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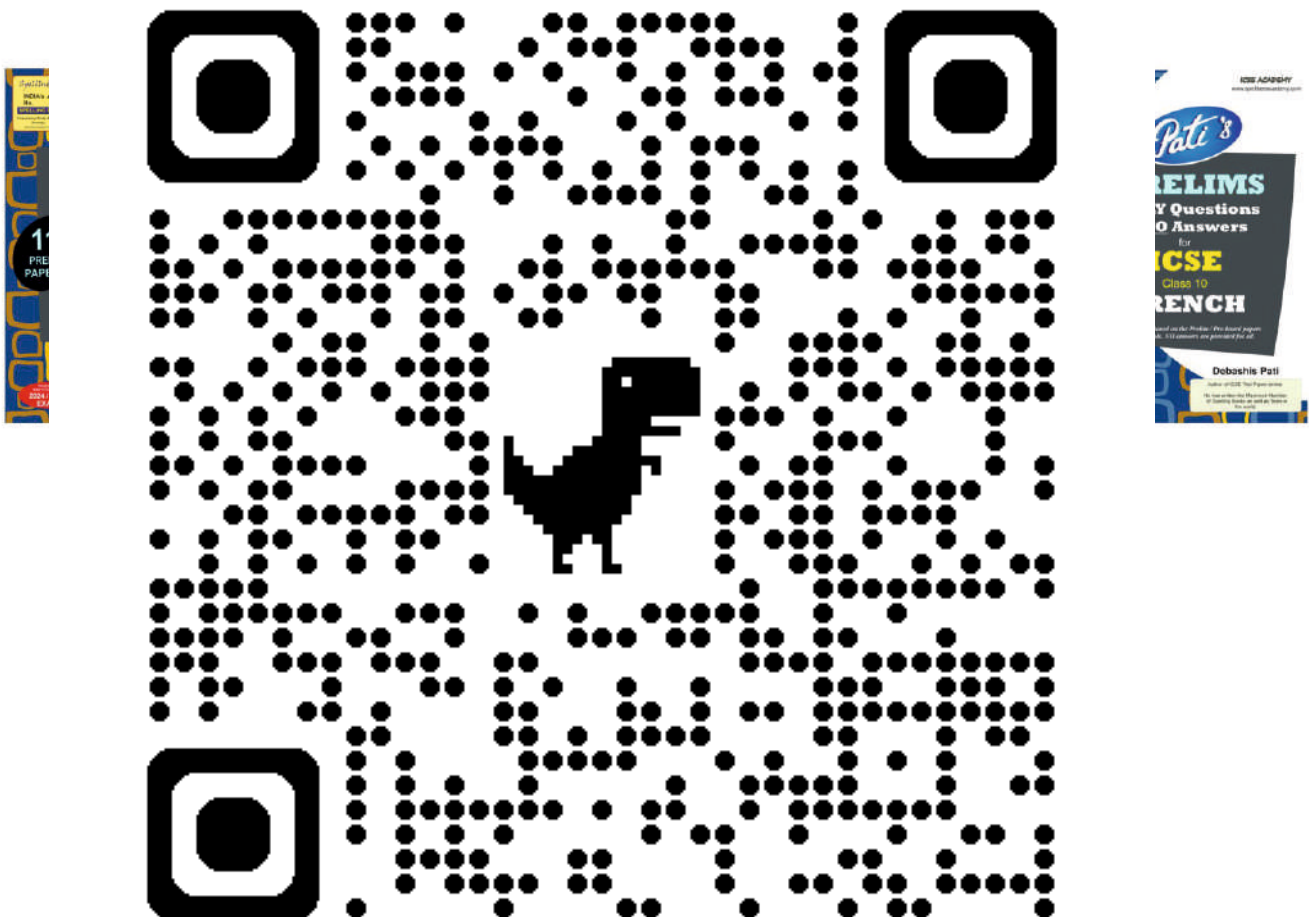
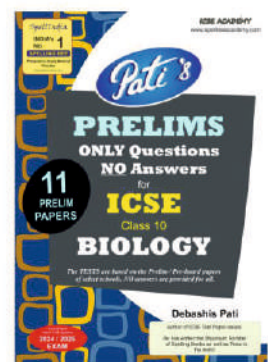
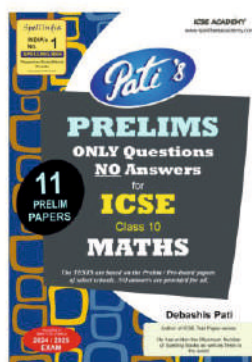
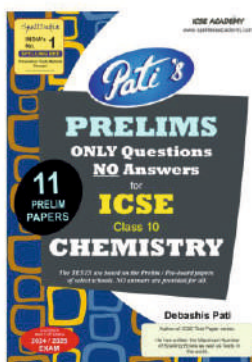
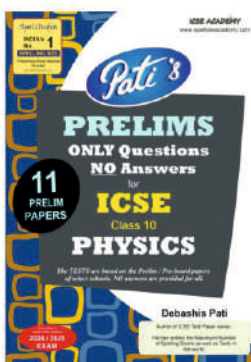
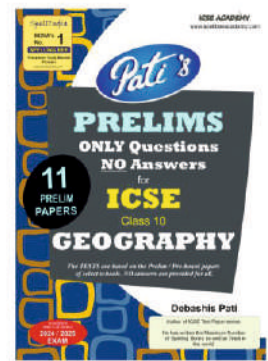
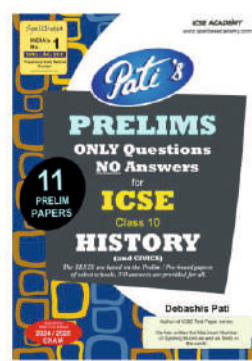
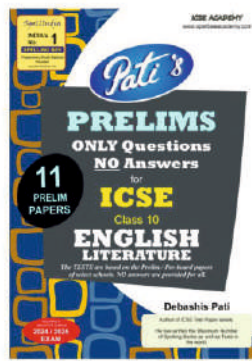
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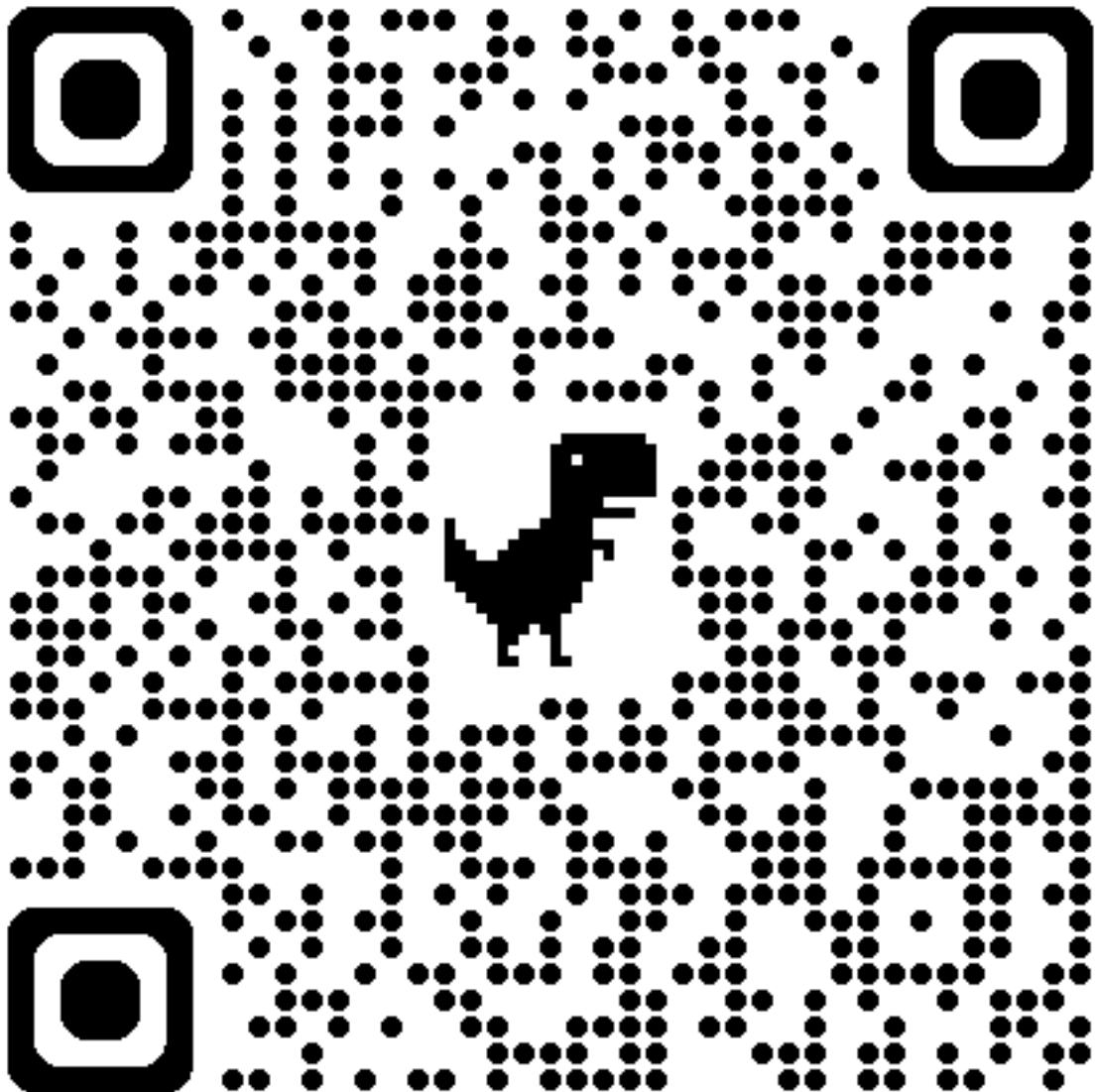


