

ICSE Solved Paper 2020

English Paper-2 (Literature)

Class-X

(Maximum Marks : 80)

(Time allowed : Two hour)

Attempt five questions in all from only three textbooks.

You must attempt at least one question from each of the Sections A, B and C and not more than two other questions from the same books you have already compulsorily chosen.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION A

Answer one or more questions from only ONE of the following plays:

DRAMA

The Merchant of Venice

or

**The Mousetrap*

The Merchant of Venice: Shakespeare

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Launcelot: But, I pray you, ergo, old man, ergo,

I beseech you, talk you of young Master Launcelot?

Gobbo: Of Launcelot, an't please your mastership.

Launcelot: Ergo, Master Launcelot. Talk not of Master Launcelot, father; for the young gentleman, according to Fates and Destinies, and such odd sayings, the Sisters Three and such branches of learning, is indeed, deceased; or, as you would say in plain terms, gone to heaven.

- (i) What information does Gobbo seek from Launcelot at the beginning of this scene? What does Launcelot say has happened to Gobbo's son? [3]
- (ii) Who are the 'Sisters Three'? What role were they thought to play in the lives of humans? [3]
- (iii) Who was Launcelot's master? What gift had Gobbo brought him? What does Launcelot want him to do with it? [3]
- (iv) What reasons does Launcelot give for wanting to leave his present master's service? Whom does he wish to serve instead? [3]

(v) Why does Gobbo have trouble recognising Launcelot? What purpose does this scene serve in the context of the play? [4]

Ans. (i) At the beginning of the scene, Gobbo asks Launcelot the way to Shylock, the Jew's house, where his son Launcelot works and he also asks him if he had any information of a certain young man Launcelot, who used to live with the Jew. Gobbo, who is almost completely blind, is unable to recognize his own son. Launcelot, who is bent on playing mischief with his father, tells him that his son was dead and had gone to heaven.

(ii) As per Greek mythology the three goddesses of fate – Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos controlled human destiny. The first spins the thread of life, the second weaves it and the third cuts it with scissors.

(iii) Shylock, the Jew and rich moneylender, was Launcelot's master.

Gobbo had brought a plate of doves for him. Launcelot tells him to present the gift to Bassanio, whose service he desires to join because his old master Shylock was not a good master to him.

(iv) Launcelot wishes to leave the service of his present master Shylock because his master was a typical Jew, a cruel man. Launcelot almost starved in his service, and has become so thin that one could count every rib of his with a finger. And he did not provide new uniform to his servants like Bassanio did.

He wishes to serve Bassanio, a CHRISTIAN instead of serving Shylock.

(v) Gobbo is having trouble in recognizing Launcelot because he is 'sand-blind, high – gravel blind' means almost completely blind and Launcelot, taking advantage of his weakness, is playing mischief on him.

This scene highlights the shrewdness of Shylock, his miser attitude and his behaviour towards his Christian servant. And it also shows the benevolence of Bassanio for his servants.

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

SHYLOCK: *To bait fish withal: if it will feed nothing else, it will feed my revenge. He hath disgraced me and hindered me half a million, laughed at my losses, mocked at my gains, scorned my nation, thwarted my bargains, cooled my friends, heated mine enemies - and what's his reason? I am a Jew. Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed?*

- (i) Who is 'He'?
What does Shylock want from him?
What does Shylock mean by 'to bait fish withal'? [3]
- (ii) Explain in your own words any three ways in which 'he' had wronged Shylock. [3]
- (iii) According to Shylock, in what *other* ways did Jews resemble Christians? [3]
- (iv) How does Shylock use Christian example to justify his desire for revenge? [3]
- (v) The given extract reveals two distinct emotions that Shylock experiences.
What are they? Give one reason to justify each of these emotions. [4]

Ans. (i) 'He' is used to refer to Antonio, the rich Christian merchant.
Shylock wants a pound of flesh from nearest Antonio's heart, as a penalty if Antonio is unable to return the three thousand ducats in three months as per the bond signed between them.

Shylock meant that as human flesh is of no use to him, he will use Antonio's flesh as a bait to catch fish. This will at least satisfy the feeling of revenge he held for Antonio.

