

**GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL
TERMINAL EXAMINATION YEAR 2019-20**

**SUBJECT : ENGLISH LITERATURE
TIME : 2 HOURS**

**CLASS : VIII
MARKS : 80**

SECTION I: JULIUS CAESAR [30]

I. Casca: Are you not mov'd, when all sway of earth [11]

Shakes like a thing unfirm! O Cicero!

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds

Have riv'd the knotty oaks, and I have seen

Th' ambitious ocean swell and rage and foam

To be exalted with the threat'ning clouds;

But never till tonight; never till now

Did I go through a tempest dropping fire.

1. Casca gives two reasons for this 'tempest'. Which two reasons does he state for the tempest? (2)
2. Mention any three unnatural sights that Casca comes across on such a stormy night? (3)
3. What was Cicero's opinion about the unnatural events described by Casca? (2)
4. What did Cicero inquire? (1½)
5. Whom did Casca meet after Cicero left the place? This same person compares Caesar and Romans to animals. How did he compare them? (2½)

II. Cassius: But it is doubtful yet whether Caesar will come forth today or no. [11]

1. Why does Cassius 'doubt' Caesar's arrival to the Capitol? (3)
2. a. Who is confident about getting Caesar to the Capitol? (½)
b. Which tricks used by the hunters to capture animals are mentioned by him here? (4)
c. How does he plan to get Caesar to the Capitol? (1½)
3. Immediately after the above mentioned dialogue Metellus Cimber suggests about Caius Ligarius. How is the relationship between Caius Ligarius and Caesar? (2)

**III. Caesar: No, Caesar shall not. Danger knows full well
That Caesar is more dangerous than he.**

[8]

1. a. What does Caesar refuse to do? (½)
- b. What message brought by the servant makes Caesar utter the above words? (2½)
2. How does Caesar explain that he is 'more dangerous' than danger? (2)
3. A little before in the scene. Caesar expresses his opinion about death and cowards. What does he have to say about them? (3)

SECTION II: PROSE [20]

IV. One third of the land on earth is part of the desert biome and is so dry that only specific plants and animals specially adapted to the environment can live there.

[10]

1. How has the writer defined a desert? (2)
2. Why are the deserts dry? Explain. (3½)
3. Which is the driest non- polar region in the world? Where is it located? (1½)
4. Which is the driest place on earth? What is the speed of the winds here? How do the winds keep this place dry? (2)
5. Why are polar deserts important? (1)

V. Farmerson came round to attend to the scraper himself.

[10]

1. Who was Farmerson? What was the narrator's opinion about him? Why? (3)
2. Name the two people who had hurt themselves because of the scraper earlier in the diary. How did one of them threaten the narrator? (1½)
3. What did Farmerson do when he was repairing the scraper? How did he defend himself for the same? (3)
4. Which was the other job given to Farmerson by the narrator? (1)
5. What did the narrator miss the next day? (1½)

SECTION III : POETRY [20]

VI. Now drops that floated on the pool

Like pearls, and now a silver blade.

[7]

1. Name and explain the figure of speech used in the second line. (2)
2. How has the poet described the sound of the pool? (1½)
3. Where is the brook located? (1)
4. What time of the day and season has the poet mentioned in the poem? (1)
5. What did the narrators carry with them to the brook? (1)
6. Name the poet. (½)

VII. The waves flow'd over the Inchcape Rock, [4]
So little they rose, so little they fell
They did not move the Inchcape Bell.

1. Name the figure of speech in the second line. (½)
2. a. Who had placed the 'Inchcape Bell'? (1)
b. How did it help during the storms? (2½)

VIII. Now where we are I cannot tell [3 ½]
But I wish I could hear the Inchcape Bell?

1. Who said the above words? Why did the speaker say the above lines? (2)
2. What did the evil doer finally hear in the end? (1)
3. Name the poet. (½)

IX. If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster [5 ½]
And treat these two imposters just the same.

1. Name and explain the figure of speech in the second line. (1½)
2. Explain the lines mentioned in the extract above. (1)
3. What happens to the truth spoken by you according to the poet? (1½)
4. Which word has the poet used to describe a minute? Which figure of speech has the poet used to describe it? (1)
5. A little earlier in the poem, what warning does the poet give about dreams? (½)

SECTION IV: RAPID READER [10]

X. Guru Nayak listen carefully to what I have to say. Your village is two day's [5]
journey due north of this town.

1. Who is the speaker? Where does he tell Guru Nayak to go? What reason does he give for the same? (1½)
2. What does the speaker give to Guru Nayak? How does he instruct him to use it? (1½)
3. What news does the speaker give to Guru Nayak about his enemy? (1)
4. How much did Guru Nayak actually pay the speaker? How much was he supposed to pay? (1)

XI. Mother said, " Father will come only after five, don't stand in the sun. [5]
It is only four O'clock."

1. Who is standing in the sun? Why was the listener waiting for "father"? (1)
2. Till what time did "father" usually work in the office? How much did he earn? (1)
3. Did "father" come on time? How had he planned to reject any more work in the office? (1)
4. At what time did the "father" reach home? What was the listener doing then? (1)
5. How do you think "father" should have behaved with the listener? (1)