

Chapter 1

Q.1. How did Chips measure time?

Ans: Chips measured time like some old sea-captain by the signals of the past. The Brookfield school bell was the signal of his past.

Q.2. What would Chips do after the last bell?

Ans: He always wound up the clock, put the wire guard in front of the fire, turned out the gas and carried a detective novel to bed

Q.3. What was the opinion of Dr. Merivale about the health of Chips?

Ans: Dr. Merivale used to encourage Chips by saying that he would die a natural death. And he was past the age when people get those horrible diseases.

Q.4. How often did Dr. Merivale visit Chips?

Ans: Dr. Merivale visited Mr. Chips every fortnight for his medical examination.

Q.5. From what disease did Mr. Chips suffer?

Ans: Mr. Chips did not suffer from any particular disease. It was only old age. If he suffered from bronchitis during winter Merivale would advise Mrs. Wickett to look after him as his chest put a strain on his heart.

Q.6. When was Chips born?

Ans: Chips was born in 1848.

Q.7. What Chips could still boast of?

Ans: Chips would boast that he was taken to the Great Exhibition as a toddler.

Q.8. Why Chips left Melbury?

Ans: Chips did not like Melbury because he had been ragged there a great deal. And his discipline was also not very strong.

Q.9. How long did he serve there?

Ans: He served there for a year

Q.10. Who was Wetherby?

Ans: Mr. Wetherby was the headmaster of the Brookfield and interviewed Mr. Chips in 1870. He was fatherly and courteous.

Q.11. What was Wetherby's advice?

Ans: Wetherby advised Chips to give his enthusiasm to Brookfield and he would get something in return. He also told Chips to take up a firm attitude from the beginning.

Q.10. Who was Colley? Why was he punished?

Ans: Colley was the first boy Chips punished in Brookfield on his first day. Colley dropped the desk so Chips punished him by giving him hundred lines.

Chapter 2

Q.1. Where was Brookfield situated?

Ans: It was situated across the road behind the ancient elms. A group of eighteenth century building centered upon a quadrangle

Q.2. When was Brookfield established?

Ans: It was established in the reign of Elizabeth as a grammar school.

Q.3. What do you know about the changing history of Brookfield school?

Ans: The reputation of Brookfield school kept fluctuating. Sometimes it would become renowned institution and on other occasions it would dwindle almost to non-existent. The reign of first George proved to be beneficial but after Napoleonic war and until mid-Victorian days, the school declined again. Wetherby tried to restore its fortunes somewhat; but it could not make much difference.

Q.4. What happened in the reign of first George?

Ans: The main structure had been rebuilt and large additions made.

Q.5. How long Wetherby stayed in Brookfield?

Ans Wetherby served Brookfield from 1840 to 1870. He restored its fortunes to a great extent.

Q.6. What kind of men did Brookfield produce?

Ans: Mostly, it produced judges, Members of Parliament, colonial administrators, a few peers and bishops, merchants, manufacturers, professional men and a good sprinkling of country squires and parsons.

Q.7. How ambitious was Chips in his early twenties?

Ans: His dream was to get headship eventually or at any rate a senior mastership in a really first class school.

Q.8. What were the inadequacies of his qualification?

Ans: His degree was not particularly good; his discipline was not absolutely reliable under all conditions. He had no private means and no family connections of any importance.

Q.9. When did Chips become the Doyen of the staff?

Ans: At fifty, he was the Doyen of the staff.

Q.10. When did Chips retire?

Ans: In 1913, when he turned sixty-five, he retired.

Q.11. What was presented to him on his retirement?

Ans: He was presented a cheque, a writing desk and a clock.

Chapter 3

Q.1. 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 to Chips

Q.2. Why did Mr. Chips choose to live at Mrs. Wickett's?

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.

Q.3. What kind of room Chips had at Mrs. Wickett's place?

Ans: It was a small but very comfortable and sunny room. It was simply furnished with a school-mastery taste. There were a few bookshelves and sporting trophies. A mantelpiece crowded with fixture-cards and signed photographs of boys and men; a worn Turkey carpet; big easy-chairs; pictures on the wall, of the Acropolis and the Forum.

Q.4. What Chips liked to do when the weather was mild?

Ans: He liked to stroll across to the playing-fields in the afternoon and watch the games. He liked to smile and exchange a few words with the boys.

Q.5. How did he welcome the new boys?

