

Multiple Choice Questions

- Who said the following lines in the story, The Happy Prince?
"As he is no longer beautiful he is no longer useful."
(a) The Art Professor at the University (b) The Town Councillor
(c) The Mayor (d) The Town Clerk.
- What was the profession of the woman who was sitting in her cottage with prickled hands?
(a) Charwoman (b) Cake-making
(c) Seamstress (d) Seller
- What did God say to one of His Angels in the story,
(a) To bring Him the most precious flower in the city.
(b) To bring Him the two most precious things in the city.
(c) To bring Him the three most precious things in the city.
(d) To bring Him the most precious thing from the city.
- Who called the Prince as the Happy Prince when he was alive in the story, The Happy Prince?
(a) His friends (b) His parents
(c) His courtiers (d) His beloved
- Who acted as a messenger for the Happy Prince in the story, The Happy Prince?
(a) The seamstress (b) The little matchgirl
(c) The young man who is a writer (d) The swallow
- Where did the Swallow die?
(a) Under the fountain (b) At the feet of the Statue
(c) In a house (d) In the city
- What cracked inside the statue of the Happy Prince as the little swallow fell at his feet without life in the story, The Happy Prince?
(a) The face (b) The leaden heart
(c) The statue itself (d) The sword

8. **Who did the Happy Prince send his second sapphire for?**
(a) For the poor playwright (b) For the mayor of the city
(c) For the poor seamstress (d) For the poor match-girl
9. **What were the Prince's eyes made up of in the story The Happy Prince?**
(a) Sapphires (b) Ruby
(c) Gold (d) Lead
10. **What does the Happy Prince ask the little swallow to take to the poor lady?**
(a) A ruby (b) An orange
(c) A bag of coins (d) A sapphire

Fill in the blanks :

11. _____ is the author of the story, The Happy Prince.
12. The Happy Prince sent the Ruby to _____.

True / False

13. The Happy Prince said that the beautiful things in his place was more marvellous than anything.
14. The Prince was gilded over with thin leaves of silver in the story, The Happy Princes.

Very Short Type Questions

15. What change came over the bird on his return from the seamstress's house? Why?
16. How did the prince and the swallow enable the playwright to finish his work?

Short Type Questions

17. What were the drops of rain actually? Why did they fall?
18. Why did the Happy Prince want to part with all the gold, and precious stones he had?

Essay Type Questions

19. Why was Happy Prince not really happy? Write your answer in the context of The Happy Prince.
20. What did the swallow observe when he flew over the city?

21 Assertion (A) : The swallow proved to be the Happy Prince's true friend.

Reason (R) : He chose to stay with the Prince, helped him give away his jewels to the poor, and even died in the process.

- (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.

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Chapter-5 | The Happy Prince?

Worksheet-1

Answer & Solution



1. (a)
The Art Professor at the University, looking at the condition of the statue of the Happy Prince said, 'As he is no longer beautiful he is no longer useful'.
2. (c) Seamstress
3. (b)
In the story, Oscar Wilde wrote about God's command to one of his Angels. He wished to have the two most precious things in the city and commands one of his Angels to bear the responsibility.
4. (c)
The Prince told the little swallow that when he was alive he did not know what tears were because he lived in a palace where sorrow was not allowed to enter. His courtiers used to call him the Happy Prince.
5. (d)
The swallow acted as a messenger for the Happy Prince as he carried out his orders and informed him about his city.
6. (b) At the feet of the Statue.
7. (b)
As the little swallow fell dead at his feet, the leaden heart of the Prince cracked into two.
8. (d) For the poor match-girl
9. (a)
The Happy Prince's eyes were made of rare sapphires brought from India thousands of years ago.
10. (a) A ruby
11. Oscar Wilde
12. Seamstress – a poor woman
13. True
14. False
15. After returning from the seamstress's house, the swallow was curious to know why he felt quite warm despite the chilly weather. The Happy Prince told him that it was because he had done a good deed.
16. The playwright was very poor. He could not buy food and firewood. It was difficult for him to write a play without food and firewood. The Prince took pity on him and decided to help him by sending the sapphires with the help of the swallow.
17. The drops of rain were actually the tears that rolled down the Happy Prince's sapphire eyes. The Prince's sapphire eyes shed them because he was sad to see the poverty and misery of the city dwellers. The Happy Prince had never seen or experienced sorrow all his life. This made him cry.

18. The Happy Prince viewed misery and suffering in his city after his death. He was greatly moved and wanted to help the needy. He was completely unaware of the hardships that the poor people had to face. He saw the pale faces of hungry children and realized the pain of homeless people. He decided to help and shower happiness in their lives and tried to improve their living conditions. The Happy Prince felt he could change the lives of the poor people with whatever he had. He sacrificed himself for the sake of the poor and the needy people. He decided to part with all his gold and precious stones for them. His sole purpose was to eradicate sorrow and spread happiness all around him.
19. The prince was not happy because he saw ugliness and misery of his city from his high position. This made him sad. He wanted to do something for the poor and the needy but he could not even though his heart was made of lead, still, he could not choose but weep. The courtiers call the prince the 'Happy Prince' because he lived a happy life during which no sorrow could enter his palace. However, the prince was not actually happy because he had never got the chance to witness the misery and plight of his people. By keeping him away from sorrow, his heart was never given a chance to feel the virtues of pity and compassion. So, when his statue was placed at a point from where he could see the city laid before him, he saw pain, hunger, want, and suffering all around. Even his lead heart could not help but weep at this site.
20. When he flew over the city, the swallow saw the stark contrast of wealth and poverty and the rich and poor. He saw the rich in their beautiful houses and the poor beggars sitting at the gates. In the dark lanes, he observed the white faces of hungry children. He saw the watchman asking two hungry boys to run off. The two hungry boys then wandered out into the rain. Two little boys were trying to keep each other warm by hugging close under the archway of a bridge and the watchman was telling them not to sleep there. Uncared for and unwanted, these boys wandered out into the rain. Thus, the swallow saw the same misery that made the Happy Prince weep. He saw rich men making merry, oblivious to the plight of the poor down the lane. He saw the condition of the poor when they were denied even a sound sleep by police patrolling the street.
21. (a)
The swallow was on his way to Egypt but decided to stay back when he saw the Happy Prince's sorrow. He helped the Prince by delivering his jewels to the needy, even when it meant sacrificing his own life. This selfless act of companionship, loyalty, and sacrifice proves he was the Prince's true friend. Therefore, both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.