JULIUS CAESAR

ACT IV SCENE 3

Multiple Choice Questions

1) What is the main reason for the quarrel between Brutus and Cassius in this scene?

(a) Disagreement over battle strategy
(b) Personal grievances and accusations
(c) Their failure to defeat Octavius
(d) Their different views on Caesar's assassination

2) What does Brutus accuse Cassius of in this scene?

(a) Being too lenient with their soldiers
(b) Being greedy and corrupt
(c) Failing to take charge of the army
(d) Disrespecting Caesar

3) How does Cassius react to Brutus' accusations?

(a) He apologises immediately
(b) He defends himself arguing he has always acted honourably
(c) He ignores Brutus and walks away
(d) He challenges Brutus to a duel

4) What personal tragedy does Brutus reveal to Cassius?

(a) The death of his father
(b) The death of Portia, his wife
(c) The death of his brother
(d) His banishment from Rome

5) What is Cassius' response to Brutus' grief over Portia's death?

(a) He offers his condolences
(b) He criticises Brutus for letting emotions interfere with leadership
(c) He suggests Brutus forget about his grief and focus on battle
(d) He says that all leaders suffer personal losses

6) How does Brutus carry anger within his nature?

(a) As a flint carries fire
(b) As a ball of fire
(c) As a wick of a lamp
(d) As a drop of water

7) Who would overlook a friend's fault, according to Brutus?

(a) A gossip monger
(b) A wicked friend
(c) An arrogant man
(d) A flatter's eye

8) Messala brings the news of killing of which of the following senators by Antony and Octavius?

(a) Lucius
(b) Titinus
(c) Cicero
(d) Cassius

9) What does the ghost of Caesar stand for?

(a) Spirit of Caesar, restless for revenge

(b) Spirit of Caesar, restless for saving Roman Republic

(c) Spirit of Caesar, restless on being betrayed by Brutus

(d) None of the above

10) How does Portia die?

(a) By jumping from Mount Olympus (b) By drowning in the sea

(c) By swallowing poison (d) By swallowing burning coals

11) What does Brutus say is the cause of Portia's death?

(a) illness (b) Suicide / Brutus' absence

(c) The strain of the war (d) She was killed by Octavius forces

12) How does Brutus feel about the war in Act IV Scene 3?

(a) He is confident they will win (b) He is disillusioned and increasingly anxious

(c) He wants to retreat from battle (d) He is excited about the prospect of victory

13) What does Cassius accuse Brutus of in response to his accusations?

(a) Being too idealistic (b) Being a coward

(c) Being too harsh on him (d) Not taking care of the army properly

14) How does Brutus react to Cassius' apology?

(a) He refuses to forgive him (b) He accepts the apology and they reconcile

(c) He walks away in silence (d) He demands Cassius be removed from the army

15) What does Cassius offer Brutus to regain his favour?

(a) To step down from leadership (b) A lavish gift

(c) A written apology (d) An apology and an offer to make amends

16) What is the significance of the reconciliation between Brutus and Cassius?

(a) It strengthens their resolve to defeat Octavius and Antony

(b) It marks the beginning of their eventual betrayal of each other

(c) It indicates Brutus' willingness to take control

(d) It highlights their mutual fear of Octavius

17) Which of the following characters is mentioned by Cassius as being loyal to Brutus?

(a) Octavius (b) Antony (c) Lucilius (d) Messala

18) 'O Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb.' Which of the following uses the same literary device as given above?

(a) The man fought as bravely as a lion. (b) His voice is velvet

(c) The sky was dotted with fluffy, white clouds. (d) The juicy apple tasted sweet.

19) What does Brutus plan to do after reconciling wit Cassius?

(a) Retreat from the battle

(b) Attack Octavius immediately

(c) Continue with their military preparations for the second battle

(d) Focus on strengthening the Roman economy

20) Who is tasked with managing the army's logistics in Act IV Scene 3?

(a) Brutus and Cassius themselves

(b) Labeo and Flavius

(c) Octavius and Antony

(d) Lucilius and Messala

21) What does Brutus say about his actions against Caesar in this scene?

