

Questions: 79

**Good-Bye Mr. Chips**

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**Chapter No. 01****Q 1: How did Chips measure time?**

Ans: Like an old sea-captain, Chips measured time by the signals of past for he lived at Mrs. Wickett's, just across the road from the school.

**Q 2: Why did Chips like summer?**

Ans: Chips like summer because it was his favorite season. He did not like winter because he had bronchitis, and in winter his chest put a strain on his heart when eastern winds blew over the fenlands.

**Q 3: Why did Chips not like Melbury School?**

Ans: Chips taught at Melbury School from 1869 to 1870. He did not like the school because he had been ragged there a good deal. He could not maintain discipline in his class so he left it and joined Brookfield.

**Q 4: Describe Mr. Chips' first meeting with Mr. Wetherby?**

Ans: Mr. Chips had a very pleasant meeting with Mr. Wetherby, who was an old man then and remained very courteous and fatherly to Mr. Chips. He gave very useful pieces of advice to Mr. Chips regarding improving the discipline of his class.

**Q 5: Why was 1870 easy to remember?**

Ans: Chips joined Brookfield in 1870 and it was easy to remember the year because of Franco-Prussian war.

**Chapter No. 02****Q 6: Where was Brookfield situated?**

Ans: It was situated across the road behind ancient elm trees near a small village in an open own country.

**Q 7: Write a note on Brookfield as a school? OR  
What type of school was Brookfield?**

Ans: Brookfield was established as a grammar school in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was a boarding school. It faced many ups and downs in its reputation. Many notable families supported it. It was a good school of second rank.

**Q 8: Why did Chips Join Brookfield?**

Ans: Chips joined Brookfield because he did not like the Melbury School, where he was ragged much. He also had a dream to join a better school to finally get headship or senior mastership.

**Q 9: What was the contribution of Brookfield to England? OR  
What kind of people did Brookfield supply?**

Ans: Brookfield served England in both peace and war. It supplied many history making men. Its students and teachers laid their lives for the country in the hour of need.



**Q 10: What kinds of professions were generally adopted by the students of Brookfield?**

Ans: The students of Brookfield joined a wide range of professions. They became judges, members of parliament, colonial administrators, a few bishops but mostly merchants, manufacturers, professional men and a good many country squires and parsons.

**Q 11: What were the similarities between Mr. Chips and Brookfield? OR What is Chips' socio-academic status?**

Ans: Mr. Chips, in any social and academic sense was just as respectable, but no more brilliant, than Brookfield itself. Both had good moral values and traditions to cherish. Chips like Brookfield, was good teacher of second rank as his degree was a mediocre one.

**Q 12: When did Mr. Chips retire and what was he presented with on his retirement? OR What was presented to Chips on his retirement?**

Ans: He got retired in 1913 at the age of sixty five. He was presented with a writing desk, a cheque and a clock.

### Chapter No. 03

**Q 13: Who was Mrs. Wickett?**

Ans: Mrs. Wickett was the owner of the house where Chip lived across Brookfield. She had been in charge of the linen-room at the school before saving some money. She took care of Chips and entertained his visitors.

**Q 14: Where did Mr. Chips live after his retirement?**

Ans: Chips lived at Mrs. Wickett's house after his retirement because it was located opposite to Brookfield. Moreover, it was convenient for Chips as he liked to stroll across to the playing fields of Brookfield when the weather was pleasant.

**Q 15: How did Chips welcome the new-comers? OR How did Chips serve his visitors? OR How did Mr. Chips entertain his guests at Mrs. Wickett's?**

Ans: He entertained his guests warmly and generously. He used to invite new boys to tea during their first term. He served his visitors with walnut-cake having pink icing. He himself made tea for his guests by mixing careful spoonfuls from different pots.

**Q 16: What kind of books was read by Chips?**

Ans: Chips read books of classical literature, history and detective novels. Inspector French and Doctor Thorndyke were his favourite novels.

**Q 17: Who was Collingwood?**

Ans: Collingwood had been a very naughty boy at Brookfield in 1902. He was killed in Egypt. Once, Chips thrashed him for climbing onto the gymnasium roof to get a ball out of the gutter. He won a DsO, and became a major in the British Army.



