

CBSE TEST PAPER-01
Class - 10 English Communicative
(The Rime of Ancient Mariner)

General Instruction:

- Question No. 1 to 3 carry Eight marks.
-

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

The Bridegroom's doors are
Opened wide, And I am next of kin;
The guests are met, the feast is set:
May'st hear the merry din.'

- a. What made the wedding guest restless?
- b. Who was stopping him from going?
- c. Why did the Ancient Mariner have him spell bound?
- d. Identify the rhyme scheme of the above stanza?

OR

"The ship was cheered, the harbor cleared,
Merrily did we drop
Below the kirk, below the hill,
Below the lighthouse top.

- a. What was the day like when they started their journey?
- b. What were the things they passed by?
- c. How did they feel?
- d. Name the poetic devices used in the lines?

2. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each:

- a. How did the Ancient Mariner stop the wedding guest?
- b. What are the sufferings undergone by the mariners in the Silent Sea?
- c. Why did the Mariners hang the Albatross around the neck of the Ancient Mariner?

d. What was the terrible deed done by the old mariner? Why do you think he did it?

3. Answer any one of the following questions in 80-100 words:

“When the albatross arrived on the ship, the mariners experienced a sense of joy and were infused with new hope.” Comment.

OR

3. “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner” uses the element of supernaturalism. Highlight the use of this element.

CBSE TEST PAPER-01
Class - 10 English Communicative
(The Rime of Ancient Mariner)
[Answers]

1.
 - i.
 - a. He could hear the sound of the wedding festivities and being a close relation of the bride groom, he was impatient to reach the venue of the wedding.
 - b. It was the ancient Mariner who had held him there.
 - c. He had the wedding guest spell bound as he wanted to tell his story.
 - d. The rhyme scheme of the above stanza is a, b, c, and b.
 - ii.
 - a. The day was bright and cheerful, everything started smoothly.
 - b. In a good mood, they started and passed by the church, the hill and the lighthouse.
 - c. They were in a very good mood and happy. They cheered the ship as it sailed by.
 - d. The poetic devices used here are alliteration and repetition.
2.
 - a. The Ancient Mariner stopped the wedding guest with his skinny hands and mesmerizing eyes. There was something about him which forced the guest to stay and listen to his story.
 - b. When the ship got struck in the sea it was very hot and there was no wind to breeze and no drinking water. The sailors were thirsty and there was no drop to drink. They had a lot of difficulty in breathing. The part of the sea was full of stench and there was not a drop of water to moisten their parched tongues.
 - c. The sailors blamed the Ancient Mariner for their woes and put the blame on him alone and as a constant reminder to the wrong he had done, the sailors hung the Albatross' dead carcass around his neck.
 - d. The mariner killed the Albatross. There was no provocation to commit this ghastly act. Killing a God's creation is a sin. He did it without any reason. It was a thoughtless act.
3. Mariners had been trapped in the midst of iceberg and snow. They lost all hope of escaping from the ocean. Finally, an Albatross emerged from the land of mist, and the sailors considered it to be the sign of good luck as it gave an indication that there was some life around. They hailed it in the name of Christ and considered it to be a bird of good omen. The sailors fed the albatross and played with it. The Albatross also hovered around the ship. With the arrival of the albatross, a good South Wind started to blow and

the ice cracked making way for the ship. They were aware of the blessings the albatross had brought and compared the bird to Jesus who had brought joy and infused the sailors with new hope. The bird provided them company and they enjoyed it. The bird proved very lucky, kind and gentle to them and they hailed it as a 'Christian Soul'! The Albatross came every day at 9 A.M. to the deck of the ship when the mariners called out. It was the time of the morning Church service. The sailors hailed it in God's name.

OR

Supernatural elements make the poem interesting and there are surprises and surprises for the readers. The poet could have said this very incident in a simple manner. By using these supernatural elements such as the 'Albatross being a sign of good omen', the ocean appearing to rot', the death fires dancing', etc. the poet keeps the suspense and thrill alive, and also creates a lot of visual imagery. The very description of the ancient mariner and the look in his eyes, his skinny hands lend the supernatural element to the poem right at the beginning.

- He is able to compel the wedding guest to listen to his story with the fascination of a three-year-old child.
- The emergence of the albatross from the mist, and the sailors revering it as a sign of good luck, as though it were a "Christian Soul" sent by God to save them.
- The mariner is hounded by disaster and supernatural forces after killing the albatross.
- His world becomes nightmarish when contrasted with the realistic world that he has left behind.
- The mariner kills the albatross whose spirit takes its revenge on all the mariners. They face utter drought in spite of water being everywhere. The ship is becalmed- As idle as a painted ship/ upon a painted ocean.
- Supernatural beings appear in the poem as symbolic or allegorical figures. They represent the forces of nature, life, death and redistribution.
- The mariner confronts these figures and must ultimately appease them in order to obtain salvation.