



Julius Caesar all possible MCQs

ACT I

SCENE 1

1. Why are the citizens gathered on the street during the day?
 - a) To honour Caesar's triumph
 - b) To watch Pompey's sons get killed
 - c) To meet Marullus and Flavius
 - d) None of the above
2. What is the job of the first commoner in the crowd?
 - a) King
 - b) Carpenter
 - c) Cobbler
 - d) Tribune
3. What does the second person in the crowd do for a living?
 - a) Cobbler
 - b) Carpenter
 - c) King
 - d) Tribune
4. What criticism do Flavius and Marullus have for the citizens?
 - a) Not recognising Pompey
 - b) Being lazy and not productive
 - c) Being unthankful
 - d) Not dressing appropriately
5. What does Flavius suggest the citizens do as a form of remorse for their lack of gratitude?
 - a) Return home and pray to the gods
 - b) Gather all the poor men and bring them to the Tiber River to cry
 - c) Remove feathers from Caesar's wings
 - d) Strip the statues of their crowns
6. What is the central theme of Marullus's speech to the citizens?
 - a) The significance of their trade
 - b) The citizens' ungratefulness for celebrating Caesar's triumph over Pompey
 - c) The need for the citizens to return home
 - d) The need for the citizens to pray for an end to the plague
7. What alternative course of action does Marullus suggest the citizens take instead of celebrating Caesar's victory?
 - a) Return home and pray to the gods
 - b) Gather near the Tiber River
 - c) Cry into the river
 - d) All of the above
8. What is the attitude of Flavius and Marullus towards the citizens in their conversation?
 - a) Friendly
 - b) Encouraging
 - c) Disapproving
 - d) Respectful
9. What is the significance of the 'Tiber River' in this scene?
 - a) It symbolises Roman heritage



- b) It serves as a means of disposing of the citizens' tears
 - c) It serves as a witness to the citizens' regret
 - d) All of the above
10. What is the Lupercal festival?
- a) A Roman festival in honour of the god Lupercus
 - b) A Roman celebration in honour of Julius Caesar
 - c) A Roman celebration in honour of Pompey
 - d) None of the above
11. What is the purpose of Marullus and Flavius stopping the Commoners from celebrating Caesar's triumph?
- a) To prevent the spread of the plague
 - b) To show their respect for Pompey
 - c) To remind the Commoners of their loyalty to the Republic
 - d) To avoid offending the gods
12. What does Marullus suggest the Commoners have forgotten in their celebration of Caesar's triumph?
- a) The legacy of their ancestors
 - b) The principles of the Republic
 - c) The gods and their own heritage
 - d) The significance of Pompey
13. What is the significance of the mention of Pompey in Marullus's speech?
- a) To show the Commoners their ingratitude towards Caesar
 - b) To demonstrate Marullus's loyalty to Pompey
 - c) To emphasise the Commoners' forgetfulness of the Republic's history
 - d) To highlight the importance of the Republic
14. What does Marullus suggest the Commoners do to show their loyalty to the Republic?
- a) Celebrate the triumph of Caesar
 - b) Pray to the gods
 - c) Weep their tears into the Tiber River
 - d) Disrobe the images
15. What is the significance of the Commoners' celebration of Caesar's triumph in the context of the play?
- a) It demonstrates their loyalty to the Republic
 - b) It highlights their forgetfulness of the Republic's history
 - c) It shows their respect for Caesar
 - d) It underlines their ingratitude towards Pompey

SCENE 2

1. 'Stand you directly in Antonius' way . When he doth run his course.'

Who says these lines?

- a) Calphurnia
- b) Julius Caesar
- c) Casca
- d) The soothsayer

2. Stand you directly in Antonius' way, When he doth run his course.

What does 'run his course' mean?



- a) Run in a race to amuse the nobility.
 - b) Run along the course of the race
 - c) Run with a dagger in hand, directly towards the enemy.
 - d) None of the above.
3. 'Forget not, in your speed, Antonius, To touch Calphurnia.'
- Who is Calphurnia?
- a) A Roman goddess.
 - b) A statue of the Roman goddess of love.
 - c) Julius Caesar's wife.
 - d) Antonius' wife.
4. What is the race referred to in which Antonius is taking part?
- a) A holy race run by important Romans in honour of Lupercal, the god of fertility.
 - b) A race run by all the citizens of Rome in honour of Jupiter, the chief of the Roman gods.
 - c) A race run by Antonio and Calphurnia to touch each other.
 - d) A race run by the Roman slaves to amuse the Roman chieftains.
5. Lupercal was
- a) the Roman goddess of love.
 - b) the Roman god of love.
 - c) the Roman god of fertility.
 - d) The Roman goddess of fertility.
6. Who says the words 'Beware the ides of March' and to whom ?
- a) Casca to Antonius.
 - b) Antonius to Caesar.
 - c) Caesar to the soothsayer.
 - d) The soothsayer to Caesar
7. The words 'Beware the ides of March' are meant
- a) as a piece of advice.
 - b) as a threat.
 - c) as a warning.
 - d) as a command.
8. What does the expression 'ides of March' mean?
- a) Anything auspicious started in the month of March
 - b) The end of the month of March.
 - c) The fifteenth of March.
 - d) The first few days in the month of March.
9. The soothsayer's warning to Caesar proves that in Julius Caesar's time
- a) people were scientific in their outlook.
 - b) people believed in black magic.
 - c) people were superstitious.
 - d) thought that the 15th of March was an inauspicious day.
10. He is a dreamer; let us leave him. Pass. Who says this line? Who is the person referred to by the word 'he'?
- a) Cassius - Caesar.
 - b) Caesar - Casca,
 - c) The soothsayer - Caesar
 - d) Caesar - the soothsayer.
11. He is a dreamer; let us leave him. Pass. This line proves that
- a) Julius Caesar was arrogant.
 - b) Julius Caesar was superstitious.
 - c) Julius Caesar didn't believe in superstitions.
 - d) Julius Caesar was afraid of the soothsayer.



