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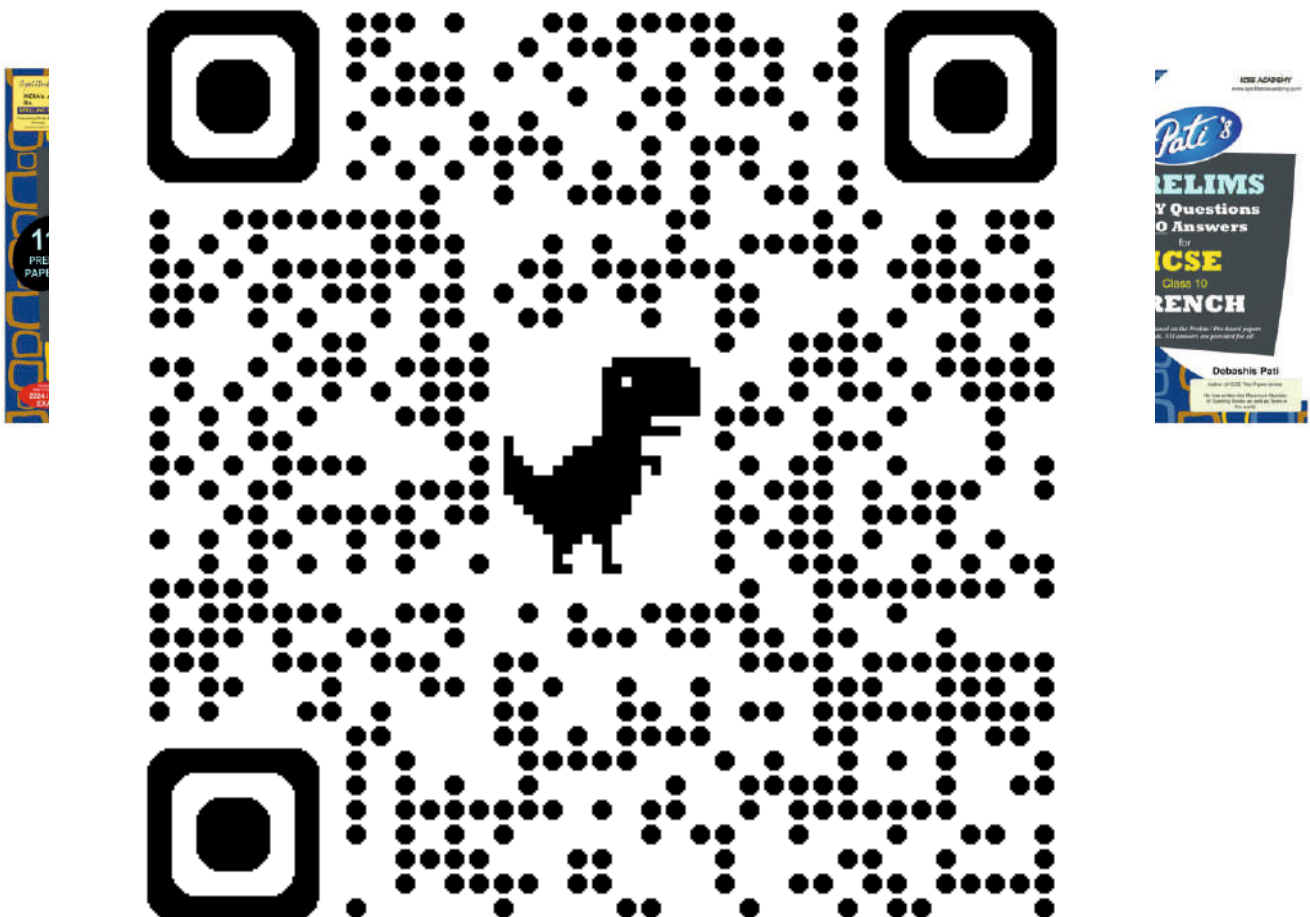
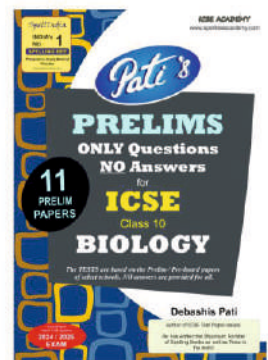
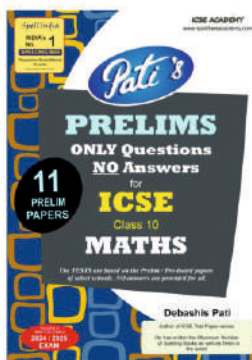
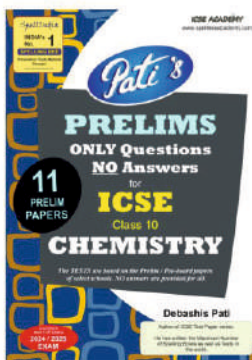
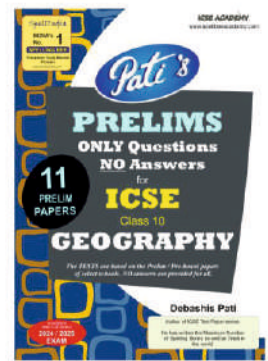
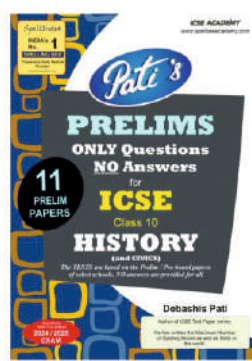
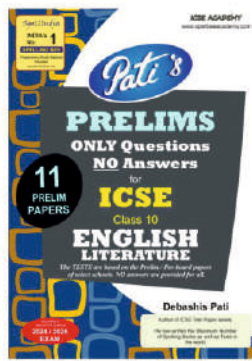
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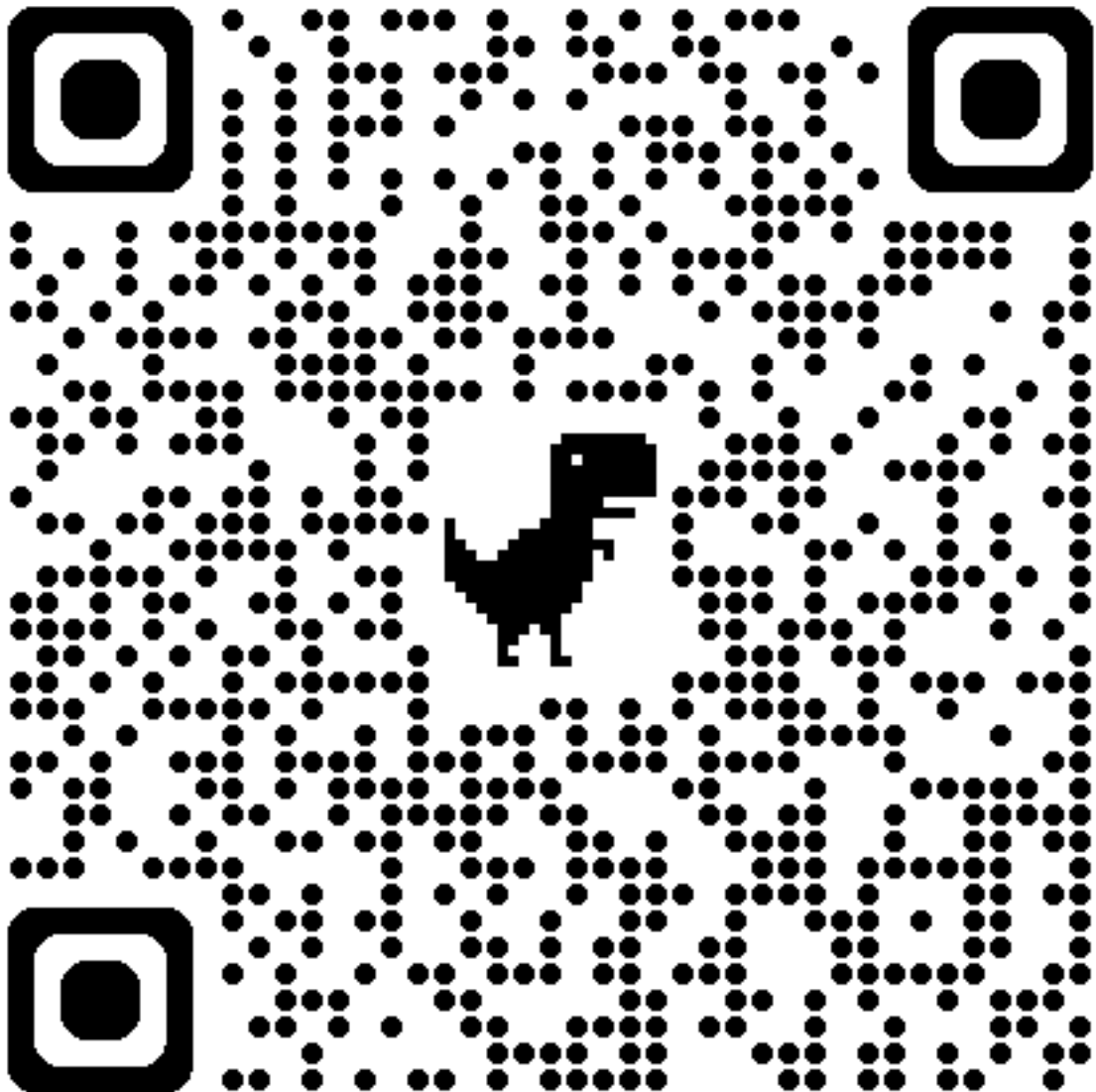