- (ii) The three ways in which Antonio had wronged Shylock were –
Firstly, Antonio had insulted him publicly over his bargains and interest taking policy.
Secondly, he had rendered money to people without interest, which had brought down the rate of interest, in Venice. This had caused a

big financial loss to Shylock.

Thirdly, he had mocked at him, spit at him and kicked him like a stray dog. The reason, as according to Shylock was because Shylock was a Jew and Antonio had a deep hatred for Jews.

- (iii) According to Shylock, if a Jew is tickled, he laughs as a Christian, if he is poisoned, he dies as a Christian does, so in the same manner if a Christian takes revenge on being wronged, a Jew will also do the same, following the Christian example in rest of the things. Shylock says that the Christian give him a lesson in wickedness, and he will just follow it. And we will see that he improves in the instruction and execute it more strictly.

- (iv) Salerio and Salanio, concerned about their good friend Antonio, question Shylock about the pound of flesh which Antonio was supposed to pay to Shylock in case he is unable to return the three thousand ducats on a fixed day, as per the bond signed between them. Shylock shows his lack of sympathy for Antonio and his losses and is fueled with a feeling of deep hatred and revenge for Antonio. He justifies himself saying that if a Jew resembles a Christian in all feelings and actions, then if a Christian was wronged by a Jew and he retaliates with revenge on him, wouldn't a Jew be justified in following the example of a Christian and seek revenge from his Christian offender. In addition he tells them that he learnt his cruelty and desperateness for revenge from the Christian.

- (v) The two distinct emotions that Shylock experiences in the given extract are –

- (a) Vindictiveness and cruelty, i.e. his desire to take revenge from Antonio at any cost, even when better solutions are suggested to him.

He is justified here because he is fully aware that a Christian will also never forgive him and punish him for his wrongs.

- (b) Shylock's pain and suffering for being a Jew – He has suffered much at the hands of the Christian for being a Jew. Antonio had spit on him, kicked him, abused him in public and mocked at his gains.
Thus he carries a lot of pain and deep hatred for Antonio and other Christians and is justified in taking revenge against them.

3. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Portia: *The quality of mercy is not strained;*

*It droppeth as the gentle rain
from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is
twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and
him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it
becomes
The throned monarch better than
his crown:*

- (i) Where does this scene take place? Why is Portia here? Why does Bassanio not recognise her? [3]
- (ii) To what is mercy compared in these lines? Why is mercy said to be 'twice blessed'? [3]
- (iii) Explain the lines: *'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes. The throned monarch better than his crown:* [3]
- (iv) Later in her speech Portia mentions a sceptre. What is a sceptre? [3]
How, according to Portia, is mercy above the 'sceptred sway'?
- (v) To whom are these words addressed? [4]
What does the person say in response to Portia's words? Portia is seen as the dramatic heroine of the play. Using references from the text, mention any two aspects of her character that appeal to you most.

- Ans. (i)** The scene takes place in a 'court of justice', in Venice.
Portia has come there to fight the case between Antonio and Shylock, with the aim to save Antonio from the clutches of Shylock, the cruel moneylender. Bassanio is unable to recognise her because she has disguised herself as a male lawyer.
- (ii) In these lines, mercy is compared to 'rain' which drops gently from heaven on the earth below.
Mercy is 'twice blessed' because it gives happiness both to the person who shows mercy and to the person who receives it. The merciful person helps both the one to whom he extends mercy as well as helping himself since God will see what he has so generously done and will reward him.
- (iii) Portia says that mercy appears most magnificent in persons most highly placed in life. The more power a person has the more mercy is a credit to his or her character. It adorns a king better than the crown he wears. Thus mercy is most powerful, most effective when practised by the mighty.
- (iv) A 'sceptre' is a staff or baton borne by a sovereign as an emblem of authority. The sceptre of a king is the symbol of a king's earthly power which gives rise to feelings of awe and respectful fear. It is an emblem of the

king's power to govern. But mercy has its place far above the earthly power. Its true place is in the heart of the king and it is the quality of the God himself.

