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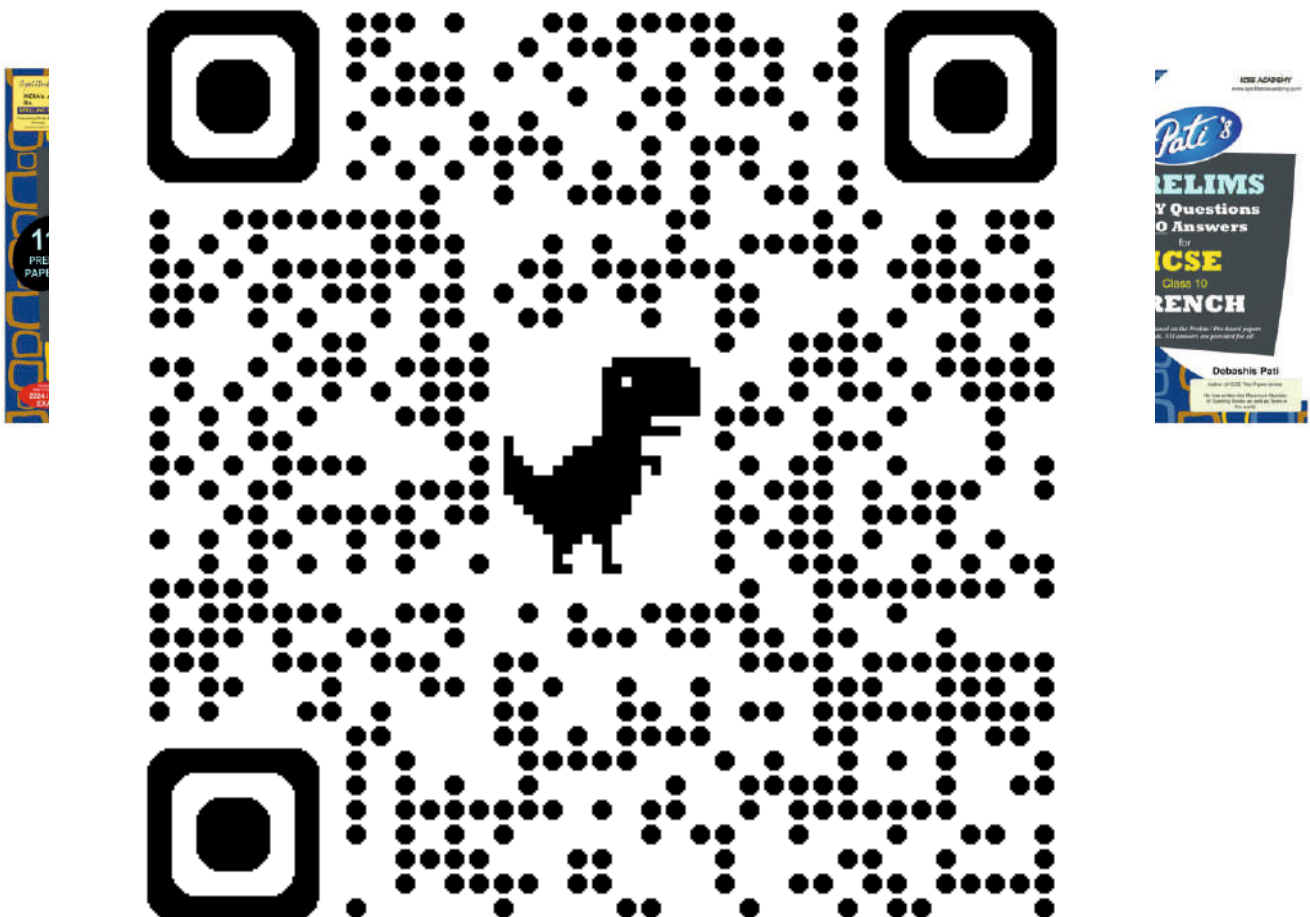
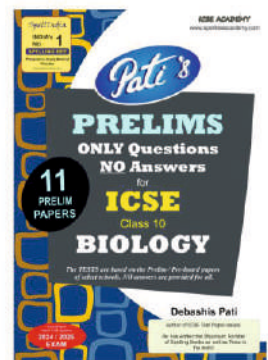
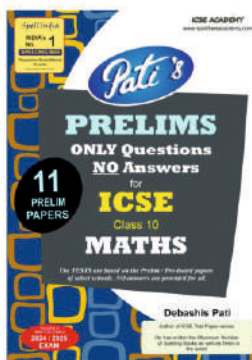
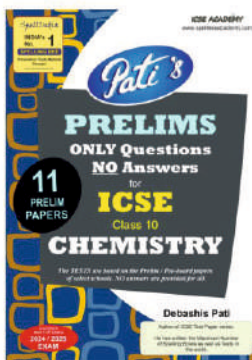
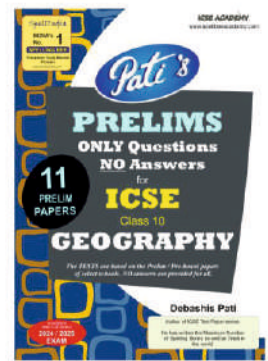
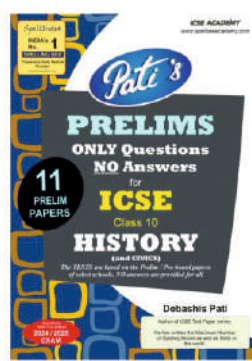
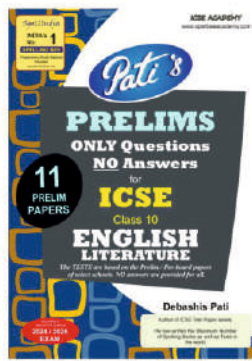
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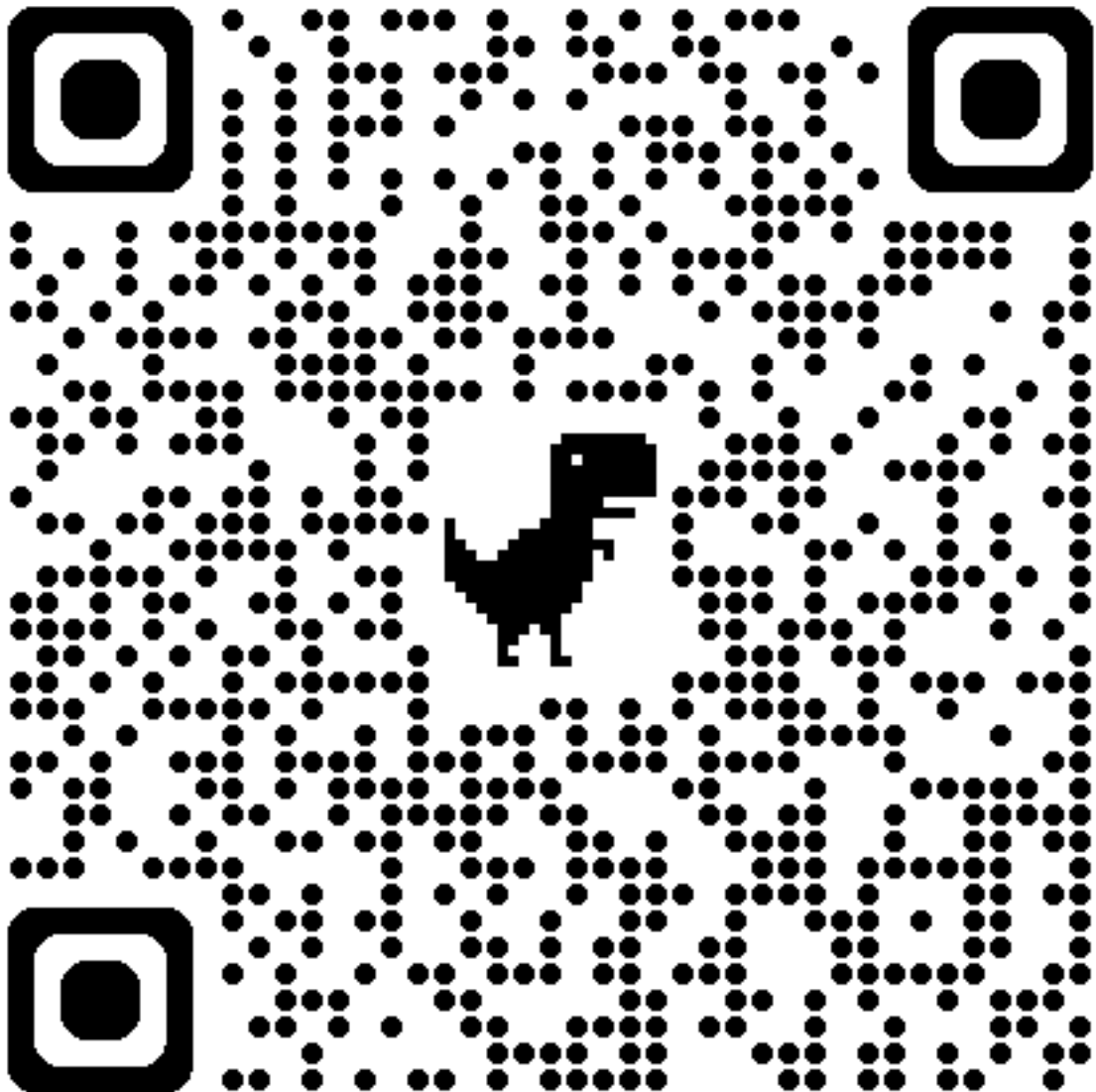




