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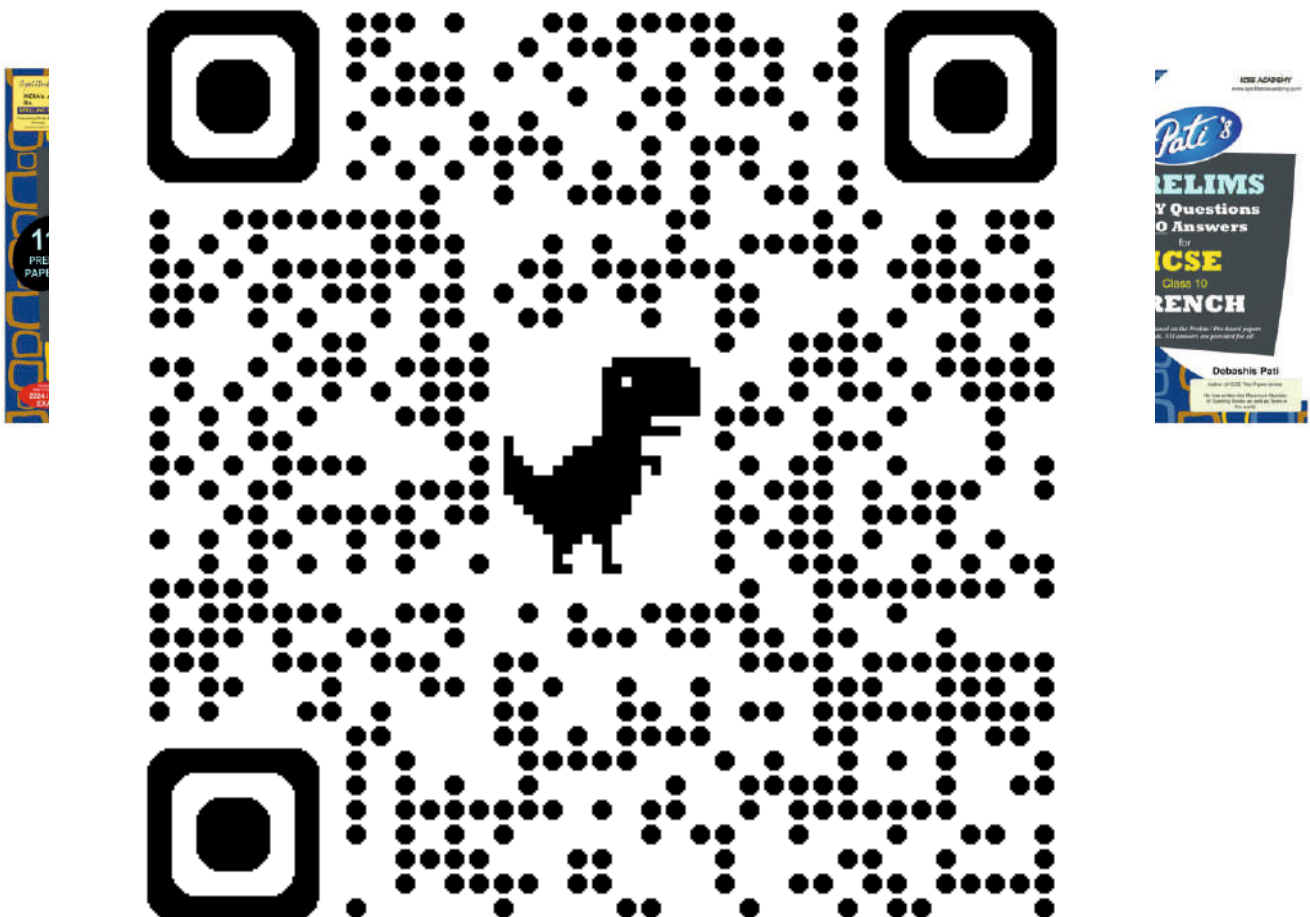
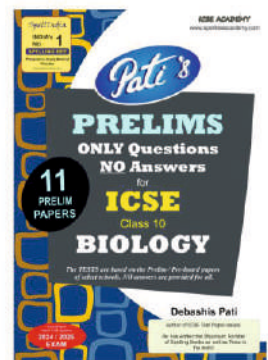
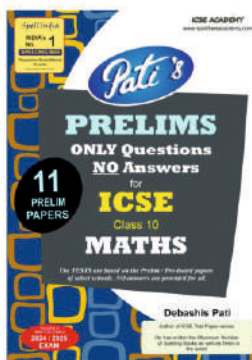
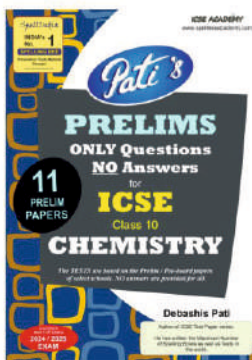
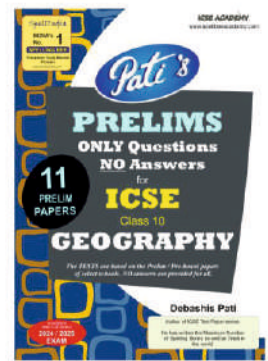
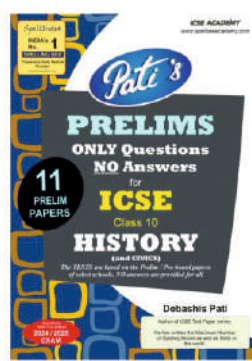
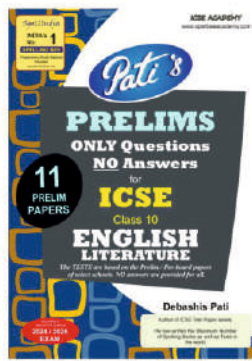
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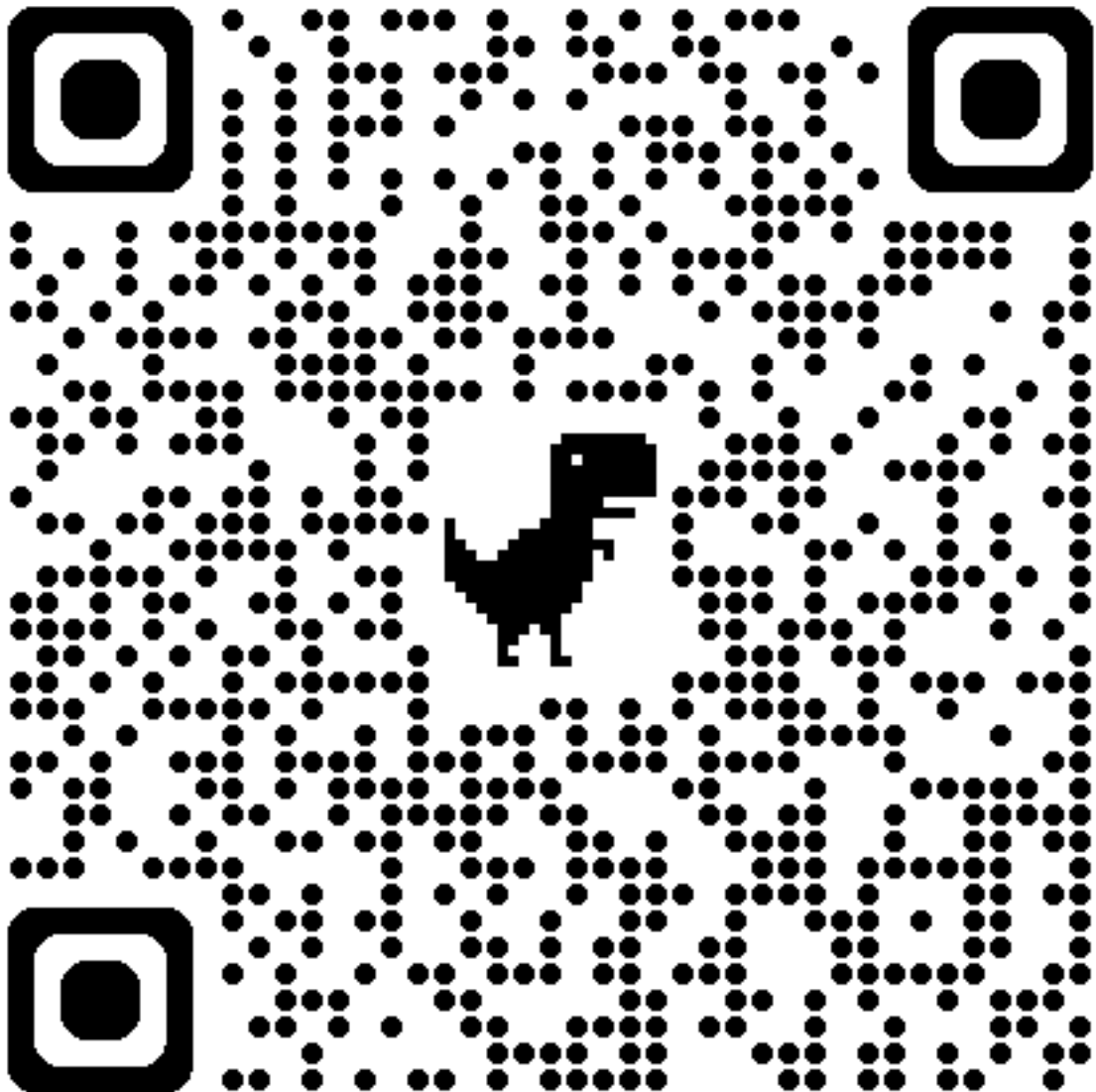