Ans: He made a special point of getting to know all the new boys and having them to tea with him during their first term.

Q.6. How did Chips entertain the boys?

Ans: He served the boys with a walnut cake with pink icing from the Reddaway's in the village and during winter term there were crumpets too. His guests found it fun to watch him make tea as he mixed careful spoonfuls from different caddies.

Q.7. Who was Collingwood?

Ans: Collingwood was a student of Chips in 1902. Chips once thrashed him for climbing onto the gymnasium roof to get a ball out of gutter. He might have broken his neck, later he received a medal D.S.O and was killed in Egypt. He was a major in the army.

Q.8. Who was Branksome?

Ans: Branksome was the nephew of Collingwood.

Q.9. What type of life Chips had at Mrs. Wickett's?

Ans: It was a pleasant, placid life. He had no worries, his pension was adequate and there was little money saved up too.

Q.10. What kind of books did Chips have in his rooms?

Ans: The books were chiefly classical. There were a few books of history and Belles-letter and elegant literature. There was also a pile of cheap detective novels.

Q.11. What kind of books did Chips read?

Ans: Sometimes, he took down Virgil or Xenophon and read for a few moments, but he was soon back again with Doctor Thorndyke or inspector French.

Q.12. What were Chips' views about Latin and Greek?

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

Q.13. How Chips spent his time at Mrs. Wickett's after retirement?

Ans: He spent his time drinking tea, receiving callers, correcting next editions of the Brookfieldian Directory, writing occasional letters in thin, spidery but legible script. He also had new masters and boys to tea.

Q.14. What was the misconception about Mr. Chips' marital life?

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.

Chapter 4

Q.1. When and with whom Chips went to Lake District?

Ans: Chips went to Lake District during the summer vacation with a colleague Rowden in 1896.

Q.2. How did he meet Katherine?

Ans: Chips noticed a girl waving excitedly from a dangerous looking ledge. He hastened towards her thinking that she was in trouble, in doing so he slipped himself and wrenched his ankle. She was not actually in difficulty but was only signaling to a friend.

Q.3. What Chips thought about women?

Ans: He did not care for women. He never felt at home or at ease with them. The new woman of nineties filled him with horror. He considered them as a monstrous creature. He did not like the modern newness and freedom.

Q.4. What was the concept of nice women near Chips?

Ans: Nice women were weak, timid and delicate. They were treated with a polite but rather distant chivalry by nice men.

Q.5. Describe Katherine?

Ans Katherine Bridges was twenty-five. She had blue flashing eyes, freckled cheeks and smooth straw-colored hair. She was a governess out of job.

Q.6. What were Katherine's views about women's right/ what were her political views?

Ans: She read and admired Ibsen. She believed the women ought to be admitted to the universities and ought to have a vote. In politics she was radical with leanings towards the views of people like Bernard Shaw and William Morris.

Q.7. What did Katherine think of Chips at first?

Ans: She thought he was quiet, middle aged and a serious looking man.

Q.8. Why Katherine liked Chips initially?

Ans: She liked him because he was so hard to get to know. He had gentle and quiet manners; his opinions dated from eighties and seventies but were so thoroughly honest. He had brown eyes and he looked charming when he smiled.

Chapters 5

Q.1. Why Chips used to look down at his feet?

Ans: He used to look down at his feet and wonder which one of it was that had performed so signal a service.

Q.2. What could Chips re-smell, re-saw and re-follow?

Ans: Chips re-saw the glorious hump of the Gable and the mouse grey depths of Wastwater under the Screens; he could re-smell the washed air after heavy rain, and re-follow the ribbon of the pass across to Sty head.

Q.3. What did Katherine think about Chip's profession initially?

Ans: Katherine was afraid that he might be a solicitor or a stockbroker or a dentist or a man with a big cotton business in Manchester.

Q.4. Why did Katherine think that school mastering was so different?

Ans: School mastering was so different and important near her because it meant to be influencing those who are going to grow up and matter to the world.

Q.5. How did Chips depreciate himself before Katherine?

Ans: Chips told her of his only mediocre degree, of his occasional difficulties of discipline of the certainty that he would never get a promotion and of his complete ineligibility to marry a young and ambitious girl.

Q.6. Where did Chips marry Katherine?

Ans: Katherine had no parents; she was married from the house of an aunt in Ealing.

Chapter 6

Q.1. How much Katherine was liked out Brookfield?