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**Set 1 : Tests 51 to 60**

**Section B**

**(Attempt one or more questions from this section)**

**DRAMA**

**Question 2:**

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

[16]

*Octavius: Now Antony, our hopes are answered!*

*You said the enemy would not come down,*

*— but keep the hills and upper regions.*

1. Where are Antony and Octavius at this time? Why are they here? [3]
2. Who is the enemy? What had Antony expected them to do? Why? [3]
3. Why was the enemy coming down? To whose advantage would this move be? Which line above tells you so? [3]
4. How does Antony interpret this move? Why? [3]
5. What does this interchange tell us about the state of the enemy? [4]

**Question 3:**

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

[16]

*Brutus: As Caesar loved me, I weep for him. As he was fortunate, I rejoice at it. As he was valiant, I honour him. But, as he was ambitious, I slew him. There is tears for his love, joy for his fortune, honour for his valour, and death for his ambition. Who is here so base that would be a bondman? If any, speak, for him have I offended. Who is here so rude that would not be a Roman? If any, speak, for him have I offended. Who is here so vile that will not love his country? If any, speak, for him have I offended. I pause for a reply.*

1. Whom are these words spoken to? Where? Why? [3]
2. Describe briefly the present situation. [3]
3. What reason does Brutus give for killing Caesar? [3]
4. What are the main characteristics of Brutus' speech? What does it reveal about him? [3]
5. What is the reaction of the people to his speech? Why? [4]

### Section C

(Attempt one or more questions from this section)

#### PROSE

##### Question 4:

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

*"My children, this is my last lesson I shall give you. The order has come from Berlin to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. The new master comes tomorrow. This is your last French lesson. I want you to be very attentive."*

1. How did M. Hamel express his regret during the last lesson? [3]
2. How did the villagers show their respect for M. Hamel? [3]
3. What happened when it was Franz's turn to recite the rule for the participle? What was M. Hamel's response? [3]
4. What did M. Hamel do when the church-clock struck twelve? [3]
5. The people in this story suddenly realise how precious their language is to them. List instances from the lesson. [4]

##### Question 5:

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

*This time it was different. I don't know how the teachers decided to let me run for the junior section of our school in the district games. But they did.*

1. Name the author of 'The girl who can'. What does she analyse in her stories? [3]
2. What were Nana's and Adjoa's mother's views on schooling? [3]
3. How did Nana react when Adjoa told her about participating in the district games? [3]
4. What did Adjoa win at the district games? How did Nana carry the prize? [3]
5. What does Adjoa's triumph prove? What is the underlying message of the story 'The Girl who can'? [4]

**Section D**  
(Attempt one or more questions from this section)

**POETRY**

**Question 6:**

[16]

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

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

1. According to the poet, where can we meet ghosts? [3]
2. Why are the ghosts said to be uninvited? [3]
3. Which 'bridge of light' connects our world to the heavenly world? What is determined by an unseen, undiscovered planet in our sky? [3]
4. Where does our fancy take us? [3]
5. According to you, are haunted houses real or are they a figment of the imagination? Give reasons to support your answer. [4]

**Question 7:**

[16]

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

*A speck that would have been beneath my sight  
On my but a paper that so white  
Set off across what I had written there,  
And I had idly poised my pen in air.*

1. What does the speaker mean by 'A speck that would have been beneath my sight'? [3]
2. Why do you think the speaker had idly poised his pen in the air? [3]
3. Why does the speaker describe the mite as a 'stranger'? [3]
4. How does the speaker's description of the speck's intelligence contribute to the poem? [3]
5. What themes can be identified in the poem (any two) and how are they conveyed through the narrative? [4]

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

**DRAMA**  
*(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)*

**Question 2**  
Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*Brutus: You wronged yourself to write in such a case.*

- i. Where are Brutus and Cassius?  
What 'case' is Brutus talking about? [3]
- ii. Why does Brutus say that Cassius has an 'itching palm'?  
What do you think is Cassius' reaction to it?  
What is his reply to the accusation made by Brutus? [3]
- iii. Which significant day does Brutus remind Cassius of?  
What does he say further in its context? [3]
- iv. Explain what Brutus tells Cassius when the latter tells him 'Tempt me no further'? [3]
- v. Later in the scene, how does Cassius explain that he is weary of the world?  
If you were present at the scene, what advice would you have given to Brutus and Cassius?  
Give reasons to justify your stand. [4]

**Question 3**  
Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*Antony: Tut, I am in their honours and I know wherefore they do it.*

- i. Explain why Antony spoke the above lines? [3]
- ii. What news does the messenger bring in just then? *prepares for war* [3]
- iii. In keeping with the message, what instruction does Antony give Octavius?  
What is Octavius' reply to him?  
How do we know that Antony is upset with his reply? [3]
- iv. A little later, Antony rebukes Brutus for stabbing Caesar.  
How do Brutus and Cassius mock Antony in reply to his statement? [3]
- v. What does Octavius tell Cassius and Brutus regarding their argument before the battle?  
What vow has he taken?  
Based on the scene, highlight two qualities of Octavius supporting your answer with examples from the scene. [4]

(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 short story 'The Pedestrian' and answer the questions given below:

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

- i. Describe the weather when Leonard Mead went for his walk. [3]
- ii. What sound could Mead hear while walking?  
What did he do as walked along the road? [3]
- iii. What questions did he ask as he passed by the houses on the street?  
What is the empty street compared to? [3]
- iv. When Mead was within a block of his destination, he encounters a lone car.  
What car was it? What kind of voice was heard from it?  
Why was it a lone car? [3]
- v. A little later, Mead was arrested by the car. What was the reason for his arrest?  
Why did he not have any chance of an alibi?  
Set in the dystopian future, what message does the story convey? [4]

**Question 5**

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

*Then, as I hurried by as fast as I could go. The blacksmith, Wachter, who was there, with his apprentice, reading the bulletin, called after me.*

- i. What did Wachter tell Franz when he saw him hurrying to school? *don't go so fast please*  
What did Franz think about it? *fun of him*  
What was Franz' condition when he reached school? *out of breath* [3]
- ii. List the usual noises from the school that Franz missed hearing that day. *desk, rattle in motion, water in the* [3]
- iii. Describe what Franz saw at school from the window.  
Why was he blushing and frightened? [3]
- iv. Which three things surprised Franz as he went to take his place at the desk? [3]
- v. Shortly after Franz takes his seat, he understands the reasons behind the three things that surprised him. What were they?  
What message has Daudet tried to convey through Franz' experience in the short 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 following extract from the poem 'When Great Trees Fall' by Maya Angelou and answer the questions given below:

*We can be. Be and be better.  
For they existed.*

- i. What is the impact of a great tree falling in a forest? [3]
- ii. What effect does the death of great men have on our memory? [3]
- iii. What happens to our reality, souls and minds when great souls die? [3]
- iv. Describe the healing process that takes place after the initial period of sadness subsides. [3]
- v. Explain the lines given in the above extract. Give any two examples of visual imagery from the poem. If you had to give this poem an alternate title, what would you call it? Give reasons for your answer. [4]

**Question 7**

Read the following extract from the poem 'A Considerable Speck' by Robert Frost and answer the questions given below:

*It paused with suspicion of my pen,  
And then came racing wildly on again*

- i. What is the subject of the poem?  
Where does the poet see it first?  
What did the poet think it was? [3]
- ii. Where does the 'subject' race wildly to?  
What does it do?  
Why did it turn to fly? [3]
- iii. What does the poet say he was dealing with?  
How did the 'subject' express its reluctance to die?  
What made the poet think that the 'subject' had accepted its fate? [3]
- iv. According to the poet, what is the modern world being swept with?  
What does he do to the 'subject' ultimately? Why? [3]
- v. Later in the poem, how does the poet address the 'subject'?  
How does the poet feel in the end?  
What message does the poem convey? [4]

SECTION B

(Attempt one or more questions from this Section.)

