Vikram’s English Academy (ICSE)

**SECOND TERM EXAM**

**Std IX-JK Duration: 2 hours Marks 80**

**Solve any five of the given questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

**Section A- Drama**

**Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**

***Question 1 16***

***“Why, there, there, there! a diamond gone, cost me two thousand ducats…”***

1. Which diamond is being spoken about? Where did Shylock go to pay for it? What else did he lose? 3
2. Why does Shylock consider himself to be unfortunate? 3
3. What news does Tubal tell Shylock about Genoa? How does Shylock react? 3
4. What does Shylock say at the end of this scene? 3
5. What according to Shylock has he learnt about Christians? 4
6. Shylock laments the loss of his diamond when he knows about Tubal’s lack of success in finding Jessica. He says that the diamond had cost him two thousand ducats in Frankfurt. Apart from that, he has also lost other precious jewels. He says that he had never felt the curse falling upon their nation till now.
7. Shylock says that the thief has gone away with so much and he still has to spend so much to find the thief. He says that he has no satisfaction and no revenge. Shylock says that there is no ill luck stirring but what alights over his shoulders, no sighs except his breathing and no tears except what he is shedding.
8. Tubal tells Shylock that Jessica had spent fourscore ducats in one night at Genoa. Shylock tells Tubal that with this news, he has stuck a dagger in him. He rues the fact that he shall never see his gold again.
9. Shylock tells Tubal to hire an officer for him and arrange him a fortnight before the bond ends. He says that he will have the heart of Antonio if he forfeits. Finally he tells Tubal to go and meet him later at their synagogue.
10. According to Shylock, he has learned revenge from the Christians. If a Jew wrongs a Christian there is no humility shown by them but revenge. Similarly, when a Christian wrongs a Jew, by Christian example his sufferance should also be revenge. He promises that the villainy taught to him by Christians he would surely execute and though it would be hard to digest he would better their instruction.

***Question 2 16***

***‘What says that fool of Hagar’s offspring, ha?’***

i. Who is the speaker of these lines? Who exits before this line is said? Where does the scene take place? 3

ii. Who is being referred to, in the above given lines? Why? 3

iii. Has Shylock been invited to the supper for love? Why is he going for the same? 3

iv. How does Launcelot try to cover up his mistake of giving information about the masque?3

v. What is Shylock’s response to the information about masque? 4

1. Shylock says these lines. Launcelot exits. Street outside Shylock’s house.
2. Shylock calls Launcelot as a fool belonging to Hagar’s offspring. He means to say that Launcelot belongs to the family of illegitimate child who was born out of the wedlock between Abram and Hagar.
3. No, Shylock has not been invited to the supper for love. He has been invited for flattering him. He wants to go in hate to feed upon the prodigal Christian. He also wants to check if any ill was brewing against him as he had dreamt of money-bags the previous night.
4. Launcelot accidentally discloses about the masque to Shylock. He tries to cover up by telling Shylock that it was not without reason that his nose started bleeding on last Black Monday at 6 o’clock in the morning. He claims that Ash Wednesday fell on the same day as Black Monday at 4 o’clock in the afternoon. He talks nonsense and gibberish to confuse Shylock.
5. Shylock tells Jessica to lock up his doors and when she hears the wild squealing of the wry-necked fife, she should not climb up the casements. She should not thrust her head into the public street to gaze at Christian fools with varnished faces. She should stop the ears of his house by which he means his casements, and not allow the sound of shallow foppery to enter his sober house.

***Question 3 16***

***The third one sat in tattered clothes he gave his coat a hitch***

1. Against whom was he biased? What did the other man in question think of the third man?

3

1. Why did the second person refuse to give his log? What kind of a person does he seem to be? 3
2. What are the different types of discriminations highlighted in the poem? What can such discriminations or prejudices do to mankind? 3
3. What symbolizes human sin in the poem? What is the sin mentioned here? 3
4. Explain the figure of speech and symbolism in the following line: 4

‘Their logs held tight in death’s still hands, was proof of human sin.’

The poor man was biased against the rich who was in the group. He hated the rich as he thought they were idle and had earned all the wealth only by exploiting the poor. On the other hand, the rich man was only thinking of the wealth in his store and wanted to protect it from the poor who, he thought, were lazy and lacked ambition.

The second person refuses to give his log as he sees that in the group there is a person who does not belong to his community and so he does not want to help him. This person seems to be a fanatic who is intolerant of other religions or communities.

The poet also talks of racial discrimination through the white lady and the black man, also about the religious intolerance and class discrimination between the rich and the poor man. Such differences lead to envy, hatred, arrogance and revenge eventually destroying the very fiber of humanity.

The logs, in the hands of each of the six persons mentioned in the poem, symbolize human sin. The sin refers to the negative qualities of prejudice, hatred, malice, discrimination and revenge in the hearts of the people trapped in a cold night. These traits are called ‘sin’ as they spell doom and destruction of humanity.

