

Final Term ONLINE Examination, February 2021

English Literature

Class 8

MM: 60

Time: 2 Hrs.

Section A

I. Reference to context:

1. Inside the shop, Wellesley Bolt is busy jotting down on paper the pending deliveries, instructing his orderly, Jesse, to not get it wrong.
 - a. Who is Wellesley Bolt?
Usain Bolt's father, an owner of a local shop in Jamaica. (1)
 - b. Why is the shop important for Mr. Bolt and the village?
Help him to earn his livelihood, it was the only shop in Sherwood where local folks purchased their daily needs from. (2)
 - c. When did Mr. Bolt open his shop? How does he treat it?
30 odd years before. Just like his child. (2)
 - d. Describe the shop briefly.
A simple countryside shop, painted in bright pink, with a blue asbestos roof. Located beneath a massive shade, formed by a cluster of guangos. (3)

OR

2. Ben Price sauntered in and leaned on his elbow, looking casually inside. He told the teller that he didn't want anything; he was just waiting for a man he knew.
 - a. Name the lesson.
A Retrieved Reformation. (1)
 - b. Who was Ben Price? Where is he at the moment?
He was an eminent and famous detective who handled big criminals. He is in Elmore Bank. (2)
 - c. Identify 'the man' mentioned here. Why was Ben Price waiting for him?
Jimmy Valentine. He was looking for Jimmy Valentine. There were neat jobs of safe burglary with no clue to the author. The losses mounted. Only Jimmy could do such sort of work. (2)
 - d. Write a few lines about 'the man'.
Jimmy Valentine who was an expert at burglary, had the finest set of burglars tool in the country, looked like an athletic young senior and tactful as he cleverly asked Annabel's name, young men of Jimmy's style and looks were scarce in Elmore city. (3)

3. I went back to Great Ormond Street and set to work to find out all I could about this American.

a. Who is being referred to as 'I' here?

The little man with an anxious face. (1)

b. Name the author. Identify 'this American' mentioned here.

Edward Verrall Lucas. American- Mr. Ormond Wall. (2)

c. What efforts did the speaker make to gather information about 'this American'? (2)

He wrote to Pittsburgh, wrote to American editors, made friends with Americans in London.

d. Where's the speaker at this time? What happened to 'this American' in the end? (3)

At Dabney's. The Pittsburgh millionaire and party motoring in Italy, were hit by a wagon and the car overturned. Mr. Wall's condition was critical and later he died of his injuries.

OR

4. 'I have only one thing to say to you, sir,' replies the doctor, 'that if you keep on drinking rum, the world will soon be quit of a very dirty scoundrel!'

a. Name the lesson.

The Old Sea-Dog (1)

b. Who was the doctor speaking to? What honorable position did the doctor hold in the district?

The Captain. Magistrate. (2)

c. How did the listener react to the doctor's words?

The Captain's fury was awful. He sprang to his feet, drew and opened a sailor's clasp knife and threatened to pin the doctor to the wall. (2)

d. Write a few words about the doctor.

He was a neat, bright doctor, with his powder as white as snow, had bright black eyes and pleasant manners, wasn't afraid of the captain, spoke in perfectly calm and steady manner to the captain even when the captain got angry with him, simple despite his high position in the society. (3)

5. 'As You Like It' has long been on my list – not as a play to do but definitely as one of the exciting prospects.'

a. Who is speaking these words?

Rajat Kapoor (1)

b. Why does the play 'As You Like It' excite the speaker?

In it Rosalind goes to a forest and pretends to be a man – Ganymede – and when she meets Orlando, she tells him she's a boy (in disguise as Ganymede), and he should pretend that she is in fact a girl (Rosalind) so that she could counsel him and cure him of being in love. So there was a girl playing a boy who was again pretending to be a girl. This he thought was something that could be dynamite.

- c. Mention any two plays (apart from 'As You Like It') directed by the speaker. (2)

C for Clown, Hamlet: the Clown Prince, Nothing like Lear.

- d. Who takes the center stage in the speaker's plays? Why?

The Clown. According to him the clowns give us the essential being with very basic feelings. They aren't burdened by social baggage, caste or religion. When a clown is happy the closest thing one can feel is joy. It is pure emotion. (3)

OR

6. But, lo! It was night, and it sank to rest
On the sea – bird's rock in the gleaming west,
Laughing to think, in its fearful fun,
How little of the mischief it really had done.

- a. Who is being referred to as 'it' here?

