Model Test Paper 2 (Solved)

SECTION A

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

QUESTION 1

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

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.) **[16]**

(i) What does Brutus decide to do after encountering the Ghost of Caesar?

(a) Initiate negotiations with Antony and Octavius.

(b) Retreat from the battle at Philippi.

(c) Rally his troops for an immediate attack.

(d) Seek guidance from Cassius.

Ans. (c) Rally his troops for an immediate attack.

(ii) What significant event does Cassius mention regarding eagles and other birds before the battle?

(a) Eagles perched on their banners before flying away, replaced by ravens, crows, and kites.

(b) The flight of eagles signalling victory.

(c) An omen of peace brought by the appearance of eagles.

(d) The sudden disappearance of all birds from the battlefield.

Ans. (a) Eagles perched on their banners before flying away, replaced by ravens, crows, and kites.

(iii) What is the significance of Caesar's comparison to the northern star?

(a) Caesar emphasises his unchanging nature and steadfastness.

(b) Caesar implies his divinity and power over the stars.

(c) Caesar predicts his own future based on celestial events.

(d) Caesar suggests his willingness to compromise.

Ans. (a) Caesar emphasises his unchanging nature and steadfastness.

(iv) Who initiates the first physical attack on Caesar?

(a) Cassius

(b) Brutus

(c) Casca

(d) Decius Brutus

Ans. (c) Casca

(v) How does Antony describe his own speaking style in comparison to Brutus?

(a) ornate and eloquent

(b) blunt and straightforward

(c) passionate and intense

(d) sensitive and empathetic

Ans. (b) blunt and straightforward

(vi) Where did Mark Antony find Caesar's will?

(a) in Brutus private library

(b) inside a golden chest buried beneath Caesar's statue

(c) in Caesar's closet

(d) in a hidden compartment within the Forum's podium

Ans. (c) in Caesar's closet

(vii) Select the option that shows the correct relationship between statements (1) and (2) from *The Girl Who Can*:

Statement 1: Nana borrowed Mr Mensah's charcoal pressing iron.

Statement 2: Adjoa was selected to represent her school in the district games.

(a) 1 is the cause for 2.

(b) 2 is the cause for 1.

(c) 1 and 2 are two unrelated events.

(d) 1 is a contradiction of 2.

Ans. (b) 2 is the cause for 1.

(viii) What contributes to Martin's discomfort in the elevator?

(a) the echo of his footsteps

(b) shuddering movements while leaving floors

(c) its unpleasant smell

(d) fear of social interaction

Ans. (b) shuddering movements while leaving floors

(ix) What was the atmosphere in the classroom during M. Hamsel's final French lesson?

(a) chaotic and noisy

(b) reverent and celebratory

(c) strange and solemn

(d) busy and bustling

Ans. (c) strange and solemn

(x) How does the photographer react when the protagonist expresses dissatisfaction with his own face?

(a) He sympathises with the protagonist.

(b) He becomes more critical of the protagonist's appearance.

(c) He refuses to take the photograph.

(d) He tries to distract the protagonist with unnecessary details.

Ans. (b) He becomes more critical of the protagonist's appearance.

(xi) Why does Mr. Leonard Mear wear sneakers when strolling at night?

(a) to avoid triggering the dogs.

(b) to participate in a secret society where members chase neighbourhood dogs

(c) to lure the dogs with his casual attire

(d) to test the dogs' hearing abilities.

Ans. (a) to avoid triggering the dogs.

(xii) Arrange the following events in the correct sequence:

1. The lady looked at the count and smiled.
2. The Count's beloved lady overheard King Francis.
3. The Count leaps into the pit.
4. King Francis expresses relief to those around him.

(a) 4, 2, 1, 3 (b) 2, 4, 1, 3

(c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Ans. (a) 4, 2, 1, 3

(xiii) 'Phantoms' in the poem refer to:

(a) fairies

(b) figments of the imagination

(c) ghosts

(d) something not real

Ans. (c) ghosts

(xiv) What is the impact of the death of great souls on our reality, as described in the poem *When Great Trees Fall?*

(a) our reality becomes chaotic

(b) our reality becomes clearer

(c) our reality becomes unpredictable

(d) our reality departs from us

Ans. (d) our reality departs from us

with

(xv) In the poem *A Considerable Speck*, what does the poet ultimately decide to do with the creature?

(a) write a story about it

(b) kill it with ink

(c) let it be until it sleeps

(d) capture it for observation

Ans. (c) let it be until it sleeps

(xvi) In the poem *The Power of Music*, how do the fishes in the lake respond to Bhisma Lochan Sharma's singing?

(a) They start singing loudly.

(b) They jump out of the water in excitement.

(c) They dive deeper into the lake in search of quietness.

(d) They gather around to listen attentively.

Ans. (c) They dive deeper into the lake in search of quietness.

SECTION B

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

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

QUESTION 2

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

Brutus: *Be patient till the last!*
Romans, countrymen, and lovers, hear me for my cause, and be silent, that you may hear.
Believe me for mine honor, and have respect to mine honor, that you may believe.
Censure me in your wisdom, and awake your senses, that you may the better judge.

(The above extract is taken from Act III, Scene II)

(a) What reason does Brutus give for Caesar's assassination? **[3]**

Ans. Brutus justifies Caesar's assassination by asserting that he killed Caesar not out of personal malice or lack of love for him, but because he loved Rome more. He believed that Caesar's ambition posed a threat to the freedom of Rome and that Caesar's death was necessary to prevent tyranny and secure the well-being of the Roman Republic.

(b) What significant bequests did Caesar make in his will? **[3]**

Ans. Caesar bequeathed seventy-five drachmas to every Roman citizen and left his private property, including his walks, arbors and orchards, to the citizens for their recreation.

(c) What do the citizens decide to do after hearing about Caesar's will? [3]

Ans. After hearing about Caesar's will and being stirred by Antony's rhetoric, the citizens reacted emotionally. They become outraged and revengeful, expressing a strong desire for revenge against the conspirators. The crowd decides to burn Caesar's body in a holy place and seeks to destroy the houses of those involved in the assassination. Their emotions are driven by a sense of injustice and a fervent desire to avenge Caesar's death.

(d) What does Antony imply by calling Brutus and the conspirators 'honourable' repeatedly? [3]

Ans. Antony uses irony when repeatedly referring to Brutus and the conspirators as 'honourable men.' He suggests that their dishonourable actions while seemingly praising them, gradually turning the crowd against them.

(e) Besides reading Caesar's will, what other instances does Antony present to challenge the notion of Caesar's ambition? [4]

Ans. Antony gives a number of instances to contradict the notion of Caesar's desire for absolute rule. He mentions that Caesar brought captives to Rome, and their ransoms filled the public treasury. He recalls instances where Caesar showed empathy and compassion, particularly noting that when the poor cried, Caesar wept. Lastly, he highlights that on the Lupercal, he thrice offered Caesar a kingly crown, which Caesar refused each time.

QUESTION 3

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

Cassius: *In such a time as this it is not meet*
That every nice offense should bear his comment.

(The above extract is taken from Act IV, Scene III)

(a) What specific accusation does Cassius make against Brutus? [3]

Ans. Cassius accuses Brutus of condemning Lucius Pella for taking bribes from the people of Sardis, despite Cassius's support for him due to personal acquaintance.

(b) What accusation does Brutus level against Cassius? What term does he use to describe Cassius in this context? [3]

Ans. Brutus accuses Cassius of bartering or selling his offices for gold, indicating a corrupt practice of using his positions for personal gain.

He uses the term 'itching palm,' to suggest his strong inclination or desire towards corruption and bribery.

(c) Why does Brutus question the motives behind Julius Caesar's assassination? [3]

Ans. Brutus questions the motives behind Julius Caesar's assassination to highlight the irony of the act. He suggests that Caesar's murderers claimed to have acted for the sake of justice, but their subsequent actions or inclinations towards corruption and bribery raise doubt

about the true righteousness of their motives. Brutus uses this questioning to challenge the integrity of those involved in the assassination, emphasising the potential hypocrisy or inconsistency in their actions compared to their claimed motives of seeking justice.

(d) What does Brutus express he would rather do than engage in such dishonourable behaviour? [3]

Ans. Brutus expresses that he would rather act as insignificantly as a dog barking at the moon than be a Roman who engages in such dishonourable actions.

(e) How does Cassius describe himself in comparison to Brutus? What warning does Cassius give to Brutus? What does it imply? [4]

Ans. Cassius describes himself as a more experienced soldier and someone more skilled than Brutus in negotiating terms.

Cassius warns Brutus by indicating that if he continues to provoke or push him further, Cassius might lose control of himself. He advises Brutus to have regard for his own well-being and urges him not to tempt Cassius any further, implying that his patience is wearing thin and he might react in a way that he'll regret.

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

'School is another thing Nana and my mother discussed often and appeared to have different ideas about.'

(a) How did Adjoa's mother's lack of education affect her perspective? What, according to her, could education enable her daughter to do in the future? [3]

Ans. Adjoa's mother felt limited and confined in some kind of darkness due to her lack of education. This influenced her desire for Adjoa to have educational opportunities.

Adjoa's mother believed that education would provide her daughter with essential skills to navigate life and possibly have better opportunities in the future.

(b) What, according to Nana, is essential for a woman regarding her legs? [3]

Ans. Nana strongly believes that a woman should have legs with 'meat on them' and good calves to ensure they can support solid hips, which she considers crucial for a woman to be able to bear children.

(c) What challenges does Adjoa face in observing the legs of women in her village? [3]

Ans. In Adjoa's village, the older women typically wear long wrap-arounds, making it difficult for her to see their legs. Additionally, the limited opportunities to bathe in the river only provide glimpses of other girls' legs, not those of mature women who have given birth.

(d) How did Maami and Nana initially react to the news of Adjoa participating in the district games? [3]

Ans. Initially, both the mother and Nana found it hard to believe that the narrator was selected to represent the school in the district games. Nana took it upon herself to confirm the news, and upon validation, there was surprise and disbelief at the achievement.

(e) What did Nana do upon returning to the village after the district sports event? Explain its significance. What did Adjoa finally realise about the potential of legs beyond their traditional role? [4]

Ans. Upon returning to the village after the district sports event, Nana displayed the trophy won by the narrator to the narrator's mother before returning it to the Headmaster.

This action holds significance as it showcases a form of recognition or acknowledgment of the narrator's achievement within the family.

Adjoa realised that legs can have other functions or capabilities beyond supporting hips for childbirth.

QUESTION 5

Read the following extract from Stephen Leacock's short story, 'With the Photographer' and answer the questions that follow:

'Everybody knows what a photographer is like.'

(a) How does the narrator describe the photographer's eyes? What does it suggest about the photographer's approach to his work? [3]

Ans. The narrator describes the photographer's eyes as 'the dim eye of a natural scientist'.

