Vikram’s English Academy (ICSE)

**SECOND TERM EXAM**

**Std IX-PPS (BH) Duration: 2 hours Marks 80**

**SET A**

**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***

***“Go, draw aside the curtains and discover the several caskets to this noble prince…”***

1. Who is the speaker of these lines? Whom are they spoken to? Who is the ‘noble prince’ here? 3
2. What is the message inscribed upon the three caskets? 3
3. What does Morocco ask Portia after reading the three caskets? What does she respond? 3
4. Explain the analogy given by Morocco while choosing the gold casket. 3
5. What is Morocco’s opinion of Portia? Write with reference to this scene. 4
6. Portia to the servant. Morocco is the noble prince here.
7. The gold casket carries the message ‘Who chooseth me shall gain what many men desire’. The silver casket has ‘Who chooseth me shall get as much as he deserves’ inscribed upon it. The message on the lead casket is ‘Who chooseth me must give and hazard all he hath’.
8. Morocco asks Portia how he would come to know if he has chosen the right casket. She replies that one of the caskets contains her picture and if he chooses that casket she would be his.
9. Morocco says that the English have a coin which bears the figure of an angel stamped in gold. He says just like that coin which has an angel insculped upon, in this case the angel lies within the golden bed. What he means to say is that Portia’s portrait would be contained in the gold casket.
10. Morocco calls Portia as a breathing saint for whom suitors are coming from all the

four corners of the earth. He says that the Hyrcanian deserts and the vasty wilds of wide Arabia have become like throughfares for suitors to come to view fair Portia. The ocean which is described as a watery kingdom whose ambitious head spits in the face of heaven and is no bar to stop the foreign spirits. They still come as if crossing a brook to see fair Portia.

***Question 3 16***

***With fearful trill of things unknown but longed for still…***

1. Whom is being spoken about? Complete the given sentence. 3
2. Bring out the symbolism in the line ‘and dares to claim the sky’. 3
3. What is the condition of a caged bird? 3
4. Bring out the symbolism of the ‘trade winds’? 3
5. Whom does the free bird symbolize? Bring out the comparison. 4
6. The caged bird is being spoken about. …. And his tune is heard on the distant hill for the caged birds sings of freedom.
7. The line says that the free bird can fly anywhere and everywhere without any restrictions. This is symbolic of the fact that the white people had the freedom to claim their supremacy over different places across the globe. They were unstoppable and asserted their ownership over the world.
8. A caged bird has no freedom of movement. The cage is too narrow to walk freely. Moreover its wings are clipped and feet tied and is surrounded by bars which do not allow it to see the outside world, leading to frustration and anger.
9. The ‘trade winds’ refer to ‘favourable situations’ or ‘opportunities’ that the white race had as compared to the ‘black one’. The significance of the trade winds is that these were used by the captains of sailing ships to cross over oceans enabling European expansion into America. Wherever the whites encroached, they established their supremacy.
10. The free bird symbolizes the white people. A free bird has the freedom of movement and expression and the opportunity to feed on the food of its choice. Similarly the whites too had the freedom to go wherever they desired, to exploit the resources of that place and flourish. They could assert their supremacy across the globe.