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SECTION B

(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:

*"CASSIUS- Brutus this sober form of yours hides wrongs;
And when you do them
BRUTUS-Cassius be content;
Speak your griefs softly, I do know you well"*

- (i) Which sober form of Brutus is Cassius referring to? (3)
How does Brutus use this 'sober form' to his advantage? (3)
- (ii) Why does Brutus ask Cassius to speak his griefs softly? (3)
- (iii) What does Cassius instruct Pindarus to do? (3)
- (iv) Who guards the door of the tent? (3)
- (v) How does this scene depict the relationship of Brutus and Cassius falling apart? (4)

Question 3

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

Brutus: What do you think of marching to Philippi?

Cassius: I do not think it is good.

Brutus: Your reason?

Cassius: This it is:

Tis better that the enemy seek us;

So shall he waste his means, weary his soldiers,

Doing himself offence, whilst we, lying still.

Are full of rest, defence, and nimbleness.

Brutus: Good reasons must, of force, give to better."

- i) Where does Cassius want to fight the battle? Is his argument correct in connection with what happens later? (3)
- ii) What two 'better' reasons does Brutus go on to give, to persuade Cassius to change his mind? (3)
- iii) Why is Cassius willing on this occasion, against his better judgement, to give in to Brutus' suggestion of marching to Philippi? (3)
- iv) What does 'Presently' mean? How does Antony later account to Octavius for the enemy's marching to Philippi? (3)
- v) Give a brief comment on the force which seemed to dominate the actions of Brutus and Cassius at the end of the play. (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 following extract from Ray Bradbury's story, 'The Pedestrian' and answer the questions given below:

*'To enter out into that silence that was the city at
.....He would stride off, sending patterns
of frosty air before him like the smoke of a cigar.'*

- i) Why was there Complete silence on the city streets at 8 O'clock in the evening? (3)
Who was the lone traveller, who entered 'That Silence' why was he here at that time?
- ii) Who was Leonard Mead? What did he love dearly? For how long he had been pursuing what he loved dearly? (3)
- iii) What is meant by 'It really made no difference'? What is suggested about Leonard Mead by this sentence? (3)

- iv) Why is he described as 'Alone in this world of A.D. 2053?' (3)
- v) What is suggested by the phrases 'Final decision made' and 'Path selected'? What do these phrases tell about Leonard Mead? (4)

Question 5

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

*'My children, this is the last lesson I shall give you.
The order has come from Berlin to teach only German
..... This is your last French lesson.
I want you to be very attentive.'*

- i) What shocking news does M. Hamel reveal to the class? (3)
- ii) Why is this lesson particularly significant for the students and villagers? (3)
- iii) How does M. Hamel want the students to approach this final lesson? (3)
- iv) What does this reveal about the broader political situation at the time? (3)
- v) How does this announcement affect Franz emotionally? (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 following extract from the poem 'A Considerable Speck' by Robert Frost and answer the questions that follow:

*'I have none of the tenderer-than-thou
Collectivistic regimenting love
With which the modern world is being swept.
But this poor microscopic item now!
Since it was nothing I knew evil of
I let it lie there till I hope it slept.'*

- i) Which trait is the speaker referring to which he says he does not have? What is the result of lacking this trait? (3)
- ii) Explain with reference to context the meaning of the phrase 'Collectivistic regimenting love' (3)
- iii) To whom did the speaker refer to as 'poor microscopic item'? Why? What does it suggest about the speaker? (3)

- iv) Why did the speaker let it lie there? Do you think the speaker was right in doing so? Give reason to support your answer. (3)
- v) Explain how does this extract reflect on the theme of the poem. (4)

Question 7

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

'Again, we cry, 'we are going to die, oh will not you stop your singing?"
But Bhisma's soared beyond our reach, however we plead and grumble;
The welkin weeps to hear his screech, and mighty mansions tumble.

- i) Who are 'we'? Why have they pleaded repeatedly with Bhisma to stop singing? (3)
- ii) Who are badly affected by Bhisma's singing? (3)
- iii) What is personified in the extract? What is the purpose? (3)
- iv) In what way are you affected when you read about the fate of humans, animals and even non-living things impacted by the unpleasant voice of the singer? (3)
- v) Who ultimately stops Bhisma from singing and how? (4)

QUESTION PAPER 12

SECTION B (Drama)

Question 2

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

*Brutus: The name of Cassius honours this corruption,
And Chastisement doth therefore hide his head.*

Cassius: Chastisement!

*Brutus: Remember March, the ides of March, remember:
Did not great Julius bleed for justice' sake?
What villain touch'd his body, that did stab,
And not for justice? What, shall one of us...*

- i) What sort of corruption is referred to in the extract? What has been the reaction of Cassius, just before this extract, to this accusation? [3]
- ii) What does the ides of March signify to them? For which purpose did Brutus say that Julius bled "for justice sake"? [3]
- iii) Give two examples from this scene to indicate that Brutus was really angry with Cassius. [3]
- iv) Explain briefly the bitter irony involved in the quarrel over money between Brutus and Cassius. [3]
- v) State briefly how the disagreement between Cassius and Brutus was resolved. [4]

Question 3

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

Titinius: What, Pindarus! Where art thou, Pindarus?

