

# MT EDUCARE LTD.

ICSE X

SUBJECT : **ENGLISH PAPER II**

BOARD PAPER - 2017

ANSWERSHEET

## SECTION A —DRAMA

### *The Merchant of Venice : Shakespeare*

#### Answer 1

- (i) The scene takes place in Venice. The speaker is Shylock. He was talking to Antonio. [3]
- (ii) Shylock says so because Antonio called him a non-believer, merciless dog and spat on his long Jewish robe. [3]
- (iii) The present want was a sum of money of three thousand Ducats. Bassanio was in need of them because he wanted to go to Belmont to present himself as a worthy suitor to woo Portia. [3]
- (iv) Assuring Antonio that he means to be friends, Shylock offers to make the loan without interest. Instead, he suggests that Antonio should forfeit a pound of his own flesh if the loan is not repaid in due time. [3]
- (v) Shylock is cunning, cautious and crafty; he belongs to a race which has been persecuted since its beginnings. As a Christian, Antonio is easy-going, trusting, slightly melancholic, romantic and naïve. Shylock trusts only in the intangible - that is, in the bond. Antonio trusts in the intangible, that is luck. Here, Shylock seems almost paranoid and vengeful, but on the other hand, Antonio seems ignorantly over-confident rather stupid because he is lacking in common sense. [4]

#### Answer 2

- (i) The Prince of Morocco  
golden casket  
He finds an empty human skull holding a scroll in which is written that those who are attracted by the glittering outside of things are always deceived. [3]
- (ii) He promises Portia that he will abide by her father's rules. If he fails to choose the casket containing her portrait, he will never reveal which casket he chose.  
He promises never to court another woman.  
He will leave Belmont immediately. [3]
- (iii) The inscription on the golden casket is, "who chooseth me shall gain what many men desire".  
The chooser of the golden casket will get Portia because many men desire her. In fact the entire world desires her. [3]
- (iv) Silver casket  
He finds the portrait of a blinking idiot - a picture of fool's head.  
Lead casket. [3]
- (v) After the departure of the prince of Arragon, the servant announces that a young venetian has arrived in order to announce the approach of his master who has sent many warm greetings and rich presents to Portia. [4]

**Answer 3.**

- (i) De Levis' room at Charles Winsor's country house.  
When De Levis accuses Dancy of stealing the money, Gen. Canynge threatens him that he will be excluded from the aristocratic society. He will lose all the membership cards of the clubs. This type of exclusion from society was referred to as the social blackmail. [3]
- (ii) Dancy's superior officer.  
The scandal being referred to is De Levis accusing Dancy of stealing the money from his room. Dancy has been a Defense Officer and a gentleman and filing a case of theft against him at a respectable country house of Winsor. A gentleman will create a scandal. [3]
- (iii) The race of Jews, De Levis mentions later.  
De Levis being a Jew is attacked by one and all. Dancy, even though committing a crime, is protected by the aristocratic society just because he is a fellow Christian. [3]
- (iv) General Canynge defends Dancy.  
He finds Dancy guilty.  
Canynge puts his hand on Dancy's arm and puts his hand up to his face in surprise. The discovery proves that Dancy was out in the rain when the theft took place, contrary to his statement that he was in the hall writing letters. [3]
- (v) At this point of time, De Levis feels insulted and upset, as he is a victim of racial prejudices, being a Jew. He does not get weakened by challenges. His face is long and disturbed.
- Later De Levis becomes a thorough gentleman as he donates the whole amount
  - to charity. [4]

**Answer 4.**

- (i) De Levis says that Dancy had been mad at him because he sold the filly Rosemary which Dancy had gifted him to save her keep. Dancy thought he deserved the money. Moreover Dancy had the room next to De Levis, he could jump like a cat and there was a creeper on his balcony which was crushed by the weight of a man. When De Levis went to the bath, Dancy's door was open and when he came out of the bath, the door was shut. [3]
- (ii) Dancy wanted to settle the matter by making De Levis sign an apology. Lord St. Erth tells De Levis that he is saying this without any proof. A case can be brought against him for making this accusation. Court needs proof and without it he may be fined and even sent to prison. [3]
- (iii) Dancy's friends wished him to file a defamation suit against De Levis for upholding the honour of the club of which he is a member.  
Dancy replies that he has to think over it and he is in financial difficulties and litigation is a costly process. [3]
- (iv) When Mabel asks De Levis to withdraw his wretched charge and write an apology to Dancy, De Levis replies that he would have given up, but when the race is insulted, he has nothing to say. Dancy wishes De Levis to sign an apology. [3]

