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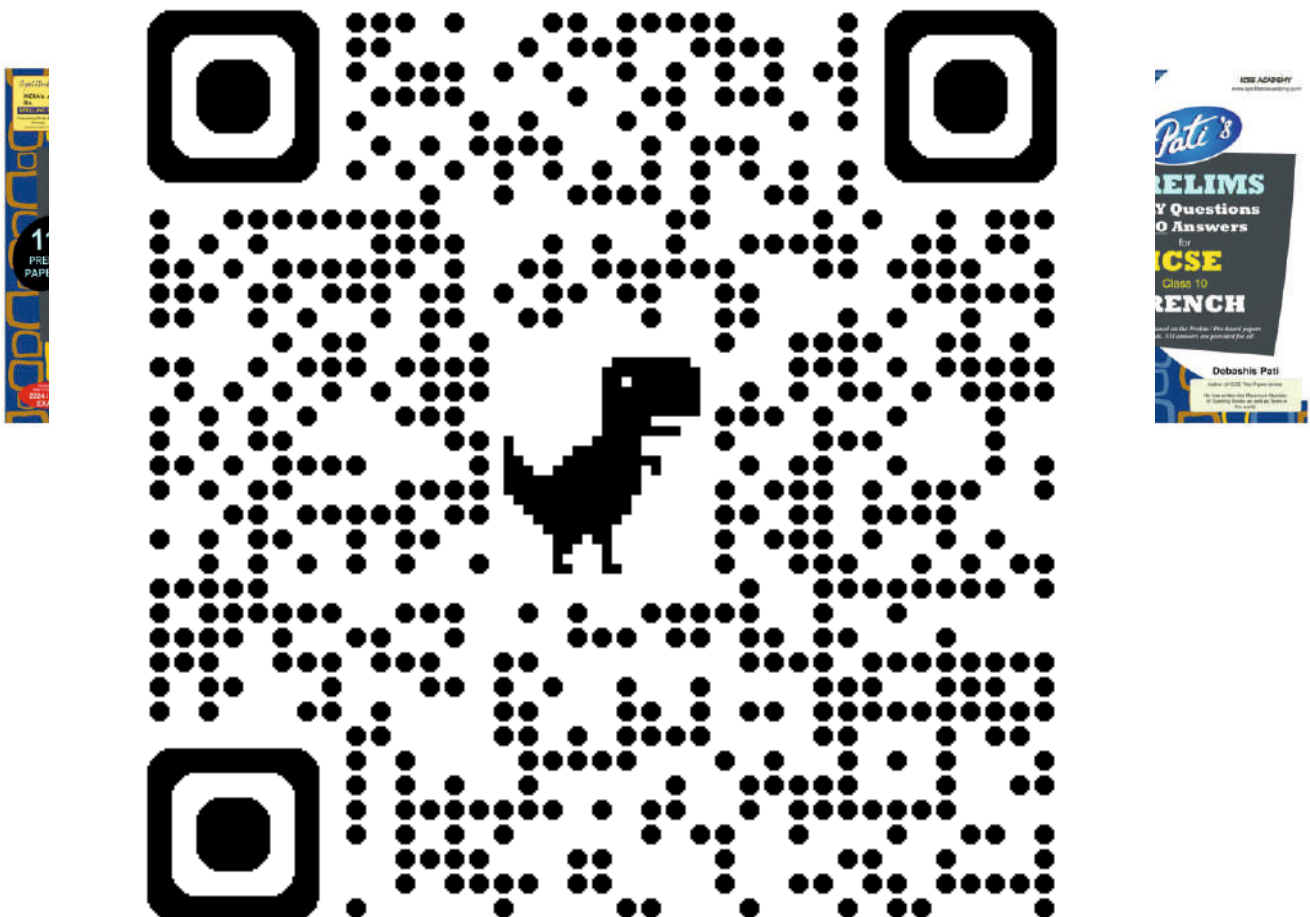
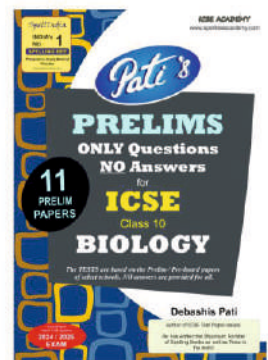
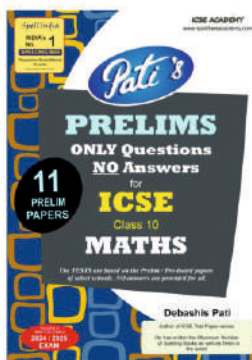
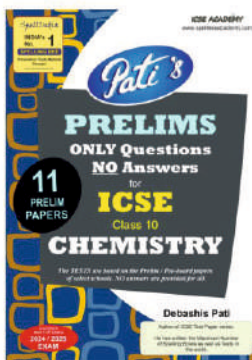
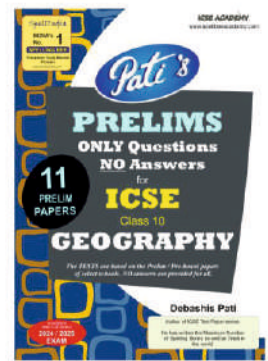
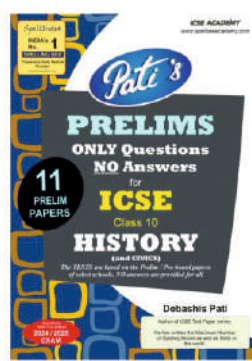
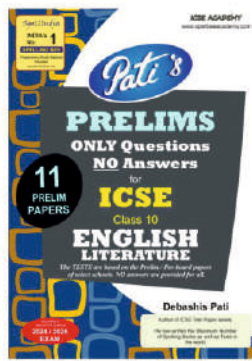
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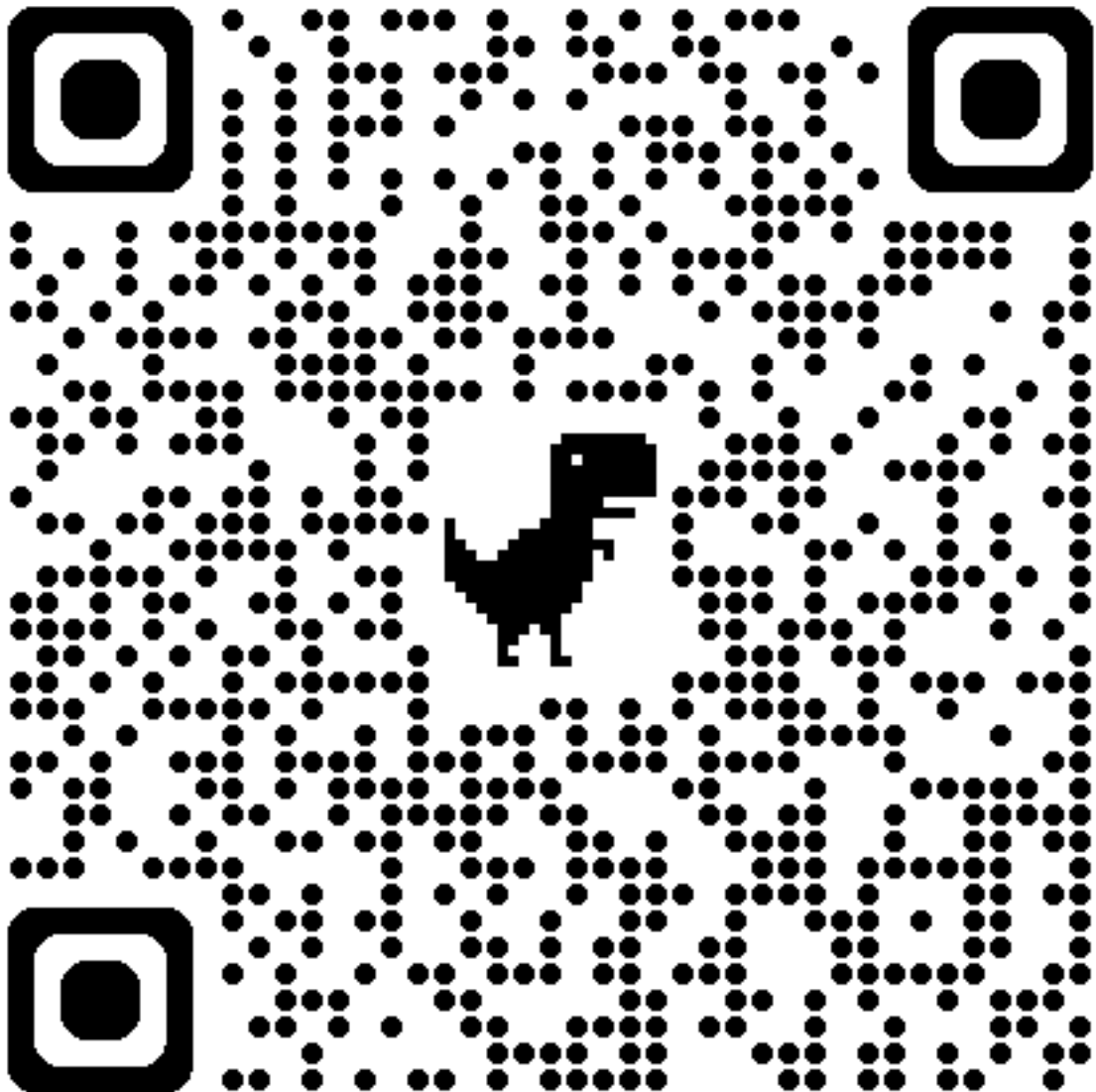




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LITERATURE IN ENGLISH
(ENGLISH PAPER – 2)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

1. Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
2. You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.
3. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
4. The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
5. The paper has **four** Sections.
6. **Section A** is compulsory – All questions in **Section A** must be answered.
7. You must attempt **one** question from each of the Sections **B, C** and **D** and **one** other question from **any Section** of your choice.
8. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

Instruction for the Supervising Examiner

Kindly read aloud the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the Examination Hall.