*Messala: Seek him, Titinius, whilst I go to meet the noble Brutus,
thrusting this report into his ears; I may say thrusting it;
For piercing steel and darts envenomed Shall be as welcome
to the ears of Brutus as tidings of this sight.*

*Titinius: Hie you, Messala
And I will seek for Pindarus the while*

- i) Where are the speakers? Who is Pindarus? What report does Messala wish to convey to Brutus? [3]
- ii) Earlier in this scene, where does Cassius send Titinius? Why? [3]
- iii) What does Cassius then ask Pindarus to do? What reason does he give for doing so? [3]
- iv) What report does Pindarus convey to Cassius that upsets him? What mood does he fall into? Was he right in blaming himself? Give a reason to justify your answer. [3]

- v) Immediately following this extract what two noble gestures does Titinius perform?
At the end of the scene, what arrangements does Brutus make for Cassius? What reason does he give for doing so? [4]

SECTION C (Prose)

Question 4

Read the given extract from "The Pedestrian" by Ray Bradbury and answer the questions that follow:

He would stand upon the corner of an intersection and peer down long moonlit avenues of sidewalk in four directions, deciding which way to go but it really made no difference, he was alone in this world of AD 2053, or as good as alone, and with a final decision made, a path selected, he would stride off, sending patters of frosty air before him like the smoke of a cigar,

- 1) Where was the character, and why had he gone there? Why do you think the character felt a sense of solitude or isolation in this world of A.D. 2053? [3]
- 2) What does the phrase 'final decision' suggest in this context? Why did the character turn back toward the far-off house? [3]
- 3) How does the character's sense of being 'alone' influence his actions or thoughts in the story? [3]
- 4) What is the significance of the darkened windows and silent homes in the story? How does the empty city contribute to the overall message of the narrative? [3]
- 5) At the end of the story, as Mead is taken away, he looks back at his brightly lit house. What does this signify? How would you justify his action? [4].

Question 5

Read the given extract from "The Last Lesson" by Alphonso Daudet and answer the questions that follow:

My children, this is the last lesson I shall give you. The order has come from Berlin to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine

- 1) What is M. Hamel's occupation in the context of the extract? What does the extract reveal about his feelings towards the final lesson? When is the change in language instruction set to take effect? [3]
- 2) What is the significance of M. Hamel's announcement regarding the change in language instruction? How does it reflect the broader historical or political context? [3]
- 3) Why might M. Hamel feel a sense of sadness about the last lesson being given by him? [3]
- 4) How does the announcement about the new language policy impact the students and their perception of their education? What is the immediate reaction of the students? [3]
- 5) Why is M. Hamel's decision to give the Last lesson significant in the context of the story? Would you classify this scene as a reflection of historical oppression or a commentary on cultural change? Give reasons for your answer. [4]

SECTION D (Poetry)

Question 6

Read the given extract from "A Considerable Speck" by Robert Frost answer the questions

*That follow: When something strange about it made me think
This was no dust speck by my breathing blown,
But unmistakably a living mite
With inclinations it could call its own.*

- 1) What does the speaker initially believe the small object to be? How does this perception change? [3]
- 2) How does the speaker's realisation about the object alter his understanding of its nature? [3]
- 3) What effect does the discovery of the object's true nature have on the speaker's perception of the situation? [3]
- 4) What feeling is conveyed by the following lines/phrases?
 - i. "This was no dust speck by my breathing blown"
 - ii "Unmistakably a living mite"
 - iii "With inclinations, it could call its own"[3]
- 5) What is the 'living mite' a metaphor for in the extract? What is the central message conveyed through the speaker's revelation about the object's true nature? [4]

Question 7

Read the given extract from "The Power of Music" by Sukumar Ray and answer the questions that follow

*But now there comes a billy goat, a most sagacious fellow,
He downs his horns and charges straight, with bellow answ'ring bellow.
The strains of song are tossed and whirled by blast of brutal violence,
And Bhisma Lochan grants the world the golden gift of silence.*

- 1) What action does the billy goat take in the extract? [3]
- 2) How does the billy goat's action affect the strains of song? [3]
- 3) How does the poet depict the effect of the goat's charge on the music? Why does the poet describe the goat's action as a "golden gift of silence"? [3]
- 4) What does Bhisma Lochan do as a result of the billy goat's action? [3]
- 5) How does the poet's portrayal of Bhisma Lochan Sharma's singing differ from the conventional appreciation of music? How would you describe the tone of the poem? Give ONE reason for your answer. [4]

QUESTION PAPER 13

SECTION B DRAMA (Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

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

Antony : If you have tears, prepare to shed them now,
You all do know this mantle. I remember
The first time ever Caesar put it on;
'Twas on a summer's evening, in his tent

- (i) What is a 'mantle' referred to here? Whom had Caesar defeated on a 'summer's evening'? Where is Caesar at this moment? [3]
- (ii) Where did Antony find the 'parchment'? Why did he say 'I do not mean to read'? Which attribute of Antony is seen here? [3]
- (iii) How did Caesar feel and react when he received 'the most unkindest cut of all' from Brutus? [3]
- (iv) Mention references given by Brutus to prove citizens that he loved Rome more than Caesar. [3]
- (v) The rapid shifts in the crowd's loyalty to Brutus and Antony illustrate the dangers of an ignorant or easily swayed populace. [4]
Bring out the fickleness of public after the speech of Brutus and Antony.
Give an example where you have experienced such fickle behaviour.

Question 3

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

Cassius: Come down, behold no more.

O, coward that I am, to live so long,

To see my best friend taken before my face!

- (i) Where is Cassius at this moment? What task had he assigned to Pindarus before this extract? [3]
- (ii) In what mood is Cassius seen? Who is the 'best friend' referred to by Cassius? What error does Cassius make here? [3]
- (iii) How does Messala personify the Melancholy's child? In what pretext does he say, "Mistrust of good success hath done this deed"? [3]
- (iv) The last of all the Romans, fare thee well! [3]
Where does Brutus want the corpse of one of the Romans to be sent and why? What does it reveal of Brutus' nature?
- (v) Why do you think, for Antony, Lucilius was 'a prize no less in worth'? Do you agree with Antony? Give a reason to justify. [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 Read the following extract from Stephen Leacock's short story 'With the Photographer' and answer the questions that follow :

"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) According to the narrator, what happens when you get three-quarters full faces? What was the photographer's reaction to this? [3]
- (ii) How did the speaker pass his time waiting for the photographer in the beginning of the story? How long did he have to wait? [3]
- (iii) What made the narrator utter the words, "This face is my face. It is not yours, it is mine."? [3]
- (iv) What change did the narrator observe in the photographer's behaviour when he went to collect his photo? How did both react on seeing the large photograph? [3]
- (v) Why did the narrator want his own photograph? What made him think that he was mistaken? Who is at fault here, the narrator or the photographer? Why? [4]

Question 5

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow Read the following extract from Ama Ata Aidoo's short story, 'The Girl Who Can' and answer the questions that follow :

As far as I could see, there was only one problem. And it had nothing to do with what I knew Nana considered as 'problems', or what Maami thinks of as 'the problem'.

- (i) Name the village where this story is set. What is the significance of this village? [3]
- (ii) According to Adjoa, why is it difficult for a seven year old to express her problems? [3]
- (iii) Why was Nana not sure about Adjoa's legs? What was Nana's ideology about woman's legs? [3]

- (iv) Adjoa comes out as an inquisitive child in the story. Give atleast two references from the story that shows her inquisitiveness. Which other quality of Adjoa has been revealed in the story? [3]
- (v) Oh. Grown-ups are so strange. [4]
What strange change was seen in Nana's perception about women's role in life towards the end of the story?

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

The stranger at my fireplace cannot see
The forms I see, nor hear the sounds I hear.
He but perceives what is; while unto me
All that has been is visible and clear.

