Syllabus for TERM II (SA II)

FICTION

A SHADY PLOT
-Elsie Brown

This humorous ghost story revolves around the three characters namely John Hallock, his wife Lavinia and the Ghost Helena. Lavinia suspects that her husband maintains a secret relationship with a girl and she says this with surety as she has seen him talking with her alone. She decides to break her relationship with him. Luckily she comes to know from the ghost itself that it is helping him write a ghost story. Now they reconcile with each other.

Jenkins, a magazine publisher asks the writer to give some story on supernatural things. The writer accepts. The writer has no specialization in the ghost story writing. As he sits for writing about ghostly things issues like house hold matters crop up in his mind. Then he hears a voice and starts his conversation with a she-ghost as it were. The ghost says that she has come on his request through Ouija board to help him write a story. The ghost asks him to avoid calling through Ouija board. His wife calls him then and the ghost disappears and warns him about their strike.
His wife asks him why he is sitting in the dark. She brings an Ouija board to know about historical events to help him write a story. He does not like the idea and asks her to return the board aback and get something else in its replacement. His wife stares at him. He tries to write a story, but cannot do it. Then next Saturday he writes his story. When he comes back, his mind is churning and his house is brightly lighted. The room is filled with middle-aged women belonging to his wife’s book club. They are sitting with Ouija boards. He is scared that his wife may notice the ghost. When his wife asks him to join the Ouija board, he refuses. Somehow his wife comes to know from the Ouija board and the board operator namely Laura that John has betrayed his wife by having relationship with a girl called Helen. She decides to break the relationship, but luckily she comes to know from John that Helen is helping him to write a ghost story.

Solved:
I) Short Answer Question:
   a) Why did John wish he were dead?
   Ans. The ladies gathered at his house had troubled him. The chaos created due to the ladies’ conversation and the Ouija board disturbed him a lot. Moreover his wife doubted that he had an affair with Helen and threatened him that she would divorce him.

II) Long Question Answer:
   Describe A Shady Plot as a ghost story, describing the supernatural and the atmosphere around which it revolves.
   Ans. Helen, an owl-eyed and unattractive ghost plays a vital role in the story. She appears in parts, first her arm, then a leg, a sleeve and at last, a complete woman stood there. It does not create fear, on the other hand, the ghost appears to be a real human being, and helps the couple to reunite at the end, instead of creating trouble in their lives, as ghosts are supposed to do. Ouija boards are mentioned which are intended to communicate with the spirits of the dead. Ouija boards help to get answers to their questions. This story is different from other ghost stories as it does not send a chill down the spine. Here the ghost does not threaten, but creates inspiration and the best plot for writing a ghost story.

Questions
   A) Answer the following in 60 words:
   1. Why does the ghost appear before the writer?
   2. How does the writer react when ghost appear before him?
   3. Why does the ghost want the writer to stop his guests from using Ouija Board?
   4. Why do Helen and other ghosts organize the writer’s inspiration bureau?
   5. What happened when Hallock sat down his desk and waited for getting ideas for his ghost story?
   6. How did the narrator react to the appearance of the ghost?
   7. How was this ghost different from the ghosts the narrator used to write about in his stories?
   8. What did the ghost tell about herself which didn’t sound that she was a ghost?
   9. What did the ghost tell the narrator of her present assignment and what for did she request him?
   10. What made Lavinia buy Ouija board? How did the narrator react to her doing so? What for did Lavinia buy the Ouija board for the narrator? How could he get help form it?
11.“My wife is never so pretty as when she is doing something she knows I disapprove of “What did she do which he unapproved of?
12.What happened when Laura Hinkle worked on the Ouija board?
13.How did the Ouija board make things easier to understand after Miss Hinkle asked it to explain itself more fully?
14.When did Helen, the ghost appear before the narrator?
15.‘It is all your fault. She glared at me”
   What was the narrator’s fault as per the ghost? What for did the narrator blame the ghost?
14.Describe how Lavinia faced Helen, the ghost?
15.Explain the appropriateness of the title “A Shady Plot”
16.How does the narrator rate himself as a ghost story writer?
17.Why does the ghost appear before the writer?
18.How does the writer react when ghost appears before him?
19.Why does the ghost want the writer to stop his guests from using Ouija Board?
20.Why do Helen and other ghosts organize the writer's inspiration bureau?

**Long answer type**
1. Describe the character of John Hallock.
2. A Shady Plot is a humorous ghost story Do you agree with this Justify you view.
3. Justify the title of the lesson “A Shady Plot”
4. There are no scenes of horror or thrill but still the story is interesting. What are the elements that make the story interesting?
5. Describe the first meeting between the narrator and the ghost of Helen. How does she materialize and how does the narrator react to it?
6. Describe the meeting of the members of the Lavinia’s Book Club at her house with Ouija boards.
7. Describe the second meeting of the ghost of Helen with the narrator when Lavinia happens to be there.
8. Imagine the ghost of Helen writes a diary page about how it appears to help the narrator and what happens. Write the diary page on its behalf.
9. Imagine the narrator writes a letter describing how he gets the idea of a ghost story. Write that letter on his behalf.

**PATOL BABU, FILM STAR**
-Satyajit Ray

Personal Satisfaction vs. Financial Rewards is the theme in the chapter, Patol Babu, Film Star.

**Summary:** Personal satisfaction is more important than financial rewards, as depicted in Satyajit Ray's short story, Patol Babu, Film Star. The main character Patol Babu realized that personal satisfaction could not be measured and weighed by money, and so he acted in the film out of passion. He felt towards the job more than the money he would make from the job.

In Patol Babu, Film Star, Satyajit Ray has highlighted the idea that personal satisfaction is more important than financial rewards. According to him, one does a job because he is interested in it rather than getting reward from it.

In the story Patol Babu was given only a minor role in the film, as a pedestrian who was only needed to collide into the main actor Chancal Kumar and uttered a monosyllable sound "oh." Nevertheless, his passion for the job drove him to work hard to give the best performance by rehearsing himself. Eventually, he had done a
terrific job and received praise from Chancel Kumar—"You timed it so well that I nearly passed out", and Barren Mullick praised him saying, "Jolly good! Why, you're quite an actor!" He felt very pleased with his performance and "a total satisfaction swept over him." He thought that it did not matter whether he received any payment or not. "What were twenty rupees when measured against the intense satisfaction of a small job done with perfection and dedication?" Thus, he did not wait to collect his payment.

