

**CBSE TEST PAPER-03**  
**Class - 10 English Communicative**  
**(Julius Caesar)**

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**General Instruction:** Question No. 1 to 3 carry Eight marks.

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1. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

“Cowards die many times before their deaths

The valiant never taste of deaths but once”.

- (a) Who is the speaker of the above lines?
- (b) Which characteristic feature of the speaker is revealed in the above line?
- (c) Whom is he speaking to? Why does he say these words?
- (d) Explain the above lines.

**OR**

Antony: Good friends, sweet friends, let me not

Stir you up

To such a sudden flood of memory

They that have done the deed are ‘honourable’

- (a) Who are the ‘Good friends’?
- (b) Who are ‘they’?
- (c) What doesn’t he want them to do?
- (d) How does he present these men who have done the deed?

2. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each:

- a. What are the arguments by Decius Brutus to convince Caesar to go to the capital?
- b. Why is Antony’s speech more effective?
- c. Who says, “Let him be Caesar”? What light does this throw on the speaker?
- d. At the end of the scene what is the fate of Brutus and Cassius?

3. Answer any one of the following questions in 80-100 words:

How did Antony manage to sway the minds of the people of Rome in his funeral speech?

**OR**

What strategic mistake did Brutus make? How did it affect the conspirators?

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**[Answers]**

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1. (i) Answers

- a. Julius Caesar is the speaker of the above lines.
- b. Julius Caesar is valiant and fearless.
- c. He is speaking to his wife Calpurnia. He says it in response to Calpurnia's request to stay at home that night.
- d. Caesar says that cowards die many times by worrying about death. But the brave dies only once.

1. (ii) Answers

- a. Citizens of Rome are being addressed as 'Good friends'.
- b. 'They' are the conspirators who have murdered Caesar.
- c. He doesn't want them to rise to a sudden flood of mutiny.
- d. He presents them as honourable.

2. Answers

- a. Brutus says that Romans wanted to offer the crown to the mighty Caesar. If he did not go that day, they might change their minds. He also convinces him that the dream will prove to be auspicious.
- b. Antony's speech is more effective because he knows what and how to speak. He articulates emotionally and tactfully to arouse emotions of the crowd so as to prepare them to take revenge.
- c. Third citizen says that. The speaker had deep respect and regard for the person spoken about. He idealises Caesar and wishes to give the same respectable position to Brutus.
- d. Brutus and Cassius fall apart. They are defeated in a war with Antony and Octavius Caesar and later they commit suicide.

3. Mark Antony was Caesar's great friend. Funeral speech of Mark Antony is a master piece of oratory, very persuasive, gains his objective, convinces every citizen who gathered

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there. Antony draws the attention of the people towards all the deeds done by Caesar. He tells them that Caesar would have tears in his eyes when the poor wept. Ambitious men do not cry. They are made of sterner stuff, he says. Then he draws their attention to the number of times Caesar refused to adorn the crown. In very dear words, Antony tells them, he does not mean to instigate them to become violent. Intermittently, he keeps repeating that Brutus and other were honourable men. Then, he slowly unfolds the parchment bearing the seal of Caesar and mentions it to people, this he had found in Caesar's closet. Antony tells them that he was afraid of the so-called honourable men, who had stabbed Caesar. The crowd becomes adamant to see the will, they start condemning all the so-called honourable men in mission. They call them villains, murders and traitors. Gradually, Antony is achieving what he wanted to achieve. He tries to arouse the emotions of the people of Rome by appealing to their senses and comparing it with the statement made by Brutus. This creates immense effect on the people as it appeals to their head and heart.

### OR

Brutus was an idealist, a dreamer with little knowledge of the practical realities and no insight into human characters. He had the highest ideals for humanity but was completely ignorant of man, and that was the tragic flaw of his character. Brutus made several mistakes-first when he allowed himself to be brought into the conspiracy and misled by Cassius. The second and a very big mistake was that he agreed to let Mark Antony speak at Caesar's funeral. Brutus was a clean hearted but gullible person. He had little knowledge of practical realities of life. He had no insight into characters and was completely ignorant of the worldly ways. He was infact deceived both by Cassius and Antony. The strategic blunder to permit Antony to address the mob against Cassius's advice turned the tables on the conspirators and proved fatal for them. Brutus assured Cassius that nothing of the sort would happen, as Antony would tell the people that he was there with their permission. But Antony proves Brutus wrong.