

Act - V Scene - 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) |
| 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) | 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) |
| 15. (b) | 16. (c) | 17. (b) | | | | |

CONTEXT QUESTIONS

QUESTION-1

1. Antony tells Octavius that they (Brutus and Cassius) have come down to attack to intimidate them, to show that they are full of strength.

2. The messenger informs them that the enemy is advancing in a brave array and red flag is displayed. Antony advises Octavius to lead the army slowly on the left side. Octavius disagrees with this. He says that he would lead the right wing. Earlier also Octavius did not want to wait but Antony had his say.
3. Under leadership of Brutus, they had decided to meet the enemy at Philippi. Brutus' argument was that if they waited and allowed the enemy to march through the district, the people there would join them. They would be reinforced. They wanted to cut them off from this advantage.
4. Antony taunts Brutus that alongwith his bad blow he uses good words also. Antony accuses him that they did not even warn Caesar before they stabbed him. It was most unethical. Antony compares them to dogs. They were kissing Caesar's feet while Casca stabbed from behind.
5. Octavius shows his capability when he draws out his sword and throws a challenge that he will not put it back till he has avenged thirty three wounds that were inflicted on Caesar's body or he will be killed by them.

QUESTION-2

1. When they were coming from Sardis two big eagles alighted on their foremost standards and ate from the soldiers. In the morning there were ravens, crows and kites flying and looking down on them. Cassius feels that their shadows were like a fatal canopy under which their army was lying.
2. Cassius tells Messala that in the morning he saw ravens, crows and kites flying and looking down on them as if they were sick animals of prey. Their shadows looked like a fatal canopy.
3. Here it appears that Cassius has become superstitious internally he is afraid so the flying of crows and kites seems inauspicious.
Earlier he never believed in omens but of late he has started believing in superstitious happenings.
4. Cassius had always believed in the doctrines of Epicurus. But now he has discarded this philosophy because he has seen that omens foretell the future. This shows that he has begun to believe in superstitions.
5. Cassius was more practical and experienced than Brutus. But he allowed himself to be led by Brutus. Brutus committed one after the other many mistakes. Due to these mistakes of Brutus Cassius faced the down fall.

QUESTION-3

1. Brutus has just said that he would endure with patience whatever is ordained by gods who govern the lives of men.
2. The losers in the battle were tied and led in a triumphant march through the streets of Rome.

3. Brutus says that it is impossible to think that Brutus will ever go as a prisoner to Rome. He feels that he has a mind too noble to suffer such disgrace. This shows that he is truly honourable.
4. The Ides of March was the day when Caesar was killed by the conspirators. His murder led to a civil strife in Rome and many Romans were killed.
5. Brutus and Cassius do not meet again. They are compelled by pressing circumstances to commit suicide. They are not ready to face dishonour.

QUESTION-4

1. Must end that work the Ides of March begun.
2. The speaker is Brutus. He is speaking to Cassius.
3. The work begun by Brutus and others was to remove despotism and injustice by murdering Caesar. This day was significant because it was Ides of March.
4. As a result of this, people rose in revolt against them. They had to run away leaving their homes. They had to fight battle with Antony and Octavius which they lost.
5. 'He' referred to in the extract is Brutus. He would never surrender to be taken to Rome as a prisoner.
6. 'He' is brave and honest.

Act - V Scene - 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. (b)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (b)
6. (a)

CONTEXT QUESTIONS

QUESTION-1

1. The scene takes place on the plains of Philippi. Bills means written orders. It means Cassius and his troops. The literary device is repetition.
2. He has a misconception that he has broken the will of Octavius' army.
3. He gives the order to attack too early.
4. His over confidence is shown in this scene.
5. This strategy of Brutus becomes the cause of his doom. He wanted to prevent Antony from strengthening the forces but he failed.

QUESTION-2

1. The speaker is Brutus. He is giving instructions to Messala.
2. No, he is not giving appropriate instructions. It is only his presumption that Octavius is fighting half heartedly and his will is broken.
3. This extract shows that the speaker is impulsive and headstrong.
4. And sudden **push** gives them the overthrow Ride, Ride, **Messala** let them come down.
5. The speaker seems to be confident of their victory.

Act - V Scene - 3

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) |
| 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) |
| 15. (b) | 16. (a) | 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) | |

CONTEXT QUESTIONS

QUESTION-1

1. He is referring to his own men *i.e.*, men of his army.
2. Ensign means standard bearer.
3. Brutus gave the order to attack too early. The result was terrible defeat of their forces.
4. Cassius and Titinius were surrounded by the army of Antony and Octavius.
5. Yes, he realizes his mistake but it is too late then. He expresses his great grief at the death of Cassius.

