JULIUS CAESAR

ACT III Scene 1

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which character says the famous line, 'Et tu, Brute?"

(a) Mark Antony (b) Caesar (c) Cassius (d) Brutus

2) How does Caesar respond to the plea of Metellus Cimber to reverse his brother's exile?

(a) He agrees immediately (b) He says he will consider it later

(c) He rejects it coldly (d) He expresses sympathy but refuses

3) What is the main reason Brutus decides to join the conspiracy against Caesar?

(a) He is jealous of Caesar's power (b) He believes it is for the good of Rome

(c) He is forced by Cassius (d) He wants to become king

4) Who distracts Antony away from the Senate room?

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

5) What is Caesar's attitude toward his own death in the final moments before he is assassinated?

(a) He pleads for mercy (b) He accepts it without fear, believing in his destiny

(c) He begs for his life (d) He runs away

6) Where was Caesar put to death?

(a) On a street in Rome (b) On the battleground of Philippi

(c) At the foot of Pompey's statue (d) In Brutus' orchard

7) What do the conspirators shout after killing Caesar?

(a) 'Liberty, freedom, and tyranny is dead!' (b) 'Hail, Caesar!'

(c) 'Revenge for Rome!' (d) 'The Republic is saved!'

8) What is the significance of Caesar's final words, 'Et tu, Brute?'

(a) They show his anger toward Brutus

(b) They express his disbelief that Brutus, whom he trusted, would betray him

(c) They show his sorrow over the loss of Rome

(d) They are a declaration of defiance

9) Who is the last conspirator to stab Caesar?

(a) Cassius (b) Brutus (c) Decius Brutus (d) Metellus Cimber

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

(a) Brutus (b) Antony (c) Cassius (d) Octavius

11) 'Woe to the hand that shed this costly blood!

Over thy wounds now do I prophesy...'

These lines tell us that Antony is _____.

(a) enraged (b) sorrowful (c) anxious (d) frustrated

12) Why does Cassius oppose Mark Antony's request to speak at Caesar's funeral?

(a) He believes Antony will incite the crowd against them

(b) He does not trust Antony

(c) He fears Antony's eloquence

(d) All of the above

13) Under what condition does Brutus allow Mark Antony to speak at the funeral?

(a) Antony must praise Brutus. (b) Antony must not blame the conspirators.

(c) Antony must leave Rome afterward. (d) Antony must promise loyalty to Brutus.

14) What does Mark Antony do immediately after Caesar's assassination?

(a) He tries to escape from Rome (b) He mourns Caesar's death

(c) He agrees to the conspirators' plan (d) He seeks revenge on the conspirators

15) What does Brutus claim in his speech after Caesar's death?

(a) That he killed Caesar because he was a tyrant

(b) That he was forced to kill Caesar

(c) That Caesar had planned to overthrow Rome

(d) That Caesar's death will bring peace to Rome

16) What role does Artemidorus play in Act III Scene 1?

(a) He is part of the conspiracy

(b) He warns Caesar of the conspiracy with a letter

(c) He tries to intervene after Caesar's assassination

(d) He flees from Rome

17) What does Brutus ask the conspirators to do after Caesar's assassination?

(a) Flee from Rome immediately

(b) Wash their hands in Caesar's blood to show their commitment

(c) Leave Caesar's body in the Senate

(d) Immediately announce themselves as rulers of Rome

18) What strategy does Cassius suggest that the conspirators follow?

(a) March towards Philippi (b) Remain where they are

(c) Raise an army of foot soldiers (d) Set fire to the surrounding villages

19) Choose the option that lists the sequence of events in the correct order

1. Caesar arrives at the Senate.
2. The conspirators stab Caesar.
3. Antony is left alone with Caesar's body.
4. Antony shakes hands with the conspirators.

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

20) 'O world, thou were the forest to this hart, and this indeed, O world, the heart of thee.'

Which of the following uses the same literary device as given above?

(a) The bees buzzed around the flower-filled garden.

(b) Her eyes are buttons.

(c) She caught the scent of mothballs in the abandoned home.

(d) Broken pencils are pointless.

21) What does Antony predict will happen after Caesar death?

(a) Peace will reign in Rome (b) Civil war will engulf Rome

(c) Rome will become a democracy (d) The conspirators will be celebrated as heroes

22) How does Antony show respect to Caesar after his death?

