Vikram’s English Academy (ICSE)

**SECOND TERM EXAMINATION**

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

**Question 1**

1. **Who is the speaker of these lines? Whom are they spoken to? Where does the scene take place? 3**

**Ans:** Lorenzo speaks these lines. They are spoken to Jessica. The street outside Shylock’s house.

1. **Why does the speaker instruct to come at once? Where have they set out? 3**

**Ans:** The speaker tells her to come immediately because the dark night is playing a runaway. He also tells that they are stayed for at Bassanio’s feast.

1. **What is Jessica’s reaction when she is told that she must be a torch-bearer? 3**

**Ans:** Jessica is completely shocked on getting the information that she must be a torchbearer. She does not want to hold a candle to her shames. She says that her disguise itself is very much visible. She is being given an office of discovery whereas she should be obscured because she is eloping.

1. **Who enters after Jessica exits? What does he say? 3**

**Ans:** Antonio enters after Jessica exits. He brings information as it is 9 o’ clock, their friends are waiting for Lorenzo and Gratiano. He informs Gratiano that they would not participate in the masque. The reason is that the wind has started and Bassanio will have to go aboard the same night.

1. **In what way does Lorenzo express his love for Jessica to Gratiano? 4**

**Ans:** Lorenzo tells Gratiano that he loves Jessica heartily. He does so as she is wise if his judgement is correct. She is fair if his eyes can see truly. She is true as she has proved herself. So a girl like Jessica who is wise, fair and true shall be placed constantly in his soul.

**Question 2**

1. **Which diamond is being spoken about? Where did Shylock go to pay for it? What else did he lose? 3**

**Ans:** 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.

1. **Why does Shylock consider himself to be unfortunate? 3**

**Ans:** 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.

1. **What news does Tubal tell Shylock about Genoa? How does Shylock react? 3**

**Ans:** 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.

1. **What does Shylock say at the end of this scene? 3**

**Ans:** 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.

1. **What according to Shylock has he learnt about Christians? 4**

**Ans:** 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 3**

1. **What makes Sir Ralph so happy on seeing the buoy? What does he decide to do? 3**

Sir Ralph was excessively mirthful on seeing the buoy as he had a wicked plan in his mind. The plan was to cut the Inchcape Bell away from the float.

1. **Why did Sir Ralph decide to cut the Inchcape Bell? 3**

Sir Ralph decided to cut the Inchcape Bell as it used to earn a lot of blessings and praise for the Abbot of Aberbrothok. As Sir Ralph was jealous of this praise he decided to plague the reputation of the Abbot. If the sailors didn’t survive, they would obviously not bless the Abbot.

1. **What instructions does Sir Ralph give to his sailors? Why? 3**

Sir Ralph instructed the sailors to put out a lifeboat and row him towards the

Inchcape Rock. He wanted to go near the Inchcape Rock and plague the Abbot of Aberbrothok by cutting away the Inchcape Bell.

1. **What is the colour of the buoy? How does Sir Ralph react on seeing it? 3**

The colour of the buoy was darker than green. We know it as the buoy was visible as a dark speck on the green ocean. He felt the cheering power of spring which made him whistle and sing. His heart was excessively mirthful and his mirth was hidden in his wickedness.

1. **How is the weather before cutting of the Bell? 4**

The sea was very calm at the start of the poem. There was no movement in the air. The ship was absolutely still as its sail did not receive any motion from heaven. The keel was completely steady in the ocean. It was because the sails of the ship were not filled by the breeze. This led to the ship being almost stationary. The day has been described as a pleasant day when the sun was shining brightly in the heaven. All things were seemed to be joyful. The sea-birds were screaming while wheeling around and there was joyance in their sound.

**Question 4**

1. **What is being made for the last journey of the dead? Who makes it? 3**

Sheets of white blossoms that are freshly garnered are being made for the last journey of the dead. The flower girls are making them.

1. **Explain significance of flowers in the stanza. 3**

The flowers and its fragrance appeal to our senses. They have a great importance according to our Indian culture and tradition, to beautify households during religious and cultural festivals. Flowers are a reminder of the grim reality of life too. That happiness and sorrow in life are like two sides of the same coin. The same flowers that are used to decorate during joyous occasions are also used to cover the grave of the dead.

