

Answer keys

SECTION A

1x16=16

- (i) (c) Titinius
- (ii) (d) Loyalty
- (iii) (b) His strong feeling of defeat
- (iv) (b) His unwillingness to be like Pompey
- (v) (a) They will kiss Caesar's wounds reverently
- (vi) (b) Loss of Portia
- (vii) (d) Alliteration
- (viii) (c) They are deserted
- (ix) (d) To show his annoyance at her vanity
- (x) (a) They were at a safe distance from the ferocious fight in the pit
- (xi) (b) Collectivism
- (xii) (b) His father was with him in the elevator
- (xiii) (a) To get the right angle for clicking the photo
- (xiv) (c) 4,2,1,3
- (xv) (c) Adjoa complained about the long distance from her home to her school
- (xvi) (a) To compare them with her own thin legs

SECTION B

Question 2

(i) Octavius and Marc Antony are 'we' in the above line. [1]

They are in a room in Antony's house. [1]

The event of high importance that had occurred earlier was the assassination of Julius Caesar that was executed due to the deceitful planning of the

conspirators. [1]

(ii) Before this extract, Antony calls Lepidus an 'unmeritable' man which means insignificant. [1]

Antony further says that Lepidus is no significant person and deserves no consideration. [1]

He is fit to be sent on odd jobs and should not be one of the three persons to govern the world. [1]

(iii) Octavius said that they were at stake as they were tied to a post and were encircled by many enemies. [1]

Antony said that the troops were to be united. He tells Octavius that they should make friends and make the best use of the resources. [1]

He said that they should find out the way to disclose unknown, hidden things to the Romans so that obvious dangers could be faced. Agreeing to all this

Octavius says, 'Let us do so.' [1]

(iv) The citizens decided to cremate Caesar's dead body in the sacred grounds so they carry the body. [1]

Antony appears to be a very capable orator though he says he isn't one. It is through his oratory prowess that he brings the crowd to act as per his desires. He pretends to turn them away from "mutiny and rage" while cunningly leading them to the same. By referring to the conspirators as "honourable" and by saying that he would wrong himself rather than doing wrong to the conspirators, he wins the trust of the conspirators and wins the opportunity to continue descending to the level of the crowd to triumph over Brutus. [1]

He also appeals to their greed by referring to Caesar's will left behind to the people of Rome. Greed won them to the view that Brutus and Cassius would have cheated them of their inheritance. [1]

(v) Antony appears to be truly loyal to Julius Caesar because as a very capable orator, he brings the crowd to act as per his desires. [1]

And the citizens are maddened to take revenge of Caesar's murder. [1]

Antony cries in his soliloquy and prophesies a dark future for Rome just as a revenge for Caesar's dead body. [1]

Though he befriends the conspirators, this friendship is a mere cover up for his intentions to punish the evil doers. He also protects Octavius who later wins the battle against the conspirators to bring back Caesarism. [1]

Question 3

(i) Messala, an officer in Brutus' army, is referred to as 'thou'. [1]

Cassius tells Messala that it was his birthday that day. [1]

Cassius fears that the same day that is his birthday may turn into his death day as Antony and Octavius had risen powerful and were about to strike the conspirators to avenge Caesar's death. [1]

(ii) Along with Cassius, Brutus and Lucilius were present. [1]

Cassius recalls watching two huge eagles descend upon their foremost standard-bearer and accompany them to Philippi. The next morning, they flew away and ill-omened birds—kites and ravens—hovered over as if sending the signal of the impending death of Cassius and his men. [1]

It shows that people of the Elizabethan times believed in ill-omens, had a fear of the forces of nature and feared the supernatural. Thus, they believed in superstitions. [1]

(iii) Epicurus was a Greek philosopher. [1]

Epicurus held the view that omens are not to be trusted because they were superstitious. [2]

(iv) In the verbal duel, Cassius compares Antony's words to the sounds of Hybla bees. Cassius says that the words of Antony are so sweet that they rob the Hybla bees of their honey. [1.5]

By saying this, Cassius refers to the time when Antony spoke with all sweetness to befriend the conspirators though his main motive was only to take revenge for Caesar's death. [1.5]

v) There is a marked change in the character of Cassius. In the beginning, he was a manipulator of Brutus; then he became dependent on Brutus' leadership in the conspiracy. Later, he developed a close friendship with Brutus, to whom he listened for the sake of that friendship. Now he is sentimental and despondent; he notes the coincidence of his birthday and feels that the battle may bring an end to the cycle of his life. He is also fearful of risking everything on the outcome of one battle and is afraid that he and Brutus will be defeated.

