

**Chapter No. 01**

**Q 1: Who is the writer of the novel, " Good Bye Mr. Chips"?**

Ans: James Hilton is the writer of the novel Good Bye Mr. Chips".

**Q 2: What was the real name of Mr. Chips?**

Ans: His real name was Mr. Chipping but his nickname was Mr. Chips.

**Q 3: When was Mr. Chips born?**

Ans: Mr. Chips was born in 1848 and was taken to the Great Exhibition in 1851 as a toddling child.

**Q 4: Where did Mr. Chips live after his retirement?**

Ans: After his retirement, Mr. Chips lived at Mrs. Wickett's just across the road from the Brookfield School, so that he could visit school easily.

**Q 5: How did Mr. Chips measure his time when he was living at Mrs. Wickett's house?**

Ans: When he was living at Mrs. Wicket, Mr. Chips used to measure his time by the signals of the past just like a sea captain. He used to live his life according to the bells of Brookfield.

**Q 6: What did Mr. Chips use to do in his old age?**

Ans: In his old age, Mr. Chips liked to sit by the fire, drink a cup of tea and listen to the school bells. He used to read a detective novel at night.

**Q 7: What did Mr. Chips do before going to bed?**

Ans: Before going to bed, He used to wind up the clock, put the wire guard in front of the fire. Then he turned out the gas and carried a detective novel to bed.

**Q 8: Who was Dr. Merivale?**

Ans: Dr. Merrivale was Mr. Chips' doctor and friend. He visited him every fortnight or so. He admired him and said that he was fitter than the doctor himself and was going to die a natural death.

**Q 9: What did he say about Chips' health? What did he advise her when Mr. Chips caught a cold?**

Ans: He admired his health and said that he was fitter than the doctor himself and was going to die a natural death. He advised Mrs. Wicket to take special care of him as it was too cold.

**Q 10: Who made a century when Chips came for an interview?**

Ans: When Chips came for the interview, Brookfield was playing a cricket match against Barnhart and one of the Barnhart boys, a chubby little fellow made a brilliant century.



**Q 11: When and why did he join Brookfield?**

Ans: After teaching a year at Mel bury, he joined Brookfield in 1870. Because he disliked the previous school as his discipline was not good there. Moreover, he has dragged there a good deal.

**Q 12: Briefly explain his preliminary interview with Mr. Wetherby?**

Ans: It was a sunny day in July 1870 when he had his first interview with Mr. Wetherby. The air was full of the sweet smell of flowers. Wetherby said to him, "You are a young man, Mr. Chipping and Brookfield is an old foundation. Youth and age often combine well."

**Q 13: What advice did Mr. Wetherby give to Mr. Chips? What kind of person Wetherby was?**

Ans: Wetherby was very fatherly and courteous. He behaved very politely with Chips. He advised him to take a firm attitude from the beginning that's the secret to maintain discipline in the class.

**Q 14: Who was the first boy punished by Mr. Chips at Brookfield?**

Ans: Colley, a red-haired boy, was the first one punished by Chips at Brookfield. He dropped the desk lid during the first class of Mr. Chips. Chips punished him by giving him a hundred lines to write.

**Q 15: What did Mr. Chips say to the son of Mr. Colley?**

Ans: Mr. Chips said, "Your father was the first boy I ever punished when I came here twenty-five years ago. He deserved it then and you deserved it now."

**Q 16: What did Mr. Chips say to the third Colley?**

Ans: He said that he was a fine example of inherited traditions. He said that his grandfather was a stupid fellow. His father was not better either and he was the biggest fool of the lot.

**Q 17: What was the fashion adopted by Mr. Chips during his youth days?**

Ans: Mr. Chips was fresh-complexioned, high collared and side-whiskered young man. This was the old fashion adopted by the people in those days.



## Chapter No. 02

**Q 1: What was the history of Brookfield Grammar School?**

Ans: It was established as a grammar school in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was surrounded by a line of old elms trees. The main structure of the building was rebuilt and extended in the reign of George-1.

**Q 2: What kind of people and professionals did Brookfield supply?**

Ans: It supplied fair samples of history-making men like judges, members of parliament, colonial administrators, a few peers, and bishops. It also turned out merchants, manufacturers, professional men, country squires, and parsons.

**Q 3: What were the qualifications of Mr. Chips?**

Ans: He was an ordinary teacher with inadequate qualification. He was simply a graduate from Cambridge. Moreover, his degree was mediocre.



**Q 4: What was presented to Chips on his retirement?**

Ans: In 1913, when he was of sixty five, he retired. On his retirement, he was presented with a cheque, a writing desk and a clock.

**Q 5: Write a note on Brookfield Public School?**

Ans: It was a grammar school of the second rank in Brookfield. It was established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It produced many history making people for England.

**Q 6: How a football match was made possible at the Brookfield?**

Ans: It was due to the great and brave efforts of Katherine, a match made possible between Mission school and Brookfield.

**Q 7: Narrate the activities of Mr. Chips after his retirement?**

Ans: He invited the new boys to tea, watched their matches, dined with the heads and the masters, and took on the preparation of the new edition of Brookfield directory.

**Q 8: "A decent career decently closed" Explain?**

Ans: It means that Chips spent his career in a decent, honorable and graceful manner. He served Brookfield in a dignified manner and left it with honour and dignity.

**Q 9: Write a note on Brookfield village?**

Ans: Brookfield was a small! dependent village and open fee: country was situated on the East Coast of England.

**Q 10: What was the status of Brookfield School?**

Ans: Brookfield was a good school of the second rank. But, it supplied fair samples of history-making men for England.