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SECTION B-DRAMA

Question 2

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*Antony: He shall not live. Look, with a spot I damn him.
But, Lepidus, go you to Caesar's house;
Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine.
How to cut off some charge in legacies.....*

- i. Where are Antony and Lepidus? Who else is present? What is the purpose of the meeting? [3]
- ii. Who is 'he' referred to in the above extract? What does '*with a spot I damn him*' indicate? A little later Antony speaks about '*the threefold world*', what does he mean by it? [3]
- iii. What were the 'legacies' mentioned in Caesar's will? [3]
- iv. What does Antony say about Lepidus soon after the latter's departure? [3]
- v. What is the cause of Antony's dislike for Lepidus? State briefly how Antony's character, as shown here, sharply contrasts with Brutus's analysis of him. [4]

Question 3

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*"Cassius: Antony, The posture of your blows are yet unknown.
But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees
And leave them honeyless."*

- i. What did Cassius mean by '*The posture of your blows are yet unknown, but for your words, they rob the Hybla bees*'? [3]
- ii. How do Antony's words leave Hybla bees soundless? [3]
- iii. What stern promise did Octavius make, shortly after this excerpt? Write one Octavius' character trait based on his undertaking. [3]

Turn over.....

- iv. In what tone does Cassius 'thank' Brutus in this context, and why? Mention one trait of Cassius based on his remark. [3]
- v. A little later, how did Antony reproach Casca? Additionally, while addressing the conspirators, Antony compared them to the animals, explain the comparison. What is your opinion of Antony in this connection? [4]

SECTION C-PROSE

Question 4

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

"On this particular evening he began his journey in a westerly direction, toward the hidden sea....."

- i. Briefly explain the significance of the hidden sea, Christmas tree, and the invisible snow. [3]
- ii. How is the city typically described during the day? [3]
- iii. Why was Leonard Mead considered 'regressive'? If his behaviour was deemed 'regressive', what does this suggest about the concept of progress in the society of *The Pedestrian*? [3]
- iv. What imagery does Bradbury use to describe the streets during Leonard Mead's walk? How does it enhance the theme of isolation? [3]
- v. How does the police car function as a character in the story, and what does its interaction with Leonard Mead reveal about the nature of law enforcement in this dystopian world? [4]

Question 5

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

"We must guard it among us and never forget it, because when a people are enslaved, as long as they hold fast to their language it is as if they had the key to their prison"

- i. Which language is being referred to here? What is the occasion of this observation? What does the speaker think of the language being referred to? [3]
- ii. How are M Hamel and children's parents responsible for lapses in language learning? [3]
- iii. Explain: "*When a people are enslaved, as long as they hold fast to their language it is as if they had the key to their prison.*" [3]
- iv. How did the school atmosphere, that morning, not meet the narrator's expectations? [3]
- v. What was the significance of the lesson M Hamel taught that morning? What unforgettable message did he engrave on his students' minds? [4]

SECTION D-POETRY

Question 6

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*The harmless phantoms on their errands glide,
With feet that make no sound upon the floors.
We meet them.....*

- i. Why does Longfellow state that the phantoms, '*feet make no sound upon the floors*'? What mood does the poet create in the poem? [3]
- ii. Where does the poet meet them? What is significant about encountering 'them'? [3]
- iii. How does Longfellow characterize the ghosts in relation to the pictures on the wall? [3]
- iv. What does the term '*mortmain*' stand for in the poem? What does the phrase "*hold in mortmain still their old estates*" suggest about the past inhabitants? [3]
- v. In what ways does Longfellow delve into the connection between the physical and spiritual realms in the poem? [4]

Turn over.....

Question 7

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*We are not so much maddened
as reduced to the unutterable ignorance of....*

- i. Referring to the above stanza, explain how does Angelou portray the emotional state of individuals mourning the loss of great souls? [3]
- ii. Explain the figure of speech used by Maya Angelou to describe the emergence of peace after the death of great souls. [3]
- iii. Briefly elucidate the significance of, '*soothing electric vibration*'. What is the inherent message of the poem? [3]
- iv. What is the meaning of the line '*small things recoil into silence*'? Why does the death of great souls cause our sense of reality to falter? [3]
- v. Which line in the poem depicts a sense of repentance? '*Maya Angelou uses vivid natural imagery to convey the sense of upheaval and loss that accompanies the departure of such influential figures.*' Substantiate the statement. [4]

SECTION -B

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

QUESTION -2

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

**Caesar- *I would be well moved,
 if I were as you
 if I could pray to move, prayers would move me;
 but I am constant as the.....***

- i. Who does Caesar compare himself to in this extract? How does he compare himself to the object? Mention two qualities Caesar boasts about himself. [3]**
- ii. What is the outcome of Caesar's high headedness? Who strikes Caesar first and who strikes him last? [3]**
- iii. What is Caesar famous words before the falls? What is the significance of his last words? [3]**

- iv. What is the reaction of the people when Caesar falls? How does Brutus try to appease the people? [3]
- v. How does Brutus show that he has performed an honourable deed? What does it tell us about Brutus? [4]

QUESTION 3

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Antony. *O pardon me thou bleeding piece of earth,
That I am meek and gentle with these butchers.
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.
'Woe to the hand that shed this costly blood!
Over thy wounds do I now prophesy.*

- i. Where is Antony at this time? Relate briefly how he came to be there. [3]
- ii. Why does Antony call Caesar's body 'thou bleeding piece of earth'? When he calls the conspirators "butchers" how does it help us to understand his meaning? [3]
- iii. In this funeral oration to the citizens Antony uses Caesar's body to fulfil his purpose. What was his purpose and how does he use Caesar's body? [3]
- iv. When, why and how had Antony been "meek and gentle with these butchers? [3]
- v. What do you think of Antony at this stage? [3]
- Give examples from the play to show Antony's estimate of Caesar as given in this passage. What did Antony prophecy? What do you think of Antony now? [4]

SECTION C

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)
PROSE - SHORT STORIES

QUESTION 4

Read the extract from Alphonse Daudet's story, 'The Last Lesson' given below and answer the questions that follow:

Usually, when school began, there was a great bustle, which could be heard out in the street, the opening and closing of desks, lessons repeated in unison, very loud, with our hands over our ears to understand better, and the teacher's great ruler rapping on the table. But now it was all so still! I had counted on the commotion

to get to my desk without being seen; but, of course, that day everything had to be as quiet as Sunday morning.

- (i) State the three activities that were mainly responsible for the bustle of a regular school day. [3]
- (ii) Why did the teacher rap his ruler on the table? What did it suggest about the teacher? [3]
- (iii) Why was it so still in the school? How has this silence been compared to Sunday morning in the extract. [3]
- (iv) Which tactic did the narrator want to use to reach his desk without being seen? Why? Did he succeed in doing so? Give reason to support your answer. [3]
- (v) Explain briefly the characteristic traits of the narrator. [4]

QUESTION 5

Read the extract from Ray Bradbury's short story, 'The Pedestrian' given below and answer the questions that follow:

He walked like a man suddenly drunk. As he passed the front window of the car he looked in. As he had expected, there was no one in the front seat, no one in the car at all.

"Get in."

He put his hand to the door and peered into the back seat, which was a little cell, a little black jail with bars. It smelled of riveted steel. It smelled of harsh antiseptic; it smelled too clean and hard and metallic. There was nothing soft there.

- (i) Which figure of speech is used in the first line of the extract? Why did he behave like 'a man suddenly drunk'? [3]
- (ii) Why was there no one in the car? What is this car symbolic of? [3]
- (iii) Describe what he found at the back seat of the car. Where was the car taking him? Why? [3]
- (iv) Which type of imagery is used in this extract. Give examples. [3]
- (v) Why did he say that 'there was nothing soft there'? What is suggested by it? [4]

SECTION D

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

POETRY

QUESTION 6

Read the extract HW. follow: Longfellow's poem. 'Haunted Houses' given below and answer the questions that follow:

*The spirit-world around this world of sense
Floats like an atmosphere, and everywhere
Wafts through these earthly mists and vapour dense
A vital breath of more ethereal air.*

- i. What is 'the spirit-world? Where it is? What is described as 'this world of sense'? [3]
- ii. What Floats like an atmosphere and where? What does it suggest about it? [3]
- iii. What are referred to as through them? Earthly mists' and 'Vapours dense'? How do the spirits move through them? [3]
- iv. Which figure of speech is used in this extract? Explain with example. [3]
- v. Explain why do the spirits leave the spirit-world and come to the 'world of sense'. How is their presence felt in this world? [4]

QUESTION 7

Read the extract from Robert Frost's poem, 'A Considerable Speck' given below and answer the questions that follow:

*It paused as with suspicion of my pen,
And then came racing wildly on again
To where my manuscript was not yet dry;
Then paused again and either drank or smelt--
With loathing, for again it turned to fly.*

- i. What is referred to by 'it' that paused with suspicion? Why did it do so? [3]
- ii. Why did it start racing wildly after a pause? Why was the manuscript not yet dry? [3]
- iii. What did 'It' drink or smell with loathing? Why? What did it do after that? [3]
- iv. Explain briefly, the use of imagery in the extract. [3]
- v. How does the speaker deal with the mite? What makes him do so? How does the speaker's action justify the theme of the poem. [4]

QUESTION PAPER 3

SECTION B – DRAMA

Julius Caesar: By William Shakespeare

Question 2.