DRAMA

(The Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare)

2. 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.

(i) Where are the two speakers?

In what condition have they found Cassius here?

How is Cassius compared to the setting sun?

[3]

(ii) Earlier in this scene, what tasks did Cassius assign Titinius and Pindarus? [3]

(iii) What report does Pindarus convey next? [3]

(iv) How does Cassius respond to this report and what does he request Pindarus to do? [3]

(v) When Brutus enters the scene a little later, why do you think he mentions J. Caesar? How does irony play an important role here? [4]

[ Turn Over ]

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

**Brutus:** *Thou hast describ'd  
A hot friend cooling. Ever note, Lucius,  
When love begins to sicken and decay,  
It useth an enforced ceremony:  
There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;*

- (i) What is the meaning of 'a hot friend cooling' ?  
Who is Brutus speaking to?  
What difference in behaviour did this man note in Cassius? [3]
- (ii) What does the word 'ceremony' mean here?  
How does Brutus draw a contrast between decaying love and simple faith? [3]
- (iii) Shortly after this, Brutus compares 'hollow men' and 'horses hot at hand.'—Explain the comparison. [3]
- (iv) Why does Brutus suggest that Cassius should speak his 'grievs softly'? [3]
- (v) How would you describe Brutus and Cassius' bond at this juncture in the play?  
Who do you side with and why? [4]

### SECTION C

(Attempt one or more questions from this Section.)

#### PROSE - SHORT STORIES

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

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.*

- (i) Who would get startled by his walk at night and why? [3]
- (ii) What is suggested by Mead's act of wearing sneakers? [3]
- (iii) Why has Mead not encountered another person on the road in ten years of his solitary walks? What does this suggest? [3]

(iv) What happened that evening when Mead turned back on a side street, circling around towards his home? [3]

(v) Would you consider this story "a chilling wake-up call" for us? Give reasons for your answer. [4]

5. Read the extract given below 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. The new master comes tomorrow. This is your last French lesson. I want you to be very attentive!

(i) Who is the speaker?

How was he dressed that day? [3]

(ii) What did Franz find more tempting than the rule for participles? [3]

(iii) How, according to the speaker, were they themselves responsible for their present situation? [3]

(iv) What does the speaker go on to say about the French language? [3]

(v) Do you think the speaker was a true patriot? Give at least three reasons for your answer. [4]

#### SECTION D

(Attempt one or more questions from this Section.)

#### POETRY

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

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

*They're trampled in the panic rout or languish*

*pale and sickly,*

*And plead, 'My friend, we're near our end, oh*

*stop your singing quickly!*'

(i) Who is the 'friend'?

Who are pleading with him and why? [3]

(ii) How are bullock-carts, fishes and birds affected by the singing? [3]

(iii) What happens to trees, mansions and the sky? [3]

\* LIT & ENG \*

[Turn Over]

- (iv) Who comes to the rescue and how does he do it? [3]
- (v) Do you think the title of the poem is appropriate?  
Give reasons for your answer. [4]

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

*Plainly with an intelligence I dealt,  
It seemed too tiny to have feet,  
Yet must have had a set of them complete  
To express how much it didn't want to die.*

- (i) Give the meaning of - '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'. [3]
- (ii) Describe what 'it' does immediately after this extract. [3]
- (iii) How does the poet justify his decision of not harming/killing 'it'? [3]
- (iv) Why is the poet glad at the end of the poem? [3]
- (v) Reflecting on Frost's encounter with the speck, write about a time when a seemingly insignificant event in your life led to a profound realisation. [4]

*Pati's*

**SECTION B**

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

**DRAMA**

*(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)*

**Question 2**

Read the extract from 'Julius Caesar' by William Shakespeare and answer the questions that follow:

*"Look, I draw a sword against conspirators.  
When think you that the sword goes up again?  
Never, till Caesar's three and thirty wounds  
Be well avenged, or till another Caesar  
Have added slaughter to the sword of traitors"*

- i. Who is the speaker of the above lines? [3]  
Who are these lines addressed to?
- ii. Which literary term is used for the 'discussion' shown in the scene? [3]  
What happens during the 'discussion'?  
What significance does the discussion hold in the progress of the play?
- iii. What ominous sign make Cassius rethink his stance? Elaborate. [3]  
How is Brutus's stance different from Cassius' ideology?
- iv. How does Brutus die? [3]  
Who helps him in this act?  
Comment on Brutus' act, regardless of the ideology he believed in?
- v. As a reader/audience, the ending of the play registers mixed feelings about what has [4]  
come to pass. What is your stance on the ending?  
If you could change how the play ends, what would they be?

**Question 3**

Read the extract from 'Julius Caesar' by William Shakespeare and answer the questions that follow:

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

- i. Who is the speaker of the above lines? [3]  
Who is the 'he' referred to in the stated context?  
Who all would be sharing the world into three?

- ii. What does the speaker mean by the line "This is a slight, unveritable man. Meet to be send on errands"? [3]  
List any two things to which the 'unveritable man' is compared by the speaker?
- iii. To what task does the speaker put the 'unveritable man' at? What purpose will the task serve? [3]  
What shift can thus be interpreted in the personality of the speaker?
- iv. Who is the other ally in the play? [3]  
What conflict is the other ally into?
- v. 'Choose your company (friends) wisely.' Based on the conversations between the new triumvirates in this scene, do you agree to the quote? [4]  
State two incidents from your personal experiences wherein the company that you always kept close to, proved to have a negative impact on your life.

**SECTION C**  
(Answer one or more questions from this section)  
**PROSE-Short Stories**  
(Treasure Chest – A collection of ICSE Poems and Short Stories)

**Question 4**

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

*"Every day we have said to ourselves: 'Bah! I've plenty of time. I'll learn it tomorrow.'"*

- i. Who is the speaker of the above lines? [3]  
Who are these lines spoken to?  
What is the context of the above mentioned lines?
- ii. Why was it the last lesson? How did the young protagonist react to it? [3]  
What reasons did the teacher give for their lack of interest in learning French?
- iii. The story, 'The Last Lesson' holds numerous examples of symbolic significance. [3]  
Explain any three of such symbols from the text.
- iv. The line, "Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons?" hints at the [3]  
dominance imposed on the colonies. Explain the concept of Linguistic Chauvinism and justify the statement quoted above.
- v. Do you believe in the power of education? [4]  
In what two ways can learning one's own language protect us from being overpowered by the powerful?

**Question 5**

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

*"Walking, just walking, walking?"*  
*"yes, sir."*  
*"Walking where? For what?"*

- i. In the above stated lines, who are the two characters in conversation? [3]  
What can you infer from the above mentioned lines?

- ii. State any two non-conformist traits exhibited by the protagonist? [3]  
What is the final fate of such a blatant exhibit of behaviour?
- iii. Highlight three features based on the lifestyle of the 'gray phantoms' which stand strikingly familiar to the current lifestyle of people. [3]
- iv. Explain what is meant by the phrase "to be a man" as stated in the story. Do you agree with this idea? In your own words, how should men behave? [3]
- v. The story hints at a technologically advanced environment. Would you agree to such advancement regardless of the consequences? State any two possible advancements that may bring about a shift from the dystopian to the balanced lifestyle? [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 'Haunted Houses' by H. W. Longfellow and answer the questions that follow:

*"And as the moon from some dark gate of cloud  
Throws o'er the sea a floating bridge of light,  
Across whose trembling planks our fancies crowd  
Into the realm of mystery and night."*

- i. Earlier in the poem, the poet has stated about his unique awareness and perception with the invited guests. Explain what was it? What can one interpret about the personality of the poet? [3]
- ii. Which are the three prominent junctures where the poet comes across the ghosts? [3]
- iii. What does the 'bridge of light' symbolize? How does it contribute to the overall mood? [3]
- iv. Besides the one used in the above lines, state and explain any two figures of speeches present in the poem. Justify your response by stating the lines from the text. [3]
- v. The poem emphasizes on the coexistence of the living and the deceased. What is your opinion on the rationality of this thought? In what two ways, other than the ones stated in the poem, can the harmonious existence between the living and the deceased be achieved? [4]

##### Question 7

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

*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."*

- i. Who is the 'his' mentioned in the above lines? What makes him sing at the top of his voice? [3]
- ii. How do the people around him respond to his singing? State three reactions stated in the poem. [3]

- iii. The poet has made an exclusive use of hyperbole to narrate the impact of narrator's singing. State at least three such situations which justify the literary device. [3]
- iv. State and explain any two figures of speeches used in the poem. Justify your response by stating the lines from the text. [3]
- v. The protagonist's determination to continue singing despite the chaos it causes around him reflects his persistence without considering the impact on others. Do you agree to such a display of behavior? [4]  
What would be the possible way in which you would try to resolve the chaos created by the protagonist? Elaborate.

😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊All the best😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊



**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.

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine  
How to cut off some charge of legacies.

i) Where does this scene take place? What document does Antony use to condemn Publius, and other potential enemies, to death? Who is Publius in this scene? [3]

ii) What does Antony want to determine after receiving Caesar's will? What does this reveal about their priorities? [2]

iii) Why does Antony question Lepidus's loyalty and capability? What does this suggest about the tension within the triumvirate? [2]

iv) How does Octavius react when Antony insults Lepidus, calling him "a barren-spited fellow"? What does Octavius's defence of Lepidus suggest about his leadership style in contrast to Antony's? [3]

v) What role does the second triumvirate play in the post-assassination chase of Rome? How is their leadership portrayed? [4]

**Question 3**

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

...Brutus: The name of Cassius honours this corruption  
And chasteament doth therefore hide his head  
Cassius: Chastisement!  
Brutus: Remember March, the ides of March, remember.

i) Whom did Cassius defend in this scene? From whom were the bribes taken? How were Cassius's letters treated by Brutus? [3]

- i) How does the use of the word 'corruption' in Brutus' statement reflect his opinion of Cassius's character? [3]
- ii) How does Brutus connect the act of murdering Caesar to corruption? [3]
- iv) In what way are these lines uncharacteristic of Brutus? [3]
- v) How is Brutus wrong in his assessment? Was Brutus being fair to Cassius? Give reasons for your answer. [4]

**SECTION C**

(Answer one or more questions from this Section)

**PROSE – SHORT STORIES**

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

**Question 4**

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

*Oh! Grown-ups are so strange. Nana is right now carrying me on her knee, and crying softly.*

- i) How did Adjoa perform in the races during the sports week? What prize did she win? [3]
- ii) How did Nana carry the prize cup? What did it signify? [3]
- iii) Why does Adjoa call grown-ups strange when she sees Nana crying? [3]
- iv) How does Adjoa feel about her legs throughout the story? [3]
- v) Comment on the themes depicted in the story. [4]

**Question 5**

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

*The police of course, but what a rare incredible thing; in a city of three million, there was only one police car left, wasn't that correct?*

- i) How many people lived in the city? How many police cars were left? In which year were the elections conducted? [3]
- ii) Why are the police described as a 'rare incredible thing' in 2033? [3]
- iii) State the three aspects that the police car interrogated Mead about. [3]
- iv) What is Mr. Mead's profession? What does the police car say about Mr Mead's profession? What does it signify? [3]
- v) Why do you think magazines and books did not sell any more in the story? What kind of a society does it depict? [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 from Maya Angelou's Poem, 'When Great Trees Fall' given below 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 does the stanza describe the impact of great souls on our minds? [3]
- ii) What do you think, Maya Angelou means by "the unutterable ignorance of dark cold caves"? [3]
- iii) How does the stanza make you think about the importance of learning from and being inspired by exceptional individuals? [2]
- iv) Identify and explain the use of literary devices used in the following lines: [2]
  - a. When great trees fall,
  - b. We breathe, briefly.
  - c. They existed. They existed.
- v) How does the stanza convey a sense of loss and emptiness in our minds? [4]

**Question 7**

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

*They are trampled in the panic rout or languish pale and sickly,  
And plead, "Oh, please, we're near or end, Oh stop your singing quickly!"  
The bullock carts are overturned, and horses line the road side;  
But Bhisma Lochan, unconcerned, goes booming out his broad side.*

- i) What does the phrase "trampled in the panic rout" suggest about the listeners' reaction to the music? [3]
- ii) The listeners in the poem, plead for the music to stop. Why do you think they might be making this request? [3]
- iii) What is the meaning of the phrase "Goes booming out his broad side"? [3]
- iv) Who else besides humans are affected by Bhisma's singing? [3]
- v) Despite the chaos described in the stanza, Bhisma Lochan continues singing. What does this tell you about his character and his approach to music? [4]

## SECTION – B

(Answer one or more Questions form this section)

## DRAMA

## Question: 2

**Caesar**

[To the soothsayer]: The ides of March are come.

**Soothsayer**

Ay, Caesar, but not gone.

**Artemidorus:**

Hail, Caesar! Read this schedule.

**Decius:**

Trebonius doth desire you to O'er-read, at your best leisure, this his humble suit.

- (i) Where does this conversation take place? Why did Caesar tell the Soothsayer 'The ides of March are come'? When had he met the Soothsayer before? [3]
- (ii) Who is Artemidorus? Whom does he represent in the play? What is the importance of his 'schedule'? [3]
- (iii) Why does Artemidorus request Caesar to read 'his schedule' first? With reference to a previous scene, show how Artemidorus fears are justified? [3]
- (iv) Mention the two reasons given by Caesar for not reading the 'schedule' handed over by Artemidorus. Which trait of his personality is revealed by his act? [3]
- (v) Name two people in the scene who are trying to warn Caesar. Name two other people who defeat their efforts to do so. Which theme of play is highlighted here? Explain it briefly. [4]

## Question: 3

**Octavius:**

You may do your will;

But he's a tried and valiant soldier.

**Antony:**

So is my horse, Ocatvius; and for that I do appoint him store of provender.

- (i) What made Octavious say 'you may do your will'? [3]
- (ii) How does Antony compare Lepidus to his horse? [3]
- (iii) What does 'store of provender' mean? How is the horse's corporal motions governed by Antony's spirit? [3]

What way does Antony further degrade Lepidus? Would you degrade a classmate in this manner? Write your answer. [3]

What are the important things Antony wants to speak about? What four things does he suggest to Octavius to do? [3]

**SECTION – C**

*(Answer one or more Questions form this section)*

**Prose – Short stories**

*(Treasure chest – A collection of poems and short stories)*

**Question 4**

“Coat it with an inch of glass, shade it, emboss it, glid it, till even you acknowledge that it is finished. Then when you have done all that keep it for yourself and your friends. They may value it. To me it is but a worthless bauble”.

- (i) What is the narrator’s reaction on his photograph in his next visit? [3]
- (ii) Mention at least three different process with the help of which the photographer change the features in a photograph? [3]
- (iii) Does the narrator approve of the techniques of the photographer in bringing about changes in the original photograph? [3]
- (iv) Would you support the narrator’s viewpoint or the photographer’s? Why? [3]
- (v) Why does the narrator call the photographer a worthless ‘bauble’? [4]

**Question 5**

“Let me go with you. I want to visit her too, “Martin pleaded, moving forward on crutches. But the door was already closing. “Afraid to be in the elevator alone?” said his father. “Grow up, Martin”.

- (i) Why did father not want Martin to visit the neighbour along with him? [3]
- (ii) What was the father’s advice to Martin? [3]
- (iii) On which floor did the neighbour live? What was her name? [3]
- (iv) Where did the elevator stop and why? [3]
- (v) What surprise awaited Martin in the elevator? How did the lady treat him there? [4]

**SECTION – D**

*(Answer one or more Questions form this section)*

**POETRY**

*(Treasure chest – A collection of poems and short stories)*

**Question 6**

These perturbations, this perpetual jar of earthly wants and aspirations high, come from the influence of an unseen star and undiscovered planet in our sky.

- (i) What brings about balance in our lives, as mentioned earlier in the context? [3]
- (ii) Explain the metaphor used by the poet in the first two lines? [3]
- (iii) What do you mean by ‘earthly wants and aspirations high’? [3]
- (iv) What are ‘perturbations’? Explain. [3]
- (v) What is determined by an unseen, undiscovered planet in our sky? [4]

**Question 7**

“By God!” said Francis, “rightly done!” and he rose from where he sat; “No love”, quoth he, “but vanity, sets love a task like that.”

- (i) Who were watching the lion fight? How was the fight progressing? [3]
- (ii) What idea struck De Lorge’s beloved? How did she put it into practice? [3]
- (iii) What could have happened to De Lorge? [3]
- (iv) What was De Lorge’s reaction when he came back safe from the pit? [3]
- (v) What did no one else but De Lorge understand at the end? [3]

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**SECTION – B**  
**DRAMA**  
**(Julius Caesar)**

*(Answer one or more Questions form this section)*

**Question: 2**

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

**Caesar:** Yet in the number I do not know but one

That unassailable holds on his rank, unshake'd of motion; and that I am be, let me a little show it, even in this.

