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Question 1:What did the traveler see in the desert ?Answer 1: The traveler from the ancient land saw a broken statue in the desert . There he saw two large and trunkless legs of stone standing in the desert. Near them on the sand was the face of the statue half sunk in the sand .Question 2: Describe the face of the statue.Answer 2: The face of the statue had a stern look with a mark of command.There was frown on the face , the lips were wrinkled with a sneer of cold command .Question 3:What does the face say about the sculptor of the statue?Answer 3: The sculptor had very nicely understood the character of the person and carved the statue very beautifully showing each and every expression of the person .He had sculpted the statue showing the mark of each and every emotions of the man on the face of the statue . The work had been done very sincerely from his heart.Question 4 : Whose statue was it?Answer 4: The statue was of the king Ozymandias, king of kings written by Percy Bysshe Shelley.Question 5: Whose hand and whose heart are being referred to in 8 line of the poem?Answer 5: The sculptors hand and heart are being referred to here in the poem Ozymandias.Question 6: a) A shattered visage.Question 6: b) Wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command.Question6: c) Colossal wreck 1)My name is Ozymandias , kings of kings: Look on my works , ye Mighty, and despair! Nothing beside remains.Question 7a: (a) Who is Ozymandias addressing as ye Mighty ?Question 7b: (b) Does the line spoken by Ozymandias suggest anything about his character? Iy yes, what does it suggest?Question 7c: (c) What does the nattator mean by , Nothing beside remains?Answer starts below:Explanation of phrases starts below:Answer 6 a:The above phrase is taken from the poem Ozymandias written by Percy Bysshe Shelley .A shattered visage means a broken face . The traveler from the antique land saw two vast and trunless legs of stone standing i the desert . Near them on the sand was the broken face of the statue lying half-sunk int the sand.Answer 6b:The Esabove phrase is taken from the poem Ozymandias written by Percy Bysshe Shelley.It means there were fold in the lips and the mark of aggressive command on the lips . The above phrase tells us about the character of the king Ozymandias whose broken statue has been found in the desert . He was the man who thought himself to be almighty and born to give orders to others.Answer 6c:The above phraze is taken from the poem Ozymandias written th Percy Bysshe Shelley . It means the very large size of the statue . The word colossal also emphasizes the scope of Ozymandiass ambitions as well . He also had to a build a really big statue . 7. Reference to context Answer starts below:Answer 7a: Ozymandias brags about his works. May be he is referring to his construction his temples and statues .He could also be calling attention to the numerous colossal statues of him .He might be telling the mighty to despair as a kind of warning.Answer 7b:Yes it suggests that Ozymandias is arrogant or he has grand idea about his own power.He is very proud of his construction of temples and numerous.Answer 7c:After the traveler recites the inscription of statue , he resumes his description of the statue and surrounding .Nothing is being remained besides the head , legs and pedestal, as it is not known that the statue has been destroyed . So the traveler tells again it is a colossal wreck. Synonymsmuse Coming Soon Antique land land of ancient civilizationBoundless limitlessPedestal base of the statueColossal great in size or force to bring out a feeling of admiration and respectVisage faceSneer an unfriendly self-important expressionStamped sculptedAnswer: The poet meets a traveller from an antique land.Answer: It is a desert.Answer: The first is the place where narrator meets the traveller and the second setting is the place where ancient civilization once existed.Answer: The traveller found a visage half sunk.Answer: The trunkless legs, the visage and the words on the pedestal.Answer: The poet means just two huge legs of stone without a body.Answer: It had a frown and a wrinkle on the lip. There was a sneer of cold command.Answer: The sculptor read those passions well and sculpted it on the visage or the face of the statue.Answer: The words tell us that he was a proud person.Answer: The lesson learnt from the poem is that nothing lasts forever.Answer: The king had a frown and a wrinkled lip on his face. His face also had a sneer of cold command.Answer: The inscription on the pedestal: My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings: Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair! tells us that he was proud.Answer:Nothing remains of them except evidences that they were proud.Answer:They should be humble about their achievements and not boastful.Answer:Achievements and our name will not be forgotten by the sands of time. It will always be remembered.Answer:Ozymandias is referring to his own prowess. The brags that the other kings should be awestruck for his phenomenal and incomparable works. They should despair because he is impossible to be defeated. According to him he is unparallel, for he thinks nobody can overpass his greatness and strength.Answer:Through the quoted lines, the poet is referring to the sculptor who gave us the distinct expression of the tyrannous king Ozymandias, who with his proud characteristics is ruined in the desert.Answer:The inscription on the pedestal below the statue indicated the arrogance, conceit and arrogance of king Ozymandias. The king appeared to sneer at people