

Bihar Board Class 8 English Book Solutions Chapter 6 Tess Buys a Miracle

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Bihar Board Class 8 English Tess Buys a Miracle Text Book Questions and Answers

A. Warmer

Miracles are lucky or happy things or events which happen in our favour beyond all expectations or possibilities.

Question 1.

Have you ever seen lucky things that happen to you or to someone known to you ? Talk about them to the class.

Answer:

No, I haven't seen luck things happening to me. But I have heard stories of such happenings.

Question 2.

Can you make lucky things happen whenever you want ?

If yes, what good things will you like to happen in your life ?

Answer:

No, it is not possible for me. I can't make lucky things happen. Whenever I want. If I could do such things, I would become the richest man of the world.

B. Let's Comprehend

B. 1. Think and Tell

Question 1.

Who was sick ?

Answer:

Andrew was sick.

Question 2.

How did Tess know that her brother was sick ?

Answer:

She overheard her parents talking about this.

Question 3.

Who operated on her brother ?

Answer:

Dr. Armstrong, a neuron surgeon.

Question 4.

Which words, in your opinion, describe the character of Tess ?

Answer:

The faith of a little child'.

B. 1. 1. Say whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'.

Question 1.

1. Tess's parents were very hopeful that their son would recover from his illness.
2. Tess believed that miracles are things that one can buy.
3. Tess didn't want to use her own money to buy a miracle to save her brother.
4. Tess's brother needed a surgical operation.
5. The chemist's brother Wanted to help Tess.
6. Dr. Armstrong made Tess believe that it was possible for her to buy the miracle she needed.
7. Tess's parents had to spend a lot of money on Andrew's operation.
8. Dr. Armstrong was not a kind and sympathetic man.
9. Tess's parents saved Andrew's life,

Answer:

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

B. 2. Think and Write

Tick (✓) the right answer.

Question 1.

Tess went to the drugstore

- (a) to buy a miracle
- (b) to meet the chemist
- (c) to meet the Chemist's brother

Answer:

- (a) to buy a miracle

Question 2.

The doctor was impressed by

- (a) Tess's concern for her brother
- (b) Tess's way of speaking
- (c) Tess's love for her parents

Answer:

- (a) Tess's concern for her brother

Question 3.

Only a miracle could save Andrew's life because

- (a) the disease was incurable
- (b) his parents hadn't enough money to bear the cost of his treatment
- (c) there were no good doctors available at that place

Answer:

- (b) his parents hadn't enough money to bear the cost of his treatment

B. 2. 1. Answer the following questions.

Question 1.

How much money did Tess have ? How do you think she got this money ?

Answer:

Tess had one dollar and eleven cents. She had saved this money from her parents as her pocket money.

Question 2.

Did Tess know what a miracle is? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer:

No she went to drugstore to buy a miracle. It proves that she didn't know what a miracle meant.

Question 3.

What is your opinion about Dr. Armstrong ?

Answer:

Dr. Armstrong was a kind and sympathetic man.

Question 4.

How did Tess come to know that her brother was sick?

Answer:

She knew it from her parents. They talked each other about this.

Question 5.

What did Tess want to know from the chemist ?

Answer:

Tess wanted to know from the chemist, how much a miracle costs.

Question 6.

Who in your opinion, helped Andrew recover from his illness ?

Answer:

Dr. Armstrong, a neuro surgeon, helped Andrew to recover from his illness in a hospital.

C. Word Study

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

(drugstore, Chicago, miracle, operated, coins, back)

1. Within a few weeks Andrew was at home.
2. My brother has just arrived from
3. Dr. Armstrong on her brother.
4. Tess made her way to
5. Only a can save him.
6. There were few in the jar.

Answer:

1. back
2. Chicago
3. operated
4. drugstore
5. miracle
6. coins.

C. 2. Word ending in '-ist'.

Words that end in '-ist' such as guitarist, artist and receptionist indicate people's profession or their specialised area of work.

Study the words in column A indicating professions and match them with what they do given in column B.