It implies a detached, analytical or observant approach, likening the photographer's eye to that of a scientist scrutinising or studying subjects with a dispassionate gaze.

(b) How long did the narrator wait before the photographer attended to them? What realisation dawns upon the narrator during his wait? [3]

Ans. The narrator waited for an hour before the photographer addressed them.

The narrator begins to feel a sense of intrusion or guilt for interrupting the photographer's work with their own appearance, perceiving it as an unwarranted imposition.

(c) What suggestion does the photographer make regarding the appearance of the face? Why does the narrator agree to the photographer's suggestion? [3]

Ans. The photographer suggests that the face would be more suitable or better portrayed if captured in a three-quarters profile view.

The narrator agrees to the photographer's suggestion of capturing the face three-quarters full because certain faces, when depicted from a three-quarters view, seem to transform from appearing hard, narrow, or limited to appearing wide, large, and almost boundless in their expression or appearance.

(d) How, according to the story, do the Delphide and the Sulphide processes contribute to altering the appearance of the photographed individual? **[3]**

Ans. By applying the Delphide process, the photographer can artificially insert new eyebrows into the photograph to achieve a desired appearance.

The Sulphide process is mentioned as a method for removing certain features from the photograph, like the suggestion to remove the ears entirely.

(e) What is the significance of the narrator's emotional outburst at the end of the story? **[4]**

Ans. The narrator's emotional outburst highlights his refusal to accept artificial alterations or enhancements to their appearance. He vehemently opposes the photographer's extensive retouching and manipulation of the photograph, valuing his natural features over artificially modified ones.

It also reflects the frustration of the narrator with societal standards or expectations regarding beauty and appearance. It is a rejection of the notion that an individual's worth is tied to conforming to artificial standards of beauty.

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

'A speck that would have been beneath my sight
On any but a paper sheet so white'.

(a) What does the speaker initially mistake the speck for? What realisation does the speaker come to about the speck? **[3]**

Ans. The author believes that is a dust speck blown by his breath. He realises that it is a living mite, moving with its own inclinations.

(b) Where does the speck move to in the writer's manuscript? What does the speck do when it reaches that place? **[3]**

Ans. The speck moves on but waits for a while at the speaker's pen, then moves faster towards the wet ink, on the page. When it reaches the place, it pauses for a while, seeming to drink or smell the ink.

(c) How does the poet humanise the speck? What is its significance? [3]

Ans. The speck expresses its wish to live. It runs in terror, creeps cunningly and then hesitate. The album of speck to mite signifies its decision-making power and display of mind.

(d) Why does the speaker refrain from harming the speck? What does the speaker's treatment of the microscopic item reveal about his character? [3]

Ans. The speck works in its own way. It does not do any harm, so the speaker refrain from harming the speck. It shows that the speaker is positive minded in appreciating the mite which displays its presence of mind.

(e) How does the poet depict his personal disposition? What aspects of contemporary society does he express criticism towards? [4]

Ans. The speaker is a positive thinker who appreciates the action and display of mind of a speck which is microscopic in view yet quite colossal in thoughts. The speaker does not have the tenderer than thou collectivist mentality which aims towards destruction of masses.

QUESTION 7

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

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

(a) What is the setting of the poem *The Glove and the Lions*? How does the poet establish the atmosphere at the beginning of the poem? [3]

Ans. The poem is set in an arena where King Francis and a crowd witness a fierce battle between lions.

The poet sets the atmosphere at the beginning of the poem by creating a scene of anticipation and grandeur in an arena where King Francis and the audience are gathered to witness a spectacle. The description of the hearty king, the filled benches of nobles and proud ladies, and the royal beasts below, creates an atmosphere of excitement and importance around the impending event.

(b) How do the lions behave during the fight? [3]

Ans. During the fight, the lions behave aggressively and fiercely. They roar, bite, and attack each other with great force. The poet describes their actions as ramping, roaring with horrid laughter, giving blows like beams, rolling on each other with wallowing might, and creating a thunderous smother of sand and mane. Their behaviour is depicted as wild, intense, and ferocious, creating a tumultuous and dangerous spectacle in the arena.

(c) How is the Count's beloved lady described in the poem? [3]

Ans. She is portrayed as a beauteous, lively dame with smiling lips and sharp, bright eyes that always seemed the same.

(d) What did the lady do immediately after dropping the glove? What does the lady's test of dropping the glove reveal about her character? **[3]**

Ans. Immediately after dropping the glove into the lion's den, the lady looked at the count and smiled.

The test reveals her desire for attention, her belief in the Count's bravery, and potentially her inclination toward extravagant displays of affection.

(e) How does the Count's bitterness manifest in his actions? What prompts the Count's bitter reaction in the poem? **[4]**

Ans. The Count's bitterness is manifested in his action of throwing the glove back at his lover's face.

The Count's bitter reaction in the poem is prompted by the contrived and manipulative test initiated by his beloved. She drops her glove into the lion's den, expecting him to retrieve it as a demonstration of his love for her. This forced and artificial test of his affection leads to the Count feeling resentful and manipulated. He perceives this act as a superficial and pride-driven challenge rather than a genuine expression of love. The Count's bitterness arises from the realisation that his beloved is testing his feelings through a dangerous and artificial task rather than trusting in the authenticity of their relationship.

Model Test Paper 3 (Solved)

SECTION A

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

QUESTION 1

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

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.) [16]

(i) How does Lucillius deceive Antony's men in the field of battle?

(a) hiding
(b) dressing as a woman
(c) playing dead
(d) pretending to be Brutus

Ans. (d) pretending to be Brutus

(ii) What does Antony order his men to do with Lucillius once he is a prisoner?

(a) torture him
(b) set him free
(c) treat him well
(d) kill him

Ans. (c) treat him well

(iii) What does Brutus see on the battlefield that bolsters his desire to kill himself?

(a) Caesar's ghost
(b) Cassius' body
(c) Antony's men
(d) birds eating a corpse

Ans. (a) Caesar's ghost

(iv) How does Octavius deal with Brutus' men once Brutus is dead?

(a) holds them prisoner
(b) kills them
(c) takes them in
(d) sends them away

Ans. (c) takes them in

(v) What does Octavius order his men to do with Brutus' body?

(a) burn it on a pyre
(b) take it to his tent
(c) bury it on the field
(d) return it to Rome

Ans. (b) take it to his tent

(vi) **What bad omen does Cassius say he observed on the morning of the battle with Antony and Octavius?**

(a) a lion giving birth (b) scavenger birds circling

(c) a soothsayer's warning (d) snakes

Ans. (b) scavenger birds circling

(vii) **Who does Brutus send to Cassius to report a perceived weakness in Octavius' army?**

(a) Lucillius (b) Titinius

(c) Pindarus (d) Messala

Ans. (d) Messala

(viii) **Which districts came under Prussian rule in the short story *The Last Lesson*?**

(a) Lorraine and Alsace (b) Brittany and Normandy

(c) Provence and Corsica (d) Burgundy and Champagne

Ans. (a) Lorraine and Alsace

(ix) **Why was there a discontinuation of teaching French in the two districts?**

(a) The French teachers went on strike.

(b) The Prussian forces banned the teaching of French.

(c) The French language was considered obsolete.

(d) The students refused to learn French.

Ans. (b) The Prussian forces banned the teaching of French.

(x) **The narrator _____ when he was waiting for the photographer.**

(a) washed his face (b) inspected the studio

(c) read magazines (d) sat silently

Ans. (c) read magazines

(xi) **The photographer looked like a _____.**

(a) botanist (b) scientist

(c) biologist (d) physical scientist

Ans. (c) biologist

(xii) **What does M. Hamel's motionless posture reflect?**

(a) sense of finality (b) the school is dismissed

(c) changing order of life (d) feeling of nostalgia

Ans. (a) sense of finality

(xiii) **Franz looked for opportunities to skip school to do what?**

(a) work on mills (b) go fishing

(c) water the plants (d) collect bird's eggs

Ans. (d) collect bird's eggs

(xiv) **Where does the poet say Bhisma Lochan Sharma's singing spreads in summer?**

(a) across villages (b) from Lanka to China

(c) across all of India (d) from Delhi to Burma

Ans. (d) from Delhi to Burma

(xv) What eventually happens to the speck?

(a) It runs off the page.
(b) It gets swatted.
(c) It is flicked away.
(d) It is allowed to remain.

Ans. (d) It is allowed to remain.

(xvi) Why does the poet Robert Frost allow the speck to remain on the page?

(a) He fears killing it.
(b) He respects all life.
(c) He hopes it will leave on its own.
(d) He wants to study it more.

Ans. (b) He respects all life.

SECTION B

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

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

QUESTION 2

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

'My credit now stands on such slippery ground,
That one of two bad ways you must conceit me,
Either a coward or a flatterer.
That I did love thee, Caesar, O 'tis true:'

(The above extract is taken from Act III, Scene I)

(a) When and to whom does Antony speak these words? [3]

Ans. Antony speaks these words to the assassinators. He speaks these words after making compromises with them.

(b) Why does the 'credit' now stand on such slippery ground? [3]

Ans. 'Credit' stands on slippery grounds because Antony had made a compromise with the assassinators.

(c) What does Antony mean to say by the following words: [3]

'That one of two bad ways you must conceit me,
Either a coward or a flatterer.'

Ans. Antony says that by making a compromise with the assassinators, they can think of Antony in a down rated way that is either a flatterer or a lowly person who compromises with his crimes.

(d) What effect do Antony's actions and words have on his listeners? How did Antony prove that he could be both a coward and a flatterer? [3]

Ans. Antony's actions and words change the minds of the conspirators to make a compromise with him.

Antony proves himself as a coward by making a compromise with the assassinators as 'gentleman all'. Actually, Antony is neither a flatterer nor a coward, but he does so as a part of his sanity to avenge the death of Caesar.

(e) What mistake did Brutus make by granting the request of Antony? What did Cassius warn him then? What was the consequence of the mistake? **[4]**

Ans. By granting permission to Antony to speak at Caesar's funeral, Brutus himself has passed the path for Romans mutiny against the conspirator's. Cassius warned Brutus not to allow Antony to do so as he felt Antony's speech may change the minds of the people. Consequently, Brutus and the conspirators fled from Rome and Antony waged a war against them and destroyed all of them.

QUESTION 3

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

'Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;
I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.
The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones;
So let it be with Caesar. The noble Brutus
Hath told you Caesar was ambitious;
If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it.'

(The above extract is taken from Act III, Scene II)

(a) As Antony ascends the platform to speak, what did the citizens feel and say about Caesar, Brutus and Antony? **[3]**

Ans. As Antony ascended the platform to speak, the citizens felt and said that Caesar is a tyrant, Brutus as a purger who has freed Rome and they are suspicious of what Antony was to say.

(b) Why did the citizens stay behind to listen to Antony? In what way does Antony repel their suspicion in the beginning of his speech? **[3]**

Ans. The citizens stayed behind as Brutus bid them to do so to listen to Antony's funeral oration of Caesar. Antony repels the suspicion of the body by addressing them as friends and saying that he is grateful to the mob for Brutus sake.

