

1. What does the poet mean by "Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes"?

- A. Soldiers all belong to the same country.
- B. Humanity is universal despite different nationalities.
- C. All people wear the same uniforms.
- D. The earth is shared equally among all.

**Explanation :** The poet highlights the shared humanity beneath national and cultural differences. (B)

2. In stanza 1, what does the phrase "the land our brothers walk upon" signify?

- A. Different geographical territories.
- B. Shared human existence across the world.
- C. Divided boundaries of nations.
- D. Sacred religious lands. (B)

**Explanation :** The poet emphasizes that all humans share the same earth, symbolizing unity and equality.

3. Which of the following is a theme of the poem?

- A. Environmental conservation.
- B. The futility of war and the need for universal brotherhood.
- C. Technological progress and its effects.
- D. Cultural superiority of specific regions. (B)

**Explanation :** The poem advocates against war and promotes peace and understanding among nations.

4. What does the poet suggest in the line "Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read"?

- A. All humans work and struggle similarly.
- B. Workers are the backbone of society.
- C. Unity lies in agricultural labor.
- D. Physical labor is universal. (A)

**Explanation :** The poet uses this metaphor to depict shared human experiences of labor and effort.

5. Why does the poet use the phrase "war's long winter starv'd"?

- A. To highlight the harshness of winters.
- B. To depict the suffering caused by war.
- C. To emphasize natural disasters.
- D. To describe a historical famine. (B)

**Explanation :** The poet describes how war leads to scarcity and starvation, symbolized by "winter."

6. How does the poet describe the "human earth"?

- A. A polluted and defiled planet.
- B. A shared space meant for all humans.
- C. An uninhabitable and desolate wasteland.
- D. A battlefield of nations. (B)

**Explanation :** The poet calls for the preservation of the earth as a universal home for humanity.

7. What does the poet imply in "Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence of air"?

- A. War pollutes the environment.
- B. Natural disasters are unavoidable.
- C. Air pollution is the result of industrialization.
- D. Air holds the purity of human existence. (A)

**Explanation :** The poet critiques war for causing destruction, including environmental harm.

8. What commonality is NOT mentioned in the poem?

- A. Awareness of sun, air, and water.
- B. Similar human emotions.
- C. Shared physical needs.
- D. Uniform national policies. (D)

**Explanation :** The poem does not discuss policies but focuses on universal human experiences and emotions.

9. What does the poet mean by "It is ourselves that we shall dispossess"?

- A. War harms the perpetrators and victims equally.
- B. Dispossession happens through poverty.
- C. Loss of possessions due to natural calamities.
- D. Only certain groups face the consequences of war. (A)

**Explanation :** The poet explains how harming others through war ultimately leads to self-destruction.

10. What is the key message of the poem's closing line, "Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange"?

- A. Humans must embrace nationalism.
- B. All nations must unite for peace.
- C. Humanity transcends borders and divisions.
- D. Cultural differences must be eradicated. (C)

**Explanation :** The poet concludes with a call for universal brotherhood, transcending borders and prejudices.

