



**JINENDER SONI**  
Founder, MISSION GYAN

## Chapter-6 | My Childhood Worksheet-2

### Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. What did Kalam think and say about his parents?**

(a) Handsome (b) They were tall  
(c) Wise (d) All of these
- 2. Who among the following was not Kalam's friend?**

(a) Ramananda Sastry (b) Sivaprakasan  
(c) Sivasubramania Iyer (d) Arvindan
- 3. By whom and when did Kalam second time face discrimination and humiliation on the basis of religion?**

(a) By the priest, during shri Sita Rama Kalyanam ceremony  
(b) By students, when he went to higher studies  
(c) By teacher, when he was in elementary school  
(d) By Sivasubramania's wife, when he was invited their home for a meal
- 4. When did Kalam first time face the discrimination on the basis of religion?**

(a) Sixth standard (b) Ninth standard  
(c) Eight standard (d) Fifth standard
- 5. Who was Pakshi Lakshman Sastry?**

(a) A new teacher who had insulted Kalam  
(b) Science teacher of Kalam  
(c) High priest of the Rameswaram temple  
(d) Cattering contractor in southern railway
- 6. What is essential for all around growth according to the lesson My childhood?**

(a) Tolerance (b) Brotherhood, happiness  
(c) All of these (d) Acceptance
- 7. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?**

(a) How the World War affected the writer's childhood.  
(b) How much the writer enjoyed his childhood adventures.  
(c) Who was the main influence on the writer during his childhood.  
(d) Why the writer had to work during his childhood.

8. **What are the necessities, the author talks about in the story My childhood?**  
(a) Health and Education (b) Food and Shelter  
(c) Food, medicine and clothers (d) Emotional support
9. **Why did Kalam collet tamarind seeds?**  
i. To grow plants ii. To eat them  
iii. To earn good money iv. None of these  
(a) Only (iv) (b) Only (iii)  
(c) Only (ii) (d) Only (i)
10. **Who was Shamsh-us-din?**  
(a) Kalam's neighbour (b) Kalam's friend  
(c) Kalam's cousin (d) Kalam's brother

### Fill in the blanks :

11. The marriage site situated in the middle of the pond near to Abdul's house was \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Abdul's father believed in \_\_\_\_\_.

### True / False

13. In 18<sup>th</sup> century Kalam's ancenstral house was built.
14. Kalam earned 1 anna after selling seeds. .

### Very Short Type Questions

15. What made Sivasubramania Iyer's wife change his mind?
16. What happened when Abdul was in the fifth standard?

### Short Type Questions

17. What was the reaction of Abdul Kalam's father when he wanted to leave home? What was his mother's reaction?
18. What did Abdul Kalam's family do during the annual Shri Sita Ram Kalayanam Ceremony?

### Essay Type Questions

19. What kind of poison was the young teacher spreading in the class?
20. Why did the narrator's father say, they are the sons and daughters of life's longing for itself? Write your answer in the context of 'My Childhood'.

21. **Assertion (A)** : Kalam's science teacher, Sivasubramania Iyer, was a progressive thinker.  
**Reason (R)** : He allowed Kalam to eat in his house despite his wife's opposition based on religious differences.
- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
(c) A is true, but R is false.  
(d) A is false, but R is true.

मिशन ग्यान  
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### Worksheet-2

#### Answer & Solution

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1. (a) All of these
2. (c)  
Sivasubramania Iyer was Kalam's science teacher. The other three were Kalam's close friends.
3. (d)  
When Sivasubramania Iyer invited Kalam for a meal at his home, his wife denied serving a Muslim in a Brahmin's kitchen.
4. (d)  
When Kalam was in the fifth standard, a new teacher sent him to the last bench just because of his religion.
5. (c)  
Pakshi Lakshman Sastry was the high priest of Rameswaram temple.
6. (c) All of these
7. (a)  
During World War II, there was a sudden demand of tamarind seeds. Kalam, who was just eight years old, collected and sold these seeds to earn money.
8. (c)  
The author talks about having all the necessities like food, medicine, and clothes.
9. (b) Only (iii)
10. (c) Kalam's cousin
11. Rama Tirtha
12. Freedom of thoughts
13. False
14. True
15. His wife was horrified at the idea of a Muslim boy being invited to dine in her ritually pure kitchen. She refused to serve Kalam in her kitchen.  
Sivasubramania Iyer was not perturbed, nor did he get angry with his wife, but instead, served Kalam with his own hands and sat down beside him to eat his meal. His wife watched them from behind the kitchen door. Hence, she did not observe any difference in the way he ate his meal.
16. When Abdul was in the fifth standard a new teacher asked him to sit on the back bench because of his religion as a Muslim minority. The teacher could not tolerate a Hindu priest's son sitting with a Muslim boy. This made Kalam very sad.
17. Abdul Kalam's father gave him his permission gladly. But his mother was a little worried. At this, his father told her that a child is like a seagull. He quoted Khalil Gibran to Kalam's hesitant mother. He said that one's children have their own thoughts, thus, highlighting the need to let go.

18. Abdul Kalam's family participated in the Hindu festival of Shree Seetha Rama Kalyanam and arranged for a boat with a special platform for carrying the idols of Lord Shri Sita Ram from the temple to the marriage sites situated in the middle of a pond called Rama Tirtha.
19. He did not like that a Muslim boy was sitting with a Hindu Brahmin boy. He decided to separate them in class. Thus, the young teacher was spreading the poison of social inequality and communalism. He was poisoning the minds of the innocent children by pointing out religious differences amongst children.
20. Abdul Kalam asked his father for permission to leave Rameshwaram and study at the district headquarters in Ramanathapuram. His father did not get upset. He said that he knew Kalam was to go away to grow. He was a wise man and was aware of the harsh reality of life. He knew "a seagull flies across the sun alone and without a nest." We have to make tremendous efforts to face the hardships of life. The sons and daughters live their own lives as it is the dire need of time. They come through you but not from you. You may give them your love but not your thoughts as they have their own thoughts.

21. (a)

Sivasubramania Iyer believed in equality and secularism. When his orthodox wife refused to serve Kalam because he was Muslim, Iyer personally served him and invited him again, proving his progressive mindset. So, R is a valid explanation of A.

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