(c) Give the meaning of: 'The good is oft interred with their bones'. **[3]**

Ans. The good deeds done by men are often buried in the earth with their bodies.

(d) Which evil, which Caesar is said to have done, lives after him? Give two examples of the good done by Caesar. **[3]**

Ans. The evil of despotism lives after Caesar. Caesar brought home to Rome many captives who paid huge ransoms and the money Caesar utilised for the general citizens. When the poor cried out their misery, Caesar wept for them.

(e) Why does Antony say 'the noble Brutus'? Why does he use the expression 'If it were so'? Why couldn't he be frank in his remarks? **[4]**

Ans. Antony ironically addresses Brutus as noble Brutus to expose the emptiness of Brutus's action. He is indirectly influencing the mob who are now on the assassinator's side by indirectly implying that Caesar was not ambitious. If Antony was frank with his remarks, he would not be able to win over the mob and also would be putting his life in danger.

SECTION C

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

PROSE

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

QUESTION 4

Read the following extract from Stephen Leacock's short story, 'With the Photographer' and answer the questions that follow:

> *'I waited an hour. I read the Ladies Companion for 1912, the Girls Magazine for 1902 and the Infants Journal for 1888.'*

(a) Why did the author go to the photo studio? **[3]**

Ans. The author went to the photo studio to have his photograph taken. He wanted to leave it behind with his friends and relatives after his death.

(b) Why did Leacock assume that the photographer was praying? **[3]**

Ans. The photographer hid himself behind the camera underneath a cloth. He did not move or say anything for quite some time. So, the author assumed that the photographer was praying.

(c) Why did the photographer feel happy after taking the photograph? **[3]**

Ans. The photographer felt happy after taking the photograph as the author was angry and was about to get up from his place. This animation on his face was caught in the photograph.

(d) Why was the photographer proud to receive Leacock on Saturday? **[3]**

Ans. While handling the proof of the photo, there was a certain pride in the photographer's manner. He believed that with his technical expertise, he had corrected all the ugly features and made the photo presentable. So, he was naturally proud.

(e) What changes had the photographer done on Leacock's face in the picture? **[4]**

Ans. The photographer had retouched the author's eyes. His eyebrows were removed and new ones were put in. The mouth was adjusted a little. The author had a consolation that his ears were recognisable. The photographer declared his intention of removing it and fixing them anew.

QUESTION 5

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

> *'Of course he was always uncomfortable in Elevators, afraid that they would fall, but this one was especially unpleasant.'*

(a) What is Martin like, and what is his relationship with his father like? **[3]**

Ans. Martin seems anxious and fearful while his father is impatient, unsympathetic and critical of Martin's fears. Their relationship appear distant.

(b) Why does Martin feel uneasy about the elevator from the first day he moves into the apartment building? **[3]**

He feels it is very small, has poor lighting, dirty walls and slams loudly while closing. It shudders each time it starts up as if exhausted.

(d) What aspect of the mite does the poet particularly value? Why? [3]

Ans. The poet values the spark of creativity and imagination in the mite. He is glad to find even a tiny display of mind and intellect in any form, as he admires creativity.

(e) What do you think the mite symbolises in the poem? According to the poet, how does the mite express its desire to live? [4]

Ans. The might seems to symbolise the human imagination or the capacity for thought. Despite its microscopic size, the poet sees creativity, intellect and will power in it, just as in any conscious being. It represents the concept of mind. According to the poet, the mite expresses its strong desire to live by actively moving about, suggesting an inborn drive to survive and evade death.

QUESTION 7

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

'He bowed, and in a moment leaped among the lions wild:'

(a) Who were watching the lion fight? How was the fight progressing? [3]

Ans. The king and his courtiers were watching the lion fight. The fight was progressing with intense and ferocious actions among the lions.

(b) What idea struck De Lorge's beloved? How did she put it into practice? [3]

Ans. The idea of testing De Lorge's valour struck his beloved. She dropped her glove into the pit to prove his love, hoping to gain glory and attention.

(c) What could have happened to De Lorge? [3]

Ans. De Lorge could have been in danger while jumping into the pit among the wild lions.

(d) What happened when the lady threw her glove into the pit and smiled at her lover? [3]

Ans. De Lorge jumped into the pit, retrieved the glove swiftly and threw it at the lady's face. He left the arena understanding that the lady's action was driven by vanity.

(e) Briefly describe the lion's fight. [4]

Ans. The lions ramped and roared with horrid laughing jaws, biting, glaring and giving blows like beams. They roared and rolled on one another with wallowing might. Stifled roar creating a thunderous smother in the pit. Bloody foam whisked through the air above the bars.

Model Test Paper 4 (Solved)

SECTION A

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

QUESTION 1

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

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.) **[16]**

(i) How does Portia, Brutus' wife, kill herself?

(a) slitting her wrists (b) swallowing fire

(c) taking poison (d) impaling herself

Ans. (b) swallowing fire

(ii) How does the ghost that enters Brutus' tent identify himself?

(a) 'great Caesar's ghost' (b) 'he who walks in night'

(c) 'thy evil spirit' (d) 'the shadow'

Ans. (c) 'thy evil spirit'

(iii) How does Lucillius deceive Antony's men in the field of battle?

(a) hiding (b) dressing as a woman

(c) playing dead (d) pretending to be Brutus

Ans. (d) pretending to be Brutus

(iv) According to Octavius, Lepidus is _____.

(a) an inexperienced soldier (b) a useless man

(c) unfit to be a part of the triumvirate (d) a tried and valiant soldier

Ans. (d) a tried and valiant soldier

(v) What does Antony send Lepidus to 'fetch'?

(a) Antony's dagger (b) Caesar's will

(c) the soothsayer (d) Calpurnia

Ans. (b) Caesar's will

(vi) Where are Brutus and Cassius and what are they doing?

(a) in Greece, raising an army (b) in prison, plotting their escape

(c) in Venice, in exile and staying away from politics

(d) at Caesar's tomb, gathering others to plot a coup

Ans. (a) in Greece, raising an army

(vii) What does Antony order his men to do with Lucillius once he is a prisoner?

(a) torture him (b) set him free

(c) treat him well (d) kill him

Ans. (c) treat him well

(viii) What is King Francis described as at the start of the poem, *The Glove and Lions*?

(a) a serious king (b) a friendly king

(c) a hearty king (d) a weary king

Ans. (c) a hearty king

(ix) What did the lady decide to do to prove her lover's devotion?

(a) sing him a song (b) bake him a cake

(c) blow him a kiss (d) drop her glove into the pit

Ans. (d) drop her glove into the pit

(x) What eventually happens to the speck?

(a) It runs off the page. (b) It gets swatted.

(c) It is flicked away. (d) It is allowed to remain.

Ans. (d) It is allowed to remain.

(xi) Why does the poet allow the speck to remain on the page?

(a) He fears killing it. (b) He respects all life.

(c) He hopes it will leave on its own. (d) He wants to study it more.

Ans. (b) He respects all life.

(xii) Where does the poet say Bhisma Lochan Sharma's singing spreads in summer?

(a) across villages (b) from Lanka to China

(c) across all of India (d) from Delhi to Burma

Ans. (d) from Delhi to Burma

(xiii) What do the fish do on hearing Bhisma Lochan's loud singing?

(a) leap out of water (b) dive deep into the lake

(c) swim to the shores (d) gather at the surface

Ans. (b) dive deep into the lake

(xiv) What did the photographer initially say about the author's face?

(a) It was quite impressive. (b) It was completely wrong.

(c) It was perfectly alright. (d) It was very handsome.

Ans. (b) It was completely wrong

(xv) What dress was M. Hamel wearing?

(a) a formal Sunday dress

(b) dress worn on inspection days and prize days

(c) casual dress (d) funny dress

Ans. (b) dress worn on inspection days and prize days

(xvi) Who among these were not there on the back benches?

(a) former mayor (b) former postman

(c) the headmaster (d) old Hauser

Ans. (c) the headmaster

SECTION B

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

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

QUESTION 2

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

'But I am constant as the northern star,
Of whose true-fix'd and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament.
I was constant Cimber should be banish'd,
And constant do remain to keep him so.'

(The above extract is taken from Act III, Scene I)

(a) What is the 'northern star'? Who is the speaker? **[3]**

Ans. The northern star is the pole star. The speaker here is Julius Caesar.

(b) Why does the speaker compare himself to the 'northern star'? What is the occasion? **[3]**

Ans. Caesar compares himself to the 'northern star' because he is unchangeable and unmoved. He does not change his mind and remains unshakeable. The conspirators are asking for the enfranchisement of Publius Cimber.

(c) State the comparison made by Caesar between the firmament and the world of men. **[3]**

Ans. Caesar compares the firmament and the world of men saying that the sky is decorated with innumerable stars, all shining brightly but there is only one among them which does not move and that is the pole star. Similarly, in the world of men there are many men who are strong and intelligent but there is only one who will not change his mind and that is Caesar.

(d) What restrictions does Brutus place on Antony when he allows him to speak at the funeral? **[3]**

Ans. Antony may not blame the conspirators for killing Caesar, though he may say good things about Caesar. He must say he speaks by their permission. He must speak from the same place as Brutus after Brutus has first addressed the crowd.

(e) How does Calphurnia's dream come true? What does Antony want from the conspirators? **[4]**

Ans. Calphurnia dreamt of Caesar's impending death. After Caesar's death, Brutus tells the conspirators to bathe their hands and swords in Caesar's blood to mark them as the men who killed Caesar and gave their country freedom. Antony says that he wants to die by Caesar if they intend to kill him. Then when he realises he will be allowed to live, he wanted to know why Caesar was killed and also to speak at Caesar's funeral.

QUESTION 3

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

'If you have tears, prepare to shed them now.
You all do know this mantle: I remember
The first time ever Caesar put it on;
'Twas on a summer's evening, in his tent,
That day he overcame the Nervii:
Look, in this place ran Cassius' dagger through:
See what a rent the envious Casca made:
Through this the well-beloved Brutus stabb'd;'

(The above extract is taken from Act III, Scene II)

(a) What is the significance of the mantle referred to? Why do 'unto me' refer to? **[3]**

Ans. The mantle represents Caesar's power and authority and symbolises the leader's ability to inspire loyalty and devotion in his followers. Caesar had worn the mantle for the first time when he defeated the Nervii.

The phrase 'unto me' reminds the listeners about Caesar's greatness as a conqueror.

(b) What does the speaker's reference to the Nervii suggest about Caesar's military prowess? **[3]**

Ans. Antony's reference to the Nervii, whom Caesar defeated in the battle highlights Caesar's skill as a military leader and his ability to conquer even the most formidable enemies.

