



Year 10 Poetry 3: Echoes of the Forgotten

Read the following poem and answer the questions below:

Echoes of the Forgotten

In the corridors of ancient stone,
Where shadows dance in the dimming light,
Echoes of the past are softly blown,
Whispers lost in the coming night.

Once, these halls were filled with laughter,
The sound of joy, the echo of song.
But time has claimed all that came after,
Leaving silence where we once belonged.

The walls are cold, yet they remember,
The warmth of hands, the spark of fire.
Each stone, a keeper of an ember,
A fragment of a lost desire.

The air is thick with tales untold,
Stories buried in the dust of years.
And though the night is dark and cold,
The echoes linger, loud and clear.

They speak of love, they sing of pain,
Of dreams that crumbled into dust.
Yet in their sorrow, there's no disdain,
Only the truth that time is just.

For what was lost is never gone,
It lives within these walls of stone.
The echoes of the past live on,
A haunting tune, a silent moan.

So walk these halls with heavy tread,
And listen to the whispers near.
For though the past may now be dead,
Its echoes still are always here.



Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the central theme of the poem?
 - A) Joy
 - B) Time and memory
 - C) Love and loss
 - D) Nature

2. The phrase "Echoes of the past are softly blown" is an example of:
 - A) Simile
 - B) Personification
 - C) Metaphor
 - D) Alliteration

3. What do the "ancient stone" corridors symbolize?
 - A) Forgotten memories
 - B) The permanence of the past
 - C) The passage of time
 - D) The fragility of life

4. Which language technique is used in "Whispers lost in the coming night"?
 - A) Alliteration
 - B) Onomatopoeia
 - C) Metaphor
 - D) Imagery



5. What is the mood of the poem?

- A) Reflective
- B) Joyful
- C) Anxious
- D) Confident

6. The poet's use of "the warmth of hands" is an example of:

- A) Metaphor
- B) Imagery
- C) Personification
- D) Symbolism

7. How does the poet describe the passage of time?

- A) As a destructive force
- B) As a silent witness
- C) As a healer
- D) As a bringer of joy

8. The phrase "a haunting tune, a silent moan" suggests:

- A) Happiness
- B) Tranquility
- C) Melancholy
- D) Anger



9. What is the effect of the poet's use of personification in the poem?

- A) It gives human qualities to the corridors, making them seem alive.
- B) It makes the poem more humorous.
- C) It adds a sense of danger to the setting.
- D) It highlights the power of nature.

10. Which of the following best describes the tone of the poem?

- A) Nostalgic
- B) Sarcastic
- C) Joyful
- D) Indifferent



Short Answer Questions

1. How does the poet use personification to enhance the theme of memory in the poem?

2. Explain the significance of the "ancient stone" as a symbol in the poem.

3. Analyze the use of imagery in the line "The air is thick with tales untold."

4. What mood does the poet create in the poem, and how is it achieved?



5. Discuss the meaning of the line "For what was lost is never gone."

6. How does the poet's choice of language contribute to the tone of the poem?

7. What is the effect of the repeated references to "echoes" throughout the poem?

8. How does the structure of the poem contribute to its overall meaning?



9. What is the poet suggesting about the relationship between the past and the present?

10. How does the poem's ending reinforce its central theme?



Answer Key

Multiple Choice Answers:

1. B) Time and memory
2. B) Personification
3. B) The permanence of the past
4. D) Imagery
5. A) Reflective
6. B) Imagery
7. B) As a silent witness
8. C) Melancholy
9. A) It gives human qualities to the corridors, making them seem alive.
10. A) Nostalgic

Short Answer Key:

1. The poet uses personification by giving the corridors human-like qualities, such as remembering warmth, which emphasizes the idea that the past lives on within the physical spaces that once held it, enhancing the theme of memory.
2. The "ancient stone" symbolizes the enduring nature of the past, suggesting that while people may change and move on, the memories and history remain etched in the physical world.
3. The imagery in "The air is thick with tales untold" evokes a sense of mystery and depth, implying that the past is filled with untold stories that still linger in the present.
4. The poet creates a reflective mood through the use of somber and nostalgic language, as well as imagery that focuses on the remnants of the past, such as "ancient stone" and "echoes."
5. The line "For what was lost is never gone" suggests that memories and the past continue to exist in some form, even if they are no longer physically present, highlighting the enduring impact of the past.
6. The poet's choice of language, including words like "whispers," "haunting," and "silent," contributes to a tone of nostalgia and reflection, underscoring the poem's themes of memory and the passage of time.
7. The repeated references to "echoes" throughout the poem emphasize the lingering presence of the past and how it continues to influence the present, even in subtle and quiet ways.
8. The structure of the poem, with its steady rhythm and rhyming couplets, mirrors the idea of echoes, reinforcing the poem's theme of the ongoing influence of the past.
9. The poet suggests that the past is not separate from the present but is an integral part of it, as memories and history continue to shape and influence our current experiences.
10. The poem's ending reinforces its central theme by reminding the reader that while the past may be gone, its echoes remain, continuing to influence the present in subtle yet powerful ways.



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