Ans: Katherine conquered Brookfield as she had conquered Chips. She was immensely popular with boys and masters alike. Even the wives of masters tempted to be jealous at first, could not long resist her charms.

Q.2. What sort of a person Chips had been till his marriage?

Ans: Chips had been a dry and rather neutral sort of person. He could not stir great popularity or affection.

Q.3. What were the changes Katherine/marriage brought in Chips?

Ans: Katherine made him a new man. His eyes gained sparkle, his mind began to move more adventurously. His sense of humor blossomed into richness. His disciplined improved. He became more popular.

Q.4. What had Chips aimed when he first came to Brookfield?

Ans: He had aimed to be loved, honored and obeyed but obeyed at any rate.

Q.5. What did Katherine suggest about East End lads?

Ans: Katherine suggested that a team from the mission should come up to Brookfield and play a soccer match with the school's team.

Q.6. What was the mission that Brookfield ran?

Ans: Brookfield ran a mission in East London, to which boys and parents contributed generously.

Q.7. What was the reaction to Katherine's revolutionary idea?

Ans: Katherine survived a frosty reception. The whole staff was against it. Everyone was certain East End lads would be hooligans. They were a group of slums boys and Brookfield had better class of youngsters.

Q.8. How Katherine convinced Chips?

Ans: Katherine told Chips that England is not always going to be divided into officers and other ranks. He couldn't satisfy his conscience by writing a cheque for a few guineas and keeping them at arm's length.

Q.9. Describe the visit of Poplar boys?

Ans: The boys arrived one Saturday afternoon, played soccer with the School's second team. They were honorably defeated by seven goals to five, later had high tea with the school team in the Dining hall. They then met the Head and were shown over the school. Chips saw them off at the railway station. The visitors left behind and took away a fine impression.

Chapter 7

Q.1. What were the memories that came back to Chips in a cloud?

Ans: The memories were of Katherine scampering along the stone corridors, laughing beside him at some howler in an essay he was marking, taking the 'cello part in a Mozart trio. And Katherine furred and muffed for December house matches, Katherine at the garden party that followed Speech day prize-giving, Katherine tending her advice in any little problem that arose.

Q.2. How Katherine advised Chips in dealing with boys?

Ans: Katherine told Chips to tell boys frankly that he was punishing them because he was afraid they might do it again and give them chance

Q.3. When did Katherine urge severity?

Ans: Katherine did not like the type who was too cocksure of himself. If these types were looking for trouble they should certainly have it.

Q.4. What was the incident of Dunster and Ogilvie?

Ans: Dunster had put a rat in the organ-loft while old Ogilvie was taking choir-practice.

Q.5. What did Chips do in an exercise book?

Ans: Chips wanted to make a book of all his memories. During his years at Mrs. Wickett's he sometimes made desultory notes in an exercise book.

Q.6. What was the difficulty in writing a book?

Ans: Writing made Chips tired both mentally and physically. And memories lost much of their flavor when they were written down.

Chapter 8

Q.1. How Chips paced through Brookfield village?

Ans: Chips paced through as if in some horrifying nightmare.

Q.2. What do you know of Faulkner?

Ans: Faulkner was a student at Brookfield who had met Mr. Chips on the day when Katherine died.

Q.3. What did young Faulkner ask Chips on April 1, 1898?

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

Q.4. What Chips nearly answered young Faulkner?

Ans: Chips nearly answered, "You can go to blazes for all I care. My wife is dead and my child is dead and I wish I were dead myself."

Q.5. What was the piece of April foolery?

Ans: There were a lot of letters, all addressed to him by name. But each contained nothing but a blank sheet of paper.

Q.6. When and how Katherine died?

Ans: Katherine and the child just born died on April 1st, 1898. She died during childbirth.

Q.7. Why did Chips not want to receive condolences?

Ans: He wanted to get used to things before facing kind words of others. He did not want to talk to others.

Chapter 9

Q.1. How different Chips looked after Katherine's death?

Ans: Chips looked different after the first stupor of grief he started looking "old"

Q.2. Where did Chips move to after his wife's death?

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

Q.3. How did his school 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.4. What changes did occur in Chips with the start of new century after Katherine's death?

Ans: His habits and jokes merged into a harmony. He began to feel pride in himself and his position.

Q.5. What did Chips no longer feel?

Ans: Chips no longer had those slight and occasional disciplinary troubles or feel different about his own worth and work.