- (i) What does the poet mean by 'forms'? How has the poet described these 'forms' in the poem? [3]
- (ii) Which houses are referred to as haunted? Where does 'I' meet these 'forms'? [3]
- (iii) Why do you think the strangers at the fireplace cannot see the forms while the speaker can see and hear them? Which word in the poem is the synonym of 'crowded'? [3]
- (iv) What happens as 'the moon from some dark gate of cloud' comes out? Where do our thoughts wander then? [3]
- (v) How has the speaker personified the hold of the past occupants on the 'title-deeds'? Where does the world of spirit waft through? Mention one feeling the poem, 'Haunted Houses' leaves you with. [4]

Question 7

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow 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) Who were present for the 'crowning show' along with King Francis? How has King Francis been described in the poem? [3]
- (ii) How had the 'royal beasts below' demonstrated the crowning show? [3]
- (iii) What did the Count's love announce during this divine occasion? How did she react after performing the act? [3]
- (iv) Which two universal human traits are mentioned in the extract? "Faith, gentlemen, we're better here than there." What did the king mean by this line? [3]
- (v) Who do you think is a 'brave warrior' in the poem, King Francis or Count de Lorge? Justify your answer with references from the poem. [4]

QUESTION PAPER 14

Section – B

(Answer one or more questions from this Section)

Drama

(Julius Caesar – Acts 3, 4 and 5 – William Shakespeare)

Question 2

Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:

[1

Cassius

Chastisement!

Brutus

Remember March, the ides of March remember:
Did not great Julius bleed for justice' sake?
What villain touch'd his body, that did stab,
And not for justice? What, shall one of us,
That struck the foremost man of all this world
But for supporting robbers, shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes,
And sell the mighty space of our large honours
For so much trash as may be grasped thus?
I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
Than such a Roman.

Julius Caesar – Act IV - Scene 3

- (i) What is the occasion on which this speech occurs in the play?
- (ii) What is Cassius' complaint against Brutus?

3

3

- (iii) What does Brutus accuse Cassius of? 3
- (iv) What difference do you find in the motives of Brutus and Cassius for killing Caesar? 4
- (v) What does this extract reveal about the character of Brutus? 3

Question 3

Read the extract given below and answer the following questions: [16]

Messala

Mistrust of good success hath done this deed.
 O hateful Error, Melancholy's child,
 Why dost thou show to the apt thoughts of men
 The things that are not? O Error, soon conceiv'd,
 Thou never com'st unto a happy birth,
 But kill'st the mother that engender'd thee!

Titinius

What, Pindarus! where art thou, Pindarus?

Julius Caesar - Act V – Scene 3

- (i) The news of whose death has disturbed the speakers mentioned above? 3
- (ii) Explain briefly how 'mistrust of good success hath done this deed.' 3
- (iii) How is 'hateful error' Melancholy's child? 3
- (iv) Explain the comparison in the following lines:
 O Error, soon conceiv'd,
 Thou never com'st unto a happy birth,
 But kill'st the mother that engender'd thee! 4
- (v) Where is Pindarus at this moment? 3
 What does Messala instruct Titinius to do?
 What is Messala going to do in the meantime?

Section – C

(Answer one or more questions from this Section)

Prose

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

Question 4

Read the extract given below and answer the following questions: [16]

Suddenly gray phantoms seemed to manifest upon inner rooms where a curtain was still undrawn against the night, or there were whisperings and murmurs where a window in a tomblike building was still open.

- (i) What are the 'gray phantoms'? 3
Identify the figure of speech used here?
Why does the author address them as 'gray phantoms'?
- (ii) What does the author compare the houses and cottages of these 3
'gray phantoms'?
Where would these 'gray phantoms' be seen?
- (iii) What would the narrator do while passing these houses? 3
- (iv) What footwear was the narrator wearing while on his walk? Why? 3
Why did he do this?
- (v) Which direction had the narrator taken on this particular evening mentioned in 4
the story?
Whom/What did he encounter while circling around towards his home?
What immediate order was he thrust with?

✓ Question 5

Read the extract given below and answer the following questions: [16]

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. Through the window I saw my classmates, already in their places, and M. Hamel walking up and down with his terrible iron ruler under his arm.

The Last Lesson – Alphonse Daudet

- (i) Who called after Franz as he hurried to school? 3
What did 'he' tell Franz and how did Franz respond to his remark?
- (ii) What surprises awaited Franz as he entered his classroom? 3
- (iii) What is the meaning of the phrase - 'counted on'? 3
What had Franz 'counted on'?
Why was he frightened now?
- (iv) Describe a typical day when school began where Franz studied. 3
- (v) What was M. Hamel doing when Franz looked through the window? 4
How did he react when Franz walked in?
How did Franz react to what M. Hamel told him?
What did he observe once he had overcome a little of his fright?

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 following questions:

[16]

Our memory, suddenly sharpened,
examines,
gnaws on kind words
unsaid, promised walks
never taken.

When Great Trees Fall – Maya Angelou

- (i) What happens to the 'air around us', when great souls die, as mentioned by the poet a little earlier in the poem? Explain – "We breath, briefly". 3
- (ii) Describe the brief moments of 'hurtful clarity' mentioned in the poem. 3
- (iii) What do you understand by – 'Our memory, suddenly sharpened, examines,' and what do we remember then? 3
- (iv) In what state of mind is the speaker here? 3
- (v) What happens to "Our souls" when "Great souls" die as mentioned in the poem? Have you experienced 'the falling of a great tree'? Elucidate. 4

Question 7

Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:

[16]

A speck that would have been beneath my sight
On any but a paper sheet so white
Set off across what I had written there.
And I had idly poised my pen in air
To stop it with a period of ink.

A Considerable Speck – Robert Frost

- (i) When did the poet notice that the speck was living? What was he about to do? What did he realize? 3
- (ii) What was the initial reaction of the mite when it observed the poet's pen poised in the air? What did it immediately do thereafter? Eventually, where did it stop? 3
- (iii) What did the poet observe about the mite when it had stopped near his writing? 3
- (iv) Name and explain the literary devices in the first and second lines of the extract. 3
- (v) How does the poet conclude that the mite was intelligent? 4

QUESTION PAPER 15

SECTION-B [DRAMA] JULIUS CAESAR

Question 2

Brutus;

Why, this, Volumnius:

The ghost of Caesar hath appear'd to me

Two several times by night;

[Act 5 Sc 5]

- Where does Brutus see the Ghost of Caesar? What does he conclude as a result? [3]
- Trace the reactions of Clitus, Dardanius and Volumnius when Brutus entreats them to kill him. *They are not, Valour to reach home at last* [3]
- What were the parting words of Brutus while he bids farewell to his friends? [3]
- Who finally concedes to Brutus' request when he asks him to stay by him? What did Brutus say to convince the person to do so? [3]
- How did Antony commemorate Brutus after his death? What does it reveal about the character of Brutus? [4]

Question 3

Brutus;

Those that will hear me speak, let 'em stay here;

Those that will follow Cassius, go with him;

And public reasons shall be rendered

Of Caesar's death.

