

Bihar Board Class 8 English Book Solutions Chapter 14 She Lived her Dream

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Bihar Board Class 8 English She Lived her Dream Text Book Questions and Answers

A. Warmer

Women are surely progressing in India. They are not only becoming independent but also trying to bring about a positive change in society. Such women are everywhere in our country from north to south and from east to west.

Question 1.

Have you heard or read about any such woman ?

Answer:

Yes, there are many such women bringing a positive change in society. I have read and heard about such women. Many women are now making their tribute in journalism, in the field of business in Cinema and T.V. serial programmed and in many jobs their strong presence is felt.

Question 2.

Do you know who is the first woman president of India?

Answer:

The first woman president of India is Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil.

B. Let's Comprehend

B. 1. Think and Tell

Question 1.

Why did Kalpana Chawla never return from the space ?

Answer:

Her space ship 'Columbia Shuttle' broke apart and she died in the mishap.

Question 2.

What did Kalpana like to do as a child ?

Answer:

She like to choose flying as a career and draw pictures of air ships.

Question 3.

Who was Jean Pierre Harrison ?

Answer:

He was her flying instructor and her husband.

Question 4.

When did Kalpana make her first flight in the space ?

Answer:

On 19 November, 1997 she made her first flight in the space.

Question 5.

What did Kalpana and her husband like to do ?

Answer:

They loved aerial aerobatics, tiking, back packing and reading.

Question 6.

What made Kalpana an unusual child ?

Answer:

Her love for the skies and space made her an unusual child.

B. 2. Think and Write

B. 2. 1. Answer the following questions

Question 1.

“Many hoped for a miracle” (para 1). What miracle could have happened ?

Answer:

The miracle could have happened of Kalpana being somehow safe in the accident. People expected that anywhere they could find her alive.

Question 2.

How was Kalpana different from the other children of her age group ?

Answer:

The other children used to play different games. At that time, Kalpana used to draw pictures of sky, space and different kind of airships.

Question 3.

Which fact of Kalpana’s career shows that she had the qualities of an astronaut ? Pick out the line that conveys this.

Answer:

The lines from the chapter that conveys the statement are “On 19 November, 1997, she made

her first flight in an American space shuttle for fifteen days. It took her only 90 minutes to circle the earth ! Kalpana and her husband loved aerial aerobatics, hiking, back packing and reading.”

Question 4.

What was Kalpana’s greatest achievement before she died ?

Answer:

Kalpana became the source of inspiration of millions of people that if they tried and did hard labour they could also live their dream. Becoming an astronaut for NASA, Kalpana had inspired millions of people in this regard. This was Kalpana’s greatest achievement before she died.

Question 5.

List the activities that show that she loved her country.

Answer:

Kalpana’s activities that shows that she loved her country are as such

1. Though she accepted American citizen ship, she did not forget her country.
2. She paid through her own account for the trip of two talented children from her native town to visit NASA. This she used to do every year.
3. Kalpana used to pay for the education of many girls of her country.

Question 6.

List two instances from the lesson when Kalpana managed to win over her parents. What do they show about Kalpana’s character ?

Answer:

First instance from the lesson for this regard is – Her businessman father wanted her to marry and settle down. But she managed to choose Flying as a career. She became the first aeronautical engineer in 1982 from Punjab Engineering College, against the wish of her father.

Second instance – her father wanted her to settle down in her own country. But she opposed to his wish and went to U.S. for her post-graduate studies.

The above two instances are enough to prove that Kalpana was of a strong character. She was determined to live her dream. She was of a firm character.

C. Word Study

C. 1. Pick out words/expressions from the text that mean the; following and use them in your own sentences to make the meaning clear

Question 1.

Start living in one place (para 3),
fell into pieces (para 1),
convinced (para 2) journey by air (para 5),
every year (para 6)

Answer:

Words/Expressions – Meaning words from the text

1. Start living in one place – settle down
2. fell into pieces – broke apart
3. convinced – managed
4. journey by air – flight
5. every year – annually

Use of the words in own sentences to make the meaning

1. Settle down – I want to settle down
2. Broke apart – The aeroplane broke apart in the explosion.
3. Managed – He managed to convince his teacher.
4. Elight – The bird made her first flight.
5. Annually – The prizes are rendered annually.

C. 2. In this word puzzle there are live hidden words all connected with space. The words are horizontal or vertical. Encircle the words and write them, in the space provided.

Question 1.