- (i) Where is Caesar at the time? To whom is he speaking? [3]
- (ii) Explain this passage clearly in modern English. [3]
- (iii) What had Caesar said earlier which states the same idea? What aspect of his character is revealed here? [3]
- (iv) To what does "this" (line 4) refer? Who has raised "this", and with what purpose? [3]
- (v) What dramatic action takes place a little after this? [4]

**Question: 3**

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

**Antony:** O you flatterers!

**Cassius:** Flatterers? Now Brutus thank yourself. This tongue had not offended so today, If Cassius might have ruled.

- (i) Where does this conversation take place? What two examples does Antony give Cassius and Brutus of their flattery? [3]
- (ii) What suggestion did Cassius make concerning this person in an earlier scene in Rome? For what reason? With what argument had Brutus overruled Cassius at that time? [3]
- (iii) On what other occasion, outside Rome, was Cassius overruled by Brutus? [3]
- (iv) What do Brutus and Cassius agree on in case they face defeat? Did they stick to decisions later in the play? [3]
- (v) Briefly describe the main events of that memorable day. [4]

## SECTION – C

### (Short Stories)

(Answer one or more Questions form this section)

#### Question: 4

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

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

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

#### Question: 5

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

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

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

## SECTION – D

### POEMS

(Answer one or more Questions form this section)

#### Question: 6

Read the extract from Maya Angelou's poem, 'When great trees fall' given below and answer the questions that follow:

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

- (i) What happens in the forest when great trees fall? [3]
- (ii) What makes rock 'Shudder'? What does it imply? [3]
- (iii) How do the lion's react when great trees fall? What does this symbolize? [3]
- (iv) What are the elephants symbols of? How do they react to the tree's falling? [3]
- (v) What does the falling of great trees convey the theme of "Loss of a Loved one"? [4]

#### Question:7

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

*The Welkin weeps to hear his screech, and mighty  
But now there comes a billy goat, a most sagacious fellow,  
He downs his horns and change straight with,  
bellow ans'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.*

- (i) Who “weeps” in this extract and why? Which figure of speech is used in the ‘Welkin weeps’? [3]
- (ii) What happens to ‘mighty mansions’? Which natural object met the same fate as mansions earlier in the poem? [3]
- (iii) How did the most sagacious fellow grant the world the golden gift of silence? [3]
- (iv) Who all would have thanked the billy goat? Why? [3]
- (v) How does this extract support the theme of the poem? [4]

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**SECTION – B**  
**DRAMA**  
**(Julius Caesar)**

*(Answer one or more Questions form this section)*

**Question: 2**

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

**Antony:**

You all did see that on the Lupercal, I thrice presented him a kingly crown, which he did thrice refuse; was this ambition? Yet Brutus says he was ambitious, And, Sure, he is an honourable man. I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke. But here I am to speak what I do know.

- (i) What was “the Lupercal”? When did Antony offer Caesar a kingly crown? [3]
- (ii) What was Caesar’s reaction then? How did the conspirators interpret the incident? [3]
- (iii) What does Antony cleverly want to convey through these lines? [3]
  - (a) Which he did thrice refuse: was this ambition?
  - (b) And, sure, he is an honourable man.
- (iv) Give three examples of the praise showered on the conspirators by Antony? Did he mean to praise them? [3]
- (v) Which trait of Antony is exhibited in this action? This trait would ensure a career for Antony in which field today? [4]

**Question: 3**

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

**Messala:-** Myself have letters of the self-same tenour.

**Brutus:-** With what addition?

**Messala:-** That by proscription and bills of outlawry, Octavius, Antony and Lepidus, Have put to death  
hundred senators.

**Brutus:-** Therein our letters do not well agree.

- (i) What is the 'self-same tenor' of which Messala speaks? State what role Messala plays here. [3]
- (ii) Give the meaning of "Proscription and bills of outlawry". Why were Octavius and his group engaged in such activities? [3]
- (iii) "Therein our letters do not well agree". In what way do they "not well agree" which respected Roman has been executed? [3]
- (iv) What does Messala tell Brutus of the death of Portia? In what strange manner did she die? [3]
- (v) Give an example of the courage of Portia to prove to her husband that he could trust her with a secret. [4]

### SECTION – C

#### (Short Stories)

*(Answer one or more Questions form this section)*

#### Question: 4

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

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

- (i) Who is 'She' referred to in the extract? Describe her appearance. [3]
- (ii) According to Martin's view, how was the lady different from other passengers who used the elevator? [3]
- (iii) Explain briefly how did 'she' look at Martin? How did Martin react to it? [3]
- (iv) Why did Martin want to close his eyes? Which characteristic trait about Martin is revealed from this extract? [3]
- (v) Who, according to you was 'she' - a visitor or a resident of the building or a figment of Martin's imagination? Give reasons. [4]

#### Question: 5

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

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 dark windows, and it was not unequal to walking through a graveyard where only the faintest glimmers of firely light appeared in flickers behind the windows.

- (i) Who is 'he' referred to in the extract? Why would he walk for hours and miles? [3]
- (ii) Why does he say that it was not unequal to walking through a graveyard'? [3]
- (iii) Explain the meaning of 'faintest glimmers of firefly light appeared in light appeared in flickers in your words' [3]
- (iv) Who are described as "gray phantoms"? Why? [3]
- (v) How are the houses he passes by different from his own house? [4]

### SECTION – D

#### POEMS

*(Answer one or more Questions form this section)*

#### Question: 6

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

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

*He bowed, and in a moment leaped among the lions wild;  
The leap was quick return was quick, he has regained his place,  
Then threw the glove, but not with love, right in the lady's face.*

- (i) Who is 'She' in the extract? Whose love did she want 'to prove'? Why? [3]
- (ii) What did she mean when she 'looked at him and smiled'? Which trait is exhibited by her? [3]
- (iii) Identify 'He' who bowed and 'leaped among the lions'. What does this act of his say about him? [3]
- (iv) Briefly list three traits of the one who leaped among the lions wild, according to the extract. [3]
- (v) Briefly explain the theme of the poem as exhibited by the extract. [4]

**Question: 7**

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

*They're trampled in the panic rout or languish pale and sickly, an plead, "My friend, we're near our  
end, oh stop your singing quickly!"*

- (i) Who are 'They' referred to in the first line of the extract? What happens to them? [3]
- (ii) To whom do they plead and why? [3]
- (iii) What is the effect of their pleading? What does it suggest about the man whom they plead for? [3]
- (iv) What is the effect of his singing on animals and birds? [3]
- (v) Which poetic device is used by the poet in this extract? Why? [4]

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**SECTION – B**  
**DRAMA**

**Question: 2**

**Brutus:**

As Caesar loved me, I weep for him, as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; as he was valiant, I honour him; but, as he was ambitious, I slew him.

- (i) What had been the theme of Brutus' speech? Give two examples from his speech to show that he tried to move them by his reasoning. [3]
- (ii) What is meant by a bondman? Whom does Brutus presume to have offended? About one's love for one's country? [3]
- (iii) Give one incident to prove that Caesar loved Brutus. Why then did Brutus kill Caesar? [3]
- (iv) What reply did the listeners give to Brutus to the last sentence in the extract? How, did the listeners react to Brutus' speech?
- (v) Basing your choice on the speech of Brutus state whether he was a philosopher or a political leader. Give two examples from his speech to justify your choice.

**Question: 3**

**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;

- (i) What are the feelings of the citizens for Antony at this point of his speech? How do they show their feelings? [3]
- (ii) What is the significance of the mantle referred to in the extract? Who were the Nervii? [3]
- (iii) Why does Antony mention the names of Cassius, Casca and Brutus in the extract as he shows the mantle? What were his motives for doing so? [3]
- (iv) Why is Brutus referred to as the "well-beloved"? Referring to Antony's speech, describe in detail how the blood flowed, as soon as Brutus stabbed Caesar. [3]
- (v) Why was the stabbing of Caesar by Brutus "The most unkindest cut of all". How does Antony describe it? What does Antony ask the people to do at the end of this part of his speech? [4]

## SECTION – C

(Answer one or more Questions form this section)

### PROSE

(Treasure chest- A collection of poems and short stories)

#### Question: 4

“You know what she did? She carried the gleaming cup on her back, like they do with babies, and other very precious things. And this time, not, taking the trouble to walk by herself”.

