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Must Know Questions

for

ICSE

Class 10

Julius Ceasar

CNM
Questions



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Must Know Questions

Julius Caesar

**CNM
Questions**

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**Shri Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal's
C.N.M. School & N.D. Parekh Pre-Primary School**

**ENGLISH LITERATURE
STD X: (2025-26) WORKSHEET**

DRAMA: JULIUS CAESAR - William Shakespeare

Act III, Scene 1

Setting: Rome in front of the Capitol. (Ides of March)

(I) Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Caesar: "What touches us ourself shall be last serv'd."

1. Where is Caesar going? Name the people who are accompanying Caesar.
2. What day is it? What does Caesar tell the soothsayer? What is the soothsayer's reply?
3. Name the other person who is trying to warn Caesar. What is Caesar's reaction to him? Explain the line given in the above reference. What does it reveal about Caesar?
4. A little later, why does Cassius think that their assassination plan has been discovered? Who reassures Cassius? How?
5. What role do the following characters play in the conspiracy? a) Trebonius b) Casca

(II)

**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,**

1. Where does this scene take place? Whom is Caesar addressing to in the above lines? What request has this person made to Caesar just before this?
2. Why does Caesar compare himself to the northern star? What does this comparison suggest about how he sees himself?
3. Who pleads with Caesar immediately after this extract? What is Caesar's reply?
4. Who stabs Caesar first? Quote the words Caesar spoke as he fell. What is the significance of his last words?
5. What words do the conspirators utter after Caesar has been assassinated?

(III) Answer the following questions:

- 1) What does Brutus tell the frightened senators after Caesar's assassination?
- 2) What message does Antony's servant deliver to the conspirators on Antony's behalf?
- 3) Describe Mark Antony's initial reaction on first seeing Caesar's body.
- 4) What restrictions does Brutus place on Antony when he allows him to speak at the funeral?
- 5) What is meant by the word "credit"? Why does it now stand "on such slippery ground?"
- 6) What curse did Antony prophesy for Rome in his soliloquy?

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MUST KNOW QUESTIONS (2025-26)
STD X
ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**DRAMA: JULIUS CAESAR
ACT III SCENE 1**

A] Read the following questions and select the correct options:

1. When Caesar and his group arrive at the senate, who is worried that the assassination plot has been discovered?
 - a) Casca
 - b) Trebonius
 - c) Brutus
 - d) Cassius

2. Who is the first of the conspirators to strike Caesar from behind?
 - a) Decius
 - b) Casca
 - c) Ligarius
 - d) Cinna

3. Brutus tells Antony that their hearts are full of _____ after killing Caesar.
 - a) Joy
 - b) pain
 - c) pity
 - d) Empathy

4. Once he is alone with Caesar's body, how does Antony say he treated Caesar's murderers?
 - a) Ruthlessly
 - b) gently
 - c) Sympathetically
 - d) Jealously

5. Who attempts to warn Caesar of the conspiracy in Act III, Scene 1?
 - a) Cassius
 - b) Brutus
 - c) Artemidorus
 - d) Decius Brutus

6. What are Caesar's last words before he is assassinated?
 - a) The Die is Cast
 - b) Beware the Ides of March
 - c) Et Tu Brute?
 - d) Hail, Caesar!

7. How does the crowd initially react to Brutus's justification for Caesar's assassination?
 - a) They cheer and applaud
 - b) They remain silent
 - c) They express anger and outrage
 - d) They request Antony's speech

8. What condition does Brutus impose on Antony before allowing him to speak at Caesar's funeral?
 - a) Antony must praise Brutus
 - b) Antony must blame the conspirators
 - c) Antony must speak about Brutus
 - d) Antony must not incite violence or blame the conspirators.

9. What is the purpose of Antony's funeral oration?
 - a) To praise Brutus
 - b) To condemn Caesar
 - c) To expose the conspirator's guilt
 - d) To promote peace and unity

10. What is the fate of Cinna the poet in Act III, Scene I?
 - a) He is hailed as a hero
 - b) He is arrested by Antony
 - c) He is mistaken for Cinna the conspirator and killed by the mob
 - d) He delivers A Eulogy for Caesar.

11. Put the sequence of events in the correct order regarding the planned murder of Caesar.
 1. Casca first rears his hand to stab Caesar in the neck.
 2. Metellus presents his suit to Caesar.
 3. Trebonius draws Mark Antony out of the way.
 4. Brutus supports Metellus in imploring Caesar for the repeal of Publius Cimber.
 - a) 3,2,4,1
 - b) 1,2,3,4
 - c) 4,3,1,2
 - d) 2,4,3,1

12. Antony's first reaction to Caesar's murder is to _____.
 - a) attack the conspirators
 - b) cry profusely
 - c) stand dumb struck
 - d) flee to his house.

