

Bihar Board Class 8 English Book Solutions Chapter 12 Beat the Clock

BSEB Bihar Board Class 8 English Book Solutions Chapter 12 Beat the Clock

Bihar Board Class 8 English Beat the Clock Text Book Questions and Answers

B. 1. Think and Tell

Answer the following questions briefly

Question 1.

How can we avoid wasting time ?

Answer:

By preparing a to-do list and keeping our table clutter-free, we can avoid wasting time.

Question 2.

Why should we keep our table clutter-free ?

Answer:

To avoid disturbances of finding things.

Question 3.

What stag should we take to do the most important things first?

Answer:

We should fix our priorities. Then, we should make a to-do list. When to do which work.

B. 2. Think and Write

B. 2. 1. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. Rim him was able to study according to her plan.
2. There are many things that disturb us and waste our time.
3. Proper organisation and planning can help avoid wasting time.
4. It is not necessary to have separate notebooks for different subjects.
5. During study time we should avoid , talking to our friends on telephone and mobiles.
6. It saves time if we keep the study table clean and free from unwanted things.
7. We should never say "no" to our. friends.
8. Preparing a list helps us to do important things first.

Answer:

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. True
7. False
8. True

B. 2. 2. Answer the following questions in about' 70 words.

Question 1.

Why couldn't Rimjhim study as much as she wanted to do ? Have you ever faced such a situation ? What did you do?

Answer:

Rimjhim could not control herself talking to a friend on phone for a longtime. The phone call killed her lot of time. So, she could not study as she wanted to.

Yes, I have faced such situation a many times. I couldn't save my time being spoiled. As halftime, I too had to suffer to not to study as much as I wanted to.

Question 2.

List the dos and don'ts which can help you save your time ? Do you agree with these ways ?

Answer:

Do's that can help us save our time:

1. Keep our table clutter – free or neatly.
2. Avoid phone calls during study time.
3. Being in control of our time.
4. Fix separate notebooks for different subjects.
5. Study according to our plan.
6. Proper organisation and planning of work to be done.

Don'ts – to help us save our time:

1. Don't spoil your time.
2. Don't do phone calls during study.
3. Don't receive phone calls during tasks.
4. Don't talk to your folks during work.
5. Don't chat with your servants while studying.

Question 3.

Telephone and mobile often waste our time. List some of the ways in which we can use them properly.

Answer:

Telephone and mobile often waste our costly time. We should use them properly. During our study time we must not attend our phone calls. We should fix time for phone calls. If very necessary, we should talk only important things while on tasks. We should tell the caller to call later after the study time. Or we should self phone to them but after studies.

Question 4.

How does a chart/list of things to be done help us use time properly ? Discuss.

Answer:

A chart or list of things fix our mind to do things in their important order. Before starting our studies our mind is clutter free about what to do first and what to do next. Priorities have been fixed only while preparing a chart or a list. It helps us to do our work smoother, faster and with a clear status of mind. We are then in no confusion.

C. Word Study

C. 1. Encircle the words with wrong spellings and correct them:

(sistam, marathon ,grammer, writing, necessary, particular, different, debris, inturupt, crazy, shuttle, trevial)

Answer:

Wrong spell words – Correct spell words

1. Sistem – system
2. Inrupt – Interrupt
3. Grammer – Grammar
4. Trevial – Trivial

C. 2. Read the lesson again and pick out the synonyms of the following words, and write them down in the space given below:

(anxiety, discipline, correct, tidily, assist, afterwards, plead, strong, certainly, insignificant)

Answer:

Words Synonyms from the lesson

1. anxiety – worry
2. discipline – control
3. correct – right

4. tidily -neatly
5. assist – help .
6. afterwards – later
7. plead – request
8. strong – firm
9. certainly – surely
10. insignificant – trivial

C. 3. Use the following phrasal verbs from the text you have just studied in your own sentences: sat down takeover Makeup call up speak over

Answer:

Phrasal verbs: Use in sentences

1. Sat down (to taking rest) – As they were tired, they sat down for some time to take rest.
2. Take over (to win/snatch) – He took over his things ‘ forcibly.
3. Take up (to pick or to choose) – He took up to become a doctor.
4. Call up (to contact on phone) – I tried to call him up in no time.
5. Speak over (talk on) – He tried to speak over the matter publicly.

C. 4. There are many compound words used in the text Here are two of them

Notepad, homework

Pick two more compound words from the lesson. Add ten more such compound words to the list. What do these compound words consist of? For example, notepad consists of note + pad (n + n). Analyse the compound word in the same way. the list in

Answer:

- Dinnertime – Dinner + time (n + n)
- Bed time – Bed + time (n + n)
- Time wasters – Time + wasters (n + adj)
- Notebook – Note + book , (n + n)
- Text book – Text + book (a + n)
- Lunchtime – Lunch + time (n + n)
- Pencil box – Pencil + box (a + n)
- Lunch box – Lunch + box (n + n)
- Shoe brush – Shoe + brush (a + h)
- Child care – Child + care (n + v)
- Life time – Life + time (n + n)
- Every time – Every + time (adv + n)
- Something – Some + thing (adj + n)
- Peak time – Peak + time (n+n)
- Extra.ordinary – Extra + ordinary (adj+adj)

D. Grammar

D. 1 . Read the following sentences carefully.

1. Try to keep your study table clutter free.
2. Be firm about not letting other things interrupt you.
3. Prioritise your tasks.