(a) He regrets killing Caesar

(b) He justifies them as being for the good of Rome

(c) He plans to fight Octavius and Antony for revenge

(d) He says he was forced into it by Cassius

22) What event does Brutus recall as affecting him deeply?

(a) The betrayal by his friends

(b) Portia's death

(c) The assassination of Caesar

(d) The loss of Rome's support

23) How does Cassius view Brutus' leadership after their argument?

(a) He believes Brutus is too weak to lead

(b) He is angry and wants to take over leadership

(c) He recognises Brutus' nobility and offers his support

(d) He is indifferent to Brutus' leadership

24) What does Brutus believe will be the outcome of their next battle?

(a) Victory for their cause

(b) Defeat and retreat

(c) Another stalemate

(d) The death of one of the generals

25) What does Brutus do to relieve the tension between him and Cassius?

(a) He offers Cassius a greater role in leadership

(b) He apologises for his harsh words

(c) He calls for peace talks with Octavius

(d) He withdraws from the army

26) How does Brutus feel about his current military position?

(a) He feels hopeful and prepared for victory

(b) He is concerned and fearful about the war

(c) He plans to surrender to Octavius

(d) He is indifferent to the outcome

27) What does Brutus mean when he says, 'The sufferance of the time is now' (referring to their situation)?

(a) The time has come to fight for freedom

(b) They must endure the hardships of war

(c) They have no other choice but to keep fighting

(d) Their suffering is a result of their own actions

28) What does Brutus instruct his soldiers to do after the reconciliation with Cassius?

(a) Prepare for battle

(b) Retreat to a safer location

(c) Rest and gather strength (d) Search for supplies

29) What does Cassius fear Brutus will do as a result of their argument?

(a) Betray him (b) Abandon the army

(c) Lead them to defeat (d) Join forces with Octavius

30) How does Brutus handle the news of Portia's death?

(a) He is openly distraught (b) He is stoic and keeps his emotions hidden

(c) He demands a funeral immediately (d) He leaves the army to mourn her

31) What role does Lucilius play in this scene?

(a) A mediator between Brutus and Cassius (b) A trusted officer in Brutus' army

(c) A messenger for Octavius (d) A bystander who offers advice

32) How does Brutus justify his decision to continue fighting despite the loss of Portia?

(a) He believes the cause is greater than personal loss

(b) He is motivated by revenge for Caesar's death

(c) He hopes to secure peace for Rome

(d) He has no other option

33) What is Brutus' attitude towards death and destiny in this scene?

(a) He accepts it as part of the natural order

(b) He seeks to avoid it at all costs

(c) He fears it and is overwhelmed by anxiety

(d) He believes that fate will lead him to victory

34) What is the tone of Act IV Scene 3?

I. Optimistic **II. Tense** **III. Conflicted** **IV. Peaceful** **V. Celebratory**

(a) I and II (b) II and III (c) III and IV (d) IV and V

35) Which literary device is most evident in Brutus speech when he says, There is a tide in the affairs of men / Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune'?

(a) Metaphor (b) Allusion (c) Personification (d) Simile

Extract Based Questions

Extract 1

Brutus : I did send to you

For certain sums of gold, which you denied me;

For I can raise no money by vile means;

By heaven, I had rather coin my heart,

and drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring

From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash

By any indirection.

(i) To whom are these words addressed? Why is Brutus angry with this person?

Ans. Brutus is addressing the above words to Cassius.

Brutus is expressing his anger and disappointment after learning that Cassius was accepting bribes in exchange of power. He also expresses his frustration when Cassius refused to send him money when he needed it.

(ii) How does this person feel when he hears these words? What does he say to defend himself?

Ans. Cassius felt angry and hurt after hearing Brutus' accusations.

He defends himself by clarifying that he didn't intend to refuse help. Instead, the messengers had made a mistake and caused a miscommunication between them.

(iii) Why did Brutus need 'certain sums of gold"? Why was he unable to raise these sums of money?

Ans. Brutus needed the money to help pay the soldiers of his battalion.