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

- "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;
I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him." [16]
- (i) What examples did Antony cite to prove that Caesar was not 'ambitious'? [4]
- (ii) How could Antony win over the Roman mob? Discuss with reference to the play. [4]
- (iii) Describe Shakespeare's treatment of the Roman mob, as exemplified in the play 'Julius Caesar.' [4]
- (iv) Loyalty and vindictiveness in Antony's character served a foil to one another. Comment on his personality from this perspective. [4]

Question 3.

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

- "I thank thee, Brutus, that thou hast proved Lucilius' saying true." [16]
- (i) What had Lucilius said earlier and why did he thank Brutus? [4]
- (ii) Why did Antony refer to Nature's elements while speaking about Brutus? [4]
- (iii) How did Octavius plan Brutus' funeral? Which characteristic of Octavius could you analyse from this context? [4]
- (iv) Do you think Caesar's murder was avenged in the play? Justify with reference to this Shakespearean tragedy. [4]

SECTION C
PROSE - SHORT STORIES
(Treasure Chest – A Collection of ICSE Poems and Short Stories)

Question 4.

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

"That 'saa', thin legs can also be useful... thin legs can also be useful..."

- | | | | |
|-------|--|--|------|
| | [16] | | [16] |
| (i) | Who said these words to whom? | | [2] |
| (ii) | What was the speaker's idea about thin legs earlier? | | [3] |
| (iii) | How and why did that 'idea' change? | | [4] |
| (iv) | Immediately before the given context, why do think the narrator passed this comment, 'Oh! Grown-ups are so strange'? | | [3] |
| (v) | How would you analyse the narrator's character from the above comment? | | [4] |

Question 5.

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

"He would stand upon the corner of an intersection"

- | | | | |
|-------|--|--|------|
| | [16] | | [16] |
| (i) | Who is he? Where does the story take place and at what time? | | [3] |
| (ii) | Describe the atmosphere and its effect on the person. | | [3] |
| (iii) | What did he ask the lonely looking houses? What is the implication of those questions? | | [3] |
| (iv) | Who was there in the car? Where was the car going? | | [3] |
| (v) | What does the silence of the scene imply? | | [4] |

SECTION D
POETRY
(Treasure Chest – A Collection of ICSE Poems and Short Stories)

Question 6

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

"De Lorge's love o'erheard the King.... She thought, the Count my lover..."

- | | | | |
|-------|--|--|------|
| | [16] | | [16] |
| (i) | How is the lady described? What made the lady throw the glove? | | [3] |
| (ii) | What was the reaction the lady got from her lover? Do you feel she deserved such a reaction? | | [3] |
| (iii) | Which words are used by the poet to bring about the ferocity of the lions? | | [3] |

- (iv) The poet has used various imagery in the poem. Give examples for each of the following: sight, sound and smell. [3]
- (v) How does the poet bring about the medieval atmosphere in the poem? [4]

Question 7.

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

- "But unmistakably a living mite"
- (i) What does the poet say about the size of the mite? Why is the poet glad? What does it show of his nature? [16]
- (ii) Describe the action of the mite before it settles in the middle of the paper. [3]
- (iii) Comment on the central idea of the poem. [4]
- (iv) Provide an analytical account of the attitude of the poet towards the 'considerable speck'. [4]
- (v) Name the poet. [1]

SECTION B

(Answer one or more questions from this section)

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Brutus: *Talk not of standing. Publius, good cheer,
There is no harm intended to your person,
Nor to no Roman else. So tell them Publius.*

Cassius: *And leave us, Publius, lest that the people,
Rushing on us, should do your age some mischief.*

- (i) Where are the speakers? What has just occurred? In what state was Publius and why was Cassius concerned about him? [3]
- (ii) What comment does Trebonius make immediately after, regarding the whereabouts of Mark Antony and the public? According to Casca, how can one shed their fear of death? In this regard, how then have the conspirators shown their friendship for Caesar? [3]
- (iii) How does Brutus ask the conspirators to glorify their act? What does Cassius predict for the future regarding their actions? What is Cassius' tone here as he speaks? [3]
- (iv) What promise does Mark Antony make to Brutus and the conspirators through his messenger servant? Why does Cassius contradict Brutus with regards to Mark Antony? State briefly how later in the drama Cassius' contradiction proves true? [3]
- (v) What justification does Brutus give Mark Antony for the assassination? Give two ways in which Mark Antony manipulated the conspirators, especially Brutus. What is your opinion of a friend like Mark Antony? [4]

Question 3

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Brutus: *There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries
On such a full sea are we now afloat,
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures.*

Cassius: *Then, with your will, go on;
We'll along ourselves, and meet them at Philippi.*

- (i) Who does Cassius refer to as 'them' in the last line of the extract? Earlier in the scene, why is Cassius not in favour of marching to Philippi? [3]
- (ii) State Brutus' reasons for wanting to march to Philippi. How was this a tactical error of judgement in the eventual outcome of the battle? [3]
- (iii) Explain the metaphor used by Brutus between a tide at sea and human affairs. [3]
- (iv) Later in the scene, Cassius says, "This was an ill beginning of the night" What is the 'ill beginning' that is referred to? Explain its cause. [3]
- (v) Although Brutus and Cassius are allies in the conspiracy, they have contrasting views on almost every aspect of the alliance. State **two** ways in which this is apparent in the drama. Do **NOT** repeat any point used in earlier answer/s. Highlight **one** personal flaw in each of the characters, Brutus and Cassius from the play with textual evidence. [4]

SECTION C

(Answer one or more questions from this section)

PROSE-SHORT STORIES

(Treasure Chest- A Collection of ICSE Short Stories and Poems)

Question 4

Read the following extract from Ray Bradbury's short story, 'The Pedestrian' and answer the questions that follow:

"The street was silent and long and empty, with only his shadow moving like the shadow of a hawk in midcountry. If he closed his eyes and stood very still, frozen, he could imagine himself upon the center of a plain, a wintry, windless Arizona desert with no house in a thousand miles, and only dry riverbeds, the streets, for company."

- (i) What had Mr. Leonard Mead asked the houses as he passed by them? What is the implication of the questions? [3]
- (ii) With reference to the quoted lines, how does Mr. Mead view his city and why? [3]
- (iii) Why was Mr. Mead a failure at his profession? What were the reasons he was considered suspicious by the police vehicle? [3]
- (iv) With reference to the story, what is the significance of the description of Mead's house? [3]
- (v) According to you, what is the critique that the story, 'The Pedestrian' offers? What are the consequences Mr. Mead suffers because of his individualism? What relevance does a dystopian futuristic story have with the present times? [4]

Question 5

Read the following extract from Alphonse Daudet's short story, 'The Last Lesson' and answer the questions that follow:

"My books, that had seemed such a nuisance a while ago, so heavy to carry, my grammar and my history of the saints, were old friends now that I couldn't give up. And M. Hamel, too; the idea that he was going away, that I should never see him again, made me forget all about his ruler and how cranky he was."

- (i) Why had the narrator's books seemed such a nuisance a while ago? What had caused a change of heart? Identify the figure of speech in the underlined phrase. [3]
- (ii) What do you think Franz learnt from M. Hamel's final lesson? [3]
- (iii) How did Franz's perspective on learning change throughout the story? [3]

- (iv) What is the symbolism of any language? How are the symbols of the bulletin board and the village people in the classroom used to convey the sentiments and emotions of the characters? [3]
- (v) What is the significance of M. Hamel writing 'Vive La France' on the blackboard? How is the short story a reflection on the importance of cultural identity? How is the 'Last Lesson' symbolic of the lessons of life? [4]

SECTION D

(Answer one or more questions from this section)

POETRY

(Treasure Chest- A Collection of ICSE Short Stories and Poems)

Question 6

Read the following extract from Robert Frost's poem, 'A Considerable Speck' and answer the questions that follow:

*Since it was nothing I knew evil of
I let it lie till I hope it slept
I have a mind myself and recognize
Mind when I meet with it in any guise
No one can know how glad I am to find
On any sheet the least display of mind*

- (i) What does 'it' refer to? What does the speaker imply by 'it' sleeping? Why does speaker state at the start that it would have been beneath his sight on anything but a white paper? [3]
- (ii) What made the speaker think that 'it' was something unique? [3]
- (iii) What decision did the speaker make regarding 'it'? State any two characteristics this reveals about the speaker. [3]
- (iv) What is the importance of 'it' having a mind to the speaker? What does the speaker mean by the world being swept by a 'collectivistic regimenting love' and why does he not advocate it? [3]
- (v) Why do you think the speaker values the presence

Highlight a theme from the poem that reflects the speaker's actions?
Suggest an alternate title with a reason for the poem. [4]