12. I am not gamesome. I do lack some part Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. Who is the speaker and who is being spoken to?

- a) Brutus - Cassius
- b) Cassius - Brutus
- c) Brutus - Caesar
- d) Brutus - Casca

13. I am not gamesome. I do lack some part Of that quick spirit that is in Antony. What does the speaker mean by the word 'gamesome'?

- a) Merry
- b) Interested in games.
- c) As quick-witted as Antony.
- d) Competing in the race.

14. 'I have heard, Where many of the best respect in Rome - Except immortal Caesar' Cassius' reference to Caesar in being immortal is

- a) Sincere
- b) Hypocritical
- c) Sarcastic
- d) None of the above

15. I, your glass, Will modestly discover to yourself That of yourself which you yet know not of. And be not jealous on me.... Whose words are these? Whom is being spoken to?

- a) Brutus - Cassius
- b) Cassius - Brutus
- c) Cassius - Cassius himself
- d) Brutus - Brutus himself

16. I, your glass, Will modestly discover to yourself That of yourself which you yet know not of. And be not jealous on me. What does the expression 'be not jealous on me' mean?

- a) Don't be angry with me.
- b) Don't misunderstand me.
- c) Don't be suspicious of me.
- d) Don't envy me.

17. Brutus: What means this shouting? I do fear the people ,What is Brutus' fear?

- a) That the people have crowned Julius Caesar their king.
- b) That the people have dethroned Julius Caesar.
- c) That Julius Caesar has declined the kingship offered to him.
- d) That Julius Caesar has been killed by the mob

18. I would not, Cassius; yet I love him well. What does Brutus mean by these words?

- a) Though I love Caesar, I would not have him crowned king of Rome.
- b) Though I love Caesar, I will not hesitate to kill him.
- c) Though I love him dearly, I will not go and pay obeisance to him.
- d) I love Caesar dearly, but I will not join the shouting crowd of men.

19. Brutus: If it be aught toward the general good, Set honour in one eye and death i' th' other, And I will look on both indifferently. What do these lines of Brutus prove?

- a) That he is a hypocrite.
- b) That he cares for the general good of the people of Rome,
- c) That he cares more for the general good of the people of Rome than for him
- d) That he does not fear death.

20. I had as lief not be, as live to be In awe of such a thing as I myself.

Who says these lines?

- a) Brutus
- b) Cassius
- c) Antony



- d) None of the above three.
21. Upon the word, Accoutred as I was, I plunged in And bade him follow. Who speaks these lines and who is being spoken to?
- a) Brutus to Cassius.
 - b) Cassius to Brutus.
 - c) Cassius in a soliloquy.
 - d) Cassius to Caesar.
22. Upon the word, Accoutred as I was, I plunged in And bade him follow. Who does the word 'him' (line 106) refer to?
- a) Julius Caesar
 - b) Aeneas
 - c) Cassius
 - d) None of the above
23. I, as Aeneas, our great ancestor, Did I the tired Caesar. Who was Aeneas?
- a) famous Greek statesman.
 - b) A great Trojan warrior.
 - c) The founder of Rome.
 - d) The Roman who burnt Troy.
24. Cassius: I, as Aeneas, our great ancestor, Did I the tired Caesar. What does Cassius want to prove by these lines?
- a) That Caesar was as great a hero as Aeneas.
 - b) That Caesar was a coward.
 - c) That he is a great swimmer.
 - d) That Caesar was a great swimmer.
25. Cassius: I, as Aeneas, our great ancestor, Did from the flames of Troy upon his shoulder The old Anchises bear.... Workbook-cum-Notes on Julius Caesar What brave action of Aeneas is Cassius referring to here?
- a) Aeneas carrying Greek soldiers on his shoulders.
 - b) Aeneas carrying his old father Anchises on his shoulders from the burning city of Troy.
 - c) Aeneas setting fire to the city of Troy.
 - d) Aeneas carrying on his shoulders big chunks of things that were burning.
26. Cassius: Alas! it cried, 'Give me some drink, Titinius'. As a sick girl. What does the word 'it' (line 127) refer to?
- a) The sick girl referred to in the next line.
 - b) Julius Caesar.
 - c) Julius Caesar's tongue.
 - d) Titinius.
27. Cassius: Alas! it cried, 'Give me some drink, Titinius, As a sick girl. Who is Titinius?
- a) A servant of Julius Caesar.
 - b) A friend of Julius Caesar.
 - c) A friend of Cassius.
 - d) A Roman statesman.
28. Why, man, he doth bstride the narrow world Like a Colossus. and we petty men Walk under his huge legs..... Who is the speaker and who is he referring to as 'he'?
- a) Brutus - a great giant.
 - b) Cassius - a Roman giant
 - c) Brutus - Julius Caesar
 - d) Cassius - Julius Caesar.
29. Why, man, he doth bstride the narrow world Like a Colossus. What/Who is Colossus?