This paper consists of 12 printed pages.

Turn Over

SECTION A

(Attempt all questions from this Section.)

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, write ONLY the correct answers.)

- (i) What were Julius Caesar's dying words?
- (a) *'Caesar, now be still...'*
 - (b) *'Et tu brute? Then fall Caesar!'*
 - (c) *'This is the most unkindest cut of all;'*
 - (d) *'By your leave, gods; this is a Roman's part.'*
- (ii) Which of the following phrases best describes Antony's *mood* when he says:
- 'O mighty Caesar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure?'*
- (a) frustration and rage
 - (b) grief and sorrow
 - (c) hate and anger
 - (d) remorse and regret
- (iii) Which of the following does Antony **NOT** say about Caesar in his funeral speech?
- (a) Caesar was ambitious and wanted to be crowned king.
 - (b) Caesar had compassion for the poor and cried when they cried.
 - (c) Caesar was valiant in battle and had brought riches to the Roman treasury.
 - (d) Caesar had left seventy-five drachmas to every Roman citizen.

- (iv) Antony says, 'These many then shall die; their names are prick'd.'
These words reveal that he is _____.
- (a) ruthless
 - (b) anxious
 - (c) frustrated
 - (d) angry
- (v) During their quarrel, Brutus says to Cassius, 'Away, slight man!'
Brutus's **tone** in the above line can be best described as _____.
- (a) disappointed
 - (b) argumentative
 - (c) vengeful
 - (d) dismissive
- (vi) Towards the end of the play, Pindarus reports that Titinius had been captured by enemy troops. What does Cassius do on hearing this news?
- (a) He orders an immediate attack to rescue Titinius.
 - (b) Fearing defeat, he decides to flee the battlefield.
 - (c) He persuades Pindarus to help him take his life.
 - (d) He surrenders to Antony's forces to save his men.
- (vii) What did Martin dislike about the elevator in his apartment building?
- (a) The unpleasant smell
 - (b) Its dirty floor
 - (c) Its small size
 - (d) The poor ventilation

(viii) Choose the option that lists the sequence of events from Stephen Leacock's short story, *'With the Photographer'* in the correct order:

1. Even as he was protesting, the photographer managed to take a candid photograph with which he was very pleased.
2. At the studio, the photographer's criticism of his face, made the author feel worthless and unattractive.
3. Disturbed and upset by the photographer's criticisms and instructions, the author voiced his protest.
4. The author wanted to have his photograph taken.

- (a) 3, 2, 1, 4
- (b) 4, 2, 3, 1
- (c) 2, 3, 4, 1
- (d) 1, 4, 3, 2

(ix) *'Nana has many voices. There is a special one she uses to shut everyone up.'*

What do these lines from Ama Ata Aidoo's short story, *'The Girl Who Can'*, tell us about Nana?

- (a) She is a loud, rude woman.
- (b) She has a strong, powerful voice.
- (c) She can speak many languages.
- (d) She dominates the household.

- (x) What were the people in Mead's neighbourhood doing when he was out walking at night?
- (a) Watching television
 - (b) Reading magazines
 - (c) Driving to the gas station
 - (d) Staring out of their windows
- (xi) In Alphonse Daudet's short story, *'The Last Lesson'*, Franz says that *'all our bad news had come from there.'* What does *'there'* refer to?
- (a) The school building
 - (b) The bulletin board
 - (c) The clock tower
 - (d) The town hall
- (xii) Which of the given options contains the figure of speech that appears in the following lines from Longfellow's poem, *'Haunted Houses'*?
- 'The spirit-world around this world of sense
Floats like an atmosphere, ...'*
- (a) *'Strange, it is a huge nothing that we fear.'*
 - (b) *'When Frost was spectre-gray'*
 - (c) *'An hundred years should go to praise / Thine eyes'*
 - (d) *'She sways like a flower in the wind of our song.'*
- (xiii) The *mood* in the poem, *'When Great Trees Fall'*, moves from _____.
- (a) hurt to wonder
 - (b) calm to distress
 - (c) hope to despair
 - (d) fear to hope

(xiv) In the poem, 'The Glove and the Lions', King Francis exclaims, 'rightly done!'. What action of Count de Lorge does he applaud when he says this?

- (a) Leaping into the pit full of angry lions.
- (b) Retrieving the lady's glove from the pit.
- (c) Flinging the glove angrily in the lady's face.
- (d) Sighing for the 'beauteous lively dame'.

(xv) Select the option that shows the correct relationship between Statement 1 and Statement 2 based on the poem, 'A Considerable Speck'.

Statement 1: The mite on the paper ran, crept, faltered, hesitated and cowered.

Statement 2: The poet-narrator realised that it was an intelligent living creature.

- (a) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
- (b) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.
- (c) Statement 1 is the reason for Statement 2.
- (d) Statement 2 is a contradiction of Statement 1.

(xvi) Sukumar Ray's poem, 'The Power of Music' can be classified as _____.

- (a) nonsense verse
- (b) a sonnet
- (c) a lyrical poem
- (d) an ode

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SECTION B

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

Read the extract from 'Julius Caesar' Act 3, Scene 1, given below and answer the questions that follow:

Antony: *Pardon me, Julius! Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart;
Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy lethe.
O world, thou wast the forest to this hart;
And this indeed, O world, the heart of thee.
How like a deer, stricken by many princes,
Dost thou here lie!*

Cassius: *Mark Antony —*

Antony: *Pardon me, Caius Cassius:
The enemies of Caesar shall say this;
Then, in a friend, it is cold modesty.*

- (i) Why does Antony say, 'Pardon me, Julius'? [3]
- (ii) Where was Caesar 'bay'd'? [3]
Explain the meaning of the words, 'Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart;'
- (iii) Name any two of the 'hunters' who were present at the scene. [3]
Why are they described as being, 'sign'd' and crimson'd'?
- (iv) What does Cassius ask Antony immediately after this exchange? [3]
How does Antony respond to his question?

- (v) What request does Antony make to Brutus a little later in the scene? [4]
 Who warns Brutus against granting this request?
 What reason does this person give for doing so?
 What does this tell us about *this person's* character?

Question 3

Read the extract from 'Julius Caesar' Act 5, Scene 3, given below and answer the questions that follow:

Brutus: *O Julius Caesar, thou art mighty yet!
 Thy spirit walks abroad, and turns our swords
 In our own proper entrails. [Alarums]*

Cato: *Brave Titinius!
 Look whe'r he have not crown'd dead Cassius!*

Brutus: *Are yet two Romans living such as these?
 The last of all the Romans, fare thee well!
 It is impossible that ever Rome
 Should breed thy fellow. Friends, I owe more tears
 To this dead man than you shall see me pay --
 I shall find time, Cassius, I shall find time.*

- (i) Explain what Brutus means when he says, [3]
*'O Julius Caesar, thou art mighty yet!
 Thy spirit walks abroad, and turns our swords
 In our own proper entrails'.*
- (ii) What were Cassius' last thoughts before he died? [3]
 How did Titinius honour the dead Cassius?

- (iii) What does Brutus promise when he says, '*I shall find time, Cassius, I shall find time.*'? [3]
Why does he make this promise?
What aspect of Brutus' character does this reveal to us?
- (iv) Explain the term '*funerals*'. [3]
Why does Brutus not want to hold '*his funerals*' in their camp?
Where will '*his funerals*' be held?
- (v) How does Lucilius demonstrate his loyalty to Brutus at the end of the play? [4]
What does this tell you about *Brutus*' character?
How is Lucilius rewarded for his loyalty by Antony?
What does this reveal to us of *Antony*'s character?