- (i) What moment of pride does the passage refer to? [3]
- (ii) How does Nana react at Adjoa’s achievement? [3]
- (iii) What change of heart and mind is seen in Nana’s personality? How does it seem different from her earlier attitude? [3]
- (iv) What does Nana begin to think about the role of women in society? [3]
- (v) How does Adjoa show the mettle of a woman? [4]

#### Question: 5

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

- (i) Which event that took place in 2052 does the story refer to? [3]
- (ii) Why had the police force been reduced? [3]
- (iii) What does the passage hint at about activities of the people at night? [3]
- (iv) Earlier the speaker says that seeing a car wandering at night is an incredible thing. How? [3]
- (v) Which first question is the speaker asked by the car? What kind of car is it? [4]

## SECTION – D

### POETRY

(Treasure chest:- A collection of poems and short stories)

#### Question: 6

“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) How do we feel when persons attached to us die? [3]
- (ii) When do we feel at peace when great souls die? [3]
- (iii) Why do our senses never achieve the former state of normalcy after the death of great souls? [3]
- (iv) What is the significance of the repetition of words in lines 3 – 4? [3]
- (v) The ending of the poem is quite positive. How? [4]

#### Question:7

“I have a mind myself and recognize mind when I meet with it in any guise, No one can know how glad I am to find on any sheet the least display of mind”.

- (i) What does the poet appreciate and why? [3]
- (ii) What quality in a writing appeals to the poet? [3]
- (iii) Do you think the idea contained in this last stanza has relevance in the context? What is it? [3]
- (iv) ‘On any sheet the least display of mind’. Which figure of speech is used here? Explain. [3]
- (v) What has the poet dealt with earlier in the context? [4]

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**SECTION – B**  
**DRAMA**  
**(Julius Caesar)**

*(Answer one or more Questions form this section)*

**Question: 2**

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

**Antony:** Post back with the speed, and tell him what had chanced. Here is a morning for Rome, a dangerous Rome. No Rome of safety for Octavius yet. Hie hence and tell him so.

- (i) Describe Mark Antony's initial reaction on first seeing Caesar's body. [3]
- (ii) Discuss the way in which Antony tries to gain the conspirators' trust. [3]
- (iii) What were the conditions of Caesar's will?
- (iv) Why does Cassius try to prevent Antony from speaking at the pulpit? What is Brutus reaction then? [3]

**Question: 3**

**Brutus:** "You have done that you should be sorry for.

There is no terror, Cassius in your threats for I am am'd so strong in honesty that they pass by me as the idle wind, which I respect not.

- (i) Why did Brutus remind Cassius of ideas of March in the scene. (ACT –IV, Scene – 3)? [3]
- (ii) What details did Brutus give about Portia's death? [3]
- (iii) What reply did Messala give when he was asked about Portia? How did Brutus react to it? [3]
- (iv) Why was Brutus displeased with Cassius? ✓ [3]
- (v) What were Brutus's reason for marching to Philippi? Why did Cassius disagree with Brutus? [4]

**SECTION – C**

*(Answer one or more Questions form this section)*

**PROSE – Short stories**

**Question: 4**

Read the following extract from the short story, "The Girl who can" and answer the questions that follow:

"Yes, I have won every race I ran in for my school, and I have won the cup of the best all-round junior athlete. Yes, Nana said that she did not care if such things are not done. She would do it. You know what she did?"

- (i) Who is the narrator here? What opinion does Nana hold about women's ability to rear a child? [3]
- (ii) What confused the narrator? What was the narrator forbidden to do? [3]
- (iii) Does the narrator get any complex due to her so-called imperfection? [3]
- (iv) What change in Nana's character was a surprise to the narrator? What tells you of Nana's happiness and excitement? [3]
- (v) What did the narrator prove by her achievement as an athlete? [4]

**Question: 5**

Read the following extract from the short story, "With the photographer" and answer the questions that follow. But there is no need to describe him.

Every body knows what a photographer be like. "Sit there, he said "and wait".

I waited an hour.

- (i) Would you justify the narrator's viewpoint? Why? [3]
- (ii) What, do you know, about the appearance of the photographer? [3]
- (iii) What prompted the narrator to say, "It is not yours, It is mine"? [3]
- (iv) Both the photographer and the narrator looked at the proof of the photograph in silence. Why, do you think, both were silent? [3]
- (v) How did the narrator blast the photographer later? [4]

**SECTION – D**

**POETRY**

*(Answer one or more question form this section)*

*(Treasure chest:- A collection of poems and short stories)*

**Question: 6**

Read the following extract from the poem, 'Haunted Houses' and answer the questions that follow:

*Along the passages they come and go,  
Impalpable impressions on the air.*

- (i) How do the phantoms glide? Where can one meet the phantoms? [3]
- (ii) Who are the 'guest at the table'? Why are there more guests? [3]
- (iii) What are the poet's perceptions about the owner's and occupant's? [3]
- (iv) What does 'little lives' refer to? How should our lives be balanced? [3]
- (v) What message does the poet convey about life and after life through the poem? [4]

**Question:7**

Read the following extract from the poem, 'When Great trees fall' and answer the questions that follow:

Great souls die and  
Our reality bound to  
them, takes leave of us

- (i) What impact does the fall of great trees have on large and small animals? [3]
- (ii) Explain the metaphor linking great trees and great souls. [3]
- (iii) What are the regrets after the death of great souls? [3]
- (iv) What blooms 'after a period' and how? Explain. [3]
- (v) On what note does the poem end? Explain with an example. [4]

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**II: Short/Long Answer Questions (RTC) (16 Marks)**

**POETRY**

58. Read the following extract from the poem *The Haunted Houses* and answer the following question:

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

- How is the speaker's perception different from that of the stranger?
- Who is 'I' in the above stanza, and who is referred to as 'he' in the third line of the stanza? Who is the present occupant of the house?
- Why does the poet feel that all houses are haunted?
- Give *any three* characteristic features of the phantoms as mentioned in the poem *Haunted Houses*.
- Where in the house do we meet these phantoms?

*Pati's*

Read the extract given below from the poem *The Glove and The Lions* and answer the questions that follow:

*De Lorge's love o'erheard the King, a beautiful lively dame  
With smiling lips and sharp bright eyes, which always seemed the same;  
She thought, the Count my lover is brave as brave can be;*

- Which King is being referred to in the above lines? What did the lady do? What was the immediate cause that triggered her thought?
- How did the Count react to her action? What did he do later? Why?
- Describe the fight between the lions in the pit.
- What message is the poet trying to convey through the poem?
- What does the glove symbolise for:
  - the Count
  - the Lady

How would you describe the Count's mood at the end of the poem?

60. Read the extract given below from the poem *When Great Trees Fall* and answer the questions that follow:

*When great trees fall  
in forests,  
small things recoil into silence,  
their senses  
eroded by fear.*

- What effect does the falling of 'great trees' have on distant hills and animals in the jungle?
- Explain in your own words the line, 'small things ... eroded by fear'.
- How is one's memory affected by the death of a great soul?
- What analogy does Angelou use to describe the death of a great soul? Give *two reasons* to show that this analogy is appropriate.
- Trace the stages of grief and coming to terms with the loss of a loved one that Maya Angelou describes in her poem *When Great Trees Fall*.

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

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

- What was strange about the speck that attracted the speaker's attention? What was it in reality? Describe the speaker's attitude towards the speck.
- What made the speaker realise that the mite had a mind of its own as well as intelligence? Give three reasons to justify your answer.
- Analyse the speaker's decision to let the mite live. What does this reveal about his character?
- How would you evaluate the significance of the poem's ending? Why is the discovery of a 'display of mind' so important to the speaker?
- What is the central theme of the poem? How does the speaker's action illustrate the theme of the poem? If you have to give the poem a different title, what will it be? Give a reason for your answer.

62. Read the extract from the poem *The Power of Music* and answer the questions that follow.

*He downs his horns and charges straight, with bellow answering 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.*

- In which season would one hear Bhisma Lochan Sharma singing? Where would one hear his voice?

ve one reason to conclude that Bhisma was passionate about singing. How did people react when they heard his song?

How did animals react when they heard Bhisma Lochan Sharma?

- (d) After reading the poem, give any three characteristic features that you can associate with Bhisma Lochan Sharma.
- (e) How did the world get the golden gift of silence? Mention two ways in which music helps a person.