- a) A big Roman general
- b) Apollo, a Greek god.
- c) Two legs of a giant.
- d) A giant.

30. Cassius: Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods!

When went there by an age, since the great flood, But it was fam'd with more than with one man?

The flood referred to by Cassius

- a) is a legendary one.
- b) is a real calamity that befell the Romans centuries ago.
- c) is a legendary one in which all but two people were drowned.
- d) A and C.

31. There was a Brutus once that would have brook'd Th' eternal devil to keep his state in Rome
As easily as a king.

Who is the Brutus that Cassius refers to in these lines?

- a) The present Brutus' father.
- b) The present Brutus' grandfather.
- c) Lucius Junius Brutus, an ancestor of the present Brutus.
- d) None of the above.

32. Looks with such ferret and such fiery eyes As we have seen him in the Capitol, Being cross'd in
conference by some senators. Who says these words and who is being referred to?

- a) Antony - Caesar
- b) Brutus - Caesar
- c) Brutus - Cicero
- d) Brutus - Casca

33. Fear him not, Caesar, he's not dangerous. Whose words are these and who is the person referred to as
'he'?

- a) Antony - Cassius
- b) Antony - Casca
- c) Antony - Brutus
- d) Cassius - Antony

34. Such men as he be never at heart's ease Whiles they behold a greater than themselves, And therefore
are very dangerous. Whose words are these, spoken to whom and about whom?

- a) Caesar to Antony about Brutus.
- b) Caesar to Antony about Cassius.
- c) Caesar to Cassius about Antony
- d) Antony to Caesar about Cassius.

35. Why, there was a crown offered him, and, being offered him, he put it by with the back of his hand,
thus; and then the people fell a-shouting. Whose words are these and to whom?

- a) Casca to Brutus.
- b) Casca to Cassius.
- c) Casca to Brutus and Cassius.
- d) Casca to himself.

36. Casca: Ay, marry, was't, and he put it by thrice, every time gentler than other; and at every putting-by
mine honest neighbours shouted. Casca's reference to 'honest gentlemen' is

- a) ironic.
- b) genuine
- c) hypocritical
- d) in admiration of their honesty.



37. In Act I, Scene 2, we hear Caesar is cowardly and epileptic. From whom do we get to know about these?

- a) Brutus and Cassius.
- b) Cassius and Casca.
- c) Cassius and Antony.
- d) Antony and Casca.

38. Casca tells Brutus and Cassius that Flavius and Marullus

- a) were put to death for removing the decorations from Caesar's statues.
- b) were warned to keep quiet about their action of removing the decorations from Caesar's statue.
- c) were honoured in the Capitol.
- d) were jailed for insulting Caesar.

39. What a blunt fellow is this grown to be! He was quick mettle when he went to school. Who is the speaker of these lines? Who is he 'blunt fellow'?

- a) Casca - Cassius
- b) Brutus - Casca
- c) Brutus - Antony
- d) Cassius - Casca

40. I will this night, In several hands, in at his windows throw, As if they came from different citizens, Writings. Who is the speaker? Who is being spoken to?

- a) Brutus - Cassius
- b) Cassius - himself (it's a soliloquy)
- c) Cassius - Brutus
- d) Brutus - to himself (it's a soliloquy)

41. Caesar dismissed the soothsayer when he warned him of the "ides of March" as a

- a) a daydreamer
- b) an ignorant
- c) a superstitious
- d) a feeble creature

42. What would happen when Antony would touch Calpurnia during the traditional footrace?

- a) She would be cured of insomnia
- b) She would be cured of infertility
- c) She would be cured of epilepsy
- d) She would be cured of timidity

43. In this scene who has been compared to a rider of a stubborn horse?

- a) Caesar
- b) Cassius
- c) Brutus
- d) Casca

44. According to Brutus, which trait of Antony does he lack?

- a) Bravery
- b) Liveliness
- c) Tactfulness
- d) None of these

45. What did Cassius accuse Brutus of in this scene?

- a) Being unfriendly towards him
- b) Being too selfish
- c) Being too busy
- d) Being irrational