who were weak and helpless.Answer:The poet came to know about the broken statue of Ozymandias by a speaker who had met a traveller from an ancient land. The story and the condition of Ozymandias statue was conveyed by word of mouth.Answer:The narrator, through the sentence Nothing beside remains means that Ozymandias, the king of kings, the mightiest ruler of his times had led the life of a man perpetually in pursuit of power, might and worldly pleasures. He had fought many battles and expanded his kingdom to an unthinkable vastness. After his death, nothing remained, time had wiped every trace of his kingdom, and there was a vast sandy desert that remained. The piece of art survived the ravages of time, because even in the broken pieces of the statue one could read the face lying on the ground and get to know what sort of man he actually was.Answer:The main theme of the poem is nothing lasts forever. No king or his power can defeat time. All the achievement, in the end, leads to grave. So, the pride and the showcase of power are useless.Answer:The statue of Ozymandias was found in a distant desert. Two vast legs of stone stood on a pedestal. The head of the statue was broken and lay half sunk in the sand.Answer:The shattered face of Ozymandias statue lay half-buried in the sand. It had a frown on its brow. It had wrinkled lips. It had a sneering look showing cold command in his eyes.Answer:In the poem Ozymandias the words which yet survive imply the immortality of a work of art that the artist had created. The sculptors hands copied and portrayed his subjects passions and his heart felt those passions and the hand inspired to make it possible. Even though the sculptors subject is now dead and his glories, kingdom and statues have crumbled to dust and have not lasted, his creation is still alive (stamped) on the otherwise lifeless stones. Through this the poet has shown that art and language outlive the other symbols of power.Answer: The poet is referring to Egypt as an antique land.Answer: There are three speakers in the poem- the poet, the traveller, Ozymandias.Answer: The poet means the statue was broken. Only its legs remained and the face which lay half buried in sand.Answer: Ozymandias was an Egyptian pharaoh, Ramses II who vainly believed that he was powerful and his empire would last forever.Answer: The two legs of the statue are referred to as them.Answer: The half-shattered face of the statue lies near them.Answer: The face had a stern expression like that of a powerful commander, who must have been very cruel and quite arrogant.Answer: The sculptor read the expression on the face of Ozymandias and created the same expression on his statue.Answer:The entire poem is metaphorical where there is implied comparisons between the King and human attitude.King of Kings is a Hyperbole. An exaggerated statement meant for emphasis.Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair! Here it is an irony, where the King is boastful of his achievements but what remains is stretches of sand.So, these were Ozymandias Questions & Answers.Class 8 Ozymandias Question Answers is important for the students of 8th standard. Ozymandias Question Answers With Pdf could provide extra benefits in excelling a students curriculum . Class 8 English Ozymandias Question Answers With Pdf are outlined for students to easily understand & memorize the answers . Hope students would be benefited .In order to describe Egypt, the poet uses the perspective of a tourist who appears to have just returned from that country. The traveller recalls seeing a sizable broken statue there in the desert. The statue was missing its top body or torso but had two enormous legs. The statues second component, a giant face, was scattered across the sand. There were still visible wrinkles on the face, which was smirking furiously and smiling sarcastically. The Kings visage and the dead statues sculptor have both done an amazing job of expressing emotions. The stone was mocked by the sculptor to mimic the kings cruel expressions. Just below the huge legs, on the platform were written the following words My name is Ozymandias, king of Kings: Look upon my works, ye mighty, and despair. The king introduced himself as Ozymandias, the most powerful king in the entire world, with these words. He was ordering other rulers to kneel before his enormous monument. Only the message inscribed survived after the statue as a whole had been damaged and faded from the sun and rain. Instead of standing tall, the monument was observed lying in the desert. It isnt perceived as something that stands out in the desert, though. Nothing remains constant and unchanging forever. Things come and go, just like Ozymandias the Great and his monument.1. What had the traveller seen in the desert?Ans: The traveller came across a statue in the desert with enormous legs, whose head was laying on the sand, damaged, and even decaying from the weight of time.2. What expression could be seen on the broken face of the statue?Ans: The face of the broken statue of Ozymandias had the expression ofdispleasure and a sneer of cold command.3. Explain the meaning of the line: that its sculptor well those passions read.Ans: The linethat its sculptor well those passions read indicate that the sculptor of the Ozymandias statue was very talented because he was able to capture the haughtiness, coldness, and arrogance of the ruthless and powerful ruler to the letter.4. What was written on the pedestal on which the statue stood?Ans: The words stated on the pedestal on which the statue stood were My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: look upon