SECTION C

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

PROSE - SHORT STORIES

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

Question 4

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

'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. After all, they were my legs...'

- (i) Where was Adjoa born? [3]
Who were her '*two favourite people*'?

- (ii) What *'issue'* did her two favourite people fight over? Why? [3]
- (iii) What *other* issue concerning Adjoa, did Nana and Adjoa's mother disagree on? [3]
What opinion did each of them have on this issue?
- (iv) Mention *three* little clues in Nana's behaviour that led Adjoa to realise that Nana's views on her legs had changed. [3]
- (v) How does Adjoa's success as a runner bring about a change in the traditional views held by Nana? [4]
Mention *two* of Nana's character traits that make her a remarkable person.

Question 5

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

'Sometimes he (Mead) 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 firefly light appeared in flickers behind the windows.'

- (i) In which year is Bradbury's story set? [3]
What did Leonard Mead *'most dearly love to do'*?
- (ii) In the given extract, what does Bradbury compare Mead's experience of walking through the city late at night to? [3]
List *two* reasons why you would consider the comparison suitable.
- (iii) Which *three* responses from Mead are viewed with suspicion by the police car? [3]

- (iv) Where is Mead taken to at the end of the story? [3]
What observation does the author make about Mead's house as the police car drives through the street?
- (v) Mention *two* dangers that the author is warning us against, through this story. [4]
Suggest an alternative title for the story. Give one reason for your choice.

SECTION D

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

POETRY

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

Question 6

Read the following extract from Maya Angelou's poem, 'When Great Trees Fall', 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 *three* images from the natural world does Angelou use to describe the effect of great trees falling? [3]
- (ii) Angelou compares great trees to great souls. [3]
Mention *two* ways in which this comparison is appropriate.
What is the *mood* created by the lines in the above extract?
- (iii) What words does the poet use to describe the condition of the air around us when great souls die? [3]
What *feeling* is being expressed in the line, 'We breathe, briefly'?

- (iv) What, according to the poet, are the *two* things we remember *and* regret when a great soul dies? [3]
What happens to *our* souls when great souls die?
- (v) 'Angelou's poem is about the lasting influence of great souls.' [4]
Explain the above statement briefly.
What aspect of the poem appeals to you?
Give *one* reason for your response.

Question 7

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

*When summer comes, we hear the hums
Bhisma Lochan Sharma.
You catch his strain on hill and plain from Delhi
down to Burma.*

- (i) What is Bhisma Lochan Sharma known for? [3]
When can one hear him?
Explain the following words from the given extract: 'You catch his strain'.
- (ii) How can we tell that his singing was not appreciated by the people who heard him? [3]
- (iii) The poet uses ridiculous images to exaggerate the effect of Bhisma Lochan Sharma's voice on his listeners. Mention any *three* such images. [3]
- (iv) How does the poet describe the billy goat which appears at the end of the poem? [3]
What does it do to help bring relief to the suffering people? [4]
- (v) Bring out the significance of the title of the poem.
Do you feel sympathy for Bhisma Lochan Sharma or for those who listened to him?
Give reasons for your response.

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH (ENGLISH PAPER – 2)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

1. *Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*
2. *You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*
3. *This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*
4. *The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*
5. *The paper has **four** Sections.*
6. ***Section A** is **compulsory** – All questions in **Section A** must be answered.*
7. *You must attempt **one** question from each of the **Sections B, C and D** and **one** other question from **any Section** of your choice.*
8. *The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].*

Instruction for the Supervising Examiner

Kindly read aloud the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the Examination Hall.

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Turn Over

SECTION A

(Attempt all questions from this Section.)

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, write ONLY the correct answers.)

- (i) To what does Julius Caesar compare himself immediately before he is assassinated?
- (a) The Fates
 - (b) A lion
 - (c) Mt. Olympus
 - (d) A comet
- (ii) Who says this and to whom?
'Be patient till the last.'
- (a) Brutus to Cassius
 - (b) Antony to the plebians
 - (c) Brutus to Antony
 - (d) Brutus to the plebians
- (iii) When Antony reveals Caesar's bloodied body, the emotions of the crowd change very quickly from _____.
- (a) grief to rage
 - (b) anger to fear
 - (c) grief to fear
 - (d) fear to fury

- (iv) What does Cassius accuse Brutus of?
- (a) taking bribes from Sardians
 - (b) humiliating Lucius Pella
 - (c) writing letters to Antony
 - (d) selling offices for money
- (v) Which of the following does Brutus **NOT** say to Cassius while preparing for battle?
- (a) They had received all the help possible from their allies
 - (b) Their armies were as large as they needed to be
 - (c) The neighbouring villages were eager to help them
 - (d) The enemy legions were increasing with each passing day
- (vi) Antony calls Brutus *'the noblest Roman of them all'* because Brutus _____.
- (a) had left behind 75 drachmas for each Roman
 - (b) was motivated by the general good of Rome
 - (c) had spared Antony's life after Caesar's death
 - (d) believed that Antony was an ideal man
- (vii) Which of the following lines from the poem, *'Haunted Houses'*, tells us that the ghosts are harmless:
- (a) *'The spirit-world around this world of sense'*
 - (b) *'These perturbations, this perpetual jar'*
 - (c) *'Is thronged with quiet inoffensive ghosts'*
 - (d) *'We have no tittle-deeds to house or lands'*

- (viii) What does 'royal sport' refer to in the poem, 'The Glove and the Lions'?
- (a) the lions fighting in the pit
 - (b) King Francis battling the lions
 - (c) the nobles courting the ladies
 - (d) Count de Lorge fighting the lions
- (ix) The poem, 'When Great Trees Fall' ends on a note of _____.
- (a) despair
 - (b) joy
 - (c) disbelief
 - (d) hope
- (x) In the poem, 'A Considerable Speck', what did the narrator eventually decide to do with the mite?
- (a) kill it with a period of ink
 - (b) let it lie on the sheet of paper
 - (c) look at it through a microscope
 - (d) kill it after it woke up from sleep
- (xi) Which of the given options contains the figure of speech that appears in the following line from Sukumar Ray's poem, 'The Power of Music':
The welkin weeps to hear his screech, and mighty mansions tumble.
- (a) When Truth broke in with all her matter-of-factness
 - (b) Pack up the moon and dismantle the sun
 - (c) My heart is like a singing bird
 - (d) I wandered lonely as a cloud

(xii) Choose the option that lists the sequence of events from Stephen Leacock's short story, *'With the Photographer'*:

1. After an hour, the photographer called him into the inner room and told him to sit down.
2. The photographer took one look at the narrator through his machine, came out, adjusted the lighting, went back in and finally came out looking very serious.
3. The narrator waited patiently in the studio for his photograph to be taken.
4. Rolling a machine into the middle of the room, the photographer crawled into it from behind.

- (a) 1, 3, 2, 4
- (b) 2, 4, 1, 3
- (c) 3, 1, 4, 2
- (d) 4, 2, 3, 1

(xiii) Select the option that shows the correct relationship between Statements (1) and (2) from the short story, *'The Elevator'*:

Statement (1): Martin backed away, ran down the stairs, fell and broke his leg.

Statement (2): When the elevator door opened, Martin saw the fat lady inside, waiting for him to enter.

- (a) Statement (1) is true, but Statement (2) is false.
- (b) Statement (1) is false, but Statement (2) is true.
- (c) Statement (1) is the cause of Statement (2).
- (d) Statement (2) is the cause of Statement (1).

- (xiv) In the story, *'The Girl Who Can'*, Adjoa lived in a village in _____.
- (a) Ghana
 - (b) France
 - (c) Germany
 - (d) Prussia
- (xv) In the story, *'The Pedestrian'*, Leonard Mead's profession was that of _____.
- (a) an athlete
 - (b) a writer
 - (c) a professor
 - (d) a businessman
- (xvi) In Alphonse Daudet's short story, *'The Last Lesson'*, Franz was afraid that he would get a scolding from his teacher, M. Hamel because he had _____.
- (a) not learnt his participles
 - (b) gone sliding on the Saar
 - (c) not learnt his last lesson
 - (d) gone looking for birds' eggs

SECTION B

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

Read the extract from 'Julius Caesar' Act 3, Scene 1, 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.
The skies are painted with unnumbered sparks,
They are all fire and every one doth shine;
But there's but one in all doth hold his place.
So in the world;*

- (i) Where does the scene take place? [3]
What has Cassius just said to Caesar?
Who had first made that appeal?
- (ii) Write in your own words what Caesar means by the first two lines of the quoted extract. [3]
What does this reveal of Caesar's character?
- (iii) Caesar compares himself to the northern star. [3]
Explain this comparison.