46. What reason did Brutus give for being unfriendly towards Cassius?

- a) Triumphant return of Caesar
- b) Fear of losing his freedom



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- c) His own conflicting emotions
- d) None of the above
- 47. What is meant by 'age's yoke' as spoken by Cassius?
 - a) Oppression under Caesar's rule
 - b) The age of burden under monarchists
 - c) The era of end of republicanism
 - d) None of the above
- 48. What does Cassius say to manipulate Brutus to his side?
 - a) Brutus is God-like
 - b) Brutus cannot see his own worthiness
 - c) Brutus is more noble than Caesar
 - d) None of the above
- 49. To all the rout, then hold me dangerous.' What is meant by rout and whom does it hold dangerous?
 - a) Group; Caesar
 - b) Enemy; Brutus
 - c) Tribunes; Cassius
 - d) Mob; Cassius
- 50. For whom does Brutus say, I love him well?
 - a) Casca
 - b) Antony
 - c) Caesar
 - d) Cassius
- 51. Which virtue' of Brutus is Cassius talking about in this scene?
 - a) He loves Caesar more than himself
 - b) He loves honour more than he fears of death
 - c) He prefers death more than money
 - d) None of the above.
- 52. Cassius compares himself to which ancestor of his when he talks about saving Caesar from drowning?
 - a) Prometheus
 - b) Aeneas
 - c) Aphrodite
 - d) Achilles
- 53. According to Cassius, Caesar is mortal because he is subject to
 - a) drowning and fever
 - b) sickness and death
 - c) temptation and fear
 - d) superstition and fate
- 54. What does Cassius convince Brutus of by giving examples of Caesar's drown and sickness episodes?
 - a) Caesar is brave and sturdy
 - b) Caesar is prone to diseases
 - c) Caesar is not liked by people
 - d) Caesar is weak and vulnerable
- 55. Which trait of Cassius' personality is revealed in this scene?
 - a) Clever opportunistic
 - b) Clever Manipulator
 - c) Fair idealistic
 - d) Passionate politician
- 56. Which characteristic trait of Brutus is revealed when he is confronted making moral choices?
 - a) Slow, confused idealist
 - b) Quick, active thinker



- c) Slow, deliberate thinker
d) None of the above.
57. Cassius says that Rome has space only for one great man. Who is the m Cassius is referring to?
a) Brutus
b) Caesar
c) Antony
d) Octavius
58. What does Caesar think about Cassius in this scene?
a) He thinks too much and is dangerous
b) He is too thin to be a capable warrior
c) He is too passive to be given a task
d) He is too passive to be a warrior
59. For whom does Caesar say that 'Seldom he smiles'?"
a) Antony
b) Cassius
c) Brutus
d) None of the above.
60. Casca's description of Caesar declining the crown thrice, tells us whic characteristic trait of Casca?
a) He was a gossip-monger
b) He had an irrational prejudice against Caesar
c) He had a favourable impression about Caesar
d) None of the above
61. What does Cassius' soliloquy at the end of this scene predict?
a) None of the above.
b) Troublesome times ahead
c) Caesar would quell their conspiracy
d) Brutus' will not join them
62. What does Cassius suggest about Brutus's hidden worthiness in the scene?
a) He has it but does not see it
e) He does not possess it
b) It is highly valued by many in Rome
d) All of the above
63. What does Cassius suggest to Brutus in the scene?
a) Leading him into dangerous situations
b) Helping him to see his own worthiness
c) Advising him to take actions to make the republic great
d) None of the above
64. Why does Caesar ask Antony to touch Calpurnia?
a) To bless her with fertility
b) To show his affection
c) As a superstitious ritual
d) None of the above
65. What is the significance of the Ides of March in the play?
a) It marks the start of a new month
b) It is a day of celebration
c) It is the day of Caesar's assassination
d) None of the above
66. According to Cassius, what does Caesar bear towards him?
a) Hardness
b) Love
c) Hatred



- d) Indifference
67. What does the soothsayer warn Caesar about?
- a) March 15th
 - b) The end of the world
 - c) The death of Mark Antony
 - d) The overthrow of the government
68. Who does Cassius think is the most respected person in Rome, except for Caesar?
- a) Brutus
 - b) Antony
 - c) Calpurnia
 - d) Soothsayer
69. Why does Brutus say he would not choose Caesar as king?
- a) He fears the people
 - b) He loves Caesar well
 - c) He does not want to be a part of the government
 - d) Both a and b
70. What is Cassius trying to do for Brutus?
- a) Help him see his hidden worthiness
 - b) Persuade him to choose Caesar as king
 - c) Teach him to be more like Antony
 - d) Make him jealous
71. Who does Caesar ask to stand in Antonius' way?
- a) Brutus
 - b) Cassius
 - c) Calpurnia
 - d) Soothsayer
72. What does Cassius tell Brutus about his behaviour?
- a) He's too friendly to other men
 - b) He's too distant from his friends
 - c) He's too aggressive towards his friends
 - d) He's too passive towards his friends
73. Who does Cassius refer to as "immortal Caesar"?
- a) Antony
 - b) Julius Caesar
 - c) Cassius himself
 - d) Brutus
74. Who speaks the line "Peace, ho! Caesar speaks"?
- a) Calpurnia
 - b) Brutus
 - c) Casca
 - d) Cassius
75. What does Caesar ask Antony to do?
- a) Run his course
 - b) Remember to touch Calpurnia
 - c) Set on and leave no ceremony out
 - d) Go see the order of the course
76. What is the warning given to Caesar in the scene?
- a) "Beware the Ides of March"
 - b) "Beware the full moon"
 - c) "Beware the enemies"
 - d) "Beware the Roman Republic"



77. In the below extract, what is the speaker referring to? “I am not gamesome: I do lack some part/Of that quick spirit that is in Antony”?