Patol Babu realized that personal satisfaction could not be measured and weighed by money. To him, personal satisfaction is more crucial than material rewards. Ever since the beginning, Patol Babu did not act in the film because of the money merely. In contrast, it was because of his passion towards the job that drove him to act in the film. "I'll be paid, of course, but that's not the main thing." He also knew that nobody would appreciate his performance as he is only a minor actor in the film. Even though Baren Mullick praised him, he would soon forget about it. "But all his labour and imagination he had put into this one shot--were these people able to appreciate that?" However, Patol Babu thought that his own satisfaction was more salient. He had proven his ability and talent in acting and these worked as a sort of motivation to him.

In the nutshell, personal satisfaction was more important than financial rewards and this idea work as one of the main issues in the story.

Solved questions:

1. **What did Nishikandto Ghosh tell Patol Babu one morning? Why?**
   One morning Nishikandto Ghosh, patol babu’s neighbour told him that his youngest brother in law was looking for an actor for film scene. The person was to be around fifty, short, and bald headed. Since patol babu had acted earlier and was in need of work’ he recommended him.

2. **Describe the past of Patol Babu as an actor.?**
   Patol babu had a real passion at one time. He was always in demand in Jatras, in amateur theatricals, in plays put up by the club in his neighbourhood. There was a time when people bought tickets especially to see him.

3. **What did Patol Babu do for a living after having been retrenched?**
   Patol Babu opened a variety store. But he had to wind it up after five years. Then he had a job in Bengali firm but had to give it up due to high handedness of the boss. Then he remained an insurance salesman for ten years. Of late he has been with a firm dealing with scrap iron.

4. **How did Patol Babu disclose his pleasure for the film role before his wife?**
   Patol babu disclosed his pleasure for the film role before his wife in talking about his past. He told her that his first role on the stage had been of a dead soldier. It was appreciated by all. The chairman of the municipality then gave him a silver medal. God willing he would rise to fame again after this role.

I) **Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each:**
1. How did Sosanko convince Patol Babu about the dialogue given to him?
2. Describe the scene Patol has to play in the film.
3. Which incidents prove that Patol was a man of imagination?
4. How did Patol react to the lines given to him?
5. Why did he leave the shooting spot without taking the money?
6. How does he rate the people in the filmdom?
7. What did Nishikandto Ghosh tell Patol Babu one morning? Why?
8. Describe the past of Patol Babu as an actor.
9. What did Patol Babu do for a living after having been retrenched?
10. How did Patol Babu disclose his pleasure for the film role before his wife?
11. What did Patol Babu think of Chanchal Kumar after his shoot?
12. What did Jyoti tell Patol Babu about his role before it was to be shot?
13. What did Patol Babu do with the paper on which his dialogue was written?
14. What did he hear standing near the paan shop and how he reacted to it?
15. What had Patol Babu’s mentor Gogon Pakrashi told him about the actor as an artist?
16. How was Patol Babu emboldened by his mentor Gogon Pakrashi’s advice?
17. What did Patol Babu suggest Baren Mullick to add authenticity to his role when his turn for shoot came? What happened thereafter?
18. What did Patol Babu feel after the shoot? Why did he go without taking any money?

II) Long answer type questions:
1. Why did Nishikanto Gosh call on Patol Babu one morning? How did Patol Babu react after hearing him? What kind of a stage actor had Patol Babu been earlier?
2. What happened when Patol Babu went to Faraday House for shooting after he had met Naresh Dutt? How did he feel after having been given his one-worded dialogue?
3. How did Patol Babu give an emotional touch to his dialogue of Oh!?
4. Imagine Patol Babu writes a diary page about important events. He writes a diary page describing this event. Write a diary page on his behalf about this event in 150 words.

VIRTUALLY TRUE
-PAUL STEWART

We generally hear about different views regarding virtual computer games. In this story we find personalities teleporting themselves to other bodies. Sebastian Shultz meets with a severe motorway accident. His body is badly injured. He becomes unconscious on the spot. He is admitted to general hospital. Doctors declare his state as critical yet stable. The doctors too are not hopeful. He awakes with the memory of a dangerous dream as he is caught in a dragon’s trap. It imprisons him but he requests a boy called Michael who visits there to rescue him. He tries but fails for the first time. Then Shultz suggests him to jail break plan but he cannot be rescued this time. Then he requests him third and last time to enter the war zone. There are jeeps, tanks, guns, helicopters etc. They escape from the jail and run across a no man’s island. He sees a jeep. They ride in it towards the helicopter. He breaks the car, but it starts spinning like a top. Michael jumps into the helicopter, but he cannot. A chasing tank hits their jeep, which throws him up in the air near the helicopter. Then Michael pulls him in the helicopter. Later on, he comes to know that actually he is teleported in a game of Michael and now how he reaches there, is also equally interesting. Shultz’s memory is stored in his laptop at the time of accident. His games are stolen at the time of accident. The games are sold in a computer fair. And Michael has bought the game. Thus he enters Michael’s game. When Michael enters the virtual world, Schulz requests him to save him. Michael is a gentle boy so he saves Schultz. Shultz thanked him because due to his help, he has awoken from coma.
Points to remember:
1. Sebastian Shultz was badly injured in a motorway accident and went into a coma.
2. Sebastian’s memory was saved in the computer, when he banged his head on it during the accident.
3. The games were stolen from Shultz’s house.
4. Michael bought the latest psycho-driven games from the computer fair.
5. Sebastian Shultz was the second sheriff in the dragon’s quest. When Michael played the game he entered Sebastian’s memory.
6. Sebastian failed to save the boy who fell through the air.
7. Sebastian requested Michael to try jail-break.
8. Sebastian thought the helicopter was the right idea and they should go into the war-zone.
9. Michael pulled Sebastian into the helicopter and the screen flashed the score of 40,000,000.
10. Sebastian thanked Michael for saving his life and asked him to keep the games.

Short answer type questions:
1. What had happened to Sebastian Shultz? How was he at present?
2. How did the narrator come to know about Sebastian Shultz’s condition?
3. When did the first video game Wild West become complicated? Who was the second sheriff? How does the narrator describe him?
4. When did the first video game come to an end and with what?
5. What was the second video game Dragon quest about?
6. What did Sebastian Shultz suggest to Michael, the narrator to save him? What happened when the narrator swiped a skeleton’s e-card?
7. What plan did Sebastian Shultz have for escaping from prison cell? How did it fail?
8. The narrator tried the three video games to rescue Sebastian Shultz, but could not. What did he do and why?
9. How did the narrator rescue Sebastian Shultz after entering the Warzone?
10. How did the narrator happen to crack the video game?

