

William Shakespeare's Julius Caesar

Text-based Multiple Choice Questions

ACT-I

Act I, Scene I

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

Act I, Scene II

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

Act I, Scene III

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

ACT-II

Act II, Scene I

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

Act II, Scene II

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

Act II, Scene III

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)

Act II, Scene IV

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

Context Questions

Act I, Scene I

PASSAGE 1

1. Marullus, one of the tribunes; speaks to one of the citizens who are rejoicing in a street in Rome.

2. 'He' referred to in the first line is Caesar. The speaker wants to convey that Caesar has brought no wealth to the state. So, there is no cause for rejoicing.
3. The conquest referred to in this extract is Caesar's victory over Pompey and his sons. The conqueror has not brought any territories because it was just victory in a civil war, and not on any foreign foe.
4. The speaker shows his anger to the listeners by calling them blocks, stones, heartless persons. He asks them to go to their work.
5. (a) No territories have been added to the state by Caesar's victory. No foreign enemy has been captured to fill coffers of the state.
(b) Caesar has not captured and chained any slaves to the chariot wheels to seek money from them. This victory is not at all glorious.

PASSAGE 2

1. He is one of the tribunes. He is angry with the citizens for neglecting their work and rejoicing in the street.
2. The citizens are out on the streets because it is the feast of the Lupercal. Besides, they are rejoicing and making merry at Caesar's victory over Pompey.
3. The second citizen has said earlier that he can mend him (Marullus). In fact he uses pun. His trade is mending the soles. He is a cobbler.
4. (a) (i) It means that if you feel annoyed. It also means that if you go out and wear your shoes out, your shoes will have to be mended.
(ii) There is a pun once again on 'mend'. It means the cobbler will mend the shoes. It also implies that he can 're-cover' his shoes.
(b) The second citizen reveals his identity in a round about manner by using 'pun' on the word 'mend'. He says that he is a cobbler, a mender of the soles of the shoes.

PASSAGE 3

1. Marullus is referring to Pompey and his victories in earlier times. Then the people would gather on walls and battlements, towers and windows to see 'Pompey's chariot pass through the street of Rome.
2. 'Replication' means echo and 'concave shore' means the hollow rocks which formed the banks of the Tiber.
The last two lines mean that people in their excitement and joy shouted and raised slogans in so high pitched voices, that it appeared that the river Tiber trembled with her hollow banks to hear the repeated echoes of the sound and noise made by the crowd.

3. Marullus tells them to run back to their houses and fall upon their knees and pray to God to protect them the punishment for their ingratitude.
4. Marullus makes them feel guilty of ingratitude because they had applauded Pompey for his victories. But now they have forgotten Pompey and are rejoicing over Caesar's triumph over Pompey and his sons.
5. Marullus's reprimand has the desired effect on the people. They immediately comply with the orders and disperse.

PASSAGE 4

1. Flavius has asked Marullus to go down towards the Capitol and strip off all the symbols of Caesar's victories. All decorations made in Caesar's honour should be removed.
2. Marullus is hesitant to carry out the orders of Flavius because it is the day of the feast of Lupercal, which is celebrated on 15th of February, in honour of the Roman god Luperus, the god of fertility.
3. Flavius takes upon himself the task of driving away the common people from the street. He also tries to ensure to check on Caesar's growing popularity.
4. Trophies are decorations like flower wreaths, neck garlands and scarves. Flavius wants that no images of Caesar's victory be left because he wishes Caesar not to be popular and beloved of the people.
5. Flavius is more assertive than Marullus because of his great bitter hostility towards Caesar whose wings he wants to cut to keep him at a low level.