**Q 11: What were Chip's ambitions when he joined Brookfield?**

Ans: Yes, Chips was an ambitious teacher. When he joined Brookfield, he wanted to get headship or the senior-most mastership of a first-class school.

## Chapter No. 03

**Q 1: How was the room Mrs. Wickett let to Chips? OR  
How was Mr. Chips' room decorated at Mrs. Wicketts? OR  
Describe Mrs. Wickett's house.**

Ans: Mrs. Wickett's house was situated across the road to Brookfield. The house itself was ugly and pretentious. But that did not matter. It was convenient for Mr. Chips. The room Mrs. Wickett let to him was small. But it was comfortable and well lit. His room was decorated simply with schoolmasterly taste.

**Q 2: What would Mr. Chips do during mild afternoons while at Mrs. Wickett's?**

Ans: Whenever the weather was mild enough, Chips would go to the playing fields and watch games. He liked to smile and speak to the boys there.

**Q 3: How did Mr. Chips entertain his students at Mrs. Wickett's house? OR  
How did Chips meet the newcomers?**

Ans: Mr. Chips made a special point of getting to know all the new boys and having



them to tea during their first term. He always ordered a walnut cake and during the winter term, there were crumpets too. He sent them off at 5 o'clock.

**Q 4: What would Chips ask the new boys who came to see him?**

Ans: Mr. Chips asked the boys about their hometown. He also asked whether they had any family connections at Brookfield.

**Q 5: What did the boys comment after tea with Chips?**

Ans: They enjoy the company of Chips and the taste of the tea. They call him a decent boy. They make fun of how Chips remember when to push them off.

**Q 6: What did Bran some tell Mr. Chips?**

Ans: He told Mr. Chips that he was the nephew of Major Collingwood who was an old student of Mr. Chips. Once, Chips had thrashed Collingwood for climbing on to the gymnasium roof to get a ball out of the gutter. He might have broken his neck.

**Q 7: What did Mr. Chips tell Mrs. Wickett about Major Collingwood?**

Ans: He told her that once he had punished Collingwood for climbing on to the gymnasium roof to get a ball out of the gutter. He might have broken his neck.

**Q 8: Who was Mrs. Wickett and what were her service for Brookfield and Mr. Chips?**

Ans: Mrs. Wickett was the landlady of Mr. Chips. She had worked as the in charge of the linen-room at the school before she left the job. She let a room to Chips after his retirement and served him till his death.

**Q 9: What was the financial condition of Mr. Chips after retirement?**

Ans: Mr. Chips had no financial worries. His pension was enough. He had also saved. He could afford everything and anything he wanted.

**Q 10: What kind of books did Mr. Chips have in his room? OR  
What kind of books did Chips read?**

Ans: Chips usually read classical books. There were a few books on history and belles-lettres. There was also a pile of cheap detective novels in his room.

**Q 11: What were Chips' views about Latin and Greek?**

Ans: Mr. Chips thought that Latin and Greek were dead languages from which Englishmen ought to learn a few quotations. Despite teaching for a long period, he was not a good classical scholar.

**Q 12: What was the misconception about Mr. Chips' marital status?**

Ans: People thought that Mr. Chips was a bachelor. This was oddly incorrect. He had married but it was so long ago that none of the staff at Brookfield could remember his wife.

**Q 13: Who was Major Collingwood?**

Ans: Collingwood was an old student of Mr. Chips. Mr. Chips remembered him very well because he had thrashed him once for climbing onto the gymnasium roof to get the ball out of the gutter. He might have broken his neck. Later, he joined the army. He died in Egypt during World War I.



**Q 14: Why did Mr. Chips choose to live at Mrs. Wickett's? OR**

**Why did Mr. Chips live at Mrs. Wickett's house after retirement?**

Ans: Mr. Chips chose to live at Mrs. Wickett's because it was convenient. Living across the road to Brookfield provided Chips an opportunity to keep close contact with Brookfield.



## Chapter No. 04

**Q 1: What thing did stir Mr. Chips' memories?**

Ans: The warmth of the fire and the gentle aroma of tea stirred his memories.

**Q 2: When was Chips appointed housemaster?**

Ans: Chips was appointed housemaster in 1896 at the ripe age of forty eight.

**Q 3: Who went with Mr. Chips to the Lake District?**

Ans: He with his colleague Rowden went up to the Lake District to spend his summer holidays.

**Q 4: How much time did Mr. Chips and Rowden spend together in the Lake District?**

Ans: They spent a week together in walking and climbing.

**Q 5: Where did Mr. Chips stay in the Lake District?**

Ans: He stayed alone in a small farmhouse at Wasdale Head.

**Q 6: How did Mr. Chips meet Katherine for the first time? OR  
Describe the 1st meeting of Mr. Chips and Katherine.**

Ans: One day, climbing on Great Gable, he saw a girl waving excitedly from a dangerous looking ledge. He hastened to her because he thought that she was in trouble and needed masculine help. But he slipped and wrenched his ankle. The woman was Katherine Bridges. It came out that she was not in danger. She was signalling to her friend.

**Q 7: How did Chips feel in the company of women?**

Ans: Chips did not care for women. He never felt at ease with them. He considered the new women of the nineties monstrous creatures, which filled him with horror.

**Q 8: Why did Chips not like Bernard Shaw and Ibsen and bicycling? OR  
What were Chips' views about modern women?**

Ans: Mr. Chips didn't like modern women of the nineties. He was shocked by the women riding a bicycle and reading Bernard Shaw or Ibsen. He disliked Shaw and Ibsen for their reprehensible views.