II) Long answer type questions:
1. How did the narrator come to know about Sebastian Shultz? What had happened to him? How did the narrator happen to initiate rescuing him?
2. Describe what Michael finds in the video game “Wildwest” when he plays it? Who was the second sheriff?
3. What did Michael do after he got a message “I’m struck. Please help to retrieve me. try Dragonquest”? Describe how Sebastian Shultz could not be rescued.
4. How did the narrator finally rescue Sebastian Shultz starting from the second Video Game, “Dragonquest”?

Short answer type questions
1. What had happened to Sebastian Shultz? How was he at present?
   Ans. Sebastian had been badly injured in a motorway accident. His condition was critical but stable. Despite doctor’s hope he didn’t regain consciousness. He was in a coma.
2. How did the narrator come to know about Sebastian Shultz’s condition?
   Ans. The narrator came to know about Sebastian from a newspaper article. He happened to see that a big woman was reading it. It was titled Miracle Recovery and...
had the name of Sebastian Shultz in it. It was about the accident and consequential coma.

3. When did the first video game come to an end and with what?
Ans. The narrator and the second sheriff went ahead on horseback being chased by the horsemen. At that moment the sound of a gunshot echoed round the air. The second sheriff groaned and slumped back against him. At this the game was over.

Long answer type questions
1. How did the narrator come to know about Sebastian Shultz?
The narrator came to know about Sebastian from a newspaper article. He happened to see that a big woman was reading it. It was titled Miracle Recovery and had the name of Sebastian Shultz in it. Six weeks back Sebastian had been badly injured in a motorway accident. His condition was critical but stable. Despite doctor’s hope he didn’t regain consciousness. He was in a coma.
The narrator had known him recently and recollected the events connected with him. He and his father had bought some video games at the computer fair on reaching home the narrator launched himself into the first of the games called Wild west while playing it he happened to meet Sebastian Shultz in the form of second sheriff He continued playing the game. Both he and Sebastian were escaping but the gun shot hit Sebastian and he slumped against him. The screen showed the game over with the narrator winning 21095 scores. But he got a message with a request from Sebastian to retrieve him by trying Dragon Quest.

POETRY

OZYMANDIAS

-P B Shelley

The speaker describes a meeting with someone who has travelled to a place where ancient civilizations once existed. We know from the title that he’s talking about Egypt. The traveller told the speaker a story about an old, fragmented statue in the middle of the desert. The statue is broken apart, but you can still make out the face of a person. The face looks stern and powerful, like a ruler. The sculptor did a good job at expressing the ruler’s personality. The ruler was a wicked guy, but he took care of his people.

On the pedestal near the face, the traveller reads an inscription in which the ruler Ozymandias tells anyone who might happen to pass by, basically, “Look around and see how awesome I am!” But there is no other evidence of his awesomeness in the vicinity of his giant, broken statue. There is just a lot of sand, as far as the eye can see. The traveller ends his story.
The first-person poetic persona states that he met a traveller who had been to “an antique land.” The traveller told him that he had seen a vast, but ruined statue, where only the legs remained standing. The face was sunk in the sand, frowning and sneering. The sculptor interpreted his subject well. There also was a pedestal at the statue, where the traveller read that the statue was of “Ozymandias, King of Kings.” Although the pedestal told “mighty” onlookers that they should look out at the King’s works and the despair at his greatness, the whole area was just covered with flat sand. All that is left is the wrecked statue.
Analysis:
Here we have a speaker learning from a traveller about a giant, ruined statue that lay broken and eroded in the desert. The title of the poem informs the reader that the subject is the 13th-century B.C. Egyptian King Ramses II, whom the Greeks called “Ozymandias.” The traveller describes the great work of the sculptor, who was able to capture the king’s “passions” and give meaningful expression to the stone, an otherwise “lifeless thing.” The “mocking hand” in line 8 is that of the sculptor, who had the artistic ability to “mock” (that is, both imitate and deride) the passions of the king. The “heart” is first of all the king’s, which “fed” the sculptor’s passions, and in turn the sculptor’s, sympathetically recapturing the king’s passions in the stone. The final five lines mock the inscription hammered into the pedestal of the statue. The original inscription read “I am Ozymandias, King of Kings; if anyone wishes to know what I am and where I lie, let him surpass me in some of my exploits.” The idea was that he was too powerful for even the common king to relate to him; even a mighty king should despair at matching his power. That principle may well remain valid, but it is undercut by the plain fact that even an empire is a human creation that will one day pass away. The statue and surrounding desert constitute a metaphor for invented power in the face of natural power. By Shelley’s time, nothing remains but a shattered bust, eroded “visage,” and “trunkless legs” surrounded with “nothing” but “level sands” that “stretch far away.” Shelley thus points out human mortality and the fate of artificial things.

The lesson is important in Europe: France’s hegemony has ended, and England’s will end sooner or later. Everything about the king’s “exploits” is now gone, and all that remains of the dominating civilization are shattered “stones” alone in the desert. Note the use of alliteration to emphasize the point: “boundless and bare”; “lone and level.”

It is important to keep in mind the point of view of “Ozymandias.” The perspective on the statue is coming from an unknown traveller who is telling the speaker about the scene. This helps to create a sense of mystery of history and legend: we are getting the story from a poet who heard it from a traveller who might or might not have actually seen the statue. The statue itself is an expression of the sculptor, who might or might not have truly captured the passions of the king. Our best access to the king himself is not the statue, not anything physical, but the king’s own words. Poetry might last forever unlike other human creations. Yet, communicating words present a different set of problems. Finally, we cannot miss the general comment on human vanity in the poem. It is not just the “mighty” who desire to withstand time; it is common for people to seek immortality and to resist death and decay. Furthermore, the sculptor himself gets attention and praise that used to be deserved by the king, for all that Ozymandias achieved has now “decayed” into almost nothing, while the sculpture has lasted long enough to make it into poetry. In a way, the artist has become more powerful than the king. The only things that “survive” are the artist’s records of the king’s passion, carved into the stone.

