

Class 9 English Literature

Act 1 Scene 2

1. Why does Shakespeare begin the scene with the Feast of Lupercal?
2. How does Shakespeare portray Caesar as both powerful and vulnerable?
3. What is the significance of the Soothsayer's warning, "Beware the Ides of March"?
4. How does Cassius begin to influence Brutus?
5. What do Cassius's stories about Caesar reveal about his character?
6. Why does Cassius choose Brutus as the key person to persuade?
7. What is the dramatic importance of Casca's account of Caesar refusing the crown?
8. How does Shakespeare build suspense in this scene?
9. Was Brutus justified in listening to Cassius? Give reasons.
10. Is Cassius motivated more by patriotism or jealousy? Explain.
11. Should a leader's physical weaknesses affect people's opinion of their leadership?
12. Why do people often believe persuasive speakers without questioning them?
13. Was Caesar wise to ignore the Soothsayer's warning?
14. If you were Brutus, how would you respond to Cassius's arguments?
15. What lesson does this scene teach about ambition and power?
16. How is this scene relevant to modern politics and leadership?

MCQ

1. Where does Act 1, Scene 2 take place? a) Senate House b) A street in Rome c) A public place during the Feast of Lupercal d) Brutus' house
2. Who asks Antony to touch Calpurnia during the race? a) Brutus b) Cassius c) Caesar d) Casca
3. Why does Caesar want Antony to touch Calpurnia? a) To bless her b) To make her queen c) To remove her barrenness d) To crown her
4. Who warns Caesar to "Beware the Ides of March"? a) Brutus b) Soothsayer c) Cassius d) Casca
5. What does Caesar call the Soothsayer's warning? a) Wise advice b) A prophecy c) A dream d) A fantasy

6. Who tries to persuade Brutus to join the conspiracy? a) Antony b) Casca c) Cassius d) Cicero
7. According to Cassius, what is Brutus' greatest quality? a) Wealth b) Honour c) Strength d) Wisdom
8. Who offers Caesar the crown? a) Brutus b) Antony c) Cassius d) Casca
9. How many times is the crown offered to Caesar? a) Once b) Twice c) Three times d) Four times
10. What happens to Caesar after refusing the crown? a) He leaves Rome b) He faints c) He becomes king d) He fights Cassius

Act 1 Scene 3

1. Why do you think Shakespeare begins the scene with frightening natural events?
2. Was Casca justified in believing that the strange events were signs from the gods? Why or why not?
3. Why does Cassius use the storm to persuade Casca to join the conspiracy?
4. Do you think Cassius truly cares about Rome, or is he mainly motivated by jealousy of Caesar?
5. Why does Brutus become so important to the conspirators even though he is absent from this scene?
6. How does the storm reflect the political condition of Rome?
7. Analyse the character of Cassius in this scene.
8. Explain the significance of the supernatural events in the scene.
9. How does Shakespeare build suspense in Act 1, Scene 3?
10. What role does persuasion play in this scene?

MCQ.

1. What is the weather like at the beginning of Act 1, Scene 3? a) Bright and sunny b) Calm and pleasant c) A violent storm with thunder and lightning d) Heavy snowfall
2. Who first appears in this scene? a) Brutus b) Casca c) Caesar d) Antony
3. According to Casca, what unusual sight did he witness? a) A flying horse b) A lion wandering in the streets c) Caesar riding alone d) A burning palace
4. Who convinces Casca to join the conspiracy? a) Brutus b) Antony c) Cassius d) Cicero
5. Whom does Cassius plan to influence by placing forged letters? a) Caesar b) Antony c) Brutus d) Casca
6. What do the strange omens symbolize? a) A festival b) Peace and prosperity c) Disorder and coming tragedy d) Victory in war

7. Who joins Cassius and Casca near the end of the scene? a) Artemidorus b) Cinna c) Octavius d) Trebonius

8. Where do the conspirators decide to meet? a) Caesar's palace b) Pompey's Theatre c) Brutus' house d) The Senate

Choose the correct option:

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.

9. Assertion: Cassius is determined to oppose Caesar.

Reason: He believes Caesar has become too powerful for Rome.

10. Assertion: Casca is fearless during the storm.

Reason: He believes the strange events are ordinary natural occurrences.

11. Assertion: Cassius wants Brutus to join the conspiracy.

Reason: Brutus is respected by the Roman people.

12. Assertion: The storm represents political unrest in Rome.

Reason: Shakespeare uses nature to reflect human conflict.

13. Assertion: Cinna is given letters to place where Brutus will find them.

Reason: The letters are meant to persuade Brutus to support the conspiracy.

