

Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.
This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

The paper has four Sections.

Section A is compulsory- All questions in section A must be answered.

You must attempt one question from each of 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

Read the following questions and choose the most appropriate response from the choices given below (Please do not copy the question- simply write out in correct serial order the appropriate word or phrase.) [16]

- I. Why does Brutus decide to join the conspiracy?
 - A) He is jealous of Caesar's power
 - B) He is convinced by Cassius' arguments
 - C) He believes Caesar's ambition threatens Rome
 - D) He fears for his own safety
- II. What is Calpurnia's main argument to convince Caesar to stay home?
 - A) She has had a nightmare predicting his death
 - B) She believes Cassius is plotting against him
 - C) She fears the public will turn against him
 - D) The soothsayer has directly threatened him
- III. Mr Bumble cried "I cannot believe it". What could you not believe?
 - A) Oliver has beaten
 - B) Oliver ran away from the workhouse
 - C) Oliver asked for more friends
 - D) Oliver asked for more soup.
- IV. Which of the following best describes Brutus' moral dilemma in Act II?
 - A) He loves Caesar but fears his power
 - B) He wants to be king instead of Caesar
 - C) He is afraid of Cassius' threats
 - D) He knows killing Caesar is evil but enjoys violence
- V. In the poem "I remember, I remember" the Robin built its nest.....
 - A) on the tree top
 - B) in the Lily cups
 - C) in the lilac
 - D) among the violets
- VI. What ultimately makes Caesar ignore Calpurnia's warning?
 - A) The priests tell him to leave
 - B) He does not believe in omens
 - C) Decius reinterprets the dream to flatter him
 - D) Brutus orders him to go
- VII. What does Calpurnia's dream symbolize?
 - A) The power of Rome
 - B) The fall of the Roman Republic
 - C) Caesar's death and the chaos to come
 - D) The strength of the conspirators
- VIII. The boy who broke the bank is _____ in its narrative.
 - A) allegorical
 - B) ironical
 - C) dramatic
 - D) none of these
- IX. What does Portia do to prove her strength to Brutus?
 - A) She swears an oath to keep his secret
 - B) She threatens to leave him
 - C) She stabs herself in the thigh
 - D) She prays to the gods for guidance

- X. How does Brutus justify not telling Portia about the conspiracy at first?
- He does not trust her
 - He believes women should not be involved in politics
 - He fears she will try to stop him
 - He is struggling with his own emotions and decisions
- XI. What does "Night Mail" bring?
- Cheque except postal order
 - Cheque and postal order.
 - Postal order except Cheque.
 - The Passengers and Cheque.
- XII. Why do the conspirators decide not to kill Antony along with Caesar?
- Brutus believes Antony is not a threat
 - Antony has promised loyalty to them
 - Antony is out of Rome at the time
 - They plan to kill him later
- XIII. What does Caesar's response to omens and warnings suggest about his belief in fate?
- He believes he can control his destiny
 - He is deeply superstitious
 - He always follows prophetic warnings
 - He relies on the advice of the Senate
- XIV. "O constancy be on my side" who utters these words?
- Portia
 - Calpurnia
 - Cinna
 - Lucius
- XV. What technique does Cassius use to influence Brutus in Act II?
- Logical reasoning
 - Flattery and forged letters
 - Threats and intimidation
 - Bribery
- XVI) "I can send my cat to you". To whom do these words refer to?
- Nidhu Babu
 - Bhairav
 - Ang
 - Sripati babu

SECTION B

(Answer one or more questions from this Section.)

JULIUS CAESAR

Question 2

Casca: He fell down in the market-place, and foamed at mouth, and was speechless.

Brutus: 'Tis very like: he hath the falling-sickness.

Cassius: No, Caesar hath it not; but you, and I,

And honest Casca, we have the falling-sickness.

Casca: I know not what you mean by that; but I am sure Caesar fell down. If the tag-rag people did not clap him and hiss him, according as he pleased and displeased them, as they use to do the players in the theatre, I am no true man.