- (iv) The conspirators were each assigned a specific task. What was the task assigned to: [3]
- (a) Trebonius
 - (b) Metellus Cimber
 - (c) Casca
- (v) An event of great historical significance occurs soon after this speech. [4]
What is it? What were Julius Caesar's last words?
What are your feelings for Caesar at this point of time? Justify your answer.

Question 3

Read the extract from '*Julius Caesar*' Act 5, Scene 1, given below and answer the questions that follow:

Octavius: *Now, Antony, our hopes are answered!
You said the enemy would not come down,
But keep the hills and upper regions.
It proves not so; their battles are at hand;
They mean to warn us at Philippi here,
Answering before we do demand of them.*

Antony: *Tut! I am in their bosoms, and I know
Wherefore they do it:*

- (i) Why does Octavius say that their '*hopes are answered*'? [3]
What is the **tone** of his speech?
What had Antony expected the enemy to do?
- (ii) Explain what Antony means by saying, '*I am in their bosoms*'. [3]
Why, according to Antony, has the enemy '*come down*'?

- (iii) Who apart from Octavius and Antony, is a part of the Second Triumvirate? [3]
Mention briefly how Antony and Octavius differ in their opinion of him.
- (iv) This move on the enemy's part reveals a clash of ideas between Cassius and Brutus. Write briefly about their differences regarding the battle plan. [3]
Who won this argument?
- (v) Who enters soon after this? [4]
What news does he bring?
Which of the two characters – Antony or Octavius -- do you like more?
Justify your answer.

SECTION C

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

PROSE - SHORT STORIES

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

Question 4

Read the following extract from Ray Bradbury's short story, '*The Pedestrian*' 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) Why had Leonard Mead changed to sneakers while taking a stroll at night? [3]
- (ii) What did Mead enjoy doing every evening? What does this tell you about him? [3]
- (iii) Why does the author compare Mead's walks in the city to '*walking through a graveyard*'? [3]
Mention *any two* other words that the author uses in the text to create the atmosphere of a graveyard.

- (iv) As Mead was nearing home that particular night, a police car stopped him and started questioning him. [3]
Mention *any three* questions the police car asked him.
- (v) Where was the police car taking Mead? [4]
Why do you think he was being taken there?
What are your feelings for Mead at the end of the story?
Justify your answer.

Question 5

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

Poor man! It was in honour of this last lesson that he had put on his fine Sunday-clothes, and now I understood why the old men of the village were sitting there in the back of the room.

- (i) Why does Franz call his teacher, M. Hamel, '*poor man*'? [3]
Why was this to be their '*last lesson*'?
- (ii) Describe the fine Sunday-clothes that M. Hamel wore in honour of this last lesson. [3]
- (iii) Why were the old men of the village seated in the back of the room? [3]
- (iv) M. Hamel holds himself responsible for the children's lack of interest in learning their mother tongue. [3]
What reasons does he give for blaming himself?
Who else does he blame for this situation?
- (v) How does M. Hamel bring out the importance of knowing one's language? [4]
What does this reveal of M. Hamel's character?

SECTION D

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

POETRY

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

Question 6

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

*Again we cry, 'We're going to die, oh won't you
stop your singing?'
But Bhishma's soared beyond our reach, howe'er
we plead and grumble;*

- (i) Where could one hear Bhishma Lochan Sharma's singing? [3]
In which season would one hear him sing?
- (ii) How does his singing affect the people who hear him? [3]
What do they plead for?
- (iii) What is the effect of his singing on horses, fish and birds? [3]
- (iv) Who is responsible for finally gifting the world with silence? [3]
How was this made possible?
- (v) Give any one example of exaggeration used in the poem. [4]
How does exaggeration make the poem more appealing?
If you had to give this poem an alternate title, what would you call it?
Justify your choice.

Question 7

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

*King Francis was a hearty king, and loved a royal sport,
And one day as his lions fought, sat looking on the court;*

- (i) Describe the scene as depicted at the beginning of the poem. [3]
- (ii) Give examples of sound and visual imagery describing the lions fighting in the pit. [3]
- (iii) Who was the '*beauteous lively dame*' seated among the spectators? [3]
What was different about her smile, and the expression in her eyes?
- (iv) What did this '*lively dame*' suddenly do while the lions were still fighting in the pit? [3]
Why did she do this?
- (v) What did the Count do in response to her action? [4]
Why do you think he behaved in this manner?
Who applauded the Count's action?

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH
(ENGLISH PAPER – 2)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

1. *Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*
2. *You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*
3. *This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*
4. *The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*
5. *The paper has **four** Sections.*
6. ***Section A** is compulsory – All questions in **Section A** must be answered.*
7. *You must attempt **one** question from each of the **Sections B, C and D** and **one** other question from **any Section** of your choice.*
8. *The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].*

Instruction for the Supervising Examiner

Kindly read aloud the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the Examination Hall.

This paper consists of 12 printed pages.

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Turn Over

SECTION A

(Attempt all questions from this Section.)

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, write ONLY the correct answers.)

- (i) What does Antony describe as, '*thou bleeding piece of earth,*'?
- (a) Caesar's robe that was stained with his blood
 - (b) The blood-soaked spot on which Caesar lies
 - (c) The bloodied pedestal on which Caesar fell
 - (d) Caesar's lifeless body covered in blood
- (ii) When Brutus says, '*ambition's debt is paid*', he means that _____.
- (a) Caesar's greed for power and possession had resulted in his death
 - (b) Caesar had left seventy-five drachmas for every citizen of Rome
 - (c) Mark Antony would be permitted to speak at Caesar's funeral
 - (d) The conspirators would be punished for assassinating Caesar
- (iii) After Antony's speech following Caesar's assassination, the angry mob kills _____.
- (a) Cinna the conspirator
 - (b) Cinna the poet
 - (c) Decius Brutus
 - (d) Cicero

- (iv) When Antony says, '*He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth: A barren-spirited fellow;*' he refers to _____.
- (a) Octavius
 - (b) Lucilius
 - (c) Lucius
 - (d) Lepidus
- (v) Who were the members of the Second Triumvirate, formed to rule over Rome after Caesar's assassination?
- (a) Julius Caesar, Crassus, Pompey
 - (b) Marcus Brutus, Caius Cassius, Casca
 - (c) Mark Antony, Octavius Caesar, Lepidus
 - (d) Octavius Caesar, Julius Caesar, Mark Antony
- (vi) Which of the following words best describes Cassius's mood when he says:
*'Come, Antony, and young Octavius, come,
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius,'*
- (a) anxious
 - (b) regretful
 - (c) fearful
 - (d) frustrated
- (vii) In the poem, '*Haunted Houses*', what does the speaker see at his fireside that the stranger cannot?
- (a) the speaker only sees what is physically present
 - (b) the stranger can see the spirits while the speaker cannot
 - (c) the speaker sees both the present and the past
 - (d) the stranger sees both the present and the future

- (viii) In the poem, *'The Glove and the Lions'*, who does Count de Lorge *'sigh for'*?
- (a) The lions that ramped and roared
 - (b) King Francis who loved a royal sport
 - (c) The nobles who filled the benches
 - (d) The beauteous lively dame
- (ix) Select the option that shows the correct relationship between Statements (1) and (2) from Maya Angelou's poem, *'When Great Trees Fall'*:
- Statement 1:** When great trees fall, the world is left permanently unstable.
- Statement 2:** In the poem, the natural world is depicted as reacting with fear and uncertainty when great trees fall.
- (a) (1) is false, but (2) is true.
 - (b) Both (1) and (2) are false.
 - (c) (1) is true, but (2) is false.
 - (d) Both (1) and (2) are true.
- (x) The poem, *A Considerable Speck*, expresses Frost's _____.
- (a) love for the little organism
 - (b) respect for intelligent life
 - (c) indifference to the tiny creature
 - (d) anger at the mite's escape

- (xi) Which of the given options contains the figure of speech that appears in the following line from the poem, *'The Power of Music'*?