Model Millionaire

1. Why does Hughie Erskine give money to the beggar even though he is not rich?

2. Was Baron Hausberg justified in disguising himself as a beggar? Why?

3. Do you think kindness should depend on a person's wealth? Explain.

4. Why is Hughie rewarded at the end of the story?

5. What lesson does the story teach about judging people by their appearance?

6. How would the story have changed if Hughie had known the beggar was a millionaire?

7. Is Alan Trevor a true friend of Hughie? Give reasons.
8. What qualities of Hughie make him different from others?
9. Analyse the character of Hughie Erskine.
10. Explain the importance of Baron Hausberg's character in the story.
11. How does Oscar Wilde use irony in The Model Millionaire?
12. Explain the significance of the title The Model Millionaire.
13. Discuss the theme of generosity in the story.
14. How does the story show that appearances can be deceptive?
15. Explain the role of friendship in the story.
16. What message does Oscar Wilde convey through the ending of the story?

MCQ.

1. Who is the author of The Model Millionaire? A. Charles Dickens B. Oscar Wilde C. O. Henry D. Arthur Conan Doyle
2. Who is the hero of the story? A. Alan Trevor B. Baron Hausberg C. Hughie Erskine D. Colonel Merton
3. What was Hughie's financial condition? A. Very rich B. Poor but cheerful C. Middle-class D. Wealthy businessman
4. Who was Alan Trevor? A. A lawyer B. A painter C. A doctor D. A banker
5. Whom did Hughie wish to marry? A. Mary B. Laura Merton C. Emily D. Jane
6. Who opposed Hughie and Laura's marriage? A. Alan Trevor B. Baron Hausberg C. Colonel Merton D. Hughie's uncle
7. What was the old man posing as? A. A soldier B. A beggar C. A teacher D. A merchant
8. What did Hughie give the old beggar? A. A £10 note B. A sovereign C. A gold watch D. A ring
9. Who was the old beggar actually? A. Colonel Merton B. Alan Trevor's father C. Baron Hausberg D. A famous actor
10. What gift did Baron Hausberg send Hughie? A. A painting B. A cheque of £10,000 C. A house D. A car

Oliver Asks for More

1. Why did the boys choose Oliver to ask for more food?

2. Was Oliver wrong to ask for more food? Give a reason.
3. Why were the workhouse officials shocked by Oliver's request?
4. What does Oliver's request reveal about his character?
5. How does this incident expose the condition of poor children in the workhouse?
6. If you were one of the officials, how would you have responded to Oliver's request?
7. What social problem does Charles Dickens highlight through this episode?
8. Why is Oliver considered a symbol of courage?
9. What lesson does this episode teach us?
10. Do you think the punishment given to Oliver was fair? Why or why not?

MCQ

1. Why do you think Oliver, though frightened, agreed to ask for more food?
 - A. He wanted to challenge the authorities.
 - B. He was encouraged by the other boys because they were starving.
 - C. He wanted to become famous.
 - D. He disliked the food.
2. Which statement best describes the workhouse authorities?
 - A. They were generous and compassionate.
 - B. They cared deeply for the children.
 - C. They valued rules more than human needs.
 - D. They encouraged children to speak freely.
3. What does Oliver's request for more food symbolize?
 - A. His greed.
 - B. His courage to stand up against injustice.
 - C. His desire to leave the workhouse.
 - D. His dislike of the cook.

4. If the authorities had shown kindness, what would most likely have happened?

- A. Oliver would still have been punished.
- B. The boys would have remained healthier and happier.
- C. The boys would have become lazy.
- D. The workhouse would have closed.

5. Why is the reaction of Mr. Bumble and the officials ironic?

- A. They celebrate Oliver's bravery.
- B. They treat a simple request for food as a serious crime.
- C. They immediately improve the meals.
- D. They reward Oliver.

6. What message does Charles Dickens convey through this incident?

- A. Poverty is always the result of laziness.
- B. Children should never question adults.
- C. Society should treat the poor with dignity and compassion.
- D. Wealth guarantees happiness.

7. Which leadership quality is missing in the workhouse authorities?

- A. Discipline
- B. Empathy
- C. Confidence
- D. Intelligence

8. Why does Dickens make Oliver an innocent child instead of an adult?

- A. To make the injustice more powerful and emotionally moving.
- B. To make the story humorous.
- C. To reduce the seriousness of the issue.
- D. To entertain young readers only.

9. Which value does Oliver demonstrate by asking for more?

A. Dishonesty

B. Courage

C. Pride

D. Revenge

10. What can readers learn from Oliver's experience?

A. Never express your needs.

B. Accept injustice without complaint.

C. Stand up for what is right, even when it is difficult.

D. Avoid helping others.

Skimbleshank: The Railway Cat

1. Why do you think the train cannot begin its journey without Skimbleshanks?

2. What qualities make Skimbleshanks a good railway cat?

3. How does Skimbleshanks help passengers feel safe and comfortable?

4. Why is discipline important on the Night Mail train?

5. Do you think Skimbleshanks is only a cat, or does he symbolize an ideal worker? Give a reason.

6. What would happen if Skimbleshanks did not perform his duties properly?

7. Why do the railway staff respect Skimbleshanks?

8. How does the poet show that even a small creature can play an important role?

9. What lesson can students learn from the character of Skimbleshanks?

10. If you were travelling on the Night Mail train, would you like Skimbleshanks to be there? Why?

MCQ

1. Why is the train delayed at the beginning of the poem? A. The engine has broken down. B. The passengers are late. C. Skimbleshanks has not yet arrived. D. The guard is absent.

