad
Afar into the land of Nod.

All by myself I have to go, 5
With none to tell me what to do —
All alone beside the streams
And up the mountain-sides of dreams.

The strangest things are there for me,
Both things to eat and things to see, 10
And many frightening sights abroad
Till morning in the land of Nod.

Try as I like to find the way,
I never can get back by day,
Nor can remember plain and clear 15
The curious music that I hear.



Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.

13 What does the speaker mean when he says he goes to the land of Nod?

- A. The speaker travels to a location where creatures called Nod reside.
- B. The speaker nods to show approval.
- C. The speaker nods to greet the people he meets.
- D. The speaker nods off to sleep to be in the land of dreams.

14 What do lines 1 to 2 try to say about the speaker?

- A. The speaker is living an ordinary life.
- B. The speaker is an introvert.
- C. The speaker is sick.
- D. The speaker is not allowed to go out with his friends.

15 Which line indicates when the real world ends and the Land of Nod begins?

- A. Line 3
- B. Line 7
- C. Line 9
- D. Line 13

16 In lines 7 to 8, who is all alone beside the stream?

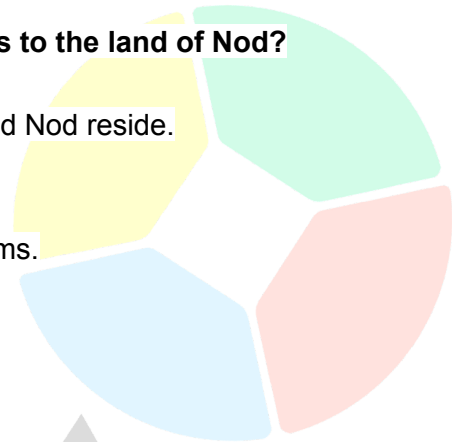
- A. The land of Nod
- B. The time traveller
- C. The speaker
- D. The lion

17 From the poem, which of the following contrasts the real world and the land of Nod?

- A. The real world is lonely, while the Land of Nod is strange.
- B. The real world is homey and friendly, while the Land of Nod is strange and frightening.
- C. The real world is exciting and scary, while the Land of Nod is boring and ordinary.
- D. The real world is boring and ordinary, while the Land of Nod is exciting and scary.

18 After reading the poem, what do you think dreams can do for us, humans?

- A. Dreams help us analyse memories.
- B. Dreams help us escape from our own normal lives into something amazing.
- C. Dreams help lessen the emotional tone of our memories.
- D. Dreams are like rehearsals for different situations and challenges that people face in real life.



The Duel by Eugene Field

The gingham dog and the calico cat
Side by side on the table sat;
'T was half-past twelve, and (what do you think!)
Nor one nor t' other had slept a wink!
The old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate
Appeared to know as sure as fate
There was going to be a terrible spat.
(I wasn't there; I simply state
What was told to me by the Chinese plate!)

5

The gingham dog went "Bow-wow-wow!"
And the calico cat replied "Mee-ow!"
The air was littered, an hour or so,
With bits of gingham and calico,
While the old Dutch clock in the chimney-place
Up with its hands before its face,
For it always dreaded a family row!
(Now mind: I'm only telling you
What the old Dutch clock declares is true!)

10

15

The Chinese plate looked very blue,
And wailed, "Oh, dear! what shall we do!"
But the gingham dog and the calico cat
Wallowed this way and tumbled that,
Employing every tooth and claw
In the awfulest way you ever saw-
And, oh! how the gingham and calico flew!
(Don't fancy I exaggerate-
I got my news from the Chinese plate!)

20

25

Next morning, where the two had sat
They found no trace of dog or cat;
And some folks think unto this day
That burglars stole that pair away!
But the truth about the cat and pup
Is this: they ate each other up!
Now what do you really think of that!
(The old Dutch clock it told me so,
And that is how I came to know.)

30

35



Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.

19 What is the poem all about?

- A. The duel between the old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate.
- B. The observant nature of the old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate.
- C. The adventures of the gingham dog and the calico cat.
- D. The fight between the gingham dog and the calico cat.