**Q 9: What notion did Chips have about women? OR  
What were the views of chips about women?**

Ans: Mr. Chips believed that nice women were weak, timid and delicate, and those nice men treated them with a polite but rather distant chivalry.



**Q 10: Give a physical description of Katherine Bridges. How did Katherine look? OR**  
**Write a note on Katherine bridges.**

Ans: Katherine was a young girl of 25. She had blue flashing eyes, freckled cheeks, and smooth straw-colored hair. She was a governess out of job. She married Chips in 1896. She died during child-birth on April 1, 1898.

**Q 11: Why did Katherine visit Chips on her bicycle?**

Ans: Katherine visited him daily on her bicycle because she thought herself responsible for the accident.

**Q 12: What did Chips think when Katherine visited him alone?**

Ans: When Chips saw a young girl like Katherine visiting a man alone in a farmhouse, he began to wonder what the world was coming to.

**Q 13: What was the profession of Katherine?**

Ans: She was a governess out of job. She had already saved a little money.

**Q 14: Why did Chips not contradict Katherine's political views when she expressed them to him?**

Ans: Mr. Chips did not think it necessary to contradict Katherine's political views. He was inarticulate.

**Q 15: How did Katherine begin to like Chips?**

Ans: She began to like him because he had gentle and quiet manners because his views and thoughts were out-dated, but honest and also because his eyes were brown and looked charming when he smiled.

**Q 16: What were the political views of Mr. Chips?**

Ans: Mr. Chips was conservative in politics. He disapproved of modernity. He disliked Bernard Shaw, Ibsen and William Morris for their reprehensible views.

**Q 17: What was the most interesting event in the Novel?**

Ans: The most interesting event was when one day standing at the base of Great Gable, Mr. Chips saw a girl waving excitedly from a dangerous looking ledge. He rushed to help her but wrenched his ankle in doing so. The girl helped him to reach his lodgings. She was Katherine Bridges.

**Q 18: What were Katherine's views about middle-aged men before meeting Chips?**

Ans: Katherine had always thought that middle-aged men who read 'The Times' and disapproved modernity were bores. She thought that they couldn't win her affection. But Mr. Chips was an exception.

**Q 19: What kind of political views did Katherine have?**

Ans: In politics, Katherine Bridges was a radical with leanings towards the views of Bernard Shah and William Morris. She believed that women ought to be admitted to universities. She also thought they ought to have a vote.

**Q 20: Why was the spring of 1896 important / special for Chips? OR**  
**Why did Mr. Chips remember spring 1896?**

Ans: In the spring of 1896 Chips went to the Lake District where he had a chance



meeting with Katherine Bridges, his future wife. That's why it was a special time for him and he could not forget it.

## Chapter No. 05



**Q 1: What was Katherine's views about Chips' profession?**

Ans: She liked being among boys. She was happy that Chips was a teacher and not a lawyer, a dentist or a broker or a big businessman. She liked the teaching profession because a teacher influences those who are going to matter to the world.

**Q 2: When was Katherine married?**

Ans: She had no parents. She was married from the house of an aunt in Ealing in London.

**Q 3: What did Katherine say to Chips on the night before their wedding?**

Ans: She said that she felt like a new boy beginning his first term with him. She asked if she should call him 'Sir' or 'Mr. Chips'. He said 'Mr. Chips would be the right thing. Then she said, Goodbye, Mr. Chips.

**Q 4: How did Chips depreciate himself before his marriage?**

Ans: Chips depreciated himself and his attainments before Katherine. He told her about his mediocre degree, occasional difficulties of discipline, the certainty that he would never get a promotion and his complete ineligibility to marry a young, ambitious girl.

**Q 5: What different scenes did Mr. Chips remember on the eve of his wedding?**  
**OR Describe Chips' marriage?**

Ans: Mr. Chips on his way to the hotel remembered, a handsome clop-clopping in the roadway, green pale gas lamps flickering on wet pavement, newsboys shouting something about South Africa and Sherlock Holmes in Baker Street.

**Q 6: What were Katherine's views about Chips profession? OR**  
**Was Katherine happy with Chips being a teacher?**

Ans: She liked being among boys. She was happy that Chips was a teacher and not a lawyer, a dentist or a broker or a big businessman. She liked the teaching profession because a teacher influences those who are going to matter to the world.

## Chapter No. 06

**Q 1: What is your analysis of Chips' marriage to Katherine? OR**  
**Was Chips' marriage successful or not? OR**  
**Write a few lines about Mr. Chips' married life.**

Ans: Chips' marriage to Katherine Bridges was a great success. It brought about happy changes in his life. She made him a new man.

**Q 2: How did the wives of the other masters feel at first about Katherine?**

Ans: They were tempted at first to be jealous of someone so young and lovely. However, they began to like her gradually.



**Q 3: What kind of fellow was Mr. Chips before marriage?**

Ans: Before marriage, Chips had been a dry and rather neutral sort of person. He was liked in general in Brookfield but he had nothing to be popular and loved.

**Q 4: What was Chips' performance as a teacher before his marriage?**

Ans: He used to repeat the same lessons every year. He worked well. He gave service, satisfaction, confidence, and everything except inspiration.

**Q 5: What changes did Katherine bring in Chips? OR  
What influence did Katherine exercise on Mr. Chips? OR  
Katherine made Mr. Chips a new man. Is it true?**

Ans: She made him a new man. His eyes gained sparkle. His humor became rich and mature. He began to feel confident. His discipline improved.

**Q 6: Write a note on Chips' humor.**

Ans: He made little jokes like mnemonics and puns that raised laughter and at the same time imprinted something in the mind.