Q.6. What had he won by seniority and ripeness?

Ans: He had won an un-chartered no man's land of privilege; he had acquired the right to those gentle eccentricities that often attack schoolmasters and parsons.

Q.7. What had Katherine left Chips with?

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

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 till it was almost too tattered to hold together.

Q.9. How did Chips take call-over?

Ans: Chips wore a tattered gown and stood on the wooden bench by big hall steps to take call-over. Each boy spoke his own name for Chips to verify and then tick off on the list.

Q.10. What was the easy and favorite subject of mimicry?

Ans: The verifying glance of Chips when he took call-over was the easy and favorite subject of mimicry. His steel-rimmed spectacles slipping down the nose, eyebrows lifted a gaze half-rapt and half quizzical.

Q.11. What did Chips think about Boers?

Ans: Chips thought Boers were engaged in a struggle that had a curious similarity to those of certain English book heroes such as Hereward the wake or Caractacus.

Q.12. Which Prime Minister of England did visit Brookfield School?

Ans: Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, visited Brookfield School.

Chapter 10

Q.1. Why did Chips become the acting head of Brookfield?

Ans: In 1900 old Meldrum, who had succeeded Wetherby as Head and held the office for 30 years, died suddenly from pneumonia and Chips became the acting head of Brookfield. He again assumed the charge of acting-head during the World War-I after Chatteris died.

Q.2. Who did succeed Meldrum as the Headmaster?

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

Q.3. What kind of a personality did Ralston have?

Ans: Ralston was thirty-seven, glittering with Firsts and blues. He could reduce the Big Hall to silence by mere lifting of an eyebrow. He was pontifical and aware of himself.

Q.4. Why did the school bell clang one morning?

Ans: The school bell changed one May morning at an unaccustomed time. Everyone was summoned to gather in the Big Hall because His Majesty King Edward the seventh died that morning.

Q.5. What happened when Railway men were at strike?

Ans: The soldiers were driving engines; stones had been thrown at the trains. Brookfield boys were patrolling the line with Chips as their in charge.

Q.6. Who was Mr. Jones?

Ans: Mr. Jones was in charge of the signal box at the railway station. But Chips met him as a striker that day.

Q.7. What did Chips remember about the Diamond Jubilee?

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

Q.8. How did queen Victoria look like?

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

Q.9. Why was Grayson upset?

Ans Grayson was upset because his father had sailed on Titanic. And no news had yet come through whether he was alive or dead.

Chapter 11

Q.1. Draw a character sketch of Ralston.

Ans: Ralston joined Brookfield public school as the Headmaster in 1900 at the age of 37. He was a strict disciplinarian, ruthless, ambitious 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. How did Chips feel himself protected from Ralston?

Ans: Chips felt protected by age and seniority.

Q.3. What was Ralston's urbane ultimatum?

Ans: Ralston's urbane ultimatum was to ask Chips to retire from Brookfield.

Q.4. What were the accusations laid on Chips by Ralston?

Ans: Ralston accused Chips of his slack and old-fashioned teaching methods. His slovenly personal habits. And that Chips ignored his instructions.

Q.5. What did Ralston say when Chips protested at the word 'Slovenly'?

Ans: Ralston asked Chips to look at his gown, which was a continual subject of amusement throughout the school.

Q.6. What did Ralston say when Chips objected to the word 'insubordination'?

Ans: Ralston said that in this case it was probably a mixture of laziness and obstinacy. He said that all the masters changed their pronunciation except him. This resulted in disorder and inefficiency.

Q.7. Was Ralston popular & respected in Brookfield?

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

Q.8. How was Ralston trying to run Brookfield?

Ans: Ralston was trying to run Brookfield like a factory for turning out a snob-culture based on money and machines.

Q.9. How did it become common knowledge that Ralston had insulted Chips?

Ans: A small boy waiting to see Ralston that morning had been listening outside the door to the arguments between Ralston and Chips. He told his friends, they in a short time told their parents. So it became a common knowledge.

Q.10. 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.11. Why Chips broke down when Sir John Rivers spoke to him?

Ans: Chips broke down because Sir John Rivers told him that Governors did not want him to retire. Brookfield would not be same without him. And he could stay till he was a hundred, they hoped he would.

Chapter 12

Q.1. Who was Chatteris?