Perhaps Shelley chose the medium of poetry in order to create something more powerful and lasting than what politics could achieve, all the while understanding that words too will eventually pass away. Unlike many of his poems, “Ozymandias” does not end on a note of hope. There is no extra stanza or concluding couplet to honor the fleeting joys of knowledge or to hope in human progress. Instead, the traveller has nothing more to say, and the persona draws no conclusions of his own.
Solved:

Answer the following questions by picking the correct options:

a) Ozymandias got his huge statue erected
i) to be seen by the posterity for being mighty and powerful.
ii) he had great love for art.
iii) people will remember him for his nobility.
iv) he wanted to convey the message that life is momentary.

b) The poem highlights the nature of Ozymandias. That he was
i) cruel
ii) humble
iii) arrogant
iv) aggressive

c) The sculptor who built the statue of Ozymandias could better understand his
i) feelings
ii) words
iii) expression
iv) ambition

The backdrop of the poem is
i) palace ii) mountain iii) desert iv) wilderness

Answers: a) i  b) iv  c) i  d) iii

II) Short Answer Questions:
What was written on the pedestal of the statue? What does it indicate?
Ans. On the pedestal, it was written ‘My name is Ozymandias, king of kings’. The inscription is a brief description of the man whose statue it was. The man was drunk with power and strength. He was also boastful of his achievements and even challenged the mighty and powerful people of the world to look upon his achievements. They would be lost in despair to see his achievements in comparison to theirs.

What message does the poet want to convey?
Ans. The poet conveys a definite message through this poem to humanity that one day or the other, one’s power and glory is ravaged by time. Even the mighty and the powerful cannot escape. Time does not make any discrimination between a king and beggar.
Unsolved:
Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them and the heart that fed;

a) Wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command depict:
i) That Ozymandias was a haughty person
ii) that he was Lord of himself
iii) that the sculptor had well read the feelings on the face of the man whose statue he was to make.
iv) The sculptor was quite professional.

b) Those passions are still noticeable
i) carved on the lifeless stone
ii) lying on the sand
iii) stamped on the face of the statue of the stone
iv) on the broken pieces of the statue.

c) Whose hands mocked them?
i) The hands of Ozymandias
ii) The hands of the sculptor
iii) The hands lying broken
iv) The hands of the trunkless legs

II) Answer the following in about 40 words:
 a) Describe the statue as seen by the traveller.
b) What was the contrasting element near the statue and what does it convey to humanity?
c) Whose greatness is glorified? Was it the appearance of the king on the statue or the sculptor who made the statue or the force of nature? Justify your answer.
d) What did the traveller tell the narrator about what he saw in the ancient land?
e) What kind of expression did the human face have? What did it tell of the sculptor and the human being after whom he had carved that statue?
f) What else remained there beside the broken statue? What does it signify?
g) What is the message given indirectly in the poem?

III) Long answer type questions:
a) The futility of human beings is exposed in this poem. Discuss
b) What is the central idea of the poem?
c) The poem portrays the short living political power as against the force of time and nature. Discuss
d) What does the traveller tell the narrator of what he saw in a desert?
THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER  
- S.T.COLERIDGE

The poem is an extract taken from Coleridge’s famous poem. Here, he brings out the torment and strong feeling of guilt faced by an ancient mariner (an old sailor) who, in a moment of cruelty, killed an innocent albatross. In order to overcome his pain and guilt, he often stopped strangers and told them the story of the troubles faced by the crew as a result of his cruelty.

PART 1
LINES 1-20
An old grey bearded Mariner with hypotonic, bright eyes stopped a wedding guest, who along with his two companions, was going to attend a wedding. The wedding guest said that he was a close relative of the bridegroom and that he had to go as the feast was ready. The ancient mariner held the young man by his arm, but he (the young man) objected to it angrily calling him an old mad man. The old sailor held him by the power of his hypnotising eyes and the wedding guest had no choice, but to listen to him like a small child.

LINES 21-40
The ancient mariner narrated his story that when he was a sailor, their ship sailed southwards on a bright sunny day. It reached the equator where the sun was directly overhead at noon. At this point, the wedding guest heard the loud music of the bassoon and was frustrated. He visualized that the bride must have entered the hall as beautiful as a rose and merry singing will be around to welcome the bride. The wedding guest stood helpless and annoyed as he had to listen to the mariner’s story.

LINES 41-60
The ancient mariner continued his story stating that a dreadful storm struck his ship, pushed it at high speed towards the south direction. The storm was like a hunter chasing its prey (the ship) following it closely. The ship was moving fast making lot of noises as if it was followed by an enemy. The ship reached a place where there was lot of mist and snow. It was extremely cold as both mist and snow surrounded the ship. The ice was flowing as high as the ship looking like as green as emerald. The snow cliffs created a very sad looking shine, as there was no life around. The ice cracked, growled, howled and roared as it moved heavily, holding the ship at one place.

LINES 61-81
The crew of the ship was disturbed with the cold weather, but it was a great relief for them when they were eventually greeted by the arrival of an albatross which came through the fog. It was welcomed by the sailors. As it flew around the ship for food and play, the ice cracked and split. A good south wind propelled the ship out of the icy region into the sea. The albatross followed the ship everyday but at one point the ancient mariner in a fit of anger shot dead the innocent bird with his crossbow. He confessed this to the wedding guest.
PART 2
LINES 80-105
The south wind continued to propel the ship northwards. The sailor soon realised that he had done a hellish thing by killing the bird that had brought the change in the breeze. But when the glorious sun rose after days of mist and snow, they all agreed that he had done a right thing to kill the bird that had earlier brought the fog and the mist. The ship sailed on until the winds brought it to a silent sea. Suddenly the winds died down and they were once again stranded in the middle of the sea.

LINES 106-121
When the breeze stopped to blow, the sails dropped and the ship was becalmed. It was so quiet that the sailors spoke only to break the silence. All day long the red sun shone in the hot sky. Day after day for many days there was no breeze and the ship remained still motionless like a painting. The crew had no water to drink in spite of the vast sea around them. Even the boards of the ship began to shrink.

LINES 120-140
The condition of the crew was pathetic as the sea looked terrible. Soon the bright and slimy creatures crawled out of it and walked on the surface. At night, the water looked like oil and it changes its colours. The sailors had no peace even in their ship and were constantly haunted by the presence of the dead Albatross’s spirit. Day after day, they had no water to drink, their tongues dried up and they were unable to even speak. The sailors held the mariner responsible for their woes and as a constant reminder of killing an innocent bird, the sailors hung the dead albatross around his neck.