**Q 7: What did Katherine do to make Chips see beyond the roofs and turrets of Brookfield?**

Ans: She broadened his views. He began to realize that there was a world beyond the roofs and turrets of Brookfield. He saw his country as something deep and gracious to which Brookfield was but one of the feeding streams.

**Q 8: What were the political ideas of Chips and how were they different from Katherine's?**

Ans: Chips was a conservative in politics while Katherine was a radical socialist. Her young idealism worked upon his maturity to produce a mixture so gentle and wise.

**Q 9: Which team lost the match between Brookfield and the Mission?**

Ans: The East End boys were defeated by seven goals to five.

**Q 10: What did the Poplar boys take with them?**

Ans: They took with them the memory of a charming woman who had met them and talked to them.

**Q 11: Who was old Gribble?**

Ans: He was the school butler. He was the last man at Brookfield who knew that Chips had married.

**Q 12: What do you know of the private?**

Ans: The private was one of the Poplar boys who had visited Brookfield. He had a vivid recollection of Katherine Bridges even after a lapse of two decades. He visited Chips during the Word War I. He was killed in Passchendaele.

## Chapter No. 07



**Q 1: What different memories did Mr. Chips have of Katherine during a twilight at Mrs. Wickett?**

Ans: In his memories, he saw Katherine rushing along the stone corridor, laughing at



some mistake in the essay he was marking, playing the cello in a school concert, Katherine at the garden party and Katherine tendering her advice in various problems that arose.

**Q 2: What had Katherine always pleaded with Chips regarding the boys?**

Ans: She had always pleaded with Chips to forgive the students for their mistakes. She urged Chips to give them a chance. However, she asked him to tell them that they would be punished if they repeated the mistake.

**Q 3: Who was Ogilvie?**

Ans: Old Ogilvie was a choir master. Mr. Chips remembered him for a funny anecdote which involved Ogilvie and Dunster. Dunster had put a rat in the organ loft when Ogilvie was taking choir practice.

**Q 4: How did Chips justify his strict discipline?**

Ans: Chips defended his strict attitude by saying "For everybody's sake, we have to be pretty strict about this sort of thing. One black sheep can contaminate others."

**Q 5: What kind of musician was Katherine?**

Ans: She was a good musician. She was at home in playing the cello. She took the cello part in a Mozart trio for the school concert.

**Q 6: How did Katherine influence Chips in improving his discipline?**

Ans: Katherine often tendered her advice to Chips. He did not always take her advice but it definitely influenced him. In the matter of discipline she often advised him to be lenient when he was inclined to be harsh. In certain cases, she urged him to be strict when Chips wanted to be lenient.

**Q 7: What did Mr. Chips remember about Dunster and Ogilvie?**

Ans: One of the little incidents that Mr. Chips remembered involved Dunster and Ogilvie. Dunster had once put a rat in the organ loft while old Ogilvie was taking the choir practice. By that time Ogilvie was dead and Dunster drowned at Jutland and other people had forgotten about it.

**Q 8: Why was the old fifth-form room called "the Pit"?**

Ans: Nobody had any trace why the old fifth-form room was called "the Pit". It was so old that people had forgotten the reason. It can be presumed that the old fifth-form room was called so because of its musty, dark and odorous atmosphere.

**Q 9: What did Wetherby comment about the Franco-Prussian War of 1870?**

Ans: A war was fought between France and Germany in 1870. During his preliminary interview, Wetherby had said: "Looks as if we shall have to settle with the Prussians ourselves, one of these fine days, eh?"

**Q 10: Why could Chips not write a book of his memories?**

Ans: Mr. Chips could not write a book of his because writing tired him, both physically and mentally. Besides, his recollections lost their charm and flavour once they were written down.



## Chapter No. 08



**Q 1: When did Katherine and her new-born child die?**

Ans: The mother and the newly born child died on April 1, 1898.

**Q 2: What did young Faulkner ask Chips on April 1, 1898?**

Ans: He asked if he might have the afternoon off and miss chapel too go to the station to receive his family.

**Q 3: Why did Chips not want to receive condolences?**

Ans: He wanted to get used to things before facing the kind words of others to others.

**Q 4: What type of letters did Mr. Chips receive on 1st April 1998? OR  
What was the April foolery did Chips face?**

Ans: He was sitting at his desk. Someone said that there were letters for him. He opened them one by one. All letters contained a blank sheet of paper. He thought that it was strange.

**Q 5: When did Chips realize that the blank letters written to him were a piece of April foolery?**

Ans: It was after many days when Mr. Chips realized that it was a piece of April foolery. Because of the death of his beloved wife and newly born child, he could not realize it immediately.

**Q 6: What do you know of Faulkner?**

Ans: Faulkner was a student at Brookfield who had met Mr. Chips on the day his wife died. He sought leave from Mr. Chips to receive his family at the station.

**Q 7: What were Chips' feeling on his wife's death?**

Ans: Mr. Chips was deeply grieved at the death of his beloved wife and his new-born child. He even wished he were dead himself.

**Q 8: Describe Katherine's tragic death.**

Ans: Katherine's tragic death made Chips deeply grieved and lonely. She and her newly born child died during childbirth on April 1, 1898. They died on the same day.

## Chapter No. 09

**Q 1: Where did Chips move after his wife's death?**

Ans: Chips changed his more commodious apartment in schoolhouse for his old original bachelor quarters after the death of his wife. But he did not leave his house mastership.

**Q 2: How did Chips' house mastership prove useful after the death of his wife?**

Ans: Mr. Chips wanted to give up his house mastership after the death of his wife but the Headmaster convinced him otherwise. Later, he was glad. The work filled up the emptiness in his mind and heart.