*And in the sky the feathered fly turn turtle while
They're winging,*

- (a) You're one month on in the middle of May
- (b) Rainbow-tinted circles of light
- (c) And life is too much like a pathless wood
- (d) The wind lies asleep in the arms of the dawn
- (xii) In the short story, *'With the Photographer'*, the narrator asks the photographer, "Is it me?" because _____.
- (a) He is delighted with the photographer's skill
- (b) He looks very handsome in the photograph
- (c) He is unable to recognise his own face
- (d) He is ashamed of how he looks in the picture
- (xiii) In the short story, *'The Elevator'*, which of the following does Martin's father **NOT** do when Martin expresses his fear of the elevator?
- (a) He dismisses Martin's concerns
- (b) He encourages Martin to use the stairs
- (c) He tells Martin to grow up and be brave
- (d) He watches TV and ignores Martin's fear

- (xiv) Choose the option that lists the sequence of events from Ray Bradbury's short story, *'The Pedestrian'*:
1. One night, as he was nearing home, he was stopped by a police car.
 2. Since his answers were considered odd and unacceptable, he was forced to enter the car and taken away.
 3. Leonard Mead loved to walk through the empty streets at night.
 4. A metallic voice from the car asked him a series of questions.
- (a) 2, 1, 3, 4
(b) 1, 3, 4, 2
(c) 3, 1, 4, 2
(d) 4, 1, 2, 3
- (xv) Where was Adjoa born?
- (a) Nigeria
(b) Ghana
(c) Ethiopia
(d) Kenya
- (xvi) Why did M. Hamel have to leave the school after forty years of service?
- (a) He was not allowed to teach French any longer
(b) He had grown tired of his job as a schoolteacher
(c) He was thought to be too strict in his ways
(d) He wanted to retire and take up farming

SECTION B

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

Read the extract from 'Julius Caesar' Act 3, Scene 2, given below and answer the questions that follow:

*Antony: Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;
I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.
The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones;
So let it be with Caesar. The noble Brutus
Hath told you Caesar was ambitious;
If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it.
Here, under leave of Brutus and the rest—
For Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they all, all honourable men—
Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral.*

- (i) What does Antony say he is there for? [3]
What does he say he is **not** there for?
What do you think he is actually there for?
- (ii) What were the **three** conditions that Brutus had laid down before allowing [3]
Antony to speak to the citizens of Rome?
- (iii) List the **three** arguments that Antony uses immediately after he speaks [3]
these lines to prove conclusively that Julius Caesar was not ambitious.

- (iv) Antony repeatedly uses certain words in his speech to describe Brutus. [3]
What are they? Why does he do this?
- (v) Which **one** argument of Antony's do you think had the greatest impact on [4]
his listeners? Give a reason to support your answer.
What were the citizens' feelings towards Antony before he began his
speech?
How do their feelings towards him change at the end of his speech?

Question 3

Read the extract from 'Julius Caesar' Act 5, Scene 1, given below and answer the questions that follow:

Cassius: *Then, if we lose this battle,
You are contented to be led in triumph
Through the streets of Rome?*

Brutus: *No, Cassius, no: think not, thou noble Roman,
That ever Brutus will go bound to Rome;
He bears too great a mind. But this same day
Must end that work the ides of March begun;
And whether we shall meet again I know not.
Therefore our everlasting farewell take:
Forever, and forever, farewell, Cassius.
If we do meet again, why, we shall smile;
If not, why then, this parting was well made.*

- (i) Why does Brutus say, 'No, Cassius, no'? [3]
What conditions may force Brutus to go bound to Rome?
Brutus says, 'And whether we shall meet again I know not.' What do these
words imply?

- (ii) To what does Brutus refer when he says, '*the work which the ides of March begun*'? [3]
How was '*that work*' begun?
What political change would take place in Rome if Brutus and Cassius lose this battle?
- (iii) Earlier in this scene, Cassius had confided to Messala a strange occurrence that he had observed when his army was on its way from Sardis to Philippi. Describe this strange occurrence. [3]
- (iv) How does Brutus die? [3]
How does his manner of dying contradict the philosophy by which he had lived his life?
- (v) At the end of the play, Antony calls Brutus, '*the noblest Roman of them all*'. Why does he say this? [4]
What does this reveal of Antony's character?

SECTION C

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

PROSE - SHORT STORIES

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

Question 4

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

Martin felt nervous when he got back to the building after school. But why should he be afraid of an old lady? He felt ashamed of himself. He pressed the button and stepped into the elevator, hoping that it would not stop, but it stopped on the third floor. Martin watched the door slide open ...

- (i) Who entered the elevator when the door slid open? [3]
Describe this person.
- (ii) Why was Martin afraid of using this elevator? [3]
- (iii) What led to Martin's fall down the stairs? [3]
What did it result in?
- (iv) How does the story end? [3]
Bring out the element of horror in the ending.
- (v) What was Martin's father's opinion of him? [4]
What does this reveal to us about his father's character?

Question 5

Read the following extract from Alphonse Daudet's short story, '*The Last Lesson*' 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."

What a thunder-clap these words were to me!

*Oh, the wretches; **that** was what they had put up at the town-hall!*

- (i) What does the word, '**that**' in the extract refer to? [3]
What other 'bad news' had the villagers received from the bulletin board outside the town-hall?
- (ii) How does the narrator describe the daily bustle at the start of a typical school day? [3]

- (iii) What was different on that morning when he arrived late for school? [3]
- (iv) What thoughts filled the narrator's head when he heard the above announcement? [3]
- (v) What does M. Hamel urge his listeners never to forget? [4]
- M. Hamel writes a few words on the board at the end of the lesson. What were they?
- What does he hope to inspire through his words and actions on that day?

SECTION D

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

POETRY

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

Question 6

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

*And truly 'twas a gallant thing to see that crowning show,
Valour and love, and a king above, and the royal beasts below.*

- (i) Describe the scene at the beginning of the poem. [3]
- (ii) "Leigh Hunt uses vivid sound and visual images to describe the contest between the royal beasts in the pit." Justify with close reference to the text. [3]
- (iii) Who was the '*beauteous lively dame*' mentioned in the poem? [3]
- What did she do?
- What prompted her to do this?

- (iv) Explain the following lines in your own words: [3]
- (a) *'smiling lips and sharp bright eyes which always seemed the same'*
- (b) *'the occasion is divine'*
- (c) *'Faith, gentlemen, we're better here than there'*
- (v) When King Francis exclaims, "*rightly done!*", what action of Count de Lorge does he applaud? [4]
- Why do you think the Count behaved the way he did?

Question 7

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

*This was no dust speck by my breathing blown,
But unmistakably a living mite
With inclinations it could call its own.*

- (i) What did the narrator first imagine the 'speck' to be? [3]
- What does his use of the words 'speck' and 'mite' tell us about it?
- (ii) What was the narrator doing when he spotted the speck? [3]
- Which *two* words from the poem helped you come to this conclusion?
- (iii) What made him realise that he was dealing with 'an intelligence'? [3]
- (iv) Why did the narrator conclude that the mite had feet? [3]
- (v) Describe the narrator's initial response to the speck. [4]
- What did he eventually decide to do about it?
- Why does he make this decision?
- What does this decision reveal of his character?

2024

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH
(ENGLISH PAPER – 2)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

*You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

*The paper has **four** Sections.*

Section A is compulsory – All questions in Section A must be answered.

*You must attempt **one** question from each of the Sections **B, C and D** and **one** other question from any Section of your choice.*

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION A

*(Attempt **all** questions from this Section.)*

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, write **ONLY** the correct answers.)

- (i) Where does Portia say that she and Nerissa will stay until their husbands' return?
- (a) In Venice
 - (b) At Belmont
 - (c) At Padua
 - (d) In a monastery
- (ii) What aspect of Shylock's nature is revealed in his words, "To bait fish withal: if it will feed nothing else, it will feed any revenge."?
- (a) Pride
 - (b) Envy
 - (c) Vengefulness
 - (d) Greed

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

- (iii) Gratiano exclaims, “We are the Jasons, we have won the fleece.” In this context, the word ‘fleece’ refers to _____.
- (a) Portia and Nerissa
 - (b) Wool of the golden ram
 - (c) A warm, woollen blanket
 - (d) Bassanio and Gratiano
- (iv) “The quality of mercy is not strained.” Who says this to whom?
- (a) Duke to Shylock
 - (b) Gratiano to Shylock
 - (c) Portia to Shylock
 - (d) Bassanio to Shylock
- (v) What does Portia ask of Antonio as a remembrance before she leaves the courtroom?
- (a) his ring
 - (b) the knife
 - (c) the scroll
 - (d) his gloves
- (vi) When Lorenzo says, ‘Fair ladies, you drop manna in the way / Of starved people.’ he means that Portia and Nerissa have _____.
- (a) prepared a banquet for their husbands
 - (b) brought good news for Lorenzo and Antonio
 - (c) brought divine food from the monastery
 - (d) returned the rings to Bassanio and Gratiano
- (vii) Which of the following statements is **NOT** true of Maggie?
- (a) She was sent to the poorhouse
 - (b) She was bedridden
 - (c) She had an injured spine
 - (d) She had suffered a fall
- (viii) The short story ‘The Little Match Girl’ can be called a **fairy tale** because _____.
- (a) it is set in fairy land
 - (b) it has elements of magic and fantasy
 - (c) the little girl meets her fairy godmother
 - (d) the little girl marries a prince