13. Which statement is NOT true of what instructions Brutus gives to Antony regarding the latter's speech at Caesar's funeral?
- Antony will not blame the conspirators.
 - Antony will speak ill of Caesar.
 - Antony will tell the mob that whatever he says is by the permission of Brutus.
 - Antony shall speak from the same pulpit as Brutus.
14. In Act III Scene I which conspirator declares, "Tyranny is dead" after Caesar is assassinated?
- Cassius
 - Cinna
 - Decius Brutus
 - Casca
15. Brutus: *"People and senators, be not affrighted;
Fly not; stand stiff: ambition's debt is paid."*

Choose the option that list the sequence of events in the correct order.

- Brutus addresses the panicked crowd.
 - Caesar is assassinated
 - The conspirators plan to bathe their hands in Caesar's blood.
 - Brutus tries to calm the situation.
- 2,3,4,1,
 - 2,3,1,4
 - 3,2,1,4
 - 3,2,4,1
16. In Brutus's statement, "And let us bathe our hands in Caesar's blood. Up to the elbows," what is the significance of this action?
- It represents a pledge of loyalty to Caesar's ideals.
 - It symbolises their complete involvement and responsibility in Caesar's assassination.
 - It is a ritual to celebrate their victory over Caesar.
 - It indicates a desire for personal gain from Caesar's death.

B] Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:

*"Be not fond,
To think that Caesar bears such rebel blood
That will be thawed from the true quality
With that which melteth fools, I mean sweet words
Low-crooked curtsies and base spaniel fawning."*

- i. Where does this scene take place?
- ii. Who is Caesar speaking to? What has just been said that makes him say this?
- iii. Just before the given extract what does Caesar say?
- iv. What does Caesar mean by the line that follow the given extract; “Low-crooked curtsies and base spaniel fawning?”
- v. Who else pleads with Caesar?
- vi. What is Caesar’s reaction to their appeal?
- vii. What does Caesar mean by: ‘I could well be mov’d, if I were as you; If I could pray to move, prayers would move me.’
- viii. To what does Caesar compare himself, to show his own firmness of purpose?
- ix. What is Olympus? Explain
- x. How does Caesar react when Brutus strikes him?
- xi. How do the senators and the people and the conspirators react as soon as Caesar dies?
- xii. What does Cassius announce?
- xiii. What assurance does Brutus give? What does Caca tell Brutus to do? What does Decius say?
- xiv. Who is Publius? What does Cinna say ‘about him’?
- xv. What does Brutus say to Metellus? Why? How does he cheer up Publius?
- xvi. Why does Cassius tell Publius to leave? What does Brutus advise him?
- xvii. When Trebonius re-enters, what does Cassius ask him? What is his reply?
- xxviii. What is doomsday? Brutus addresses the Fates now, what does he tell them? What does it reveal about him?
- xix. Explain the significance of their bathing their hands in Caesar’s blood.
- xx. Explain: ‘As fire drives out fire’
- xxi. What assurance does Brutus give Antony now?
- xxii. What does Cassius say to Mark Antony? What does this reveal of Cassius’s character?
- xxiii. How does Antony address them after shaking hands with them? Why? Explain the irony here.
- xxiv. Explain: ‘slippery ground’
- xxv. What does Antony now say to Caesar as he once again turns towards his body? 7
- xxvi. Explain: ‘Sign’d in they spoil and crimson’d in thy lethe.

C] Read the extract given below and answer the following questions:

*“Here was thou bayed, brave hart,
Here didst thou fall, and there thy hunters stand
Signed in thy spoil, and crimsoned in they lethe.”*

- i. Who is the speaker and whom is he addressing?
- ii. Explain the imagery in the given extract.
- iii. Who expresses doubt on the speaker’s loyalty hearing these words? What does that person say? How does the speaker respond to this?
- iv. What are the two requests that the speaker makes to the conspirators a little later in the same scene?

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STD X (2025-26)

ENGLISH LITERATURE WORKSHEET

DRAMA: JULIUS CAESAR ACT III SCENE 2 and 3

Theme:

- Verbal persuasion to achieve power

Setting:

- Forum in Rome

I] Read the extract given below and answer the following

A) *The noble Brutus is ascended; silence!*

- i) Where is the scene set? Why have the people of Rome gathered? How does Brutus address the gathering?
- ii) Who does Brutus feel he has offended in his speech? What reply does he get?
- iii) Who enters at the end of his speech? How does Brutus introduce this person?
- iv) State two instances cited by the person who enters in his speech to prove that Caesar was not ambitious?
- v) State two qualities of Brutus as portrayed in this scene. Support it with the help of examples.

B) *If you have tears, prepare them to shed them now.*

- i) Who is the speaker in the above reference?
- ii) How does the speaker provoke the crowd by showing the mantle of Caesar?
- iii) How does the speaker address the crowd when he started his speech? How was it different from that of Brutus?
- iv) Later, who is killed by the mob? Why? What questions are asked to the person before he is killed?
- v) Bring out the qualities of the speaker in this scene.

C) 'Tear him, tear him, come brands, ho firebrands'

- i. Who is the speaker of the above given lines?
- ii. 'Tear him, tear him!' Who is 'him' here?
- iii. What were the reasons for 'him' to come out of the house?
- iv. What questions were put to him by the plebians?
- v. What answers does he give to the first three questions?
- vi. What do the plebians decide to do after killing 'him'?

II] Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. [Do not copy the questions, write the correct answers only.]

1. 'If it were so, it was a grievous fault.'
Who is the speaker of the above lines?
 - a) Cassius
 - b) Decius Brutus
 - c) Mark Antony
 - d) Marcus Brutus
2. How many drachmas has Caesar left for each Roman?
 - e) Seventy-five
 - f) Sixty-five
 - g) Fifty-five
 - h) Forty-five
3. How did Caesar fill the general coffers of Rome, according to Antony?
 - a) Collecting ransoms
 - b) Taxing the wealthy
 - c) Pillaging
 - d) Personal contributions
4. What is the fate of Brutus and Cassius at the end of Act III, Scene II?
 - a) They hide from Rome
 - b) They commit suicide
 - c) They make friendship with Octavius
 - d) They flee from Rome.
5. Where was Cinna, the poet, going?
 - a) To attend a feast with Caesar.
 - b) To attend Caesar's funeral.
 - c) To see the riots in the city.
 - d) To meet Mark Antony.

6. Which term does Antony use repeatedly in his speech at Caesar's funeral to make a mockery of Brutus?
- a. Judgement
 - b. Fault
 - c. Honourable
 - d. funeral
7. What prophecy did Antony make about Rome after the assassination of Caesar?
- a) He will murder the conspirators personally.
 - b) Blood and destruction will be rampant in Rome.
 - c) He will now be the new tyrant of Rome.
 - d) Rome will now be peaceful and democratic.

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MUST KNOW QUESTIONS (2024-2025)**

STD X

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Drama: Julius Caesar Act 3 Scene 2 and 3

A) Read the following questions and select the correct option:

1. Why does Cassius leave before Brutus begins addressing the crowd in the Forum?
 - a) He feels guilty
 - b) He is speaking elsewhere
 - c) He is angry
 - d) He hates crowds

2. How did Caesar fill Rome's coffers, according to Antony's eulogy?
 - a) Collecting ransoms
 - b) Taxing the wealthy
 - c) Personal contributions
 - d) Pillaging

3. In his eulogy, Antony continuously refers to ___ and ___ as "honourable men".
 - a) Past Roman leaders
 - b) Brutus and Casca
 - c) Brutus and Cassius
 - d) Caesar and Octavius

4. Where does Octavius go when he returns to Rome after Antony's eulogy?
 - a) The senate
 - b) The Forum
 - c) Antony's house
 - d) Caesar's house
 - e)

5. The man who shares Senator Cinna's name holds what occupation?
 - a) Cobbler
 - b) Lawyer
 - c) Poet
 - d) Fisherman

6. What is suggested by the plebeians' response to Brutus's speech after Caesar's assassination?
- The people are swayed by Brutus's logical argument
 - The people are outraged by Brutus's actions and condemn him
 - The people immediately understand the depth of Brutus's love for Rome
 - The people are more interested in praising Brutus than engaging with his reasoning
7. How does Antony begin to sway public opinion of Caesar in his speech to the plebeians?
- Antony proclaims that Brutus is dishonorable and accuses him of treachery
 - Antony presents a wealth of factual evidence that disproves Brutus's charges against Caesar
 - Antony emphasizes Brutus's honor and subtly challenges Caesar's ambition
 - Antony reveals that Caesar was plotting against Brutus and so deserved to be assassinated
8. What does the act of gathering around Caesar's corpse symbolize for the crowd?
- It represents their opposition to Brutus and Cassius
 - It represents their disrespect toward Caesar's memory
 - It represents their respect for Caesar's final wishes as stated in his will
 - It represents their acknowledgement of Antony as their new leader
9. What physical evidence does Antony show to the crowd to provide their emotions during his funeral speech?
- The dagger that Brutus used to stab Caesar
 - Caesar's ripped clothing and wounded corpse
 - A written letter outlining the conspirators' assassination plot
 - Cassius's robes that are stained with Caesar's blood
10. What is the outcome of Antony's speech at Caesar's funeral?
- Brutus and Cassius are forced to flee from Rome
 - The conspirators murder Antony to silence him
 - Brutus and Cassius are arrested and put on trial
 - Antony is declared the new leader of Rome
11. What is the main focus in Brutus' speech in Act III, Scene 2 of Julius Caesar?
- He is focused on Rome.
 - He is focused on Marc Antony's sorrow.
 - He is focused on Caesar's bravery.
 - He is focused on convincing the Romans that he cares for them.
12. What does Marc Antony repeat in his speech in Act III, Scene 2 of Julius Caesar?
- Caesar was an honourable man.
 - Brutus is a dishonourable man.
 - Brutus is an honourable man.
 - Caesar was a dishonourable man.
13. What does Antony manage to prove to the crowd?
- That Caesar was not ambitious
 - That Caesar had planned to enslave them
 - That Caesar would have brought war to Rome
 - That the conspirators were just in their actions

14. What does Brutus say he is prepared to do if they decide he acted wrongly?

- a) Allow them to kill him with his own dagger
- b) Kill himself with the same dagger
- c) Leave Rome and never return
- d) Be imprisoned for the rest of his life

15. After listening to Brutus's speech, what does the crowd want to do?

- a) Kill him
- b) Throw out all the conspirators
- c) Make him king
- d) Exile him

16. What does Brutus tell the crowd would have happened had Caesar been allowed to live?

- a) He would have brought them all into an unnecessary and brutal war
- b) He would be so weak that other countries would soon try to invade
- c) He would have made the people slaves
- d) He would have bankrupt the country with his greed

17. Who tries to get Antony to read the will?

- a) Brutus
- b) Caesar
- c) the citizens of Rome
- d) Trebonius

18) The first to stab Caesar was

- a) Antony
- b) Cassius
- c) Brutus
- d) Trebonius

19) How has Calpurnia's nightmare come true?