QUESTION-2

1. Cassius asks Pindarus to climb to the top of the hill and keep eyes on Titinius and tell him what is happening.
Pindarus is the trusted companion of Cassius whom he took as a prisoner in Parthia.
2. Cassius says that the wheel of time has come full circle. His birthday will also be the day of his death.
3. Pindarus gives the news that Titinius has been surrounded by horsemen who are spurring towards him. Presumably he has been taken prisoner.
Cassius feels sad and laments that he is a coward who is still alive to see his friend taken prisoner.
4. The day is significant because on this day Cassius was born and he was going to die.
5. Cassius had advised that they should let the enemy seek them, let them exhaust their energy. They should not attack first.
Brutus disregarded this practical advice. Cassius then unwillingly agreed to Brutus' plan to attack.

QUESTION-3

1. The tidings that the army of Brutus had gained advantage over Octavius' army.
2. Cassius is found dead by Titinius and Messala.
3. Titinius expresses his devotion to Cassius with the words that the glory of Rome has gone. He adds all that made their lives worthwhile has gone.

4. The word used is 'Roman's part'.
5. We feel pity for Cassius. Yes. His part was justified. He being a brave Roman could not bear the disgrace of being tied and taken as a prisoner.

QUESTION-4

1. It was disbelief regarding the success of their mission. Cassius believed whatever was reported to him by Pindarus who was watching from a distance. Realising that his friend Titinius had been captured he became so pessimistic that he decided to commit suicide.
2. Pindarus is called because Cassius does not want him to watch any more. Soon after stabbing Cassius, Pindarus leaves the scene.
3. He kills himself with the sword of Cassius. It proves that he was the most obedient companion of Cassius.
4. Seeing the dead body of Cassius, Brutus realizes what has happened. He remembers Caesar who is mighty even after his death. He feels it is Caesar's spirit that is turning the swords of the conspirators in their own bosom.
5. He calls Cassius, the last of all Romans, whose like Rome would not breed again.
6. Brutus realizes that the death of Cassius has broken his back and now the defeat of the conspirators is certain. 'Cassius' death foretells their doom.

QUESTION-5

1. The speaker is Titinius. He is speaking as if to Cassius whose dead body is lying in front of him.
2. Cassius had misunderstood what Pindarus told him. In fact it was Pindarus who misunderstood that Titinius had been taken prisoner by the army of Antony. Cassius believed whatever was reported to him. He misunderstood the victory for defeat.
3. He kills himself with the sword of Cassius. He feels that committing suicide to escape dishonour is worthy of a Roman.
4. Soon after Titinius had committed suicide Messala, Brutus, young Cato, Strato and Volumnius enter.
Cato praises Titinius for not forgetting to place the wreath of victory on the brow of Cassius even though he was dead.
5. Yes, Caesar's spirit truly took revenge from the conspirators. Caesar dead proved to be more powerful than Caesar alive as his spirit turned the swords of his enemies into their own bosoms.

QUESTION-6

1. Brutus pays his homage to Cassius and Titinius calling them the last of all the Romans because it is impossible that Rome will ever produce their equals.
2. He is speaking about Cassius and Titinius whose dead bodies are lying before him.
3. He sends Cassius' dead body to Thasos. He proposes to do this because if the funeral ceremonies are performed there it would upset their troops.

4. He instructs Lucilius and young Cato to accompany him to the battle field to try their fortune in the second battle.
5. It reveals that Brutus is a brave and courageous soldier with a firm determination. Both Brutus and Cassius were brave soldiers who fought to the last and preferred death to dishonour while Cassius was more practical, wise, cunning and clever, Brutus was noble, honest and true to his word.

Act - V Scene - 4

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (b)
6. (c)
7. (a)

CONTEXT QUESTIONS

QUESTION-1

1. Young Cato. He is in another part of the field.
2. A **foe** to tyrants and to my country's **friend**.
3. An enemy soldier enters. A fight ensues in which Cato is overpowered and falls down.
4. Lucilius compares the speaker to Titinius.
5. The speaker is killed in a fight with the enemy soldier.

QUESTION-2

1. He wants to dodge the enemy soldiers so that Brutus gets time to escape.
2. Lucilius offers the soldier money to kill him and win the honour of killing Brutus.
3. He is treated with kindness by Antony who wants to have him as friend.
4. It shows that Lucilius who was so loyal to his master Brutus would also prove to be a loyal friend.
5. Antony here is portrayed as a clever statesman who can win over even enemy soldiers. He does not believe in senseless murdering.