- (ix) Why did the Gujar woman strike the big brass *gurrahs* with a stick?
- to produce a musical effect
 - to quieten the buffaloes
 - to see which ones were empty
 - to frighten the crocodiles
- (x) Choose the option that lists the sequence of events in the correct order.
- When the rain stopped, they rushed outdoors, forgetting all about Margot in their eagerness to experience the warmth of the sun.
 - The children carried the pleading and protesting Margot to the closet and locked her in.
 - It was then that they realised with shame that Margot was still locked in the closet; they had deprived her of what she longed for the most –the sun.
 - All too soon, the brief summer ended, and the children hurried indoors to escape the heavy rains.
- 4, 3, 2, 1
 - 3, 1, 2, 4
 - 1, 3, 4, 2
 - 2, 1, 4, 3
- (xi) In My Greatest Olympic Prize, 'Der Fuhrer' refers to _____.
- Hitler
 - A Negro
 - Nazi youth
 - A sophomore
- (xii) Which of the following lines contains the same literary device as the one in 'I wandered lonely as a cloud,' from Wordsworth's poem, 'Daffodils'?
- 'And miles to go before I sleep / And miles to go before I sleep'
 - 'Fresh as a rose in June'
 - 'Thus Nature spoke – The work was done'
 - 'You're one month on in the middle of May'
- (xiii) Which of the following statements is used by Angelou to describe the **caged bird**?
- He opens his throat to sing
 - He dares to claim the sky
 - He leaps on the back of the wind
 - He thinks of another breeze

- (xiv) When did the angel appear to Abou Ben Adhem?
- (a) On a moonless night
 - (b) Three nights in a row
 - (c) Two nights in succession
 - (d) Twice the same night
- (xv) Select the option that shows the correct relationship between Statements (1) and (2) from Browning's poem, 'The Patriot'.
- Statement 1. The old walls rocked with the crowd and cries.
- Statement 2. There's nobody on the house-tops now.
- (a) (1) means the same as (2)
 - (b) (1) is a contrast of (2)
 - (c) (1) is true and (2) is false
 - (d) (1) is false and (2) is true
- (xvi) 'The eight other athletes *stopped in their tracks*' means that they _____.
- (a) stood poised to run
 - (b) turned slowly around
 - (c) slowed down gradually
 - (d) halted quite suddenly

SECTION B

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

DRAMA

(The Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

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

Portia: *Away then! I am lock'd in one of them:
If you do love me, you will find me out.
Nerissa and the rest, stand all aloof.
Let music sound while he doth make his choice;
Then, if he lose, he makes a swan-like end,
Fading in music:*

- (i) Where does the scene take place? [3]
- What does Portia mean when she says, 'If you do love me, you will find me out. ?

- (ii) What **TWO** words would you use to describe Portia's feelings at this point? [3]
Give a reason for your answer.
- (iii) Explain Portia's reference to 'swan-like end'. [3]
- (iv) Later in the scene, Portia gives Bassanio a gift. [3]
What does she give him?
What does this gift symbolise?
- (v) What is the theme of the song sung in the background when Bassanio makes [4]
his choice?
How is the theme reflected in the choice he makes?
What does Bassanio find in the casket that he chooses?

Question 3

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

Bassanio: *And, I beseech you,
Wrest once the law to your authority:
To do a great right, do a little wrong,
And curb this cruel devil of his will.*

Portia: *It must not be. There is no power in Venice
Can alter a decree established:
'Twill be recorded for a precedent,*

- (i) Who is on trial? [3]
Why is this person on trial?
- (ii) Explain in your own words Bassanio's request to Portia in the given extract. [3]
What reason does he give for his request?
- (iii) How does Portia respond to Bassanio's request? [3]
What **TWO** reasons does she give for her response?
- (iv) Who does Bassanio refer to as 'this cruel devil'? [3]
What is this person's response to Portia's words in the given extract?
- (v) How is the 'cruel devil' punished at the end of the trial? [4]
How fair, in your opinion, is this punishment?
Justify your response.

SECTION C

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

PROSE - SHORT STORIES

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

Question 4

Read the following extract from Norah Burke's short story, '*The Blue Bead*' and answer the questions that follow:

On the way back, she met her mother, out of breath, come to look for her, and scolding.

"I did not see till I was home that you were not there. I thought something must have happened to you."

And Sibia, bursting with her story, cried, "Something did!"

- (i) What are the tasks that Sibia was required to perform from a very young age? [3]
- (ii) What had delayed Sibia and separated her from the other village women on her way home that day? [3]
What was Sibia doing when she heard the Gujar woman's cry for help?
- (iii) What were the dangers that the crocodile had to overcome before it could grow into the ferocious creature that Sibia encountered? [3]
- (iv) How does Sibia's knowledge of the ways of the jungle help her fight the crocodile? [3]
- (v) Compare and contrast the mother's mood with Sibia's in the given extract. [4]
Give one reason to explain why each one of them was feeling this way.

Question 5

Read the following extract from Jesse Owens's short story, '*My Greatest Olympic Prize*' and answer the questions that follow:

I wasn't too worried about all this. I'd trained, sweated and disciplined myself for six years, with the Games in mind. While I was going over on the boat, all I could think about was taking home one or two of those gold medals. I had my eye especially on the running broad jump.

- (i) What does Owens mean by 'all this'? [3]
What 'Games' does he refer to?
- (ii) What made Owens confident of winning a gold medal or two? [3]
- (iii) What was the '*surprise*' that Hitler had kept hidden from the world? [3]
How did Owens feel when he came face to face with the '*surprise*'?
- (iv) Describe Owens' performance in the broad jump trials. [3]
What doubts filled his mind at this time?
- (v) What makes Luz Long's behaviour at the 'Games' truly remarkable in the [4]
context of the times?
Identify a theme that is common to the short story 'My Greatest Olympic Prize'
and the poem 'Nine Gold Medals'.

SECTION D

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

POETRY

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

Question 6

Read the following extract from Leigh Hunt's poem, '*Abou Ben Adhem*' and answer the questions that follow:

*Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,*

- (i) The poem begins with a blessing. What is this blessing? [3]
Explain its significance.
- (ii) Explain in your own words the following lines and phrases from the poem: [3]
- (a) 'Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,'
(b) A look made of all sweet accord
(c) A great wakening light
- (iii) What was the angel doing in Abou Ben Adhem's room? [3]
What did Abou ask the angel?

- (iv) Why did Abou say to the angel, "Write me as one that loves his fellow men"? [3]
(Give the context)
- (v) Explain the last line of the poem: 'And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.' [4]
If you had to give the poem a different title, what would you call it?
Give a reason for your answer.

Question 7

Read the following extract from Robert Browning's poem, '*The Patriot*' and answer the questions that follow:

*Alack, it was I who leaped at the sun
To give it my loving friends to keep!
Nought man could do, have I left undone:
And you see my harvest, what I reap
This very day, now a year is run.*

- (i) What can you conclude of the Patriot's mood from the given lines? [3]
Quote the line from the given extract which tells us that the Patriot did his utmost to satisfy his people?
- (ii) The last line of the extract suggests that a year has gone by. [3]
How had the speaker been treated a year ago?
- (iii) How did the situation change a year later? Give details of his present state. [3]
- (iv) Why were only a 'palsied few' onlookers seated at the windows? [3]
Where had the other townspeople gone?
Why had they gone there?
- (v) How is the speaker's faith in God revealed at the end of the poem? [4]
Do you think the poem ends on a note of hope or despair? Justify your answer.

LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

(ENGLISH PAPER – 2)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

The paper has **four** Sections.

Section A is compulsory – All questions in Section A must be answered.

You must attempt **one** question from each of the Sections **B, C** and **D** and **one** other question from any Section of your choice.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION A

(Attempt **all** questions from this Section.)

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[16]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answers only.)