- a) It did not come true; she is just a crazy wife.
- b) Caesar's body was stabbed many times by the conspirators.
- c) The heartless sacrifice predicted evil events in Rome.
- d) Calpurnia did not have a nightmare; it was Portia, and Caesar was stabbed to death

20) Who has been referred to by Anthony as 'Caesar's Angel'?

- a) Calpurnia
- b) Brutus
- c) Octavius
- d) None of the Above

21. Who said "I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth"?

- a) Brutus
- b) Octavius
- c) Anthony
- d) Cassius

B) Read the extract given below and answer the following:

Citizens: We will be satisfied: let us be satisfied.

- 1) What does the people of Rome want to know? Where have they gathered?
- 2) What reason does Brutus give to the people for slaying Caesar? Who wins over the crowd with his speech? Why?
- 3) What instructions does Brutus give Cassius? Why?
- 4) How does Brutus address the crowd? According to Brutus, how would have Caesar treated the people if he would live?
- 5) why does Brutus weep, rejoice, honour and slew Caesar? Who according to Brutus has he offended by his speech?
- 6) Where is Caesar's death recorded? What assurance does Brutus give the people?
- 7) Who enters the scene as Brutus gives his speech? What does Brutus tell about this person?
- 8) How does Brutus end his speech?
- 9) How does Antony address the gathering? How does he praise Caesar?
- 10) According to Antony, how would people react if he read Caesar's will?

C) Read the extract given below and answer the following:

Antony: I remember the first time ever Caesar put it on

- 1) What is 'it' in the above reference?
- 2) When did Caesar put 'it' on? Who is Nervii?
- 3) How does Antony describe the stabbing of Caesar by Brutus? How did Caesar react?
- 4) How does the people react when they hear Antony speak about Caesar's wounds?
- 5) How does Antony show that he is no orator?
- 6) What has Caesar left for the people of Rome in his will?
- 7) What message does the servant bring at the end of the scene?
- 8) With the help of examples, bring out qualities of Brutus and Antony in this scene
- 9) Bring out fickle mindedness of the citizens with the help of examples from this scene.

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STD X (2024-25)

MUST KNOW QUESTIONS

DRAMA- JULIUS CAESAR ACT 4 SCENE 1, 2 & 3

Choose the correct option:

1. What is the tone of the conversation between Antony and Octavius?
 - a) Hostile and argumentative
 - b) Respectful and cooperative
 - c) Suspicious and secretive
 - d) Sarcastic and mocking

2. Antony: "These many then shall die; their names are prick'd".
Choose the option that lists the sequence of events in the correct order.
 - i. Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus discuss the proscription list.
 - ii. Antony marks certain names for execution.
 - iii. Lepidus agrees to Antony's choices.
 - iv. Octavius questions Antony's decisions.
 - a) (i) , (ii) , (iii) , (iv)
 - b) (iii) , (iv) , (ii) , (i)
 - c) (ii) , (i) , (iv) , (iii)
 - d) (iv) , (i) , (ii) , (iii)

3. Octavius: "Your brother too must die; consent you Lepidus?"
Choose the option that lists the sequence of events in the correct order.
 - i. Octavius suggests adding Lepidus's brother to the proscription list.
 - ii. Lepidus hesitantly agrees.
 - iii. Antony and Octavius debate over the names.
 - iv. Lepidus consents to the decision.
 - a) (iii) , (i) , (iv) , (ii)
 - b) (i) , (ii) , (iii) , (iv)
 - c) (i) , (iii) , (iv) , (ii)
 - d) (ii) , (iii) , (i) , (iv)

4. Antony: "But Lepidus, go you to Caesar's house; Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine How to cut off some charge in legacies".
Choose the option that lists the sequence of events in the correct order.
 - i. Antony sends Lepidus to fetch Caesar's will.
 - ii. The trio discusses reducing the legacies.
 - iii. Lepidus leaves to fulfill Antony's request.
 - iv. Antony and Octavius plan their next move.
 - a) (i) , (iii) , (ii) , (iv)
 - b) (iii) , (ii) , (iv) , (i)