[Act 3 Sc 2]

- In the beginning of his speech, how did Brutus justify his love for Caesar? What reason did he state then for killing him? [3]
- What did Brutus say to the crowd in order to assert their loyalty towards him? [3]
- Based on the funeral speech given by Antony, draw out the points to elucidate how Caesar was a great warrior, unambitious and generous by nature. [3]
- Explain the lines: [3]
 - Ingratitude, more strong than traitors' arms,
Quite vanquished him; then burst his mighty heart;*
 - Which all the while ran blood, great Caesar fell.
O what a fall was there, my countrymen!*
- State any two points of contrast between the characters of Brutus and Antony in this scene. Who appeals to you more and why? [4]

SECTION- C-[POETRY]

Question 4

*And when great souls die,
after a period peace blooms,
slowly and always
irregularly. Spaces fill
with a kind of
soothing electric vibration.*

- How does peace bloom after a period? Earlier in a stanza, what does the poet say happens to the air around us, when great souls die? How do we breathe? [3]
- What does the speaker mean by 'Spaces'? How are these 'Spaces' filled? What is the feeling at this stage of loss? [3]
- What happens to our senses at the time of loss? [3]
- Give an example of repetition used in the last stanza. What does it remind us of? [3]

SECTION-B [DRAMA] JULIUS CAESAR

Question 2

Brutus;

Why, this, Volumnius:

The ghost of Caesar hath appear'd to me

Two several times by night;

[Act 5 Sc 5]

- Where does Brutus see the Ghost of Caesar? What does he conclude as a result? [3]
- Trace the reactions of Clitus, Dardanius and Volumnius when Brutus entreats them to kill him. *Long rest, Valour to reach how at last* [3]
- What were the parting words of Brutus while he bids farewell to his friends? [3]
- Who finally concedes to Brutus' request when he asks him to stay by him? What did Brutus say to convince the person to do so? [3]
- How did Antony commemorate Brutus after his death? What does it reveal about the character of Brutus? [4]

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SECTION- C-[POETRY]

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- Give an example of repetition used in the last stanza. What does it remind us of? [3]

QUESTION PAPER 16

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:

CASSIUS- *There is my dagger,
And here is my naked breast, within, a heart,*

*Dearer than Pluto's mine, richer than gold,
If that thou be'st a Roman, take it forth,*

- (i) What makes Cassius so angry? What are Cassius' complaints against Brutus before this extract? [3]
- (ii) Explain the line and give its significance.
"There is my dagger,
And here my naked breast: within, a heart,
Dearer than Pluto's mine," [3]
- (iii) Why does Cassius, according to Brutus, deny giving gold to him? How does Cassius justify this accusation made to him by Brutus? [3]
- (iv) How does Brutus try to pacify Cassius at the end of the quarrel? [3]
- (v) How does Brutus react to Cassius words in the extract? Who enters the scene and how does Brutus react to the person's intrusion? [4]

Question 3

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

VOLUMINIUS – *What says my Lord?*

BRUTUS – *Why this, Voluminous*

*The ghost of Caesar hath appear'd to me
Two several times by night at Sardis once,
And this last night, here in Philippi fields.
I know My hour is come..*

- (i) Where are the speakers? Who else are there with them? Where does Brutus ask them to rest? [3]
- (ii) Who was feared to be taken and why? How does Brutus react to it? [3]
- (iii) What does Brutus whisper to Clitus and how does he react to it? What does it indicate about Clitus' feelings towards Brutus? [3]
- (iv) What does Brutus request Voluminous to do? What does it show about him? What special relationship did the two share in the past? [3]
- (v) Later in the scene Antony calls Brutus "the noblest Roman of them all". Justify the statement with reference from the text. [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 extract given below from Ray Bradbury's short story 'The Pedestrian' and answer the questions that follow:

"Your name?" said the police car in a metallic whisper
"Leonard Mead," he said.
"Speak up!"

"Leonard Mead!"

"Business or profession?"

-) Why did the voice from the police car speak in a metallic voice? What does it suggest? [3]
-) What was Mead's profession? How did technology affect his profession? [3]
-) How does Mead describe the highway during the day and at night? [3]
- (iv) Why is Mead compared to a hawk earlier in the story? What does Mead's imprisonment suggest? [3]
- (v) What does the police car symbolize? How is Mead different from the other citizens? [4]

Question 5

Read the extract given below from Ama Ata Aidoo's short story 'The Girl Who Can' and answer the questions that follow:

'In any case, since the first time they heard the news, I have often caught Nana staring at my legs with a strange look on her face, but still pretending like she was not looking.'

- (i) In what context is the line said? [3]
- (ii) Which news is referred to here? How did Nana and Maami react to it? [3]
- (iii) How did Nana change after getting the news? What does it show about him? [3]
- (iv) Why did Nana visit Mr Mensah's house? How did Adjoa feel about her uniform and why? [3]
- (v) 'It's much better this way. To have acted it out to show them'. With reference to the statement give a character sketch of Adjoa. [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 extract given below from Robert Frost's poem 'A Considerable Speck' 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) Why did the speck pause with suspicion? What does it show about the mite? [3]
- (ii) Explain the line and give its significance:
'Plainly with intelligence I dealt' [3]
- (iii) Later in the poem the mite recoils in desperation. What led to this and why did it recoil in desperation? [3]
- (iv) What is 'Collectivism'? How does he use it in the context of the mite? [3]
- (v) What do you think is the attitude of the speaker towards the mite in the poem? [4]

Question 7

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

*"The wretched brutes resent the blare of the hour
They hear it sounded"*

- (i) What happens just before the extract? [3]
- (ii) Who are referred to as 'wretched brutes'? How are they affected by Bhisma's singing? [3]
- (iii) Explain the line and the figure of speech used:
"The welkin weeps to hear his screech, and mighty mansions tumble" [3]
- (iv) What does the poet want to convey through the poem? [3]
- (v) Do you think the poem is humorous? Justify your answer with references from the text. [4]

QUESTION PAPER 17

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:

CASSIUS- *There is my dagger,
And here is my naked breast, within, a heart,
Dearer than Pluto's mine, richer than gold,
If that thou be'st a Roman, take it forth,*

- (i) What makes Cassius so angry? What are Cassius' complaints against Brutus before this extract? [3]
- (ii) Explain the line and give its significance. [3]
*"There is my dagger,
 And here my naked breast: within, a heart,
 Dearer than Pluto's mine,"*
- (iii) Why does Cassius, according to Brutus, deny giving gold to him? How does Cassius justify this accusation made to him by Brutus? [3]
- (iv) How does Brutus try to pacify Cassius at the end of the quarrel? [3]
- (v) How does Brutus react to Cassius' words in the extract? Who enters the scene and how does Brutus react to the person's intrusion? [4]

Question 3

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

VOLUMNIUS – *What says my Lord?*

BRUTUS – *Why this, Volumnius*

*The ghost of Caesar hath appear'd to me
 Two several times by night at Sardis once,
 And this last night, here in Philippi fields.
 I know my hour is come.*

- (i) Where are the speakers? Who else are there with them? Where does Brutus ask them to rest? [3]
- (ii) Who was feared to be taken and why? How does Brutus react to it? [3]
- (iii) What does Brutus whisper to Clitus and how does he react to it? What does it indicate about Clitus' feelings towards Brutus? [3]
- (iv) What does Brutus request Volumnius to do? What does it show about him? What special relationship did the two share in the past? [3]
- (v) Later in the scene Antony calls Brutus "*the noblest Roman of them all*". Justify the statement with reference from the text. [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 extract given below from Ray Bradbury's short story '*The Pedestrian*' and answer the questions that follow:

"Your name?" said the police car in a metallic whisper.

"Leonard Mead," he said.

"Speak up!"

"Leonard Mead!"

Why did the voice from the police car speak in a metallic voice? What does it suggest? [3]

(ii) What was Mead's profession? How did technology affect his profession? [3]

(iii) How does Mead describe the highway during the day and at night? [3]

(iv) Why is Mead compared to a hawk earlier in the story? What does Mead's imprisonment suggest? [3]

(v) What does the police car symbolize? How is Mead different from the other citizens? [4]

Question 5

Read the extract given below from Ama Ata Aidoo's short story 'The Girl Who Can' and answer the questions that follow:

In any case, since the first time they heard the news, I have often caught Nana staring at my legs with a strange look on her face, but still pretending like she was not looking.