- (i) What was the blue bead?
- (a) A piece of perforated glass
 - (b) A round blue pebble
 - (c) A blue marble
 - (d) A blue river rock
- (ii) In H.C. Anderson's story, what forces the Little Match Girl to go about selling matches on the street?
- (a) Poverty
 - (b) Greed
 - (c) The weather
 - (d) Desire for wealth

- (iii) When Luz Long said, 'something must be eating you' he meant that Jesse Owens must be _____.
- (a) hungry for something
 - (b) troubled by something
 - (c) amused by something
 - (d) ashamed of something
- (iv) "We'll keep her a day or two longer; she is so weak and helpless."
Who said these words? To whom?
- (a) Joe Thompson to his wife
 - (b) Jane Thompson to her husband
 - (c) William to his fellow 'rocket-children'
 - (d) The people who saw the Little Match Girl sheltering from the cold.
- (v) What was the very first thing that the children noticed when it stopped raining on Venus in Ray Bradbury's story, 'All Summer in a Day'?
- (a) The blazing blue sky
 - (b) The smell of the vegetation
 - (c) The silence
 - (d) The brilliant sunshine
- (vi) Which of the following lines tells us that the poet Wordsworth carried a mental picture of the daffodils?
- (a) 'Ten thousand saw I at a glance'
 - (b) 'They flash upon that inward eye'
 - (c) 'I gazed - and gazed - but little thought'
 - (d) 'Fluttering and dancing in the breeze'
- (vii) Why, according to Maya Angelou, does the caged bird sing?
- (a) To pass the time
 - (b) Because he is hungry for 'fat worms'
 - (c) To voice his protest
 - (d) To communicate with the free bird

- (viii) The line '*The house-roofs seemed to heave and sway,*' in Browning's poem 'The Patriot' means _____.
- (a) 'The roofs of the houses were swaying in the wind.'
 - (b) 'The roofs were so crowded with people that they appeared to be heaving and swaying.'
 - (c) 'The house-roofs were lifted off due to an earthquake.'
 - (d) 'The roofs of houses were blown away in the heavy rain and strong wind.'
- (ix) Identify the list in which Abou Ben Adhem's name appeared right at the top.
- (a) Those who love God.
 - (b) Those who love their fellow human beings.
 - (c) Those who were blessed by the love of God.
 - (d) Those who were considered saints on earth.
- (x) What special human quality does the poem 'Nine Gold Medals' celebrate?
- (a) empathy
 - (b) jealousy
 - (c) rivalry
 - (d) selfishness
- (xi) To whom does Portia compare Bassanio as he steps forward to take the casket test?
- (a) Midas
 - (b) Mercury
 - (c) Hesione
 - (d) Hercules
- (xii) _____ was Portia's faithful servant.
- (a) Bellario
 - (b) Balthazar
 - (c) Launcelot
 - (d) Stephano

- (xiii) Why does Portia ask Shylock if he had arranged for a surgeon to be present at Antonio's trial?
- (a) She wanted to make sure that Antonio would not bleed to death.
 - (b) It was mentioned in the bond.
 - (c) She wanted to stop Bassanio from harming Shylock.
 - (d) She was afraid she would faint at the sight of blood.
- (xiv) According to Lorenzo, a man who is unmoved by music is _____.
- (a) tone-deaf.
 - (b) not to be trusted.
 - (c) self-absorbed.
 - (d) not fit to live.
- (xv) "A Daniel come to judgement! Yea a Daniel"
- Who is being described in these words? By whom?
- (a) Shylock, by Portia
 - (b) Bassanio, by Gratiano
 - (c) Antonio, by Portia
 - (d) Portia, by Shylock
- (xvi) What reason does Portia give for refusing the Duke's invitation to dinner?
- (a) She had to hurry back to Belmont before Bassanio's return.
 - (b) She already felt rewarded and satisfied at having saved Antonio.
 - (c) She was afraid of being found out.
 - (d) She had to return to Padua that night.

SECTION B

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

DRAMA

(The Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare)

Question 2

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

PORTIA: ... Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The husbandry and manage of my house
Until my lord's return: for mine own part,

*I have toward heaven breathed a secret vow
To live in prayer and contemplation,
Only attended by Nerissa here,
Until her husband and my lord's return:*

- (i) Who does Portia refer to as 'my lord'? [3]
Where is her lord?
Why had he left in such haste?
- (ii) What does Portia ask Lorenzo to do? Why does she make this request? [3]
- (iii) Explain in your own words, the 'secret vow' that Portia speaks of. [3]
- (iv) What instructions does Portia give to her servant, a little later in the scene? [3]
- (v) What do we learn of Portia's real intention from her conversation with Nerissa? [4]
Which Portia do you prefer - the modest Portia of the Casket scene or the businesslike Portia we meet in this scene?
Give **one** reason for your response.

Question 3

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

SHYLOCK: Shall I not have barely my principal?

*PORTIA: Thou shalt have nothing but the forfeiture,
To be so taken at thy peril, Jew.*

- (i) What is the '*principal*' that Shylock asks for? [3]
Why does Portia refuse to give it to him?
- (ii) What is the '*forfeiture*' they are referring to? [3]
What danger ('*peril*') would Shylock be in if he took the forfeiture?
- (iii) What further hold does the law of Venice have on Shylock? [3]
- (iv) What concession does Antonio offer to Shylock? [3]
On what condition does he make this offer?
- (v) Why is Shylock in a hurry to leave the courtroom after the trial? [4]
How far can Shylock be blamed for the outcome of the trial?
Give **one** reason for your response.

SECTION C

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

PROSE - SHORT STORIES

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

Question 4

Read the following extract from T.S. Arthur's short story, 'An Angel in Disguise' and answer the questions that follow:

"What is to be done with the children?" That was the chief question now. The dead mother would go underground, and be forever beyond all care or concern of the villagers. But the children must not be left to starve.

- (i) Describe the way in which the children's mother died. [3]
What are the factors that led to her death?
- (ii) How do the people of the village treat the woman before her death? [3]
How does their manner change after she dies?
What does their behaviour tell us about human nature?
- (iii) Name the woman's three children. [3]
State *one* fact about each of them that the author mentions at the very beginning of the story.
- (iv) What happens to each of the children after the mother's funeral? [3]
- (v) Which of the three children can be considered the 'Angel in Disguise'? [4]
What does the term 'disguise' refer to in the context of this story?
How does the child's arrival transform the home she enters?

Question 5

Read the following extract from Ray Bradbury's short story, 'All Summer in a Day' and answer the questions that follow:

"Margot"

They stood as if someone had driven them like so many stakes into the floor. They looked at each other and then looked away. They glanced out at the world that was raining now and raining and raining steadily. They could not meet

each other's glances. Their faces were solemn and pale. They looked at their hands and feet, their faces down.

- (i) Who is Margot? [3]
How does the author describe her?
- (ii) Who are 'They'? [3]
Where do they live?
Mention *any one* reality of the planet on which they live.
- (iii) What *two words* would you use to describe what the children were experiencing [3]
in the above extract?
Why does the mention of Margot's name affect them in this way?
- (iv) What event had the children awaited eagerly that day? [3]
What made this event special?
Why did this event mean so much to Margot in particular?
- (v) What is the central theme of Bradbury's story, '*All Summer in a Day*'? [4]
What important lesson have the children learnt from this experience?
Why do you suppose the story is said to end on a note of hope?

SECTION D

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

POETRY

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

Question 6

Read the following extract from William Wordsworth's poem, 'Daffodils' and answer the questions that follow:

*When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.*

- (i) Wordsworth uses the words, '*wandered*' and '*lonely*' to describe himself in the [3]
opening lines of the poem.
What mood do these words convey?
What led to a change in his mood?

- (ii) How does Wordsworth describe the sight that met his eyes? [3]
Give a brief description of what the poet saw.
- (iii) To what does the poet compare this sight? [3]
How is this comparison appropriate?
- (iv) What does the poet mean when he says, 'Ten thousand saw I at a glance'? [3]
Find *two* other words in the given extract that create the impression of large numbers.
- (v) What immediate effect did this sight have on Wordsworth? [4]
How did it affect him in the long-term?
What does this poem tell us about Wordsworth's attitude to Nature?

Question 7

Read the following extract from Maya Angelou's poem, 'I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings' and answer the questions that follow:

*But a caged bird stands on the grave of dreams
his shadow shouts on a nightmare scream
his wings are clipped and his feet are tied
so he opens his throat to sing.*