20 Who among the following characters told the speaker about the duel?

- I. The gingham dog
- II. The calico cat
- III. The chimney-place
- IV. The old Dutch clock
- V. The Chinese plate

- A. I and II
- B. II and III
- C. III and IV
- D. IV and V

21 What figure of speech is used in lines 18 to 19?

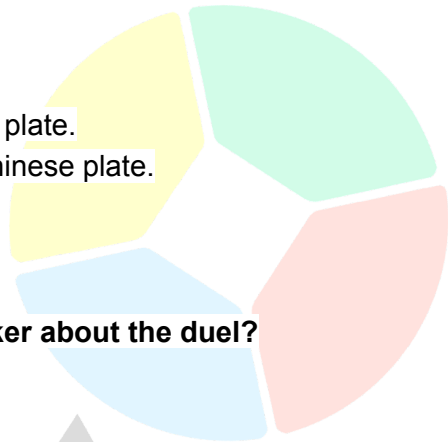
- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Personification
- D. Onomatopoeia

22 How do the last two lines of each stanza impact the poem?

- A. This helps the speaker remind the readers that he was not physically present during that duel.
- B. This encourages the speaker to continue talking about the rumours of the duel.
- C. This highlights how the Chinese plate and the old Dutch clock exaggerate stories.
- D. This shows that the Chinese plate and the old Dutch clock were both big gossipers.

23 Which of the following is a theme used in the poem?

- A. Vermins
- B. Animals
- C. Avarice
- D. Nostalgia



24 Among the many speculations, the following scenarios happened to the characters involved in the duel at the end of the poem EXCEPT

- A. Some burglars might have broken into their houses and taken them
- B. None could find traces of them
- C. The two forfeited the match at the same time
- D. They ate up each other up

Dreamer by Brian Moses

I dreamt I was an ocean
and no one polluted me.

I dreamt I was a whale
and no hunters chased after me.

I dreamt I was a seal 5
and no one wanted fur from me.

I dreamt I was a stream
and nobody poisoned me.

I dreamt I was a rainforest
and nobody felled a single tree. 10

I dreamt I was an elephant
and nobody stole my ivory.

I dreamt I was a panda
and no one took my territory.

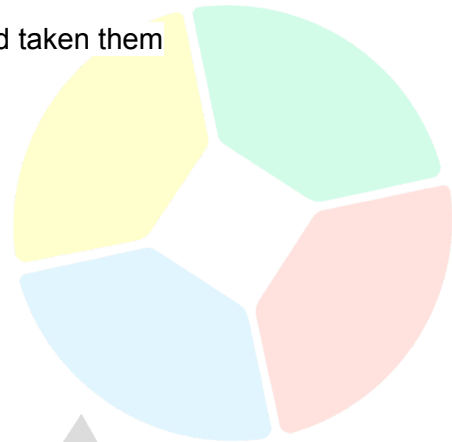
I dreamt I was the air 15
and nothing blackened me.

I dreamt I painted a smile
on the face of the earth for all to see.

Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.

25 The following themes are used in the poem EXCEPT

- A. Ownership
- B. Environment
- C. Citizenship



D. Nature

26 Who do you think is the speaker of the poem?

- A. Mother Earth
- B. A whale
- C. An animal
- D. A person

27 What does the adjective “blackened” try to mean in line 16?

- A. The black wind that is caused by strong tornadoes.
- B. The greying of the clouds when storms are approaching.
- C. The splash of colours artists use in painting the air on canvases.
- D. The dirty smoke in the air that is caused by people and factories.

28 Lines 5 to 6 talk about the seal’s fur. Why do people want their fur?

- A. They think it is very cute and fluffy.
- B. They want to use it to make items like coats.
- C. They find it mesmerising to look at.
- D. They like to show it off to their parents.

29 How does the poem impact its readers?

- A. It motivates readers to compare life before and after fifty years.
- B. It encourages readers to continue observing the changes in the environment.
- C. It calls readers to stand up for the future of our planet and help to save our world.
- D. It does not have any impact at all.

30 What type of imagery is used in lines 13 to 14?

- A. Tactile
- B. Olfactory
- C. Visual
- D. Auditory