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Set 1 : Tests 21 to 30

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: Good reasons must, of force give place to better
The people twixt Philippi and this ground***

***Do stand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudged us contribution.***

- i) Which is 'this ground' referred to in the extract? Why does Cassius think that Brutus' suggestion of marching to Philippi is not good? (3)
- ii) What are Brutus' reasons for marching to Philippi immediately? (3)
- iii) Explain the metaphor Brutus uses in an extract following this with which he further justifies why they should do as he has suggested. (3)
- iv) Why do you think that Cassius is willing in this occasion, against his better judgement, to give in to Brutus' suggestion of marching to Philippi? (3)
- v) 'The downfall of the conspirators is primarily due to the errors of judgement made by Brutus as well as his nature.' Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer. (4)

Question 3

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

*Cassius: Give me thy hand Messala
Be thou witness that against my will.
(As Pompey was) am I compelled to set
Upon one battle all our liberties
You know I held Epicurus strong
And his opinion now I change my mind.*

- i) Who is Messala? Where are Cassius and Messala at this time? Give two phrases which Cassius had used a little earlier to sarcastically describe Octavius and Antony. (3)
- ii) Who was Epicurus and what did he believe in? In what way has Cassius changed his mind of late from the views held by Epicurus? (3)
- iii) Recount the incident narrated by Cassius which links the doom and defeat of the conspirators with the signs he saw that morning? What is Messala's advice to him in this regard? (3)
- iv) In the event of the conspirators losing the battle, how does Brutus propose to act and behave? What does this reveal about his character? (3)
- v) Explain in brief how Cassius ended his life. What was Messala's opinion of Cassius' death? (4)

5 of 8

SECTION C

(Answer one or more questions from this section)

PROSE-SHORT STORIES

(Treasure Chest-A Collection of Poems and Stories)

Question 4

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

*"He thought about her all day. Did she live in the building?
He had never seen her before and the building was not very big. Maybe she was visiting somebody?"*

- i) Describe the lady Martin met that day in the elevator. How did Martin feel when he got back to the building after school and why was he ashamed for feeling that way? (3)
- ii) How did Martin's father react when he told him about his encounter with the fat lady? What does their conversation say about his father's attitude towards Martin? (3)
- iii) Recount the unfortunate series of incidents which happened the next morning after the elevator door opened. (3)
- iv) Why was Martin relieved after he came back from the hospital? Why was his relief short lived? (3)
- v) Comment on the ending of the story and highlight the theme. (4)

Question 5

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

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 of these lines? Which 'fellows' would have the right to say and to whom would they dare to say the above lines to? (3)

ii) What is the biggest regret of the speaker? Whom does he blame for this and why? (3)

iii) Who were the others present in the schoolroom that day besides the students? Why were they there? (3)

iv) Why do you think that Franz understood the lesson that day better than he did on other days? What is your perception of Franz at the beginning of the story? (3)

Discuss how the story 'The Last Lesson' conveys the essence of Patriotism and the importance of cultural and linguistic identity. (4)

SECTION D

(Answer one or more questions from this section)

POETRY

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

Question 6

Read the extract from the poem, 'The Glove and the Lions' by Leigh Hunt and answer the questions that follow.

*She dropped her glove to prove his love
Then looked at him and smiled;*

- i) Where is the scene set? Who were present there and why? (3)
- ii) Who is the him mentioned in the extract? How did this person react when she looked at him and smiled? Where did she drop her glove? (3)
- iii) Elaborate on the lady's real intention in dropping her glove. Did she get the response she was looking for? Justify your answer. (3)
- iv) Describe the royal sport in progress. (3)
- v) The poem 'The Glove and the Lions' is medieval in character. Pick out any four medieval features in the poem. (4)

Question 7

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

*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*

- i) Who are 'they' referred to in the extract? What is the effect on our memory when 'they' die? (3)
- ii) Explain what our senses whisper to us. Why do you think the poet has said that '*they are never to be the same*'? (3)
- iii) What happens to the bereaved after a considerable period of the death of someone influential in their lives? (3)
- iv) What is the significance of the repetition of the words '*They existed*' in the extract? Identify the figure of speech used here and explain its purpose. (3)
- v) Elucidate on the note in which the poem concludes. What is the message that the poet is trying to convey through the poem? (4)

-----X-----

SECTION B

(Answer one or more questions from this section)

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

[16]

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

Cassius: A friendly eye could never see such faults.

Brutus: A flatterer's would not, though they do appear as huge as high Olympus.

- (i) Who does Cassius call out to in exasperation after this extract? Why? [3]
- (ii) Why does Cassius say that he is weary of the world? Give three reasons to support your answer. [3]
- (iii) How does Cassius try to justify that he has not wronged Brutus? [3]
- (iv) Which literary device does Brutus use to describe Cassius' anger? Explain in your own words. [3]
- (v) How do Brutus and Cassius reconcile with each other and bury their differences? [4]

Question 3

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

Antony: Villains, you did not so, when your vile daggers

Hack'd one another in the sides of Caesar:

[16]

- (i) Who are the conspirators compared to during their act of killing Caesar? [3]
- (ii) What does Antony go on to say about Casca after this extract? [3]
- (iii) What oath does Octavius take? What does this show about Octavius' feelings for Caesar? [3]
- (iv) According to Brutus, what kind of death would be most noble for Octavius? [3]
- (v) How does Cassius assess Octavius to be? How far is his assessment correct? [4]

SECTION C
(Answer one or more questions from this section)
PROSE – SHORT STORIES
(Treasure Chest- A collection if ICSE Short Stories and Poems) [16]

Question 4

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

While I was wondering about it all. M. Hamel mounted his chair, and, in the same grave and gentle tone which he had used to me, said. "My children, this is the last lesson, I shall give you.

