

NAME OF THE STUDENT:

MAX.MARKS:80

DATE:

TIME:2HOURS

NOTE: 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

[16]

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)

1. Who is referred to as 'idle creatures'?
 - a) The ordinary citizens of Rome
 - b) The followers of Pompey
 - c) People of the upper class of Rome
 - d) The statues of Caesar
2. An example of the literary device, 'hyperbole' is when Flavius tells the commoners to go to the Tiber and cry tears of repentance till
 - a) The lowest stream rises to the top of the bank
 - b) The river rises with their tears and causes floods
 - c) They have no more tears to shed
 - d) They are exhausted with crying
3. Choose the option that lists the sequence of events in this scene in the correct order
 1. Cassius tries to influence the noble Brutus against Caesar.
 2. Caesar dismisses the soothsayer as a dreamer and passes on.
 3. Marullus asks the people of Rome to fall on their knees and pray to God for showing ingratitude.
 4. The soothsayer in the crowd warns Caesar about the Ides of March.
 - a) 4,3,2,1
 - b) 4,3,1,2
 - c) 3,4,2,1
 - d) 2,4,1,3
4. The expression, 'It was Greek to me', is an idiom used when a person
 - a) is unable to understand what has been said
 - b) is able to understand the language Greek
 - c) is unable to learn the Greek language
 - d) is able to follow what has been said
5. What did Caesar suffer from?
 - a) An epileptic fit
 - b) An earache
 - c) headache
 - d) a stroke
6. When Cassius says, 'Cassius from bondage will deliver Cassius', he means that
 - a) He will commit suicide.

- b) He will not be a slave to Caesar.
 - c) He will give himself up to Caesar.
 - d) He will withdraw from public life.
7. Select the option that shows the correct relationship between the statements 1 and 2 from T.S. Eliot's poem 'Skimbleshanks : The Railway Cat'.
 1. Skimbleshanks ensures peace and calmness on the train and takes care of the needs of all the passengers.
 2. He is very duty conscious.
 - a) 1 is a cause for 2
 - b) 1 is an example of 2
 - c) 1 is independent of 2
 - d) 1 is a contradiction of 2
8. Which of these statements is NOT true about Skimbleshanks?
 - a) The cat offers morning tea to the passengers.
 - b) The cat watches all the passengers and their actions and thoughts.
 - c) The cat is the most important one on the train.
 - d) The train is heading towards the far north.
9. In the poem 'I Remember, I Remember' by Thomas Hood, what does the poet mean when he says, "My spirits flew in feathers then...."?
 - a) That the poet felt light and had fun
 - b) That the poet wanted to die and his soul to reach heaven
 - c) That the poet felt cowardly
 - d) That the poet was swimming
10. In the poem 'I Remember, I Remember' by Thomas Hood, what came peeping in from the little window?
 - a) The Sun
 - b) The Moonlight
 - c) Fir trees
 - d) Fragrance of flowers
11. Where does the Night Mail reach at dawn in the poem 'The Night Mail' by W.H. Auden?
 - a) Edinburgh
 - b) London
 - c) Glasgow
 - d) France
12. In the short story, 'Bonku Babu's Friend', for how many years had Bonku Babu been teaching?
 - a) ten years
 - b) twenty years
 - c) twenty-three years
 - d) twenty-two years
13. In the short story 'Oliver Asks for More' by Charles Dickens, whom did Oliver ask for more soup?
 - a) The Master of the workhouse
 - b) Mr. Sowerberry
 - c) Mr. Bumble
 - d) The doctor
14. In the short story 'Oliver Asks for More', where was Oliver Twist born?
 - a) Hospital
 - b) Work house
 - c) Home
 - d) Park
15. In the short story, 'The Model Millionaire' by Oscar Wilde, What does the beggar have in his hands?
 - a) A battered hat and a stick
 - b) A hat and a bowl
 - c) A bag and notes
 - d) A stick and a bowl
16. In the short story, 'The Model Millionaire', according to Trevor, an artist's heart is in his.....
 - a) Mind
 - b) Soul
 - c) Head
 - d) Feelings

SECTION B

(Answer one or more questions from this Section)

DRAMA

JULIUS CAESAR BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Question 2

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

Marullus: May we do so?

You Know it is the feast of Lupercal.

Flavius: It is no matter; let no images

Be hung with Caesar's trophies. I'll about

And drive away the vulgar from the streets;

So do you too, where you perceive them thick.

These growing feathers pluck'd from Caesar's wing

Will make him fly an ordinary pitch,

Who else would soar above the view of men

And keep us all in servile fearfulness.