- a) His lack of physical strength
- b) His lack of humour and playfulness
- c) His lack of political ambition
- d) His lack of quick-wittedness and charisma

78. What is the speaker implying in the following line? “I have not from your eyes that gentleness/And show of love as I was wont to have”?

- a) The speaker is accusing the listener of being unloving and harsh.
- b) The speaker is expressing regret for their own lack of gentleness and love.
- c) The speaker is questioning whether the listener truly loves them anymore.
- d) The speaker is expressing gratitude for the listener's continued kindness and love.

79. Who says “Into what dangers would you lead me, Cassius, That you would have me seek into myself/For that which is not in me”?

- a) Caesar
- b) Brutus
- c) Cassius
- d) Antony

80. Who says “And since you know you cannot see yourself/So well as by reflection, I, your glass”?

- a) Caesar
- b) Brutus
- c) Cassius
- d) Antony

81. Who fears that the people will choose Caesar as their king?

- a) Calpurnia
- b) Brutus
- c) Soothsayer
- d) Cassius

82. What incident does Cassius relate to prove that Caesar is unfit to hold his position?

- a) A battle where Caesar was defeated
- b) A public speech where Caesar made a mistake
- c) A time when Caesar was ill and weak
- d) None of the above

83. How does Cassius plan to throw the letters through Brutus's window?

- a) He will use a slingshot to launch them across the street
- b) He will attach them to arrows and shoot them into the room
- c) He will hire a servant to deliver them secretly
- d) He will personally climb up to the window and throw them in

84. What is the significance of the Ides of March?

- a) It is the day of Caesar's triumphal return to Rome
- b) It is the day of Caesar's assassination
- c) It is the day of Caesar's coronation
- d) It is the day of Caesar's defeat in battle

85. Who warns Caesar to be wary of the ides of March?

- a) Mark Antony
- b) Cassius
- c) A Soothsayer
- d) Decius Brutus



SCENE 3

1. Brought you Caesar home? Why are you breathless, and why stare you so?
Who speaks these lines? Who is breathless?

- a) Casca - Cicero
- b) Cicero - Casca
- c) Casca - a Roman senator
- d) Cicero - a Roman statesman

2. But never till tonight, never till now, Did I go through a tempest. What does Casca say he saw which made him breathless?

- a) A terrible storm.
- b) A tempest dropping thunderbolts with lightning
- c) Mighty oak trees being felled by the strong winds.
- d) The gods destroying mankind.

3. What does Casca think about the strange happenings of the night?

- a) That such unnatural things will happen again.
- b) That the strange events predict good things to happen.
- c) That the times in which he lives are auspicious.
- d) That they are ominous hints predicting some evil incident.

4. Now could I,, name to thee a man Most like this dreadful night.....Who is the speaker and who is being spoken to?

- a) Casca - Caesar
- b) Casca - Cassius
- c) Cassius - Cicero
- d) Cassius - Casca

5. I know where I will wear this dagger then, Cassius from bondage will deliver Cassius:
What does Cassius mean by these lines?

- a) That he will kill Caesar.
- b) That he will kill the person who offers the crown to Caesar.
- c) That he will kill himself.
- d) That he will fight with tyrants.

6. He were no lion, were not Romans hinds. Who speaks this line? Who is 'he'?

- a) Casca - Antony
- b) Cassius - Caesar
- c) Casca - Caesar
- d) Cassius - Antony.

7. like the work we have in hand, Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible. Who is the speaker?

- a) Brutus
- b) Casca
- c) Cassius
- d) Cicero

8. like the work we have in hand, Most bloody, most fiery, and most terrible.
What is the 'work in hand' the speaker is referring to?

- a) The crowning of Caesar as the king of Rome.
- b) The assassination of Caesar.
- c) Poisoning the minds of the Roman citizens against Caesar.
- d) We are not told what it is.

9. Casca: Stand close awhile, for here comes one in haste. Whose arrival is Casca announcing?

- a) Cinna
- b) Metellus Cimber



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- c) Brutus
- d) Antony
- 10. Cassius: all this done, Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us. Who is Cassius talking to?
 - a) Cinna
 - b) Casca
 - c) Cicero
 - d) Some trustworthy statesman.
- 11. What is Casca's reaction to the strange events he has witnessed?
 - a) He is excited
 - c) He is indifferent
 - b) He is scared
 - d) He is confused
- 12. What does Cassius believe about the strange events?
 - a) They are natural
 - b) They are portentous things
 - c) They are man made
 - d) They are a result of civil strife in heaven
- 13. What does Cassius say about the strange events?
 - a) They are a warning from the gods
 - b) They are a sign of the end of the world
 - c) They are a result of the earth being full of faults
 - d) They are the result of the strange disposition of the time
- 14. What does Cassius suggest is the cause of the strange events?
 - a) Heaven has infused them with spirits to make them instruments of fear and warning unto some monstrous state
 - b) They are a result of the strange disposition of the time
 - c) They are a sign of the end of the world
 - d) They are man-made
- 15. Why is Casca breathless and staring when he meets Cicero?
 - a) He has just been in a fight
 - b) He has just witnessed a natural disaster
 - c) He has just seen strange and terrifying omens
 - d) None of the above
- 16. How does Cicero respond to the strange occurrences that Casca describes?
 - a) He is frightened and believes they are portents
 - b) He is sceptical and believes they have natural explanations
 - c) He is indifferent to them
 - d) None of the above
- 17. What does Cassius do during the disturbed night?
 - a) He stays indoors
 - b) He submits himself to the perilous night and presents himself to the thunderstone
 - c) He goes to sleep
 - d) None of the above
- 18. Why does Casca say Cassius is dull?
 - a) He is not brave
 - b) He does not understand the significance of the omens
 - c) He does not show fear or wonder at the omens
 - d) None of the above
- 19. Why does Cassius tempt the heavens?
 - a) To prove himself
 - b) To understand the strange occurrences