1. **Who are mentioned in the previous stanza? What are they doing in the market? 3**

Fruit-men are selling fruits like citron, pomegranate and plum. Musicians are playing musical instruments like sitar, sarangi and drum. Magicians are chanting spells that has effect for generations to come.

1. **Why were bells made for blue pigeons? 3**

Pigeons were kept by people in cages and trained. Bells were put on their feet so that when they moved a lovely tinkling sound could be heard. They were used to carry love notes and other messages and the sound of the bell would intimate their arrival to the person receiving the message.

1. **How has Sarojini Naidu touched the five senses in this poem? Mention any two 4**

In the poem, ‘In the Bazaars of Hyderabad’, the poetess has given a very colourful and peculiar image of a traditional bazaar located at Hyderabad. She covers five senses though different examples in the poem. We can hear the melodious music being played on the sitar, sarangi, drum and that stimulates our auditory senses. Our sense of smell is gratified due to the pleasant fragrance of sandalwood, henna, flowers and grinding of spices.

**Question 5**

***“Sher Singh’s little brother lay in the hut with a pain in his stomach getting worse.”***

1. **What had happened to the ‘other children’? How did the mother react to the little boy’s illness? Why? 3**

**Ans:** There had been other children but they were dead, carried off by cholera, influenza and by jungle accidents. She did not smile or weep as she had lived through everything again and again.

1. **Why is the word ‘hospital’ given in single quotes, in the story? What does it imply? 3**

**Ans:** When the mother said that Kunwar Singh should be carried into hospital at Kalaghat, Sher Singh knew that his brother was dying. The word ‘hospital’ signified a sense of bad omen for all jungle people were aware that hospital is but the resort of the doomed.

1. **What did the mother and Sher Singh understand without speaking? 3**

**Ans:** Sher Singh, on seeing death in the eyes of his brother, suggested to his mother that he would carry Kunwar Singh to the hospital at Kalaghat. There were no men in the village and that was the only option possible. His mother agreed to it as she knew that she had to stay behind to mind the cattle loads and work the land. Without these things they would all starve and both of them understood it.

1. **Did Sher Singh prove that he was ‘son of his father’? Justify with examples (any 2) from the text. 3**

**Ans:** Yes, Sher Singh was like his father in more than one way. Both of them share the same name and the same valour which represents them. The father had won the title ‘Bahadur’ because of all the adventures that he had undertaken. The son takes up the challenge of taking his brother on his shoulders fifty miles away through the jungle. Eventually he too proves himself as worthy of the title ‘Bahadur’.

1. **What made Sher Singh hesitate ‘between one step and the next’? What does it show about him? How did he tackle the encounter? 4**

**Ans:** Some unknown jungle sense made Sher Singh hesitate between one step and the

next. He found out a cobra, who had been sunning himself on the path in the last of

the daylight, contracted and rose with a hiss. He spread his hood to show the spectacle mark on the back. This shows that he was the ‘child of the jungle’ and he knew how to survive in the jungle. Sher Singh stood frozen and then slowly backed away.

**Question 6**

**‘The Kabuliwala’ tugs at the strings of your heart with the description of the two father daughter relationships. How far would you agree with these statements? Substantiate with examples. 16**

Important points to be contained in the answer: The first meeting between Rahamat and Mini—Mini is fascinated by Kabuliwala and calls him – But she is scared when he eventually comes home- the narrator tries to remove the fear but is not successful- the Kabuliwala starts visiting Mini regularly and by offering her pistachio nuts he is able to win a large part of the girl’s childish heart- As the friendship develops the two have few stock phrases between them- the relationship is abruptly broken by the crime committed by Rahamat which sends him to jail- after eight years he returns on the day of Mini’s wedding wanting to meet her- the narrator is reluctant and unwilling to let Rahamat meet Mini- as the narrator is about to pay Rahamat, he refuses to accept the payment and brings out the paper having the imprint of the hand of his mountain-dwelling daughter- the narrator realizes that both of them are sailing in the same boat and as a goodwill gesture gives him some money to go back to Kabul.