SOLVED:
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:
Read the following extract and choose the correct option:

A) In mist or cloud, on mast or shroud
   It perched for vespers nine;
   While all the night, through fog-smoke white
   Glimmered the white Moon-shine

(a) ‘It’ in the above stanza is ________.
   (i) the ship
   (ii) the albatross
   (iii) the cloud
   (iv) the mist

(b) Vespers nine refers to ________.
   (i) a fixed time everyday
   (ii) nine hours of a day
   (iii) nine days
   (iv) nine weeks
(c) It was a boon for the sailors because __________.
(i) It had brought them a lot of money
(ii) It had helped the sailors to reach the shore
(iii) It had brought luck and the sailors could move out of the land of mist and snow.
(iv) None of the above

(A) Answers
(a) the albatross
(b) a fixed time every day / ninedays
(c) it had brought luck and the sailors could move out of the land of mist and snow

II) Short Answer Questions:
(a) ‘God save thee, ancient Mariner from the fiends that plague thee thus! Why look’st thou so?’ What does this mean?
Answer: The wedding guest wanted to know why the Mariner was looking so much tormented.

b) How does the Mariner express the fact that the ship was completely surrounded by icebergs?
Answer: Huge blocks of ice were floating here and there. The scene presents an awesome spectacle. There was no sight of human or animal nearby. There was no passage visible through which the ship could be steered.

UNSOLVED:
I) Read the following extract and choose the correct option:

(A) The ship was cheered, the harbour cleared, Merrily did we drop,
Below the Kirk, below the hill,
Below the lighthouse top.

Questions:-

1) The ship was cheered by
a) the people on the shore
b) the captain of the ship
c) the ancient Mariner
d) the young sailors

2) Explain: MERRILY DID WE DROP.
   a) The sailors slowed down their ship
   b) The sailors anchored their ship
c) The sailors happily sailed away
d) The sailors stopped making merry and began steering the ship away
3) The poetic device used in line 3 and 4
   a) Alliteration
   b) Repetition
   c) Metaphor
   d) Simile

   (B) He holds him with his skinny hand,
   ‘There was a ship’ quoth he,
   ‘Hold off! Unhand me, grey-bearded loon!
   Festoons’ his hand dropt he.

Questions:-
1) He holds him with his skinny hand
   a) to test the power of his hand
   b) to enjoy his company
   c) to narrate to him his story
   d) to play a prank on him

2) the second speaker reacted to the first speakers action very
   a) angrily
   b) respectfully
   c) mildly
   d) indifferently

3) The old mariner was speaking to
   a) The bridegroom
   b) The bride
   c) The wedding guest
   d) An old man

   (C) And I had done a hellish thing,
   And it would work’em woe:
   For all averred, I had killed the bird
   That made the breeze to blow.
   Ah wretch! Said they, the bird to slay,
   That made the breeze to blow!
Questions:-

1) The ‘hellish thing’ that the speaker had done was:
   a) He had killed his friend
   b) He had killed the albatross
   c) He had cheated his fellowmen
   d) He had drowned a sailor in the sea

2) Here the speaker is:
   a) The wedding guest
   b) The albatross
   c) The captain of the ship
   d) The Ancient Mariner

3) He made the breeze to blow:
   a) The Ancient Mariner
   b) The Albatross
   c) The poet
   d) The wedding guest.

(D) All in a hot and copper sky,
    The bloody Sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the Moon.

Questions:-

1) How did the sky look:
   a) Blue as sea
   b) Dark as clouds
   c) Bright as sun
   d) Copper coloured

2) The sun was:
   a) Behind the dark clouds
   b) Behind the fog and mist
   c) right below the mast of the ship
   d) right above the mast of the ship
3) The poetic device used in this line is:
   a) Hyperbolic and simile
   b) Simile and metaphor
   c) Alliteration and personification
   d) Assonance and alliteration

II) Short Answer Questions in about 30-40 words:
1) How did the Ancient Mariner stop one of the wedding guests? What was his reaction?
2) What happened when the Ancient Mariner’s ship reached the equator?
3) Why did the sailors hang the dead albatross round the neck of the mariner?
4) Briefly describe how the ship was caught in the storm?
5) How was the arrival of the albatross a good omen?
6) How does the ancient mariner describe the land of mist and snow?
7) What painful experience did the mariner undergo in “the silent sea”?
8) What impression do you form of the ancient mariner from the poem?
9) What consequences did the mariner have to face as a result of killing the albatross?

III) Long Answer Questions in about 100-150 words:
1) ‘Water, water, everywhere.... Nor any drop to drink’. When does the ancient mariner make this comment?
1) Describe the ship’s journey from harbour to the southern sea full of mist and snow.
3) The ancient mariner’s shipmates are a bunch of fickle minded sailors. Comment.
4) ‘Punishment does catch up with the sinner although it may be delayed sometimes’. Comment on this statement with the reference to the poem.
5) Write a short note on the element of supernaturalism in the poem.

Snake

-D. H. Lawrence

Summary: Inspired by an event in the natural world, D. H. Lawrence’s poem "Snake" is about an encounter between a person and a snake; the person has to choose between listening to his own voice and admiring the snake, and listening to the voice of his education and forcing the snake to leave. Many figures of speech strengthen the power and meaning of the poem, including alliteration, simile, personification, and emphasis.
This poem, entitled "Snake" was composed by D.H. Lawrence in 1923. It is mainly about an encounter between the speaker and the snake on a very hot morning of July in Sicily, Italy. The feelings of the speaker play a very large role in the process voicing his feelings as well as his education.
Lawrence places the speaker in the middle of two choices, to choose between the voice of his education and his own. At the start of the poem, the speaker admires the snake and ignores the voice of his education. But, it is not until the snake retreats back into the fissure that the speaker chooses to listen to the voice of his education and decides to pick up a log and throw it at the snake as a protest.

Lawrence introduces the poem by getting straight to the point, also using a repetition to show that it is a really hot day. Lawrence wrote the poem, possibly because it was a true story, but most likely because he was trying to display man’s feelings about snakes and question it. He believes that the snake is a gentle creature, simply thirsty and grateful to be near water. To him it is a compliment. But to most, it is a natural instinct to kill the beautiful creature.

The poem indicates that even though his knowledge was telling him to end the snake right then and there. But he considered it a king, which shows that the snake had as much right to drink from the water trough as any man or beast did. Even though it was venomous, it was doing no harm.