- (i) Who is the narrator and where is he and what temptation did, he overcome earlier? [3]
- (ii) Who is M. Hamel? How was he dressed that day? [3]
- (iii) When the narrator glanced at the back benches, who all did he see? [3]
- (iv) Why was it the last lesson by M. Hamel? What regret did he have? [3]
- (v) What did M. Hamel say about the French language? What feelings are awakened in you after reading the chapter? [4]

Question 5

[16]

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

"That's my house," said Leonard Mead.

No one answered him.

The car moved down the empty river-bed streets and off away, leaving the empty streets with the empty side-walks, and no sound and no motion all the rest of the chill November night.

- (i) Where was Leonard Mead stopped by the police car? Why? [3]
- (ii) What was Mead's offense, and how did he differ from the rest of the community? [3]
- (iii) Whose residence was exceptionally well-lit, and what made it stand out as unusual? [3]
- (iv) Who took Mead away, and what was the reason for his removal? [3]
- (v) Was Mead conscious of his unusual behavior? In your opinion, was his behavior truly unusual, or was it perceived as such by others? [4]

Section D

(Answer one or more questions from this section)

POETRY

(Treasure Chest- A collection if ICSE Short Stories and Poems)

Question 6

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

The bloody foam above the bars came whisking through the air; Said Francis then, "Faith, gentlemen, we're better here than there."

- (i) What type of royal sport was taking place? Who were the spectators? [3]
- (ii) Provide a brief description of the lions' fight. [3]
- (iii) What were De Lorge's beloved's thoughts about him? What was she certain of? [3]
- (iv) What occurred when the lady tossed her glove into the pit and smiled at her lover? [3]
- (v) What is the king's opinion after De Lorge throws the glove at his beloved's face? What are your reflections at the end of the poem? [4]

Question 7

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

[16]

We breathe, briefly. Our eyes, briefly, see with a hurtful clarity.

- (i) According to the poet what happens when great trees fall? [3]
- (ii) What is the effect on the death of a great soul in the air around us? [3]
- (iii) What do we come to remember suddenly when someone dies? [3]
- (iv) What happens to our minds when we suffer the loss of a great person? [3]
- (v) How does the poet portray time as a healer in the poem? Explain. [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

*Are we all ready? What is now amiss
That Caesar and his senate must redress?*

METELLUS

*Most high, most mighty, and most puissant
Caesar,
Metellus Cimber throws before thy seat
An humble heart— [He kneels]*

- (i) How does Caesar respond to the above action of Metellus Cimber? [3]
- (ii) Why does Caesar caution Metellus about being kicked as a dog? [3]
- (iii) What is Metellus Cimber's request? How does Brutus show his support to him? [3]
- (iv) According to Caesar, why begging doesn't move him? [3]
- (v) After Caesar's death, who approaches Brutus with Antony's message? What does Antony wish to convey? [4]

Question 3

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

CASSIUS

*That you have wrong'd me doth appear in this:
You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella
For taking bribes here of the Sardians;
Wherein my letters, praying on his side
Because I knew the man, were slighted off.*

BRUTUS

You wrong'd yourself to write in such a case.

- (i) What grievance does Cassius hold against Brutus in the above lines? [3]
- (ii) According to Brutus, What is Cassius condemned of? [3]
- (iii) How does Brutus explain to Cassius about his wrongdoing through Caesar's assassination? [3]
- (iv) Why is Cassius weary of the world? [3]
- (v) What does Brutus inform Cassius about Portia later in the scene? [3]

Contd... Std. X English Literature Preliminary Review, January 2025

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 William Sleator's story, 'The Elevator' and answer the questions given below:

One morning the elevator stopped at the fourteenth floor, and a fat lady got on. She was wearing an old green coat that ballooned around her.

- (i) How did the lady's appearance terrify Martin? [3]
- (ii) How does Martin feel about the elevator at the beginning of the story? [3]
- (iii) What insight do we get of the relationship between Martin and his father with regards to him not using the elevator? [3]
- (iv) How does the ending of the story increase the sense of fear and mystery around the fat lady? [3]
- (v) Critically examine the personality of Martin's father. If given a choice, what traits would you alter in him? [4]

Question 5

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

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 teacher's great ruler rapping on the table.

- (i) What does Franz notice as unusual about the school that day, and what does he see through the window before entering? [3]
- (ii) How has Franz described his teacher's attire on that day? [3]
- (iii) Enlist the people who came to attend the last lesson. Why? [3]
- (iv) Explain the line: 'as long as they hold fast to their language it is as if they had the key to their prison.' [3]
- (v) How does M. Hamel deliver his last lesson? What was its impact on Franz? [4]

Contd... Std. X English Literature Preliminary Review,

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 'Haunted Houses' by H.W.Longfellow and answer the questions that follow:

*All houses wherein men have lived and died
Are haunted houses.*

- (i) What does the speaker mean by 'haunted houses'? What is said about it in the beginning of the poem? [3]
- (ii) How does the poem depict the interaction between the living and the dead? [3]
- (iii) What is the symbolic significance of the 'pictures on the wall' in relation to the ghosts in the poem? [3]
- (iv) How does the speaker contrast his experiences from that of the stranger? [3]
- (v) What is the significance of the 'bridge of light' in the poem? [4]

Question 7

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

*When summer comes, we hear the hums
Bhisma Lochan Sharma.*

- (i) Where can you hear the hums of Lochan Sharma? How serious is he about his singing? [3]
- (ii) Explain the effect of Lochan Sharma's singing on fellow human beings. [3]
- (iii) How badly are the animals affected by the singing? [3]
- (iv) Which other beings have taken the brunt of Lochan's singing? What was the impact? [3]
- (v) What is the role of the billy goat in this poem? How is it important? What action does it take? [4]

*****The End*****

SECTION B
DRAMA

Q2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (16 marks)

Cassius
Go Pindarus, take my body to the hill
My signet ring, to set upon the dead
Titinius, take the crown, thou hast it not 'st about the field.
Pindarus:
O my Lord!
Cassius:
What news?

1. What does Cassius ask Pindarus to do? Who is Pindarus? (3)
2. Where does Brutus send Cassius' dead body? Why does he propose to send his body to that place? (3)
3. What instructions are given by Brutus at the end of the scene? (3)
4. Why is the day significant to Cassius apart from being his 'birthday' the day he was born? (3)
5. What had Cassius earlier advised Brutus in the play to prove that this tragedy could be prevented? Who do you think was at fault? Explain. (4)

Q3. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (16 marks)

Cassius
Casca, Be Sudden, For We Fear Prevention.
Brutus, What Shall Be Done? If This Be Known, Cassius Or Caesar Never
Shall Turn Back,
For I Will Slay Myself.
Brutus
Cassius, Be Constant.
Popilius Lena Speaks Not Of Our Purposes;

For, Look, He Smiles, And Caesar Doth Not Change

- (1) "If this be-known -What does this" Refer to? If it would be known what could happen? (3)
- (2) What duty is assigned to Casca? Why should he be "Sudden"? (3)
- (3) What has Popilius Lena said and done which makes Cassius fear? What did they think that Lena was saying? How does Brutus show them that there is nothing to fear? (3)
- (4) What was the task assigned to Trebonius? What petition did Metellus Cimber present to Caesar? In what way did he flatter Caesar? (3)
- (5) Give two of the arguments given by Caesar to reject the petition made by Metellus. Give two traits of Caesar's character highlighted in these arguments? (3)

SECTION C

Poetry

Q4. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (16 marks)