This line is a Personification. Here the non – human thing or the idea of ‘death’ is assigned the human characteristic of possessing ‘hands’. Jesus sacrificed himself on the wooden logs to wash away human sins. On the contrary, here the humans are sinning by holding on to the logs and not saving each other.

***Question 4 16***

***Cheering on all the young women and men then the final event of the day was approaching…***

1. Who are these young women and men? Where have they come from? Why? 3
2. Which games are being referred to? What is the significance of such games? 3
3. How did the athletes stand before the race began? 3
4. Were all the contestants determined to win? How do you know? 3
5. Explain: Nine Gold Medals 4
6. The young women and men are differently abled children who are participating in ‘Special Olympics’. These children had come from many different countries across the world to run for the gold, silver and bronze.
7. The poet is referring to the ‘Special Olympics’. These games are held for persons who are differently abled to motivate them and boost their morale. The contestants come from many different countries and undergo training for weeks and months before the game.
8. The loudspeakers called the names of the nine participants of the next event. All the nine young athletes stood on the starting line. Each of them was determined to win therefore was ready and waiting for the sound of the gun which would be the signal to begin the race.
9. Yes, all the nine contestants were determined to win as all of them were poised for the sound of the pistol which was the signal to begin the race. As soon as the pistol exploded, the contestants too exploded and ran vigorously. Thus it is evident that all the contestants were determined to win.
10. The poem is about an athletic event in which there were nine participants who had trained for weeks and months in order to win a medal. Unfortunately, the youngest of them stumbles and falls. Without sparing a single moment, the remaining eight turn around and go back to him. They not only lift him up but also hold hands and complete the race together. It is this selfless act because of which each one of them wins a gold medal. Thus, the title ‘Nine Gold Medals’

***Question 5 16 ‘What animals were they?’ I asked.***

1. ‘Who is the speaker here? What was he doing there when he said this? 3
2. Which animals are mentioned by the other man? 3
3. Why did the narrator ask the other person regarding politics? 3
4. Where were the trucks heading to? Why? What is the response of the old man to this information? 3
5. Which two things are called the only piece of luck for the old man that day? 4
6. The speaker is the narrator who was an army scout. He was watching the bridge and the African looking country of the Ebro Delta and wondered how long it would be before they would see the enemy. He waited to listen to the first noises that would signal that ever mysterious event called contact.
7. The animals mentioned by the other man are of ‘various’ types. There were two goats, a cat and then there were four pairs of pigeons.
8. The narrator asked the old man regarding politics as the old man was not ready to budge from the place and cross the bridge. He wanted to verify if the old man was siding with the fascist forces.
9. The trucks were heading towards Barcelona. They were probably rescuing trucks taking the republican supporters to safety. Barcelona, then, was an area under Republican domination. When the old man is told this he responds by saying that he knew nobody in that direction.
10. The narrator calls the old man lucky on that Easter Sunday. As it was a cloudy overcast day and the ceiling was low, the fascist planes were not up that day. So the old man would remain alive at least that day. Also the fact that the cats know how to look after themselves is also called by the narrator to be a lucky thing for the old man.

***Question 6 16***

***Now the red man implored, ‘Please, please I will speak slowly...’***

1. Where has this red man come from? What was he wearing? How did his clothes cause confusion? 3
2. Why does Muni’s wife call ‘chewing drumstick out of sauce’ as an unholy craving? 3
3. What can we imply about relations between people of Kritam and Kuppam? 3
4. Why did the red man implore? 3

Was Muni a regular smoker? Give substantial evidence from the story. 4

***Question 6 16***

1. The red man has come from America. He was wearing khaki clothes and Muni thinks that he is kind of an Impostor who has come to investigate about the murder.
2. When Muni told his wife that he was tired of eating drumstick leaves and he had a desire to chew the drumstick out of sauce, his wife taunted him. She said that he had only four teeth in his jaw. She said so because in that acute poverty he wanted the luxury of eating the drumsticks out of sauce.
3. We can imply that the relations between people of Kritam and Kuppam are not cordial. According to Muni, people of Kuppam can go to any extent and will not stop at anything. He was also sure that his village has always had a clean record and the culprit must be definitely from the other village.
4. The red faced man i.e. the American man implored Muni to try and understand what he was trying to say. He was frustrated as he had gotten along with English everywhere in the country. He wondered if there were any religious or spiritual scruples against English speech.
5. No, Muni wasn’t a regular smoker. He had not smoked since many years. Many years ago the shop man had given him a cigarette on credit. When the foreigner lit the cigarette, Muni took a deep puff and started coughing. Though it was pleasant, the effect was so racking that he had tears in his eyes. His head reeled due to its effect