- (v) These words were spoken by Portia, in the court of Venice and were addressed to Shylock. In response to Portia's words, Shylock says that he takes the responsibility of his deeds. He claimed justice and the penalty resulting from the non-payment of the bond.
The two appealing aspects of Portia's character are – Firstly her habitual goodness. The request for mercy that she makes to Shylock comes from her heart, honestly, openly and naturally. She truly means what she says. Secondly, she has a witty and humorous nature. When Bassanio extravagantly offers his life and everything for Antonio, in the courtroom, Portia quips in an aside that his wife would give him little thanks for that if she were to hear him make that offer.

**The Mousetrap: Agatha Christie*

- *4. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Giles: *(Calling) Mollie? Mollie? Mollie? Where are you?*

(Mollie enters from the arch Left.)

Mollie: *(Cheerfully) Doing all the work you brute. (She crosses to Giles.)*

Giles: *Oh, there you are - leave it all to me. Shall I stoke the Aga?*

Mollie: *Done.*

- (i) Where does the opening scene of the play take place? [3]
What song is played at the beginning of Act I? Who is the first character to appear on the scene?.
- (ii) What is the 'partnership' that Mollie speaks of later in this scene? [3]
Whose idea was it?
- (iii) Who is Mrs. Barlow? Why is Giles annoyed with her? [3]
- (iv) Who is the first guest to arrive at Monkswell Manor? Describe this person. [3]
- (v) What were this person's expectations when he arrived at the Manor? [4]
To what extent were they fulfilled?
- *5. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:
- Mrs Boyle:** *I am Mrs Boyle. (She puts down the suitcase)*
- Giles:** *I'm Giles Ralston. Come in to the fire, Mrs Boyle, and get warm. (Mrs Boyle moves down to the fire.)*
- Mrs Boyle:** *A Major-Metcalf is it? -is carrying it?*
- Giles:** *I'll leave the door open for him.*

- (i) Who is Mrs Boyle? Why is she in a bad mood? [3]
- (ii) Describe Major Metcalf. Mention any one action of his which indicates that he is a polite and courteous man. [3]
- (iii) How does Major Metcalf describe the weather outside? [3]
- (iv) What comments does Mrs Boyle make when she first encounters Mollie? [3]
- (v) Mention three reasons that Mrs Boyle gives for being unhappy with Monkswell Manor. [4]
What is your impression of Mrs Boyle?

*6. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Trotter: It's true, isn't it, that Jimmy, the child who died, managed to get a letter posted to you? (He sits at the Right end of the sofa). The letter begged for help - help from this kind young teacher. You never answered that letter.

Mollie: I couldn't. I never got it.

Trotter: You just-didn't bother.

- (i) Explain what Mollie means by, 'I couldn't. I never got it.' [3]
- (ii) What was Trotter's real name? How was he related to Jimmy? How did he gain entry into the Manor? [3]
- (iii) What did Trotter accuse Mollie of doing? How did he intend to punish her for it? [3]
- (iv) Who had come to England in search of Trotter? How was this person related to Trotter? What clues from their past did this person use to remind Trotter of their childhood days? [3]
- (v) Who had guessed Trotter's identity correctly? Why was this person in the Manor? Mention two ways in which the setting of the play serves to heighten the air of mystery and suspense. [4]

SECTION B

Answer one or more questions from this Section.

POETRY

A Collection of Poems

*7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

**Bangle sellers are we who bear
Our shining loads to the temple fair...
— The Bangle Sellers, Sarojini Naidu*

- (i) Why does the poet use the word 'delicate' to describe the bangles? How is 'rainbow-tinted circles of light' an appropriate description of bangles? [3]
- (ii) Explain the following phrases from the poem in your own words:
 - Shining loads
 - Lustrous tokens of radiant lives
 - For happy daughters and happy wives. [3]
- (iii) The poet uses several images of sight and sound to create a musical effect in the poem. Mention any **three** examples of these images. [3]
- (iv) What are the emotions that the poet associates with a bride on her wedding day? What colours are the bangles on her wrist that reflect these emotions? [3]
- (v) What colours does the poet associate with:
 - (a) a maiden
 - (b) a middle-aged woman?
 How does the poet describe the thoughts and concerns of women in **both** these stages of life? [4]

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

*But a caged bird stands on the grave of dreams
His shadow shouts on a nightmare scream
His wings are clipped and his feet are tied
So he opens his throat to sing.*