(a) He swears vengeance over Caesar's body. (b) He calls him the most noble Roman.

(c) He covers Caesar's body with his cloak. (d) He requests a proper burial.

23) What action does Antony plan after being left alone with Caesar's body?

(a) He plans to leave Rome.

(b) He plans to gather his supporters for war

(c) He plans to turn the people against the conspirators

(d) He plans to burn Caesar's body in secret.

24) Why does Artemidorous urge Caesar to go through his letter first?

(a) It is concerning Rome (b) It is concerned with the conspiracy against Caesar

(c) It is concerned with a matter of national importance (d) It is he who came first to Caesar

25) What does Cassius say he would do if their purpose is revealed?

(a) Make another plan (b) Kill Casca

(c) Kill the one who it (d) Kill himself

26) According to Caesar, what will be the effect of Metellus Cimber's stooping and cringing an ordinary men?

(a) Incite others to stoops low
(b) Inflame the pride of ordinary men
(c) Invoke the ordinary men to rebel
(d) None of the above

27) How do the conspirators make requests to Caesar regarding Publius Cimber?

(a) Appealing to his divine night
(b) Appealing to his supreme self
(c) Feigned servility
(d) None of the above

28) How do the people of Rome run after Caesar's murderers?

(a) As if an earthquake had occurred
(b) As if doomsday had come
(c) As if a bomb had blasted
(d) As if a large building had collapsed

29) What appears as the main cause of Brutus failure in this scene of the play?

(a) Lack of experience
(b) Lack of brutality
(c) Error of Judgement
(d) None of these

30) Select the option that shows the correct relationship between statements (1) and (2).

Statement 1 : Caesar refuses to pardon Metellus Cimber's banished brother.

Statement 2 : Caesar believes that changing his decision would make him appear weak and inconsistent.

(a) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
(b) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false.
(c) Statement 2 is the cause for Statement 1.
(d) Both statements are false.

Extract Based Questions

Extract 1

Caesar : 'I could be well moved, if I were as you:

If I could pray to move, prayers would move me:
But I am constant as the northern star.
Of whose true-fixed and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament.
The skies are painted with unnumber'd sparks,
They are all fire and every one doth shine,
But there's but one in all doth hold his place:
So in the world; 'tis furnish'd well with men,
And men are flesh and blood, and apprehensive;
Yet in the number I do know but one

That unassailable holds on his rank,
Unshaked of motion: and that I am he,
Let me a little show it, even in this,
That I was constant Cimber should be banish'd.
And constant do remain to keep him so.

(i) What does Caesar mean when he compares himself to the 'northern star'? What is the 'northern star' known for?

Ans. Caesar uses the metaphor of the northern star to convey his resolute nature. The northern star is a celestial body known for its fixed position in the sky symbolising constancy and reliability. By comparing himself to the northern star. Caesar is asserting that he is firm and resolute in his decisions.

He is stating that he doesn't yield to any external pressures or influences, just as the northern star is constant.

(ii) How does Caesar justify his decision to keep Metellus Cimber's brother banished?

Ans. Caesar justifies his decision by emphasising his constancy and firmness. He states that he is unshaked of motion, meaning he is steadfast and will not be swayed by emotional appeals or petitions. He reinforces this by declaring that he was constant in his decision to banish Metellus Cimber's brother. He remains constant in upholding that decision.

(iii) What does the phrase 'men are flesh and blood, and apprehensive' imply about Caesar's view of others?

Ans. The given phrase suggests that Caesar views other men as being vulnerable, emotional and easily swayed by fears and uncertainties. By contrast, he sees himself as superior, immune to such human weaknesses. This reflects Caesar's perception of himself as a unique and exceptional figure, distinct from the common man in his ability to remain resolute and unaffected by emotional appeals.

(iv) How does Caesar's speech reflect his attitude towards power and leadership?

Ans. Caesar's speech reflects an attitude of self-assuredness and absolute confidence in his authority. He believes that a leader must be steadfast and unyielding, maintaining decisions once made,

regardless of external pressures. This reveals his belief in the importance of strong decisive leadership/However, it also hints at potential arrogance as he sees himself as the singular, unquestionable figure in a world of fallible men.

(v) What is the significance of Caesar's use of celestial imagery in this speech?