(i) In what context is the line said? [3]

(ii) Which news is referred to here? How did Nana and Maami react to it? [3]

(iii) How did Nana change after getting the news? What does it show about her? [3]

(iv) Why did Nana visit Mr Mensah's house? How did Adjoa feel about her uniform and why? [3]

(v) 'It's much better this way. To have acted it out to show them.' With reference to the statement give a character sketch of Adjoa. [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 extract given below from Robert Frost's poem 'A Considerable Speck' 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) Why did the speck pause with suspicion? What does it show about the mite? [3]

(ii) Explain the line and give its significance: *Plainly with intelligence I dealt.* [3]

(iii) Later in the poem the mite recoils in desperation. What led to this and why did it rec [3]

(iv) Why does the speaker use it in the context of the mite? [3]

(v) Why does the speaker use it in the context of the mite? [4]

Individual freedom

Question 7

Read the extract given below from Sukumar Ray's poem *'The Power of Music'* and answer the questions that follow:

*The wretched brutes resent the blare the hour
they hear it sounded,*

- (i) What happens just before the extract? [3]
- (ii) Who are referred to as '*wretched brutes*'? How are they affected by Bhisma's singing? [3]
- (iii) Explain the following line and the figure of speech used in it:
"The welkin weeps to hear his screech, and mighty mansions tumble"
The fishes dived below the lake in frantic search for silence, [misopious?] [3]
- (iv) What does the poet want to convey through the poem? [3]
- (v) Do you think the poem is humorous? Justify your answer with references from the poem. [4]

QUESTION PAPER 18

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- *Are yet two Romans living as these*

*The last of all the Romans, fare thee well.
It is impossible that ever Rome, should breed thy fellow*

- (i) Which Romans is Brutus speaking about and why? [3]
- (ii) Where does Brutus send Cassius' dead body? Why does he propose to send his body to that place? [3]
- (iii) Whom does Brutus remember just before the extract and why? [3]
- (iv) What instructions are given by Brutus at the end of the scene? [3]
- (v) How does this extract reveal an important aspect of Brutus' character? [4]

Question 3

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

Antony:

*Had I as many eyes as thou hast wounds,
Weeping as fast as they stream forth thy blood
It would become me better than to close*

- (i) Where does the scene take place? Who all are present at the scene? To whom are the lines addressed? [3]
- (ii) Explain the use of Pun as made by Antony, just after the above lines. [3]
- (iii) Explain the lines: *My credit now stands on such slippery ground
That one of two bad ways you must conceit me* [3]
- (iv) What advice does Brutus give Antony earlier in the scene and why? [3]
- (v) Compare Brutus and Cassius's character with respect to this scene. [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 Ama Ata Aidoo's short story 'The Girl Who Can' and answer the questions that follow:

'You, Adjoa, you don't know what life is about you don't know what problems there are in life.'

- (i) In what context is the above line said? [3]
- (ii) What is said about Hasodzi in comparison with the rest of Africa? [3]
- (iii) Explain briefly Nana's view about life and problems in life. [3]
- (iv) What is Adjoa's perception of problems and how does she deal with it? [3]
- (v) What do you learn about Adjoa from this extract and what does it suggest? [4]

Question 5

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

'You'll notice here where we've applied it to carry the hair away from the brow. I don't like the hair low on the skull.'

- (i) What has the photographer applied and why? [3]
- (ii) What did the photographer comment about the narrator's mouth and ear? [3]
- (iii) How was the narrator's experience with the photographer? [3]
- (iv) What is said just before the lines? What does it show about the photographer? [3]
- (v) The narrator in the story 'With the Photographer' says, 'I've learned to love it.' Elucidate the truth of the statement with references from the text. [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 Leigh Hunt's poem 'The Glove and the Lions' and answer the questions that follow:

*Ramped and roared the lions, with horrid laughing jaws;
They bit, they glared, gave blows like beams, a wind went with their paws
With wallowing might and stifled roar they rolled on one another*

- (i) What does 'blow like beams' mean? In what context is it used? [3]
- (ii) What did King Francis tell the audience? What is revealed about the king by his remark? [3]
- (iii) Which idea struck De Lorge's beloved? What was her real intention behind it? [3]
- (iv) In what context is 'with horrid laughing jaws' used? Which figure of speech is used here? [3]
- (v) What do you think about Count de Lorge? Justify your answer with references from the text. [4]

Question 7

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

*But now there comes a billy goat, a most sagacious fellow
He downs his horns and charges straight with bellow answer'ring bellow*

- (i) What happens to the '*mighty mansions*' and why? Which natural object meets the same fate as mentioned earlier in the poem? [3]
- (ii) Who all would have thanked the billy goat and why? [3]
- (iii) What happens to the birds in the sky? Do you find it humorous? Why? [3]
- (iv) In what context is the word '*confounded*' used in the poem? Why? [3]
- (v) Which figure of speech is extended throughout the poem? Explain with the help of any three examples from the poem. [4]

QUESTION PAPER 19

SECTION B

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

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

Cassius: I have as much of this in art as you, But yet my nature could not bear it so.

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.....

(Julius Caesar-Shakespeare)

- a) Where does Cassius want to fight the battle? What reasons does he give for this? [3]
- b) What better reasons does Brutus go on to give, to persuade Cassius to change his mind? [3]
- c) How does Antony later in the play account to Octavius for the enemy's marching to Philippi? [3]
- d) What does Brutus accuse Cassius of earlier in the scene? How does Cassius react to this? [3]
- e) Why is Cassius willing on this occasion, against his better judgment, to give in to Brutus's suggestion of marching to Philippi? Justify stating examples. [4]

Question 3

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.

Lepidus: What, shall I find you here?

Octavius : O, here, or at the Capitol.

(Julius Caesar-Shakespeare)

- a) Where are these three people? What have they formed? Who "shall not live"? [3]
- b) On a previous occasion, Antony has referred to Caesar's will, when talking to the Roman citizens. Give the substance of its contents. Show the contrast between that reference and this. [3]
- c) State the things that Antony says about Lepidus after his departure. [3]
- d) Give three examples from the text to show that Antony's worst qualities are revealed in this scene. [3]
- e) Later in the scene Antony continues to compare Lepidus with his horse. How? Explain. [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.

But nothing happened, M. Hamel saw me and said very kindly, "Go to your place quickly, little Franz. We were beginning without you." I jumped over the bench and sat down at my desk. Not till then, when I had got a little over my fright, did I see that our teacher had on his fine Sunday clothes. Besides, the whole school seemed so strange and solemn.

(The Last Lesson-Alphonse Daudet)

- a) Franz was late to school and was in great dread of a scolding. Why? What did he expect M. Hamel to do when he arrived? Was he correct? [3]
- b) What was M. Hamel wearing that day? Why was it unusual? [3]
- c) 'Besides, the whole school seemed so strange and solemn.' Why? [3]
- d) What did little Franz feel after hearing M. Hamel's news? What did he regret? [3]
- e) Who all were sitting in the class that day? Why were they sitting in the class? [4]

Question 5

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

He would stand upon the corner of an intersection and peer down long moonlit avenues of sidewalk in four directions, deciding which way to go, but it really made no difference.

(The Pedestrian-Ray Bradbury)

- a) What was Leonard Mead's occupation? What did he love to do? What is the setting of the story? [3]
- b) What car did Mr. Mead get inside? Was there anyone inside the car? What does he see when he sits inside it? [3]
- c) Where was Mr. Mead being taken to? Why? [3]
- d) What did Mr. Mead see on the way to his destination? Does the car acknowledge it too? [3]
- e) Use one word to describe the type of world the above story is based on. Would you call this a horror story or a piece of science fiction? Give reasons for your answer. [4]

SECTION D

POEM-SHORT STORIES

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

Question 6

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

When summer comes, we hear the hums

Bhisma Lochan Sharma.

You catch his strain on hill and plain from Delhi down to Burma.