**Q 18: Narrate the activities of Mr. Chips after retirement?**

Ans: After retirement Mr. Chips was involved in different sorts of activities including drinking tea, receiving callers, busying himself with corrections of Brookfieldian directory, and writing his occasional letters.

**Chapter No. 04****Q 19: Why was spring of 1896 very dear to Chips?**

Ans: Spring of 1896 was very dear to him because it reminded him of his meeting with Katherine Bridges when he was 48.

**Q 20: How did Mr. Chips come across Katherine Bridges for the first time?**

Ans: During his visit to the Lake District he came across Katherine Bridges when he was climbing on Great Gable. He noticed a girl waving excitedly from a dangerous looking ledge. Thinking that she was in danger, he ran to help her but got his ankle Wrenched. Later, Katherine came to rescue him.

**Q 21: What was Chips idea about women? OR****How did Chips feel about the modern women?**

Ans: He never felt at home or at ease with them. The new woman of 1890'S filled him with horror. Chips did not like the modern newness and freedom asked by women.

**Q 22: What was general appearance of Katherine Bridges?**

Ans: She was twenty-five years old, young enough to be Chips' daughter She had blue Gnashing eyes, freckled cheeks and smooth straw-coloured hair.

**Q 23: What were Katherine's ideas? OR****What were Katherine's political views?**

Ans: Katherine Bridges had very revolutionary ideas. In politics she was a radical. She read and admired Ibsen, a very radical writer. She believed that women ought to be admitted to the universities; she even thought that women ought to have a vote.

**Q 24: When and where Katherine and Chips got married?**

Ans: They got married from the house of her aunt in Ealing. London, a week before the beginning of the autumn term in 1896.

**Q 25: What were the views of Chips and Katherine Bridges on politics?**

Ans: Katherine Bridges had very revolutionary ideas. She believed that women ought to have a vote. In politics, she was a radical and liked the ideas of William Morris and Bernard Shaw, but Chips did not like them because he was a conservative in politics.

**Q 26: Why did Chips dislike George Bernard Shaw and Ibsen?**

Ans: Chips disliked Ibsen and Shaw because they were modern writers. Their writings were full of innovations. Their ideas were the most objectionable for the conservative people like Chips. Their plays were also disturbing for the society.



## Chapter No. 05

**Q 27: What did Katherine say to Chips on the night before their wedding?**

Ans: On the night before their wedding Katherine said to Mr. Chips mockingly that she felt like a new boy beginning his first term with him. When Chips left her house to return to his hotel, she said to him, "Goodbye Mr. Chips".

## Chapter No. 06



**Q 28: How was Katherine received at Brookfield? OR**

**What was the reaction of the wives of other masters on the arrival of Katherine?**

Ans: She was received very warmly at Brookfield. The wives of the other masters first fell jealous of her, but were soon enchanted by her personality. She became immensely popular with the boys and masters alike. She conquered Brookfield.

**Q 29: What kind of fellow was Mr. Chips before marriage?**

Ans: Chips had been a dry and rather neutral sort of person before his marriage. He was respected but was not a popular teacher till then.

**Q 30: How did Katherine influence Chips? OR**

**What influence did Katherine exercise on Chips? OR**

**What changes did Katherine bring in Chips?**

Ans: She made him a new man. His eyes gained sparkle and his mind began to think positively and differently. His sense of humour blossomed and his discipline improved a lot. He became popular with the boys. Moreover, she broadened his views and ideas.

**Q 31: What were the arguments given by Katherine Bridges to convince Chips regarding the match? OR**

**How did Katherine persuade Chips for the football match?**

Ans: Katherine argued that England was not always going to be divided into classes. She added that Brookfield could not satisfy its conscience by giving financial support to the Poplar boys. She thought that they must be supported socially as well and should not be kept at an arm's length.

## Chapter No. 07

**Q 32: How did Katherine help Chips in the matters of discipline?**

Ans: She improved his discipline by some useful suggestions. She advised him to be lenient in ordinary matters but in serious case she urged him to be strict and unforgiving.