**Q 3: What changes did the death of his wife bring in Chips?**

Ans: Just as marriage added something to his life, so did grief. After the death of his wife, suddenly, Chips became a man whom boys classed as 'old'. His discipline improved. He did not feel diffident about his work and worth.

**Q 4: How did Chips see the world of change and conflict?**

Ans: He saw the world with the remembered eyes of Katherine as one may glimpse a mountain behind another mountain when the mist clears. She had left him with calmness and a poise that accorded well with his inward emotions.

**Q 5: What had Katherine left Chips with?**

Ans: She had left him with calmness and poise that accorded well with his inward emotions.

**Q 6: What were Chips' views about the Boers?**

Ans: Mr. Chips was neither a pro-Boer nor an anti-Boer. But he believed the Boers were engaged in a struggle that had a curious similarity to those of certain English history book heroes.

**Q 7: What did Chips say to Lloyd George?**

Ans: Mr. Chips did not follow any formalities during his conversation with the Prime Minister. He said, "I am nearly old enough to remember you as a young man. I confess that you seem to have improved a great deal."

**Q 8: What sort of gown did Chips wear after the death of Katherine?**

Ans: Chips cared the least about his dress and demeanor. He wore his gown until it was almost too tattered to hold together.

## Chapter No. 10

**Q 1: Why did Chips become Acting Head of Brookfield?**

Ans: In 1900, old Meldrum, who had succeeded Wetherby as Head and had held office for thirty years, died suddenly of pneumonia, and Chips became Acting Head of Brookfield. He again assumed the charge of Acting Head during World War I after Chatteris died.

**Q 2: Who succeeded Meldrum as Headmaster?**

Ans: Mr. Ralston was made Head of Brookfield after Chips had worked as Acting Head after the death of Meldrum.

**Q 3: What did Mr. Ralston announce on a May morning?**

Ans: Ralston announced that King Edward VII had died that morning. He also said that a memorial service would be held in the Chapel. There would be no school in the afternoon.

**Q 4: What duty did Brookfield boys perform during the railway strike?**

Ans: The boys were asked to patrol the railway line as stones had been thrown at the trains.

**Q 5: What did Chips remember about the Diamond Jubilee?**

Ans: Mr. Chips along with Katherine- went to London to see the procession celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.



**Q 6: Whose father had sailed on the Titanic? What happened to him? OR What news about Grayson's father came finally?**

Ans: Grayson's father had sailed on the Titanic, and there was a rumour that he too had drowned when the ship sank. Then came news that his father had been among those rescued.

**Q 7: What did Chips think of England?**

Ans: Chips thought of England as a country whose days of ease were nearly over and the English were steering into channels where a little error could be disastrous.

**Q 8: How did Queen Victoria look?**

Ans: Chips saw the old legendary lady, Queen Victoria, sitting in her carriage like a crumbling wooden doll.

**Q 9: Why was Grayson preoccupied during the class?**

Ans: There was news about the sinking of The Titanic. Grayson was preoccupied because his father had sailed on the Titanic and no news had come through about his fate.

**Q 10: What news did spread in the school about Grayson's father?**

Ans: The news spread around the school that Grayson's father had sailed on the Titanic and no one knew about his fate yet. He was supposed to have died. Finally, the news came that Grayson's father was among those who had been rescued.

## Chapter No. 11

**Q 1: What do you know of Mr. Ralston? OR What kind of person was Mr. Ralston?**

Ans: Ralston joined Brookfield Public School as Headmaster in 1900 at the age of 37. He was a strict disciplinarian, ruthless, ambitious, and energetic and a fine power transmitter. He raised the status of Brookfield. He left Brookfield in 1911 to better himself as he was offered the headship of a greater school.

**Q 2: What kind of relation did Chips have with Ralston?**

Ans: Mr. Chips did not like Ralston. He was not attracted by the man. But Chips served him willingly and loyally.

**Q 3: What was Ralston's urbane ultimatum to Chips?**

Ans: Ralston asked Mr. Chips to retire. Mr. Chips refused to accept his offer.

**Q 4: What allegations did Ralston level against Chips? OR What was Ralston's indictment of Chips?**

Ans: Ralston said that Chips' method of teaching was old and lazy. His personal habits were slovenly. Ralston blamed him that he ignored his instructions, which was sheer insubordination.

**Q 5: How did Ralston defend his allegations against Chips?**

Ans: Ralston said that he never alleged Chips of insubordination. "I said that in a younger man I should have regarded it as that," he explained.



**Q 6: What did Chips say when Ralston told him that he had not changed his Latin pronunciation?**

Ans: Chips defended his old pronunciation by saying that it was approved by his predecessors.

**Q 7: What did Ralston say when Chips said that he would not change his Latin pronunciation?**

Ans: Ralston said that he held one opinion and Chips another. He wanted to make Brookfield an up-to-date school. He said he had no objection to the classics, but the dead languages should not be taught in a dead teaching style.

**Q 8: What did Chips think at the end of the row with Ralston though he said no words?**

Ans: He thought that Ralston was running the school like a factory to turn out a snob-culture based on money and machines. He thought that Ralston was destroying the old gentlemanly traditions.

**Q 9: Whom did Ralston meet in London and what did he tell them?**

Ans: Ralston met rich people in London clubs and persuaded them to send their children to Brookfield as it was the coming school.

**Q 10: How did Chips regard the rich children whom Ralston brought to Brookfield?**

Ans: Chips thought that these children were harming the proportion or harmony. He thought they were vulgar, showy, and represented all the hectic rotten ripeness of the age.