— I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, Maya Angelo

- (i) In the context of the poem who is a 'free bird' and who is a 'caged bird'? What mood do the above lines convey? [3]
 - (ii) How does a free bird live his life? What are the things he thinks of and dreams about? [3]
 - (iii) What does the caged bird sing about? What are the restrictions that a caged bird has to deal with? [3]
 - (iv) What do you understand from the title of the poem? What do you like about the poem? [3]
 - (v) Explain what you understand by the following lines:
 - '...a bird that stalks down his narrow cage'
 - 'he names the sky his own' [4]
- Ans. (i)** In the poem, the bird in the cage is a symbol of all African – Americans and their fight for freedom. Whereas the free bird is referred to the free white people who enjoyed all kinds of freedom and rights. The mentioned lines convey the disappointment and agony the caged bird feels as it realises that his desire of flying free is futile. The lines highlight the helplessness and bondage the caged bird has to live in.
- (ii) The free bird celebrates his freedom by flying with the wind which flows downstream, relishing in the sea of orange sunlight and proclaiming its liberty. The lovely breeze caresses its body and he longs for yet another breeze and the trade wind. The free bird can feed on the big fat worms in the lawn which can be preyed upon any time.
 - (iii) The caged bird lacks confidence and enthusiasm. His voice is full of pain, anger

and fear. He sings about the unknown surroundings and about his freedom.

The caged bird is deprived of the joy of freedom to fly freely in the sky like other birds. His wings are clipped and feet entangled. He is forced to live in a confined space and peep between the bars to have a glimpse of the outside world. The only right it possesses is to open his mouth and sing. It is dependent for its basic needs like food and his birth rights.

- (iv) The title of the poem 'I know why the Caged Bird Sings' makes us wonder what the poet knows and we as the reader do not know. None of us has ever compared the singing of a free bird with that of a caged bird and what is the content of their songs. Only when the poet conveys through her poetry the anguish and the throbbing pain of the caged bird, we realize the significance of freedom in a bird's life. The title symbolizes the struggle of being a black author whose words are not heard, and of one who longs for freedom.

The way the poet conveys the plight of their Black community to make us realise their frustration, their unfulfilled dreams and shattered hopes through the metaphor of a caged bird impresses us the most.

- (v) For a caged bird, freedom is a mere dream. He has lost the hope of living freely in the sky with his wings wide open because his wings are clipped and feet are tied and is forced to live in an enclosed space and is barred from living a fulfilling life. The caged bird symbolically represents the plight of marginalized, mistreated Afro-Americans, who suffered from racial discrimination, injustice and oppression. Their scope of freedom and movement was limited like that of a caged bird.

On the contrary, the free bird has his right over the entire sky. He can anytime fly with the breeze, in the limitless sky filled with sunlight. Here the poet refers to the white people who enjoy the right to take their decision in life independently and enjoy the bliss of freedom.

9. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)

Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,

— *Abou Ben Adhem, Leigh Hunt*

- (i) What did Abou Ben Adhem see when woke from a deep sleep one night? [3]
- (ii) What did Abou Ben Adhem ask the angel? What was the angel's response? [3]
- (iii) What did Abou request the angel to do when he learnt that his name did not appear among the names of those who loved the Lord? What does this reveal to us of Abou Ben Adhem's character? [3]
- (iv) When and how did the angel appear to Abou Ben Adhem again?

- (v) What did the angel show Abou this time? [3]
What does the poet mean by 'May his tribe increase!'?

Why do you think he says this? What is the central message of the poem? [4]

- Ans. (i)** Abou Ben Adhem was a gentle and caring man. One night he was enjoying a sound and peaceful sleep in his room. Suddenly he woke up and saw his room flooded with moonlight. The room was brightened by the presence of an angel, who looked like a lily in full bloom. The angel was writing something in a golden book.

- (ii) The extremely peaceful atmosphere of the room made Abou bold enough to ask the angel what it was writing. He says – "what writest thou?"

The angel rose its head and looked at him sweetly. Then it told him that it was making the list of those who loved the Lord.

- (iii) Abou curiously enquired if his name too was mentioned in the list of those who loved the Lord. The angel denied. In a subdued yet cheerful voice, Abou implored the angel to add his name among those who loved other fellow beings. The angel granted his request, wrote his name and vanished.

