Section B: Poetry Whispers of Immortality

	Question 3	
	No, The root is to be multed out	. 114
	The foot is to be pulled out	
	Out of the anchoring earth;	
	It is to be roped, tied,	
	And pulled out – snapped out Or pulled out entirely.	
	And the strength of the tree exposed, The source, white and wet.	
	And then it is done.	
	i) What purpose does the word 'No' serve here?	ro.
	ii) Why does the root have to be pulled out? What image of the 'source' of the tree are we given? What effect does this have on the reader?	[2
	iii) Why is it so difficult to 'kill' the tree? Why has the word 'killing' been used in the title?	
	iv) What is the tone of the poem like? Do we get the idea that the poet approves	[4
	of the act of tree-cutting? If he disapproves, why does he tell us in such detail exactly how to cut the tree?	Γ.4
	v) Why is this a very effective poem?	[4 [2
	E morting	
	Question 4	
	Beside you straggling fence that skirts the way	
	With blossom'd furze unprofitably gay,	
	There, in his noisy mansion, skill'd to rule, The village master taught his little school;	
	i) Where has this poem been taken from? From the extract how do we get the idea	
	that we are being taken on a guided tour?	
	ii) How does the schoolmaster 'rule' over his 'little school'?	[2]
	iii) What are some of his talents? Why is he held in high esteem in the village?	[4]
	iv) What two negative traits of his character emerge?	[5]
	v) Would he fit into the modern-day school system? Say why clearly.	[3] [2]
	Section C: Prose An Anthology of Short Stories	
	Question 5	
	Question 5 Exactly and the second of the control of	
	'I do not ask you brother' said the old man (W-11 I I	
	'I do not ask you, brother,' said the old man. 'Well, I know you cannot understand. But if you had land you would know it must be put to seed again or there will be starvation yet another year.'	
	i) Who is the old man? Where is he at the moment? Who is he speaking to?	
	why does ne say, 'I do not ask you, brother'?	[4]
	ii) What can the person being spoken to not understand? What impression do we form of him?	
]	iii) What great sacrifice has the speaker made?	[4]
j	iv) After reading the story, how has the speaker's character affected you?	[4] [4]

Question 6

With close reference to the story 'The Prize Poem' explain why the competition was

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PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

CLASS 10

09 January, 2008

[3]

[4]

[4]

Marks: 80

ENGLISH Paper 2 (Two hours)

Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will **not** be allowed to write during the first **15** minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt five questions in all. You must attempt one question from each of the sections A, B and C and any two other questions. The intended marks for questions are given in brackets [].

Section A: Drama

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar

What means this shouting? I do fear the people choose Caesar for their king.

Question 1

Brutus:

Car	ssius: Aye, do you fear it? Then must I think you would not have it so?		
Cus	ssias. Aye, do you lear it: Then must I timbe you would not have it so:		
Bru	utus: I would not Cassius. Yet I love him well.		
i) ii)	Where are Brutus and Cassius at this time? Why had they come together? What reason does Brutus give here for the shouting? What was the real reason?	[2]	
31	How and when do we come to know the real reason?	[4]	
iii)	Why was Brutus afraid that Caesar might become king? Explain clearly with		
	reference to his soliloquy in the orchard.	[4]	
iv)	When Brutus says, 'I would not, Cassius, yet I love him well,' he is undergoing a conflict. Show clearly how this conflict is brought out a) by Brutus when he speaks to the citizens after Caesar's death b) by Antony when he speaks over		
	Brutus' dead body.	[6]	
Qu	estion 2		
Bru	tus: Let no man abide this deed but we the doers.		
	Enter Trebonius		
Cas	sius: Where's Antony?		
Trei	bonius: Fled to his house amaz'd.		

Men, wives and children stare, cry out and run

impression of the 'doers' does he aim at creating upon the Romans by this?

As it were doomsday.

What do we think of him now?

i) Where are the speakers at the moment? What does 'this deed' refer to?ii) What do we get of Brutus' character from what he says in the extract?iii) Brutus now directs his friends to 'walk forth' in a procession. What

iv) What reference does Antony make a little later to 'doomsday'?

v) Relate briefly how the 'doers' did 'abide this deed' later in the play.