**Q 11: Did Ralston know Brookfield and its traditions?**

Ans: No, he knew neither Brookfield nor its traditions. He could not estimate the toughness of Brookfield traditions and its readiness to defend itself and its defenders.

**Q 12: How did people come to know about the quarrel between Ralston and Mr. Chips?**

Ans: A small boy, who was waiting outside to see Ralston, heard the entire row be told his friends about it and the boys conveyed the news to their parents. The news spread around within no time.

**Q 13: Was Ralston popular and respected in Brookfield? OR  
How much was Ralston popular and respected in Brookfield?**

Ans: Ralston was not liked in Brookfield. He was feared and respected. However, after his row with Chips, the dislike rose to the point where it conquered fear and destroyed even respect among his subordinates.

**Q 14: What was the reaction of the masters to the row between Ralston and Chips?**

Ans: The masters agreed that Chips was old-fashioned. However, they gathered round Chips because they hated Ralston's slave-driving.

**Q 15: Who was Sir John Rivers, and why was he in favour of Chips? OR  
Why did John Rivers favour Chips?**

Ans: Sir John Rivers was the Chairman of the Board of Governors. He visited Brookfield. He ignored Ralston and went direct to Chips. He supported Chips



because he thought of Ralston as too clever. He said that a fellow like Ralston wanted to watch.

**Q 16: What did John Rivers tell Chips about his retirement?**

Ans: He told Chips that the Board of Governors did not like Ralston. John Rivers said Ralston was too clever. He admitted that Ralston had doubled the school endowment funds. He asked Chips not to bother about Ralston. He told Chips that he could stay at Brookfield till he was a hundred.

**Q 17: How and when was Mr. Chips made Acting Head for the first time?**

Ans: Mr. Meldrum died from Pneumonia in 1900. Mr. Chips was made Acting Head in the interval before the appointment of a regular Headmaster.

**Q 18: What do you know of Meldrum?**

Ans: Mr. Meldrum was Headmaster of Brookfield Public School between 1870 and 1900. He succeeded Wetherby as Headmaster and held this post for three decades. He died of pneumonia in the year 1900.

**Q 19: What do you know of Grayson?**

Ans: Grayson was an intelligent student at Brookfield. His father sailed in the Titanic in its maiden voyage. Grayson was found in-attentive by Mr. Chips in the class. It was presumed that Grayson's father had died as the Titanic sank in the Atlantic Ocean. Grayson's father was rescued from Titanic but Grayson died during the war.

**Q 20: What led Ralston and Chips into a row? OR**

**What were the causes of the row between Ralston and Chips?**

Ans: Ralston thought Chips' method of teaching was slack and old fashioned. Chips, on the other hand, did not hold with Ralston's obsession with modernism. This resulted in a row between them.

**Q 21: Describe briefly Mr. Chips as a teacher.**

Ans: As a teacher, Mr. Chips was quite conventional. He did not believe in the importance of examinations and certificates as marks of education. He believed that education should be geared up to teach children a sense of proportion.

## Chapter No. 12

**Q 1: When and why did Ralston leave Brookfield?**

Ans: Ralston left Brookfield in 1911 as he got a better opportunity. He was offered the headship of a better public school.

**Q 2: Who was the successor of Ralston and what kind of man was he?**

Ans: Chatteris was the successor of Ralston. He was a young brilliant man of 34. He was a science graduate, friendly and sympathetic. He wisely accepted Chips. Chips also liked him much.



**Q 3: What is the significance of the year 1913 in the life of Chips? OR**

**What happened to Chips in 1913?**

Ans: In 1913, Chips had bronchitis and was off duty for nearly the whole of the winter term. This made him decide to resign. He was 65 then. He thought it unfair to keep going if he could not do his duty well.

**Q 4: Describe the farewell speech of Mr. Chips. OR**



**What did Chips say in his farewell speech?**

Ans: Chips made many jokes during his farewell speech. There were several Latin quotations in it. There was also a reference to the Captain of the School team. He also revisited the past of Brookfield school as a teacher. He mentioned the first bicycle, the lamp-boy, the seven-week frost, the day when the Big Hall was turned into a Hospital ward due to German measles.

**Q 5: How much time did Chips spend in Brookfield?**

Ans: He spent forty-three years there. He said that he had been very happy there.

**Q 6: Write a character sketch of Chatteris.**

Ans: Chatteris became Headmaster of Brookfield after Ralston left in 1911. He was a science graduate, friendly and sympathetic. He got on well with Mr. Chips. He died of bronchitis during the World War I. He died in April 1917.

**Q 7: Why did Mr. Chips decide to retire?**

Ans: Mr. Chips had bronchitis and remained off duty during the winter term in 1913. This made him decide to retire during the summer of 1913 at the age of 65.

**Q 8: What happened in 1880 in Brookfield?**

Ans: In 1880, there spread German measles and the two-thirds of the school fell ill. The Big Hall of the School was turned into a hospital ward.

**Q 9: What is German measles?**

Ans: It is a highly contagious viral disease especially of children that causes swelling of the lymphmPh glands and reddish-pink rashes on the skin. It is also called rubella.

**Q 10: How did Chips describe John Rivers in his farewell speech?**

Ans: Chips did not mince any words about the Chairman of the Governors, Sir John Rivers, who had been Chips' student. Chips said that John Rivers had his hair stuck up on the top and had no idea about the difference between a Gerund and a Gerundive during his school days.

**Q 11: Where did Chips go in 1913?**

Ans: In 1913, Chips went to Wiesbaden for his treatment. There, he stayed at the home of the German master at Brookfield; Herr Steafel was thirty years his junior.