[2]

While on the other hand, Brutus prepares for the impending defeat. Brutus earlier held the stoic view that virtue lay in disciplined endurance. Brutus, the thinker, is opposed to suicide, but Brutus, the Roman soldier, has to uphold his Roman honour. As a soldier, he refuses to be led in triumph as a captive through Rome. Brutus' despair is emphasised by his desire to end the war and his resignation to his fate, which makes him say farewell to Cassius forever and forever. [2]

SECTION C

Question 4

(i) The photographer wants to use the machine to take the narrator's photograph. (1)

The narrator has asked him to do this, as he desires a photo of himself, despite his self-doubt about his appearance. (2)

(ii) The photographer remains inside the machine just for a second as he is dissatisfied with the lighting and atmosphere in the room. (1)

It suggests that he is meticulous, obsessed, easily frustrated with perfection in his work. (2)

(iii) The photographer stays longer the second time as he was preparing to take a pic under better weather conditions. (1)

The narrator imagines that he was praying because of the photographer's long silence, projecting his own nervousness onto the situation. (2)

(iv) The photographer looks grave because he is dissatisfied with the narrator's face. (1)

He comments on how the face is "quite wrong", which likely makes the narrator feel self-conscious and embarrassed. (1)

The narrator tries to humorously engage with him about it, masking his discomfort. (1)

(v) The photographer seems detached and more concerned with the technical aspects of photography than with his client's feelings. (1)

His frustration with the conditions and the narrator's appearance suggests that he sees his work as more scientific than artistic. (2)

Question 5

(i) Martin feels nervous in the apartment building's elevator (1) because of his general fear of elevators, worrying they might fall, and this particular one had several unpleasant features like poor lighting, dirty walls, and a door that slammed shut loudly, all of which amplified his existing anxiety. (4 points – 2 marks)

(ii) The elevator in his building was unpleasant to use because of its poor lighting and dirty walls. (1)

Additionally the door never stayed open long enough and slammed shut with a loud clanging noise, (1)

contributing to Martin's discomfort and fear. (1)

(iii) The small size of the elevator significantly contributed to Martin's heightened anxiety later in the story. It made him feel crowded and trapped, especially when he perceived the presence of the fat lady, intensifying his claustrophobia and fear. (1+1+1)

(iv) This extract acts as a foreshadowing element by establishing Martin's pre-existing fear of elevators and the unsettling nature of this specific one. (1)

The detailed description of its unpleasant characteristics – poor lighting, dirty walls, the loud and quick-closing door – creates an atmosphere of unease and hints at the more intense psychological horror Martin will experience, particularly as his fears manifest in his encounters within this confined, oppressive space. (2)

(v) The other option besides the elevator was using the stairs. (1)

However, it was not much better because the stairs were dark, had no windows, and the lights were not working. Martin's footsteps echoed, making him feel as though another person was climbing and getting closer, which was also frightening for him. (3)

SECTION D

Question 6

- (i) 'We' refers to the current occupants of the houses. (1)
They don't have title-deeds because the previous owners, those who lived before, still metaphorically hold claims over the properties through their lingering presence. (2)
- (ii) The 'owners and occupants of earlier dates' are the people who lived in the house in the past days and in course of time they died. (3)
- (iii) This line symbolizes the lingering presence of past occupants who metaphorically reach out from their forgotten graves, as their memory is still present in the house. (3)
- (iv) The past occupants of the house "hold in mortmain" their old estates, (1)
meaning that even after their death, they maintain a presence of them at their houses, as if they still own them. (2)
- (v) First metaphor, "Stretch their dusty hands" means the lingering presence of past occupants. (2)
Second personification, "as the estates are "held" by the dead, attributing human actions to non-living entities. (2)

Question 7

- (i) King Francis was in the royal court, watching a fight between two lions. (1)
He was there to enjoy the sport with other courtiers, ladies and gentlemen. (2)
- (ii) The spectator included nobles and ladies, courtiers. (1)
King Francis sighed for Count de Lorge's ladylove. It seems he felt jealousy for the count. (2)
- (iii) The fight between two royal lions was a gallant thing (1)
as such type of sport could be organized only in king's court and one must have courage and valour to watch them. (2)

(iv) The last line describes the contrast between the king's position of authority above and the dangerous conflict of the two ferocious lions below. It is symbolizing the juxtaposition of royal power and wildness.

(1+2)

(v) A ballad is a long narrative poem that tells a story, often set to music, focusing on dramatic events, love, bravery, heroism etc with regular rhythm and rhyme.

(1.5)

It is a ballad because it recounts a knight's dangerous retrieval of a lady's glove from a lion's pit, highlighting vanity vs. true love.

(2.5)