- Who is 'he' in the first line of the extract? Describe the scene that caused him to fall down in the marketplace. [3]
- What is falling-sickness? Why does Cassius say, "No Caesar hath it not, but you, and I"? What does he really mean about their present condition? [3]
- Did Casca follow what Cassius said? Was Casca then busy with some other thoughts in his mind? What was he thinking then? [3]
- What did Caesar say after he recovered and came to his senses? [3]
- What was Cassius' opinion of Casca as expressed later in this scene? What do these words—"If the tag-rag people ... I am no true man." reveal about his attitude towards Caesar? [4]

Question 3

Casca: Let us not leave him out. Cinna: No, by no means.

Metellus: O, let us have him;

It shall be said his judgment rul'd our hands;

Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,

But all be buried in his gravity.

Brutus: O name him not: let us not break with him; For he will never follow any thing That other men begin.

Cassius: Then leave him out.

Casca: Indeed he is not fit.

Decius: Shall no man else be touch'd but only Caesar?

Cassius: Decius, well urg'd. I think it is not meet, Mark Antony, so well below'd of Caesar, Should outlive Caesar.

- whose name has been recommended which is seconded by Casca? Who else are in favour of having the person in their group? [3]
 B. What justification does he give in favour of his opinion? [3]
 C. Why does Brutus disagree about enlisting the man? [3]
 D. Why does Cassius suggest that Mark Antony should also be killed? [3]
 E. What was the reaction of Brutus to this proposal? What does this portray about his character here? [4]

SECTION C
 (Answer one or more questions from this Section.)
TREASURE CHEST: POETRY

Question 4

*The bonsai tree
 in the attractive pot
 could have grown eighty feet tall
 on the side of a mountain,
 but it is nine inches high.*

- A. Who is the speaker referring to in the poem? What is the significance of the bonsai tree in the extract? [3]
 B. How does the image of the bonsai tree relate to the theme of restriction? [3]
 C. How does the poet use contrast in this extract to emphasize her message? [3]
 D. Why do you think the poet has used the words "attractive pot" in the extract? Find out the underlying hypocrisy in it. [3]
 E. Do you agree with the poet's perspective on societal constraints? Why or why not? [4]

Question 5

*All the time, wondering what had come to pass.
 Where was my wife? Alarmed I gave a shout.
 "Where are you, Yeeko-san?" My blood gushed out*

- A. What event is the speaker experiencing in this extract? What physical state is the speaker in during this moment? [3]
 B. In what ways does the poet reflect the broader horrors of war? [3]
 C. How does the poet use imagery to convey the destruction and suffering? [3]
 D. Why do you think the poet uses short, direct sentences in this part of the poem? [3]
 E. Identify the underlying irony associated with the concluding lines of the poem? [4]

SECTION D
 (Answer one or more questions from this Section.)
TREASURE CHEST: SHORT STORIES

Question 6

In this world of human affairs there is no worse nuisance than a boy at the age of fourteen. He is neither ornamental nor useful. It is impossible to shower affection on him as on a little boy; and he is always getting in the way. If he talks with a childish lisp he is called a baby, and if he answers in a grown-up way he is called impertinent.

- A. Who is the fourteen year old boy referred to here? Briefly describe him as you find him in the course of the story. [3]
 B. In which consequence these features were necessary to be mentioned by the author? [3]
 C. Briefly describe the two different sorts of treatments which he received from the two different women in his life. [3]
 D. Briefly contrast the two different lives that he led in the village and in Kolkata. [3]
 E. Do you find the title to the story had been attributed emotionally? Why? [4]

Question 7

When Hughie came in he found Trevor putting the finishing touches to a wonderful life-size picture of a beggar-man. The beggar himself was standing on a raised platform in a corner of the studio. He was a wizened old man, with a face like wrinkled parchment, and a most piteous expression.

- A. Who is Hughie Erskine? What kind of life does he lead? How does Hughie's financial situation affect his relationship with Laura Merton? [3]
 B. Describe Alan Trevor's personality and profession. How does he contribute to the story? [3]
 C. Why does Hughie give the beggar model a sovereign? How does this action reflect his character? [3]
 D. How does Alan Trevor react to this? Why? [3]
 E. Provide examples- how does the author use irony in the story to deliver the message about wealth and generosity? [4]