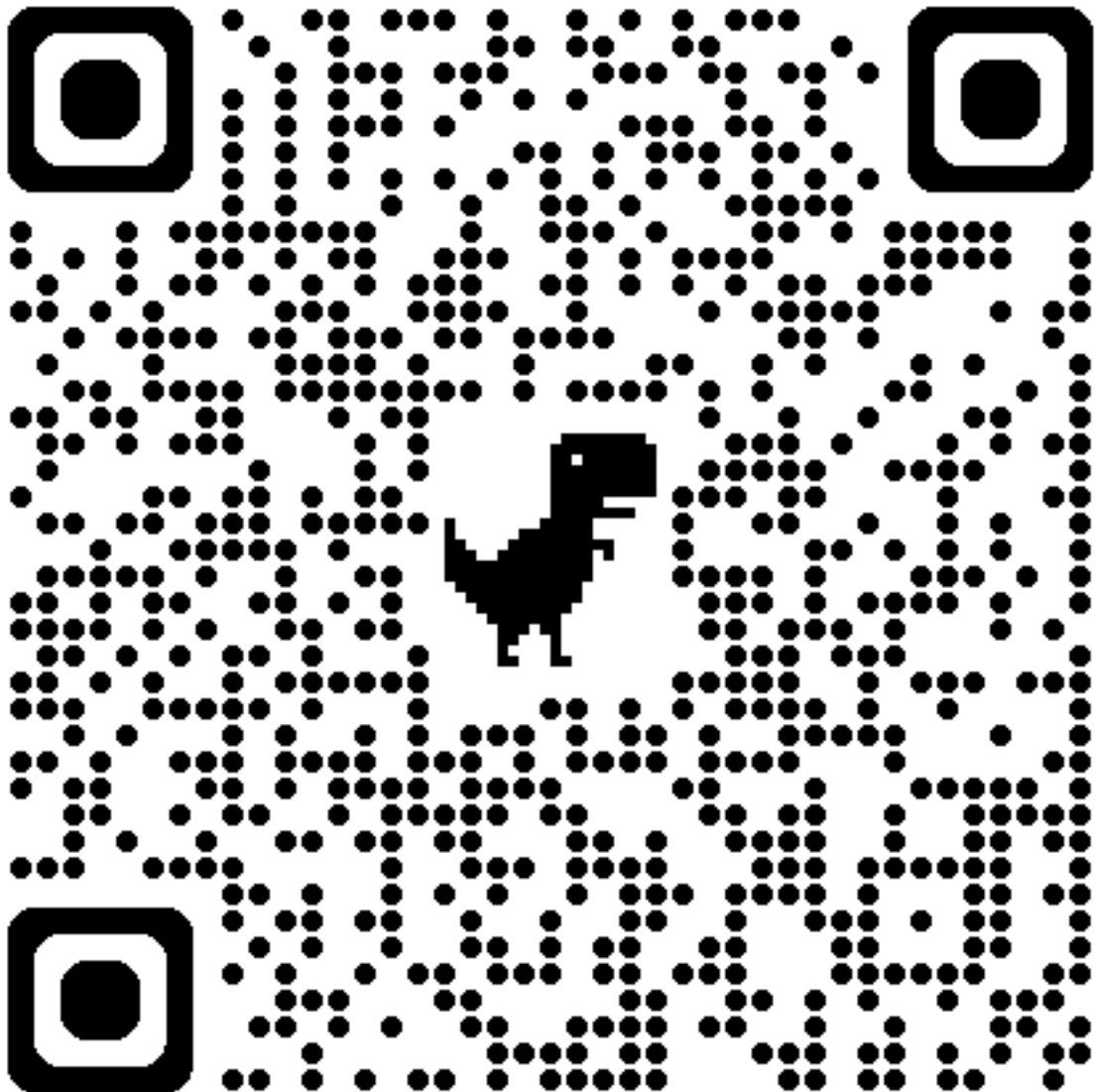
- (i) How does Angelou describe the state of the free bird in the opening lines of the poem? [3]
- (ii) Give a brief description of the caged bird's physical and mental condition. [3]
- (iii) Explain the phrase, 'grave of dreams' in your own words. [3]
What does the caged bird sing about?
- (iv) The 'free bird' and the 'caged bird' in the poem represent different groups of people. Name them. [3]
Name *any one* group of people that you would call 'caged birds' in today's world.
- (v) What does the title of poem, 'I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings', tell us about Maya Angelou's life? [4]
Mention *two* ways in which the world of the caged bird differs from that of the free bird.



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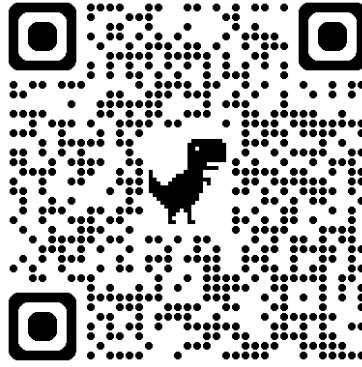


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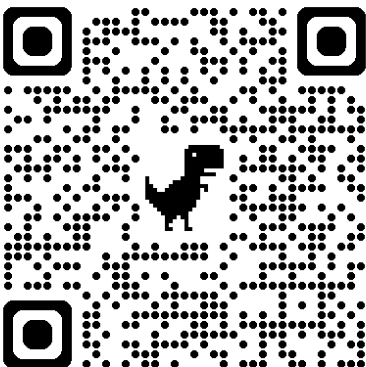
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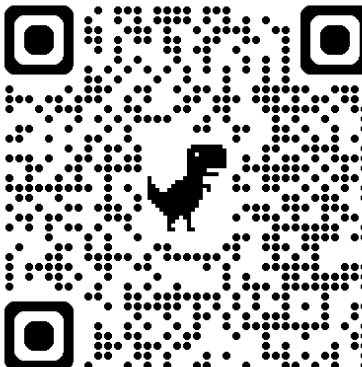
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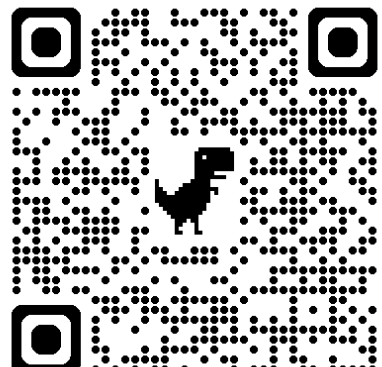
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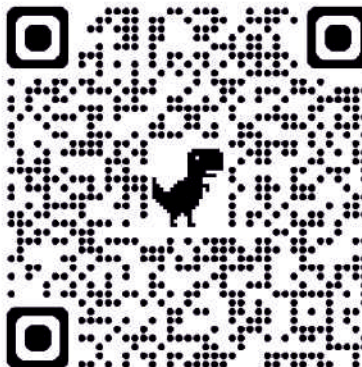
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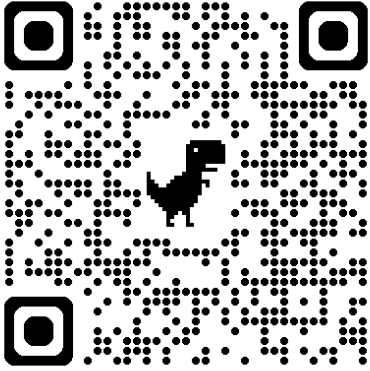
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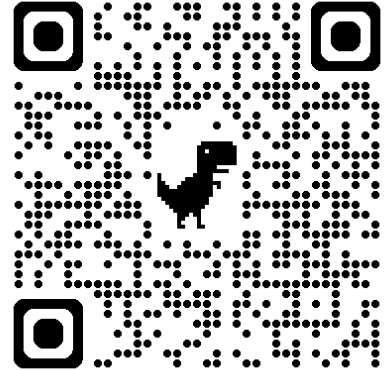
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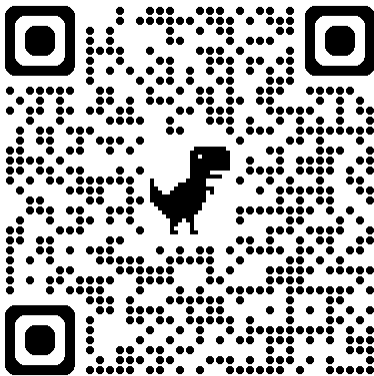
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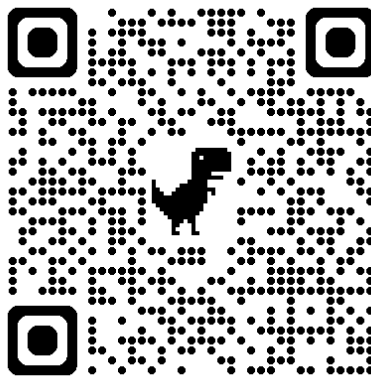
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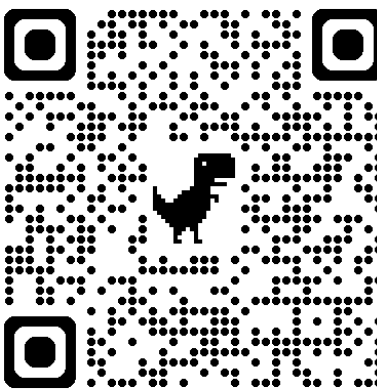
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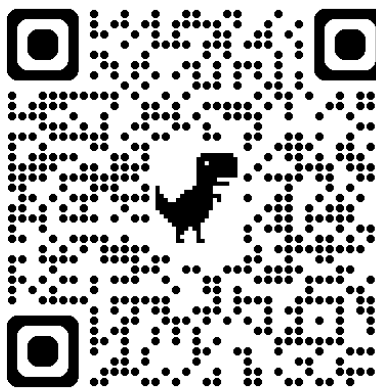
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