- 1) Where was King Francis? Why was he there? Which characteristic traits of Francis are described in this stanza? (3)
- (2) Who all were present in the audience, besides King Francis? Who sighed and for whom? What is suggested by the phrase the ladies in their pride? (3)
- (3) What is 'it' referred to as 'a gallant thing? Why is it so? (3)
- (4) How has the speaker described de Lorge's beloved? Why has she been describes as 'always seemed the same? (3)
- (5) Describe the fight? (4)

Q5. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (16 marks)

*"When something strange about it made me think.
This was no dust speck by my breathing blown."*

- (1) What has been referred to as 'speck'? How does it draw the attention of the speaker? What was the speaker's immediate thought about it?
- (2) What did the speck do after suspecting danger from the speaker's pen? What did it do in reaching the manuscript? (3)
- (3) Why according to the speaker did the speck 'ran with terror and with cunning crept? Why did the speck cower down in the middle of the street? What does the speaker say is the modern world swept by? (3)
- (4) What does the speaker allow the speck to do? What does the speaker hope? How does the speaker's attitude towards the speck, differ from the modern world? (3)
- (5) Towards the end of the poem, how did the speaker feel about the 'speck'? Why? Give reason why you agree with the final decision of the speaker? Explain the significance of the title (4)

Prose

Q6. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (16 marks)

- (1) Who was late for school that morning? Why was he late? What other plans came to his mind instead of going to school? (3)
- (2) Describe the scene when the school began. (3)
- (3) What could the speaker see through the window? Why was the speaker frightened?(3)
- (4) Describe M Hammel's dressing.(3)
- (5) Why does the narrator say that it would be his last lesson? Explain briefly how was M. Hamel a patriot, who wanted to instill among his students, the love for their language and respect for their country. (4)

Q 7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (16 marks)

Sometimes he would walk for hours and miles and return only at midnight to his house. And on his way he would see the cottages and homes with their windows, and it was not unequal to walking through a graveyard where only the faintest glimmers of firefly light appeared behind the windows.

- (i) What did Mr. Leonard Mead most dearly love to do? Which time of the year was it? (3)
- (ii) Why had Mr. Mead wisely changed to sneakers? (3)
- (iii) Describe the weather on the evening when Mr. Mead began his journey in a westerly direction. What did he do as he walked along?(3)
- iv) How has the author presented a contrast between the day and the night in the story? [3]
- (v) Describe the cloverleaf intersection during the day. How was the movement of Mr. Mead when a lone car flashed a fierce white cone of light upon him? What was the last election year?

SECTION B – DRAMA

(Answer **one or more** questions from this section)
(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

Read the extract from William Shakespeare's play 'Julius Caesar' given below
and answer the questions that follow: 16 marks

Brutus –

You must note beside,
That we have tried the utmost of our friends,
Our legions are brim-full, our cause is ripe.
The enemy increaseth every day.
We, at the height, are ready to decline.
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.

- a) To whom is Brutus giving the arguments in this extract? What is meant by, "Our legions are brim-full, our cause is ripe."? (3)
- b) Give two arguments of Brutus to indicate that his military strength is in an advantageous position. (3)
- c) Brutus says, "The enemy increaseth every day." State how it increases every day. (3)
- d) "There is a tide in the affairs of men." What comparison is made between the voyage of life and the voyage on sea? (3)
- e) According to Brutus, "On such a full sea we are now afloat." How is this statement valid? (4)

Question 3

Read the extract from William Shakespeare's play 'Julius Caesar' given below and answer the questions that follow:

16 marks

Cassius –

*Coming from Sardis, on our former ensign
Two mighty eagles fell, and there they perched,
Gorging and feeding from our soldiers' hands,
Who to Philippi here consorted us.
This morning are they fled away and gone,
And in their steads do ravens, crows, and kites
Fly o'er our heads and downward look on us
As we were sickly prey. Their shadows seem
A canopy most fatal, under which
Our army lies, ready to give up the ghost.*

- a) In this extract, Cassius narrates something he has seen. What is it? Did he believe in the significance of such things earlier in his life? Give reasons for your answer. (3)
- b) Give the meaning of –
"As we were sickly prey. Their shadows seem
A canopy most fatal."
What do these lines signify? (3)
- c) What did Cassius see the previous day and that morning? What do these signs signify? (3)
- d) What can you conclude from what Cassius says, a little later, that he was prepared for a possible defeat? How does Brutus console Cassius after this? (3)

- e) Briefly state how the play propagates the idea that disloyalty and conspiracy do not succeed. (4)

SECTION C – PROSE – SHORT STORIES

(Answer one or more questions from this scene)

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

Question 4

Read the extract from Ray Bradbury's short story 'The Pedestrian' given below and answer the questions that follow: 16 marks

Mr. Leonard Mead would pause, cock his head, listen, look, and march on, his feet making no noise on the lumpy walk. For long ago he had wisely changed to sneakers when strolling at night, because the dogs in intermittent squads would parallel his journey with barkings if he wore hard heels, and lights might click on and faces appear and an entire street be startled by the passing of a lone figure, himself, in the early November evening.

- Why does Mead deliberately attempt not to produce any sound while walking? (3)
- What is suggested by Mead's act of wearing sneakers? (3)
- Why is he described as a 'lone figure'? Who would get startled by his walk at night and why? (3)
- State the characteristic traits of Leonard Mead as reflected in this extract. (3)
- Explain the theme of non-conformity as presented in the story. (4)

Question 5

Read the extract from Alphonse Daudet's short story 'The Last Lesson' given below and answer the questions that follow: 16 marks

For a moment I thought of running away and spending the day out of doors. It was so warm, so bright! The birds were chirping at the edge of the woods, and in the open field back of the sawmill, the Prussian soldiers were drilling. It was all much more tempting than the rule for participles, but I had the strength to resist and hurried off to school.

- Who is referred to as 'I' in the extract? Where was he? Why does he think of running away? (3)
- Why does he want to spend the day outdoors? Which of his characteristic traits is revealed from his wish? (3)
- What is the presence of Prussian soldiers a reference to, which is revealed later in the story? How does the presence affect the people?

- d) What does the narrator find more tempting than the rule for participles? Does he fall for the temptation? What does he do? (3)
- e) Explain briefly how is 'The Last Lesson' an appropriate title for the story. (4)

SECTION D – POETRY

(Answer one or more questions from this scene)

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

Question 6

Read the extract from Robert Frost's poem 'A Considerable Speck' given below and answer the questions that follow: 16 marks

*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.*

- a) Which trait does the speaker refer to which he says he does not have? What is the result of lacking this trait? (3)
- b) Explain with reference to context, the meaning of the phrase – 'Collectivistic regimenting love'. (3)
- c) To whom does the speaker refer to as 'poor microscopic item'? Why? What does it suggest about the speaker? (3)
- d) Why did the speaker let the mite lie there? Do you think the speaker was right in doing so? Give one reason to support your answer. (3)
- e) What is the central theme of the poem? How is an inconsequential mite used to justify the theme of the poem? (4)

Question 7

Read the extract from Sukumar Ray's poem 'The Power of Music' given below and answer the questions that follow: 16 marks

*But Bhisma Lochan, unconcerned, goes
booming out his broadside.
The wretched brutes resent the blare the hour
they hear it sounded,
They whine and stare with feet in air or wonder*

quite confounded.