**Q 33: How did Katherine urge Chips to forgive the students for their mistakes?**

Ans: She mostly urged Chips to forgive the students for their mistakes and gave solid arguments to convince him. But, she asked him to be strict in serious matter when he wanted to be forgiving.



**Q 34: What were the difficulties Chips faced when he tried to write down a book on Brookfield? OR**

**Why could Chips not write a book?**

Ans: He could not write a book based on his memories because writing tired him both physically and mentally. Moreover, he felt that some memories lost their charm and flavor when they were written down.

**Q 35: How did Katherine help Chips in his job?**

Ans: She played an active role in arranging school functions. She had been a good player and a fine musician. She tendered her advice to arrange the garden party before Speech Day Prize-Giving. She also gave useful suggestions to improve his discipline.

**Q 36: What memories of Katherine haunted Chips?**

Ans: The golden memories based on their married life haunted Chips. He remembered how she used to advise him about the matters of discipline, school functions and other issues. The memories of their first meeting were always evergreen in his mind.

**Q 37: When did Chips recall his memories? OR**

**What did Mr. Chips do when the bell rang for call-over?**

Ans: Chips remembered his memories at Mrs. Wickett's house in the twilight when the bell rang for call-over. He used to sit by the fire when thousands of memories came to his mind. He even thought of writing a book based on these memories but could not do so due to some problems.

## Chapter No. 08

**Q 38: What were Chips' feelings on the death of Katherine Bridges? OR**

**What were Chips' feelings on the death of his wife and baby?**

Ans: Chips was very sad on the death of his wife and baby. He was so shocked that he did not want to talk to anyone or to receive condolences. It was a horrible nightmare to him and he wanted to escape into an outside world.

**Q 39: What did Chips receive on 1st April?**

Ans: He received many letters on 1st April, 1898. Each letter contained a blank sheet in it. It was a part of April foolery.

**Q 40: Describe Katherine's tragic death? OR**

**When and how did Katherine die?**

Ans: Katherine died on April 1, 1898 during childbirth. Chips was so sad on her death that he himself wished to die.

## Chapter No. 09

**Q 41: How did Katherine's death affect the life of Mr. Chips?**



Ans: Katherine's death deeply affected Chips. He was grieved much at this great loss. People started noticing for the first time that he had grown old. He left the spacious apartment and shifted to his original bachelor's quarter and continued to be the housemaster to keep him busy.



**Q 42: Where did Chips shift to after his wife's death?**

Ans: After Katherine's death, Chips shifted from his spacious apartment to his original bachelor's quarter.

## Chapter No. 10

**Q 43: Who was Meldrum and how did he die?**

Ans: Mr. Meldrum was the headmaster at Brook field He joined Brookfield in 1870. He became the headmaster of Brookfield after Mr. Wetherby. He died of pneumonia in 1900.

**Q 44: What kind of person was Ralston? OR**  
**Write down four qualities of Ralston. OR**  
**How did Ralston look?**

Ans: Mr. Ralston was a mere youngster of thirty-seven. He was brilliant both in studies and co-curricular activities. He was a modern educationist. He was a livewire and a fine power transmitter. He had such a personality as he could reduce the Big Hall to silence by merely lifting his eyebrow.

## Chapter No. 11

**Q 45: What was the reason that led to the quarrel between Mr. Chips and Ralston? OR**  
**Why did Ralston quarrel with Chips?**

Ans: Mr. Ralston was a modern educationist, who did not like the old methods of Mr. Chips. He leveled many charges against him and asked him to resign but Mr. Chips refused to obey him, so a row started between them.

**Q 46: Why was Ralston not liked at Brookfield? OR**  
**Was Ralston a popular personality?**

Ans: Ralston was not a popular personality at Brookfield. He was not liked due to his bossy behavior. Chips and other teachers disliked him because he was running Brookfield like a factory to turn out a snob culture based money. The higher authorities also did not like his clever tricks.