He was unable to gather such a sum as he didn't have any funds of his own and refused to raise money using vile means. He argues that he would rather turn his own heart into gold and his blood drops into silver coins than rob poor and innocent villagers of their hard-earned money.

(iv) Earlier in this scene, Brutus refers to Lucius Pella. What had been accused of? Who had supported him and how?

Ans. Lucius Pella was accused of taking away money from the Sardians. Brutus humiliated Pella by condemning his actions and disgraced him.

Cassius had written to Brutus defending Pella and requesting him to absolve Pella of these accusations He says so because he knew the man well.

(v) Mention any two aspects of Brutus' character that are revealed in the above extract. What do you understand about the relationship between Brutus and the person he addresses?

Ans. The above extract showcases Brutus' high morals. He holds honesty and loyalty on the highest pedestal and expects others to do the same. In the extract, Brutus condemns Cassius for accepting bribes. He expresses his disappointment in Cassius for committing such a shameful act. However, this scene also showcases the double standards. As he criticises Cassius act of accepting bribes, he also argues with Cassius for not aiding him financially to pay his battalion. By doing this, he establishes that he can never extort money from the poor.

The relationship between Cassius and Brutus is shown to be strained in the above dialogue. They quarrel and find faults in each other without accepting their own mistakes. It

showcases evident differences in their personalities and value system that leads to clashes between them.

Extract 2

"Sheathe your dagger.
Be angry when you will, it shall have scope.
Do what you will, dishonor shall be human.
O Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb
That carries anger as the flint bears fire,
Who, much enforced, shows a hasty spark
And straight is cold again."

(i) What does Brutus mean by 'dishonour shall be humour' in the context of this passage?

Ans. Brutus is telling Cassius that his dishonourable behaviour, such as accepting bribes or wrongdoing. will be treated lightly as if it were merely a whimsical or humorous act. This reflects Brutus' ability to tolerate Cassius' faults despite his anger emphasising Brutus restrained and forgiving nature.

(ii) How does Brutus describe his own temperament in this passage? What metaphor does he use?

Ans. Brutus describes himself as calm and patient, likening himself to a lamb, which symbolises gentleness.

He further compares his anger to a flint stating that when struck, it produces a brief spark but quickly returns to coldness. This shows that his anger is short-lived and controlled.

(iii) What does Brutus' comparison of his anger to flint suggest about his character?

Ans. The comparison shows that Brutus is a person of restraint and self-control. While he is capable of anger, it is momentary and does not linger or consume him This reflects his rational and composed demeanour even during conflicts

(iv) What is the significance of Brutus telling Cassius to 'sheathe your dagger?

Ans. Brutus command for Cassius to sheathe his dagger symbolises his refusal to escalate the conflict It demonstrates his leadership and calm approach to resolving disputes emphasising his focus on unity and reason over emotional outbursts

(v) What does this exchange reveal about the relationship between Brutus and Cassius?

Ans. The exchange highlights the tension and contrasting personalities between the two. Brutus is calm, rational and forgiving Meanwhile, Cassius is emotional and prone to dramatic expressions of his feelings. Despite their differences. Brutus willingness to diffuse the situation and maintain their alliance underscores the strength of their bond and shared purpose.

Extract 3

"Under your pardon. You must note besides
That we have tried the utmost of our friends,
Our legions are brim full, our cause is ripe.
The enemy increaseth every day,
We, at the height, are ready to decline.
There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat,
And we must take the current when it serves
Or lose our ventures."

(i) What does Brutus mean by 'We, at the height, an ready to decline'? How does it reflect his understanding of the situation?

Ans. Through the given line, Brutus acknowledges that the cause has reached its peak and is poised to weaken they delay taking action. Literally it means they are Mount Sardis and can only came down. It reflects his strategic insight that opportunities are fleeting and the momentum they currently hold will diminish as time passes and the enemy grows stronger.

(ii) Analyse the significance of the metaphor 'the tide in the affairs of men' in the context of Brutus' leadership decisions.