*The fishes dived below the lake in frantic search
for silence,*

*The very trees collapse and shake - you hear the
crash a mile hence -*

*And in the sky the feathered fly turn turtle while
they're winging.*

- a) What was Bhisma Lochan unconcerned about? What is meant by 'he goes booming out his broadside'? (3)
- b) Who were the 'wretched brute'? Why did they behave abnormally? (3)
- c) How are the fishes and the trees affected by Bhisma Lochan's singing? (3)
- d) What happens to the birds in the skies? Do you agree with the speaker of the poem? Justify. (3)
- e) The billy goat is 'a sagacious fellow.' Comment (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:

Antony: *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.*

- a) Where is Antony at this time?
Who is he speaking about in the first line of the extract?
What does Antony mean by 'the noblest Roman'? [3]
- b) What did the conspirators do?
Why did 'he' referred to in the extract join them? [3]
- c) What is the allusion about the determination of man's nature in Antony's speech?
How does he relate it to the person he is speaking about? [3]
- d) How does Octavius pay tribute to what Antony says about 'the noblest Roman'? [3]
- e) According to Antony, nature might proclaim proudly to all the world, "This was a man!" Justify Antony's opinion of the man, giving references from the play. [4]

Question 3

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

Caesar: *I could be well mov'd, if I were as you;*

If I could pray to move, prayers would move me;

But I am constant as the northern star,

Of whose true - fix'd and resting quality

There is no fellow in the firmament.

- a) What are the conspirators attempting to 'move' Caesar to do? [3]
How does Caesar contrast himself and the others, in the first two lines of this extract?
- b) What comparison does Caesar draw between himself and the northern star in the above extract?
What else does he comment about the northern star in the subsequent lines? [3]
- c) Explain the line, 'I do know but one That unassailable holds on his rank'.
What is the irony in this statement made by Caesar? [3]
- d) Who is the next person to make his petition?
How does Caesar put him off?
What is the allusion in his response? [3]
- e) In this scene, Caesar frequently refers to himself in the third person and ignores the warnings of the soothsayer and Artemidorus. Based on this statement and the above excerpt, what inferences can be made about Caesar's character? [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:

She would once stop whatever she was doing and mouth open, stare at me for a very long time. Then bending and turning her head slightly, so that one ear comes down towards me, she'll say in that voice: 'Adjoa, you say what?'

- a) Who is referred to as 'she' in the extract? [3]
What were her two reactions to what Adjoa would say? [3]
- b) What was her yardstick for a woman's approved legs? [3]
- c) School was often a subject of conversation between her and Adjoa's mother. How did their perspectives on it differ? [3]

- d) What did *she* do the entire week after verifying the news of Adjoa's selection in the district sports meet? [3]
- e) The three women emerge as winners in their own right. Explain with reference to Adjoa's achievement as the best all- round junior athlete. [4]

Question 5.

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

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 on a Sunday morning.

- a) Who is the speaker in the above lines? [3]
Why did he not want to be seen?
What sounds could usually be heard when school began?
- b) Why had M.Hamel, the french teacher, put on his fine Sunday- clothes? [3]
Why were the old men of the village sitting in the back of the classroom?
- c) What did Monsieur Hamel say about the French language? [3]
- d) M. Hamel, initially viewed as a stern teacher, appeared to be a changed man during his last lesson? Explain giving examples from the text. [3]
- e) Do you believe the title "The Last Lesson" is appropriate? Justify giving at least two reasons. [4]
If you were to give a different title to the story, what would it be and why?

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 Maya Angelo's poem 'When Great Trees Fall' 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.*

- (a) What is the impact of the falling of great trees in a forest? [3]
 (b) What happens 'after a period' following the death of a great soul? [3]
 What does the word *bloom* suggest?
 (c) Which *spaces* is the poetess talking about? [3]
 How are these spaces filled?
 (d) What is the significance of the repeated phrase "*They existed*" in the extract? [3]
 (e) The poetess highlights the message that "we can be better" because great individuals existed. Explain with reference to the theme of 'individual greatness'. [4]

Question 7.

Read the following extract from Robert Frost's poem 'A Considerable Speck' 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 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.*

- (a) How does the speaker initially react to the speck of dust? [3]
 (b) What is the tone of the poem at the beginning of the poem? [3]
 How does it change as the poem progresses?
 (c) What made the speaker realise that the mite was intelligent and had a mind of its own? [3]
 What does he mention about the feet of the mite?
 (d) The speaker refers to Collectivistic regimenting love which was quite popular. Explain the ideology. [3]
 Why does he not believe in this ideology?
 (e) What reactions of the speck does the speaker notice? [4]
 What do these reactions suggest about the mite?
 What decision does the speaker make about the mite and why?

SECTION – B

(Answer one or more questions from this section)
JULIUS CAESAR- WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Question 2

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

*Antony: I tell you that which you yourselves do know;
Show you sweet Caesar's wounds, poor poor dumb mouths,
And bid them speak for me. but were I Brutus,
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony
Would ruffle up your spirits and put a tongue
In every wound of Caesar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.*

- (i) Why are the wounds referred to "poor dumb mouths"? If Brutus were Antony, what would have happened to every wound of Caesar? [3]

3

Turn Over

[3]

(ii) What had Caesar left as a legacy for the Romans in his will?

[3]

 (iii) Explain the phrase, *'Now let it work: Mischief, thou art afoot,
Take thou what course thou wilt!*

[3]

 (iv) At the end of the scene, how does the mob leave the scene? What do they plan to do?
What does Antony, being satisfied, say after the departure of the mob?

[4]

(v) Compare the funeral orations of Brutus and Antony. Why was Antony able to achieve better success than Brutus?

Question 3

Read the extract given below & 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) How does the appearance of the ghost of Caesar symbolize Brutus' inner turmoil and conflict over his decision to assassinate Caesar? [3]
- (ii) In what ways does the appearance of the ghost of Caesar in two different locations represent a turning point in the plot of the play? [3]
- (iii) What does Brutus whisper to Clitus that makes him react very strongly? What does he say? What does it indicate about Clitus' feelings towards Brutus? [3]
- (iv) How did the prophecy of the ghost of Caesar come true? How many times and where did the ghost of Caesar appear to Brutus? [3]
- (v) What does Brutus request Volumnius to do? What special relationship did the two share in the past? [4]

SECTION – C

(Answer one or more questions from this section)

PROSE – SHORT STORIES

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

The Pedestrian- Ray Bradbury
Question 4

Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

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

- (i) Who is the iron voice? Why did the voice say, "Now if you had a wife to give you an alibi"? [3]
- (ii) Where was Mr Mead being taken to? What characteristics of Mr Mead do you think was found regressive by the law enforcing force? [3]
- (iii) Describe Mr Mead's house? What does it signify? [3]
- (iv) What reasons did Mr Mead give for walking? How frequently did he go for a walk? [3]

- (v) According to you, what does the absence of human activity on the streets suggest about the state of society in A D 2053? What is the underlying message that the story 'The Pedestrian' offers? [4]

Question 5

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

The Last lesson- Alphonse Daudet

For forty years he had been there in the same place, with his garden outside the window and his class in front of him, just like that.

- (i) Who is 'he' here?
What thoughts crossed Franz's mind about the pigeons on the roof? [3]
- (ii) What physical changes occurred in the class and the garden during M. Hamel's forty-year tenure as a teacher at the school? [3]
- (iii) What did Franz notice whenever he looked up from his writing? [3]
- (iv) What emotions did Franz experience during the lesson? [3]
- (v) How did Franz's perception of M. Hamel change throughout 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 and answer the questions that follow:

When Great Trees Fall – Maya Angelou

*When great trees fall,
rocks on distant hills shudder,
lions hunker down
in tall grasses,
and even elephants
lumber after safety.*

- (i) What does the phrase 'When great trees fall' mean metaphorically? Whose death was the poetess mourning while composing this poem? [3]
- (ii) What do you think the poet is trying to convey by using the metaphor of great trees falling and its effect on nature? [3]
- (iii) What happens to small things when great trees fall in forests? How does the presence of great trees provide a sense of security or comfort for the small things? [3]
- (iv) Describe the impact of great souls on our minds? What do you think Maya Angelou means by 'the unutterable ignorance of dark, cold caves'? [3]
- (v) Bring out the main themes of death, loss, mourning, healing and renewal in the poem. [4]

