

Bihar Board Class 8 English Book Solutions Chapter 3 The Raja's Dream

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Bihar Board Class 8 English The Raja's Dream Text Book Questions and Answers

B. 1. Think And Tell

Question 1.

What complaint did the courtiers make to Rifa Krishna Chandra?

Answer:

Gopal loved to make everyone a fool, was their com-plain.

Question 2.

How did Krishna Chandra decide to amuse himself?

Answer:

By making Gopal a fool, to amuse himself.

Question 3.

What did Raja tell Gopal ?

Answer:

A story of his dream.

Question 4.

What were the two pools filled with in Raja's dream ?

Answer:

One pool was filled with Kheer, the other with muck.

Question 5.

In which pool did Gopal fall ?

Answer:

In the pool of rotten dung.

Question 6.

Whose dream finished earlier ?

Answer:

Raja's dream.

Question 7.

Who was licking whom in Gopal's dream ?

Answer:

Raja and Gopal were licking each other.

B. 2. Think and Write

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

Question 1.

1. Gopal was a great fool
2. Raja actually had a strange dream.
3. Raja fell in the pool filled with milk.
4. The courtiers mocked at Gopal on hearing Raja's dream.
5. Raja punished the courtiers for laughing at him.

Answer:

1. False
2. False
3. True.
4. True
5. False.

B. 2. 2. Answer the following questions briefly

Question 1.

What did Gopal love doing ?

Answer:

Make everyone appear like a fool.

Question 2.

What did the king think on hearing the courtiers complaint?

Answer:

To amuse himself by baiting Gopal.

Question 3.

How did the pool like in which the king fell look like ?

Answer:

Pool of kheer.

B. 2. 3. Answer the following question in about 70 words.

Question 1.

What happened to the people who tried to get their back at Gopal ?

Answer:

The people who tried to get their backs at Gopal were self made fools by the jester Gopal. There was no one in the court who did not try to make Gopal a fool. But, in the end they looked like utter idiots.

Question 2.

What was the king's dream ? Describe.

Answer:

The king said that last night he had a strange dream. In his dream, Gopal and he were going for a walk. Suddenly, they reached to a place having two pools. One pool was filled with Kheer and the other with smelly dung. He himself fell in the kheer made out of rich milk. And Gopal fell into the pool of muck.

Question 3.

What did Gopal say on hearing the king's dream.

Answer:

Gopal calmly said that he also had seen the same dream. The king's dream had ended earlier, while his dream continued a bit longer. Further in his dream he saw that they both came out of their pools. Then both of them licked each other as to clean each other.

Question 4.

Sketch the character of Gopal, the jester.

Answer:

The jester, Gopal was an intelligent man. He was pleased to crack joke on others. He liked very much to get a person's back. But when the other courtiers tried to do the same, they would find themselves in Gopal's hand, becoming fools. Even the king could not get at his back. Gopal was a person of great wit.

Question 5.

Can you guess the king's feeling at Gopal's reply ? What would you do if someone replied you in that manner ?

Answer:

The king might have been greatly surprised at Gopal's reply. He wanted to make Gopal a fool. But, instead Gopal had made him a fool. And in front of all the courtiers. The king might have gone off with anger. And he could have badly

punish Gopal. But as he was that day in good mood. He pardoned Gopal and instead of punishing him, praised him. If someone would have replied to me in that manner. I would become angry on the person. I would cut my relations with him. I would stop talking to him.

C. Word Study

C. 1. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the words given below:

(clean, dreamt, longer, courtiers, jester, dung)

1. Gopal was a _____ in the Raja's court.
2. Raja _____ that Gopal fell into the pool of horridly smelly _____
3. On hearing Raja's dream, the _____ burst out laughing.
4. Gopal had a _____ dream.
5. Gopal and the king were licking each other in order to _____ themselves.

Answer:

1. Jester
2. dream
3. courtiers
4. longer
5. clean.

C. 2. Find out from the story the words which are opposites

“(antonyms) of the words given below:

appreciate, hated, never, thin, weep, began, pushed

Answer:

Opposite words (antonyms)

1. Appreciate – Unappreciated
2. Hated – Loved
3. Never – Always
4. Thin – Thick
5. Weep – Laugh
6. Began – Ended
7. Pushed – Pulled

C. 3. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B:

Question 1.

Answer:

D. Grammar

D. 1. Determiners

Look at the following sentence:

The king was in a good mood and did not mind his legs being pulled a little.