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- c) To seek guidance
 - d) None of the above
20. What does Cassius say is missing in Casca?
- a) The wits that should be in a Roman
 - b) The ability to understand the significance of the omens
 - c) The bravery to face the perilous night
 - d) All of the above
21. How does Cassius feel about the strange occurrences of the night?
- a) He is frightened
 - b) He is indifferent
 - c) He sees them as an opportunity to present himself
 - d) None of the above
22. What does Cassius suggest about the true cause of the strange occurrences?
- a) They are portents from the gods
 - b) They have natural explanations
 - c) They are caused by the actions of men
 - d) None of the above
23. Who does Casca believe sits high in all the people's hearts?
- a) Julius Caesar
 - b) Brutus
 - c) Casca himself
 - d) Cassius
24. How does Casca interpret the nature's fury of a storm showering fire?
- a) An attempt to punish Caesar
 - b) God's rage with insolent world below
 - c) A sign of something strange likely to happen
 - d) None of the above
25. What is meant by prodigies' in this scene?
- a) Unnatural events
 - b) Storms
 - c) Fire
 - d) Accidents
26. Who, according to Cassius, is a source of as much fear as the strange outbreaks of nature?
- a) Antony
 - b) Brutus
 - c) Casca
 - d) Caesar
27. What would Cassius do if Caesar would be crowned as the king?
- a) Leave Rome forever
 - b) Would never go to the Senate
 - c) Start a rebellion against him
 - d) Stab himself with a dagger
28. According to Cassius, Caesar would not have become a ruthless dictator if
- a) Romans were not on the streets to welcome him.
 - b) his powers had been curbed earlier.
 - c) Romans were not so submissive.
 - d) None of the above.
29. How does Cassius interpret the storm in this scene?
- a) He equates it with Caesar.
 - b) He equates with his inner turmoil



- c) He contrasts it with his peaceful inner self
 - d) None of the above.
30. How would Cassius deliver Cassius from bondage?
- a) By running away from Rome
 - b) By inciting himself to rebel
 - c) By provoking Brutus to rebel
 - d) By committing suicide
31. In what condition is Casca in a state of servitude, according to Cassius?
- a) Cheerful
 - b) Fearful
 - c) Remorseful
 - d) None of the above.
32. For whom does Casca say that "he sits high in all the people's heart"?
- a) Antony
 - b) Brutus
 - c) Caesar
 - d) Cassius
33. How would Brutus' joining the conspirators change their crime?
- a) It will give them moral support
 - b) It will make their group strong
 - c) It will convert their crime into a noble act
 - d) None of the above
34. What was the effect of the storm on Cassius in this scene?
- a) It filled him with boldness to become master of his fate
 - b) It subdued his confidence and made him restless
 - c) It made him overconfident to carry out his conspiracy
 - d) None of the above.

ACT II

SCENE 1

1. According to Brutus what is, "The abuse of greatness?"
- a) Excessive wealth
 - b) Misuse of power
 - c) Lack of humility
 - d) Disregard for the law
2. What is the significance of the line "It is the bright day that brings forth the adder"?
- a) It foreshadows Caesar's death
 - b) It represents the rise of evil
 - c) It is a metaphor for the dangers of daylight
 - d) It is a reference to the Garden of Eden
3. What is the meaning of the metaphor "lowliness is young ambition's ladder"?
- a) Humility is the key to success
 - b) The path to success is a difficult climb
 - c) Ambition is a positive quality
 - d) Those who are lowly will never be successful
4. What is the significance of the letter that Lucius finds?
- a) It asks Brutus to wake up and take action
 - b) It contains a message from Caesar
 - c) It is a romantic letter from Portia
 - d) It is a request for a meeting with Brutus