Question 7

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

The Glove and the Lions – Leigh Hunt

*King Francis was a hearty king, and loved a royal sport,
And one day as his lions fought, sat looking on the court;
The nobles filled the benches, and the ladies in their pride
And'mongst them sat the Count de Lorge, with the one for whom
he sighed:*

- (i) Where was the king sitting? What was going on?
Who were watching the spectacle? [3]
- (ii) For whom did the Count sigh? Why? How is she described later on? [3]
- (iii) Explain the lines, 'And truly 'twas a gallant thing to see that crowning show,
Valour and love, and a king above, and the royal beasts below.' [3]
- (iv) Why is this poem a ballad? Who are the main characters of this ballad and what character traits are portrayed in each of them? [3]
- (v) Elucidate on the theme of false pride and vanity as showcased humorously in the poem, 'The Glove And the Lions'? [4]

SECTION B

(Answer one or more questions from this section)

DRAMA

JULIUS CAESAR by William Shakespeare

Question 2

*Antony: "This is a slight unmeritable man,
Meet to be sent on errands. Is it fit,
The three-fold world divided, he should stand
One of the three to share it?"*



- (i) Where are the speakers?
Who is being talked about here?
What errand has this person been sent on? [3]
- (ii) Why does Antony go on to compare this man to an ass that bears gold? What is his intention about this man? [3]
- (iii) What two traits of this 'unmeritable man' does Antony go on to enumerate? What other plans does Antony make with Octavius? [3]
- (iv) Give the meaning of the following word or phrases:
(a) store of provender
(b) proscription
(c) slight unmeritable [3]
- (v) Although Antony has been portrayed as a masker and reveller in the earlier part of the play, he shows a completely different aspect of his character in this short scene. Bring out two negative character traits of Antony with suitable examples from Act 4. [4]

Question 3

**Brutus: "Nay, I am sure it is, Volumnius.
Thou seest the world, Volumnius, how it goes;
Our enemies have beat us to the pit."**

- (i) Where does the scene take place?
Explain the metaphor used by Brutus when he refers to the 'pit'. [3]
- (ii) What does he go on to ask Volumnius and why? How does Volumnius react to it? [3]
- (iii) What frame of mind is Brutus in at the moment and why? What does he tell Volumnius about Caesar's ghost? [3]
- (iv) What were Brutus' last words before dying?
In an earlier scene, why does Messala refer to Cassius' death as 'O hateful error, melancholy's child'? Explain. [3]
- (v) Why does Antony refer to Brutus as the 'noblest Roman of them all'?
Do you agree? Give reasons. [4]

SECTION C
(Answer one or more questions from this section)
PROSE – SHORT STORIES
TREASURE CHEST

Question 4

“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 really true.”

- (i) Which part of Africa is the story set in? [3]
Why were the people who lived there more fortunate?
- (ii) With reference to the extract, what had the mother and Nana not believed at first? [3]
How did they react to it once it was confirmed that ‘it was really true’?
- (iii) What was the general attitude of the grown-ups towards the problems of the youngsters, based on Adjoa’s personal experience? Why was it confusing? [3]
- (iv) What opinion does Nana have about the kind of legs a woman should have and why? [3]
Why didn’t she approve of Adjoa’s legs?
- (v) What was Adjoa’s achievement at the end of the story? What does it symbolise with reference to the women in the world? [3]
Name one woman who has achieved something remarkable despite obstacles. Give a reason for your choice. [4]

Question 5

*“Don’t go so fast, bub; you’ll get to your school in plenty of time!”
I thought he was making fun of me, and reached M. Hamel’s little garden all out of breath.*

- (i) Whom does ‘I’ in the extract refer to? [3]
Why did he think Wachter was making fun of him? What news did the bulletin board usually convey?
- (ii) Mention three things that were different in school that morning. [3]
- (iii) ‘What a thunder-clap these words were to me!’ [3]
What ‘words’ does the boy refer to? What was his first regret?
- (iv) According to Hamel, why shouldn’t the boy blame himself alone for not being able to recite the rule for the participle? [3]
- (v) Why is it important to hold onto our language? [3]
Mention one valuable lesson you have learnt from the story. Why is it valuable to you?

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: "Yet, stay awhile;
I will not back till I have borne this corpse
To the marketplace: there shall I try,
By my oration, how the people take
The cruel issue of these bloody men."**

1. To whom is Antony speaking? What is the purpose of the listener's visit? Where does the scene take place? [3]

2. What had Antony said to the listener before telling him to 'stay awhile'? Why? How will the listener help Antony? [3]

3. Explain the meaning of 'oration'. What does this extract reveal to us about what Antony proposed to do? [3]

4. What does Antony consider as a 'cruel issue'? What was his view on the 'cruel issue'? [3]

5. Write a character sketch of Antony. [4]

Question 3

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

**Cassius: "You wrong'd yourself in such a case.
In such a time as this it is not meet
That every nice, offence should bear his comment."**

1. Who are Brutus and Cassius? What charge is levelled by Brutus against Cassius? [3]

2. Was Cassius angry with Brutus? What does Brutus mean by 'You wrong'd yourself in such a case'? [3]

3. Why does Cassius feel they should not argue in 'such a time'? What qualities of Cassius are showcased through this argument? [3]

4. How does Brutus accuse Cassius of after this extract? How did Cassius react to the accusation? [3]

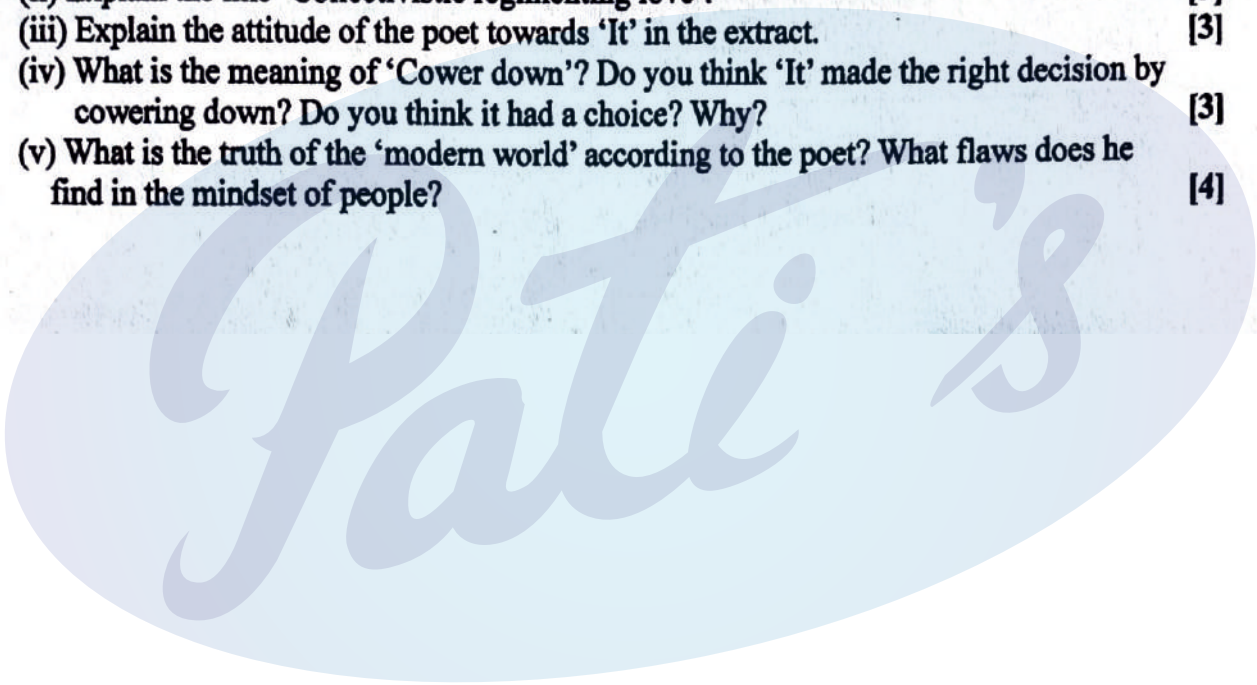
5. How does Brutus tell Cassius to remember and reflect upon to prove bribery is wrong? [4]

Question 7

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

**'It faltered: I could see it hesitate;
Then in the middle of the open sheet
Cower down in 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'.**

- (i) Who is referred to as 'It' in the above extract? Why did 'It' hesitate? In what state was 'It'? [3]
- (ii) Explain the line 'Collectivistic regimenting love'. [3]
- (iii) Explain the attitude of the poet towards 'It' in the extract. [3]
- (iv) What is the meaning of 'Cower down'? Do you think 'It' made the right decision by cowering down? Do you think it had a choice? Why? [3]
- (v) What is the truth of the 'modern world' according to the poet? What flaws does he find in the mindset of people? [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:

Cassius: I denied you not.

