

CBSE TEST PAPER-02
Class - 10 English Communicative
(Not Marble, nor the Gilded Monuments)

General Instruction: Question No. 1 to 3 carry Eight marks.

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

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments

Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme;

- a. Who is the poet of this verse?
- b. What will the poet's friend outline?
- c. Which powerful rhyme is the poet referring to?
- d. Write the meaning of the expression 'shall outlive this powerful rhyme'.

OR

When wasteful war shall statues overturn,

And broils root out the work of masonry,

- a. Name the poetic device used in line 1?
- b. In this stanza, what does the word 'broils' mean?
- c. What does the phrase 'the work of masonry' imply?
- d. What will the wasteful war do?

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

- a. What comparisons does the poet draw between the poetry and monuments?
- b. Describe how the memory of the friend shall survive all kinds of ravages?
- c. 'Gainst death and all oblivious enmity, shall you pace forth.' On the basis of these lines comment how the poet honors his friend.
- d. What judgement does the poet talk about in the ending couplet of this poem?

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

Shakespeare, in this poem talks about two destructive forces. What are those and how does he manage to save his love from their clutches.

OR

How does the poet immortalize his verse along with glorifying his friend?

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Answers

1.
 - i.
 - a. Shakespeare is the poet of this verse.
 - b. Poet's friend will outline the gold plated monuments or that made of marble.
 - c. The poet is referring to the powerful rhyme written in praise of his friend.
 - d. The expression 'shall outlive this powerful rhyme' means that whether it is marble or gold plated monuments of great rulers or kings, they will be destroyed but the beauty of his poetry is alive forever.
 - ii.
 - a. The poetic device used is alliteration.
 - b. The word 'broils' means quarrels that result into fights, disturbances.
 - c. The work of masonry implies great admirable pieces of architecture reflecting skilled work.
 - d. The wasteful wars will lead to death and destruction and will also lead to destruction of statues.
2.
 - a. The poet tells how time will not destroy the powerful rhyme (the poem), though it shall destroy the world's most magnificent structures. He makes comparison between the poetry and various monuments to show how poetry is stronger than these structures. Neither the precious marble nor the monuments meant to be the graves of princes can match the powerful effect of the poem that the poet has written in praise of his young friend. Sluttish time destroys everything. Even the great monuments once carefully preserved are tarnished and left uncared with the passage of time. But the time will have no sway over the poem that glorifies the young friend in its lines.
 - b. The poet is quite optimistic about the power of poetry. He expresses his anguish on how great statues are broken and overturned to insignificance by the destructive wars. Not only that he feels so sad to find that even great fights, disputes especially during a war, ravage great works of architecture. But he is also glad to declare that these wars organized by Mars and his followers are not able to spoil the verses in which he has glorified his beloved friend.
 - c. The poet states that he has established a living record of his friend in the form of a sonnet that will outlive all the ravages of time. This recorded memory of his friend

shall be honored and remembered until posterity. The poet emphasizes that like a powerful man, his friend shall stride forward against all destructive forces like death and war and will be praised even by the future generations to come. His memory will outwear this world and survive until the dooms day.

d. In the ending couplet the poet refers to the dooms day, the Apocalypse, i.e., the last day of humanity when he talks about the 'judgement'. He makes this reference to judgement because he wants to declare the immortality of his friend in his verse. He wants to ensure it to the readers that until there is humanity alive, people will read this verse and henceforth his friend will be immortalized.

3. Time and war are the two destructive forces that the poet talks about in this poem. The very first quatrain of his sonnet revolves around the theme of the ravages made by the passages of time. The poet says that the once acclaimed and well known durable marbled and gilded monuments of princes too have been tarnished and left uncared by the 'sluttish time'. In the second quatrain, he goes on to talk about yet another destroyer called war. These wars, over the ages have overturned great statutes and rooted out great 'works of masonry'.

However, the poet is comfortable when he ensures that his verse as well his beloved friend has no threat from either sluttish time or from the sword of Mars. His poetry shall outlive all the ravages of time and his friend shall shine brighter than the gilded monuments of the princes. Even the Mars or his 'quick fire' shall not be able to burn the living record in which the poet has immortalized his friend.

OR

The process of immortalizing the friend and the verse progress side by side. In the first quatrain, when the poet says that 'But you shall shine more bright in these contents' the poet is glorifying his friend and his verse equally. Again in the second quatrain, he finds out the memory of his friend in the living record.

However, towards the end of the sonnet the friend gains more recognition as he is made to 'pace forth' gaining regard from the coming generations. The poet ensures that his friend shall be immortalized until the dooms day.

We can clearly say that Shakespeare considers poetry as superior, and the only promise of immortality in this world. He immortalizes both his friend and his verse together.