

Chapter: Two Stories About Flying

Multiple Choice Worksheet

Part I: The Young Seagull (His First Flight)

1. What emotion prevents the young seagull from taking his first flight initially?
 - a) Pride
 - b) Fear of falling
 - c) Laziness
 - d) Overconfidence
2. What did the young seagull's brothers and sister do to motivate him?
 - a) They mocked and taunted him
 - b) They fed him fish
 - c) They threatened to leave him
 - d) They refused to talk to him
3. What sight finally tempts the young seagull to fly?
 - a) His mother flying gracefully
 - b) The vast ocean below
 - c) His mother carrying a piece of fish
 - d) His siblings soaring high in the sky
4. How does the young seagull feel when he starts flying?
 - a) Terrified and disoriented
 - b) Exhilarated and steady
 - c) Regretful and tired
 - d) Nervous and exhausted
5. What lesson does the young seagull's first flight teach?
 - a) Hunger is the greatest motivator
 - b) Fear must be overcome to achieve freedom
 - c) Dependence on parents is natural
 - d) Nature rewards the patience
6. How does the mother seagull cleverly teach her son to fly?
 - a) By calling him loudly
 - b) By pretending to ignore him

- c) By flying close and taking food near him
- d) By pushing him off the ledge

7. What is the setting of the story?

- a) A coastal cliff overlooking the sea
- b) A forest near a waterfall
- c) A desert plateau
- d) A mountain valley

8. Why does the young seagull feel desperate at the beginning of the story?

- a) His family left him alone
- b) He is hungry and afraid to fly
- c) His wings are injured
- d) He lost his balance on the cliff

9. What emotion does the young seagull feel when he successfully lands?

- a) Disbelief and exhaustion
- b) Joy and pride
- c) Confusion
- d) Anger at his family

10. What does the sea symbolise in the story?

- a) The vast opportunities of life
- b) The danger of failure
- c) The comfort of home
- d) The boundaries of nature

Part II: The Black Aeroplane

11. What is the narrator's primary emotion at the start of his flight to England?

- a) Anxiety about the weather
- b) Excitement to reach home
- c) Fear of flying alone
- d) Nervousness about the plane's condition

12. What prompts the pilot to take a risk and fly into the storm?

- a) Overconfidence in his skills
- b) The desire to meet his family for breakfast

- c) Lack of proper navigation
- d) A challenge from another pilot

13. What happens to the pilot's instruments inside the storm?

- a) They get damaged by lightning
- b) They stop working completely
- c) They show wrong readings
- d) They overheat due to pressure

14. What role does the "black aeroplane" play in the story?

- a) It rescues the narrator from the warzone
- b) It symbolises supernatural help or destiny
- c) It is a government rescue aircraft
- d) It belongs to another lost pilot

15. How does the narrator describe the mysterious pilot of the black aeroplane?

- a) A man with a kind face and steady eyes
- b) A shadowy figure he cannot clearly see
- c) His reflection in the cockpit window
- d) A young man waving enthusiastically

16. Where does the narrator finally land?

- a) Heathrow Airport
- b) An abandoned airbase
- c) On a deserted airstrip with little visibility
- d) A military base

17. What surprises the narrator after landing safely?

- a) His radio starts working again
- b) He cannot find the black aeroplane or its pilot
- c) His fuel tank is full
- d) He receives a message from the control room

18. What does the narrator do after realising no one knows about the other plane?

- a) He doubts his own understanding
- b) He reports it to the police
- c) He writes a report to the air ministry
- d) He tries to find the mysterious pilot

19. Which literary device dominates the story, The Black Aeroplane?

- a) Irony

- b) Allegory
- c) Mystery
- d) Satire

20. What is the underlying theme common to both stories in this chapter?

- a) The joy of adventure and travel
- b) Overcoming fear through courage and faith
- c) Dependence on others for success
- d) Power of imagination