Ans. The metaphor underscores Brutus' belief in seizing opportunities at their peak for success. As a leader. This reflects his understanding that hesitation can lead to failure.

The 'tide' symbolises the perfect moment for action Brutus emphasises that missing it will result in stagnation and misery highlighting his urgency and decisiveness.

(iii) How does Brutus' speech reveal his philosophical outlook on fate and free will?

Ans. Brutus speech suggests a belief in a balance between fate and free will. While he acknowledges that circumstances create opportunities (fate), he emphasises the importance of taking action at the right moment (free will).

This duality reflects his rational yet idealistic worldview.

(iv) What is the rhetorical purpose of the line 'On such a full sea are we now afloat'? How does it persuade others?

Ans. The given line uses a vivid metaphor to compare their current situation to a ship on a high tide, poised for a successful journey.

It conveys a sense of urgency and inevitability persuading his comrades to recognise that they must act decisively to achieve success or risk losing everything.

(v) Mention any two aspects of Brutus character that are revealed in the above extract. What do you understand about the relationship between Brutus and the person he addresses?

Ans. Two aspects of Brutus' character revealed in the given extract are

(a) Practical and Strategic Thinker : Brutus demonstrates a clear understanding of timing and strategy.

(b) Philosophical and Idealistic Nature : Brutus' use of the metaphor about 'the tide in the affairs of men' reflects his belief in fate and the importance of decisive action.

Brutus is addressing Cassius in this extract and their relationship is one of mutual respect but also occasional conflict. Brutus' tone here is firm yet rational indicating his leadership and ability to persuade Cassius. The relationship is strained at times but moments like these reveal Brutus dominance in decision-making.

Extract 4

"Ha, who comes here?-
I think it is the weakness of mine eyes
That shapes this monstrous apparition.
It comes upon me.-
Art thou any thing?
Art thou some god, some angel, or some devil,
That mak'st my blood cold and my hair to stare?
Speak to me what thou art."

(i) How does Brutus' reaction to the apparition reflect his psychological state?

Ans. Brutus' reaction, marked by fear and uncertainty, reveals his inner turmoil and guilt. The apparition symbolises his anxiety about his decisions, particularly the assassination of Caesar. His questioning

of whether it is a god, angel or devil demonstrates his confusion and vulnerability indicating that his rational composure is faltering.

(ii) Why does Brutus refer to the apparition as a 'monstrous apparition'? What does this choice of words suggest?

Ans. The phrase 'monstrous apparition' reflects Brutus perception of the ghost as something unnatural and terrifying.

This choice of words suggests that Brutus sees the ghost as a manifestation of his guilt or a supernatural warning emphasising his fear and unease about the consequences of his actions.

(iii) In what ways does this interaction with the apparition serve as a turning point in Brutus' character arc?

Ans. The apparition confronts Brutus with his guilt and foreshadows his downfall marking a shift from confident leadership to self-doubt and fear. It forces Brutus to face the moral weight of his decisions. It further highlights the internal conflict that has been building throughout the play and setting the stage for his tragic end.

(iv) How does the imagery in Brutus' words ('mak'st my blood cold and my hair to stare') enhance the dramatic tension of the scene?

Ans. The imagery vividly conveys Brutus' physical and emotional reaction to the apparition heightening the scene's eerie and ominous atmosphere. The description of his blood running cold and his hair standing on end reflects his deep fear reinforcing the supernatural and foreboding tone.

(v) Brutus reaction to seeing the apparition reveals his internal conflict and sense of guilt over the assassination. Elaborate. Do you sympathise with Brutus? Give reasons for your choice.

Ans. Brutus reaction to seeing the apparition reveals the depth of his internal conflict and guilt. The apparition symbolises his unresolved remorse and the moral weight of his actions. Despite justifying Caesar's assassination as necessary for Rome, the ghost confronts him with the personal cost of his betrayal emphasising his psychological torment. This moment humanises Brutus showing him as a man grappling with the consequences of his choices.

One might sympathise with Brutus because his actions stemmed from a genuine though flawed sense of duty His suffering evokes pity as he bears the burden of his moral struggle alone.

****