(c) Why does Antony mention the conspirators? Why is Brutus' stabbing of Caesar said to be 'the most unkindest cut of all'? **[3]**

Ans. Antony mentioned the conspirators to remind the listeners that they had killed their beloved Caesar. Caesar loved Brutus dearly and Brutus had betrayed Caesar and hence was referred to as the 'the most unkindest cut of all'.

(d) How does Antonio use visual imagery to make his point about the assassination of Caesar? **[3]**

Ans. Antonio uses vivid and evocative descriptions of the wound inflicted on Caesar by his assassins to stir his audience's emotions and create an environment of horror and outrage.

(e) How does Antony use Caesar's cloak to manipulate the crowd? How does Antony speak of Caesar's death? **[4]**

Ans. Antony points out the rips in the cloak and describes where each of the conspirators stabbed Caesar, even though he was not there to witness the event. He said that Caesar died of a broken heart when he was stabbed by Brutus who was Caesar's angel or his best friend.

SECTION C

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

PROSE

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

QUESTION 4

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

'As far as I could see, there was only one problem. And it had nothing to do with what I knew...'

(a) What is the problem of the little girl Adjoa? [3]

Ans. Adjoa's elders never pay attention to her and always underestimate her for whatever she is doing. She feels confused with their treatment. Adjoa doesn't know what's wrong with her.

(b) Who is the narrator of the story? What does the narrator love? [3]

Ans. A seven-year-old girl is the narrator of the story. Adjoa loves to run and she always wins in every running competition in her school.

(c) Why was school a waste of time for women? [3]

Ans. Women are meant only to create a family and take care of the family. Education is not important. African countries were under colonial rule for a long time and the colonizers did not take any effective steps for their education. So after colonization, the women especially were stuck to their earlier condition.

(d) Why does Nana criticise the narrator's legs? [3]

Ans. Nana worries that the narrator's legs are too thin and that she doesn't have good legs and hips to have children later. Clearly, this is an example of the society values created for women to behave only like child bearers.

(e) What does the winning of Adjoa signify? [4]

Ans. Adjoa running and winning symbolises every woman's struggle to break free from society's barriers and emerging from there triumphantly. She symbolises liberation from the way she was looked at and liberation from the definition of a 'perfect' woman. She has created her own definition of 'being perfect'.

QUESTION 5

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

'For a moment I thought of running away and spending the day out of doors. It was so warm, so bright!'

(a) What dread did little Franz have when he started for school in the morning? [3]

Ans. Franz had not prepared his lesson on participles. So, he was afraid of being punished by Mr. Hamel, his teacher. He was expected to learn his homework on the rules of participles.

(b) What sights did Franz see on his way to school? What things did Franz find tempting to keep him away from school? [3]

Ans. He saw that Prussian soldiers were drilling in the open field. He saw a crowd of people reading something from the bulletin board.

The morning was bright and warm, birds were chirping in trees and Prussian soldiers were drilling. All these sights were tempting Franz.

(c) How did M. Hamel treat Franz when he reached school late? What did Franz expect? [3]

Ans. M. Hamel treated Franz kindly and asked him to take his seat. He expected harsh treatment from him. But the teacher told him in a polite manner to occupy his seat quickly. Franz jumped over the bench and sat down on his seat.

(d) What was the most surprising thing which Franz saw in his classroom? [3]

Ans. Some village people were sitting quietly on the back benches. Among them were the former mayor, the former postmaster, old Hauser, and several others. Each of them looked sad. Old Hauser was sitting with an old primer holding it on his knees.

(a) What is the problem of the little girl Adjoa? [3]

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Ans. Some village people were sitting quietly on the back benches. Among them were the former mayor, the former postmaster, old Hauser, and several others. Each of them looked sad. Old Hauser was sitting with an old primer holding it on his knees.

(e) What information did Mr. Hamel give to the children in his class? How did it affect Franz? [4]

Ans. Mr. Hamel told his students very politely that it would be his last lesson on that day. French would not be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. German would be taught there in the future. A new teacher was coming the next day. The words fell on Franz's ears like a thunderclap.

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 following extract from Maya Angelou's poem, 'When Great Trees Fall' and answer the questions that follow:

'When great trees fall,
rocks on distant hills shudder,
lions hunker down...'

(a) What does 'The Falling' of a tree symbolise? [3]

Ans. When a great soul departs, it affects the hundreds or thousands of hearts he or she has touched during the time he or she lived. The air around us becomes difficult to live in. People begin feeling lost, miserable and unproductive.

(b) How does the falling of great trees affect small things? [3]

Ans. Small things symbolise the physically small children, who also feel the effects of the loss as much as their older counterparts. Those who are unknown without any fame or political significance, to feel the effect of the loss just as the great minds of their day feel it.

(c) How do the empty spaces get filled? Describe in brief the moments of 'Hurtful clarity' mentioned in the poem. [3]

Ans. The empty spaces get filled with a kind of soothing electric vibration. The speaker describes the way in which those affected by loss have a brief moment of 'hurtful clarity' in which they are able to see and understand just what a valuable soul has been lost. These moments serve as a reminder of the loss of the person.

(d) What does the poet mean by 'their senses eroded beyond fear'? [3]

Ans. In the phrase 'their senses eroded beyond fear' the poet emphasises that the ones at loss are not even sure what they feel for their senses eroded beyond fear. This refers to the numbness of the heart and soul that often immediately follows the loss of someone great.

(e) What inside does the poet give to the mental and emotional effect of losing someone? [4]

Ans. The poet explains that loss can truly change a person's reality. When once reality is bound up in the life of another, the loss of that person changes everything. She explains the way that our souls can depend on the nature of another and when that person dies it leaves us feeling small like our very souls being shrunk. This has immense strain on a person's mental and emotional being.

QUESTION 7

Read the following extract from H.W. Longfellow's poem, 'Haunted Houses' and answer the questions that follow:

'The harmless phantoms on their errands glide,
With feet that make no sound upon the floors'.

(a) What has the poet told us about the world of spirits? When and how is a 'bridge of light' formed? **[3]**

Ans. The poet has conveyed that a bridge of light descends from the world of spirits connecting it with the earthly world. The 'bridge of light' is formed when the moon emerges from some dark gate of cloud and casts its light over the sea creating a floating bridge.

(b) What is the function of this bridge? Where does our fancy take us? **[3]**

Ans. The function of this bridge is to connect the earthly world with the realm of mystery and night allowing human fancies to cross over. Our fancy takes us into the realm of mystery and night crossing the trembling planks of the moonlit bridge.

(c) Which realm is the poet talking about? **[3]**

Ans. The poet is talking about the realm of mystery and night, a world beyond the tangible and known associated with the moonlit sea.

(d) State what fills our life with anxieties and fears. Whose lives are being referred to in the very first line of the poem? **[3]**

Ans. Later in the poem, the poet states that our worries and fears are influenced by an unseen force from an undiscovered planet in our sky. Human lives are being referred to in the very first line of the poem.

(e) How does the poet describe the spirit world? Where can we 'meet' the departed spirits? **[4]**

Ans. The world of spirits is described as delicate, floating and existing like an atmosphere; which the poet portrays it as a vital breath of more ethereal air.

We can meet the departed spirits in the houses they once owned, as they reach out from their forgotten graves.

Model Test Paper 5 (Solved)

SECTION A

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

QUESTION 1

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

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.) [16]

(i) What does Brutus suggest about 'enforced ceremony' in relationships?

(a) It deepens the bond between friends. (b) It indicates true loyalty and commitment.

(c) It's a sign of love's deterioration. (d) It strengthens the foundation of trust.

Ans. (c) It's a sign of love's deterioration.

(ii) According to Cassius, how did Brutus wrong him?

(a) by condemning Lucius Pella (b) by stealing Cassius's letters

(c) by favouring Lucius Pella (d) by refusing bribes from the people of Sardis

Ans. (a) by condemning Lucius Pella

(iii) What does Brutus emphasise as his source of strength against Cassius' threats?

(a) his wealth and riches (b) his political influence

(c) his army and legions (d) his strong sense of integrity

Ans. (d) his strong sense of integrity

(iv) What is the main concern for Brutus regarding the people between Philippi and Sardis?

(a) They will join the enemy.

(b) They will form a rebellion against both sides.

(c) They will pledge full support to Brutus.

(d) They are collaborating secretly with both sides for personal gain.

Ans. (a) They will join the enemy.

(v) Which philosophical belief did Cassius claim to hold previously?

(a) stoicism (b) epicureanism

(c) cynicism (d) platonism

Ans. (b) epicureanism

(vi) How does Cassius interpret the presence of ravens, crows, and kites?

(a) as symbols of imminent victory

(b) as signs of divine protection

(c) as omens of impending danger and death
(d) as indications of the enemy's retreat

Ans. (c) as omens of impending danger and death

(vii) How does Angelou describe the eventual outcome after the death of great souls?

(a) immediate peace and tranquillity (b) a sudden surge of energy
(c) slow and irregular blooming of peace (d) chaotic upheaval and discord

Ans. (c) slow and irregular blooming of peace

(viii) How does the poet describe the world of spirits' connection to the earthly realm?

(a) as a bridge of light (b) as an undiscovered planet
(c) like the moon's orbit (d) as the sea's shoreline

Ans. (a) as a bridge of light

(ix) How do the 'wretched brutes' react to the blare?

(a) they grumble (b) they express resentment
(c) they shiver in fear (d) they charge at him

Ans. (b) they express resentment

(x) Which of the following lines contains the same literary device as the one in Leigh Hunt, 'King, ladies, lovers, all look on; the occasion is divine;'

(a) 'The welkin weeps to hear his screech, and mighty mansions tumble'
(b) 'The struggle of the instinct that enjoys'
(c) 'I let it lie there till I hope it slept'
(d) 'I have none of the tenderer-than-thou/ Collectivistic regimenting love'

Ans. (a) 'The welkin weeps to hear his screech, and mighty mansions tumble'

(xi) The speaker's attitude toward the mite's struggle for survival can be characterised as:

(a) callous (b) compassionate
(c) ambivalent (d) conflicted

Ans. (b) compassionate

(xii) How did old Hauser participate in the short story *The Last Lesson*?

(a) by leading the history lesson (b) by reciting French poems
(c) by teaching the alphabet to the babies (d) by conducting the Angelus prayer

Ans. (c) by teaching the alphabet to the babies

(xiii) The 'faint whirring click' of the car implies:

(a) a malfunction in the vehicle's engine (b) smooth and silent operation of the car
(c) transmission of data (d) human intervention in the car's function

Ans. (c) transmission of data

(xiv) Select the option that shows the correct relationship between statements (1) and (2) from *The Girl Who Can*:

Statement 1: Walking five kilometres to school did not matter to Adjoa.

Statement 2: Nana thought school was a waste of time.

(a) 1 is the cause for 2. (b) 2 is the cause for 1.
(c) 1 is independent of 2. (d) 1 is a contradiction of 2.