- c) (ii) , (iv) , (i) , (iii)
d) (iv) , (i) , (iii) , (ii)
5. Octavius: “You may do your will; But he’s a tried and valiant soldier”.
Choose the option that lists the sequence of events in the correct order.
i. Octavius acknowledges Lepidus’s past service.
ii. Antony criticises Lepidus’s abilities.
iii. They discuss Lepidus’s role in their regime.
iv. Antony compares Lepidus to his horse.
a) (ii) , (iv) , (i) , (iii)
b) (iii) , (i) , (ii) , (iv)
c) (iv) , (ii) , (iii) , (i)
d) (i) , (iii) , (iv) , (ii)
6. Antony: “This is a slight unmeritable man, Meet to be sent on errands: is it fit, The three-fold world divided, he should stand One of the three to share it?”
Statement (i) : Antony describes someone as “unmeritable”.
Statement (ii) : He questions if it’s appropriate for such a person to share power.
Select the option that shows the correct relationship between statements (i) and (ii).
a) (i) is the cause for (ii)
b) (i) is an example of (ii)
c) (i) is independent of (ii)
d) (i) is a contradiction of (ii)
7. Antony: “Octavius, I have seen more days than you: And though we lay these honours on this man, To ease ourselves of divers slanderous loads, He shall but bear them as the ass bears gold, To groan and sweat under the business, Either led or driven, as we point the way;”
Statement (i) : Antony asserts his greater experience over Octavius.
Statement (ii) : He compares a man’s burden to that of an ass bearing gold.
Select the option that shows the correct relationship between statements (i) and (ii).
a) (i) is the cause for (ii)
b) (i) is an example of (ii)
c) (i) is independent of (ii)
d) (i) is a contradiction of (ii)
8. Antony: “So is my horse, Octavius; and for that I do appoint him store of provender: It is a creature that I teach to fight, To wind, to stop, to run directly on, His corporal motion govern’d by my spirit”.
Statement (i) : Antony compares someone to his horse.
Statement (ii) : He describes how he controls the horse’s actions.
Select the option that shows the correct relationship between statements (i) and (ii).
a) (i) is the cause for (ii)
b) (i) is an example of (ii)
c) (i) is independent of (ii)
d) (i) is a contradiction of (ii)
9. In the line, “These many, then, shall die; their names are prick’d”, what does Antony imply about the list of names?
a) They are to be honoured
b) They are to be promoted

- c) They are to be assassinated
 - d) They are to be exiled
10. The phrase “Prick him down, Antony” refers to what action?
- a) Demoting Lepidus
 - b) Adding a name to the death list
 - c) Signing a peace treaty
 - d) Planning a military campaign
11. Antony’s statement, “with a spot I damn him”, signifies what?
- a) Marking someone for a special honour
 - b) Choosing someone for a leadership role
 - c) Condemning someone to death
 - d) Assigning someone a task
12. Antony’s order to Lepidus, “Fetch the will hither”, is primarily about what?
- a) Reviewing Caesar’s last wishes
 - b) Distributing wealth to the people
 - c) Altering the will for political gain
 - d) Paying respects to Caesar’s memory
13. When Antony says, “Listen great things”, what is he about to discuss?
- a) Philosophical ideas
 - b) Personal grievances
 - c) Military strategies against Brutus and Cassius
 - d) Plans for a celebration
14. Octavius’s comment, “And some that smile have in their hearts, I fear, Millions of mischiefs”, suggests what about their situation?
- a) They are surrounded by friends
 - b) They are in a secure position
 - c) They face many hidden dangers
 - d) They are universally loved
15. In the phrase “There are no tricks in plain and simple faith”, what is Brutus suggesting about trust?
- a) It is always deceptive
 - b) It is straightforward and honest
 - c) It requires clever manipulation
 - d) It is rare and difficult to find
16. When Brutus mentions “hollow men, like horses hot at hand”, he is drawing a comparison to people who are:
- a) Strong and reliable
 - b) Impulsive and untrustworthy
 - c) Calm and rational
 - d) Timid and fearful
17. In Cassius’ line, “This sober form of yours hides wrongs”, what is he accusing Brutus of?
- a) Being overly serious

- b) Concealing his true intentions
 - c) Lack of empathy
 - d) Physical illness
18. When Brutus says, “Speak your griefs softly” what is he advising Cassius to do?
- a) Express his problems quietly
 - b) Not to speak of his problems
 - c) To forget his grievances
 - d) To speak openly and loudly
19. When Brutus says, “Let Lucius and Titinius guard our door”, what does this indicate about the upcoming meeting?
- a) It will be a brief encounter
 - b) It will be open to others
 - c) It requires strict confidentiality
 - d) It is a casual conversation
20. The phrase “March gently on to meet him” suggests Brutus wants his army to:
- a) Attack immediately
 - b) Advance cautiously
 - c) Retreat slowly
 - d) Approach in a non-threatening manner
21. Brutus : “The enemy increaseth every day; We, at the height, are ready to decline”.
Statement (i) : “The enemy increaseth every day”.
Statement (ii) : “We, at the height, are ready to decline”.
Select the option that shows the correct relationship between statements (i) and (ii).
- a) (i) is the cause for (ii)
 - b) (i) is an example of (ii)
 - c) (i) is independent of (ii)
 - d) (i) is a contradiction of (ii)
22. In the line “You wronged yourself to write in such a case”, what is Brutus suggesting about Cassius’ actions?
- a) Cassius was right to defend Lucius Pella.
 - b) Cassius harmed his own reputation by supporting Lucius Pella.
 - c) Cassius should have been more discreet in his correspondence.
 - d) Cassius should have condemned Lucius Pella himself.
23. In Cassius’ statement, “I am a soldier, I, Older in practise, abler than yourself To make conditions”, what is he asserting about himself in comparison to Brutus?
- a) He is more experienced and capable as a soldier than Brutus.
 - b) He is older and therefore wiser than Brutus.
 - c) He is better at negotiating terms and conditions.
 - d) He has a more cautious approach to warfare than Brutus.
24. In the line “Cassius is awearry of the world; Hated by one he loves; braved by his brother”,
what is Cassius expressing about his current state?