**Q 12: What were the activities of Chips after his retirement? OR**

**How did Chips pass his retired life? OR**

**Describe the activities of Mr. Chips after his retirement.**

Ans: He invited the new boys as well as masters to tea, watched matches, dined with the Head and the masters, took on the editing of the new edition of Brookfieldian Directory, wrote articles and read newspaper and detective novels.



## Chapter No. 13



**Q 1: What happened to Brookfield during World War I?**

Ans: During the war of 1915, military camps were established near Brookfield. The soldiers used the playing field for sports and training. The younger masters either left the school or joined the army.

**Q 2: What did Chatteris read out every Sunday night during the war?**

Ans: Every Sunday night, after evening service, Chatteris read out the names of the old boys killed in the war. He also read their biographies. It was a very moving sight.

**Q 3: What did Chips feel when Chatteris read out biographies of War heroes?**

Ans: Generally, it was a moving sight. Chips thought that they were only the names for Chatteris because he did not know them but Chips could see their faces with his mind's eye.

**Q 4: Draw a character sketch of Chatteris?**

Ans: Chatteris succeeded Ralston as the Headmaster of Brookfield. He was a science graduate. He got on well with Chips and recognised in Chips a Brookfield institution. He urged Chips to join Brookfield during the war as it needed him. Chatteris died in April 1917.

**Q 5: What do you know of Forrester?**

Ans: Forrester was the smallest new boy Brookfield had ever had. He was about four feet high above his muddy football boots. He was killed in 1918 at Cambrai.

**Q 6: What did Chatteris share with Chips regarding school staff?**

Ans: Chatteris told him that most of the young masters had joined the army. The new staff could not do well. He had to take the classes till mid-night. He said he could no longer continue like that.

**Q 7: What request did Chatteris make to Chips about helping him?**

Ans: Chatteris requested Chips to join the school again. He said that Chips looked pretty fit and he wanted him simply to be with him. He asked him to help him in holding things together which were in the danger of flying to bits.

**Q 8: What was the contribution of Brookfield School during World War I?**

Ans: During the war Brookfield offered its playing fields to soldiers for sports and training. Most of the younger masters joined the army. Every Sunday night, in the chapel after evening service, the Head read out the names of old boys killed in the war.

## Chapter No. 14

**Q 1: What sort of jokes did Chips make during the war?**

Ans: He made new jokes about the O.T.C. and the food rationing system and the anti-air-raid blinds that had to be fitted on all the windows during the war.

**Q 2: What is meant by Chips' latest?**

Ans: Chips' latest means a fresh joke by Mr. Chips.



**Q 3: When did Chips become Acting Head of Brookfield for the second time?**

Ans: Chatteris fell ill during the winter of 1917 and Chips became Acting Head of Brookfield for the second time in his life.

**Q 4: Why did Chips not want to be the official Head of Brookfield?**

Ans: He did not want to be the official head as he felt himself unequal to it. He said that he was an old man. He said that he was like all the colonels and majors just a war-time fluke.

**Q 5: What were Chips' views about bayonet-practice?**

Ans: Chips did not support war. He did not mince any words when asked to comment on bayonet-practice. He said that it was a very vulgar way of killing people.

**Q 6: Describe Chips' routine on his joining Brookfield School as a teacher again?**

Ans: He still kept his rooms with Mrs. Wickett, he went to school daily after 10. He felt fit, taught lessons smoothly and shared jocks.

## Chapter No. 15

**Q 1: What did Chips say to the students when a bomb fell quite near them?**

Ans: Chips said if it was their fate to be interrupted by explosions, they should be found doing something proper.

**Q 2: What do you know of the shelling around Brookfield during the war?**

Ans: During the shelling, the whole building shook as if it were being lifted off its foundations.

**Q 3: What is the significance of November 11, 1918?**

Ans: World War I ended on November 11, 1918. A holiday was decreed. Mr. Chips also tendered his resignation the same day.

**Q 4: Why did the term 'stink-merchant' create laughter in the class?**

Ans: The boys had nicknamed the science master, Mr. Burrow, the 'stinkmerchant'. But when Chips referred to the scientists who invented bombs as stink-merchants, it made the boys laugh nervously.

**Q 5: What happened to Chips on November 11, 1918?**

Ans: November 11, 1918 was a damp, foggy day. Chips got a chill as he walked across the quadrangle to the dining-hall. He had bronchitis and he remained in bed till after Christmas.

**Q 6: How did Brookfield celebrate the end of war?**

Ans: A whole holiday was decreed for the school, and the kitchen staff were requested to provide a cheerful spread. This was much cheering and singing.

**Q 7: Who was Maynard? What memories did Chips have about him?**

Ans: Maynard was a Chubby, dauntless, clever and impudent boy. Chips remembered his reading during heavy bombing around Brookfield.



**Chapter No. 16**

**Q 1: Why could Mr. Chips not go abroad?**

Ans: Mr. Chips came across an unexpected cold weather during his visit to the Riviera in Italy. So he decided not to go abroad after this experience. He said: "I prefer to get my chills in my own country."

**Q 2: How did Chips feel in different seasons after his retirement?**

Ans: He had to take care of himself when there were east winds, but autumn and winter were not really bad. There were warm fires and books. But it was summer that he liked the best.

**Q 3: Why did Chips like summer best?**

Ans: Mr. Chips liked summer because the weather suited him. Apart from this, he loved summer because of the continual visits of the old boys who called at his house during the summer season.

**Q 4: Who was Greg son?**

Ans: Greg son was one of the old Brookfield boys who visited Chips during the summer. He was a tall boy with spectacles and was always late in his work. He got a job with the League of Nations.