Ans. (c) 1 is independent of 2.

(xv) What was Martin hoping for when he stepped into the elevator after returning from school?

(a) He hoped to meet his father.

(b) He hoped the elevator would not malfunction.

(c) He hoped the elevator would not stop.

(d) He hoped to be courageous this time.

Ans. (c) He hoped the elevator would not stop.

(xvi) Arrange the following events from *With the Photographer* in the correct sequence:

1. The photographer instructed the narrator to open his mouth a little.
2. The photographer twisted the narrator's head sideways.
3. The photographer commented that the narrator's face was quite wrong.
4. The narrator thought the photographer meant to kiss him.

(a) 2, 4, 3, 1 (b) 3, 2, 4, 1

(c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 1, 3, 2, 4

Ans. (b) 3, 2, 4, 1

SECTION B

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

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

QUESTION 2

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

CLITUS: *What, I, my lord? No, not for all the world.*

BRUTUS: *Peace, then! no words.*

CLITUS: *I'll rather kill myself*

(The above extract is taken from Act V, Scene V)

(a) What prompts Brutus to contemplate suicide? [3]

Ans. Brutus contemplates suicide for several reasons. He believes that the enemy has beaten them in battle and that capture or dishonour is inevitable. Rather than facing capture, humiliation, or potential punishment by the enemy, Brutus prefers an honourable death by his own hand. Brutus also interprets the appearance of Caesar's ghost as an omen foretelling his impending death. This reinforces his belief that his time has come.

(b) What request does Brutus make of Volumnius? Why? How does Volumnius respond to Brutus' request to hold his sword? [3]

Ans. Brutus asks Volumnius, out of their longstanding friendship and shared history, to hold his sword hilt while he runs upon it, essentially requesting Volumnius to assist in his self-inflicted death.

However, Volumnius refuses to comply with Brutus' request. He denies assisting Brutus in this act of self-inflicted death despite their friendship, possibly due to moral or personal reasons.

(c) What sentiment does Brutus express regarding the people who surrounded him in his life? In what way does Brutus view his impending death in contrast to the outcome of the battle for Octavius and Mark Antony? **[3]**

Ans. Brutus expresses joy in finding that every person he encountered in his life remained true and loyal to him.

He believes that since he remained true to his ideals and fought for freedom against tyranny, his honourable death will bring him more glory than the victory that Octavius and Mark Antony achieve in the battle.

(d) According to Antony, what differentiated Brutus from the other conspirators? What qualities does Antony attribute to Brutus in his eulogy? **[3]**

Ans. Antony praises Brutus for his noble intentions, stating that while the other conspirators acted out of envy, Brutus acted out of a genuine concern for the common good.

Antony describes Brutus as having a gentle life, a balanced nature, and a character that was a model of virtue and humanity.

(e) What does Octavius declare regarding those who served Brutus? Where does Octavius plan to place Brutus' remains for the night? How does he describe this arrangement? **[4]**

Ans. Octavius declared that he would employ all who served under Brutus.

He plans to place Brutus' remains inside his own tent for the night. He describes this arrangement as 'Most like a soldier, ordered honourably.' This description implies that Octavius intends to treat Brutus with the dignity and respect befitting a fallen soldier, honouring his adversary in death with a sense of military honour and reverence.

QUESTION 3

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

Antony: *Here, under leave of Brutus and the rest—*
For Brutus is an honorable man;
So are they all, all honorable men—
Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral.

(The above extract is taken from Act III, Scene II)

(a) What purpose does Mark Antony declare for his speech at Caesar's funeral? How does Antony use this line to manipulate the crowd's emotions? **[3]**

Ans. Mark Antony declares that he comes not to praise Caesar but to bury him. His declaration reveals Antony's skilful use of irony and rhetorical manipulation. By claiming not to praise Caesar openly, he sets the stage for a speech that subtly undermines Brutus's portrayal of Caesar and turns the crowd against the conspirators.

(b) What does the phrase 'The good is oft interred with their bones' imply? What does the phrase signify in the context of the speech? **[3]**

Ans. The phrase 'The good is oft interred with their bones' implies that people's good deeds or virtues are often forgotten or overlooked after their death. In the context of the speech, Antony suggests that Caesar's positive qualities and deeds are being overshadowed and forgotten because of the accusations made against him.

(c) What conflicting emotions did Brutus express regarding Caesar's death? How did Brutus justify his actions in relation to Caesar? **[3]**

Ans. Brutus acknowledges Caesar's love, fortune, valour, and acknowledges that he weeps for Caesar's love, rejoices in his fortune, and honours his valour. However, he rationalises Caesar's death by attributing it to Caesar's ambition, which he considers a threat to Rome's freedom. Brutus claims that his love for Rome surpasses his love for Caesar, implying that Caesar's ambition posed a danger to the republic and its citizens. Brutus justifies his actions by framing Caesar's death as a sacrifice for the liberty and well-being of Rome.

(d) What evidence does Antony provide to contradict Brutus's accusations against Caesar? [3]

Ans. Antony provides evidence to contradict Brutus's accusations by presenting instances where Caesar displayed qualities contrary to the claims of ambition. He highlights Caesar's acts of compassion, such as weeping for the poor and refusing a kingly crown multiple times, suggesting that these actions do not align with the image of an ambitious tyrant that Brutus portrayed.

(e) How does Antony use repetition in his speech? What effect does it create? How do the plebians initially respond to Antony's speech? [4]

Ans. Antony uses repetition extensively in his speech by repeatedly emphasising Brutus's honour and questioning Caesar's ambition. The repetition of phrases like 'Brutus is an honourable man' becomes increasingly ironic as Antony subtly undermines Brutus's credibility. Initially, the plebians respond with some scepticism, but Antony's rhetorical skill gradually sways their opinion. Initially, some agree with Brutus's perspective, but Antony's persuasive arguments start to sway their emotions, making them reconsider their initial stance and eventually turning them against the conspirators.

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

'Speak up!'

'Leonard Mead!'

'Business or profession?'

(a) How does Leonard Mead describe his occupation to the police car? What is the car's response? [3]

Ans. Leonard Mead describes his occupation to the police car as a writer. However, the car responds by stating, 'No profession,' implying that being a writer is no longer considered a valid or recognised occupation in their society.

(b) What changes in society's landscape are indicated concerning Leonard's profession? [3]

Ans. The changes in society's landscape concerning Leonard's profession are indicated by the decline and devaluation of writing and literature. Magazines and books no longer sell, suggesting a shift away from reading or appreciating written works. This change is evident in the lack of recognition for Leonard's profession as a writer, indicating a society that no longer values or acknowledges literary pursuits.

(c) How does the police car's questioning highlight the societal norms and perceptions regarding Leonard Mead's activity of walking? **[3]**

Ans. The police car's questioning highlights societal norms and perceptions regarding Leonard Mead's activity of walking by treating it as suspicious and aberrant behaviour. The repetitive and incredulous questioning ('Walking, just walking, walking?') underscores the societal disbelief and lack of understanding regarding Leonard's simple act of taking a walk. It shows how walking, a once-normal activity, has become so abnormal and inconceivable in their society that it raises suspicion and warrants interrogation.

(d) Why does the police car take Leonard Mead to the Psychiatric Center for Research on Regressive Tendencies? **[3]**

Ans. The police car takes Leonard Mead to the Psychiatric Center for Research on Regressive Tendencies because his behaviour of walking alone at night is considered regressive and abnormal in their society. The authorities view his solitary walks as a sign of regression from the norm, indicating a lack of conformity to the indoor, technology-dependent lifestyle that the society has embraced. His preference for outdoor activity and individual exploration is seen as a mental deviation that needs psychiatric evaluation.

(e) What does Leonard Mead mean by the phrases 'Walking for air' and 'Walking to see'? What contrast do these phrases create against the societal norms depicted in the story? **[4]**

Ans. Leonard Mead's phrases 'Walking for air' and 'Walking to see' express his desire for fresh air, exploration, and observation of the world around him. 'Walking for air' implies his need for physical and mental refreshment, a break from the confined and stagnant indoor environment. 'Walking to see' indicates his curiosity and longing to witness the world firsthand, rather than through the filtered lens of technology or screens. These phrases create a stark contrast against the societal norms depicted in the story, where outdoor activities, curiosity, and individual exploration are ostracized and deemed abnormal. They highlight Leonard's yearning for freedom, connection with nature, and the lost appreciation for simple pleasures that the society has forsaken in favor of isolation and technological immersion.

QUESTION 5

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

'Go to your place quickly, little Franz. We were beginning without you.'

(a) How does the behaviour of M. Hamel differ from Franz's expectations upon his late arrival? **[3]**

Ans. M. Hamel's behaviour differs from Franz's expectations in a significant way. Franz expects scolding or reprimand for being late, but instead, M. Hamel greets him kindly and calmly, asking him to quickly take his place without any scolding.

(b) What details about the teacher's attire did Franz notice? **[3]**

Ans. Franz notices specific details about M. Hamel's attire. The teacher is dressed unusually in

his beautiful green coat, frilled shirt, and a little black silk cap, which he usually reserves for special occasions like inspections or prize days.

(c) Whom did Franz notice on the back benches? How did they appear? [3]

Ans. Franz notices the presence of village elders on the back benches. Among them are old Hauser, the former mayor, the former postmaster, and several others. They appear solemn and sad, symbolising their respect and regret for not having taken education more seriously in the past.

(d) What did old Hauser bring with him and how was he holding it? [3]

Ans. Old Hauser brings with him an old primer, thumbed at the edges, holding it open on his knees with his great spectacles lying across the pages.

(e) How does the order from Berlin impact the school and its curriculum? How did Franz react to M. Hamel's announcement? [4]

Ans. The order from Berlin impacts the school and its curriculum significantly by mandating that only German should be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. This means that the French language, which had been taught until then, will be replaced. Franz reacts with shock and sorrow upon realising that it's his last French lesson, feeling regretful for not having paid more attention and learned more diligently.

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 following extract from Maya Angelou's poem, 'When Great Trees Fall' and answer the questions that follow:

'When great trees fall,
rocks on distant hills shudder'

(a) What might the 'great trees' symbolise in the poem? What might the shuddering of rocks on distant hills symbolise in the context of the poem? [3]

Ans. The 'great trees' in the poem symbolise significant figures or influential individuals in our lives, perhaps leaders, mentors, or inspirational figures. The shuddering of rocks on distant hills signifies the ripple effect of their absence and the far-reaching impact that their departure has on the world, even on things seemingly distant and unrelated.

(b) What is the significance of the phrase 'our reality, bound to them, takes leave of us'? [3]

Ans. 'Our reality, bound to them, takes leave of us' implies that our perception of reality, our understanding of the world, is deeply intertwined with these great souls. Their departure fundamentally alters our reality, leaving us adrift or disconnected from what we once knew and understood.