- a) Cassius is expressing his physical exhaustion and desire for rest.
- b) Cassius feels overwhelmed by the political responsibilities he faces.
- c) Cassius is disillusioned and feels betrayed by those close to him.
- d) Cassius is regretting his involvement in Caesar's assassination.

25. When Brutus says, "O Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb that carries anger as the flint bears fire", what is he suggesting about his own character?

- a) That he is gentle and non-confrontational like a lamb.
- b) That he is unpredictable and can be easily provoked.
- c) That his anger is slow to ignite but fierce once it does
- d) That he is weak and unable to stand up to Cassius

Reference to Context

"Your brother too must die. Consent you, Lepidus?"

1. Who all are present in this scene?
2. How is this Antony different from the one who spoke earlier?
3. Give the meaning of 'threefold world', 'black sentence' and 'proscription.'
4. Who is Octavius speaking to, and what is the context of this line? Why does Octavius ask for Lepidus' consent?
5. Octavius asks for Lepidus' consent because the person being condemned to death is
What does this reveal about the relationship between Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus?

"He shall not live; look, with a spot I damn him."

6. Who is Antony condemning in this line, and what does he mean by "with a spot I damn him"?
7. To whom is Antony referring to as "unmeritable"?
8. Why does Antony consider this person "unmeritable" and suitable only for errands?
9. What does Antony mean by "bear them as the ass bears gold"?
10. What will happen to Lepidus once Antony stops needing him?
11. How does this highlight the difference in opinion between Antony and Octavius?
12. How does Antony justify his comparison between Lepidus and his horse?

"Brutus

Thou hast described

A hot friend cooling. Ever note, Lucilius,

When love begins to sicken and decay,

It useth an enforced ceremony."

1. Who all are present in this scene? Where does the scene take place?
2. Who had come to meet Brutus? What complaint did Brutus have against Cassius?
3. What did Brutus ask Lucilius? What was his response?
4. What did Brutus mean by 'a hot friend cooling over'. When is politeness forced?
5. To whom are 'hollow men' compared?
6. What was Cassius's purpose in marching there? What is the importance of Sardis?

BRUTUS: Sheathe your dagger.

Be angry when you will, it shall have scope.

Do what you will, dishonor shall be humor.

O Cassius, you are yokèd with a lamb

1. How does Brutus describe his own anger in comparison to Cassius'?
2. How does Brutus respond to Cassius' request for understanding when he is "over-earnest"?
3. Who enters the scene next? Why does the Poet want to see Brutus and Cassius, and what is his concern?
4. What did the poet tell them? What is Cassius' reaction to the Poet's intervention?
5. What was the reason for Brutus' outburst? What does Cassius mean by, "Of your
6. How does Brutus respond to Portia's death, and what does this reveal about his character?
7. What letters have Brutus and Messala received, and what do they reveal?.
8. What is the difference in the letters that Brutus and Messala have regarding the number of senators killed?
9. What disagreement arises between Brutus and Cassius regarding their military strategy?
10. What reasoning does Brutus give for marching to Philippi instead of waiting?

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Std X

MUST KNOW QUESTIONS

Drama-JC – Act 5 Scene 1

- Read the following questions and choose the most appropriate response from the choices given below.
(Do not copy the question- Write the correct serial order and the appropriate word or phrase)

1. A peevish schoolboy, worthless of such honour.

What is the 'honour' the speaker is referring to?

- a) Dying on Cassius's sword
- b) Dying on Brutus's sword
- c) Being killed by the evil spirit
- d) being killed in the same place where Caesar was killed.

2. Antony addresses Brutus and Cassius as

- a) Traitors
- b) Usurper
- c) Bees
- d) Villains

3. Brutus if defeated

- a) was contented to be led through the streets as a captive.
- b) was not contented to be led through the streets as a captive.
- c) would join hands with Anton and Octavius.
- d) would run away.

- Reference to Context

**Cassius: Then, If we lose the battle,
You are contended 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.**

- (i) Where does Act 5 Scene 1 take place? What has Brutus just said to make Cassius utter these words?
- (ii) What does Brutus suggest they should do if he and Cassius meet again after the war? What wish does Brutus express at the end of this scene?
- (iii) How does Antony angrily describe the way the conspirators had killed Caesar?
- (iv) Explain the line: "As we were sickly prey. Their shadows seem A canopy most fatal."
- (v) What does this scene reveal about Cassius's character?