Ans. The celestial imagery serves to elevate Caesar's status, likening him to a star-an-eternal and unchanging force in the universe. By comparing himself to the northern star and other heavenly bodies. Caesar implies that his role and decisions are divinely ordained and irreversible. This use of grand imagery underscores his self-perceived greatness and the inevitability of his authority, reinforcing his belief in his unique and irreplaceable position in the world

Extract 2

Caesar : "Et tu, Brute? Then fall, Caesar!" [Dies.]

Cinna : "Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead!

Run hence, proclaim, cry it about the streets."

Cassius : "Some to the common pulpits, and cry out

'Liberty, freedom, and enfranchisement!"

Brutus : "People and senators, be not affrighted;

Fly not; stand still: ambition's debt is paid."

(i) What is the significance of Caesar's last words, 'Et tu, Brute? Then fall, Caesar!?

Ans. Caesar's last words 'Et tu, Brute?' express his shock and betrayal upon seeing his close friend Brutus among the conspirators. The phrase signifies the ultimate betrayal as Caesar trusted Brutus completely. The addition of 'Then fall, Caesar!' suggests that with Brutus participation, Caesar feels utterly defeated and resigns himself to his fate, symbolising the end of his reign and life.

(ii) How does Cinna's exclamation, 'Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead!' reflect the conspirators' justification for Caesar's assassination?

Ans. Cinna's exclamation reflects the conspirators' belief that Caesar's death is a necessary act to restore liberty and freedom to Rome. They view Caesar as a tyrant whose ambition threatened the Republic's democratic values. By proclaiming Tyranny is dead, Cinna suggests that Caesar's death marks the end of autocratic rule and the beginning of freedom for the Roman people.

(iii) What does Cassius mean by urging others to 'cry out 'Liberty, freedom, and enfranchisement!" in the common pulpits?

Ans. Cassius is instructing the conspirators to publicly announce the death of Caesar as a victory for the ideals of liberty, freedom and enfranchisement.

He wants to ensure that the people perceive Caesar's assassination as an act of liberation from tyranny. By doing so, he aims to gather public support and justify their actions as being in the best interest of Rome.

(iv) How does Brutus attempt to calm the crowd with his statement, 'People and senators, be not affrighted: Fly not; stand still: ambition's debt is paid'?

Ans. Brutus addresses the crowd to reassure them and prevent panic. By telling them 'be not affrighted and Fly not, stand still', he urges them to remain calm and composed.

He justifies Caesar's assassination by stating that ambition's debt is paid, implying that Caesar's excessive ambition has been dealt with, and the Republic is now free from the threat of dictatorship.

(v) How do these lines collectively convey the theme of betrayal and the conspirators' justification of their actions?

Ans. The lines highlight the deep personal betrayal felt by Caesar, especially from Brutus, and the justification the conspirators use to rationalise their actions Caesar's shock and resignation upon Brutus among his killers underscore the personal nature of the betrayal.

Meanwhile, the conspirators' proclamations about liberty and freedom suggest that they believe their actions are necessary for the greater good of Rome The juxtaposition of personal betrayal with political justification reflects the complex motivations and moral ambiguity surrounding the assassination of Caesar.

Extract 3

Antony : O mighty Caesar! Dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? Fare thee well
I know not, gentlemen, what you intend,
Who else must be let blood, who else is rank :

If I myself, there is no hour so fit
As Caesar's death hour, nor no instrument
Of half that worth as those your swords, made rich
With the most noble blood of all this world.
I do beseech ye, if you bear me hard,
Now, whilst your purpled hands do reek and smoke.
Fulfill your pleasure. Live a thousand years,
I shall not find myself so apt to die:
No place will please me so, no mean of death,
As here by Caesar, and by you cut off,
The choice and master spirits of this age.

(i) How does Antony's opening question 'O mighty Caesarl Dost thou lie so low?' reflect his emotional response to Caesar's death?

Ans. Antony's question reflects his shock and sorrow at the sight of Caesar's lifeless body. The phrase lie so low contrasts Caesar's former greatness with his current state, emphasising the tragic tall from power and glory. Antony's tone is one of mourning and disbelief highlights the profound loss he feels for the once-mighty leader.

(ii) What does Antony imply by asking. 'Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils. / Shrunk to this little measure?"

Ans. Antony is lamenting the futility of Caesar's achievements in the face of death. He implies that al of Caesar's victories and accomplishments have now been reduced to insignificance by his death that he lies in the dust at Pompey's feet. This question underscores the theme of the fleeting nature of power and glory.