Question 7

Read the following extract from Sukumar Ray's poem, "The Power of Music" and answer the questions that follow:

*But Bhisma's soared beyond our reach, howe'er
we plead and grumble;
The Welkin weeps to hear his screech, and mighty mansions tumble.
But now there comes a billy goat, a most
sagacious fellow,
He downs his horns and charges straight, with
bellow answ'ring bellow.*

- (i) What 'soared' beyond the reach of the people? Why were they pleading and grumbling? [3]
- (ii) Give three ways in which Bhisma Lochan Sharma is depicted as a determined singer. [3]
- (iii) Cite three instances in which nature reacted to Bhisma Lochan Sharma's singing? Why is the poem considered a 'nonsense' verse? [3]
- (iv) Highlight any two themes from the poem and their significance. [3]
- (v) Discuss the relevance of the title with reference to Bhisma Lochan Sharma. What power does music hold for you specifically and for the world at large? What gift does the billy goat give the world through its action? [4]

QUESTION PAPER 5

Section B

(Answer **one** or **more** questions from this Section)

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Antony

*This is a slight unmeritable man,
Meet to be sent on errands. It is fit,
The threefold world divided, he should stand
One of the three to share it?*

- (i) Where does this scene take place? Who is Antony speaking to? [3]
What does he mean by 'the threefold world divided'?
- (ii) Whom does Antony describe as a 'slight unmeritable man'? What [3]
does he believe this individual is suited for? What does Octavius
describe this individual's military background?
- (iii) What errand does Antony assign to the unmeritable man? Why is it [3]
significant to Antony?
- (iv) What is the first decision taken by the second triumvirate? Why is [3]
executing that decision important to the second triumvirate?
- (v) In this scene, Antony comes across as a man who has no regard for [4]
friendship or principles. Support this statement with relevant
references from the scene.

Question 3

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Antony

But here's a parchment with the seal of Caesar;

I found it in his closet, ---- 'tis his will.

- (i) What did Caesar leave to the Roman citizens in his will? [3]
- (ii) Why does Antony express reluctance to reveal Caesar's will to the common people? [3]
- (iii) Where does Antony go at the end of this scene? What happens to Brutus and Cassius? [3]
- (iv) Why does Antony name the conspirators while displaying Caesar's mantle to the common people? [3]
- (v) In his speech at the forum, Antony repeatedly praises the conspirators. Discuss the impact of this element of his speech on both the common people and the conspirators. [4]

Section C

(Answer **one or more** questions from this Section)

PROSE – SHORT STORIES

(Treasure Chest – A Collection of ICSE Poems and Short Stories)

Question 4

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

When I went home to tell my mother and Nana, they had not believed it at first. So Nana had taken it upon herself to go and 'ask into it properly'. She came home to tell my mother that it was true.

- (i) Who is Nana? What is her main concern regarding Adjoa? Why does she feel this way? [3]

- (ii) What was Nana's justification for letting Adjoa attend school? What did she now want to 'ask properly' about at school? [3]
- (iii) How did Adjoa react to the five-kilometre walk to school? What does her reaction reveal about her character? [3]
- (iv) What tasks did Nana take on after she received the school's confirmation about Adjoa's selection? [3]
- (v) Discuss how Nana's act of carrying the gleaming cup like a baby symbolizes a shift in her traditional mindset. [4]

Question 5

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

He turned back on a side street, circling around toward his home. He was within a block of his destination when a lone car turned a corner quite suddenly and flashed a fierce white cone of light upon him.

- (i) What did Leonard Mead most dearly love to do every evening? [3]
- (ii) What did Mead observe in the cottages and homes while on his way every evening? [3]
- (iii) Describe the night-time setting of Mead's city. How does this setting highlight the nature of interactions among its citizens? [3]
- (iv) What is 'Psychiatric Center for Research on Regressive Tendencies' in the story? What does it symbolize? [3]
- (v) The absence of a human officer in an automated police car's highlights the theme of Ray Bradbury's 'The Pedestrian'. Justify the statement with supporting evidence from the story. [4]

Section D

(Answer **one** or **more** questions from this Section)

POETRY

(Treasure Chest – A Collection of ICSE Poems and Short Stories)

Question 6

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*Great souls die and
our reality, bound to
them, takes leave of us.*

When Great Trees Fall, Maya Angelou

- (i) What happens to 'our reality' when great souls die? Why? [3]
- (ii) How does our memory of loved ones evolve after their passing? In what ways does it serve as a tool for reflection on their lives? [3]
- (iii) What is the effect of the death of great souls on the air around us? What does it suggest? [3]
- (iv) How does the loss of great souls impact us, personally? In what ways can these great souls be likened to majestic trees in a forest? [3]
- (v) Explain with two examples from the poem where the trees are used as metaphors. [4]

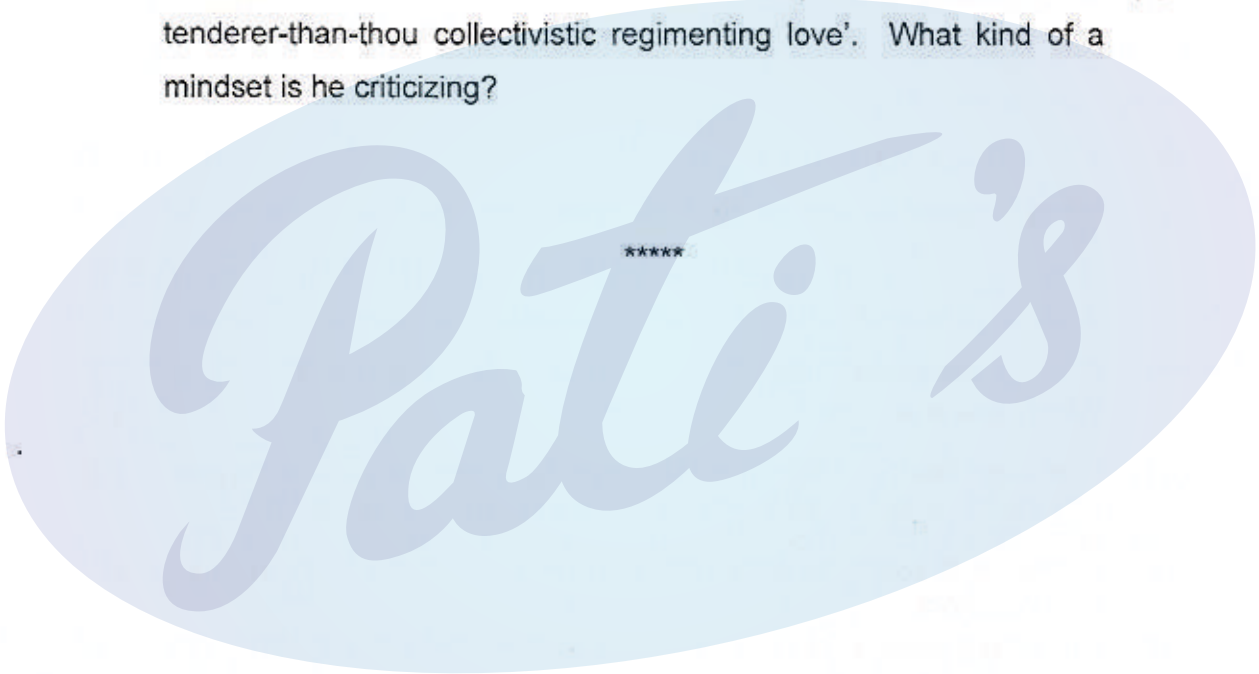
Question 7

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*It paused as with suspicion of my pen,
And then came racing wildly on again
To where my manuscript was not yet dry;*

- (i) What is the 'it' being referred to, in this extract? When does the speaker notice 'it'? What did 'it' suddenly become suspicious of? [3]

- (ii) What did 'it' seem to have of its own? How does the speaker come to that conclusion? [3]
- (iii) What according to the speaker did 'it' not have room for? How did 'it' prove the speaker wrong? [3]
- (iv) Why does the speaker choose to spare the life of 'it'? [3]
- (v) Discuss the speaker's preference when he says 'I have none of the tenderer-than-thou collectivistic regimenting love'. What kind of a mindset is he criticizing? [4]



QUESTION PAPER 6

SECTION-B-[DRAMA]

Question 2

Cassius

Titinius, if thou lov'st me,

Mount thou my horse, and hide thy spurs in him,

Till he has brought thee up to yonder troops [Act 5 Sc 3]

- What imminent danger could Cassius see at a distance when he utters the above lines? What does he ask Titinius to do and why? [3]
- What instructions did Cassius give Pindarus immediately after this? [3]
- State the news conveyed by Pindarus to Cassius while observing the battlefield. [3]
- What action did Cassius take as a result? [3]
- Do you think the news conveyed to Cassius by his slave was authentic? What were the reasons, according to Messala, that contributed to the death of Cassius? [4]

Question 3

Brutus

Messala, I have here received letters,

That young Octavius and Mark Antony

Come down upon us with a mighty power

Bending their expedition towards Philippi; [Act 4 Sc 3]

- Where does the scene take place? What grief overpowered Brutus in this scene? How did he wish to overcome the bad feelings that were brewing in his heart? [3]
- What strategy did Brutus wish to adopt to engage himself with the troops of Antony and Octavius? [3]
- How did Cassius react to Brutus's idea initially? [3]
- Briefly describe Brutus's encounter with the Ghost of Caesar. [3]
- What did Brutus question Lucius, Varro and Claudius about? List the two supernatural indications mentioned in this scene which point to the appearance of the Ghost. What is the significance of the Ghost of Caesar in this scene? [4]

SECTION-C-[POETRY]

Question 4

Said Francis then, "Faith, gentlemen, we're better here than there."