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5. What is the meaning of the line “The state of man, like to a little kingdom, suffers then the nature of an insurrection”?
 - a) When a leader is overthrown, chaos ensues
 - b) Individuals must fight against tyranny
 - c) The struggle for power is inherent in human nature
 - d) Rebellion is necessary for growth and change
6. Who is Brutus calling for in the beginning of the scene?
 - a) Cassius
 - b) Lucius
 - c) Caesar
 - d) Metellus
7. Why does Brutus need a taper in his study?
 - a) To read a letter
 - b) To write a letter
 - c) To make a fire
 - d) To study for an exam
8. Why does Brutus believe that Caesar should be killed?
 - a) Caesar is a poor leader
 - b) Caesar is a personal enemy of Brutus
 - c) Caesar may become too powerful
 - d) Caesar has committed a crime
9. What does Brutus compare Caesar to?
 - a) A cat
 - b) An eagle
 - c) A serpent's egg
 - d) A rabbit
10. What does Brutus compare the state of man to when he is about to do something dreadful?
 - a) A peaceful kingdom
 - b) A nightmare
 - c) A phantasma
 - d) A joyful dream
11. What is the purpose of the letter that Lucius brings to Brutus?
 - a) To warn Brutus of danger
 - b) To ask Brutus for help
 - c) To help Brutus kill Caesar
 - d) None of the above
12. What is Brutus' response to the letter?
 - a) He ignores it
 - b) He immediately takes action
 - c) He is confused and unsure
 - d) He decides to wait and think it over
13. Who arrives at Brutus' door at the end of the scene?
 - a) Caesar
 - b) Antony
 - c) The conspirators
 - d) The Roman soldiers
14. What does Brutus caution the conspirators about?



- a) The dangers of public opinion
 - b) The need for secrecy in their planning
 - c) The importance of gaining the support of the military
 - d) The potential consequences of failure
15. What does Brutus compare the state of man to during an insurrection?
- a) A little kingdom
 - b) A mighty fortress
 - c) A fragile vase
 - d) A powerful nation
16. Which of the following statements best captures the meaning of Brutus's words in the given excerpt?
Crown him that, And then I grant we put a sting in him That at his will he may do danger with. Th' abuse of greatness is when it disjoins?
- a) One must be careful during the day as it brings danger in the form of snakes
 - b) The only way to control a dangerous man is to crown him
 - c) Those who abuse their power often lose touch with reality and pose a threat to others
 - d) Greatness is achieved by those who take dangerous risks and are willing to cause harm
17. Why does Brutus say, "The exhalations whizzing in the air/ Give so much light that I may read by them"?
- a) He is using poetic language to describe the dawn
 - b) He can't find a candle to light his room
 - c) He is afraid of the dark
 - d) He is hallucinating due to lack of sleep
18. What does the letter that Lucius finds say?
- a) That Caesar has been killed
 - b) That there is a conspiracy against Caesar
 - c) That Caesar is crowned as king
 - d) That Brutus should run away
19. Why is Brutus initially hesitant to join the conspiracy against Caesar?
- a) He is friends with Caesar
 - b) He is worried about the consequences
 - c) He is afraid of Cassius
 - d) He doesn't think Caesar is a threat

SCENE 2

1. Which of the following is the reason why Caesar decides to go out despite Calpurnia's warning?
- a) He is confident that the things threatening him only affect him from behind and not from the front
 - b) He is afraid that people will think he is a coward if he stays at home
 - c) He believes that the gods have already determined his fate
 - d) He wants to show that he is more dangerous than the danger itself
2. Which of the following is a sign of the bad omen that Calpurnia warns Caesar about?
- a) A lioness giving birth in the streets
 - b) Horses neighing in the air
 - c) The dead rising from their graves
 - d) Ghosts shrieking and squealing about the streets
3. What is Decius Brutus's interpretation of Calpurnia's dream?
- a) It is a bad omen and a warning that Caesar should not leave the house



- b) It is a sign that Caesar will have a long and prosperous life
 - c) It signifies that Rome will benefit greatly from Caesar's leadership
 - d) It is a message from the gods that Caesar should be crowned king
4. What does Caesar say about death?
- a) It is to be feared
 - b) It is a necessary end
 - c) It can be avoided
 - d) It is only for the weak
5. What is Decius Brutus' motive for convincing Caesar to go to the senate-house?
- a) To protect Caesar from harm
 - b) To help Caesar gain power
 - c) To mock the senate
 - d) To make Caesar happy
6. What does Calpurnia's dream warn of?
- a) Caesar's death
 - b) A civil war
 - c) A natural disaster
 - d) A military invasion
7. Why does Calpurnia not want Caesar to leave the house?
- a) She had a bad dream that foretold danger
 - b) She does not want him to attend the senate meeting
 - c) She wants him to rest at home
 - d) She is superstitious and fearful of the supernatural
8. How does Caesar respond to the priests' opinions of success?
- a) He is pleased with their assessment
 - b) He is disappointed and decides to stay at home
 - c) He disregards their opinions and decides to go out
 - d) He is confused and unsure of what to do
9. What is Decius Brutus's purpose in coming to Caesar's house?
- a) To warn Caesar of the senators' plans
 - b) To urge Caesar to attend the senate meeting
 - c) To deliver a message from the senate
 - d) To tell Caesar of a dream he had
10. How does Caesar feel about staying at home?
- a) He is afraid and would rather avoid danger
 - b) He is hesitant and unsure of what to do
 - c) He is determined to go out and face danger
 - d) He is persuaded by Calpurnia to stay at home
11. Why does Caesar refuse to send a lie to the senate?
- a) He believes in honesty and integrity
 - b) He is afraid of being caught in a lie
 - c) He does not want to disappoint the senators
 - d) He does not want to risk his reputation