Brutus: You did.

Cassius: I did not: he was but a fool that brought

My answer back. Brutus hath rived my heart:

A friend should bear his friend's infirmities, but Brutus makes mine greater than they are.

- i) Where does the scene take place? Mention the characters present here? (3)

- ii) At the onset of the same scene, what does one of the speakers accuse the other of? (3)
- iii) What is meant by 'vaunting'? How could one of the speakers prove his 'vaunting' at this point of time? (3)
- iv) List the arguments put forth by Brutus to refute Cassius about, 'the enemy seek us' ? (3)
- v) Earlier in the scene, state the information shared by Brutus with one of his loyal soldiers as they decided to discuss about 'our necessities'. Elucidate the response given by this soldier to Brutus. (4)

Question 3

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

Lucilius: Safe Antony; Brutus is safe enough;
I dare assure thee that no enemy
Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus.
The gods defend him from so great a shame!
When you do find, or alive or dead
he will be found like Brutus, like himself.

- i. In what sense is Brutus safe enough? How are the second and third lines of the extract become prophetic? (that is indicative of what is going to take place) (3)
- ii. Who has just been killed when Lucilius is captured? Who has captured Lucilius? What have they done with him?

- iii. "The gods defend him from so great a shame!" What was considered shameful according to the Roman custom? (3)
- iv. What is happening on the battlefield? Who is emerging victorious? Mention the two objectives in Lucilius' mind, while impersonating Brutus: What do you think are the objectives? (3)
- v. Give a detailed account of Antony's tribute to Brutus towards 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 Short Stories and Poems

Question 4

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

Mr. Leonard Mead would pause, cock his head listen look and march on, his feet making no noise on the lumpy walk for long ago he had wisely changed to sneakers when strolling at night because the dogs in the intermittent squads would parallel his journey with barkings, if he wore hard heels...'

- i) Why does Mr. Leonard Mead start wearing sneakers instead of hard heels while strolling at night? (3)
- ii) Why does he stumble while walking? What does 'cement was vanishing suggest'? (3)

iii) What is suggested by Mead's comparison with a moth? How has the author highlighted the feeling of fear and foreboding? (3)

iv) What was Mead's profession? Why did the police car describe it as 'No profession'? What does it reflect upon? Highlight Mr. Mead's fascination with nature (3)

v) What is the central theme of the story, 'The Pedestrian' which the author wishes to highlight? Why does he mention the year A.D 2053 and say that the narrative is a 'chilling wake-up call'? (4)

Question 5

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

'When I passed the Townhall, there was a crowd in front of the bulletin board; for the last two years all our bad news had come from there....'

i) Identify the speaker: Why does he make this remark? At this juncture, who calls out to him? With whom was he standing? (3)

ii) What kind of atmosphere was encountered by the speaker?

What did he expect? Why was he hoping to get that 'usual'

atmosphere? (3)

iii) How did the teacher make his student feel less guilty for not knowing the French language? (3)

iv) How did M. Hamel expound the significance of the French language? (3)

v) 'The Last Lesson' that M Hamel gave to his students was not just a lesson in language and writing, but a lesson in patriotism or

resistance to foreign domination of their country.' Justify the statement citing examples 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 extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

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

*But now there comes a billy goat, a most
sagacious fellow*

- i) Who 'weeps' in this extract and why? Which figure of speech is reflected in 'welkin weeps'? In which season can you hear Bhisma singing? State the two places mentioned in the poem (3)
- ii) How did the poet elaborate on the reaction of these 'wretched brutes' after listening to Bhisma Lochan's singing? (3)
- iii) How has the poet described Bhisma's determination to keep singing? What kind of a poem is this? (3)
- iv) Identify the underlying theme of the poem and explain the same. Justify the title as a perfect Paradox. (3)
- v) Describe the attack of the goat that 'gave the world the golden gift of silence' (4)

Question 7

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

*Plainly with an intelligence I dealt.
It seemed too tiny to have room for feet
Yet must have had a set of them complete
To express how much it didn't want to die.
It ran with terror and cunning crept.
it faltered:*

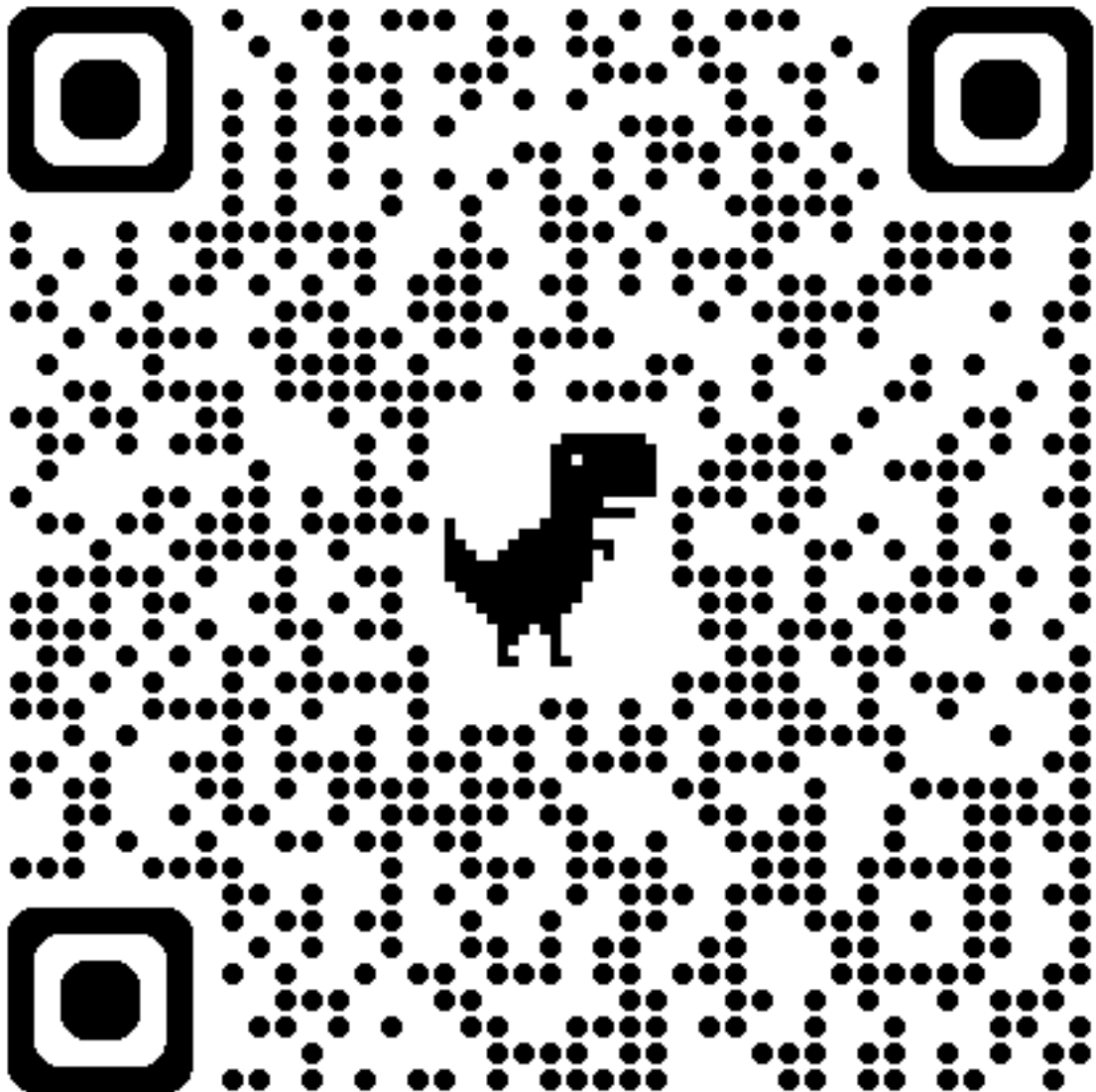
- i) Which characteristic trait of the mite is the speaker talking about in the first line of this extract? Why? (3)
- ii) What did 'it' do in the middle of the sheet of paper? Why? (3)
- iii) Explain the attitude of the speaker towards the mite in this extract (3)
- iv) What did 'it' drink or smell with loathing? Why? What did 'it' do thereafter? (3)
- v) How does the phrase, 'tenderer than thou' and 'collectivistic regimenting love' expound the poet's mindset regarding the state of affairs? (4)
-