A great technique used, as I mentioned earlier, is repetition. D. H. Lawrence uses repetition at the beginning, describing how hot the day is. Lawrence obviously wants us to know that the reason he and the snake have come to the trough is because it is a very hot day. Another technique he uses is simile. He uses it when describing the snake lifting his head like drinking cattle do. He uses the drinking cattle reference twice, showing that the snake’s actions deeply resemble those of cattle. He also uses a simile when saying that the snake looked around like a god. Another good technique Lawrence uses is when he is describing his act after he threw the log. By using the three synonyms paltry, vulgar and mean, he shows that trying to harm the creature was definitely a horrible thing to do.

SOLVED:

Multiple Choice Questions:

Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

But suddenly that part of him that was left behind
Convulsed in undignified haste
Wreted like lightning, and was gone
Into the black hole, the earth-lipped fissure in the wall-front,
At which, in the intense still noon, I stared with fascination.
And immediately, I regretted it.

a) Which part of the snake convulsed in undignified haste?

i) which had entered the black hole
ii) which had left behind at the water trough
iii) that was left behind outside the black hole
iv) the part hit by the log.

b) Why did the poet stare at the snake with fascination?

i) the snake was earth brown
ii) he liked the snake
iii) the snake had its own beauty and grace
iv) he feared the snake
c) Why did the snake convulse in undignified haste?
   i) the snake had finished drinking
   ii) hit by log
   iii) there was intense heat outside
   iv) wanted to take rest.
   **Answers:** a) iii b) iii c) iv

II) Short Answer Questions:

a) How does the poet describe the day when he saw the snake?
   Ans. The poet happened to see the snake at the water trough on a hot day of Sicilian July. The poet went to the water trough in his pyjamas. The poet also used the image of Mount Etna to heighten the intensity of the heat. Also, the snake had come from the burning bowels of the earth to quench its thirst.

b) The poet has a dual attitude towards the snake. Why does he experience contrast emotions on seeing the snake?
   Ans. When the poet saw the snake drinking water from the water trough, he was overpowered by the voices of human education and natural instinctive fascination for the snake. On one hand, the voice of modern education prompts the poet to kill the snake for golden brown snakes are poisonous. On the other hand, his natural instinct fascinated him and he felt honoured that the snake had sought his hospitality.

I Answer the following in about 40 words:
1. What was the poet on his way to do when he first became aware of the snake?
2. What was the snake doing?
3. What did the ‘voice of his education’ tell the poet he should do?
4. How did he actually feel about the snake when the voices told him to kill it?
5. What caused the poet’s horror towards the snake?
6. What did the poet do?
7. What does he feel after having done it?
8. What does the poet mean by “the voices of my accursed education.” Why are they accursed?
9. Why does the poet call the snake one of the ‘Lords of Life’?
10. Why does the poet call his sin a ‘pettiness’?

II. Long Answer Question:
1. Write a paragraph on: What underlying statement do you think the poet is making in ‘Snake’ about human beings in general and himself in particular? Support your answer with a quotation from the poem.
JULIUS CAESAR
-WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

The Play Julius Caesar is in five acts. Given below is a brief summary of the events that happen before Act II Scene II:--

Two Roman tribunes, Flavius and Murellus, see the common people parading in the streets instead of working in their shops. They demand to know why the men are not working. A cobbler informs them that the people are celebrating Caesar's victory. Murellus is infuriated and tells them that Caesar has not defeated an enemy, but rather has killed the sons of Pompey the Great. Pompey previously ruled Rome along with Caesar until their alliance fell apart, at which point they went to battle over the right to rule.

Julius Caesar triumphantly returns to Rome on the festival of Lupercalia, celebrated on February 15. He is followed by Antony and Brutus and many followers. A soothsayer approaches Caesar and calls out for attention. Caesar allows him to speak, and the man tells Caesar to, "Beware the ides of March". Caesar ignores this warning and calls the man a dreamer.

Brutus remarks to Cassius that he is afraid the people will crown Caesar king. Cassius then tells Brutus that "Brutus" is just as good a name as "Caesar", and that both names could just as easily rule Rome.

Brutus, afraid that Caesar will become a king, struggles to decide whether to take action with Cassius. Casca remains onstage with Brutus and Cassius and tells them that the three shouts they heard were because Caesar turned down the crown three times. Apparently Antony offered him the crown three times, and Caesar turned it down three times.

Casca then adds that the people forgave Caesar and worshipped him even more for turning away the crown. Cassius informs the audience in a soliloquy that he will fake several handwritten notes and throw them into Brutus' room in an attempt to make Brutus think the common people want him to take action against Caesar.

Cassius then arrives and Casca tells him that the senators are planning to make Caesar a king the next morning. Cassius draws his dagger and threatens to die before ever allowing Caesar to achieve so much power. Casca shakes hands with Cassius and they agree to work together to prevent Caesar from seizing power.

Cinna, a co-conspirator, arrives and together they then leave to go throw Cassius' handwritten notes through Brutus' window. Cassius indicates that he is quite sure Brutus will join them within the next day.

Brutus is in his garden and has made up his mind that Caesar must be killed. His reasons are that Caesar is abusing his power and that he has ascended far too quickly.

Lucius, Brutus' servant, brings him a letter he has found in Brutus' private room. Brutus interprets the letter as if it were from all of Rome, telling him to slay Caesar and restore the republic.
Cassius is further of the opinion that Mark Antony should be killed along with Caesar, but again Brutus is against the plan, calling it too "bloody." They plan to commit their murder of Caesar at the Senate at eight o'clock that morning (it is only three in the morning at this point). However, they are worried that Caesar will not show up because he has become so superstitious over the past few months.

Decius tells them that he knows how to flatter Caesar, and assures them that he will convince Caesar to go to the Senate. Cassius and his followers then depart, leaving Brutus alone.

Caesar, still in his nightgown, is terrified by a dream his wife Calpurnia has had in which she cried out, "Help, ho! They murder Caesar!" He orders a servant to go to the priests and have them sacrifice an animal in order to read the entrails for predictions of the future.

Calpurnia arrives and tells him that he dare not leave the house that day. Caesar acts brave and tells her that he fears nothing, and that he will die when it is necessary for him to die. The servant returns and tells him that the sacrificed animal showed a very bad omen, namely the beast did not have a heart.

Caesar insists on misinterpreting the omens, but Calpurnia begs him to blame her for his absence from the Senate, to which he finally agrees. However, Decius arrives at that moment in order to fetch Caesar to the Senate House. Caesar tells him to inform the Senate that he will not come this day. Decius claims that he will be mocked if he cannot provide a better reason than that. Caesar then tells him about Calpurnia's dream, which Decius reinterprets in a positive light.