Ans: Chatteris was Ralston's successor and he joined Brookfield in 1911. He was thirty four years old; he was modern, friendly and sympathetic.

Q.2. Why did Chips decide to resign?

Ans: In 1913 he remained off duty for nearly whole of the winter term because of bronchitis. And Ralston's straight words had in some ways had an effect on him.

Q.3. What did Chips say in his speech?

Ans: Chips told that he had spent forty two years in Brookfield and it had been his life. He remembered the lamp-boy, seven weeks of hard frost, German measles, Mafeking night bonfire and Mrs. Brool. Above all, he said that he would always remember the thousands of faces of Brookfield boys.

Q.4. Who was Herr Staefal?

Ans: Herr Staefal was a German master at Brookfield. He was thirty years younger to Chips but both were very friendly to each other. Chips lodged at his home when he went for a cure to Wiesbaden. Herr Staefal was killed on the Western Front.

Q.5. How did Chips keep himself busy?

Ans: Chips found plenty to do; he had all the new boys to tea. He watched important matches, once a term dined with the head and also once with the masters. He prepared and edited new Brookfieldian Directory. He accepted presidency of Old Boy's club. He wrote articles for Brookfieldian terminal magazine. And he also read 'Times' and detective stories.

Chapter 13

Q.1. Who was Forrester?

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

Q.2. What did Chips feel when Chatteris read the names of old boys killed?

Ans: When Chatteris read out the names of old boys killed from the tragic list. Chips used to think that they were only names for Chatteris but Chips could see their faces as they were his students, his boys.

Q.3. How did Chatteris look when he came to talk to Chips?

Ans: Chatteris looked over-worked, over-worried and very ill.

Q.4. What was the problem that Chatteris was facing?

Ans: Chatteris was diabetic and due to it he could not be enlisted in army. He was unable to manage Brookfield in war time. He was also considered slack and inefficient by others.

Q.5. Why and for what Chatteris wanted Chips to return to Brookfield?

Ans: Chatteris wanted Chips to come back because his presence at Brookfield would be a source of help for him. Nobody had ever been more popular than Chips and he could still play a very valuable role in holding things together.

Chapter 14

Q.1. What did Chips feel after rejoining Brookfield?

Ans: Chips felt like a music-hall favourite returning to the boards after positively last appearance.

Q.2. What were the new Jokes made by Chips?

Ans: Chips made new jokes about the O.T.C, the food rationing system, anti-air-raid blinds and rissole. Chips called rissole “abhorrendum” meat to be abhorred. It was the part of school menus on Monday.

Q.3. When did Chatteris die?

Ans: Chatteris fell ill during the winter of 1917 and died in April.

Q.4. When was Chips asked to become the Acting Head for the second time?

Ans: After the death of Chatteris in 1917, Chips was asked to become the Acting Head for the second time.

Q.5. How did Chips read out the tragic list?

Ans: On Sundays in Chapel, Chips read out the tragic list and it was seen and heard that he was in tears over it.

Q.6. What was the opinion of Chips regarding bayonet practice?

Ans: Chips considered bayonet fighting a vulgar way of killing people.

Chapter 15

Q1. What happened on the night of full moonlight?

Ans: The air raid warning was given. The guns began almost instantly and there was plenty of shrapnel falling about outside. Chips was taking his lower forth in Latin on the ground floor which he thought was good enough to serve as a dug out.

Q2. What did Chips say during the loud explosion?

Ans: Chips said that you can't judge the importance of things by the noise they made.

Q3. Who was Burrow?

Ans: Burrow was the pale, lean, and medically unfit science master. The students had nicknamed him stink-merchant.

Q4. Who was Maynard?

Ans: Maynard was a chubby, dauntless, clever and impudent boy, who volunteered to construe during the explosions.

Q5. What was the news spread on the next day of air raid?

Ans: Five bombs had fallen in and around Brookfield, the nearest of them just outside the school ground. It was learnt that nine persons have been killed.

Q6. What was the reaction of Mr. Chips to the air raid during his class?

Ans: It was told that Chips never turned a hair and he even found an old tag to illustrate the way Germans fought in Caesar's time. Chips laughed with tears running down his face. Therefore, he kept his class undisturbed.

Q7. How was Chips a legend?

Ans: Chips was the legend with his old and tattered gown, his walk that was just beginning to break into a stumble, his mild eyes peering over the steel-rimmed spectacle and his quaintly humorous things, Brookfield would not have an atom of him different.