my works, ye mighty, and despair!5. What else can be seen in the desert beside the statue?Ans: Except for the damaged statue of Ozymandias, there is nothing. The ruins of the broken statue in the desert are surrounded by nothing but sand, boundless and barren, as far as the eye can see.6. Discuss the irony of in the last six lines of the poem.Ans: The poets final six lines were intended to convey the message: Behold the magnificence of my civilization and sorrow at the smallness of your own in comparison. Ironically, only a broken monument is all thats left of that glory and force, proving that even the most powerful civilizations eventually fall into ruins.1. My name is Ozymandias , king of kings: Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair! Nothing besides remains.a) Where did these words appear?b) To whom were these words directed?c) What do these words reveal about the character of Ozymandias?Ans: a) The above mentioned words appeared on the pedestal on which the statue stood. b) Ozymandias is referring to someone who believes in their own strength. He challenges him, telling him to consider their might after seeing at Ozymandias creation. c) Ozymandias was egotistical, haughty, and arrogant. With others, he acted in a condescending manner. He expected everyone to fawn, bow, and follow his instructions. He instilled in everyone the fear that they would be punished if they disobeyed his orders or wishes.Ans: A sonnet is a style of poetry with 14 lines and 10 syllables each line. In a predetermined rhythm, every line rhymes with every other line.Ans: Ozymandias was a formidable monarch of Egyptwho was haughty and conceited. As the king of kings, he proclaimed himself to behead the conviction that no other powerful king could ever match his greatness.Ans: While the political influence of King Ozymandias has already been turned to dust, the sculptors artistic creations are still visible, as a result of which the poem truly glorifies the greatness of the sculptor.Ans: The phrase wrinkled lip and sneer of cold commandsignifiesthe kings haughtiness and illustrates perfectly how much influence the king must have had over his subjects. Additionally, it clearly demonstrates how well the sculptor researched the kings passions and character traits.Ans: The poets message in the poem is that a kings authority and pride are temporary. The statue of the once-powerful ruler Ozymandias is now scattered around a sizable desert. The kings power is no longer obvious. Both the king and his empire are vanished. The statues ruins, which reflect the greatness of the artist, are all that are left. The author expresses to the reader through this poem the concepts of human death and the enduring nature of art.Ans: Apart from the damaged statue of Ozymandias, nothing else was left. In the middle of the barren and constrained stretch of sand in the desert, there was nothing but a shattered face and two trunkless legs of stone.It represents the concepts of human mortality, the temporality of political authority, and the enduring nature of all forms of artistic expression. I have written all the notes of English book III for 1st year and class 10 students. You can find that there is a list of all poems in Book III here and the notes and questions answers and the explanation is given for each and every poem. The summaries of all poems are also given. Here are important questions answers of the poem Ozymandias by Shelley. Although the question from this poem rarely come in exams, yet it is advisable to learn the questions answers of all the poems.Ozymandias poem ExplanationOzymandias Poem Summary 1. What did the traveler see in the desert?Ans: The traveler saw two huge legs made of stone standing in the desert. There was a stony body of the man lying broken near the legs.2. What was written on the pedestal of the statue?Ans: It was written as:My name is Ozymandias, the King of Kings: look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!3. What was the condition of the statue that the traveler see in the desert?Ans: The statue was broken and destroyed. His body was broken away from the legs and was lying half sunk in the sand. The legs were standing beside. Its condition was miserable.4. What is the theme of the poem Ozymandias?Ans: For the answer to this question, please see the theme of the poem Ozymandias.5. What is the message of the poem Ozymandias?Ans: The poem tells us that we must be prepared for our worst end if we do not take care of others. The oppression, cruelty, and pride have the same end as of other ordinary men.6. Ask your question in the comments and I will answer it. You may also see the questions answers to the following poems as well.A Sindhi WomanTimesThe feedThe Hollow menLeisureAll PoemsAlso, see the following notes for poems1st year Poems Explanations1st year Poems Summaries1st year English Notes Synonymsmuse Coming Soon Antique land land of ancient civilizationBoundless limitlessPedestal base of the statueColossal great in size or force to bring out a feeling of admiration and respectVisage faceSneer an unfriendly self-important expressionStamped sculptedAnswer: The poet meets a traveller from an antique land.Answer: It is a desert.Answer: The first is the place where narrator meets the traveller and the second setting is the place where ancient civilization once existed.Answer: The traveller found a visage half sunk.Answer: The trunkless legs, the visage and the words on the pedestal.Answer: The poet means just two huge legs of stone without a body.Answer: It had a frown and a wrinkle on the lip. 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