Decius then overwheals Caesar's resistance by asking him if the Senate should dissolve until a better time when Calpurnia has more favourable dreams.

Decius also tempts Caesar by saying that the Senate plans to give the crown to him and they may change their minds if he does not go.

Caesar tells Calpurnia that he was acting foolishly, and agrees to go to the Senate. Cassius and the other conspirators arrive at that moment to accompany him to the Senate. Antony also appears and joins the group of men who then escort Caesar out of his house.

Caesar takes his seat in the Senate and proceeds to allow Metellus Cimber to petition him. The man throws himself down at Caesar's feet in order to beg for his brother's release from banishment, but is ordered to get up.

Caesar tells him that fawning will not win him any favours. At this Brutus comes forward and pleads for the man's brother. Cassius soon joins him.

Caesar tells them his decision is, "constant as the Northern Star" and that he will not remove the banishment. Casca kneels and says “Speak hands for me” . Casca first, and then the other conspirators and Brutus all stab Caesar who falls saying, "Et tu, Brute? - Then falls Caesar.

Antony arrives and laments the death of Caesar. He begs the murdererers, specifically Brutus, to tell him why Caesar had to be killed. Brutus tells him that Caesar was destroying the republic and had to be removed from power.

Antony pretends to be convinced by this and asks the conspirators to, "Let each man render me his bloody hand" He then shakes hands with each of them, naming them as he shakes the hand.
Antony quickly recants his agreement with the murderers, and tells Cassius that he almost joined them after shaking their hands; He asks them if he may have permission to take the body to the marketplace and show it to the crowds. Brutus gives him permission to do this, but immediately Cassius pulls Brutus aside and says, "You know not what you do"

Brutus decides to give his speech first, and to allow Antony to speak afterwards, provided that Antony only says positive things about the conspirators. Antony agrees to this.

Left alone with the body of Caesar, Antony says, "O pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth / That I am meek and gentle with these butchers" He continues, with his speech becoming ever more violent, "Domestic fury and fierce civil strife / Shall cumber all the parts of Italy"

Brutus tells the masses that he loved Caesar more than any of them, but that he killed Caesar because he loved Rome more.

Brutus then asks them if they want him to kill himself for his actions, to which the crowd replies, "Live, Brutus, live, live!"

He lastly begs them listen to Mark Antony speak and to let him depart alone. He leaves Mark Antony alone to give his oration.

Antony's speech begins with the famous lines, "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears". His speech continually praises Brutus as "an honourable man" who has killed Caesar for being ambitious.

He then presents all of the images of Caesar in which Caesar has not been ambitious, such as when Caesar thrice refused the crown on the day of Lupercal, or when Caesar filled the Roman treasury with ransom money from victories in war. The plebeians slowly become convinced that Caesar was not ambitious and that he was wrongly murdered.

Antony then pulls out Caesar's will and tells them he should not read it to them. They beg him to read it, and he finally agrees, but puts off by descending into the masses and standing next to the body of Caesar.

He shows them the stab wounds and names the conspirators who gave Caesar the wounds. The crowd starts to surge away in anarchy, crying, "Revenge! About! Seek! Burn! Fire! Kill! Slay!" Antony stops them and continues speaking.

He finally reads them the will, in which Caesar has given every Roman citizen seventy five drachmas. The plebeians react in a frenzy of anger against the men who killed Caesar, and carry away the body.

Antony says, "Now let it work. Mischief, thou art afoot. / Take thou what course thou wilt". He has successfully instigated the mob to mutiny.

SOLVED:
I. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

1. *Cowards die many times before their deaths*
   *The valiant never taste of death but once*
   *Of all the wonders that I yet have heard*
   *It seems to me most strange that men should fear*
   *Seeing that death, a necessary end*
   *Will come when it will come*
(a) Who is the speaker of the above lines?
(b) What fears has the listener expressed?
(c) What is the basis of the fears expressed?

Answers:
(a) Calpurnia
(b) Calpurnia is afraid that her husband Julius Caesar is in danger.
(c) Calpurnia had dreams and some unnatural incidents occurred which spelt bad omen

2. This was the most unkindest cut of all;
   For when the noble Caesar saw him stab,
   Ingratitude, more strong than traitors’ arms,
   Quite vanquish’d him: then burst his mighty heart;

   a) Why was the cut ‘most unkindest’?
      i) it was made by Brutus
      ii) it was made by Decius
      iii) it was made by Cassius
      iv) it was made by Cimber.

   b) What proved fatal for Caesar?
      i) the sword of conspirators
      ii) Cassius’s sword
      iii) Brutus’s dagger
      iv) ingratitude of Brutus

   c) These lines are spoken by:
      i) Mark Antony
      ii) Cassius
      iii) Brutus
      iv) Cimber

   d) What could Caesar’s heart not bear?
      i) Being surrounded by traitors
      ii) Plot against him
      iii) Seeing his best friend among traitors
      iv) They did not crown him.

   Answers: a) i) b) i) c) i d) iii.
II) Short Answer Questions:

a) Whom does Antony call “the choice and master spirit of this age”? Why?
Ans. Julius Caesar is called “the choice and master spirit of this age”, as he has feathered many conquests, glories, triumphs in his cap. He was humane and one of the noblest persons.

b) Why does Calpurnia say that Caesar’s ‘wisdom is consumed in confidence’? What does she mean?
Ans. Caesar ignores bad omens and warnings and decides to go forth to the Senate. So Calpurnia is forced to comment as above.

III) Long Answer Question:

a) How did Mark Antony outperform even a great orator like Brutus and turn the Roman mob against him?
Ans. Mark Antony proved to be a greater orator than Brutus. He aroused the Roman mob not by cold reason and logic, but their basic passions like pity and sympathy for Caesar. He proved that Caesar was not ambitious as told by Brutus and other conspirators. He worked throughout his life for the welfare of his subjects. He rejected the offer of crown three times before. Even his will showed his love for his people. He directed the anger of the mob towards Brutus and other conspirators by proving that they were liars and murderers.