SCENE 3

1. What does Artemidorus warn Caesar about?



- a) Brutus, Cassius, and Cinna
 - b) Casca, Trebonius, and Cimber
 - c) Ligarius, Decius Brutus, and Metellus
 - d) All of the above
2. What does Artemidorus hope to accomplish by giving Caesar the letter?
- a) To warn Caesar about the conspirators
 - b) To ask for a favour from Caesar
 - c) To seek revenge against Caesar
 - d) To join the conspiracy against Caesar
3. How does Artemidorus describe the conspirators?
- a) They are united in their support of Caesar
 - b) They are loyal and trustworthy to Caesar
 - c) They are plotting against Caesar
 - d) They are indifferent towards Caesar
4. What does Artemidorus mean when he says “security gives way to conspiracy”?
- a) When people feel secure, they are more likely to conspire against others
 - b) Conspiracies are only successful when people feel secure
 - c) Conspiracies can weaken security
 - d) Security is necessary to prevent conspiracies
5. Why does Artemidorus say that “virtue cannot live out of the teeth of emulation”? a) Because people are naturally envious and competitive
- b) Because virtuous people are often targeted by others
 - c) Because virtuous people cannot survive in a corrupt society
 - d) Because emulation is necessary for people to become virtuous
6. What does Artemidorus mean when he says “If thou beest not immortal, look about you”?
- a) If Caesar is not immortal, he should be careful
 - b) If Caesar is not careful, he will become immortal
 - c) If Caesar is not careful, he will be killed
 - d) If Caesar is immortal, he has nothing to fear

SCENE 4

1. Why does Portia send Lucius to the senate house?
- a) To deliver a message to Caesar
 - b) To find out Caesar’s whereabouts
 - c) To bring back news about Caesar’s health and activities
 - d) To meet with a senator
2. What is Portia’s state of mind when Lucius is not leaving?
- a) She is angry and frustrated
 - b) She is worried and anxious
 - c) She is confused and uncertain
 - d) She is happy and relieved
3. Why does Portia want Lucius to observe what Caesar is doing and who is approaching him?
- a) She is curious about Caesar’s actions
 - b) She wants to know who her husband’s rivals are
 - c) She wants to keep track of potential threats to her husband’s safety
 - d) She wants to know what Caesar is planning for the future of Rome



4. Who is the Soothsayer and what does he want from Caesar?
 - a) He is a senator and he wants to warn Caesar of an impending attack
 - b) He is a fortune-teller and he wants to sell his services to Caesar
 - c) He is a commoner and he wants to ask Caesar for a favour
 - d) He is a prophet and he wants to deliver a message to Caesar
5. What is Portia's main concern in this scene?
 - a) Her husband's safety and success
 - b) Her own safety and well-being
 - c) Lucius' inability to follow instructions
 - d) The Soothsayer's ominous warning
6. What is Portia's initial reaction to Lucius' hesitation to leave?
 - a) She becomes angry with him
 - b) She pleads with him to leave quickly
 - c) She asks him why he is still there
 - d) She tells him to take his time
7. What does the Soothsayer say about the potential harm that could come to Caesar?
 - a) He is certain that someone is plotting against Caesar
 - b) He believes that Caesar is in danger, but he doesn't know who the threat is
 - c) He thinks that Caesar is safe and there is no danger to him
 - d) He knows exactly who is planning to harm Caesar
8. What does Portia mean when she says "I have a man's mind, but a woman's might"?
 - a) She has the mental capacity of a man, but the physical strength of a woman
 - b) She thinks and acts like a man, but is constrained by the limitations society places on women
 - c) She is more intelligent than most men, but doesn't have the courage to act on her thoughts
 - d) She has a strong will, but lacks the ability to make decisions like a man would
9. What is the reason for the Soothsayer's visit to the senate-house?
 - a) To warn Caesar about the danger to his life
 - b) To ask Caesar for a favour
 - c) To make a prophecy about Caesar's future
 - d) To sell his services as a fortune-teller
10. What does Portia tell Lucius to do after he returns from the senate-house?
 - a) To tell her everything he heard and saw
 - b) To keep everything he saw and heard to himself
 - c) To immediately go back to the senate-house
 - d) To deliver a message to Caesar
11. What is the Soothsayer's impression of the crowds following Caesar to the Capitol?
 - a) He thinks they are respectful and orderly
 - b) He believes they are dangerous and could harm Caesar
 - c) He thinks they are there to support Caesar
 - d) He has no opinion on the crowds
12. What does Portia mean when she says, "I prithee, boy, run to the senate-house"?
 - a) She is politely asking Lucius to go to the senate-house
 - b) She is angrily demanding that Lucius go to the senate-house
 - c) She is expressing surprise that Lucius hasn't already gone to the senate-house
 - d) She is asking Lucius to bring someone back from the senate-house



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13. Why is Portia concerned about Brutus's suit that Caesar will not grant?

- a) She believes that Caesar will punish Brutus for making the request
- b) She thinks that the suit is important and that Brutus will be disappointed if it is not granted
- c) She believes that the suit will harm Caesar's chances of being successful
- d) She is not concerned about the suit and is worried about Brutus's safety

14. What is the Soothsayer's profession?

- a) He is a doctor
- b) He is a lawyer
- c) He is a philosopher
- d) He is a fortune-teller