### PROSE

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

*"The ears are bad," he said, "Droop them a little more. Thank you. Now the eyes. Roll them in under the lids. Put the hands on the knees, please, and turn the face just a little upward. Yes, that's better."*

- (a) Describe the photographer's appearance. Why did he look at the author without enthusiasm? What impression did he get of the photographer?
- (b) Where did the photographer make the author sit? Describe the photographer's initial attempt to take a picture.
- (c) What instructions did the photographer give the author before taking his photograph?
- (d) Which feature in the author's photograph had some resemblance to his face? How did the photographer offer to set this right?
- (e) Comment on the photographer's retouching and altering of the author's photograph. Mention *one* modern-day equivalent of what the photographer attempted to do. Give one reason why the photographer's action was insensitive.

64. Read the extract from the lesson *The Elevator* and answer the questions that follow:

*"Martin's father worked at home. He wanted to know why Martin was out of breath.*

*"Why didn't you take the elevator?" he asked, frowning at Martin."*

- (a) How old was Martin? On which floor did he live? What word would you use to describe Martin?
- (b) Why was Martin scared of using the elevator?
- (c) Martin disliked using the staircase. Why?
- (d) Martin met a strange person in the elevator one day. What did she do that scared Martin? What happened to Martin when he ran away after seeing her?
- (e) Comment on the ending of the story, *The Elevator*. Identify *any two* elements of horror in the story.

65. Read the following extract from Ama Ata Aidoo's short story *The Girl Who Can* and answer the questions that follow:

*"Like all this business to do with my legs. I have always wanted to tell them not to worry. I mean Nana and my mother. That it did not have to be an issue for my two favourite people to fight over. But I didn't want either to be told not to repeat that or it to be considered so funny that anyone would laugh at me until they cried."*

- (a) Where does the story take place? What is the main conflict faced by the protagonist? [Recall]
- (b) Describe the relationship between Adjoa and her grandmother. Why was she made to feel inadequate?
- (c) Identify *three ways* Adjoa is shown to be an affectionate child in the story.
- (d) How did Nana's behaviour change from the time Adjoa was selected as a runner to represent her school at the district sports meet? How would you justify Nana's actions?
- (e) Adjoa won the cup for the best-all-round, athlete. What change did this bring about in Nana's perspective?

How did the grandmother feel at the end of the story? Give a reason to justify your answer.

66. Read the following extract *The Pedestrian* by Ray Bradbury, and answer the questions that follow:

*"... he [Mead] was alone in this world of A.D. 2053, or as good as alone, and with a final decision made, a path selected, he would stride off sending patterns of frosty air before him like the smoke of a cigar."*

- (a) What was the thing that Leonard Mead 'most dearly loved to do'?
- (b) Why did Mead switch to wearing sneakers when he went for a walk?

What are Mead's neighbours and fellow citizens doing when Mead is out walking? What can you conclude about Mead from this?

- (d) What reasons does Mead give for being out alone on the street at night? Why is this viewed with suspicion?
- (e) Where is Mead taken at the end of the story? Why is he taken to this place? If you had to describe this story in a single word, what word would you use? Give a reason for your choice of word.
67. Read the extract given below from *The Last Lesson* by Alphonse Daudet and answer the questions that follow:
- "I think, too, that I had never listened so carefully, and that he had never explained everything with so much patience."*
- (a) Who are 'I' and 'he' in the above extract? What kind of a teacher was 'he'?
- (b) Why was the lesson called 'The Last Lesson'?
- (c) What did 'I' notice that was unusual about the school that day?
- (d) What is the mood in the classroom among the adults and the children in the story *The Last Lesson*? Give an alternative title to the story.
- (d) What does this statement reveal about 'I'? What kind of a pupil was the young boy earlier? What was the most important lesson he had learnt?

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

Antony:

*Post back with speed, and tell him what hath chanc'd*

*Here is a mourning Rome, a dangerous Rome,*

*No Rome of safety for Octavius yet;*

*Hie hence and tell him so. Yet, stay awhile;*

*Thou shalt not back till I have borne this corpse*

*Into the marketplace: there shall I try,*

*In my oration, how the people take*

*The cruel issue of these bloody men;*

*According to which, thou shalt discourse*

*To young Octavius of the state of things.*

*Lend me your hand.*

- (a) What instructions does Antony give the servant?
- (b) Why does Antony say 'Rome is dangerous'? Whom is it not safe for? Why?
- (c) Mention *any three* predictions that Antony makes when he is left alone with Julius Caesar's dead body.
- (d) What was Brutus' and Cassius' opinion of Antony? Whose assessment about Antony was correct? Justify your answer.
- (e) What aspects of Antony's character are revealed during Act III and Act IV?
69. Read the following extract from *Julius Caesar* [Act III Scene II] and answer the questions that follow:
- Antony:
- 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, That day he*
- overcame the Nervii.*
- (a) Who were the 'Nervii'? Why does Antony mention the names of Cassius, Casca and Brutus as he shows the mob the mantle?
- (b) State *three arguments* put forward by Antony earlier to prove that Caesar was not ambitious.
- (c) Why does Antony refer to Brutus as well-beloved? Why was the stabbing of Caesar by Brutus referred to as the '*most unkindest cut of all*'?

- (d) Mention *three ways* Brutus' speech differs from Antony's.
- (e) What characteristic of the mob is highlighted in this scene? State any two characteristic traits of Mark Antony revealed in this scene. Justify your answer by giving a suitable reason.
70. Read the following extract from *Julius Caesar* [Act IV Scene III] and answer the questions that follow:  
*Brutus:*  
*You wrong'd yourself to write in such a case. Cassius:*  
*In such a time as this it is not meet*  
*That every nice offence should bear his comment.*
- Where are Brutus and Cassius? Why does Brutus make the above statement?
  - Immediately after this extract, what does Brutus accuse Cassius of? Why does he do so? How does Cassius react to it?
  - Later, in what context does Brutus remind Cassius of the Ides of March? How does Brutus express his distaste for accepting bribes?
  - What reason does Brutus give for not being afraid of Cassius' threats later in the scene? What does he accuse Cassius of, then? What was Cassius' reply?
  - Give *one* character trait to each of Cassius and Brutus, as revealed in this scene. Justify with the help of instances from the scene.
71. Read the extract from *Julius Caesar* [Act IV Scene III] and answer the questions that follow:  
*Brutus:*  
*Speak no more of her. Give me a bowl of wine.*  
*In this I bury all unkindness, Cassius [Drinks]*  
*Cassius:*  
*My heart is thirsty for that noble pledge.*  
*Fill, Lucius, till the wine o'erswell the cup,*  
*I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love.*
- Who is referred to as 'her' in the first line of the extract? What had she done? Why did she take that step?
  - How was Brutus related to the above lady? Why did he wish not to discuss the matter related to her? What does this tell us about his nature?
  - Who comes to meet Brutus and Cassius immediately after the quoted lines? What news do they bring?
  - Explain the term 'Triumvirate' in this context. Name the members of the Second Triumvirate.
  - Brutus and Cassius had different ideas about how best to defeat the enemy. What were their strategies? Whose strategy was adopted?
72. Read the following extract from *Julius Caesar* [Act V Scene III] and answer the questions that follow:  
*Messala:*  
*Is not that he?*  
*Titinius:*  
*No, this was he, Messala,*  
*But Cassius is no more.—O setting Sun,*  
*As in thy red rays thou dost sink to night,*  
*So in his red blood Cassius' day is set,*  
*The sun of Rome is set! Our day is gone;*  
*Clouds, dews, and dangers come; our deeds are done!*  
*Mistrust of my success hath done this deed.*
- Where does this scene take place? What is the nature of the relationship that Titinius and Cassius shared?
  - Give *two words* that would best describe Titinius' mood in the given extract. Justify your choice of words.
  - Earlier in Act V, Cassius shares some facts about himself with Messala – what are these facts?
  - How did Cassius die? What were his dying words?
  - What does the phrase, 'this deed' in the last line of the extract refer to? Explain in your own words what Titinius means by, 'Mistrust of my success hath done this deed'.

