

Bihar Board Class 8 English Book Solutions Chapter 5 One Two Three

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Bihar Board Class 8 English One Two Three Text Book Questions and Answers

Question 1.

Some people use their body language (eg. fingers, eyes, facial expressions etc.) to express themselves. Have you met such persons ? If yes, where did you meet them ?

Answer:

Yes, I have met such deaf and a dumb persons who talk between them using their body language. They live in our mullah.

Question 2.

Did you get a chance to interact with any one of them ?

How do you think persons communicate without human language ?

Answer:

Yes, I have interacted with them. I also talked to them with body language. Persons who can't speak or hear e Communicate among themselves using body language.

B. Let's Comprehend

B. 1. Think and tell

Question 1.

What did the king think of himself ?

Answer:

He thought himself rich and powerful.

Question 2.

What did the king want his officers and servants to find out ?

Answer:

A person who could guess him thought.

Question 3.

How much time did the king allot to his minister ?

Answer:

A month's time.

Question 4.

How many fingers did the king raise the second time ?

Answer:

Three fingers.

B. 2. Think and Write

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

Question 1.

1. The king was indeed rich and powerful.
2. The minister's daughter helped her father.
3. The minister was confident that the shepherd would guess correctly what was there in the king's heart
4. The fool could really read the king's mind.

Answer:

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

B. 2. 2. Answer in two or three sentences.

Question 1.

What impression do you form of the king ? Give your reasons for your answer.

Answer:

I form the impression about the king that he was very rich and powerful. So, he thought himself the most powerful person in the world.

Question 2.

Did the fool understand the king ? Give reason for your answer.

Answer:

Yes, the fool understood the king. He answered well to the questions of the king. His answer was silent, in body language.

Question 3.

Do you see any change in the king's view about . himself in paper 1 and 6 ?

Answer:

In para 1 the king thinks that he is the most powerful in the world. Whereas, in para 6 he thinks that God is also powerful, but not third.

B. 2. 3. Answer the following questions in detail

Question 1.

What did the king want to convey when he raised one finger ? What was the shepherd's response to it ?

Answer:

When the king raised his one finger, he meant to say that he was alone powerful. The shepherd's response to it was there was God also.

Question 2.

Why did the shepherd raise two fingers? What did the king conclude from this?

Answer:

The shepherd raised two fingers so as to say that the king was alone not powerful. There was the second one also. And that is God! He is also powerful. The king rightly concluded from this what the shepherd wanted to convince

Question 3.

What did the king mean when he raised three fingers ? How did the fool respond to this ? What does it show about his ability to guess ?

Answer:

The king raised three fingers to ask was there any third as powerful as he. The fool denied it shaking his head. He had great ability to guess.

Question 4.

What made the king think that others would guess what he was thinking ? What does it show about his character?

Answer:

With the right answer of the shepherd, the king thought that others could guess what he was thinking. It shows that he was of good character. He was well appreciating.

Question 5.

Why do you think the minister's daughter chose the shepherd for the task ?

Answer:

In my opinion, the minister's daughter would have heard about the guessing ability of the shepherd from others. So, she chose the shepherd for the task.

Question 6.

How can you say that the king was satisfied with the shepherd's answer ?

Answer:

The king himself explained to his minister about the guessing ability of the shepherd. That he had rightly guessed his thought and answered to it perfectly. It shows that the king was satisfied with the shepherd's answer.

C. Word Study

C. 1. Fill in the blanks in the following sentence with the suitable words from the box:

(fool, shepherd, rich, denied, reactions, powerful, pleased, guess)

1. Once there was a king who was _____ and _____
2. Many people tried to _____ what was in the king's mind.
3. The minister's daughter brought home a He was a _____
4. The fool _____ the existence of a third king.
5. The king was very _____ on the fool's _____

Answer:

1. rich, powerful,
2. guess
3. fool, shepherd
4. denied
5. pleased, reactions.

C. 2. Rearrange the letter in the following groups to form meaningful words and use them in sentences of your own:

(fewplur, shperde, adwrrer, vointle, asslembe)

Jumbled letters – Meaningful words:

fewplur – Powerful
shperde – shepherd
adwrrer – reward
vointle – violent
assamble – assemble

Sentences from the Meaningful:

words Powerful – He was a powerful king.

Shepherd – The shepherd was able to guess other person's thought.

Reward – The shepherd was rewarded.

Violent – A violent storm rose.

Assemble – The class had assembled

C. 3. Pick out words from the story that match the following

Example : left with no hopes (para 2) desperate

1. made some one happy (para 2) _____
2. surprised (para 3) _____
3. believed (para 3) _____
4. gathered (para 4) _____
5. held up (para 4) _____
6. paid something for doing some good (para 4) _____

Answer:

Words – Matching words from the story

1. made someone happy – cheered
2. surprised – shocked
3. believed – trusted
4. gathered – assembled
5. held up – lifted
6. paid something for doing – reward some good

D. Grammar

D. 1. Use of 'already' and 'all ready'

Look at the following sentence.

The court had already assembled.

'Already' is used to say that something had happened earlier than expected or earlier than it might have happened.

More examples:

You're already late.

The meeting has already begun.

"All ready" is not the same as "already".

It simply means fully read or prepared ("All is/are ready.")

Compare:

When is your friend coming ?

He has already come.

Are you all ready ?

Yes, were.

Question 1.

Now make two sentences each with 'already' and 'all ready' differentiating between the two.