(c) How does Angelou describe the air after the departure of great souls? What does the line 'We breathe, briefly.' Suggest? [3]

Ans. Angelou describes the air after the departure of great souls as 'light, rare, sterile.' This suggests a sense of emptiness, a lack of the vibrant energy or essence that these individuals brought into our lives. The line 'We breathe, briefly.' implies that in the

aftermath of their departure, there is a momentary struggle to find our breath, to find solace or understanding in the wake of their absence.

(d) What does the poem suggest about the power of the legacy left by those who pass away? **[3]**

Ans. The poem suggests that the legacy left by those who pass away is immensely powerful. It speaks of how their existence leaves a lasting impact on the world, inspiring others to strive for betterment simply because they existed. Their influence continues to resonate and motivate even after they are gone.

(e) How does the death of great souls affect the souls and minds of individuals? **[4]**

Ans. The death of great souls affects the souls and minds of individuals in a profound way. It shrinks and wizens their souls, suggesting a loss of vitality or a shrinking of one's spirit in the absence of these influential figures. Mentally, it causes a falling away of the mind, as the radiance and guidance provided by these individuals are no longer there to inform and shape thoughts.

QUESTION 7

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

'He sings as though he's staked his life, he sings
as though he's hell-bent;'

(a) What is the geographical extent of Bhisma Lochan Sharma's singing? **[3]**

Ans. The geographical extent of Bhisma Lochan Sharma's singing is extensive, stretching 'from Delhi down to Burma.' This suggests a vast reach across a significant part of the Indian subcontinent.

(b) What does the phrase 'he sings as though he's hell-bent' suggest about Bhisma Lochan Sharma's singing? **[3]**

Ans. The phrase 'he sings as though he's hell-bent' implies that Bhisma Lochan Sharma sings with an intense, relentless determination. It suggests a passionate, almost obsessive dedication to his singing, as if nothing can deter him from it.

(c) How does the poet use visual imagery to depict the consequences of Bhisma Lochan Sharma's singing? **[3]**

Ans. The poet uses vivid visual imagery to depict the consequences of Bhisma Lochan Sharma's singing. The imagery includes overturned bullock-carts, horses lining the roadside, fishes diving below the lake, collapsing trees, and even feathered creatures turning upside down in the sky. This imagery portrays chaos, panic, and disruption caused by the overpowering nature of his singing.

(d) What plea is made by the people? What does it reflect about the people? **[3]**

Ans. The people plead, 'My friend, we're near our end, oh stop your singing quickly!' This plea reflects. the desperation and fear of the people in the face of the chaos caused by Bhisma Lochan Sharma's singing. It shows their realisation of the dire consequences and their urgent need for relief from the disruptive noise.

(e) Who eventually brings an end to Bhisma Lochan's singing? How? What attribute is associated with it in the poem? **[4]**

Ans. Eventually, a billy goat brings an end to Bhisma Lochan's singing. The goat charges straight at Bhisma Lochan, downing its horns and answering his bellow with its own. The attribute associated with the billy goat is 'sagacious,' implying its wisdom or intelligence in finding a direct and effective solution to stop the relentless singing, offering the 'golden gift of silence.'

Model Test Paper 6 (Solved)

SECTION A

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

QUESTION 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.
(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.) **[16]**

(i) Who is the first to notice the encirclement of Titinius by horsemen?

(a) Cassius (b) Pindarus
(c) Cinna (d) Messala

Ans. (b) Pindarus

(ii) How does Brutus promise to honor Cassius in the future?

(a) by erecting a statue in Rome (b) by naming a city after him
(c) by writing a poem in his memory (d) by holding a funeral in Thasos

Ans. (b) by naming a city after him

(iii) Who claims to be the son of Marcus Cato?

(a) Lucilius (b) Antony
(c) Brutus (d) Cato

Ans. (d) Cato

(iv) What does Antony say about Brutus after his death?

(a) He was envious of Caesar. (b) He was a ruthless dictator.
(c) He acted solely for personal gain. (d) He was noble and selfless.

Ans. (d) He was noble and selfless.

(v) What relationship does Publius have with Mark Antony according to Lepidus?

(a) father and son (b) cousins
(c) uncle and nephew (d) brothers

Ans. (c) uncle and nephew

(vi) Why does Cassius feel wronged by Brutus?

(a) Because Brutus took credit for Cassius's actions.
(b) Because Brutus ignored Cassius's letters.
(c) Because Brutus sided with Lucius Pella.
(d) Because Brutus misrepresented the Sardians.

Ans. (b) Because Brutus ignored Cassius's letters.

(vii) **How does the poet's attitude towards the mite change throughout the poem?**

(a) from curiosity to indifference (b) from fear to compassion

(c) from dislike to understanding (d) from uncertainty to acknowledgment

Ans. (d) from uncertainty to acknowledgment

(viii) **According to the poem *When Great Trees Fall* how do smaller creatures react when great trees fall in forests?**

(a) They scatter in confusion.

(b) They become fearless.

(c) They recoil into silence.

(d) They flee to safety.

Ans. (c) They recoil into silence.

(ix) **What brings in balance in human lives according to the poet?**

(a) religious books

(b) opposite forces in life

(c) opposite attractions and desires

(d) good values

Ans. (c) opposite attractions and desires

(x) **What kind of poem is *The Glove and the Lions*?**

(a) a lyric

(b) a ballad

(c) an epic

(d) a sonnet

Ans. (b) a ballad

(xi) **What action do the fishes take in response to the noise?**

(a) They form groups and dance on the lakebed.

(b) They dive deeper into the lake.

(c) They jump out of the water.

(d) They start singing themselves.

Ans. (b) They dive deeper into the lake.

(xii) **What process does the photographer mention to alter the ears in the photograph?**

(a) the Bromide

(b) the Oxide

(c) the Sulphide

(d) the Delphide

Ans. (c) the Sulphide

(xiii) **Which of the following is true of Martin's father?**

(a) He ensures Martin's safety by avoiding the elevator.

(b) He unintentionally worsens Martin's fear by leaving him alone.

(c) He confronts the fat lady about her behaviour.

(d) He discourages Martin from using the elevator.

Ans. (b) He unintentionally worsens Martin's fear by leaving him alone.

(xiv) Select the option that shows the correct relationship between statements (1) and (2) from *The Girl Who Can.*

Statement 1: Adjoa wished to bathe in the river.

Statement 2: Adjoa lacked a clear understanding of how a girl's legs should ideally look like

(a) 1 is the cause for 2 (b) 2 is the cause for 1

(c) 1 and 2 are two unrelated events (d) 1 is a contradiction of 2

Ans. (b) 2 is the cause for 1

(xv) What sets apart Leonard Mead's house from the rest of the houses in the city?

(a) It is the only house with an open garage door.

(b) It is the tallest building on the block.

(c) It has all its electric lights brightly lit.

(d) It is located at the corner of the street.

Ans. (c) It has all its electric lights brightly lit.

(xvi) What tempted Franz to consider skipping school?

(a) The warm and bright weather outside.

(b) The challenging participles lesson.

(c) The sound of the birds chirping.

(d) The sight of the blacksmith and his apprentice.

Ans. (b) The challenging participles lesson.

SECTION B

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

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

QUESTION 2

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

Caesar: *I could be well moved, if I were as you;*
If I could pray to move, prayers would move me.

(The above extract is taken from Act III, Scene I)

(a) Why does Metellus Cimber seek Caesar's favour? What behaviour does Caesar criticise as being ineffective in persuading him? [3

Ans. Metellus Cimber seeks Caesar's favour in the hope of persuading him to repeal the banishment of his brother, Publius Cimber.

Caesar criticises behaviour such as stooping, praying, and fawning for being ineffective in persuading him. He dismisses these submissive gestures and sweet words as insufficient to sway his decisions or change his stance on matters.

(b) How does Brutus distinguish his action of kissing Caesar's hand? How does Caesar react to Brutus's gesture? [3]

Ans. Brutus clarifies that kissing Caesar's hand is not meant to flatter but to seek justice for Publius Cimber. Caesar expresses surprise at Brutus's request for Publius Cimber's freedom.

(c) What celestial comparison does Caesar draw to illustrate his steadfastness? What does Caesar use as evidence to demonstrate his constancy regarding Cimber's banishment? [3]

Ans. Caesar draws a celestial comparison to illustrate his steadfastness by likening himself to the northern star.

As evidence of his constancy regarding Cimber's banishment, Caesar points out that he was resolute in his decision to banish Cimber initially and remains unchanged in his determination to uphold that decision.

(d) What declaration does Cinna make immediately after Caesar's assassination? What does Cassius instruct some of the conspirators to do after Caesar's death? [3]

Ans. Cinna declares 'Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead!' after Caesar's assassination, rejoicing in the demise of tyranny and celebrating freedom.

Cassius instructs some of the conspirators to go to the common pulpits and shout about liberty, freedom, and enfranchisement.

(e) What vivid action does Brutus suggest the Romans undertake after Caesar's assassination? Where does Brutus intend to lead the group after their symbolic act with Caesar's blood? What three words does Brutus suggest they collectively shout? [4]

Ans. Brutus suggests the Romans should stoop and immerse their hands in Caesar's blood up to their elbows and besmear their swords.

Brutus intends to lead the group to the market-place after their act with Caesar's blood.

Brutus suggests shouting 'peace, freedom, and liberty' in unison as a collective expression of their motives.

QUESTION 3

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

Cassius: *I but believe it partly,*
For I am fresh of spirit and resolved
To meet all perils very constantly.

(The above extract is taken from Act V, Scene I)

(a) How does Cassius describe a change in his beliefs or views in this speech? [3]

Ans. Cassius mentions that he previously held strong beliefs in Epicureanism but now finds himself partly considering omens and signs, suggesting a shift in his convictions.

(b) What omens or signs does Cassius recount before the Battle of Philippi? [3]

Ans. He recalls an omen where two eagles perched on their former ensign, being fed by soldiers, but they have since disappeared, replaced by ravens, crows, and kites, which he sees as ominous.

(c) What does Cassius imply by 'You are contented to be led in triumph/ thorough the streets of Rome?' How does Brutus respond to him? [3]

Ans. When Cassius implies that Brutus might be willing to be led in triumph through Rome if they were to lose the battle, he is insinuating the potential consequence of defeat-being paraded as a captive, a public display of humiliation through the streets of Rome.

Brutus vehemently asserts his pride and noble spirit, adamantly refusing to endure the disgrace of being captured and paraded in triumph through Rome, emphasising his refusal to submit to such humiliation.

(d) Why does Brutus bid Cassius an 'everlasting farewell'? [3]

Ans. Brutus expresses uncertainty about whether they will meet again after the battle. He bids Cassius an emotional farewell, acknowledging the possibility that their parting might be final.

(e) Whom did Brutus condemn for committing suicide? What is Brutus's view on preventing the 'time of life'? How does Brutus aim to face life' uncertainties based on his philosophical stance? [4]

Ans. Brutus condemned Cato for committing suicide.