De Lorge's love overheard the king, a beauteous lively dame.....

- What characteristic traits of King Francis have been stated at the beginning of the poem? Whom did the king address as gentlemen? [3]
- Write one visual and one auditory imagery to bring out the ferocity of the lions' fight. What does the king's remark in the above extract reveal about him? [3]
- Describe the 'beauteous dame'. What thought struck her? [3]
- Who was De Lorge? How does his action bring out the theme of the poem? [3]
- How does King Francis respond to De Lorge's action? Does this poem appeal to you? Why? [4]

Question 5

**Our little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposites attractions and desires;
The struggle of the instinct that enjoys,
And the more noble instinct that aspires.**

- a) What do 'little lives' in the extract refer to? Why is it termed as 'little'? How are the 'little lives' kept in equipoise? [3]
- b) What are the two types of instincts? Give examples for each of the types. [3]
- c) Describe the struggle between the two instincts. According to you, how can it be resolved? [3]
- d) What influences our earthly wants and high aspirations? What does it lead to? [3]
- e) Mention any four examples from the poem to justify the poet's view that all houses are haunted. [4]

SECTION-D-[PROSE]

Question 6

**She had large fleshy-cheeks and no chin, just a huge mass of neck.
Her blue eyes were tiny but sharp. They seemed to be boring into Martin's face.**

- a) Who has been described in the above lines? Describe Martin's first encounter with this person? [3]
- b) What speculations did he make about this person all day long? [3]
- c) What was Martin's father's reaction when he was told about this person? [3]
- d) What made Martin run down the stairs? What happened because of this hasty act?[3]
- e) Do you think Martin's fears got the better of him? Explain. [4]

Question 7

He turned back on a side street, circling around towards his home. He was within a block of his destination when the lone car turned a corner quite suddenly and flashed a fierce white cone of light upon him.

- a) Who is described as 'he' in the extract? What was the 'lone car' facing him? Why did he stand stunned? [3]
- b) How many cars were left to patrol the streets? Why? [3]
- c) Who was talking to Mr Mead? Why did it find Mr Mead's profession unbelievable? [3]
- d) Where was Mr. Mead asked to be seated by the voice? How did Mr. Mead find it? [3]
- e) Explain the theme of non-conformity in the story. How did it affect Mr. Mead? [4]

SECTION B

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*Strato – Free from the bondage you are in Messala;
the conquerors can but make a fire of him;
for Brutus only overcame himself.*

And no man else hath honour by his death.

Lucilius – So Brutus should be found. I thank thee, Brutus, that thou hast prov'd Lucilius' saying true.

- (i) Explain the lines spoken by Strato. [3]
- (ii) Why does Lucilius say the above lines? What does Octavius offer to Brutus' men after this? What does Messala ask Strato and why? [3]
- (iii) Why does Brutus believe his "hour is come," and what does he consider honorable at this moment? How does he attempt to persuade Volumnius, and how does Volumnius react? [3]
- (iv) How do Antony and Octavius pay tribute to Brutus at the end of this scene? [3]
- (v) Elaborate on Brutus' farewell speech. [4]

Question 3

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Casca: Why he cuts off twenty years of life, Cuts off so many years of fearing death.

Brutus: Grant that, and then is death a benefit.

- (i) What was Publius, Antony and the public's immediate reaction to Caesar's death? [3]
- (ii) Which three instructions did Brutus give to the conspirators right after this statement? [3]
- (iii) Explain in your own words the following: [3]
 - (a) The above lines spoken by Casca
 - (b) The reference to Fates, as stated by Brutus, in this scene.
 - (c) The following lines spoken by Cassius: *How many ages hence, shall this our lofty scene be acted over, in states unknown and accents yet unknown!*
- (d) Elaborate on the message sent by Antony to Brutus, through his servant. (Any three key points) [3]
- (e) Describe Antony's reaction when he sees Caesar's dead body.

SECTION C

(Answer **one or more** questions from this Section.)

PROSE – SHORT STORIES

(Treasure Chest – A collection of ICSE Short Stories and Poems)

Question 4

Read the following extract from Stephen Leacock's short story, 'With the Photographer' and answer the questions that follow:

"I want my photograph taken," I said. The photographer looked at me without enthusiasm. He was a drooping man in a gray suit, with the dim eye of a natural scientist.

- (i) For how long did the protagonist wait at the studio? What did he do while he waited? What did he claim was an 'unwarrantable' thing to do? [3]
- (ii) What did the photographer say was wrong with the protagonist? [3]
- (iii) Explain how the protagonist defended himself with emotion and dignity. [3]
- (iv) What did the protagonist discover when he returned to collect his photograph? What changes had the photographer made to his photograph and how? [3]
- (v) In your own words, describe the angry outburst of the protagonist, in the end of the story. [4]

Question 5

Read the following extract from William Sleator's short story, 'The Elevator' and answer the questions that follow:

Martin looked away, but the woman didn't turn around. Was she still looking at him? He glanced at her quickly, then looked away again. She was still watching him.

- (i) How does Martin feel about using elevators? [3]
- (ii) What caught Martin's attention when the elevator stopped on the fourteenth floor one morning? [3]
- (iii) What was Martin's experience when he decided to take the stairs, and how did his father respond? [3]
- (iv) What happened when Martin ran down the stairs, and how did his father react? In what way did this incident leave Martin feeling helpless? [3]
- (v) Provide four examples from the story that illustrate the theme of 'irrational childhood fears'? [4]

SECTION D

(Answer **one or more** questions from this Section.)

POETRY

Question 6 (Treasure Chest – A collection of ICSE Short Stories and Poems)

Read the following extract from H.W. Longfellow's poem, 'Haunted Houses' and answer the questions that follow:

Our little lives are kept in equipoise; by opposite attractions and desires

The struggle of the instinct that enjoys, and the more noble instinct that aspires.

- (i) How is the title of the poem misleading? [3]
- (ii) Describe the phantoms in Longfellow's poem Haunted Houses. [3]
- (iii) What message is the poet trying to convey through his poem? [3]
- (iv) According to the poet, why do we not have title-deeds for our houses and lands? [3]
- (v) How, according to the poet, do the phantoms manage to establish a permanent connection with us? [4]

Question 7

Read the following extract from Leigh Hunt's poem, 'The Glove and the Lions' and answer the questions that follow:

...and truly 'twas a gallant thing to see that crowning show,

Valour and love, and a king above, and the royal beasts below.

- (i) What is known about King Francis? Who else accompanied him in watching the royal sport? [3]
- (ii) What is the setting of the poem? What are the two key messages that the poet is trying to communicate? [3]
- (iii) How is De Lorge's dame portrayed in the story? What was her opinion about De Lorge, and what surprising action did she take? [3]
- (iv) How did Count De Lorge abide by his dame's wishes? What was the King's opinion of Count De Lorge's lady thereafter? Why? [3]
- (v) Describe the show put up by the royal beasts. [4]

SECTION B

(Answer **one or more** questions from this Section.)

DRAMA

(**Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare**)

Question 2

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Brutus: Well, to our work alive. What do you think
of marching to Philippi presently?

Cassius: I do not think it good.

Brutus: Your reason?

- (i) What strategy does Cassius suggest to Brutus at this point ? [3]
- (ii) What difference of opinion does Brutus express immediately? [3]
- (iii) How does Brutus use the metaphor of a 'tide' to justify his decision to march to Philippi? [3]
- (iv) Earlier in the scene, Brutus condemns Cassius for various reasons. Provide textual evidence to support this statement. [3]
- (v) Contrast the characters of Brutus and Cassius. In your opinion, who is the wiser of the two? Justify your answer. [4]

Question 3

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Cassius: This is my birthday, as this very day
Was Cassius born. Give me thy hand, Messala.
Be thou my witness that against my will,
(As Pompey was) am I compell'd to set
Upon one battle all our liberties.

- (i) Why does Cassius make the above comparison? [3]
How does Cassius' reference to Pompey in this extract highlight his feelings about the upcoming battle?
- (ii) Which philosophy does Cassius immediately mention? Why does he change his mind about it? [3]
- (iii) In the scene, Brutus mentions his view regarding the idea of suicide? Elaborate. [3]
- (iv) Under what circumstances does Cassius meet his tragic end later in the play? [3]
- (v) How does Brutus bid farewell to Cassius and what does this moment reveal about the depth of their relationship? [4]

SECTION C

(Answer **one or more** questions from this Section.)

PROSE - SHORT STORIES

(Treasure Trove — A Collection of ICSE Poems and Short Stories)

Question 4

Read the following extract from Alphonse Daudet's short story, 'The Last Lesson' and answer the questions that follow:

'I started for school very late that morning and was in great dread of a scolding, specially because M. Hamel had said that he would question us on participles, and I did not know the first word about them.'