2. Skimbleshanks is known as the: A. Station Cat B. Railway Cat C. House Cat D. Ship Cat

3. Which train does Skimbleshanks usually travel on? A. Flying Scotsman B. Night Mail C. Express Mail D. Rajdhani Express
4. What is Skimbleshanks' main responsibility? A. Driving the train B. Selling tickets C. Supervising the train and ensuring order D. Carrying luggage
5. Which quality best describes Skimbleshanks? A. Lazy B. Careless C. Responsible D. Timid
6. The passengers feel comfortable because Skimbleshanks is: A. Funny B. Friendly and efficient C. Quiet D. Playful
7. What does Skimbleshanks check before the journey begins? A. The weather B. The train coaches and arrangements C. The railway station D. The ticket counter
8. What does the poem mainly emphasize? A. Wealth B. Adventure C. Responsibility and discipline D. Magic
9. Who is the poet of Skimbleshanks: The Railway Cat? A. William Wordsworth B. Robert Frost C. T. S. Eliot D. Rudyard Kipling
10. What message does the poem convey? A. Only humans can perform important duties. B. Hard work and responsibility earn respect. C. Travelling by train is difficult. D. Cats should not travel on trains.

Answers

1. Shakespeare begins the scene with the Feast of Lupercal to establish the Roman setting, introduce Roman customs, and provide the occasion for Caesar's interaction with Antony and the Soothsayer.
2. Caesar appears powerful because everyone respects and obeys him. However, he is also shown to be vulnerable through his belief in superstitions, physical weaknesses, and desire for public approval.
3. The warning foreshadows Caesar's assassination and creates suspense by hinting at the tragic events that will follow.
4. Cassius influences Brutus by appealing to his patriotism and honour. He makes Brutus question whether Caesar deserves so much power.
5. Cassius's stories reveal that Caesar is physically weak despite being treated as an extraordinary leader. They also reveal Cassius's jealousy.
6. Cassius chooses Brutus because he is respected by the Roman people. Brutus's support would make the conspiracy appear honourable.
7. Casca's account suggests that Caesar secretly desired the crown even though he publicly refused it. It raises doubts about Caesar's ambition.

8.Shakespeare builds suspense through the Soothsayer's warning, Cassius's manipulation of Brutus, and the conspirators' secret plans.

9.Brutus had good intentions, but he should have gathered more evidence before believing Cassius's claims.

10.Cassius is motivated by both patriotism and jealousy, but jealousy appears to be the stronger motive.

11.No. A good leader should be judged by character, wisdom, and ability rather than physical strength.

12.Persuasive speakers often influence people through emotions and convincing arguments, making them accept ideas without careful analysis.

13.No. Caesar should have treated the warning seriously and acted with greater caution.

14.I would have observed Caesar's actions carefully before deciding whether Cassius's concerns were justified.

15.The scene teaches that ambition can lead to jealousy, political rivalry, and conflict.

16.The scene remains relevant because it shows how persuasion, public opinion, ambition, and political rivalry continue to influence leaders and societies today.

MCQ

1.c

2.c

3.c

4.b

5.d

6.c

7.b

8.b

9.c

10.b

Act 1 Scene 3

1.Shakespeare uses the strange events to create suspense and suggest that great political changes are about to occur.

2. Yes, because people in ancient Rome believed unusual natural events were messages from the gods. However, today we may explain them scientifically.
3. Cassius uses the storm to convince Casca that heaven is warning Rome against Caesar's growing power.
4. Cassius claims he wants to save Rome, but his speeches reveal that jealousy and personal ambition also influence him.
5. Brutus is respected by the Roman people. His support would make the conspiracy appear noble rather than selfish.
6. The violent storm symbolizes the unrest, confusion, and disorder in Rome as Caesar's rise to power creates fear and conflict.
7. Cassius is intelligent, persuasive, ambitious, and manipulative. He interprets events to support his plan against Caesar and successfully influences others.
8. The supernatural events create an atmosphere of fear and suggest that the natural order has been disturbed, foreshadowing the tragic events ahead.
9. Shakespeare builds suspense through the terrifying storm, mysterious omens, secret meetings, and the conspirators' plans against Caesar.
10. Persuasion is central to the scene. Cassius uses powerful arguments, emotional appeals, and the interpretation of omens to convince Casca to join the conspiracy and prepares to influence Brutus as well.