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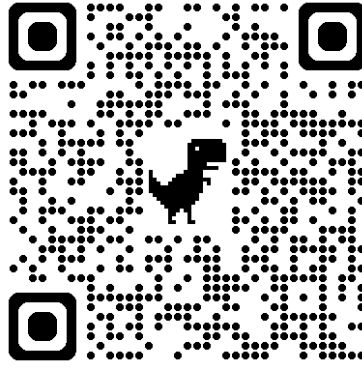


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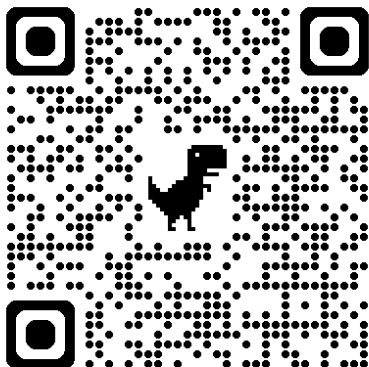
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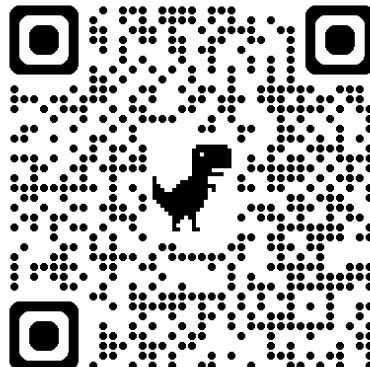
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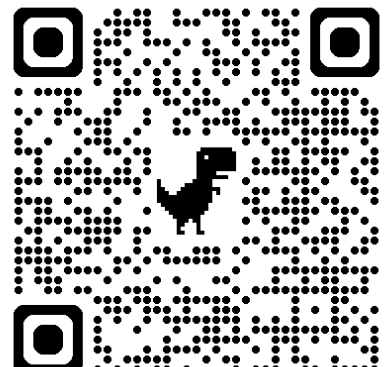
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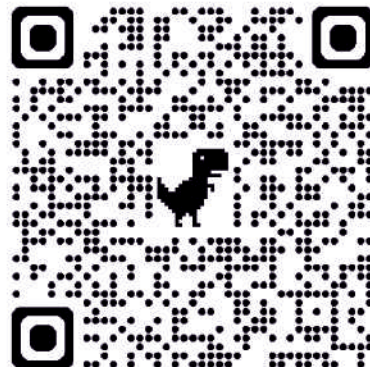
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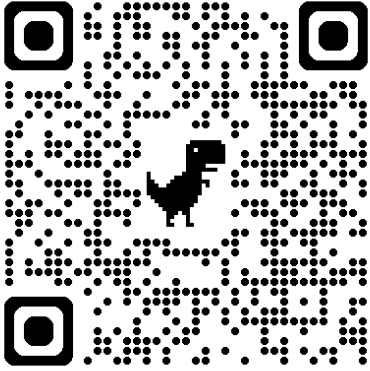
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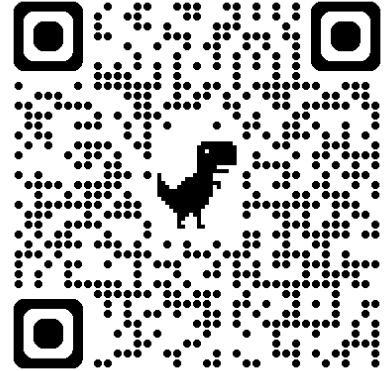
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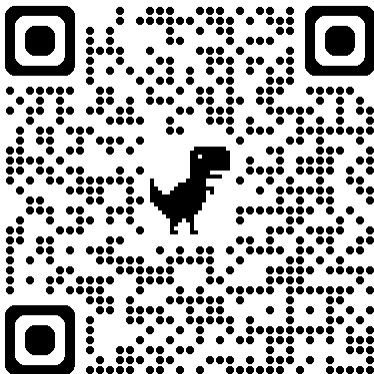
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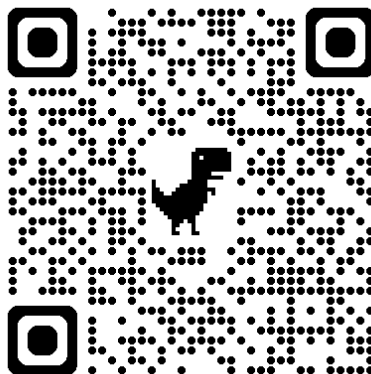
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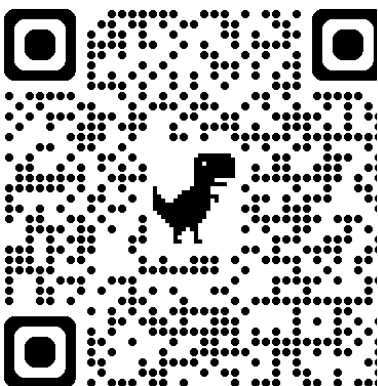
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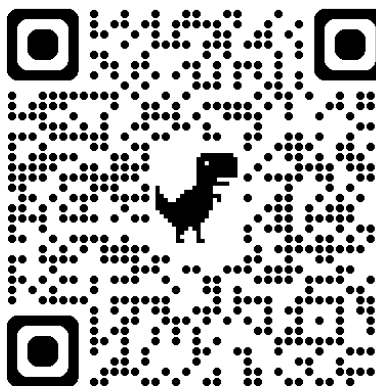
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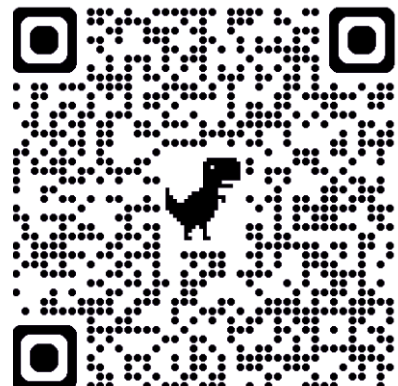
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