

**Chapter-5 | Footprints
without Feet****Worksheet-2****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **Who knocked down Mr Jaffers?**
(a) The clergyman (b) Mrs Hall
(c) Mr Hall (d) Griffin
2. **What do you mean by the word eccentric?**
(a) Extra (b) Catchy
(c) Common (d) UnCommon
3. **How did Griffin travel to the village of Iping?**
(a) By his car (b) Took a flight
(c) By train (d) On foot
4. **How did Griffin finally escape?**
(a) By running away as fast as he could (b) By taking off all his clothes
(c) By hitting them (d) By hiding
5. **Who stole money from the Clergyman's desk in the village of Iping?**
(a) Mrs Hall (b) Mr Jaffers
(c) Mr Hall (d) Griffin
6. **Why was Mrs. Hall prepared and ready to tolerate strange habits and irritable temper?**
(a) He had paid in advance
(b) He was a scientist
(c) He is good looking
(d) Both he had paid in advance and was a scientist
7. **Who was with the muddy footprints?**
(a) Two boys (b) Mr. and Mrs. Hall
(c) Two girls (d) The landlord
8. **Who is the main character of the plot in the story Footprints without feet?**
(a) Mr Jeffers (b) Mrs Hall
(c) Griffin (d) The clergyman
9. **How did the boys react to seeing the footprints without feet?**
(a) They were fascinated (b) They got surprised
(c) They were bewildered (d) All of these

10. Why does Mrs. Hall find the scientist eccentric?

- (a) All of these. (b) His intention was only to work.
(c) He visited during the offseason. (d) He looked weird.

Fill in the blanks :

11. The stick belonged to the _____ Mrs. Hall by which she got hurt.
12. The two boys started in surprise at the fresh muddy imprints of a pair of _____.

True / False

13. Griffin entered the theatrical company to meet his friend.
14. Brilliant scientist though he was, Griffin was rather a lawless person.

Very Short Type Questions

15. Why was Mrs. Hall ready to avoid the scientist's strange habits and abnormal behaviour?
16. Griffin was rather a lawless person. Comment.

Short Type Questions

17. What did Griffin do at the London store?
18. What do you think about the story 'Footprints without Feet'? Is it interesting?

Essay Type Questions

19. How did Griffin's invisibility come to his help whenever he found himself in trouble?
20. Why was Griffin suspected as a thief? What happened when he provided Mrs. Hall with some ready cash?

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A) :** The provided text states, "Jaffers was a true policeman."
Reason (R) : Which of the following statements best explains the reason for this assertion, despite his ultimate failure to apprehend Griffin?
(a) He successfully identified Griffin as the thief from the clergyman's house.
(b) He calmly waited for backup before confronting the invisible man.
(c) He bravely attempted to perform his duty and arrest Griffin, even when faced with the extraordinary and terrifying sight of a headless, then invisible, suspect.
(d) He was the first to realize Griffin's true identity as a scientist



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Answer & Solution

1. (d)
Jaffers was knocked unconscious as he attempted to hold on to Griffin. Griffin obviously had an edge in the brawl owing to his invisibility
2. (d) Uncommon
3. (c)
Griffin had robbed a shopkeeper and then he got eager to leave London and hide in the village of Iping. So he took a train to Iping to save himself from being caught.
4. (b) By taking off all his clothes
5. (d)
Griffin was short of money, so he decided to steal money from a clergyman to pay his bills.
6. (a) He had paid in advance
7. (a) Two boys
8. (c)
The whole story revolves around Griffin, an eccentric scientist who discovers how to make himself invisible.
9. (d)
The boys were bewildered, fascinated and astonished to see the footprints appearing out of nowhere.
10. (a) All of these
11. mother
12. bare feet
13. False
14. True
15. Mrs. Hall was ready to overlook the scientist's strange habits and abnormal behaviour because he had paid her in advance. She thought that her guest was an eccentric scientist but she was satisfied as she had received money from him. So she decided to excuse his strange habits and irritable temper.
16. After going through the story, we can easily say that Griffin was rather a lawless person. He set his landlord's house on fire only because the landlord did not like him and wanted to eject him. After this, he entered the London store and opened a few boxes, fitted himself with clothes and enjoyed food, coffee and wine. At Iping, at the clergyman's house, he opened the desk and stole the housekeeping money. He broke all the rules to meet his needs without considering the consequences.
17. To become invisible Griffin had to take off his clothes. As it was the winter season, it was bitterly cold. So he could not live without clothes. He slipped into a London store. There he enjoyed cold meat and coffee, followed by sweets and wine taken from the grocery store. He, at last, slept on a pile of quilts.

18. 'Footprints Without Feet' is a very interesting story. It is full of thrills. From start to the end, the readers do not feel bored. They are eager to know about the next incident. It has a good flow of events one after another. It highlights the adventures of an invisible scientist who tries to survive while being himself. So in all aspects, it is a very good story.
19. There is no doubt that Griffin was a brilliant scientist but a lawless person. He set fire to his landlord's house and became invisible when his landlord asked him to leave the house. To become invisible, he had to swallow a rare drug and take off his clothes. That way, he would become invisible with ease. The second time when the employees in the London Store chased him, he escaped easily by throwing off his newly found clothes. After this, he entered the shop of a theatrical company and robbed money and clothes from there with ease. At the end of the story, once again, he could save himself from the village constable by being invisible. Thus his invisibility always came to his help whenever he found himself in trouble. He was able to escape from the situations that he was stuck in due to his invisibility and his scientific bent of mind.
20. When Griffin set fire to his landlord's house and swallowed a rare drug to become invisible, he had to take off his clothes to become invisible. It was difficult because it was mid-winter season. He got clothes from the shop of a theatrical company and became visible but he found it difficult to live in London. So he decided to go to the village of Iping. There he stood out from the common people and his uncommon and peculiar appearance was a topic of discussion amongst all. But after some time, his savings were exhausted and he told Mrs. Hall that a cheque was about to come from somewhere. When she suddenly suspected him as a thief, she wanted to know his source of getting money because recently a theft had taken place in the clergyman's house. She decided to investigate the matter and called for the village constable, Jaffers to investigate the matter. When she confronted Griffin, he became furious and took off his bandages and clothes, and became a headless man.

21. (c)

The text explains that Mr. Jaffers was a true policeman by highlighting his unwavering commitment to his duty in an extraordinary and terrifying situation.

Here's why :

Commitment despite disbelief: When Jaffers arrived, he was "very surprised to see that he had to arrest the man without a head." This immediately presents an unbelievable and frightening scenario for any officer. Bravery in the face of the unknown: Despite the shock and the increasingly bizarre circumstances (Griffin becoming "more and more invisible" and eventually vanishing entirely), Jaffers "decided to do his duty and fought with the stranger."

He did not flee or hesitate due to fear of the supernatural or the impossible. Perseverance until incapacitated: He continued to engage with the invisible suspect, even as Griffin systematically removed his clothing to become completely unseen. Jaffers only stopped his pursuit when Griffin "knocked him unconscious. "Therefore, Jaffers is called a "true policeman" because he displayed remarkable courage and dedication, attempting to uphold the law and perform his arrest even when confronted with an invisible, seemingly impossible suspect, fighting until he was physically incapacitated. His commitment to duty, rather than his success in the arrest, defines him as a true policeman.

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