

CBSE TEST PAPER-03

Class - 10 English Communicative

(Not Marble, nor the Gilded Monuments)

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

So, till the judgement that yourself arise,

You live in this, and dwell in lovers' eyes

- Who is the speaker of the given lines?
- What does the expression 'you live in this' imply?
- What does the expression 'So, till the judgement, that yourself arise' mean?
- Where will the poet's friend dwell?

OR

But you shall shine more bright in these contents

Than unswept stone, besmear'd with sluttish time.

- Who is 'you' in these lines?
- What do 'these contents' here refer to?
- Why is the time called sluttish?
- Name the poetic device used in line.

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

- Where does the poet tell his friend to stay until the judgement day and why?
- The poet says that neither forces of nature nor wars can destroy his poetry. In fact, even godly powers of Mars will not have a devastating effect on his rhyme. What quality of the poet is revealed through these lines?
- Identify Shakespeare's use of personification in the poem.
- "You live in this, and dwell in lovers eyes." How can he dwell in lovers' eyes? What values are highlighted in this line?

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

What is a Sonnet? How can you say that Sonnet 55 of Shakespeare has all the characteristics of a sonnet? **OR**

The materialistic things do not last forever. What lasts is our good behaviour and the values we possess. Elaborate.

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[Answers]

1.
 - i.
 - a. The poet William Shakespeare is the speaker of these lines.
 - b. The expression 'you live in this' implies a friend who is told to live in the poem.
 - c. 'So, till the judgement, that yourself arise' means rising to heaven after the last judgement day.
 - d. The poet's friend will dwell in lover's eyes.
 - ii.
 - a. In these lines, the pronoun 'you' is used for the poet's friend.
 - b. 'These contents' are the lines that are written on a piece of paper in the form of a Sonnet dedicated to a beloved friend of the poet.
 - c. Time is called sluttish as the destructive forces with time ravages the monuments and the work of masonry.
 - d. The poetic device used in line 1 is alliteration because of the repetitive use of the phonetic sound of letters 'b' and 's'.
2.
 - a. The poet is very caring about his love for his friend. He tells that his friend shall forever remain in the poem written by him and will be admired by the readers around the world. He shall only rise to heaven when it will be the last day of humanity. Until then he will remain in this poem and remain in the eyes of the lovers who read this.
 - b. The poet is an optimistic individual. He has immense confidence in himself as well as in his ability to write poems which will be remembered till eternity. We also see his confidence in these lines- When marble statues topple and stone buildings and other "works of masonry" are destroyed, the poetry will live on.
 - c. Shakespeare has made very clear use of personification in this poem. It is evident in line 2 where the poet bestows the 'powerful rhyme' with a life that shall outlive the life of marbles and gilded monuments. Again, in line 5 and 6 the 'wasteful war' and 'broils' have been attributed with human traits of doing action as they shall overturn statues and demolishes the work of masonry. Time too, has been depicted as a person with sluttish conduct. The last stanza also portrays 'death' and 'enmity' as persons against whom the poet's friend shall stride forward like a strong man. The very next

line also shows 'posterity' possessing eyes.

The true meaning of this poem is love and the poet's friend seems to be a personification of 'love' which cannot be conquered and to which no poetry can do justice.

- d. He can dwell in lovers' eyes by living in the memory of his readers. He will be immortalized by great poems not by statues and monuments. Thus, pen is mightier than time and sword. Nobody immortalizes himself by power, social status and money but he can be remembered by winning the hearts of people.
3. A Sonnet is a simple poem written in a certain format. A sonnet can be identified if the poem has 14 lines. All sonnets have 14 lines which can be broken down into four sections called quatrains. The sonnets follow a strict rhyme scheme (e.g.) the rhyme scheme of this poem is abab/cdcd/efef/gg. There are four distinct sections in the rhyme scheme. Sonnets are written in Iambic Pentameter, a poetic meter with 10 beats per line made up of alternating and unstressed syllables. A sonnet can be broken down into four sections called quatrain. The first three quatrains contain four lines each and use an alternating rhyme scheme. The final quatrain consists of just two lines which both rhyme.
e.g. The first four lines from 'Not Marble, Nor the Gilded Monuments' form the first quatrain.
When wasteful..... of your memory form the second quatrain.
Gainst,ending doom forms the third quatrain.
And the last two lines So.lover's eyes consists of just two lines rhyming with each other.

OR

Materialistic things are temporary. They do not last forever. The kings and the rich monarchs get statues and big domes erected in their memory, a sign of their power and strength but everything is ravaged by time. Our posterity may not remember us for the money we passed on to them but for the values we made them learn. All the guided monuments and memorials fall to decay because of utter neglect. They fall to dust as they are unable to meet the utter destruction of time. Money and riches will not be there forever but the love of our loved ones will never dies and it will remain with us forever.