JC – Act 5 Scene 2

- Read the following questions and choose the most appropriate response from the choices given below.
(Do not copy the question- Write the correct serial order and the appropriate word or phrase)

1. Which characteristic trait of Brutus is seen in Act 5 scene 2?

- a) Impulsive
- b) Calm
- c) Patriotic
- d) Rational

2. What message does Brutus give to Messala for Cassius?

- a) wait for him at Sardis
- b) attack the enemy
- c) send money to him
- d) all of the above

3. Let them set on at once, for I perceive But cold demeanour in Octavious' wing And sudden push gives them overthrow.

What does the speaker mean by 'cold demeanour'?

- a) unfriendliness
- b) Anger
- c) A fiery spirit to be victorious
- d) Lack of enthusiasm

- Reference to Context

**Brutus: Ride,ride, Messala, ride and give these bills
Unto the legions on the other side.**

- (i) What is the meaning of 'bills'? What is referred to 'the legions on the other side'?
- (ii) What does Brutus tell Messala to do?
- (iii) What mistake does Brutus make that leads to the doom of his army?
- (iv) What warning did Octavius give to Brutus the previous night? How was the warning taken?
- (v) What does this scene reveal about Brutus's character?

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STD X (2024-25)

ENGLISH LITERATURE – (Must Know Questions)

ACT V Sc 3

Question 1:

Read the following questions and choose the most appropriate response from the choices given below:

- 1) In the line, "O look, Titinius, look, the villians fly!", who are the villians?
 - a) his soldiers
 - b) the soldiers of Brutus
 - c) the soldiers of Antony and Caesar.
 - d) the soldiers of Octavius.

- 2) In the line – 'My sight was ever thick.' Cassius means that _____.
 - a) his eyesight was poor.
 - b) he had always been suffering from poor eyesight.
 - c) he was partially blind.
 - d) he suffered from night blindness.

- 3) What misunderstanding was created by Pindarus?
 - a) Titinius was captured by the enemy.
 - b) Titinius died.
 - c) Antony's soldiers set fire to their tents.
 - d) Mesala killed Titinius.

4) Who is referred to as the 'sun of Rome' by Titinius?

- a) Cassius
- b) Brutus
- c) Messala
- d) Pindarus

5) In this scene, the mother that gave birth to Error is _____.

- a) A depressed person.
- b) A traitor.
- c) A happy person.
- d) Melancholy

6) Where was Cassius' body sent to be buried?

- a) Thasos
- b) Philippi
- c) Sardis
- d) Rome

7) Where did Cassius take Pindarus as a prisoner?

- a) Parthia
- b) Syria
- c) Rome
- d) Sardia

8) Titinius kills himself with _____.

- a) Caesar's sword
- b) Cassius' sword
- c) Caesar's dagger
- d) Cassius' dagger

9) Strato is _____.

- a) an officer attending Brutus.
- b) the brother of Portia
- c) friend of Antony
- d) Slave of Cassius

10) Messala asks Titinius to search for Pindarus and while he would go to meet _____.

- a) Brutus
- b) Cassius
- c) Antony
- d) Lucilius

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

Pindarus:

*Fly further off, my lord, fly further off;
Mark Antony is in your tents, my lord;
Fly, therefore, noble Cassius, fly far off.*

- 1) Why does Cassius slay his standard bearer? What news do Titinius and Pindarus bring?
- 2) Who is Pindarus? What task does Cassius give him?
- 3) Explain the line: 'My life is run his compass'?
- 4) How does Titinius pay tribute to Cassius?
- 5) Explain the line, " O hateful Error, Melancholy's child...." In what context does Messala say the given line?
- 6) What had actually happened at the battlefield? How does Pindarus interpret it?
- 7) How does Brutus address the dead Caesar? What does Cato assert before that?
- 8) How does Brutus pay a tribute to Cassius?
- 9) Who are Labeo and Flavius? What instructions does Brutus give them?
- 10) What aspect of Brutus' nature is revealed in this scene?

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STD X (2024-25)

ENGLISH LITERATURE – (Must Know Questions)

ACT V Sc 4

Question 1:

Read the following questions and choose the most appropriate response from the choices given below:

- 1) What does young Cato proclaim about himself in the field ?
 - a) He is the son of Brutus.
 - b) He is son of Marcus Cato and a foe to his tyrants.
 - c) He is a tyrant and a foe to his country.
 - d) He is a friend to his tyrants and

- 2) Who offers money to a soldier in exchange for killing Brutus ?
 - a) Antony
 - b) Lucilius
 - c) Young Cato
 - d) Marcus Brutus

- 3) Who does the soldier inform about Brutus being captured ?
 - a) Lucilius
 - b) Young Cato
 - c) Antony
 - d) Octavius

4) How does Antony react to the news of Brutus being captured ?

- a) He is overjoyed.
- b) He is angry.
- c) He is respectful.
- d) He is vengeful.

5) Antony would rather have the captured man a friend than an enemy because _____.