Brutus expresses a critical view of preventing the 'time of life.' He finds it cowardly and vile to take one's life out of fear of potential future events.

Brutus intends to confront life's uncertainties by exercising patience and accepting events as they unfold, placing trust in higher powers that guide life's course.

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

'The stairs were no better. Martin tried them one day after school.'

(a) What kind of building did Martin and his father move into? How old was Martin when he and his father moved into the apartment? How many people could the elevator carry at once? [3]

Ans. They moved into an old building. The elevator could carry only three people at once. Martin was twelve years old when he and his father moved into the apartment.

(b) What was unique about the elevator that added to Martin's discomfort? [3]

Ans. The elevator's poor conditions added to Martin's discomfort, including factors like poor lighting, dirty walls, a slamming door, and shuddering movements whenever it left a floor.

(c) Describe the condition of the stairs that Martin used. **[3]**

Ans. The stairs that Martin used had no windows, malfunctioning lights, and a cement surface that caused echoing footsteps, creating an eerie atmosphere.

(d) Why was Martin gasping for breath when he reached home? What was Martin's father's immediate reaction upon seeing Martin out of breath? What did Martin's father's facial expression convey to Martin? **[3]**

Ans. Martin was gasping for breath because he climbed the stairs all the way to the seventeenth floor. His father's immediate reaction upon seeing Martin out of breath was to inquire, somewhat disapprovingly, why Martin did not take the elevator instead. His father's frown seemed to suggest disappointment and implied that Martin was not just physically weak but also cowardly for not taking the elevator.

(e) Describe the fat lady's physical build as observed by Martin. What thoughts consumed Martin's mind throughout the day after encountering the old lady in the elevator? **[4]**

Ans. Martin observed the fat lady to have large fleshy cheeks, no distinct chin, a massive neck, and sharp tiny blue eyes. Her physical build appeared disproportionate, with her coat ballooning around her and occupying significant space in the elevator.

Throughout the day after encountering the old lady in the elevator, Martin was consumed by thoughts about her presence in the building. He wondered if she lived there, considering the building was not large and he hadn't seen her before. Martin pondered if she could have been visiting someone but found it odd for someone to be visiting so early in the morning. The mystery surrounding her presence kept his thoughts preoccupied, making him question her purpose in the building and whether she had any connection to the place.

QUESTION 5

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

'Nana would just laugh. 'Ah, maybe with legs like hers, she might as well go to school.'

(a) How does Adjoa feel about school, and what are Nana and Maami's differing opinions on it? **[3]**

Ans. Adjoa enjoys going to school and finds it a positive experience. She sees education as a valuable opportunity. Nana, however, believes that school might be a waste of time, while Maami recognises the importance of education, feeling that it could bring light into their lives.

(b) What unexpected opportunity did Adjoa receive from her school? How did Adjoa's family initially react when she shared the news about participating in the district games? **[3]**

Ans. Adjoa received the chance to participate in the district games as one of her school's runners, an unexpected opportunity. When she shared this news with her family, they were initially sceptical and surprised, not believing her at first until Nana confirmed the truth after investigating further.

(c) How did Nana's behaviour slowly change towards Adjoa after confirming the new

Ans. After confirming the truth about Adjoa's participation in the district games, Nana behaviour toward Adjoa gradually changed. She showed a newfound interest and ca for Adjoa's school uniform, taking the initiative to wash and iron it meticulously.

(d) In what manner did Nana carry the gleaming cup after Adjoa's victory? What do Nana's gesture of carrying the cup symbolise?

Ans. Nana carried the gleaming cup after Adjoa's victory by wearing it on her back, simila to how one would carry a baby or precious object. This gesture symbolised Nana's prid and newfound appreciation for Adjoa's achievement, treating it as something precio and worth showcasing to the community.

(e) How does the story illustrate the clash between traditional values and evolving societa norms within the family? At the end of the story, what does Nana's repeated mutterin about thin legs signify?

Ans. Nana's repeated muttering about thin legs at the end of the story signifies a significan shift in her perception and understanding. Initially, Nana had been critical and voca about Adjoa's thin legs, emphasising the traditional belief that certain physical attributes like having 'meat on the legs,' were crucial for societal acceptance and childbearing.

However, her muttering about thin legs towards the end suggests a change in he perspective. It indicates a realisation or acknowledgment on Nana's part that thin leg which previously didn't fit her traditional ideals, can possess their own strengths an capabilities.

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

'Till all the pit with sand and mane was in a thunderous smother;
The bloody foam above the bars came whisking through the air;'

(a) What specific actions do the lions engage in during their fight? What does the 'blood foam above the bars' signify about the fight?

Ans. They bite, glare, and deliver powerful blows to each other with their paws. It suggest the intensity and violence of the battle, portraying the ferocity of the lions' struggle a the foam, likely from their mouths, is propelled into the air.

(b) What comparison is made regarding the force of the lions' blows? How does Kin Francis react to the scene unfolding in the pit? Who overhears him?

Ans. The comparison made regarding the force of the lions' blows is that they give blows lik 'beams.' King Francis reacts to the scene in the pit by expressing relief, saying, 'Faith

gentlemen, we're better here than there.' This implies that he prefers observing from a safe distance rather than being involved in the intense lion fight. De Lorge's love, a lively lady, overhears King Francis.

(c) Briefly describe how the Count de Lorge responds to the test. [3]

Ans. The Count de Lorge responds to the test by leaping into the lion pit without hesitation. He quickly jumps back to his place after being among the lions and then throws the glove, not gently as a sign of affection, but right into the lady's face.

(d) What contrasts between the lady's expectations and the Count's actions are evident in the poem? [3]

Ans. The lady drops her glove, expecting the Count to perform a grand act to display his love for her. She anticipates a daring and romantic gesture, seeking admiration and glory. However, the Count's response is unexpected. He jumps into the pit among the lions to retrieve the glove but then throws it back at her face instead of displaying affection.

(e) What is implied by King Francis's statement, 'No love, but vanity, sets love a task like that'? What broader message about love and societal expectations could be inferred from the King's condemnation of the task? [4]

Ans. King Francis implies that the task set by the lady, dropping the glove to test the Count's love, is not driven by genuine affection but by vanity or the desire for attention and praise. The broader message inferred from the King's condemnation is that societal expectations often distort true love. Society sometimes encourages performative acts as demonstrations of love, but these acts may lack sincerity or authenticity, as they are more about gaining admiration or fulfilling societal norms than expressing genuine feelings.

QUESTION 7

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

'And I had idly poised my pen in air
To stop it with a period of ink'

(a) What does the phrase 'idly poised my pen in air' imply about the speaker's intent or demeanour? Why does the poet say that the mite had its own inclinations? [3]

Ans. The phrase 'idly poised my pen in air' suggests that the speaker was casually holding his pen without a specific purpose or urgency. The poet indicates that the mite had its own inclinations to highlight the creature's autonomy or independent behaviour, implying it had its own desires or motivations separate from the speaker's actions.

(b) What does the speaker find surprising about the mite's legs? What did the speaker suggest the mite's legs were trying to communicate? [3]

Ans. The speaker finds it surprising that the mite, despite its tiny size, had a complete set of legs. The speaker suggested that the mite's legs were trying to communicate the creature's strong aversion or resistance to dying.

(c) How does the poet describe the movements of the mite? [3]

Ans. The poet describes the movements of the mite as frantic, quick, and purposeful. The mite races wildly, pauses with suspicion, and then moves rapidly again, displaying a combination of haste and caution in its actions.

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Ans. The poet describes the movements of the mite as frantic, quick, and purposeful. The mite races wildly, pauses with suspicion, and then moves rapidly again, displaying a combination of haste and caution in its actions.

(d) What initial misinterpretation did the poet have regarding the identity of the mite? What significance does the paper sheet hold in the poem? [3]

Ans. The poet initially mistook the mite for a dust speck, an inconsequential particle that might have been blown by the poet's breath onto the paper sheet. The paper sheet serves as a backdrop against which the poet observes the minute mite, highlighting the contrast between the vastness of the sheet and the minuscule size of the mite.

(e) What sentiment does the speaker express towards recognising 'mind in any guise'? How does the speaker's attitude toward the tiny item reflect his worldview? [4]

Ans. The speaker expresses joy and gladness at recognising 'mind in any guise,' emphasising their appreciation for intelligence or consciousness in various forms. This sentiment aligns with the speaker's worldview, reflecting a deep respect for life in all its manifestations, irrespective of size or significance. The speaker's attitude toward the tiny item reflects a compassionate worldview that values and acknowledges the significance of even the smallest forms of life.

Model Test Paper 7 (Solved)

SECTION A

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

QUESTION 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.
(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.) **[16]**

(i) When Caesar and his group arrive at the senate, who is worried that the assassination plot has been discovered?

(a) Casca (b) Brutus
(c) Trebonius (d) Cassius

Ans. (d) Cassius

(ii) How did Caesar fill Rome's coffers, according to Antony's eulogy?

(a) collecting ransoms (b) taxing the wealthy
(c) personal contributions (d) pillaging

Ans. (a) collecting ransoms

(iii) Who does Lepidus agree to add to the list of people that should be killed?

(a) his brother (b) his nephew
(c) his father (d) his cousin

Ans. (a) his brother

(iv) What does Cassius accuse one of Brutus' men of doing, which Brutus then accuses Cassius of doing?

(a) stealing from the treasury (b) rigging elections
(c) sleeping around (d) accepting bribes

Ans. (d) accepting bribes

(v) How does Portia, Brutus' wife, kill herself?

(a) slitting her wrists (b) swallowing fire
(c) taking poison (d) impaling herself

Ans. (b) swallowing fire

(vi) Who asks permission to speak at Caesar's funeral?

(a) Brutus (b) Antony

(c) Cassius (d) Octavius

Ans. (b) Antony

(vii) What bad omen does Cassius say he observed on the morning of the battle with Antony and Octavius?

(a) a lion giving birth (b) scavenger birds circling

(c) a soothsayer's warning (d) snakes

Ans. (b) scavenger birds circling

(viii) What impending conflict is discussed in Act IV, Scene III?

(a) civil war with Antony (b) battle with Pompey

(c) invasion by foreign forces (d) confrontation with the Triumvirs

Ans. (d) confrontation with the Triumvirs

(ix) Why does Martin dislike riding the elevator?

(a) It moves too fast. (b) It is too brightly lit.

(c) It feels rickety and confined. (d) It is not cleaned regularly.

Ans. (c) It feels rickety and confined.

(x) What does the fat lady do when she rides the elevator with Martin?

(a) She hums loudly. (b) She applies makeup.

(c) She reads a book. (d) She stares at Martin.

Ans. (d) She stares at Martin.

(xi) What can you suggest about Martin's personality?

(a) He is brave and adventurous. (b) He is anxious and timid.

(c) He is reckless and selfish. (d) He is angry and violent.