A	V	I	A	T	I	O	N
I	P	N	E	G	R	R	M
R	L	D	R	S	P	B	N
P	A	I	O	T	G	I	O
L	N	A	N	A	A	T	D
A	E	P	A	S	S	U	N
N	S	H	U	T	T	L	E
E	D	S	T	R	R	C	L
A	N	G	I	M	O	A	B
X	A	K	C	D	N	R	U
I	R	L	A	N	A	G	S
S	N	M	L		U	K	T
T	A	N	O	S	T	A	R

Answer:

(Aviation, Airplane, Plane, Aeronautic, Astronaut, Orbit.)

A	V	I	A	T	I	O	N
I	P	N	E	G	R	R	M
R	L	D	R	S	P	B	N
P	A	I	O	T	G	I	O
L	N	A	N	A	A	T	D
A	E	P	A	S	S	U	N
N	S	H	U	T	T	L	E
E	D	S	T	R	R	C	L
A	N	G	I	M	O	A	B
X	A	K	C	D	N	R	U
I	R	L	A	N	A	G	S
S	N	M	L		U	K	T
T	A	N	O	S	T	A	R

D. Grammar

Use of 'have to' as a modal verb.

There are many verbs which are used as modal verbs may, can, will, etc. You may have already learnt how to use some of the modal verbs. In this lesson, we will learn the use of 'have to' in English.

'have to' is used to mean that something is necessary. It can be used in all tenses. It is used in the following way in affirmative sentences :

subject + modal (have to/has to) + verb

I have to wash my clothes today.

He has to write a report.

She had to go to the bank yesterday.

In affirmative statements, 'have to' and 'must' have a similar meaning. In negative statements, 'must not' and 'not have to' are very different, 'must not' expresses prohibition or strong obligation and 'not have to' gives the sense of 'not necessary', 'not required', or 'not expected'.

You must not cheat on a test.

I must not eat chocolate. It's bad for my teeth.

You don't have to buy a guide book.

We don't have to spend any money to enter the museum. You don't have to come if you don't want to.

In negative statements, we follow this rule :

Subject + don't/doesn't have to + Verb

Example : We don't have to work tomorrow. He doesn't have to wear a uniform to school.

D. 1. Use the correct of 'have to' with the verbs given in brackets to complete the sentences.

Question 1.

1. Do you _____ late tonight ? (work)
2. Anwesha _____ a letter to Ananya. (write)
3. Where do you _____ your work ? (do)
4. Anshu _____ hard to pass to exam, (work)
5. Did you _____ long for Ashu? (wait)
6. He _____ this chapter before test, (read)
7. I _____ early yesterday, (get up)
8. Aslam may _____ Delhi next week, (visit)

Answer:

1. Do you have to work late tonight ?
2. Anwesha has to write a letter to Ananya.
3. Where do you have to do your work ?
4. Anshu has to work hard to pass the exam.
5. Did you have to wait long for Ashu ?

6. He has to read this chapter before test.
7. I had to get up early yesterday.
8. Aslam may have to visit Delhi next week.

D. 2. Choose the correct alternative.

Question 1.

1. Ayesha says she will must/will have to finish her home work by tomorrow.
2. Anshu's phone line is engaged, he has to/must be talking to his mother.
3. My mother told me I will not have to/must not for-get to buy some bread.
4. Ashu is in a hurry with his work; he must/has to gi ve the report by tomorrow morning.
5. You must/will have to buy something to get a free gift.
6. I can't hear Abhinav any more, he has to be/must be asleep.
7. Anita's watch is not working; she must/will have to b uy a new one.
8. The T.V. has been repaired, we must not/don't have to buy a new one.
9. You will have to/must stop when the traffic light is red.
10. You will have to/must work hard if he wants to pass his exam.

Answer:

1. will have to
2. must be
3. not have to
4. must
5. will have to
6. must be
7. will have to
8. don't have to
9. must
10. will have to

Look at these sentences : People were planning to celebrate her return It was to land in Florida.

The underlined words are called infinitives. Find out some more sentences having infinitives. Now have more examples and explanations of infinitives in the table below :

Examples	Explanation
I want to leave.	An infinitive is used after certain verbs.

I want him to leave.	An object can be added before an infinitive.
I'm happy to see you.	An infinitive can follow certain adjectives.
It's important to learn English	An infinitive follows certain expressions with it.
I'm saving my money in	An infinitive is used to show purpose.
order to buy a bicycle. He's old enough to	An infinitive is used after expressions with
vote. She's too young to get married	too and enough.
I want to read and write English well.	In a sentence with two infinitives connected by, the second to is usually omitted.
Everyone wants to be given an opportunity to succeed.	To make an infinitive passive use to be + past participle.