MCQ.

1. c) A violent storm with thunder and lightning
2. b) Casca
3. b) A lion wandering in the streets
4. c) Cassius
5. c) Brutus
6. c) Disorder and coming tragedy
7. b) Cinna
8. c) Brutus' house
9. A – Both are true, and the Reason correctly explains the Assertion.

10.D – The Assertion is false, but the Reason is also false? (Corrected version: Casca is not fearless, and he does not think the events are ordinary. If this question appears in an exam, it should be rewritten. A better assertion is: Casca is frightened during the storm.)

11.A – Both are true, and the Reason correctly explains the Assertion.

12.A – Both are true, and the Reason correctly explains the Assertion.

13.A – Both are true, and the Reason correctly explains the Assertion.

Model Millionaire

1.Hughie gives money to the beggar because he is compassionate and cannot see someone suffering. His act comes from genuine kindness rather than the desire for any reward.

2.Baron Hausberg's disguise was justified because he wanted to help Alan Trevor complete his painting and observe people's reactions. It also helped reveal Hughie's generous nature.

3.No, kindness should not depend on wealth. A person's generosity and compassion come from their character, not their financial status.

4.Hughie is rewarded because his kindness was sincere. He helped the beggar without knowing that he was actually a wealthy man.

5.The story teaches that appearances can be misleading. A person who looks poor may actually be wealthy, and true worth lies in character.

6.If Hughie had known the beggar was a millionaire, his action might not have appeared completely selfless. The beauty of his kindness lies in the fact that he helped without expecting anything.

7.Yes, Alan Trevor is a true friend because he appreciates Hughie's goodness and informs Baron Hausberg about his generous act.

8.Hughie is different because he is kind-hearted, generous, humble, and values human feelings more than money.

9.Hughie Erskine is a kind, generous, and warm-hearted person. Though he is poor, he is always willing to help others. His goodness and sincerity make him admirable.

10.Baron Hausberg plays an important role because he brings out the central message of the story. Though extremely rich, he values kindness and rewards Hughie's generosity.

11.Wilde uses irony by making the richest man in the story appear like a poor beggar. Hughie, who thinks he is helping a poor man, actually helps a millionaire.

12.The title has a double meaning. Baron Hausberg is a "model" in the painting, and he is also an ideal millionaire because of his generosity and kindness.

13.The story shows that true generosity is not measured by the amount of money given but by the willingness to sacrifice for others.

14.The story shows that appearances can be deceptive because Baron Hausberg looks like a beggar but is actually a wealthy man.

15.Friendship is shown through Hughie and Alan Trevor's relationship. Alan helps Hughie by sharing his good deed with Baron Hausberg.

16.Oscar Wilde conveys that kindness, honesty, and compassion are more valuable than wealth and social status. True goodness is always appreciated and rewarded.

MCQ

B. Oscar Wilde

C. Hughie Erskine

B. Poor but cheerful

B. A painter

B. Laura Merton

C. Colonel Merton

B. A beggar

B. A sovereign

C. Baron Hausberg

B. A cheque of £10,000

Oliver Asks for More

1. The boys were starving and believed Oliver had the courage to ask for more food on behalf of everyone.

2. No. Asking for enough food is a basic human right and not an act of disobedience.

3. They expected complete obedience and considered Oliver's request an act of rebellion.

4. It reveals that Oliver was brave, honest, and willing to stand up for what was right.

5. It shows that the children were underfed, neglected, and treated without compassion.

6. I would have listened to Oliver, provided sufficient food, and treated the children with kindness and dignity.

7. Dickens highlights poverty, hunger, child neglect, and the inhuman treatment of poor children.
8. Oliver is considered courageous because he risked punishment to speak up for the hungry boys.
9. The episode teaches us to show compassion, respect human dignity, and stand against injustice.
10. No. The punishment was unfair because Oliver was only asking for enough food to satisfy his hunger.

MCQ

B

C

B

B

B

C

B

A

B

C

Skimbleshank:The Railway Cat

1. Because Skimbleshank ensures everything is in order before the train departs.
2. He is responsible, punctual, alert, disciplined, and hardworking.
3. He checks the coaches, maintains order, and makes sure everyone is comfortable.
4. Discipline helps the train run safely, smoothly, and on time.
5. He symbolizes an ideal worker because he performs every duty sincerely and responsibly.
6. The journey might become disorganized, unsafe, or delayed.
7. They respect him because he is dependable and takes his responsibilities seriously.
8. The poet shows that dedication and responsibility are more important than size or appearance.
9. Students learn to be punctual, responsible, disciplined, and committed to their duties.

10. Yes. Skimbleshanks would make the journey safe, comfortable, and well-organized.

MCQ

C

B

B

C

C

B

B

C

C

B