Ans. (b) He is anxious and timid.

(xii) What does Adjoa win in the district game?

(a) a medal (b) a certificate

(c) a gleaming cup (d) a scholarship

Ans. (c) a gleaming cup

(xiii) What does Nana do with Adjoa's school uniform during the district games week?

(a) burns it (b) sells it

(c) washes and irons it (d) hides it

Ans. (c) washes and irons it

(xiv) What happens after great souls die as per the poem *When Great Trees Fall*?

(a) The air becomes heavier. (b) The air becomes sterile.

(c) The air becomes toxic. (d) The air becomes humid.

Ans. (b) The air becomes sterile.

(xv) What aspect of humanity does the poem mainly explore?

(a) jealousy about Fame (b) grief over mortality

(c) celebrity culture (d) quest for innovation

Ans. (b) grief over mortality

(xvi) How do the animals react to Bhisma Lochan's loud singing?

(a) They enjoy it. (b) They dance happily.

(c) They seem distressed. (d) They sing along.

Ans. (c) They seem distressed.

SECTION B

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

DRAMA

(Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare)

QUESTION 2

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

'This was the noblest Roman of them all;
All the conspirators save only he
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar;
He only, in a general honest thought
And common good to all, made one of them,
His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'

(The above extract is taken from Act V, Scene V)

(a) When does Antony speak these words? Who was 'the noblest Roman of them all'? Which people are included in the word, 'all'? **[3]**

Ans. Antony speaks these words when he finds the dead body of Brutus. Brutus was the noblest Roman of them all, and refers to the faction of conspirators.

(b) Give the meaning of:

He only, in a general honest thought
And common good to all, made one of them. **[3]**

Ans. Antony says that Brutus, unlike the conspirators, had joined the conspiracy because he honestly believed that Caesar should be killed for the general good of all people.

(c) By preferring to the Elizabethan way of thinking, state in what way was the 'noblest Roman' a perfect human being. **[3]**

Ans. According to the Elizabethans, the human body had four elements: earth, air, fire and water. A man's nature was determined by the presence of predominant Eleanor in him. The perfect human nature, as in the case of Brutus, had a balance of all four elements.

(d) What does Octavius order with regard to the funeral of the noblest Roman? Does he deserve such a burial? Give a reason to justify your answer. **[3]**

Ans. Octavius orders that Brutus' funeral should be held with military honors. Brutus surely deserved such a burial as he was a true Roman. The thought of purging Rome and eventually dying for the nation in his attempt to do so proves that he was a true Roman.

(e) Briefly state how the play propagates the idea that disloyalty and conspiracy do not succeed. **[4]**

Ans. The conspirators who were once loyal friends to Caesar had turned against him out of sheer jealousy. Consequently, their jealous lives and the good triumph in the end made them believe that Caesar should be killed for the general good of all people.

QUESTION 3

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

'How ill this taper burns! Ha! who comes here?
I think it is the weakness of mine eyes
That shapes this monstrous apparition.
It comes upon me. Art thou anything?
Art thou some god, some angel, or some devil,
That mak'st my blood cold and my hair to stare?
Speak to me what thou art.'

(The above extract is taken from Act IV, Scene III)

(a) To whom does Brutus speak in the extract? What is the setting of the scene during this time? **[3]**

Ans. Brutus speaks of the spirit of Caesar in the extract. It is a night in Sardis. Brutus is in his tent and there appears a cloudy appearance of the spirit of Caesar.

(b) What is the apparition referred to in the extract? Why is it said to be monstrous? **[3]**

Ans. Caesar's spirit is the apparition referred to in the extract. It is said to be monstrous as the ghost had a cloudy appearance and there was a cruel look on its face.

(c) What does Brutus wonder about the apparition? What is the effect of the apparition on Brutus? **[3]**

Ans. Brutus wonders whether it was a god or angel or some devil. This apparition had made Brutus blood cold and his hair to stand upright.

(d) What does the apparition say to Brutus? What is the significance of what the apparition says to Brutus? **[3]**

Ans. The apparition tells Brutus that he will see it again at Philippi. It signifies the end of Brutus at Philippi which is the battlefield.

(e) Who else was present at the scene? Did they see the apparition? State whether the apparition was the product of Brutus' imagination. Give a reason to justify your answer. **[4]**

Ans. Lucius, Varro and Claudius were present at the scene. They did not see the apparition. It can be a byproduct of Brutus' imagination as he is filled with guilt after assassinating Caesar.

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

'Sometimes he would walk for hours and miles and return only at midnight to his house. And on his way he would see the cottages and homes with their dark windows, and it was not unequal to walking through a graveyard where only the faintest glimmers of firefly light appeared in flickers behind the windows.'

(a) Why does Leonard Mead wear sneakers for his night walks? [3]

Ans. Leonard Mead wore sneakers for his night walks because the dogs in intermittent squads would bark if he wore hard heels. Sneakers also prevent lights from clicking on and faces from appearing, thus avoiding startling an entire street by his lone presence.

(b) What is the condition of the houses that Leonard Mead passes by during his walks? [3]

Ans. The houses that Leonard Mead passes by during his walks have dark windows. They are described as tomb-like buildings, ill-lit by television lights where people sit like the dead. The faintest glimmers of firefly light appear in flickers behind the windows, and sometimes gray phantoms seem to manifest upon inner room walls where a curtain is still undrawn against the night.

(c) Where was Mead on his way when he was stopped by the police car? What is Mead's profession? [3]

Ans. Leonard Mead was within a block of his destination, circling around his home when he was stopped by the police car.

Leonard Mead identified himself to be a writer when he was asked about his profession by the police car.

(d) What does Mead realise about the car? [3]

Ans. Mead realises that there is no one in the police car. It is entirely automated. As he passes the front window of the car, he looks in and sees that the front seat is empty, confirming that there is no human presence in the car.

(e) What crime did Mr. Mead commit? Where is Leonard Mead taken by the police car? [4]

Ans. Mr. Mead is detained for the act of walking. The police car questions him extensively, about the reason for his walking, and he explains that he is walking for air and to observe, the car finds it suspicious and detains him.

He is taken to the Psychiatric Center for Research on Regressive Tendencies.

QUESTION 5

Read the following extract from Stephen Leacock's short story, 'With the Photographer' and answer the questions that follow:

> *'I sat down in a beam of sunlight filtered through a sheet of factory cotton hung against a frosted skylight. The photographer rolled a machine into the middle of the room and crawled into it from behind. He was only in it a second,—just time enough for one look at me, and then he was out again, tearing at the cotton sheet and the window panes with a hooked stick, apparently frantic for light and air'.*

(a) How had the photographer arranged his studio? [3]

Ans. The photographer's studio had poor lighting arrangements. The sunlight came through a sheet of factory cotton hung against a frosted window. The room had a big camera in the middle. A black cloth was attached to the camera. Thus, we can say that the studio was shabbily arranged.

(b) Why was the author angry with the photographer? [3]

Ans. The author, Stephen Leacock was angry with the photographer because the photo given to him is a complete distortion of his face and figure. His eyes were retouched and his

eyebrow was removed. The photographer also planned to remove the ears entirely. It is completely a mockery of his face.

(c) What was the narrator's experience with the photographer? [3]

Ans. The narrator's experience with the photographer was disheartening and dismissive leaving him feeling undervalued and subjected to an impersonal and critical examination.

(d) Was the photographer at peace with himself? [3]

Ans. The photographer does not appear to be at peace with himself as evidenced by his frantic tearing at the cotton sheet and the window panes, suggesting a sense of urgency or dissatisfaction with the lighting conditions.

(e) What was the photographer trying to do in his studio? [4]

Ans. The photographer was attempting to improve the lighting in his studio, perhaps to create better conditions for taking a successful photograph.

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

'Ramped and roared the lions, with horrid laughing jaws;
They bit, they glared, gave blows like beams, a wind went with their paws;
With wallowing might and stifled roar they rolled on one another; Till all the pit with sand and mane was in a thunderous smother;
The bloody foam above the bars came whisking through the air;
Said Francis then, 'Faith, gentlemen, we're better here than there'.

(a) What kind of show was witnessed by the king and his courtiers? What had distracted the king's attention? [3]

Ans. The king and his courtiers witnessed a show of lion fighting. The king's attention was distracted by the charms of Count de Lorge's beloved.

(b) What did De Lorge's beloved think about him? What was she sure of? [3]

Ans. De Lorge's beloved thought that he was as brave as could be. She was sure that he would do wondrous things to show his love for her.

(c) What thought struck her? What was her real intention? [3]

Ans. The thought of dropping her glove to prove De Lorge's love struck her. Her real intention was to grab attention and gain glory on the divine occasion.

(d) Comment on the king's remark. Who was attracted by his comment? [3]

Ans. King Francis remarked that they were better off watching from a distance than being in the pit. His comment attracted De Lorge's beloved, who overheard it and decided to test her lover's valor.

(e) Briefly describe the lion's fight. **[4]**

Ans. The lions ramped and roared with horrid laughing jaws, biting, glaring and giving blows like beams. They rolled on one another with wallowing might and stifled roar, creating a thunderous smother in the pit. Bloody foam whisked through the air above the bars.

QUESTION 7

Read the following extract from H.W. Longfellow's poem, 'Haunted Houses' and answer the questions that follow:

'We have no title-deeds to house or lands;
Owners and occupants of earlier dates
From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands,
And hold in mortmain still their old estates'.

(a) What do the 'harmless phantoms' in the poem represent? **[3]**

Ans. The 'harmless phantoms' are emblematic of memories, past experiences, and perhaps the spirits or essences of those who once occupied the houses. These phantoms are memories that are ever present but intangible, exerting a silent influence on the living.

(b) How do the spirits in the 'illuminated hall' behave? **[3]**

Ans. The spirits in the 'illuminated hall' are characterised as being peaceful and passive. They are likened to the silent images in the paintings, suggesting a passive observance rather than an active presence.

(c) What distinction does the poem make between the perceptions of the speaker and a stranger by his fireside? **[3]**

Ans. The poem elucidates a personal, close connection between the speaker and his surroundings. While a stranger might only perceive the current tangible reality, the speaker is deeply connected to the past seeing and hearing memories and thus experiencing that are invisible to others.

(d) What does the term 'mortmain' imply in the context of the poem? **[3]**

Ans. 'Mortmain' literally translates to 'dead hand'. In the poem it is used to depict the enduring, unyielding grip of the past and those who have passed on. It conveys the idea that the influence of the dead remains, particularly in relation to possessions and legacies.

(e) How does the poet describe the relationship between the world of sense and the spirit world? **[4]**

Ans. Longfellow crafts an ethereal imagery where the spirit world envelopes the world of sense like an all all-encompassing atmosphere. It is not separate but coexists with our tangible world interweaving with it. This suggests that the memories, spirits and past experiences are present subtly shaping our perceptions and feelings thus blending the tangible with the intangible.