Note the underlined words in the given sentence. 'Here, the word 'the' before 'king' refers to a particular king, i.e., Raja Krishna Chandra. Similarly, the word 'his' before 'legs' refers to the legs of that very king.

Words like a/an, the, this, that, some etc. are called Determiners and they are used before a noun or a noun phrase to define or limit its meaning. In a noun phrase, only one determiner is permitted: There are many determiners in English. Here is a list of some of them:

Articles : a, an, the

Possessive pronouns : my, his, your, her, their, our, its

Quantifiers : Some, many, etc

Interrogatives : What, Which etc

Distributives : each, every

Demonstratives : this, that, etc

D. 1. 1. Encircle determiners in the story 'The Raja's Dream

Answer:

The determiners used in the story 'The Raja's Dream' his courtiers, that Gopal, a fool, the court, The Raja, a single the jester, that you, a place, your dream, his legs.'

D. 1. 2. Now encircle determiners in the following sentences:

1. I don't know where I lost my shoes.
2. I am not free this afternoon.
3. Can I borrow your English book for a minute ?
4. When is your birthday ?
5. My father has invited his friends to my birthday party.
6. This room is bigger than that room.
7. This man who is standing at the gate is my uncle.
8. I'm busy these days.
9. I need some water.

10. Answer:

11. my

12. this

13. your, a

A	B
jester	enjoyed
dung	unluckily
kheer	comic character in a medieval court
unfortunately	quality of being humble
humility	entertain
relished	animal waste
amuse	a pudding made of rice, sugar and milk

Words	Meaning
jester	comic character in a medieval court
dung	animal waste
kheer	a pudding of rice, sugar and milk
unfortunately	unluckily
humility	quality of being humble
relished	enjoyed
amuse	entertain

14. your
15. My his, my
16. This, that,
17. The, the, my
18. these
19. some.

D. 1. 3. Use of each'and'every'

Look at the following sentences.

Each boy is intelligent (individually)

Every boy is intelligent (all)

We use 'each' and 'every' before singular countable nouns. We use 'each' before a singular countable noun when we talk about two or more people or things separately as individuals.

We use 'every' when we talk about three or mote people or things together as a group

Example:

Each boy and girl was given a prize.

Each of the girls was allowed to speak for two-minutes. Every boy was present in the class=All boys were present in the class.

D. 1. 4. Make two sentences with "each" and "every".

Answer:

Each:

1. Each man is mortal.
2. Each of you will be punished.

Every :

1. Every person is God's child.
2. Every student was present in the class.

D. 1. 5. Pick out determiners in the following passage.

A little boy saw pictures of the most criminals at the police station. Pointing at one picture he asked a policeman there, "Is he really a wanted criminal ?"

"Yes," said the policeman. Looking puzzled, the little boy remarked,

"Then why didn't you keep him when you took his picture ?"

Answer:

Determiners are underlined in the passage.

A little boy saw pictures of the most wanted criminals at the police station. Pointing at one picture has asked a policeman there, “Is he really a wanted criminal ?” .

“Yes,” said the policeman. Looking puzzled, the little boy remarked, “Then why didn’t you keep him when you took his picture ?”

D. 2. Punctuation Marks

We use a variety of punctuation marks, such as full stop/ period, comma, question mark, brackets, etc. in our writing to separate sentences, phrases, etc., and to clarify their meaning.

Apostrophe (’)

(i) An apostrophe is used:

(a) to form contractions by showing the numbers or letters that have been left out; e.g., ’88 = 1988, I am = I’m, we are = we’re, he will = he’ll, they would = they’d, do not = don’t, I have = I’ve.

(b) to form the possessive of a noun.

Add’s to a single noun or name : uncle’s shop, Ashu’s friend, cat’s tail, Anu’s car.

Add’s to a singular noun that ends in -s : actress’s role; princess’s friend; rhinoceros’ skin.

Add’s to other plural nouns ‘. children’s toys; women’s shoe; men’s shirts.

Add’s to a person’s office or shop: I’ll buy the medicine at the chemist’s. / I’ll be visiting Anil’s.

Add’s only after the second name: Jack and Jill’s pail, Aslant and Anuj’s school.

(c) to form the plural of abbreviations : many Dr.’s, many C. M.’s, many Ph.D.’s.

(ii) An apostrophe is placed at the end of the word when the word is plural and ends in s’: student’s bags, books’ covers.

(iii) for the plural of a number or letter : your l’s, your c’s, your 5’s are too big.

Colon :

(i) A colon is used before a list and usually after ‘as follows’ or ‘following items’ etc.

Example : This box contains the following items : band-aids, plasters, lotion, medicines and a pair of scissors.