- (i) What alternative plans tempted Franz that day and what was the outcome? [3]
- (ii) What was the typical atmosphere in the school on an ordinary day? [3]
- (iii) How does M. Hamel describe the French language and how does he emphasise its importance to the people of Alsace? [3]
- (iv) What do you mean by 'Vive La France'? How did the last lesson end after the church clock struck twelve? [3]
- (v) Give a brief historical context for the events depicted in the story. If you had faced similar circumstances, how would you have reacted? [4]

Question 5

Read the following extract from Ray Bradbury's short story, 'The Pedestrian' and answer the questions that follow:

The police car sat in the center of the street with its radio throat faintly humming.

'Well, Mr. Mead,' it said.

'Is that all?' he asked politely.

'Yes,' said the voice. 'Here.' There was a sigh, a pop.

- (i) Where was Leonard Mead heading on this particular evening? How would you describe the atmosphere outside? [3]
- (ii) What details can you provide about the appearance of the police car? [3]
- (iii) What were the alleged 'offences' of Mr. Leonard Mead according to the authorities? [3]

- (iv) How does the ratio of police cars to the number of crimes reflect the effectiveness of law enforcement in the city? How does your city score in terms of law enforcement effectiveness? [3]
- (v) How does the city's scenario during the daytime differ from that at night? [4]

SECTION D

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

POETRY

(Treasure Trove — A Collection of ICSE Poems and Short Stories)

Question 6

Read the following extract from Sukumar Ray's poem, 'The Power of Music' and answer the questions that follow:

Again we cry, 'We're going to die, oh won't you
stop your singing?'

But Bhisma's soared beyond our reach, howe'er
we plead and grumble;

- (i) How does Bhisma Lochan's relentless singing impact his audience? [3]
- (ii) How has the poet employed the technique of exaggeration in his poem? Give three instances to support your answer. [3]
- (iii) What does Bhisma's indifference to the audience's complaints suggest about his character? Elaborate. [3]
- (iv) What impact does Bhisma's music have on the animals in the poem? [3]
- (v) What message does Sukumar Ray's poem 'The Power of Music' convey? [4]

After much pleading and grumbling, how does Bhisma finally grant the 'golden gift of silence' to all? Why is it called 'golden'?

Question 7

Read the following extract from Maya Angelou's poem, 'When Great Trees Fall' and answer the questions that follow:

'When great souls die,
the air around us becomes
light, rare, sterile.
We breathe, briefly.
Our eyes, briefly,
see with a hurtful clarity.'

- (i) What does the poet mean by describing the air as 'light, rare, sterile'? Explain. [3]
 - (ii) Why does the poet experience feelings of regret? [3]
 - (iii) Describe the imagery used by Maya Angelou in the first verse to portray the far-reaching effects of significant loss. [3]
 - (iv) How does the poet convey a sense of 'hope for healing' in the poem? [3]
 - (v) What is a 'great tree' a metaphor for? Explain. [4]
- What is the central message of the poem?
-

SECTION B

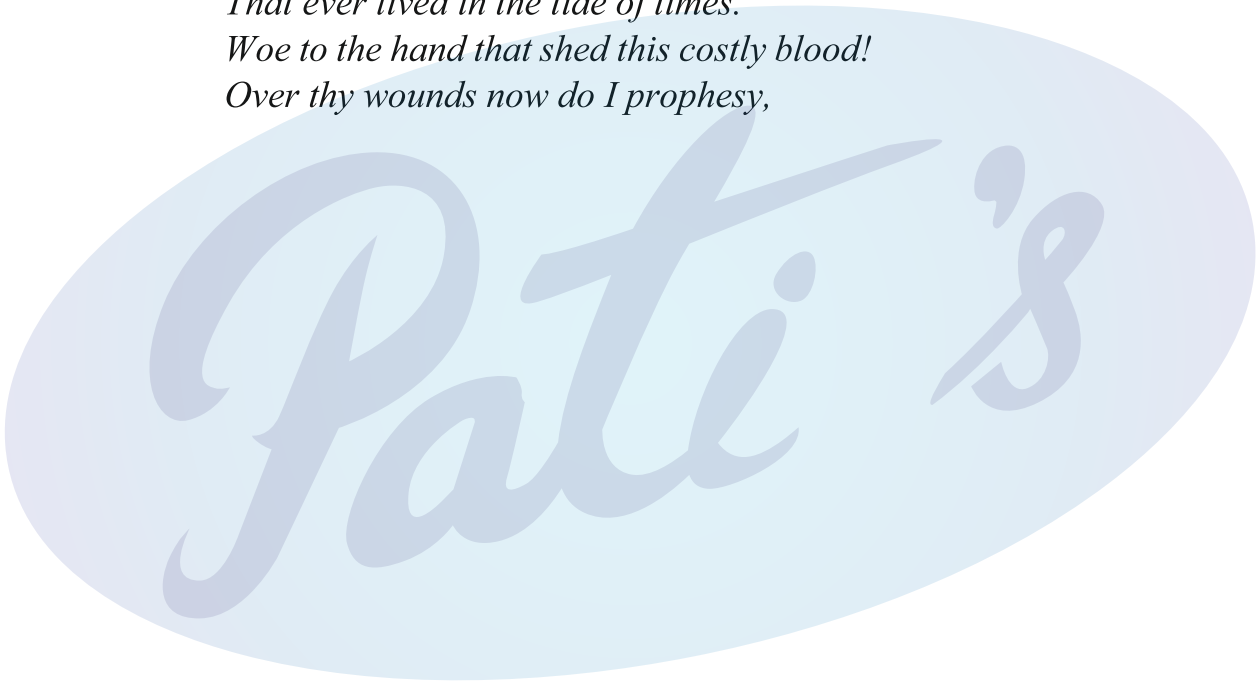
DRAMA (Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

Question 2

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*Antony: O pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth,
That I am meek and gentle with these butchers!
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.
Woe to the hand that shed this costly blood!
Over thy wounds now do I prophesy,*



- (i) Who is Antony addressing in this extract? Who are the butchers? Why is Antony apologising? [3]
- (ii) Earlier, what does Brutus allow Antony to do? How does Cassius feel about this? What does this tell you about Cassius? [3]
- (iii) What conditions does Brutus lay before Antony to follow during his speech at Caesar's funeral? [3]
- (iv) Antony earlier says "Here wast thou bay'd?" What is the comparison implied in the expression? To what custom of the hunters does it refer? Why is the comparison made here? [3]
- (v) What does prophesy 'mean'? Discuss the prophesy made by Antony. [4]

Question 3

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*Brutus: Well, to our work alive. What do you think
Of marching to Philippi presently?*

Cassius: I do not think it good.

Brutus: Your reason?

*Cassius: This it is:
'Tis better that the enemy seek us;*

- (i) Where are Brutus and Cassius? What are Cassius' reasons for not wanting to march to Philippi immediately? [3]
- (ii) Does Brutus think that the people between Philippi and Sardis will support them? What does he say about them? [3]
- (iii) To whom does Brutus say 'Our legions are brim-full, our cause is ripe'? What does Brutus mean by this? [3]
- (iv) Describe the circumstances of Portia's death. [3]
- (v) Brutus and Messala say that have both received letters. What have they learnt from them? [4]

Question 4

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*When the photographer came out at last, he looked very grave and shook his head.
"The face is quite wrong," he said.
"I know," I answered quietly; "I have always known it."
He sighed. "I think," he said, "the face would be better three-quarters full."*

- (i) Where did the photographer come out of? What did he roll into the middle of that place? What did the narrator want him to do with it? [3]

- (ii) Why did the photographer look very grave? When he says that the narrator's face is quite wrong, what is the narrator's reaction? What does it tell us about the narrator? [3]
- (iii) Does the photographer give the narrator exactly what he wants? Justify your answer. [3]
- (iv) Name the processes the photographer uses in his line of work and explain them. [3]
- (v) Discuss the conflict in the story 'With the Photographer' with reference to the photographer's and the narrator's perception of beauty. [4]

Question 5

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

"Hello, in there," he whispered to every house on every side as he moved. "What's up tonight on Channel 4, Channel 7, Channel 9? Where are the cowboys rushing, and do I see the United States Cavalry over the next hill to the rescue?"

The street was silent and long and empty, with only his shadow moving like the shadow of a hawk in mid- country.

- (i) Who does 'he' refer to? Where was he headed that particular evening and in what direction? What was the weather like that evening? [3]
- (ii) What does the extract tell you about the activities of the people in the houses on that street? Give specific details. [3]
- (iii) Describe his experience with the lone police car. [3]
- (iv) 'He' in the story 'The Pedestrian' is a non-conformist. Justify. [3]
- (v) How are the houses 'he' passes described as against his house? [4]

Question 6

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

The leap was quick, return was quick, he has regained his place,

Then threw the glove, but not with love right in the lady's face.

"By God!" said Francis, "rightly done!" and he rose from where he sat;

"No love," quoth he, "but vanity, sets love a task like that."