He sings as though he's staked his life, he sings as though he's hell-bent;

The people, dazed, retire amazed although they know it's well-meant.

(The Power of Music-Sukumar Ray)

- What is the meaning of 'the feathered fly turn turtle while/ they're winging'? How do trees react to the man's singing? [3]
- What poetic technique is used to bring out the excessive effect of loud music? Give two examples from the poem. [3]
- Whose entry is mentioned at the end of the poem? What does this creature do? What is the after effect of this entry? [3]
- What is the subtle message conveyed by the poet? [3]
- How do the animals react to the singing of Bhisma Lochan Sharma? State in detail. [4]

Question 7

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

And when great souls die,

after a period peace blooms,

slowly and always

irregularly. Spaces fill

with a kind of

soothing electric vibration.

Our senses, restored, never

to be the same, whisper to us.

They existed. They existed.

We can be. Be and be

better. For they existed.

(When Great Trees Fall-Maya Angelou)

- What repercussions are felt by the creatures of Nature at the fall of great trees? [3]
- Express the metaphorical suggestion of great trees falling and its impact on society. [3]
- What regrets are mentioned in the poem? Why do we experience guilt? [3]
- What are the words used by the poet to establish the dependence on the loss of inspirational figures? [3]
- Describe the effect on people when 'great souls die', as portrayed in the poem. [4]

QUESTION PAPER 20

SECTION B - DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

Question 2

Read the following extract from Julius Caesar [Act III Scene I] and answer the questions that follow:

Antony:Gentlemen all-- alas, what shall I say?
My credit now stands on such slippery ground,
That one of two bad ways you must conceit me,
Either a coward or a flatterer.
That I did love thee Caesar, O, 'tis true:
If then thy spirit look upon us now,
Shall it not grieve thee dearer than thy death,
To see thy Antony making his peace, ...

- i) Who are the 'Gentlemen' referred to by Antony? Which sight, according to Antony would make Caesar grieve dearer than death? [3]
- ii) Immediately after the above extract, to whom does Antony compare Caesar and the gentlemen? Explain the comparisons. [3]
- iii) Which two requests does Antony make to Brutus later in the scene? What are the conditions put forward by Brutus for granting these requests? [3]
- iv) Antony later says, 'Over thy wounds now do I prophesy.' What are the wounds compared to? In his prophecy, what does Antony say about Caesar's spirit? [3]
- v) 'Antony proves himself to be a true friend and an able military commander.' Justify this statement with two incidents each from the play. [4]

Question 3

Read the following extract from Julius Caesar [Act V Scene III] and answer the questions that follow:

Titinius: I will be here again, even with a thought.
Cassius: Go, Pindarus, get higher on that hill;
My sight was ever thick; regard Titinius,
And tell me what thou not'st about the field. [Exit Pindarus]

- i) Who are Titinius and Pindarus? Where are the above three at the moment? Why? [3]
- ii) What does 'even with a thought' mean? Why had Titinius left? [3]
- iii) What did Pindarus report about Titinius? What is Cassius' interpretation of this report? [3]
- iv) What action does Cassius take? How did the result of this action affect Pindarus? [3]
- v) Cassius' action indicates dead Caesar's spirit is still active. Elaborate. Should one believe in self-destruction? Justify. [4]

SECTION C PROSE – SHORT STORIES
(Treasure Chest – A Collection of ICSE Poems and Short Stories)
(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

Question 4

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

"I won't scold you, little Franz; you must feel bad enough, See how it is! Every day we have said to ourselves! 'Bah! I've plenty of time. I'll learn it tomorrow.' And now you see where we've come out. Ah, that's the great trouble with Alsace; she puts off learning till to-morrow. Now *those fellows* out there will have the right to say to you. "How is it; you pretend to be Frenchmen and yet you can neither speak nor write your own language?"

- i) Who is the speaker? Which habit of the French does he point out? [3]
- ii) Explain the statement: '*she puts off learning till to-morrow*' [3]
- iii) Who are '*those fellows*' referred to? How would they mock at the Frenchmen? [3]
- iv) According to the speaker, who are to be blamed for the present situation? [3]
- v) Later on, what does the speaker say about the French language? [4]

Question 5

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

Ever since a year ago, 2052, the election year, the force had been cut down from three cars to one. Crime was ebbing, there was no need now for the police, save for this one lone car wandering and wandering the empty streets.

"Your name?" said the police car in a metallic whisper.

- (i) Which two events does the passage refer to that took place in 2052? [3]
- (ii) Why do you think had the police force been reduced? [3]
- (iii) What does the passage hint at about **empty** streets? Mention the activities of the people at night, witnessed by Mead? [3]
- (iv) Describe the car as Mead had experienced it? [3]
- (v) Briefly discuss the conversation between the car and Mr. Mead. Bring out the irony highlighted at the end of the story. [4]

SECTION D- POETRY

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

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

Question 6

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

*Our minds, formed
and informed by their
radiance, fall away.
We are not so much maddened
as reduced to the unutterable ignorance of
dark, cold
caves.*

- i) How has the poet compared the world of nature with the human world earlier in the context? [3]
- ii) What happens when someone emotionally attached to us departs forever? [3]
- iii) Mention the figure of speech in 'Our minds, formed and informed..' and explain its meaning? [3]
- iv) In what state of mind are we thrown when great souls die? [3]
- v) What is a 'Great tree' a metaphor for? How does the poet bring out the theme of the poem. [4]

Question 7

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

*Then in the middle of the open sheet
Cower down in the desperation to accept
Whatever I accorded it of fate.
I have none of the tenderer- than- thou
Collectivistic regimenting love
With which the modern world is being swept.
But this poor microscopic item now!
Since it was nothing, I knew evil of
I let it lie there till I hope it slept.*