- (v) Gilman informs Twisden that he gave the change for a fifty pound note to a gentleman. He further informed that he knew the number of that note which appeared in the evening newspaper. He says that the note was given to him by Paolio Ricardos. Twisden decides to withdraw from the case as he did not want to argue for a criminal. This shows that Twisden is an honest gentleman who values honesty more than money. He is loyal to his profession and winning the case does not matter to him as much as values. [4]

**Answer 5**

- (i) Mournful numbers are verses with a sad tone and content. Life is worthless and purposeless for one who is inactive and dull. Grave should not be considered as the goal of life. [3]
- (ii) Beat of heart is compared to the funeral marches. Our hearts although strong and brave, are beating marches to the grave, like the drums covered with cloth. [3]
- (iii) The poet regards life as struggle and the world as a battle field. Man has to decide whether he wishes to lead a human life of noble motives or an animal life of merely eating and sleeping purposelessly. [3]
- (iv) According to the poet, it is wisdom to think only of present for the past is dead and useless. It is wasting of time to feel sorry for that. The future too is useless. It is a paradise of fools. [3]
- (v) The lives of great men teach us how to work and achieve our goals. We can get fulfilment and make our lives sublime through our actions. The poet urges us to act and give up a life of dejection and inactivity. He wants us to be prepared to face any destiny. He urges us to pursue our goals, achieve success, work hard and wait patiently for the results. [4]

**Answer 6**

- (i) To God.  
A great mind should be always free from fear thought it is not so in practice. People are always afraid of circumstances and their fellow beings. To grow intellectually, it is important to think fearlessly and rationally. [3]
- (ii) A mind free from fear, superstition and other ends of life.  
Everybody has equal rights to knowledge. Nobody should be deprived of education on grounds of poverty, caste, creed or sex.  
There should not be factionalism in his country. The people must rise above the narrow considerations of caste, religion and community. The people should remain one forgetting all their petty differences. [3]
- (iii) The poet means that the people of his country should be motivated enough to strive without exhaustion till they attain full satisfaction in reaching their goals and perfection.  
It has been compared with a clear stream because it is our rational thinking and clarity of thought which will help us in uprooting the useless customs and traditions. Reasoning and logical thinking will purify our thoughts and free us from impurities and evil in our lives. [3]
- (iv) Blind customs and traditions.

Dull desert sand.

Freedom is the outcome of various ingredients of values. The travel begins in the colours of patriotism, with the first step of 'freedom from fear' leading people to attain knowledge and making free from the evils. [3]

- (v) The poet pleads to God to broaden the minds of his countrymen and to make them act for the better and progress of all and not just for themselves. The poet seems too much spiritual and believing in the mercy of God. The poem is a pleading poem in which the speaker is requesting God to guide his people and his country to the world of extremity where everything is free to everyone. [4]

**Answer 7.**

- (i) Kabeer.  
When Kabeer got up to speak, his hands shook slightly and some perspiration could be seen on his forehead. [3]
- (ii) The assignment was to prepare a speech on the topic 'What would you like to be when you grow up'.  
Kabeer's assignment was different because it did not focus on any single person, profession or quality. It was a combination of traits and people from different walks of life, who had stirred his heart. He had written the assignment from the depth of his heart. [3]
- (iii) Vishnu Dattaram Zende.  
He was an announcer in the Mumbai railways. On 26th November, he heard a loud explosion at one end of a CST platform, and saw some people wounded. He could have run away to a safer place but he was devoted towards his duty. He continued to make announcements telling people to go out from a different exit to save their lives. The terrorists fired a bullet into his cabin but he was not hit. His courage saved many lives. [3]
- (iv) Mr. Karambir Singh Kang.  
The manager was brave, loyal calm and noble. When the hotel was under attack, he did not panic. Instead, he helped the guests and the staff member to leave the hotel for a safer place. His nobility lies in the fact that he tried to save others lives without caring for his own tragedy. [3]
- (v) The true religion in the world is love and respect for all human beings and the human qualities that have been highlighted through this speech are : Patriotism, duty and responsibility, courage and bravery. [4]