- (i) Who has regained his place? Where is he? Name two other people who were with him. [3]
- (ii) Describe what they were all watching. [3]
- (iii) What do the lines tell you about the people/ animals they are talking about? [3]
- (a) And the ladies in their pride.
- (b) They bit, they glared, gave blows like beams, a wind went with their paws.
- (c) Then threw the glove, but not with love.

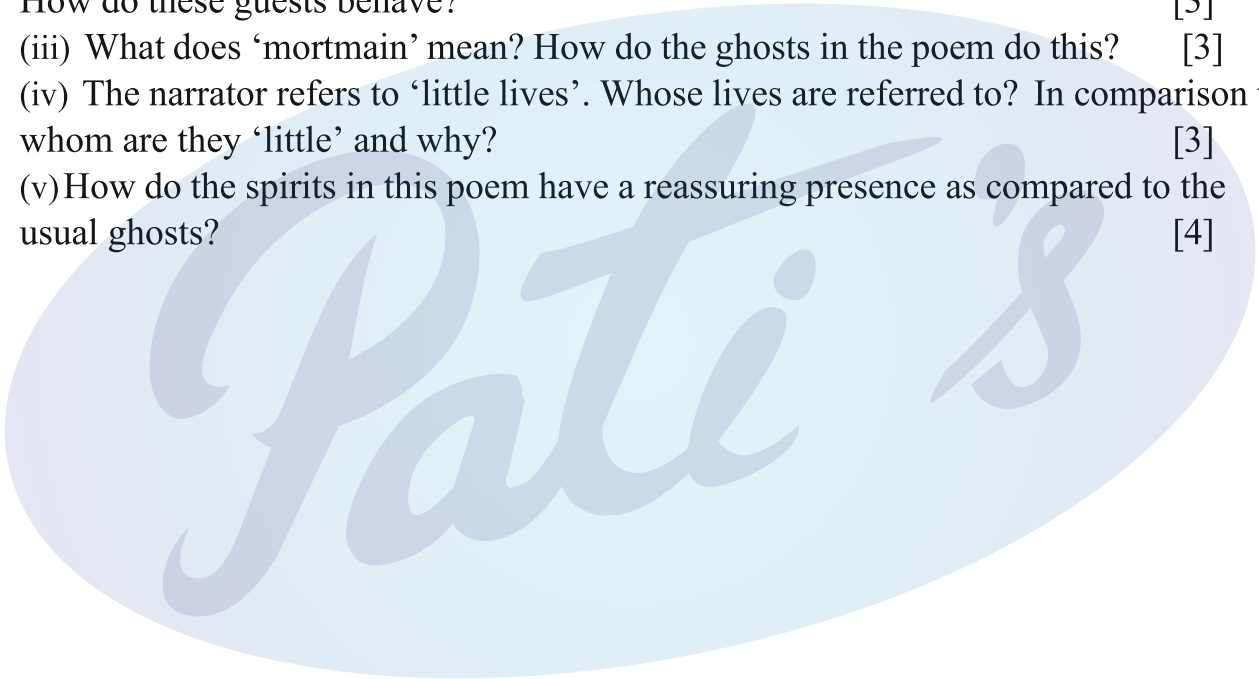
- (iv) Why did the lady throw her glove? [3]
(v) How does King Francis justify the theme of the poem 'True Love and Vanity'? [4]

Question 7

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*All houses wherein men have lived and died
Are haunted houses. Through the open doors
The harmless phantoms on their errands glide,
With feet that make no sound upon the floors.*

- (i) Where are the harmless phantoms seen in the haunted house? [3]
(ii) Explain the line : 'There are more guests at table than the hosts invited;' How do these guests behave? [3]
(iii) What does 'mortmain' mean? How do the ghosts in the poem do this? [3]
(iv) The narrator refers to 'little lives'. Whose lives are referred to? In comparison to whom are they 'little' and why? [3]
(v) How do the spirits in this poem have a reassuring presence as compared to the usual ghosts? [4]



(Answer all the questions from this section)

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Antony : 'Good friends, sweet friends, let me not stir you up

To such a sudden flood of mutiny.

They that have done this deed are honorable:

What private griefs they have, alas, I know not,

That made them do it : they are wise and honorable'

- (i) What is the significance of Antony's use of the word 'honorable' when referring to the conspirators who killed Caesar? **(Recall and Understanding) [3]**
- (ii) What does the mob decide to do at the end of the scene? Who enters after the mob disperses? What information does the person bring? **(Recall and Understanding)[3]**
- (iii) What does Antony show the people in order to raise their mutiny and rage? What does it contain? **(Recall)[3]**
- (iv) How does Antony compare himself with Brutus? How does he project himself? Does he really mean when he says 'let not stir you up' **(Recall and Understanding) [3]**
- (v) How does Antony use irony and rhetoric to sway the emotions of the crowd?

(Evaluation and Analysis) [4]

Question 3

This was the noblest Roman of them All:
All the conspirators save only he
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar;
He only, in a general honest thought
And common good to all, made one of them.
His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world 'This was a man!'

- (i) What does Antony pay his tribute to? Which people are included in the word 'All'? **Recall [3]**
- (ii) What does Antony say about the person at the end of his speech? Which were the elements 'so mixed in him'? Refer to the Elizabethan way of thinking. **(Recall and Understanding) [3]**
- (iii) What does Octavius order about this 'noble Roman'? Did the person deserve the honor? Give reasons for your answer. . **(Recall and Understanding) [3]**
- (iv) What idea of disloyalty and deceit is highlighted in the play? **(Analysis and Understanding) [3]**
- (v) What sort of burial does the person get? What does this show about Brutus' status in society? Did you like the ending of the play? **(Evaluation and Analysis) [4]**

SECTION C

(Answer any one or more questions from this section)

PROSE – SHORT STORIES

(Treasure Trove – A Collection of ICSE Poems and Short Stories)

Question 4

Read the following extract from Ama Ata Aidoo's short story, 'The Girl Who can' and answer the questions that follow.

'It is much better this way. To have acted it out to show them, although I could not have planned it.'

- (i) What did nana say about thin legs while carrying Adjoa on her knee? **(Recall) [3]**

- (ii) What is the underlying message of the story 'The Girl Who Can'?
(Evaluation and Analysis) [3]
- (iii) How did Adjoa feel about her actions at the end? (Recall and Understanding) [3]
- (iv) How did Nana's actions change after Adjoa's success in the district games?
(Recall and Understanding) [3]
- (v) Why did Adjoa think it was better to act out her thoughts instead of speaking them out.
(Analysis and Understanding) [4]

Question 5

Read the following extract from Ray Bradbury's short story, 'The Pedestrian' and answer the questions that follow:

'Now if you had a wife to give you an alibi, 'said the iron voice. 'But....'

- (i) Who said the above line in the extract?? Explain what it means? (Recall) [3]
- (ii) Where was he being taken? What characteristics or behavior of Mr Mead was found regressive?
(Recall and Understanding) [3]
- (iii) Whose house was the one with the lights on? What is its significance?
(Recall and Understanding) [3]
- (iv) What does the absence of human activity on the streets suggest about the state of society in 2053 AD?
(Analysis and Understanding) [3]
- (v) According to you what is underlying message or critique of the story 'The Pedestrian'?
(Analysis and Understanding) [4]

SECTION D

(Answer any one or more questions from this section)

POETRY

(Treasure Trove – A Collection Of ICSE Poems And Short Stories)

Question 6

Read the following extract from 'The Power Of Music' by Sukumar Ray :

* And in the sky the feathered fly turn turtle while

they are winging,

Again we cry, 'We're going to die, oh won't you

stop your singing?'

But Bhishma's soared beyond our reach, how'er

we plead and grumble;

The welkin weeps to hear his screech, and mighty
mansions tumble.'

- (i) What does the poet mean by 'mighty mansions tumble' when Bhishma Lochan Sharma sings?
(Recall and Understanding) [3]
- (ii) What does the phrase mean – 'the feathered fly turned turtle while they are winging'?
(Recall and Understanding) [3]
- (iii) What is the meaning of the word 'welkin' in the phrase 'The welkin weeps to hear his screech'?
(Recall and Understanding) [3]
- (iv) Is the poet using hyperbole in this stanza? Why or why not?
(Recall and Understanding) [3]
- (v) Despite the pleas and complaints of the people, why is Bhishma Lochan Sharma unreachable?
(Analysis and Understanding) [4]

Question 7

Read the following extract from Maya Angelous poem, 'When Great Trees Fall' and answer the questions that follow:

**'When great trees fall
in forests,
small thing recoil into silence,
their senses
eroded beyond fear.'**

- (i) What happens to small things when great trees fall in forest according to the extract? What is eroded beyond fear?
(Recall) [3]

- (ii) What is the significance of the senses of the 'small things' being eroded beyond fear
(Recall and Understanding)
[3]
- (iii) How does the imagery in this stanza convey the emotional and environmental impact of Great Trees falling in the forest? **(Analysis) [3]**
- (iv) Death of a great soul has a lasting impact on those left behind. Explain the impact.
(Understanding)
[3]
- (v) What are the two literary devices in the extract? What is a 'great tree' a metaphor for? What is the core message conveyed in the poem? **(Analysis and Understanding) [4]**