(ii) It is used to separate the hour from the minutes when telling time.

Example: 45 A.M., 10 :45 P.M.

(iii) It is used to introduce quoted material.

Example :

The Headmaster of our school often used to tell us this quotation : “Writing makes a man perfect.”

A semicolon is used :

(i) to join two sentences, independent clauses or a series of items which are closely connected in meaning.

Example: He gives up smoking; obviously, he fears contracting one of the smoking-related diseases. .

(ii) to join two complete sentences into a single written sentence when the two sentences are too closely related to be separated by a full stop and there is no connecting word which would require a comma such as 'and' or 'but'.

Example : He had no money; he felt helpless.

(iii) to join two independent clauses when the second clause restates the first or when the two clauses are of equal emphasis.

Example : Road construction in Taraurii has hindered travel around village; streets have become covered with bulldozers, trucks, cement, etc.

(iv) to join two complete sentences into a single written sentence where the second sentence begins with a conjunctive adverb such as 'however', 'nevertheless', 'accordingly', 'consequently' or 'instead'. Example : I wanted to make my speech short; however, there was so much to cover.

(v) to separate items in a list when one or more of those items contains a comma:

Example : The speakers included : Radha Mohan Meena, the Commissioner, Nasiruddin Khan, the Education Officer; and Ajay Chaudhary, the Principal.

Hyphen (-)

A hyphen is used:

(i) to join two words or more to form compound words.

Example : good-looking, pro-Indian, forty-one, daughter-in-law.

(ii) It is used for periods of time when you might otherwise use to.

Example : The years 2009-2011, September-December.

(iii) to link two connected words.

Example : the Patna-Delhi train.

(iv) to add emphasis or make it dramatic.

Example : He said that he would go – and he did.

Dash (-)

(i) A dash is sometimes used instead of a colon or semi-colon.

Example : "Quick ! Go now – the police are coming for you"

(ii) A dash is used in pairs to separate a strong interruption from the rest of the sentence (a strong interruption, as opposed to a weak interruption, is one which forcefully disrupts the flow of the sentence and, as such, it usually contains a verb rather than simply being a phrase)
Example: All nations desire economic growth-some even achieve it – but it is easier said than done.

(iii) When dashes are used in a sentence, commas are not used to separate interrupting phrases.

deciding on the one she should buy.

(NOTE: She looked at the dresses, – a few of them, – deciding-on the one she should buy.)

D. 2.1. Add what you think are appropriate punctuation marks to the sentences below.

1. Our neighbours dog likes to chew bones.
2. Anshus sister is a doctor in Apollo Hospital.
3. Last week we read The Catbird Seat a short story by JamesThurber.
4. Our three children Anu Anil and Aniket like playing cricket.
5. In three weeks time we have to begin school again.
6. Doesn't she know that we dont drink coffee.
7. Its important that the puppy learns to find its way home.
8. She did not hear her childrens cries.
9. My friend's name has two As.
10. The man whose face was white said that he had / spent his two weeks vacation in Sikkim.
11. No the taxi driver said politely I cannot take you to the airport in fifteen minutes.
12. Anwesha is trying hard in school this semester her father said.
13. When did Roosevelt say We have nothing to fear but fear itself.
14. There was only one thing to do study till dawn.
15. The following are the primary colours red blue and yellow.
16. We reached home at 10:15 AM.
17. We had a great'time in Delhi the kids really en- joyed it.
18. Some people work best in the mornings other do better in the evenings.

Answer:

1. Our neighbour's dog likes to chew bones. .
2. Ashu's sister is a doctor at Apollo Hospital.
3. Last week, we read, 'The Catbird Seat', a short story by James Thurber. –
4. Our three children Anu, Anil and Aniket, like playing cricket.
5. In three weeks' time, we'll have to begin school again.

6. Doesn't she know that we don't drink coffee.
7. It's important that the puppy learns to find its way home. ?
8. She did not hear her children's cries.
9. My friend's name has two A's.
10. The man whose face was white, said that he had spent his two weeks vacation in Sikkim.
11. No, said the taxi driver politely, "I can not take you to the airport in fifteen minutes ?
12. "Anwsha is trying hard in school this semester", her father said.
13. When did Roosevelt say : "We have nothing to fear but fear itself."
14. There was'only one thing to do, study till dawn.
15. The following are the primary colours : red, blue and yellow.
16. We reached home at 10 : 15 A.M.
17. We had a great time in Delhi, the kids really enjoyed it.
18. Some people work best in the mornings, others do