***Question 4 16***

***Continuous as the stars that shine and twinkle on the Milky Way,***

1. What are continuous like stars? Which other term means ‘continuous’ that is given in the same stanza? Name the figure of speech in the given line. 3
2. Why did the daffodils seem to be gleeful? 3
3. Describe in your own words the poet’s feelings when he sees the host of golden daffodils? 3
4. What does the term ‘sprightly dance’ mean? Why has the poet used it for the daffodils? Which literary device is used her? 3
5. What does the term ‘bliss of solitude’ mean? In what context has the poet used the term in the poem? 4
6. Daffodils are continuous like the stars. Another term for continuous in the same stanza is ‘never ending’. Simile
7. The daffodils, lined up in a vast expanse on the shore of a lake, were dancing with the breeze. The waves of the lake too seemed to be dancing. But the dance of the daffodils was more lively and cheerful so they were extremely happy feeling a sense of victory. Thus, they seem to be gleeful.
8. The poet was initially feeling lonely while wandering along the bay of the lake. Suddenly, he saw a host of daffodils dancing in the breeze. The daffodils seemed extremely cheerful as they had outdone the dancing waves of the lake. The poet too felt very happy in the company of such cheerful flowers. His loneliness is replaced by feelings of happiness.
9. The term ‘sprightly dance’ means a dance which is full of life and energy. The daffodils that the poet saw along the bank of the lake were moving their heads from one side to another very energetically and happily and this movement looked like a very enthusiastic dance. Thus, the poet has used the term ‘sprightly dance’ for the daffodils. This is a ‘Personification’ as a non-human object (daffodils) is given a human characteristic of ‘dancing’.
10. This term refers to the time when the poet is alone and his mind is not clustered with worldly thoughts. The poet uses the term in the last stanza. He says that whenever he is resting on a couch and his mind is either void of thoughts or he is in a pensive mood, the beautiful vista of the daffodils which were impregnated in his mind, suddenly flash across his inward eye.

***Question 5 16***

***The younger man roused himself sharply at the sound of her voice….***

1. Who is the younger man here? Did he know the lady? How? 3
2. How did the man react to her voice? Why? 3
3. Where would the young man not be in the near future? What did the other man answer? What was the reality? 3
4. What is meant by ‘My butterfly days are over’? 3
5. Bring out the fact that ‘appearances can be deceptive from the story ‘Hearts and Hands’. 4
6. The younger man given here is Mr Easton. He was acquainted with Ms Fairchild as they were old friends from Washington days.
7. The younger man seemed to struggle with a slight embarrassment which he threw off instantly. His right wrist being bound to the silver bracelet caused the embarrassment.
8. The young man wouldn’t be in Washington in the near future. The other man answered that Easton was a marshal who had arrested him and was taking him to the Leavenworth prison. The reality was Mr Easton was the criminal who was taken away by the glum-faced man to Leavenworth prison.
9. By this sentence Easton implied that his freedom had been curbed. Miss Fairchild thought he said that because he would be busy due to his work which involved chasing criminals. In reality Easton was the culprit and had been sentenced to seven years of confinement and so his freedom was over.
10. The story begins with two men, handcuffed together entering a coach on a train and sitting opposite a beautiful young lady, Miss Fairchild. One of the men is handsome with a bold and frank countenance while the other a ruffled, heavenly built, roughly dressed and glum-faced man. The glum-faced man tells the lady that the other person, Mr. Easton is a marshal and he the culprit. The readers just like the lady immediately accept this as the truth due to the appearances of the two men. O. Henry thus clearly brings out the fact that ‘appearances can be deceptive.

***Question 6 16***

***How he took them up in his arms, and blessed them…***

1. What do the words ‘he’ and ‘them’ refer to? 2
2. Who spoke these words? To whom? Why? 3
3. Which phrase does the speaker keep repeating? Why? 3
4. What reason did the man give for sending Maggie to the poorhouse? 3
5. Justify the title ‘An Angel in Disguise’. 4
6. ‘He’ here means Jesus Christ, the Saviour. ‘Them’ word refers to the little children.
7. These words are spoken by Joe to his wife Jane. Joe gave his wife the biblical reference to make her realize that even God loved children. Joe wanted to invoke sympathy and love in his wife’s heart for the poor, sick and desolate child Maggie.
8. The speaker repeats ‘for a single night’ thrice. Joe wanted his wife to believe that he would leave her at the poorhouse after completing the formalities the next day also to convince her to take care of Maggie only for that one night.
9. The man said that the poor house would prove to be a good change for the crippled girl. He said that she would be kept clean,made to have healthy food and would also be doctored. This would be much better than her current lifestyle.
10. Joe and Jane’s life had been void of happiness as it was without the laughter and sunshine of children. Maggie was an angel who filled the dull and dreary chambers of not only their home but also their heart with her love and gentleness. She was disguised in the form of a sick, helpless and miserable body which was visible to all others but the love, gentleness and sweetness hidden in her was unfolded only to the Thompsons. Thus the title of the story is aptly ‘An angel in disguise’.