**Q 5: How did England stand in contrast with the rest of the world in the post-war decade?**

Ans: There occurred many changes in the world. Chips disliked changes. However, he was happy with Brookfield and England that had survived because Brookfield had stood the test of time, change and war.

**Q 6: What service did Brookfield boys render during the General Strike of 1926?**

Ans: The Brookfield boys loaded motor vans with food stuff and served the nation during the General Strike of 1926.

**Q 7: How did Chips earn the reputation of being a great jester?**

Ans: Chips earned the reputation of being a great jester because wherever he spoke and whatever he said jokes were expected of him. His talk was full of jokes and jests.

**Q 8: Why did Chips not attend the Old Boys' dinners in London after 1929?**

Ans: After 1929, he did not go to London to attend the Old Boys' dinners because he was afraid of chills. Late nights began to tire him too much.

**Q 9: How was Mr. Chips financially after his retirement? OR  
What was the financial status of Chips after his retirement?**

Ans: Mr. Chips had no financial worries. His income was more than his expenses. He had invested his small capital in such stocks as did not face loss when the economic slump set in.

**Q 10: What was Mr. Chips' will? OR  
When did Chips make his will?**

Ans: Chips made his will in 1930. Except for the legacies to the mission and to Mrs. Wickett, he left all he had to found an open entrance scholarship to the school.



**Q 11: How did Chips criticize the government?**

Ans: He said when he was young, there had been a man who promised nine pence for four pence though nobody even got it. But the present rulers seemed to give four pence for nine pence.

**Q 12: What was the joke about Wurlitzer?**

Ans: On being told that Wurlitzer was a cinema organ, Chips remarked "Dear me, ..I've seen the name on the hoardings, but I always- imagined it must be some kind of sausage".



## Chapter No. 17

**Q 1: What did Chips' doctor say to him on a foggy morning in 1933?**

Ans: He asked Chips if he felt hale and hearty. He advised him to keep indoors as there was a lot of flu about.

**Q 2: What were the two things Chips had never done in life?**

Ans: He had never travelled by air and he had never been to a talk show.

**Q 3: What arrangements did Mrs. Wickett make for Mr. Chips before she went to visit her relatives?**

Ans: She left the tea things ready on the table with bread and butter. She also left some extra cups in case someone called on him.

**Q 4: How did Chips respond to Linford's query?**

Ans: Chips did not disappoint the young visitor. Chips said that he wanted him to have a cup of tea with him. He asked the boy to sit by the fire.

**Q 5: How did Chips help Linford overcome his fear?**

Ans: Chips told Linford that Brookfield would not be an awful place when he got used to it. Then he told him about his own arrival at Brookfield, and his fear when he went into the Big Hall to take his first class.

**Q 6: What different matters did Chips discuss with Linford? OR Described briefly Linford's meeting with Chips.**

Ans: Chips talked of Shropshire, Linford's hometown, of school and school life in general, and of the news in that day's papers. Chips also told him that he was growing up into a very difficult world.

**Q 7: How did Chips feel after seeing off Linford?**

Ans: Chips could not move because he was too tired. Anyhow, it did not matter; he leaned back in his chair and slept on the chair in a sitting posture.

**Q 8: What did Merivale envy about Mr. Chips?**

Ans: Merivale envied Chips' freedom and care-free life. He wished he could lead such a life for a day or two.

**Q 9: Who was Linford?**

Ans: Linford was a new boy at Brookfield. He hailed from Shropshire. He did not have any family relations at Brookfield. He had recently come out of a sanatorium. He was the last boy who visited Chips before his death.



**Q 10: What did Linford's farewell meeting remind Chips of?**

Ans: Linford uttered "Good-Bye, Mr. Chips" as he left. These words reminded him of Katherine Bridges who had mocked his seriousness in the same words some three decades ago.

**Chapter No. 18****Q 1: What did Chips see and say when he regained consciousness?**

Ans: He found himself in bed. Dr. Merivale was there, stooping over him and smiling. Merivale asked Chips if he was feeling all right. He told him that he had fainted and Chips was lucky that Mrs. Wickett found him. Merivale asked him to take it easy and sleep again if he wanted to.

**Q 2: Why was Chips surprised after he regained consciousness?**

Ans: As soon as Chips regained consciousness, he tried to speak but the weakness of his voice surprised him.

**Q 3: What different scenes did Chips recall before his death?**

Ans: Chips saw scenes and heard voices. Kathie Playing a Mozart trio.... sound of guns.... Brookfield bells.... Jokes... You liar.... Mr. Max.... can you translate that, any of you.

**Q 4: How did Chips win attention of others when he was on his death bed?**

Ans: Mr. Chips opened his eyes as wide as he could and tried to attract their attention. He could not speak loud. He murmured something and they all looked around and came nearer to him.

**Q 5: Draw a character sketch of Cartwright?**

Ans: Cartwright was the Headmaster of Brookfield who succeeded Chatteris. He joined Brookfield in 1919. He had little interaction with Chips. Since Chips resigned after World War I. Cartwright never knew that Mr. Chips was married.

**Q 6: Why did Cartwright feel pity about Chips?**

Ans: Cartwright pitied that Mr. Chips never had any children. Mr. Chips, despite his illness, protested to this remark saying that he had thousands of children and all of them were boys.

**Q 7: What did Cartwright say about Chips' children?**

Ans: Cartwright whispered to Merivale that poor old chips must have lived a lonely sort of life. He also said that it was a pity chips never had any children.

**Q 8: Describe the death scene of Mr. Chips.**

Ans: Just before his death Chips' mind was full of dreams and faces and voices. His own words and the names of his students sang in his ears. And when he died he seemed so peaceful.

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