

STUDY PLAN - DISTANCE LEARNING

Name of the teacher: Mrs. Aurine Saldanha

Class and Section: YEAR 9BCF

Subject: ENGLISH LITERATURE

Week 1: 22nd March to 26th March. No. of lessons - 4 LESSONS

Week 2: 29TH MARCH – 2ND APRIL No. of lessons – 4 LESSONS

Student's access to Work: Work sent to students through **GOOGLE CLASSROOM**

Topic: JULIUS CAESAR ACT 2 SCENE 1-4
JULIUS CAESAR ACT 3 SCENE 1

Overall Objectives: To analyse and integrate the plot with characters and themes
To explore and analyse plot, characters, themes and the writer's use of language to convey meanings and create effect

Learning Objective (L.O.): is given for each lesson

Success Criteria (S.C): - is given for each lesson

Challenge – (Extension work) Please indicate the work

ACT 2 SCENE 1

Explain how the references to “sickness” in lines 347–354 differ in meaning from Brutus’s statement in line 277 that he is “not well in health, and that is all.”

RESOURCES: JULIUS CAESAR ACT 2 SCENE 1-4

JULIUS CAESAR ACT 3 SCENE 1

DATE	ACTIVITY
WEEK 2	29th MARCH – 2nd APRIL
29th March 2020 Sunday 9BCF (Boys) (6th period)	Lesson 1 <u>L.O:</u> Analyse Antony’s point of view on Caesar’s death. <u>Read Act 3.1, lines 163–230 of Julius Caesar and answer these questions and submit it in Google classroom</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do Antony’s words over Caesar’s body suggest about his point of view of Caesar’s death? 2. What does Brutus’s description of the hands and hearts of the conspirators reveal about how he understands their actions? 3. How does the phrase “as fire drives out fire” (line 187) clarify the meaning of the phrase “so pity pity” (line 187)? 4. How does Antony’s response to Brutus compare to his initial reaction to Caesar’s death? 5. How does the figurative language that Antony uses to describe Caesar’s death relate to Brutus’s description of Caesar’s assassination in Act 2.1, lines 179–187? 6. What does the figurative language in lines Act 3.1, lines 223–230 suggest about Antony’s actions in lines 200–212? 7. What does Antony’s use of figurative language in lines 223–230 suggest about his point of view of Caesar’s death? 8. How does Antony’s reaction to Caesar’s death support or undermine Cassius’s assertion that Antony is a “shrewd contriver” (Act 2.1, line 171)? 9. How does Antony’s reaction to Caesar’s death support or undermine Antony’s assertion “that I did love thee, Caesar” (Act 3.1, line 213)? S.C I can explore the use of figurative language to describe Caesar’s death relate to Brutus’s description of Caesar’s assassination

**30th March,
2020
Monday**

**9BCF (Boys)
(5th and 6th
period)**

Lesson 2

L.O.

- To read Act 3.1, lines 231–301 of Julius Caesar (from “Mark Antony – / Pardon me, Caius Cassius ” to “With carrion men groaning for burial”), focusing their analysis on Antony’s soliloquy, in which Antony stands over Caesar’s corpse and pledges vengeance against the conspirators.
- To consider the different ways in which Antony and Brutus interpret Caesar’s death and the events leading up to it.

Question: Write the answer in your note book and submit it in Google classroom

1. What do Cassius’s words and actions suggest about his opinion of Antony in this scene?
2. What do Brutus’s words and actions suggest about his opinion of Antony in this scene?
3. What do lines 280–283 suggest about where Antony’s loyalties lie?
4. What course of action does Antony want to take in response to Caesar’s death?
5. What does Antony “prophesy” will be the outcome of Caesar’s death in Act 3.1?

LONG ANSWER (do it in your note book) and submit it in Google classroom

1. How does Antony’s description of Caesar’s death in Act 3.1 compare to the way in which Brutus describes the assassination in Act 2.1, lines 179–193? What does this comparison suggest about how Antony sees Caesar’s death?
2. Compare how Antony and Brutus use figurative language in their descriptions of Caesar’s death.

S.C.

- I can consider the ways in which these conflicting interpretations of events

drive the action of the play.