**Q 47: Why did Ralston want to get rid of Mr. Chips? OR**  
**What were Ralston's allegations against Chips?**

Ans: Ralston wanted to get rid of Mr. Chips because neither of them liked each other Ralston thought that Mr. Chips was so old and slovenly that he could not be reformed. Ralston alleged that Chips methods of teaching were old and he ignored his instruction as a subordinate.

**Q 48: What sort of gown did Mr. Chips wear?**

Ans: Mr. Chips wore a tattered gown Ralston also did not like it because it was a subject of continuous amusement at school.

**Q 49: Write a note on Mr. Chips as a teacher?**

Ans: Mr. Chips was a good teacher of Latin at Brookfield. His discipline was not good at the start but it improved later on. He made jokes and puns to amuse the boys. He loved his students and dedicated his life to them.



**Q 50: How did Chips serve Ralston?**

Ans: Chips served Ralston willingly enough and quite loyally. Or rather, he served Brookfield, but even then Ralston blamed him insubordination and of ignoring his instructions.

**Q 51: What type of novel is -Good Bye, Mr. Chips"?**

Ans: It is a semi-biographical novel written in the 20 century. The main character, Chips, takes the readers down his memory lane and unfolds important events of his life.



## Chapter No. 12

**Q 52: When did Ralston leave Brookfield and where did he go? OR Why did Ralston leave the school?**

Ans: He left Brookfield in 1911 because he was offered the headship of one of the greater public schools. After his row with Chips, circumstances were not in his favour, so he left to better himself."

**Q 53: Why did Chips retire in 1913?**

Ans: Chips suffered from bronchitis for nearly the whole of the winter term in 1913. So, he decided to retire at the age of 65. Moreover, Ralston's straight words had also an effect on him.

**Q54: When did Chips retire and what things were presented to him at his retirement?**

Ans: He retired in 1913 and was presented with a cheque, a writing desk and a clock.

**Q 55: What were the activities of Mr. Chips after his retirement?**

Ans: He accepted presidency of the Old Boys club and went to dinners in London. He invited new boys to tea. He also took on the preparation and editing of new Brookfieldian Directory.

**Q 56: Describe the farewell speech of Mr. Chips.**

Ans: Chips made a farewell speech in July, 1913. It was not a very long speech but it had many jokes and Latin quotations in it. It was made twice as long by the laughter that impeded its progress. It was full of allusions from the time Chips stayed at Brookfield.

**Q 57: Who was Mrs. Brool?**

Ans: She was a lady who served in the tuck shop until an uncle in Australia left her a lot of money. Her photograph was still there.

## Chapter No. 13

**Q 58: Who was Forrester and how did he die?**

Ans: Forrester was the smallest boy at Brookfield about four feet high above his boots. He was killed in 1918 shot down in flames over Cambrai.



**Q 59: Why did Chips join Brookfield again? OR**

**What was the request of Chatteris to Mr. Chips?**

Ans: Mr. Chatteris requested Chips to rejoin because he (Chatteris) was overworked diabetic and worried. Many good teachers had left or gone in uniform. Their substitutes were pretty dreadful Chatteris knew that Mr. Chips could help to hold things together in the war shattering situation. Moreover Chips also wanted to associate himself with Brookfield.

**Q 60: What did Chatteris read out on every Sunday?**

Ans: On every Sunday night, in the chapel after evening service, he read the names and short biographies of all those old boys of Brookfield who were killed in the war.

**Q 61: What happened to Brookfield in the war of 1915?**

Ans: Military camps sprang up quite near Brookfield in 1915. It's playing fields were being used by the soldiers for sports and training. Most of its younger masters had either left or gone in uniform to fight for England. There was a swift development of Brookfield O.T.C.

## Chapter No. 14

**Q 62: What was abhorrendum?"**

Ans: There was a mysterious kind of rissole that began to appear on the school menus on Mondays and Chips called it "abhorrendum"\_"meat to be abhorred.

**Q 63: Why did Chips refuse to be appointed the permanent Head officially?**

Ans: Chips refused to become the official Head because he did not consider himself eligible for the post as he had grown old. He feared that he would not be able to perform the job as per expectations of the people.