The Wind

(1)

- b. Mention any two figures of speech used in the lines given above.

fearful fun- oxymoron, alliteration (both)

it- personification (2)

- c. When, and from where did 'it' begin its prank?

One morning right through a great town.

(2)

- d. Describe 'its' effect on the animals and birds.

Startled the cattle in the field, plucked the grave matronly cows by their tails, tossed the colts' manes all above their brows, puffed the birds as they sat on a spray, made the turkeys gobble, geese scream aloud and the hens creep to roost in a terrified crowd.

(3)

7. 'His horsemen hard behind us ride;
Should they our steps discover,
Then who will cheer my bonny bride
When they have slain her lover?'

- a. Mention the listener.

The boatman

(1)

- b. Who is being referred to as 'us' here?

The Chieftain of the Ulva's isle and Lord Ullin's daughter.

(2)

- c. Whose horsemen were behind 'them'? Why?

Lord Ullin's horsemen. Lord Ullin did not want his daughter to be in love with the Chieftain. He wanted to kill the Chief and bring back his daughter.

(2)

- d. Give a brief character-sketch of the listener.

The boatman was a hardy highland wight, brave and courageous, kind, sympathetic, valued feelings more than money, confident, determined and hopeful.

(3)

OR

8. Mom said just stand up for my feelings,

but do it nice, and don't get all mad.

I try, but it sure isn't easy,

being nice when they've made me so sad.

a. Who is referred to as 'I' here?

The child or the little boy.

(1)

b. Mention the theme of the poem. Name the figure of speech used in line 2 of the given stanza.

Bullying of younger children by the older ones. Hyperbole.

(2)

c. What advice does the speaker's mother give to him/her?

Not to be angry because life is too short. Anger grows bigger each day, instead be happy because happiness grows faster than anger.

(2)

d. What were the questions asked by the speaker?

Why would kids say stuff to hurt me, most especially, when they aren't true?

Don't they even care about feelings?

Can't they think first, before they hurt you?

(3)

9. What scene did the writer witness at Jaldarshan garden in the evening?

At dawn and dusk, a virtual army of pipistrelles and swifts competed with each other, dive-bombing the air space over the Jaldarshan garden, consuming the insects that grow fat on the plenty of Malabar Hill.

When it was darker and most human residents were glued to television sets, fruit bats came visiting to feast on thousands of figs and 'false badam' fruits.

Every few years a family of barn owls raised its family in a cosy little niche, twenty metres up in their cliff wall.

(4)

10. Describe the three senses of the tiger, highlighting the speciality as mentioned in the poem 'Portrait of a Prince.'

The three senses are- the tiger's ears, eyes and nose.

The tiger's ears are erect, aware of all that breathes, with mental filters that select the rustling of the leaves.

The tiger's eyes stare as if right through your soul, they challenge us to be wise, be aware and to be careful about who's in control.

The tiger's nose below tells him of distant facts, so even if out of sight, he knows everything.

(4)

Section B

II. Answer the following questions:

1. How was the cheerful mood at Belmont spoilt?

The cheerful mood at Belmont was short-lived as Lorenzo, Jessica and Salerio arrived there with the distressing news that Antonio's vessels had all been lost and he had failed to pay back his debt to Shylock at the right time. Shylock was, therefore, determined to extract a pound of his flesh. (3)

2. Why did the two friends have to go to Shylock?

Bossanio needs 3000 ducats. Antonio did not have so much money at that time to give to Bossanio as all his ships were at sea, and all his wealth was tied up in those business ventures. He, however, agreed to help him by standing surety for him, if Bossanio could borrow the money from someone else. Unfortunately, none in Venice, at that time could lend 3000 ducats to Bossanio as their money was also tied up in business ventures. The two friends decided to approach Shylock for the loan. (3)

3. Why did the Prince of Morocco choose the gold casket, what happened to him?

The Prince chose the gold casket as it said that whosoever chooses it would get what many men desire, and he thought Portia is what many men desire.

When he opened the casket he saw a skull, the emblem of death. A scroll told him that all that glitters is not gold. Shocked and saddened he departed immediately. (4)

III. Give the meanings of the following words: (8)

1. Tranquil- peaceful
2. Doting- showing a lot of love
3. Reggae- a form of music developed in Jamaica
4. Languidly – slowly, without much effort
5. Glen- a narrow valley (especially in Scotland or Ireland)
6. Wight- brave
7. Tarry- delay
8. Primal- connected with the earliest origins of life, very basic
9. Deviate- to do something in a different way from what is usual or expected
10. Traits- a particular quality in your personality