(iii) Why does Antony refer to the conspirators' swords as being 'made rich with the most noble blood of all this world'?

Ans. Antony uses this phrase to emphasise the enormity of the conspirators' act by pointing out that they have stained their swords with Caesar's blood. It suggests both a condemnation of their deed and an acknowledgment of Caesar's greatness. This indicates that they have killed not just a man but someone of immense importance and virtue. Their swords have became valuable with the blood of Caesar.

(iv) What does Antony mean when he says, 'If I myself, there is no hour so fit As Caesar's death hour'?

Ans. Antony is suggesting that if the conspirators intend to kill him as well then this would be the perfect time. He expresses a willingness to die alongside Caesar seeing no more appropriate or honourable moment for his own death than the one that claimed Caesar. This demonstrates his loyalty to Caesar.

(v) How does Antony's speech serve as both a subtle challenge to the conspirators and a declaration of loyalty to Caesar?

Ans. Antony's speech is a complex mix of regret, loyalty and subtle provocation. While outwardly expressing his sorrow and willingness to die Antony also subtly challenges the conspirators. He does so by reminding them of Caesar's greatness and the gravity of their crime. His declaration that no other means of death would please him as much as dying by Caesar's side also serves as a testament to his unwavering loyalty. This duality in his speech sets the stage for Antony's later actions as it conveys both his personal loss and the potential for future retribution.

Extract 4

Antony : O pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth,
That I am meek and gentle with these butchers!
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.
Woe to the hand that shed this costly blood!
Over thy wounds now do I prophesy.-
Which, like dumb mouths, do ope their ruby lips,
To beg the voice and utterance of my tongue,-
A curse shall light upon the limbs of men,
Domestic fury and fierce civil strife
Shall cumber all the parts of Italy.

(i) What does Antony mean by addressing Caesar's body as thou bleeding piece of earth'? How does this imagery contribute to the overall tone of the speech?

Ans. Antony uses vivid imagery to depict Caesar's corpse as lifeless and reduced to (mere earth) symbolising both his death and his connection to Rome. This imagery emphasises the gravity of

Caesar's fall from a powerful ruler to a lifeless body and sets a sombre, mournful tone. It also highlights the disrespectful nature of the murder, suggesting that the conspirators have desecrated something sacred.

(ii) How does Antony's use of the word "butchers' to describe the conspirators reflect his attitude towards them and their actions?

Ans. Antony's use of 'butchers' conveys his deep disdain and condemnation for the conspirators. The term dehumanises them reducing their act to a brutal and senseless slaughter rather than a justified political assassination. It reflects Antony's belief that their actions were brutal and dishonourable. This further emphasises his anger and the moral outrage he feels toward those who killed Caesar.

(iii) Analyse the significance of Antony's prophecy about 'domestic fury and fierce civil strife' in Italy. How does this foreshadow the events to come?

Ans. Antony's prophecy serves as a powerful foreshadowing of the chaos and civil war that will overwhelm Rome following Caesar's assassination. By predicting 'domestic fury and fierce civil strife', Antony foresees the violent outcomes of the conspirators' actions. This suggests that Caesar's death will destabilise the Republic and lead to widespread conflict. This prophecy underscores the theme of political turmoil and the consequences of power struggles.

(iv) What is the significance of Antony personifying Caesar's wounds as 'dumb mouths that ope their ruby lips'? How does this metaphor enhance the speech's impact?

Ans. Antony's personification of Caesar's wounds as 'dumb mouths that ope their ruby lips creates a haunting image of the wounds demanding justice and speaking through Antony's tongue.

This metaphor suggests that the wounds are silently crying out for retribution and that Antony feels compelled to be their voice. It enhances the speech's emotional impact by emphasizing the grievousness of the murder and Antony's role as an avenger, giving a voice to the done to Caesar.

(v) There are two functions that Antony's speech serves. Identify them and elaborate.

Ans. Antony's speech functions on two levels as a lamentation for the loss of Caesar and as a veiled call to action against the conspirators. His mournful tone and expressions of grief underscore his sorrow and respect for Caesar. However, his references to 'domestic fury, civil strife and the curse that will fall upon the conspirators hint at a desire for vengeance and retribution.

Antony subtly incites the audience by portraying the conspirators as butchers and predicting the turmoil their actions will cause thereby sowing the seeds for rebellion and revenge.

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