All the sentences given above begin With Verbs (Try, Be, Prioritise). So these sentences are imperative sentences. An Imperative sentence is a sentence which conveys an advice/order/command/request etc. and it begins with a verb. In such a sentence, the subject (you) is silent and understood.

D. 2. Change the following imperative sentences into statements with an object pronoun plus an infinitive.

Example : The mother says to her daughter, "Close the door."

Question 1.

The teacher says to her students. "Write an essay".

She wants.....

Answer:

She wants them to write an essay.

Question 2.

The mother says to her children, "Turn off the T.V."

She wants

Answer:

She wants them to turn off the T.V.

Question 3.

The father says to his son, "Don't come home late".

He doesn't want

Answer:

He doesn't want him to come home late.

Question 4.

The father says to his children, "Study hard".

He encourages

Answer:

He encourages them to study hard.

Question 5.

The teacher said to the girl; "Read good story books".

He advised

Answer:

He advised her to read good story books.

Question 6.

The student said to the teacher, "Repeat the word please".

The student wanted

Answer:

The student wanted him to repeat the word.

Question 7.

I said to my sister, "Help me on Sunday

I would like

Answer:

I would like her to help me on Sunday

D. 3. Modals

All the auxiliary verbs except be, do and have are called modals. Unlike other auxiliary verbs modals only exist in their helping form; they cannot act alone as the main verb in a sentence. They are verbs which 'help' other verbs to express a meaning : it is important to realise that "modal verbs" have no meaning by themselves. A modal verb such as would has several varying functions; it can be used, for example, to help verbs express ideas about the past, the present and the future. It is therefore wrong to simply believe that "would" is the past form : it is many other things.

The modal auxiliaries are : can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, ought to.

Aniket should learn English.

She might win a prize.

Modal	Example	Uses
Can	We can use a pencil in exams. I can't fix my T.V. Can I sit here ? Can you help me ?	Ability/Possibility/Inability/Impossibility/Asking for permission/Request
Could	Could I borrow your dictionary ? Could you say it again more slowly ? We could try to fix it ourselves. I think we could have another test. He gave up his old job so he could work for us.	Asking for permission. Request/Suggestion/Future possibility/Ability in the past
May	May I have another cup of tea ? Raman may become the headmaster of this school.	Asking for permission/Future possibility
Might	We'd better phone tomorrow, they might be eating their dinner now. They might give us a 10% discount.	Present possibility/Future possibility

Modal	Example	Uses
Must	We must obey the traffic rules. You must not cheat on tests.	Necessity/Obligation Prohibition
Ought to	We ought to employ a professional artist.	Saying what's right or correct
Shall	Shall I help you with your luggage ? Shall we meet at 2.30 p.m. ? Shall I do that or will you ?	Offer Suggestion/ Asking what to do
Should	We should sort out this problem at once. I think we should check everything again. The prices of vegetables should come down by next week.	Saying what's right or correct/Recommending action/Uncertain prediction
Will	I can't see any taxis so I'll walk. I'll do that for you if you like. I'll return your book on Monday. The prices of vegetables will come down by next week.	Instant decisions/Offer Promise/Certain prediction
Would	Would you mind if I kept my umbrella here ? Would you pass the salt please ? Would you mind waiting a moment ? "Would three o'clock suit you ?". "That's be fine." Would you like to play cricket this Sunday ? "Would you prefer tea or coffee ?" "I'd like tea please."	Asking for permission Request Request Making arrangements Invitation Preferences

Use a base form of the verb after a modal.

He should leave now. (NOT : should to leave; NOT : should leaving)

Modals never have an -s/-es, -ed, or -ing ending.
She can speak English well. (NOT : She cans)

Don't use two modals together.
You will have to go to school. (NOT : You will mist go to school.)

I might have to leave early. (NOTE: I might must leave early.)

Compare affirmatives, negatives and questions with modals :

Affirmative : Anuj can speak Tamil.

Negative : Anuj can't speak Tamil.

Yes/No Question : Can Anuj speak English ?

Short answer; Yes, he can/No, he can't.

WH-Question: Why can't Anuj speak Tamil ?

Subject question ; Who can speak Tamil ?

To express an obligation or necessity for an action in the present of the future we can use must or have to. There is a difference in meaning.

(a) Must is used when the authority comes from the speaker.
You must eat vegetables and fruits. I insist.