**Answer 8.**

The 'Kabuliwala' is a poignant example of this very strange fact. This story by Rabindranath Tagore is the story of a magical friendship that grows between two very unexpected souls. It is the story of Mini and her friend the Kabuliwala.

It begins on a morning when Mini is with her father in his study. She calls out to a fruit-peddler who happens to be walking down their street. However, the moment he approached the house, Mini goes into hiding. When the Kabuliwala does call for her, Mini emerges but remains close to her father out of fear and suspicion. Rahamat, the Kabuliwala,

offers her some raisins and apricots, but Mini refuses to accept them. That was their first meeting.

At first Mini was feared that the person might take her to his land by packing her in his bag, but she overcame her fears soon, and she had a joke about the bag. She asked the Kabuliwala what he had in his bag. She became quite intimate with the Kabuliwala.

All it takes is a few days and the two of them become great friends. The narrator notices his daughter Mini, chattering away to the Kabuliwala, who is listening intently to all that she is saying. Rahamat has also given her lots of nuts and raisins. This and the fact that Rahamat proves to be a great listener, gets the two of them together in a lasting friendship.

As time goes by the two of them develop their own unique way of communicating with each other. They have a collection of phrases and jokes that they keep repeating every time they meet. It would make the two of them double up in laughter.

This friendship is brought to an abrupt end when Rahamat is sentenced to several years in prison. Many years later, on his release, Rahamat makes it a point to visit Mini, his little friend. It so happens that he comes on the very day she is to be married. Initially the narrator is hesitant to allow Rahamat to meet his daughter, but when he realizes how much the Kabuliwala loved his daughter, he calls for Mini. When the Kabuliwala sees Mini in her bridal attire he is baffled and it takes time for reality to sink in. He realises that Mini has grown up and things can never be the same. Mini is the typical bride, quiet and demure. She doesn't utter a word and when Rahamat asks her the old question whether she is going to her in-laws' house, she blushes and leaves. This meeting is their last and it leaves the Kabuliwala broken-hearted for he knows it is the end of their friendship.

He is reminded of his own daughter who is of the same age when he unfolds the grimy piece of paper on which the little hands of his daughter has been traced. Kabuliwala is reminded that his daughter too might have grown up.

**Answer 9.**

- (i) In August Napoleon announced that there would be work on Sunday afternoons as well. This work was strictly voluntary, but any animal who absented himself from it would have his rations reduced by half. Even so, it was found necessary to leave certain tasks undone. [3]
- (ii) As the summer wore on, various unforeseen shortages began to make them selves felt. There was need of paraffin oil, nails, string, dog biscuits, and iron for the horses' shoes, none of which could be produced on the farm. Later there would also be need for seeds and artificial manures, besides various tools and, finally, the machinery for the wind mill. [3]
- (iii) From now onwards Animal Farm would engage in trade with the neighbouring farms: not, of course, for any commercial purpose, but simply in order to obtain certain materials which were urgently necessary. The needs of the windmill must over-ride everything else, he

said. He was therefore making arrangements to sell a stack of hay and part of the current year's wheat crop, and later on, if more money was needed, it would have to be made up by the sale of eggs, for which there was always a market in Willingdon. The hens, said Napoleon, should welcome this sacrifice as their own special contribution towards the building of the windmill. The animals were conscious of a vague uneasiness. Never to have any dealings with human beings, never to engage in trade, never to make use of money, All the animals remembered passing such resolutions : or at least they thought that they remembered it. [3]