- Who are Marullus and Flavius? What does Marullus mean by asking: "May we do so"? Why does he ask this question? [3]
- What is meant by 'trophies'? Why does Flavius say that no images should be allowed to be hung with Caesar's trophies? [3]
- Who are the vulgar? Why does Flavius want to drive away the vulgar from the streets? [3]
- For whom were the vulgar waiting? Why were they waiting there? For whom had these same people waited for in the years gone by? [3]
- What does 'growing feathers' refer to about Caesar? Which literary device is used in the last four lines of the extract? Why does Flavius want Caesar to 'fly an ordinary pitch'? What are they afraid of, regarding Caesar? [4]

Question 3

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

Caesar: Who is it in the press that calls on me?

I hear a tongue, shriller than all music,

Cry 'Caesar!' Speak; Caesar is turn'd to hear.

- Who calls out to Caesar? What does he want of Caesar? How does Caesar react? [3]
- What is the meaning of 'press'? What was the occasion? How did they celebrate it? [3]
- What special instruction did Caesar give to Antony? Why? [3]
- Who was Calpurnia? What instruction does Caesar give to Calpurnia? [3]
- Which figure of speech is used in the line, 'I hear a tongue, shriller than all music'? Explain. Which aspects of Caesar's character are shown here? [4]

Section C

(Answer one or more questions from this Section)

PROSE- SHORT STORIES

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

Question 4

Read the extract by Satyajit Ray's short story 'Bonku Babu's Friend' given below and answer the questions that follow:

What! This creature, barely four feet tall, with such thin limbs and weird face, was superior to man? Bonku Babu nearly burst out laughing. Ang read his mind immediately. "There's no need to be so sceptical. I can prove it. How many languages do you know?"

- Who was Bonku Babu? Where does he find the strange light? From where was he returning? [3]
- Who was Ang? Describe him. [3]



- c) From where did Ang come? How does he introduce himself to Bonku Babu? [3]
- d) How does Ang prove himself to be superior to man? [3]
- e) According to Ang what was the major fault in Bonku Babu? What advice did he give Bonku Babu? Did Bonku Babu listen to his advice? [4]

Question 5

Read the extract by 'Oscar Wilde's' short story 'The Model Millionaire' given below and answer the questions that follow:

The old man started, and a faint smile flitted across his withered lips. 'Thank you, sir,' he said, 'thank you.'

Then Trevor arrived, and Hughie took his leave, blushing a little at what he had done. He spent the day with Laura, got a charming scolding for his extravagance, and had to walk home.

That night he strolled into the Palette Club about eleven o'clock, and found Trevor sitting by himself in the smoking -room drinking hock and seltzer.

- a) Who is the old man in the above extract? What does he thank for and to whom? [3]
- b) From where does Trevor arrive? Why was Hughie blushing? With whom does Hughie spend the day? [3]
- c) Where does Hughie go that night? At what time? What does he ask Alan? [3]
- d) Who is Laura? Why did Hughie receive a charming scolding from Laura? Why did Hughie have to walk home? [3]
- e) To whom does Alan tell everything about Hughie? Why? What did Alan tell about Hughie's private life? What happened as a result? [4]

Section D

(Answer one or more questions from this Section)

POETRY

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

Question 6

Read the extract from 'T.S. Eliot's' poem 'Skimbleshanks: The Railway Cat' given below and answer the questions that follow:

In the watches of the night he is always fresh and bright;
Every now and then he has a cup of tea
With perhaps a drop of Scotch while he's keeping on the watch,
Only stopping here and there to catch a flea.
You were fast asleep at Crewe and so you never knew
That he was walking up and down the station;

- a) Who is Skimble? What are some of the duties performed by Skimble? [3]
- b) What does the cat do to keep himself fresh and bright in the watches of the night? Which actions of the cat are quite amusing? [3]
- c) Who is the most important being on the Northern Mail, and why? [3]
- d) What does the cat do at Crewe, Carlisle and Dumfries? [3]
- e) Which is the last station of the train? How does the cat bid farewell to the passengers? What does it mean? [4]

Question 7

Read the extract from 'W.H.Auden's' poem 'The Night Mail' given below and answer the questions that follow:

This is the Night Mail crossing the border,
Bringing the cheque and the postal order,
Letters for the rich, letters for the poor,
The shop at the corner and the girl next door.
Pulling up Beattock, a steady climb.

The gradient's against her, but she's on time.

- a) Where is the Night Mail heading? What does it carry? [3]
- b) 'Letters for the rich, letters for the poor.' What does it tell about the Night Mail? How has its initial journey been described by the poet? [3]
- c) Through which regions does the train pass? What kind of letters are carried by the train? [3]
- d) How does the poet describe Glasgow later in the passage. How is it different from its initial journey? [3]
- e) Which figure of speech is used in the line, 'The gradient's against her, but she's on time'? Which quality of the train is referred to in the above line? How does the poet emphasize on 'human connections' in the end? [4]

THE END