This shows that Ben Adhem's peaceful and loving life had made him fearless, confident and unworried, so he makes this request to the angel.

- (iv) After granting Abou's wish, the angel vanished. Next night the angel appeared again with such light around him which made Abou wake up again.

The angel showed him the names of those who were lucky enough to be blessed by God's love. And to Abou's joy and surprise, his name was on the top of the list.

- (v) The line 'May his tribe increase' means that the poet wishes that there should be more people like Abou Ben Adhem who may love other humans and spread love, fraternity and peace.

The poet says so because he admires and respects Abou.

In our pursuit of life all of us forget the essential goal of life. Our journey of life is nothing but a sojourn into this world from the Almighty and after our death we go back to the Almighty God. In that sense all the creatures living in this world are nothing but different manifestations of God.

So instead of worshipping God, if one takes care and loves one's fellow beings then one actually loves God. The message that the poet gives to his readers through this poem is that God loves those who love their fellow men.

Love for fellowmen is the best type of worship.

SECTION C

Answer one or more questions from only ONE of the following books that you have studied.

PROSE

A Collection of Short Stories

or

**Animal Farm*

or

**The Call of the Wild*

A Collection of Short Stories

*10. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

"Well, Mr. Easton, if you will make me speak first, I suppose

I must. Don't you ever recognize old friends when you meet them in the West?'

The younger man roused himself sharply at the sound of her voice, seemed to struggle with a slight embarrassment which he threw off instantly, and then clasped her fingers with his left hand.

"It's Miss Fairchild," he said, with a smile. "I'll ask you to excuse the other hand; it's otherwise engaged just at present."

- (i) Describe Miss Fairchild and Mr. Easton. [3]
- (ii) Where does the above conversation occur? Why was Mr. Easton embarrassed when Miss Fairchild addressed him? [3]
- (iii) How was Mr. Easton's other hand 'otherwise engaged'? [3]
How does Miss Fairchild react when he raises his right hand to show her what he meant?
- (iv) How does Miss Fairchild feel about Mr. Easton? How does she try to convey these feelings to him? [3]
- (v) The story has a surprise ending. How is the surprise revealed to the reader? [4]

*11. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

So the little girl walked about the streets on her naked feet, which were red and blue with cold. In her old apron she carried a great many matches, and she had a packet of them in her hand as well.

- (i) Who was 'she'?
What can you conclude about her condition from the above description? [3]
- (ii) What time of the year was it? Why did she not want to go home? [3]
- (iii) What did she use the matches for? What happened when she lit the first match? [3]
- (iv) Whom did she love dearly? What did she say when this person appeared before her? [3]
- (v) What happened to the little girl at the end of the story?
Would you consider this a happy ending or a

sad one? Give one reason for your answer. [4]

*12. Answer the following questions with reference to Norah Burke's short story "The Blue Bead"

- (i) Describe Sibia's experience at the Bazaar. What were the things that filled her with wonder? [4]
- (ii) Who were the Gujars? Give a brief description of their lifestyle. [4]
- (iii) Describe how Sibia rescued the Gujar woman from the crocodile. What did Sibia regard as the highlight of that fateful day? What does this tell us about Sibia? [8]

*13. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

How they toiled and sweated to get the hay in! But their efforts were rewarded, for the harvest was an even bigger success than they had hoped. Sometimes the work was hard;...

- (i) What hardships did the animals face when they began the harvest? [3]
- (ii) How long did they take to complete the harvest? What was the result? [3]
- (iii) What other hardships did they face later that year? [3]
- (iv) Describe the Sunday routine on Animal Farm. [3]
- (v) What contribution did Boxer make to the farm work which earned him the admiration of his fellow creatures?

14. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

These two disagreed at every point where disagreement was possible. If one of them suggested sowing a bigger acreage with barley, the other was certain to demand a bigger acreage of oats, and if one of them said that such a and such field was just right for cabbages, the other would declare that it was useless for anything except roots.