- I can analyse Antony's soliloquy advance the plot of the play

LESSON 3

L.O:

- Understand the significance of the main event to the plot
- Analyse the characters actions and reactions to events
- Analyse the use of language and structure

Question: Write the answer on A4 paper and submit it in Google classroom

Julius Caesar Act 2 Scene 1

(lines 86-140)

CASSIUS

I think we are too bold upon your rest:
Good morrow, Brutus; do we trouble you?

BRUTUS

I have been up this hour, awake all night.
Know I these men that come along with you?

CASSIUS

Yes, every man of them, and no man here
But honours you; and every one doth wish
You had but that opinion of yourself
Which every noble Roman bears of you.

This is Trebonius.

BRUTUS

He is welcome hither.

CASSIUS

This, Decius Brutus.

BRUTUS

He is welcome too.

CASSIUS

This, Casca; this, Cinna; and this, Metellus Cimber.

BRUTUS

They are all welcome.

What watchful cares do interpose themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night?
36
CASSIUS
Shall I entreat a word?
BRUTUS and CASSIUS whisper
DECIUS BRUTUS
Here lies the east: doth not the day break here?
CASCA
No.
CINNA
O, pardon, sir, it doth; and yon gray lines
That fret the clouds are messengers of day.
CASCA
You shall confess that you are both deceived.
Here, as I point my sword, the sun arises,
Which is a great way growing on the south,
Weighing the youthful season of the year.
Some two months hence up higher toward the north
He first presents his fire; and the high east
Stands, as the Capitol, directly here.
BRUTUS
Give me your hands all over, one by one.
CASSIUS
And let us swear our resolution.
BRUTUS
No, not an oath: if not the face of men,
The sufferance of our souls, the time's abuse,--
If these be motives weak, break off betimes,
And every man hence to his idle bed;
So let high-sighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by lottery. But if these,
As I am sure they do, bear fire enough
To kindle cowards and to steel with valour
The melting spirits of women, then, countrymen,
What need we any spur but our own cause,

	<p>To prick us to redress? what other bond Than secret Romans, that have spoke the word, And will not palter? and what other oath Than honesty to honesty engaged, That this shall be, or we will fall for it? Swear priests and cowards and men cautelous, Old feeble carrions and such suffering souls That welcome wrongs; unto bad causes swear Such creatures as men doubt; but do not stain The even virtue of our enterprise, Nor the insuppressive mettle of our spirits, To think that or our cause or our performance Did need an oath; when every drop of blood That every Roman bears, and nobly bears, Is guilty of a several bastardy, If he do break the smallest particle Of any promise that hath pass'd from him</p> <p>1. (a) Explore how Shakespeare presents the character of Brutus as being perplexed in this extract.(20 marks)</p> <p>S.C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infer and understand the dramatic importance of Brutus’ speech • Interpret figurative language and the implied ideas • Comment on the development of the plot and characters
<p>31st March April, 2020 Tuesday</p> <p>9BCF (Boys) (3rd period)</p>	<p>Lesson 4</p> <p>L.O:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the significance of the main event to the plot • Analyse the characters actions and reactions to events • Analyse the use of language and structure <p>Question: <u>Write the answer on A4 paper and submit it in Google classroom</u> Julius Caesar Act 2 Scene 1 (lines 86-140)</p> <p>CASSIUS</p>

I think we are too bold upon your rest:
Good morrow, Brutus; do we trouble you?
BRUTUS
I have been up this hour, awake all night.
Know I these men that come along with you?
CASSIUS
Yes, every man of them, and no man here
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To prick us to redress? what other bond
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Swear priests and cowards and men cautelous,
Old feeble carrions and such suffering souls
That welcome wrongs; unto bad causes swear
Such creatures as men doubt; but do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor the insuppressive mettle of our spirits,
To think that or our cause or our performance
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That every Roman bears, and nobly bears,
Is guilty of a several bastardy,

If he do break the smallest particle
Of any promise that hath pass'd from him

1. (b) In this extract, characters are planning to betray a friend due to a misconception of betrayal and treachery. Explain the importance of deception and betrayal elsewhere in the play.

In your answer you must consider: (20 marks)

- how conflict is shown
- the reasons for the conflict.

You should refer to the context of the play in your answer.

S.C

- Interpret figurative language and the implied ideas
- Comment on the development of the plot and characters