- a) he is afraid of him
- b) he respects him
- c) he wants to use him for information.
- d) he feels sorry for him.

6) What does Lucilius say about Brutus at the end of the scene ?

- a) He is dead.
- b) He is alive and safe.
- c) He is wounded and in hiding.
- d) He is a coward who ran away.

7) What does Lucilius feel about young Cato's bravery and death ?

- a) He is saddened and impressed.
- b) He is impressed by it.
- c) He is indifferent about it.
- d) He is angry about it.

8) Who tells Antony that Brutus has been captured ?

- a) Caesar's ghost.
 - b) First soldier.
 - c) Second soldier.
 - d) Lucilius.
-
-

9) Lucilius offers money to the soldier who threatens to kill him because _____.

- a) to distract the soldier and escape.
- b) to bribe the soldier to let him go.
- c) To convince the soldier to kill Brutus.
- d) To give enough time to Brutus to escape.

10) How does Antony refer to the captured man at the end of the scene ?

- a) a coward.
- b) a friend.
- c) a hero.
- d) a traitor.

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

***Brutus : And I am Brutus, Marcus Brutus, I
Brutus, my country's friend; know me for Brutus !***

- 1) Where is Brutus ? Who are the other characters in this scene ?
- 2) Who is Cato ? What does he say before charging at the enemy ?
- 3) What does Brutus say before charging at the enemy ?
- 4) How does Lucilius pay tribute to Cato ?
- 5) What discussion do the soldiers have among themselves ? How does Lucilius confuse them ?
- 6) What information about Lucilius give about Brutus to Antony ?
- 7) What is Antony's reply ?
- 8) Explain the line ; 'I had rather have such men my friends than enemies.' In what context does Antony say this line.
- 9) What happens to young Cato in this scene ?
- 10) Justify with an example Lucilius' loyalty towards Brutus ?

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STD X (2024-25)

ENGLISH LITERATURE – (Must Know Questions)

ACT V Sc 5

Question 1:

Read the following questions and choose the most appropriate response from the choices given below:

- 1) What is the reason for Brutus' sorrowful state at the beginning of the scene ?
 - a) He is physically wounded.
 - b) His army has been defeated.
 - c) He has lost his best friend.
 - d) He is being held captive.

- 2) Why does Clitus refuse to carry out Brutus' order to kill him ?
 - a) He is afraid to do so.
 - b) He is loyal to Brutus.
 - c) He is incapable of doing so.
 - d) He does not hear Brutus' report.

- 3) What does Brutus request Volumnius to do for him ?
 - a) Hold his sword hilts.
 - b) Shoot him.
 - c) Fetch a glass of water for him.
 - d) Hide him from his enemy.

4) In the line : ' I found no man but he was true to me .' Brutus means that _____.

- a) he had no true friends.
- b) All his friends were loyal to him.
- c) All his friends betrayed him.
- d) All except Cassius betrayed him.

5) What is Antony's opinion of Brutus ?

- a) he was a traitor.
- b) he was an honourable man.
- c) he was a coward.
- d) he is ungrateful.

6) Brutus asks Volumnius to hold his sword-hilts because _____.

- a) he wants to run away.
- b) he wants to run over it and kill himself.
- c) he wants to teach him how to use a sword.
- d) he wants to surrender.

7) Why does Brutus ask Strato to turn away his face ?

- a) He does not want to die.
- b) He does not want Strato to see him die.
- c) He wants to test Strato's loyalty.
- d) He is ashamed to be seen running on his sword.

8) Why does Octavius want to honour Brutus with a proper burial ?

- a) to appease the people of Rome.
- b) to honour his own enemy.
- c) he follows Antony's example.
- d) he believes in treating all fallen soldiers with respect.

- 9) Explain the line : ‘This was a man.’
- a) It’s an insult to the other conspirators.
 - b) It refers to Brutus’ honourable death.
 - c) It’s a eulogy for Brutus
 - d) To give enough time to Brutus to escape.

- 10) What is the ultimate fate of Brutus ?
- a) he is captured by the enemy.
 - b) he commits suicide.
 - c) he is killed by his own soldiers.
 - d) he dies in a battle.

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

*Lucilius : So Brutus should be found. I thank thee Brutus.
That thou hast proved Lucilius’ saying true.*

- 1) Who is with Lucilius ? What does Strato tell them about Brutus’ death ?
- 2) Why does Lucilius thank Brutus ?
- 3) Explain the phrase ; ‘So Brutus should be found.’
- 4) When and where did the ghost of Caesar appear before Brutus ?
- 5) Why does Brutus compare himself to Octavius and Mark Antony ?
- 6) How does Brutus die ? What are his final words ?
- 7) How was Brutus different from the other conspirators ?
- 8) What is Antony’s opinion of Brutus ?
- 9) How does Octavius react to Brutus’ death ?
- 10) How was Brutus’ burial done. ? Why ?
- 11) State one quality each of Brutus, Antony and Octavius with relevant examples from this scene.
- 12) Explain the allusion in the line : ‘ and the elements so mix’d in him.’