(b) Have to is used when the authority comes from outside the speaker.
You have to eat vegetables and fruits. The doctor said you need more vitamins.
Must does not have a past, a future or non-finite forms (infinitiving or participles) so it can not be used in tenses or constructions that require those forms. Instead we have to use have to. Have to can be used in present, past and future tenses.

I can't talk to you now, I have to go to school.
Anuj had to go to his village to see his ailing mother.
The rainy season has arrived, I will have to buy an umbrella.

D. 3. 1. Complete the following sentences with appropriate modals.

1. We _____ visit them in Birmingham for the summer holidays.
2. I _____ leave now as they are waiting for me.
3. You _____ brush your teeth after breakfast.
4. We _____ leave very early tomorrow or we will be late.
5. All of us _____ attend a meeting now.
6. You look tired. You _____ go to bed now.
7. You _____ touch burning items.
8. You _____ drive too fast in the city.

9. They _____ go out later when the weather improves.
10. She _____ been asleep when the burglar entered the house.
11. We _____ do the training in order to be eligible.
12. You are coughing loudly. You _____ see a doctor.
13. He _____ see the doctor every month to treat his skin disorder.
14. The police think he _____ seen the robbery and are looking for him.
15. Students _____ leave the classroom before the ring bells.
16. _____ you pass my pencil to me ?
17. You _____ talk aloud in the library.
18. I _____ seen my parents for a long while. I visit them at the weekend.
19. If you don't start working harder, you _____ repeat the course next year.
20. I have no time. I _____ leave now or I _____ miss the bus.
21. I _____ wish I buy a new mobile phone but I don't have enough money.
22. _____ I go to bathroom, please ?
23. Ganesha is not at home. She _____ have gone to Patna, I don't know.
24. Anita _____ play cricket quite well.
25. _____ we go out tonight, please ? Yes, but you be late.
26. I haven't decided yet where I _____ go in my next holidays. I think I go to Sikkim.
27. What do you Want to do ? Well, we _____ have a picnic, but it looks like rain.
28. Phone her now. She _____ home by now.
29. _____ you water my plants while I am away ? If they don't get enough water they certainly die.
30. We _____ pay the fees at the fixed time.
31. You _____ clean your room more often.
32. If it rains on Saturday, we _____ go to the beach.
33. _____ you speak Bengali ? No. 1. _____
34. According to the forecast on the TV, it _____ rain tomorrow.
35. _____ you help me move this table ?
36. You _____ remember to do your homework ?
37. This _____ be a great idea, but it's definitely not !
38. I _____ move the table. It was too heavy.
39. I have lost my pen. I _____ to buy a new pen.

Answer:

1. would
2. should
3. should
4. will
5. should
6. may

7. shouldn't
8. should not
9. might
10. might have
11. should
12. must
13. should
14. might have
15. should
16. well
17. shouldn't
18. haven't, should
19. might
20. should, might
21. would
22. may
23. might
24. can
25. mi-gm. shouldn't
26. would, should
27. would
28. would be
29. could, would
30. should
31. must
32. would
33. can, can't
34. might
35. could
36. must
37. might
38. couldn't
39. ought.

E. Let's Talk

Question 1.

Work in groups and talk about the things that waste your time. Then make a list and share with other groups. AILS.

Answer:

Priyanka : To watch many T.V. programmes wastes our time.

Amar: Talking with friends wastes our time.

Ginni: Gossip wastes too much of our time.

Ankit: Chatting with friends too wastes our lots of time.

Amrit: Talking on phone with friends waste our lots of time.

Samriddhi: Shopping and roaming over too wastes our expensive time.

F. Composition

Question 1.

Prepare a chart of 'Do's and 'Don'ts for 'Saving Your Study Time',

Answer:

For 'Saving our study-time'.

Do's	Don'ts

Do's:

1. To fix our priorities.
2. To make a to do chart,
3. Make our table clutter-free.
4. Plan our studies
5. To write notes in our right notebooks.
6. Keep our notes neat and leave space for extra notes to be written.
7. To chart a system for our notes, homework etc.
8. Write notes in the right note book.

Don'ts:

1. We should not keep our study table crowded with all the new and old things.
2. We should not attend phone calls during our studies.
3. We should not keep out; table cluttered.
4. Between studies we should not chatter with our folks.
5. We shouldn't write in any note book but keep sea-rate note books for separate subjects.

G. Translation

Question 1.

हमें अनुशासनबद्ध होना चाहिए । समयबद्धता भी अनुशासन का ही एक प्रकार है। समय को बर्बाद करने का अर्थ है – खुद को बर्बाद करना । इसलिए हमें समय को बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहिए । समयबद्ध इन्सान ही सफलता प्राप्त करता है।

Answer:

We should be disciplined. Puncuality is also a kind of discipline. To spoil the time means to spoil ourselves. So, we should not spoil the time. Punctual person can only succeed.