Act - V Scene - 5

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. (a)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (c)
6. (b)
7. (a)
8. (a)
9. (d)
10. (a)
11. (a)
12. (a)
13. (a)

CONTEXT QUESTIONS

QUESTION-1

1. By these words Brutus implies the remainder of his friends.
2. He assumes that Statilius must have been slain. It reveals that Brutus is completely broken.

3. Brutus has asked Clitus to help him commit suicide.
4. Brutus makes the request to kill him to Clitus, Dardanius, Voluminus and Strato. The request is to hold the sword while he runs on it. Each one of them refuses to comply with the request.
5. Yes, he was being honourable. He was opting for death to dishonour. For a brave soldier death is preferable to dishonour.

QUESTION-2

1. at **Sardis** once
in **Philippi** fields
my **hour** is
2. They are in another part of the field.
Besides Brutus and Voluminus, Clitus and Dardanius are also there.
3. Brutus requested Clitus to hold the sword so that he could run on it and commit suicide. This indicates that Clitus has great respect for Brutus. He would rather kill himself than do that.
4. The prophecy of the ghost came true when Brutus committed suicide with his own sword. In the first part it is Caesar. In the second part it is his spirit. This is so because Caesar and his spirit dominate the play.
5. He was a soldier in the army of Caesar.

QUESTION-3

1. Brutus grows sentimental. It is the tone of relief not of regret. He feels he has been fortunate that he had sincere friends around him.
2. He will have great glory that he remained true to his ideals and fought for freedom against tyranny.
3. He requests Strato to hold his sword while he runs upon it and commits suicide.
4. His last words are "Caesar, now be still,". They imply that now Caesar's enemies have been avenged, his spirit should be still and rest in peace.
5. Undoubtedly Caesar dead proves more powerful than Caesar alive. After Caesar's death there is a civil war. People rise in revolt and conspirators have to run away leaving their hearths and homes. In the battle too, Caesar's spirit roam about turning the swords of the conspirators into their own bosoms. One by one all those who conspired against Caesar are killed.

QUESTION-4

1. Antony pays tribute to Brutus. Eight conspirators headed by Cassius are included in all.
2. Antony says, "This was a man". Elements of nature - earth, fire, air and water-were mixed in Brutus.
According to Elizabethans, the four elements were present in human body but the nature of man was determined by which element was in excess.

3. Octavius orders that with all due respect funeral rites of burial will be performed for Brutus. Yes, Brutus deserved this honour because he gave his life for his ideals.
4. Disloyalty is a highly punishable offence. It may be in a person of high rank, it deserves to be condemned and the disloyal person should be punished.
5. The person *i.e.*, Brutus got a respectful burial with proper observance of funeral rites. This shows that the person was honoured by friends as well as enemies.
6. Yes, the ending of the play is quite convincing. The evil doers are appropriately punished. Due punishment for murder is death penalty and all the conspirators were killed.

Specimen Question Paper

Act - V Scene - 1

- Q. 1.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a)
- Q. 2.** 1. They are compared to monkeys that humbled before Caesar.
 2. He says that Casca stabbed Caesar from the back like a cowardly cur.
 3. Octavius takes the oath that his sword will not go back in its sheath till he has avenged the thirty three wounds inflicted on Caesar. It shows that Octavius was affectionate nephew of Caesar whom he loved very much.
 4. According to Brutus the most noble death for Octavius would be the death by his hands.
 5. Cassius assesses Octavius to be a peevish school boy worthless of such an honour. His assessment is incorrect.
- Q. 3.** 1. Cassius is speaking to Messala. This day completes his life circle because he was born on this day.
 2. He tells Messala that he has been a follower of the philosophy of Epicurus. He never believed in omens. But now his mind is changed. He feels that omens do tell about future events.
 3. He compares himself to Pompey who was compelled to set all his liberties on one battle.
 4. In the morning when they started from Sardis he saw two mighty eagles which sat on their foremost standard. But now in Philippi he saw ravens, crows and kites flying and looking down on them.
 5. Cassius is completely disillusioned. That is why he says, "For ever, and for ever, farewell".
 Brutus, too, is frustrated as he wishes to see the result of the battle soon.

Scene - 2

- Q. 1.** 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (b)
- Q. 2.** 1. The speaker is Brutus. He is in the plains of Philippi.
 2. He is trusted soldier and friend of Brutus.