(iv) Mr. Whymper, a solicitor living in Wellington, had agreed to act as intermediary between Animal Farm and the outside world, and would visit the farm every Monday morning to receive his instructions. He was a sly-looking little man with side whiskers, a solicitor in a very small way of business, but sharp enough to have realized earlier than anyone else that Animal Farm would need a broker and that the commissions would be worth having. [3]

(v) The sight of Napoleon, on all fours, delivering orders to Whymper, who stood on two legs, roused their pride and partly reconciled them to the new arrangement. The pigs not only took their meals in the kitchen and used the drawing-room as a recreation room, but also slept in the beds. [4]

**Answer 10.**

Horses are all around prized for their quality, and Boxer is no exception. Standing just about six-feet tall, Boxer is a given resident of the homestead whose unbelievable quality is an extraordinary resource for the resistance and the ranch. When he finds out about Animalism, Boxer devotes himself completely to the insubordination's cause. At the Battle of the Cowshed, Boxer turns out to be an important trooper, thumping a steady kid oblivious with his powerful foot. (Take note that Boxer, nonetheless, is not homicidal and feels incredible regret when he supposes he has murdered the kid.) His rising right on time to take a shot at the ranch and his own saying - "I will work harder" - uncover his dedication to the creatures' cause. He additionally ends up being the most profitable individual from the windmill-building group.

Boxer's extraordinary quality, in any case, is coordinated by his similarl shocking blamelessneSs and innocence. He is not a wise creature (review his powerlessness to take in any of the letters in order past the letter D) and in this manner can just think in straightforward mottos, the second ("Napoleon is constantly right") uncovers his untainted reliance on an infinitely knowledgeable pioneer. Notwithstanding when he crumples while remaking the windmill, his first contemplations are not of himself but rather of the work: "It is my lung ... It doesn't make a difference. I think you will have the capacity to complete the windmill without me." His expectations of resigning with Benjamin after his crumple show the degree of his blamelessness, since the peruser realizes that Napoleon has no aim of accommodating an old, sick stallion. Notwithstanding when he is being directed to his



demise at the knacker's, Boxer should be recounted his horrible destiny by Benjamin and Clover. He winds up noticeably shrewd to Napoleon's ways past the point of no return, and his demise is another case of Napoleon's oppression. [16]

**Answer 11.**

- (i) Braithwaite decided to look for a rented house as daily he used to reach school late due to the late arrival of the train. Braithwaite was not very satisfied with the place on rent as it was a terrace in a rather dingy street but on entering the house it was neat and clean. [3]
- (ii) The owner of the house refused to let. It was the house of Barbara Pegg, a student of Braithwaite. [3]
- (iii) She felt ashamed of the rude behaviour. Braithwaite took it lightly and refused to stay there till the August vacations. [3]
- (iv) Her behaviour changed with Braithwaite. Now, she took more care and showed a lot of concern towards Braithwaite. [3]
- (v) Potter called Braithwaite a nigger and irresponsible teacher. Pamela was furious with the statement. She came to support Braithwaite calling him that he was her sir. [4]

**Answer 12.**

When Braithwaite mentioned his idea to the headmaster about visiting the Victoria and Albert Museum, the headmaster was happy but asked him to take Miss Gillian Blanchard's assistance. On Thursday Braithwaite was surprised to see each student wearing neat and clean clothes, ironed and hair combed.

After reaching the Museum the children were divided into two small groups to work out on some particular aspect of Mid-Victorian dress design, material stitch craft, accessories, hair-cutting, wigs, etc.

During the visit Braithwaite and Gillian became close friends with a great liking for each other. The next day of the trip left a deep impact on the mind of Braithwaite as that day was a token of love, share and care. He was greeted and welcomed by the students with the a bouquet of flowers.

Braithwaite becomes a successful teacher. He is able to see students as individuals. He is able to overcome his prejudice and "hateful thoughts" because he learns to love his students despite their shortcomings. Braithwaite learns the most important role he can play in the lives of his underprivileged students', that is to provide them with "affection, confidence, and guidance, more or less in that order, because experience has shown that those are their most immediate needs." Braithwaite's novel illustrates the importance of an equal partnership between teacher and student combined with the shared goal of learning. [16]