- (i) Who were the two who disagreed on every point? What special skills did each of them possess? [3]
- (ii) What was Snowball's dream project? How, in his opinion, would it transform life on Animal Farm? [3]
- (iii) How did Snowball work out the details of this project? Where did he do the planning? [3]
- (iv) How did the farm animals view Snowball's effort? What was Napoleon's response to it? [3]
- (v) Later on, at a Sunday meeting of the farm animals, Snowball is expelled and Napoleon assumes charge. What immediate changes does he announce

- regarding the running of Animal Farm. [4]
- Ans. (i)** The two who disagreed on every point were Snowball and Napoleon. Snowball was a better speaker and debater but Napoleon could better canvass for support in between meetings.
- (ii)** Snowball brims with ideas for improving the farm. He studies Mr. Jones' books and concocts a scheme to build a windmill, with which the animals could generate electricity and automate many farming tasks, bringing new comforts to the animal's lives. Most of their work would get completed much earlier and more efficiently.
- (iii)** When snowball has finally completed his plans, all assemble for a great meeting to decide whether to undertake the windmill project. He gives a passionate speech. He inspires the animals with his description of the wonders of electricity.
- (iv)** The animals prepare to vote, however, Napoleon gives a strange whimper and nine enormous dogs wearing brass studded collars charge into the barn, attack snowball and chase him off the farm. Afterwards, many of the animals feel confused and disturbed. Squealer tries to placate them but they still question the expulsion of Snowball. He explain's that SNOWBALL was a traitor and a criminal .
- (v)** Napoleon announces that from then on meetings would be held only for ceremonial purposes. He states that all important decisions will fall to the pigs alone. Squealer placates the animals telling them that Snowball was a traitor and a criminal. Eventually the animals accept this version of events and Boxer adopts the maxims 'I will work harder' and 'Napoleon is always right'. Three weeks after the banishment of Snowball, the animals learn that Napoleon supports the windmill project.
- *15. With reference to George Orwell's 'The Animal Farm', answer the following questions:**
- (i)** What decisions were made regarding the retiring age of the animals at the beginning when the laws of Animal Farm were being formulated? [4]
- (ii)** What 'improvements' in their lifestyle compared to the days of Jones did Squealer point out to the animals when a reduction in their rations was announced to the animals during the next winter on Animal Farm? [4]
- (iii)** What stories did Moses the raven tell the farm animals? What effect did these stories have on the animals? What does this tell us about their living conditions? [8]
- *16. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**
During the four years since his puppyhood he (Buck) had lived the life of a sated aristocrat; he had a fine pride in himself, was ever a trifle egotistical, as country gentlemen sometimes become because of their insular situation.
- (i)** Where did Buck spend his puppyhood? Describe the place. [3]
- (ii)** Who were Buck's parents? What do you know about them? [3]
- (iii)** What do you understand from the term, 'sated aristocrat'? In what way did Buck's life resemble that of a 'sated aristocrat'? [3]
- (iv)** What did Buck do to prevent himself from becoming a pampered house-dog? [3]
- (v)** What historical event changed Buck's life of ease forever? Which member of the household was responsible for bringing about this change? Why do you think this person acted in this manner? [4]
- *17. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**
On the other hand, possibly because he divined in Buck a dangerous rival, Spitz never lost an opportunity of showing his teeth. He even went out of his way to bully Buck, striving constantly to start the fight which could end only in the death of one or the other. (3.2).
- (i)** Who was Spitz? Why did he consider Buck' a dangerous rival? [3]
- (ii)** How did the 'dominant primordial beast' which grew in Buck shape his behaviour in his new environment?
- (iii)** Earlier in the trip, Buck and Spitz were engaged in a violent fight. What led to the fight? Why did it end abruptly? [3]
- (iv)** Later in the story, Buck intervened when Spitz was about to punish Pike. Why did he do this? How did Francois reward Buck for this? [3]
- (v)** In what ways are Buck and Spitz similar? How are they different from each other? [4]
- *18. Answer the following questions with reference to Jack London's 'The Call of the Wild'.**
- (i)** Why is Buck regarded as the protagonist (the hero) of Jack London's book 'The Call of the Wild'? [4]
- (ii)** After Spitz's death Buck was made leader of the dog team. In what ways did Buck prove to be better than Spitz in his role as leader of the team? [4]
- (iii)** Explore the themes of love and loyalty as revealed in the relationship between Buck and Thornton in Jack London's novel 'The Call of the Wild'. [8]