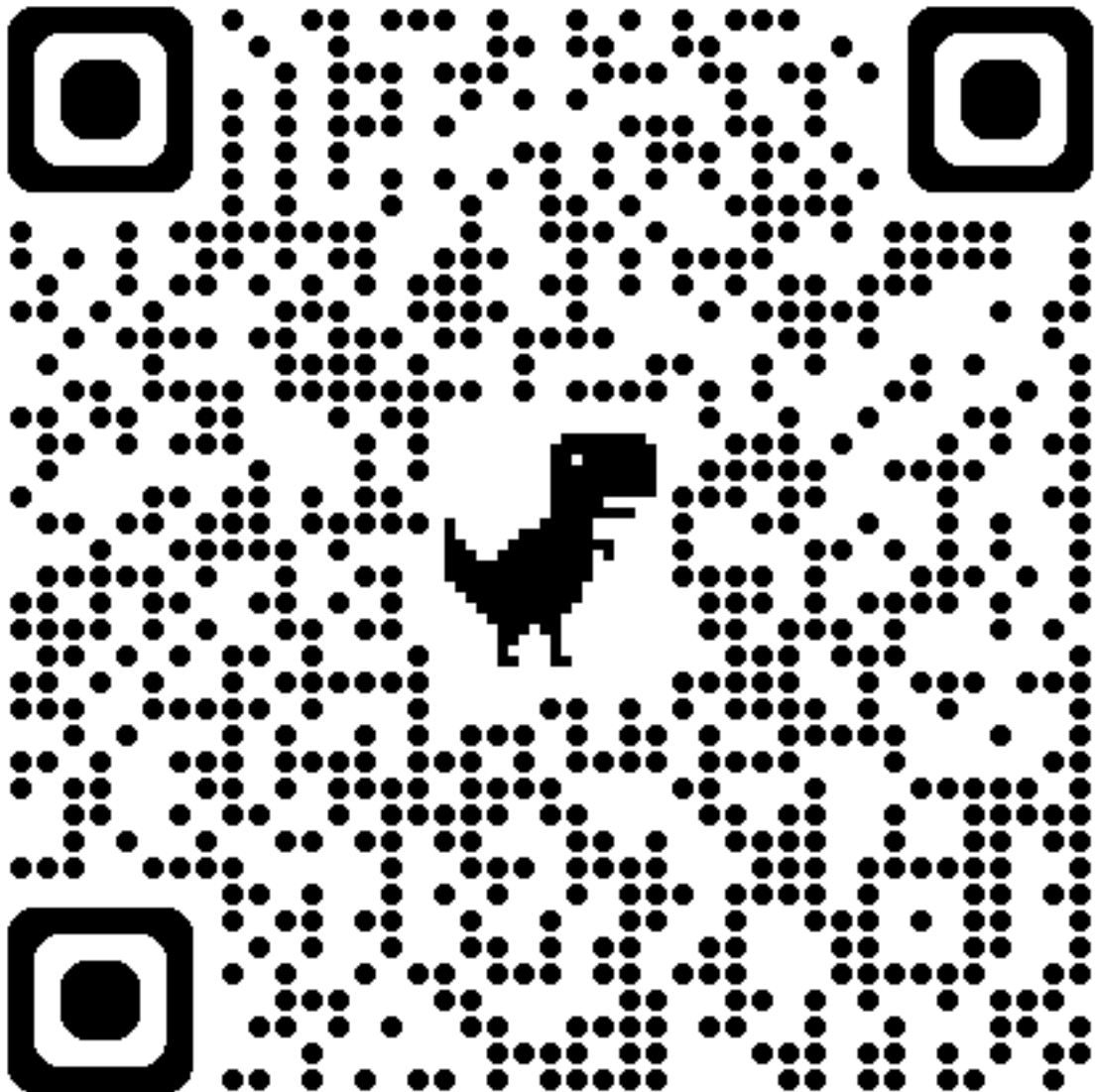
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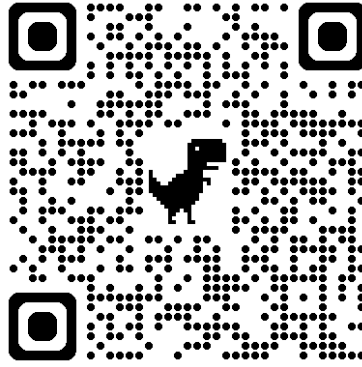


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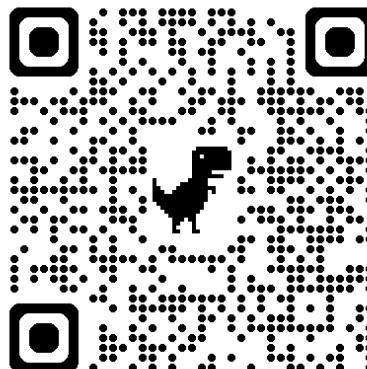
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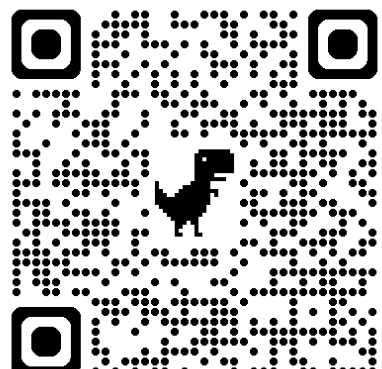
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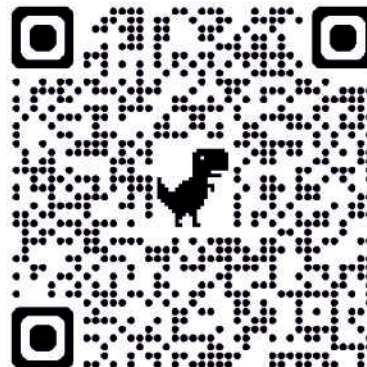
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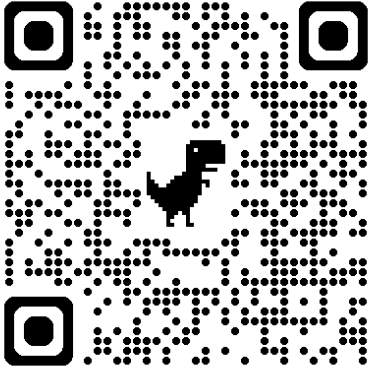
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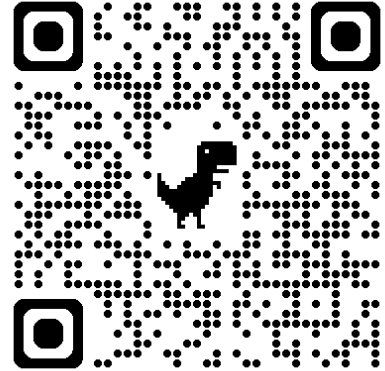
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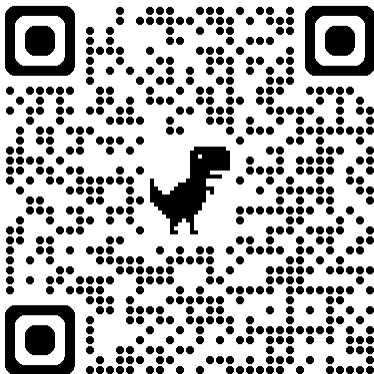
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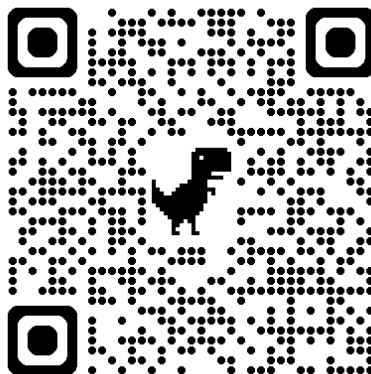
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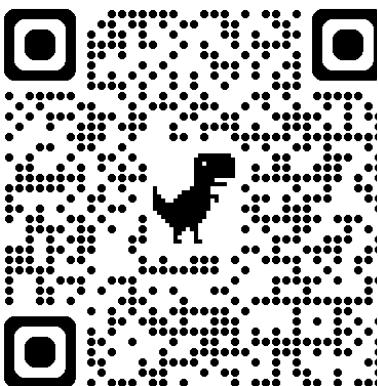
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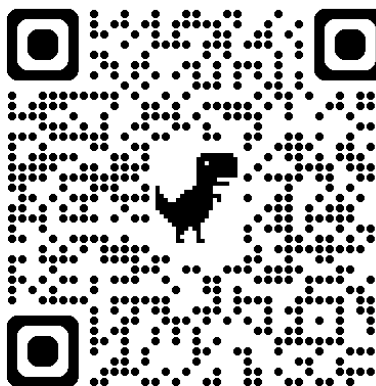
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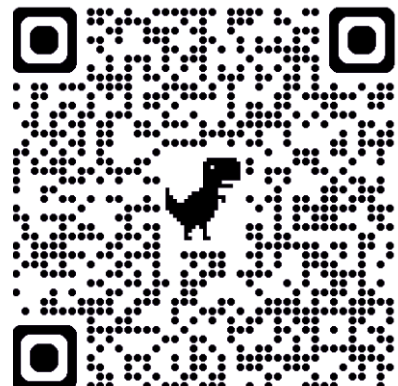
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