Answer:

Already:

1. She was already in the class.
2. He had already started to run.

All ready :

1. He was all ready.
2. They were all ready.

D. 1. 2. Insert 'already' at the appropriate places in the following sentences

1. She is late for the train.
2. The patient had died before the doctor arrived.
3. Have you finished the work ?
4. They had been enjoying the benefits of winter since their childhood.
5. He had not exhausted the funds when he received the lottery money.

Answer:

1. She is already late for the train.
2. The patient had already died before the doctor arrived.
3. Have you already finished the work ?
4. They had been already enjoying the benefits of winter since their childhood.
5. He had not already exhausted the funds when he received the lottery money.

D. 2. Use of simple past (or past indefinite) tense Read the following paragraph

Once there was a rich and powerful king. He thought that no one in the world was as powerful as he was. But he told no one about it. One day he began to wonder whether other could guess what he was thinking. So he called all his officers and servants and asked them to tell him what thought was in his heart. Many of them made guesses. But no one could satisfy the king with his answer.

The words in bold in the above paragraph are in Simple Past Tense. You should notice that in the simple past tense regular verbs are usually formed by ending. It is the same for all persons, singular and plural.

The Simple Past is also used for the following :

1. For activities or situations that were completed in the past at a definite time.

Example: I came home at 6 o'clock.

2. For repeated activities.

Example : Anu : I walked to school everyday.

3. (Sudden) actions taking place in the middle of another action.

Example : I was sitting in a meeting, when my mobile suddenly rang.

4. I stories to describe events that follow each other.

Example : The man entered the hall and looked around.

He took off his coat and put it on a chair. He was at home.

In the above sentences, the verb forms express the simple past or past indefinite tense.

D. 3. Complete the sentences with the simple past forms of verbs. Remember that you may need to use past continuous forms in some cases. Verbs in their present forms have been given in brackets.

Question 1.

Everyday Anshu travels to Patna. Yesterday he was driving his car, when he _____ (see) a dog in the middle of the road. The dog _____ (watch) the car. Anshu _____ (stop) and _____ (get) out of his car. As he was getting out, the dog _____ (run) away. Anshu (go) back to his car. While he _____ (get) in the car, the dog _____ (appear) again and _____ (sit) down in the middle of the road. Anshu _____ (start) the engine, but the dog _____ (not move). Anshu _____ (jump) out of the car and _____ (shout) at the dog. The dog _____ (bark) at him and _____ (start) to run. Anshu _____ (follow) the dog. Suddenly he _____ (see) a woman lying on the grass. She was bleeding.

Answer:

Everyday Anshu travels to Patna, yesterday he was driving his car, when he saw a dog in the middle of the road. The dog watched the car. Anshu stopped and got out of his car. As he was getting out, the dog ran away. Anshu went back to his car. While he got in the car, the dog appeared, again and sat down in the middle of the road. Anshu started the engine, but the dog didn't move. Anshu jumped out of the car and shouted at the dog. The dog barked at him and started to run. Anshu followed the dog. Suddenly he saw a woman lying on the grass. She was bleeding.

D. 4. Make a question and a negative answer.

Example: We saw a monkey on the roof.

Question : Did you see a monkey on the roof ?

Negative : We did not see a monkey on the roof.

Question 1.

She lost her pen.

Q: _____ herpen?

N: She _____ herpen.

Answer:

Q : Did she lose her pen ?

N : She did not lose her pen.

Question 2.

Ayesha drove her car slowly.

Q: _____ slowly ?

N: Ayesha _____ slowly.

Answer:

Q : Did Ayesha drive her car slowly ?

N : Ayesha did not drive her car slowly.

Question 3.

They were making noise in the classroom.

Q: _____ noise in the classroom ?

N: They _____ noise in the classroom.

Answer:

Q : Did they make noise in the classroom ?

N : They did not make noise in the classroom.

Question 4.

My mother came early from office.

Q: _____ early from office ?

N: My mother _____ early from office.

Answer:

Q : Did my mother come early from office ?

N : My mother didn't come early from office.

Question 5.

Kumar was sleeping in the chair.

Q: _____ in the chair?

N: Kumar _____ in the chair

Answer:

Q: Did Kumar sleep in the chair ?

N : Kumar didn't/did not sleep in the chair.

Question 6.

He ran away

Q: _____ away?

N: He _____ away.

Answer:

Q : Did he run away ?

N : He did not run away.

E. Let's Talk

Discuss in groups

Question 1.

Think of an incident in your life when you became arrogant, proud, overconfident, or angry. Share your experience with your classmates. What was the result ? Do you think these are good qualities in a human being ? Justify.

Answer:

Raman : When I came first in the class I had become arrogant. I had stopped talking with some of my friends. Later, I thought I was wrong.

Kamal : I become angry very soon. I know it is my bad habit.

Renu : Our friends, the good qualities of a human beings are not to be arrogant, proud, overconfident or angeriness but mercy, pity, love, co-operation etc.

F. Composition

Write a paragraph on the following:

Question 1.

'Power makes people arrogant'.

You can take examples from the story you have just read.

Answer:

It's the power that makes people arrogant. We see that many so called leaders who newly fight for elections are so meek and gentle. But when they come in power, they become very arrogant Or proud. They think that they are all powerful. As we see in the following story, in which, the king thinks, he was most powerful in the world. So, it's the riches and power that make people arrogant.