

POEM-4 | Roadside Stand

QUIZ-01

1. What does the roadside stand request from passing city people?

- A. Free food
B. Respect and land
C. Some of their money
D. Political support

(C)

Explanation: The roadside stand pleads for some of the city people's money, not as charity but as fair exchange.

2. What is the poet's main complaint about city people passing by the stand?

- A. They criticize the prices
B. They drive recklessly
C. They ignore or feel irritated by the stand's appearance
D. They often shop too much

(C)

Explanation: City folk either ignore the stand or are annoyed by its rustic appearance, complaining that it mars the landscape.

3. What items are being offered for sale at the roadside stand?

- A. Paintings and fabrics
B. Gasoline and newspapers
C. Wild berries, golden squash, and beauty rest
D. Milk and bread

(C)

Explanation: The poem mentions wild berries, crook-necked golden squash, and even a "beauty rest in a mountain scene" being offered.

4. What is the poet's deeper concern beyond the hurt to the scenery?

- A. Environmental damage
B. The unspoken sorrow of the poor villagers
C. The rise in tourism
D. Increased taxes

(B)

Explanation: The poet is more troubled by the "trusting sorrow of what is unsaid" — the emotional suffering of the rural poor.

5. What promise do the rural people believe the "moving-pictures" and political leaders offer?

- A. Better crops
B. Fame and fortune
C. A better and more modern life
D. Land and cattle

(C)

Explanation: The poor believe that with city money, they too could experience the glamorous life portrayed in movies and promised by leaders.

6. How are government planners and social workers described in the poem?

- A. Thoughtful and kind
B. Disconnected but well-meaning
C. Greedy good-doers and beneficent beasts of prey
D. Lazy and untrained

(C)

Explanation: The poet sarcastically calls them "greedy good-doers" and "beneficent beasts of prey" who enforce plans that dull the villagers' minds.

7. What kind of village life is planned for the rural poor, as described in the poem?

- A. Independent and self-sufficient
B. Luxurious and free
C. Controlled and mindless near theatres and stores
D. Rich in culture and tradition

(C)

Explanation: The plan is to gather villagers into controlled spaces "next to the theatre and store," making them dependent and thoughtless.

8. What emotion does the poet feel when he sees the villagers' longing?

- A. Pride
B. Anger
C. Deep sadness
D. Surprise

(C)

Explanation: The poet feels heartbroken by the "childish longing in vain" and the sadness behind the stand's window.

9. What examples are given of cars stopping at the stand for reasons other than buying?

- A. Taking photos and sightseeing
B. Seeking directions and using the yard to turn around
C. Refueling and resting
D. Watching a movie

(B)

Explanation: Cars stop only to turn around or ask for directions, not to support the stand's business.

10. What disturbing wish does the poet express about the villagers' suffering?

- A. That they receive more donations
B. That someone should put them gently out of their pain
C. That they move to cities
D. That they become powerful

(B)

Explanation: Overwhelmed by their suffering, the poet momentarily wishes for an end to their pain — "to put these people at one stroke out of their pain."