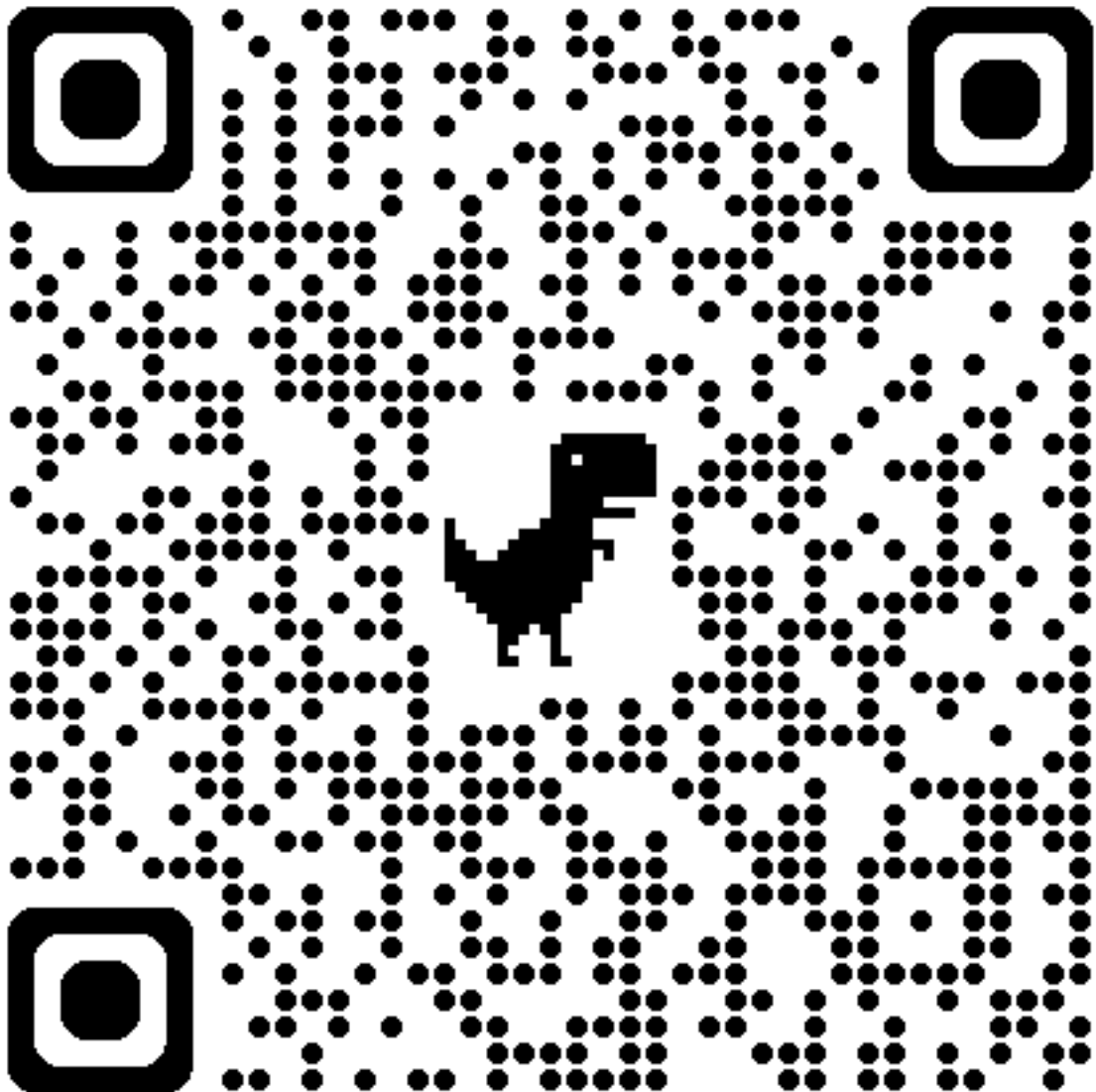




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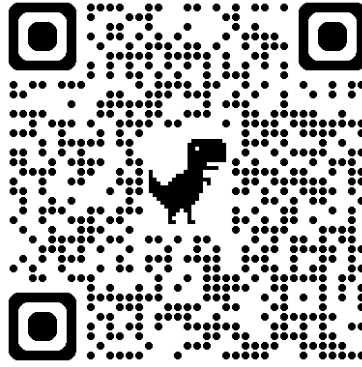


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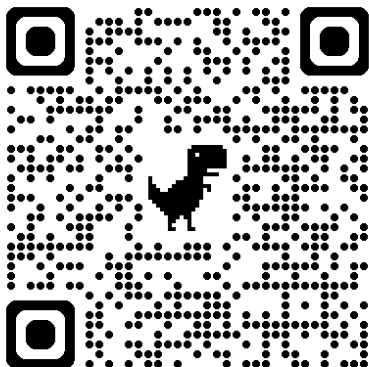
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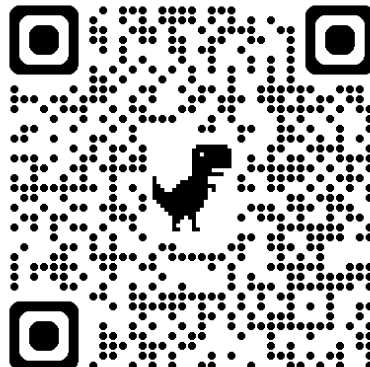
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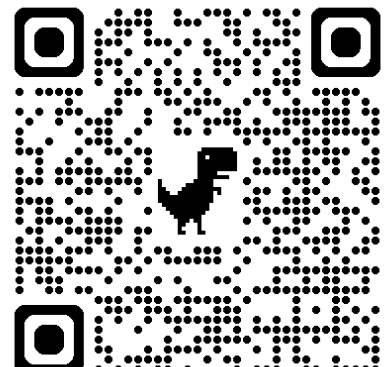
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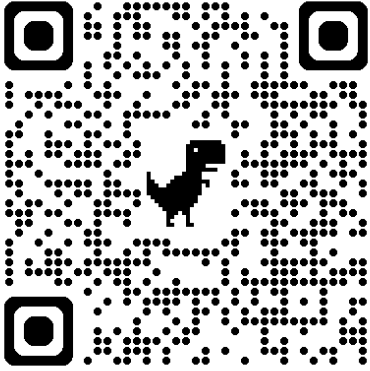
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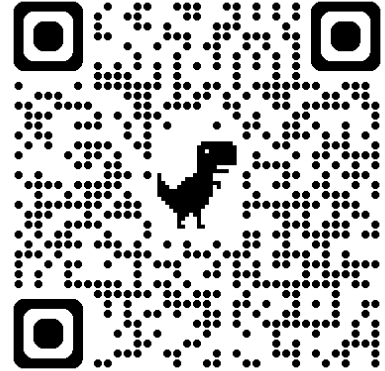
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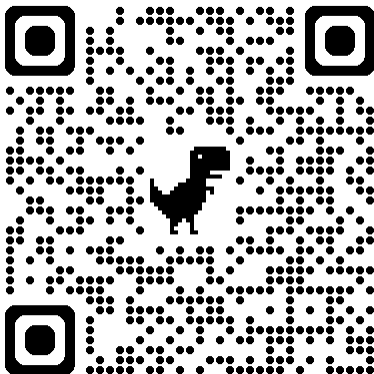
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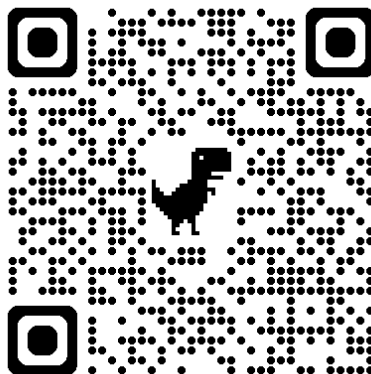
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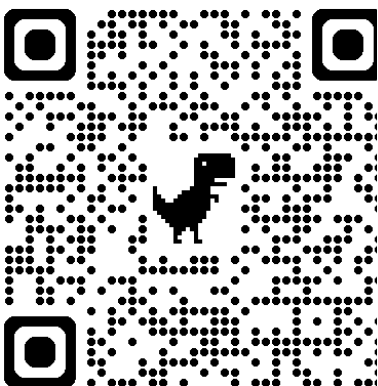
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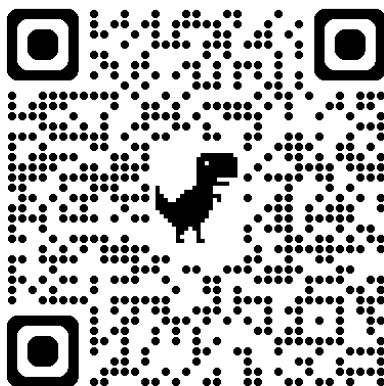
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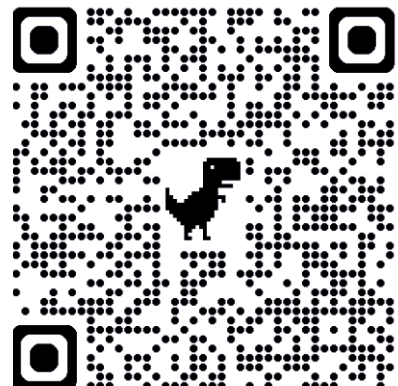
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