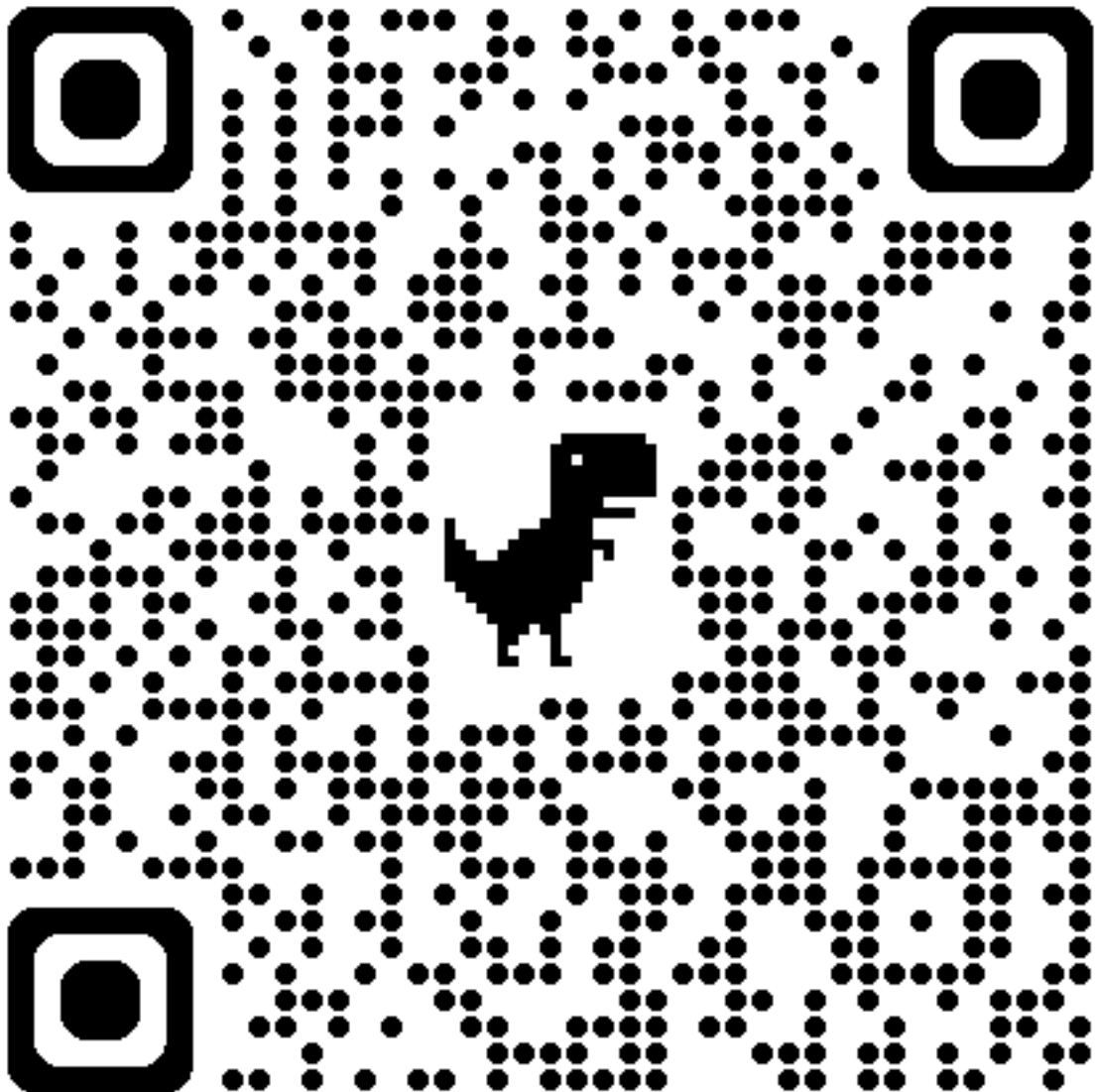
- (i) What did the poet notice on his sheet of paper? What desisted him from killing it? [3]
- (ii) What did it do to save itself? Why did the poet appreciate its moves? [3]
- (iii) What do you mean by collectivistic 'regimenting love'? What is its relevance in the context? [3]
- (iv) Explain: 'But this poor microscopic item now!' [3]
- (v) What message does the poet convey to us towards the end? [4]



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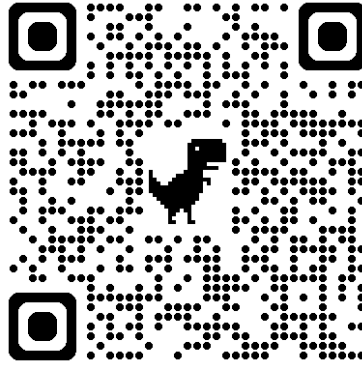


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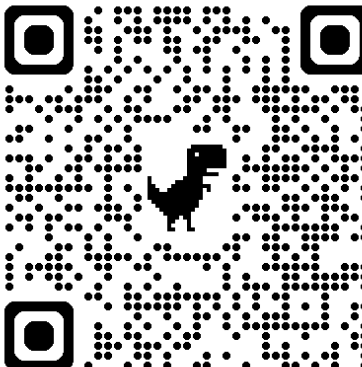
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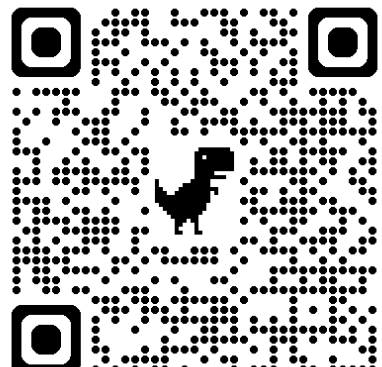
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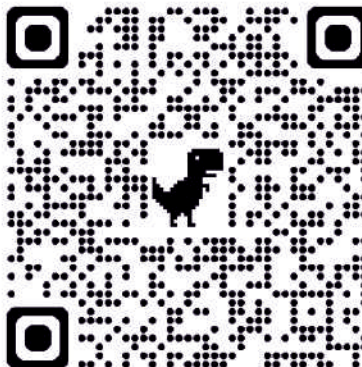
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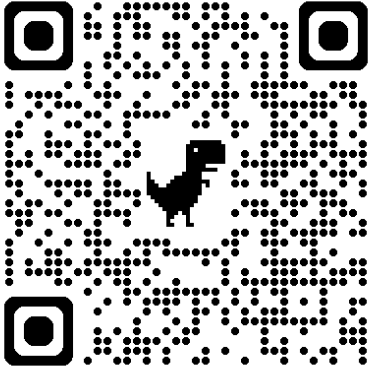
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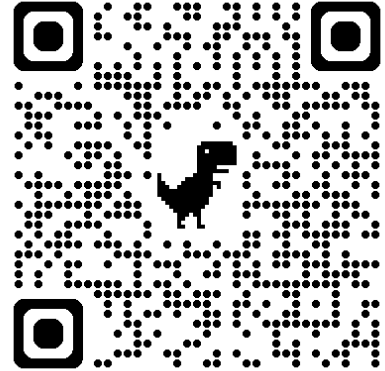
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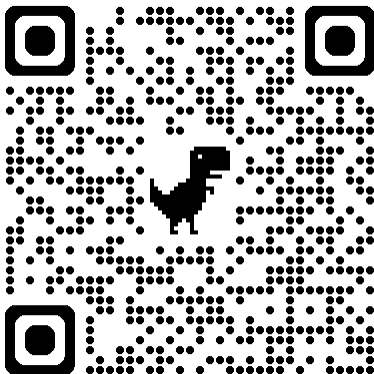
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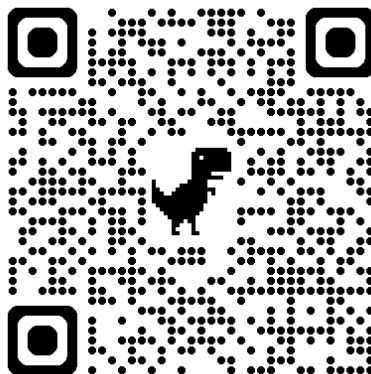
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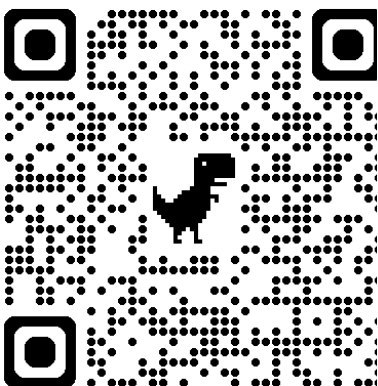
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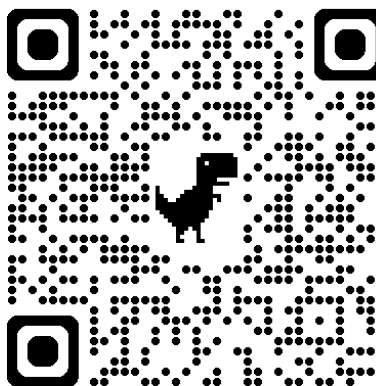
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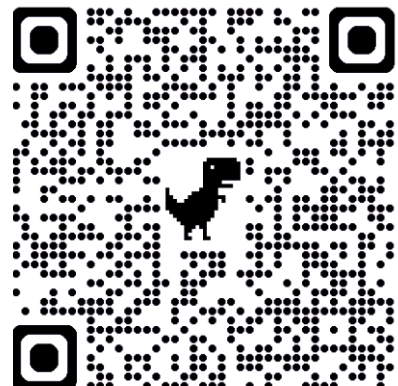
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