Unsolved:
I. Multiple Choice Questions:
Read the following extracts and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. “What can be avoided?
Whose end is purposed by the mighty Gods?
Yet Caesar shall go forth: for these predictions
Are to the world in general as to Caesar”

a) The extract shows that the speaker is
i. a believer in destiny
ii. arrogant and fearless
iii. confident
iv. obstinate

b) ‘Caesar shall go forth’ refers to Caesar’s plan:
i. to go to the battlefield
ii. to meet the senators
iii. to attend the meeting of the senate
iv. to go ahead
c) According to Caesar the predictions
   i. are very general in nature
   ii. made for the world
   iii. bode ill for the whole world and not him alone
   iv. are a reflection of God’s purpose

2. *The dream is all amiss interpreted*
   *It was a vision fair and fortunate*

   a) The speaker of these lines is:
      i. Cassius
      ii. Marcus Brutus
      iii. Decius Brutus
      iv. Mark Antony

   b) The speaker aims to:
      i. guide Caesar
      ii. mislead Caesar
      iii. give Caesar a false sense of security
      iv. reveal the reality behind the dream

   c) ‘amiss interpreted’ means that the dream:
      i. is inappropriate
      ii. is incomplete
      iii. is wrongly interpreted
      iv. is differently construed

3. ‘Cowards die many times before their death
   ‘The valiant never taste of death but once’

   a) The quality of Caesar highlighted through these lines is
      i. optimism
      ii. bravery
      iii. pride
      iv. arrogance
b) ‘Cowards die many times before their deaths’ means
i. cowards die several times in their lifetime
ii. cowards are terrified and don’t live their lives properly
iii. cowards lead a death like existence
iv. cowards waste their precious life being afraid of and anticipating death

c) Caesar is speaking to:
i. Marcus Brutus
ii. Calpurnia
iii. Decius Brutus
iv. Mark Antony

d) ‘The valiant never taste of death but once’ means
i. the brave are never faced with death
ii. the brave never die
iii. the brave accept death fearlessly
iv. the brave die only once in a lifetime

4. I doubt not of your wisdom
Let each man render me his bloody hand
Gentleman all, - alas what shall I say?
My credit now stands on such slippery ground

a) The speaker of these lines is
i. Marcus Brutus
ii. Caesar
iii. Cassius
iv. Mark Antony

b) The speaker’s tone is
i. deceptive and guileful
ii. flattering and indecisive
iii. Sad and troubled
iv. Appreciative

c) The speaker thinks he stands on slippery ground because:
i. he may be regarded as deceitful
ii. he may be considered a coward or flatterer
iii. he is standing on Caesar’s blood
iv. he may be thought of as a fickle-minded person
5. Now let it work, mischief, thou art afoot,
Take thou what course thou wilt

a) The speaker of these lines is
i. Marcus Brutus
ii. Mark Antony
iii. Caesar
iv. A citizen of Rome

b) ‘Mischief is afoot’ because
i. Caesar has been murdered
ii. The citizens have been instigated to rebel
iii. The conspirators are playing a prank
iv. A plot is being hatched against Roman citizens

c) The final course taken by mischief was
i. Brutus became the king
ii. Mutiny broke out in Rome
iii. Roman citizens turned against Antony
iv. Antony took revenge for Caesar’s death

6. Not that I loved Caesar less but that I loved Rome more.
Had you rather Caesar was living and die all slaves,
than that Caesar were dead ,to live all free men?

a) Through these words the speaker is:
   i. Condemning Caesar’s murder before Roman mob
   ii. Justifying Caesar’s death to Roman masses
   iii. Instigating Roman crowds
   iv. Advising the masses

b) The main aim of the speaker is to prove that
   i. Caesar was his friend
   ii. Caesar was a tyrant
   iii. Caesar’s death has saved them from slavery
   iv. His loyalties are towards Rome
c) These lines are addressed to:
   i. Mark Antony
   ii. Calpurnia
   iii. Roman masses
   iv. Cassius

7. This was the unkindest cut of all
   For when the noble Caesar saw him stab
   Ingratitude, more strong than traitor’s arms,
   Quite vanquish’d him:

   a) The ‘unkindest cut’ refers to:
      i. The blow struck by Brutus’ ingratitud
      ii. The attack by Brutus
      iii. The cruelty of the conspirators
      iv. The bloody attack on Caesar
   b) The speaker of these lines wants to:
      i. Condemn the traitors
      ii. Create public opinion against Brutus
      iii. Express his anger
      iv. Mourn Caesar’s death
   c) The speaker is
      i. addressing the traitors
      ii. talking to himself
      iii. addressing the Roman mob
      iv. talking to Caesar’s body

8. When beggars die, there are no comets seen,
   The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.

   (a) These lines have been written by _________.
      (i) Charles Dickens
      (ii) Vikram Seth.
      (iii) William Shakespeare
      (iv) Nadine Gordimer
(b) Beggars here means __________.
(i) ordinary people
(ii) beggars on the streets.
(iii) beggars at the railway station
(iv) none of the above

(c) The death of princes attracts the attention of __________.
(i) the palace
(ii) ordinary people
(iii) the king’s subjects
(iv) even the gods

II. Short answer Questions in about 30-40 words:
1. What commotion is noticed by Calpurnia? What is suggestive other?
2. Highlight two most important qualities of Caesar’s character and substantiate them from the text.
3. ‘How foolish do your fears seem now, Calpurnia?’ Bring out the irony behind Caesar’s statement.
4. What does Caesar mean when he says ‘Cowards die many times before their death, the valiant never taste of death but once?’
5. How does Decius persuade Caesar to go to the senate in spite of Calpurnia’s best efforts to dissuade him?
6. Why does Cassius object to Antony’s speaking to the Roman Mob? How do his fears come true?
7. Explain why Antony calls Caesar a ‘bleeding piece of earth’?
8. What were the contents of Caesar’s will? Why did Antony elaborate upon them?
9. How does Brutus justify the assassination of Caesar?
10. How was Antony able to provoke the Roman mob through his speech?
11. Antony disproves the conspirators’ claim about Caesar’s ambition with three examples. What are they?

III) Long Answer Questions in about 100-150 words:
1. Bring out the significance of the words- ‘Et Tu Brute’.
2. Compare and contrast the funeral orations of Mark Antony and Marcus Brutus.
3. Write the character sketch of Julius Caesar.
4. Do you think Brutus is close to being an honourable man? Why? Why not?
5. Mark Antony emerges as the true friend to Caesar. Comment with reference to the Play.
6. Now let it work. Mischief, thou art afoot, Take thou what course thou wilt!

Who says the above lines? How does he succeed in instigating the people of Rome against the conspirators?