## Chapter No. 15

**Q 64: How did Chips take his class during an air raid?**

Ans: Mr. Chips was taking his lower fourth class when an air raid started. He continued his class boldly during the shelling while the boys were much nervous. He did not turn a hair and even found some old tags to explain the situation.

**Q 65: When did Mr. Chips fall ill?**

Ans: Mr. Chips fell ill on the night of November 11, 1918. It was a damp foggy day. His walk across the quadrangle to the dining-hall had given him a chill and he was in bed with bronchitis.

**Q 66: Why did Chips resign gain? OR**

**When did Chips send his resignation from the headship?**

Ans: On the night of November 11, 1918, after his visit to the dining-hall, he sent in his resignation to the Board of Governors because he got ill.



**Q 67: Who was the stink merchant? OR**

**Whom did Chips call stink merchants?**

Ans: Burrow was a pale, lean and medically unfit science master and was nicknamed the Stink-Merchant at Brookfield. Chips used this word for the scientists who were inventing dangerous weapons in their laboratories. Symbolically, it was a reference to the countries involved in the dangerous World War I.

## Chapter No. 16

**Q 68: Write a note on Chips humour? OR**

**What reputation had Chips earned? OR**

**Why was Chips called a jester?**

Ans: Chips had come the reputation of being a great jester due to his humour. He often used jokes and witty sentences to explain different things. Jokes were expected of him. Whenever he rose to speak at a meeting, or even when he talked across a table, people prepared their minds and faces for a joke.

**Q 69: What was meant by Chips' latest?**

Ans: By Chips' latest the students meant his latest joke. The students liked and waited for his new jokes because he often used jokes and jolly sentences at different occasions.

**Q 70: What was Chips' will? OR**

**When did Chips make his will and what was it? OR**

**Whom did Chips leave his money in his will?**

Ans: In 1930, he made his will. He gave some part of his legacies to Poplar Mission and to Mrs. Wickett. He left his remaining money to found an open entrance scholarship to the school.

**Q 71: Write a few lines about Mr. Chips' generosity?**

Ans: Chips' income was more than he needed. He generously entertained his visitors and new students. He also helped the needy and poor people. He donated all his capital to Poplar mission and to Brookfield for a scholarship.

## Chapter No. 17

**Q 72: Where had Mrs. Wickett gone on a November afternoon in 1933?**

Ans: She had gone out to visit her relatives in a neighbouring village in 1933. She found Chips fainted on her return.

**Q 73: Who was the last visitor of Mr. Chips and how did Chips entertain him? OR**

**Write the meeting between Chips and Linford.**

Ans: Linford was the last visitor of Mr. Chips. Some cheekier boys fooled him saying that Mr. Chips wanted to see him. However, Mr. Chips welcomed him and entertained him with tea and walnut cake.

**Q 74: How did Chips entertain Linford?**

Ans: Chips welcomed Linford warmly and entertained him with walnut cake and tea. He also talked with him for a while.



**Q 75: What were Chips' feelings after Linford's departure?**

Ans: After Linford's departure, Chips was lost in the memories of his wedding day, but he was glad that he had met Linford. He also thought that Linford was a nice boy and would do well.

**Q 76: What were the two things Chips had never done in life?**

Ans: He had never travelled by air and had never been to a talky show (cinema).

## Chapter No. 18

**Q 77: Who was Cartwright?**

Ans: Cartwright was the new headmaster of Brookfield, He joined Brookfield in 1919. It was Cartwright who announced the news of Chips' death in school.

**Q 78: Describe the death scene of Mr. Chips.**

Ans: Chips' death scene was very touching and emotional. Dr. Merivale, Cartwright, Mrs. Wickett, and Roddy were present around his death-bed. Chips declared that all the boys of Brookfield were his children. He heard a grand and sweet chorus of the names of his boys. Then he went to sleep and looked so peaceful that nobody disturbed him. But he died the same night.

**Q 79: To whom Chips was recalling in the last moments of his life.**

Ans: He was recalling the names of all the boys of Brookfield in the form of a sweet chorus in the last moments of his life because he declared that all the boys of Brookfield were his children.

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