The following verbs can be followed by an infinitive :

1. agree – forget- offer
2. appear – hate – plan
3. attempt- hope- prefer
4. begin- intend- prepare
5. can/can't afford- know how- pretend
6. choose- learn- promise
7. continue- like- seem
8. decide – love- start
9. deserve- manage- try
10. expect- need- want
11. wish- would like- refuse

D. 3. Find out at least four examples of infinitives used in the lesson

Answer:

Examples of infinitives from the lesson

to return, to celebrate, to land,
to become, to go, to circle, to get married
to be given, to inspire.

D. 4. Fill in the blanks with an infinitive.

Example : I like to eat samosa.

Question 1.

1. I don't like _____ but I have to it anyway.
2. I can't afford _____
3. I've decide _____
4. I want _____ but I don't have enough time.
5. I don't want _____ but I have to do it.
6. I sometimes forget _____
7. I love _____
8. I need _____ and _____ every day.
9. I don't know how _____ but I would like to learn.
10. I would like _____

Answer:

1. I don't like to agree, but I have to it anyway.
2. I can't afford to purchase it.
3. I decided to continue.
4. I want to study, but I don't have enough time.
5. I don't want to prepare, but I have to do it.
6. I sometimes forget to play.
7. I love to swim.
8. I need to read and to write everyday.
9. I don't know how to learn, but I would like to learn.
10. I would like to try.

D. 5. Fill in the blanks with the passive of the verb in brackets.

Example : She has to be told (tell) the truth about her friend's illness.

1. Children have _____ (teach) right from wrong.
2. He has _____ (take) to the doctor immediately.
3. Children need _____ (give) love.
4. It is important _____ (respect) by our friends.
5. Anuj doesn't want _____ (see) in that dress.
6. She is too young _____ (permit) to drive.

Answer:

1. Children have to be taught right from wrong.
2. He has to be taken to the doctor immediately.
3. Children need to be given love.
4. It is important to be given respect by our friends.
5. Anuj doesn't want to be seen in that dress.
6. She is too young to be permitted to drive.

E. Let's Talk

E. 1. Talking about the daily routine

Question 1.

Give each student a card with time written on it for the whole day. The teacher asks questions like 'What did you do yesterday at 6.00 a.m.?' The student should write the answer in the past tense from e.g. 'Woke up' against the time-mentioned. The teacher continues to ask questions and the students complete writing their daily routine on the card.

Now each student can talk about their daily routine, with the help of the activity they have done, the whole day or he/ she did yesterday at a particular time of the day.

Answer:

Anikt: What did you do yesterday at 6.00 am ?

Preet: Woke up.

Raja: What did you do yesterday at 7.00 a.m. ?

Pallavi : Took my breakfast.

Raju: What did you do yesterday at 8.00 a.m. ?

Vijay: Gone to school.

Pawar: What did you do yesterday at 5.00 p.m. ?

Ranu: Gone to field to play.

F. Let's Write

Question 1.

Read the following table. It gives you some information about the famous astronaut Kalpana Chawala.

Year – Details:

1976 – born in Kamal, Haryana, India Graduated, Tagore School, Kamal 1988 Ph. D. in Aerospace Engineering, University of Colorado started work at Nasa 1995 Became an astronaut in Johnson space centre

1997 – Made her first flight in space for 15 days

Jan, 2003 – Flight in Columbia shuttle

Feb, 2003 – Columbia shuttle broke apart, died

With the help of the information given in the table, write a brief account of Kalpana Chawala.

Answer:

Kalpna Chawla was born in a small town Kamal in Haryana, India. In 1976, she graduated from Tagore School, Kamal. In 1988, she got her Ph.D. degree in Aerospace Engineering from University of Colorado and started working at NASA. She became an astronaut in Johnson space centre in 1995.

Kalpana made her first flight in 'Columbia Shuttle' in 2003 in January. This shuttle had broke apart on Feb. 2003 during its landing in Florida. Kalpana met her death in this sorrowful accident. But she lived her dream and became inspiration for the millions of youth.

G. Translation

Question 1.

कल्पना चावला हमारे देश की बालक-बालिकाओं के लिए प्रेरणा का स्रोत है। आज बहुत से बच्चे बड़े होकर उसके जैसे अंतरिक्ष की यात्रा करना चाहते हैं। हमें उनका उत्साह बढ़ाना चाहिए। ऐसे बच्चे हमारे देश की शान हैं। विद्यालय के बच्चों में अंतरिक्ष के प्रति रुचि पैदा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

Answer:

Kalpana Chawla is a source of inspiration for our country's boys and girls. Today, many children want to travel in space when they grow up. We should encourage them. Such children are the glory of our country. It is our duty to create interest for space in the school going children.