Q8. What happened on November 11, 1918?

Ans: The news came in the morning that the war was over. A whole holiday was announced for the school and kitchen staff was requested to provide as cheerful a spread that war time rationing permitted. There was much cheering, singing and a bread fight across the dining hall.

Q9. What did Chips do on the night of November 11, 1918?

Ans: Chips after his visit to the dining hall sent his resignation the Board of Governors.

Chapter 16

Q1. Which season Mr. Chips liked the best and why?

Ans: It was the summer season that Chips liked the best. The weather suited him and there were continual visits of the old boys.

Q2. Who was Gregson?

Ans: Gregson was the tall boy with spectacles. He used to be always late for everything. He got a job in the League of Nations where Chips supposed his dilatoriness won't be noticeable.

Q3. What did Chips disapprove about the new master from Oxford?

Ans: Chips disapproved that the new master fresh from oxford let the sixth call him by his Christian name (first name). Chips commented that he might as well sign his terminal reports by writing "yours affectionately".

Q.4: What kind of reputation did Chips earn?

Ans: Chips had earned the reputation of being a great jester. Wherever he went and whatever he said there was laughter. Whenever he spoke, people prepared their minds and faces for a joke. They laughed sometimes even before he came to the point.

Q5: How much stable was Chips financially?

Ans: Chips' income was more than he needed to spend. He had invested his small capital in gilt-edged stocks. He did not suffer when the slump set in. He gave a lot of money away to the people with the hard-luck stories, to school funds and to Brookfield mission.

Q.6: What was the will of Chips?

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

Q.7: Why did everyone asked chips questions?

Ans: Everyone asked him questions as if he was some kind of prophet and an encyclopedia combined. Even more than that people liked their answer dished up as a joke.

Q.8 : What did Chips think about a Wurlitzer ?

Ans: Chips had seen the name Wurlitzer on the hoardings but he always thought it was a kind of a sausage.

Chapter 17

Q.1: What swung before Chips as he sat down by the fire in November, 1933?

Ans: The things he had done and seen; Cambridge in 60s, Great Gable on August morning; Brookfield at all times and seasons throughout the year had swung before him.

Q.2: What were the things Chips had never done?

Ans: Chips had never travelled by air and he had never been to a talky show.

Q3: Who was Linford?

Ans: Linford was a small boy. He had just come out of the sanatorium because he has measles. He lived in Shropshire and he was the first of his family at Brookfield. He was the last student of Brookfield who met Mr. Chips the day before he died.

Q.4: What was the talk between Chips and Linford?

Ans: Chips talked about his first day at Brookfield, Shropshire, school and school life in general, news in the day's paper. Chips also told him that Linford was going into a very cross sort of world.

Q.5: How was Linford received by Chips?

Ans: Chips let him in, although he had not invited him, and served him tea with the walnut cake.

Q.6: What were Chips' feelings after Linford left his place?

Ans: When Linford left and said 'Good-bye Mr. Chips' Chips thought this joke was traditional now to make new boys think that his name was really Chips. He also remembered Katherine as she had used that same phrase on the eve of their wedding-day. Tears began to roll down his cheeks. He felt very tired and exhausted.

Chapter 18

Q.1: What happened to Chips?

Ans: Chips had fainted; Mrs. Wicket noticed it when she returned after visiting some relative in the neighboring village.

Q.2: What did Chips feel?

Ans: Chips felt very weak. He was surprised by the weakness in his voice. He wasn't even bothered about the details of the situation.

Q.3: Who was Cartwright?

Ans: Cartwright was the head of Brookfield since 1919. Chips still thought of him as new.

Q.4: What did Cartwright say to Merivale?

Ans: Cartwright whispered to Merivale that Chips must have lived a lonely sort of life. When Merivale told him that he was married and his wife died, Cartwright said it was a pity he never had any children.

Q.5: What was Chips' response on being called issueless?

Ans: Chips said with a quavering merriment that he had children, "thousands of them....and all boys..."

Q.6: What would Linford always remember?

Ans: Linford will always remember and tell the tale that he said good-bye to Mr. Chips the night before he died.

Q.7: How old of Chips when he died?

Ans: Chips died in November, 1933 at the age of 85.

Q.8: What did Cartwright say after receiving the news of Chips' death?

Ans: Cartwright said in a speech to the school "Brookfield will never forget his loveableness".