A	B
1. Dentist	a. a person who grows or sells flowers.
2. Physicist	b. a person who is qualified to treat people's teeth.
3. Florist	c. a person who studies science.
4. Scientist	d. a person who studies physics.
5. Bioiologist	e. a person who prepares and sells medicines.
6. Chemist	f. a person who studies different types of food and advises people on what they should eat in order to stay healthy and fit.
7. Economist	g. a person who carries out a scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals.
8. Nutritionist	h. a person who studies economics, a field which deals with how a society organises its money, trade, industry and other resources.

Answer:

A	B
1. Dentist	b. a person who is qualified to treat people's teeth.
2. Physicist	d. a person who studies physics.
3. Florist	a. a person who grows or sell flowers.
4. Scientist	c. a person who studies science.
5. Biologist	g. a person who carries out a scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals.
6. Chemist	e. a person who prepares and sells medicines.
7. Economist	h. a person who studies economics, a field which deals with how a society organises its honey, trade, industry and other resources.
8. Nutritionist	f. a person who studies different types of food and advises people on what they should eat in order to stay healthy and fit.

C. 3. Given below are groups of words Identify and encircle in each group the word that does not belong to the rest.

One has been done for you.

1. disease, doctor, treatment, confident, diagnosis.
2. medicine, cupboard, table, chair, stool.
3. annoyed, irritated, loving, angry, cross.
4. wife, husband, daughter, son, friend.
5. well dressed, smart, elegant, unkempt, well-known.

Answer:

1. confident
2. medicine
3. loving
4. friend
5. well known.

D. Grammar

Direct and Indirect Speech

You can speak or write the words or sentences of another person in two ways:

- a. By repeating the words or sentences of the other person as they were.
 - b. By stating the meaning of the words or sentences of the other person in your own words.
- Suppose Amrita speaks the words, "I am tired." Any person other than Amrita can express her words in the following ways:

(a) Amrita said, "I am tired."

(or)

(b) Amrita said that she was tired.

In sentence (a), the exact words of the speaker, that is, "I am tired." are quoted within the quotation marks. This is called the direct speech.

In sentence (b), we have reported what Amrita (the speaker) said, that is, she was tired without quoting the exact words. This is called the indirect speech.

Here, you will also observe the following facts.

The first sentence gives Amrita's words as they were spoken by her. So they have been kept within double inverted commas or quotation marks.

The second sentence uses the relative word that in order to connect Amrita's words with those of the reporting person.

We use reported speech when we want to repeat what someone had previously said.

Let's look at the difference between direct speech and reported speech :

**Direct
Reported Speech**

**Paras said 'I am tired'
Paras said (that) he was
tired.**

Indirect speech (sometimes called reported speech), doesn't use quotation marks to enclose what the person said and it doesn't have to be word for word.

When reporting speech, the tense usually changes. This is because when we use reported speech, we are usually talking about at time in the past (because obviously, the person who spoke originally spoke in the past). The verbs therefore usually have to be in the past tense. In reported speech, we need to use the past tense form of the verb. In direct speech the present tense is used. As you can see, in the above sentence 'am' changes to 'was' when we use reported speech.

Tense

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Present simple She said, "It's cold."	Past simple She said (that) it was cold.
Present continuous She said, "I'm teaching English."	Past continuous She said (that) she was teaching English.
Present perfect simple He said, "I've done all my work."	Past perfect simple He said (that) he had done all his work.
Present perfect continuous She said, "I've been teaching English for seven years."	Past perfect continuous She said (that) she had been teaching English for seven years.
Past simple She said, "I taught Hindi yesterday."	Past perfect She said (that) she had taught Hindi the previous day.
Past continuous She said, "I was teaching earlier."	Past perfect continuous She said (that) she had been teaching earlier.
Past perfect She said, "The lesson had already started when he arrived."	Past perfect NO CHANGE - She said (that) the lesson had already started when he arrived.
Past perfect continuous She said, "I'd already been teaching for five minutes."	Past perfect continuous NO CHANGE - She said (that) she'd already been teaching for five minutes.

Modal verb forms also sometimes change

Direct speech	Indirect speech
will She said, "I'll teach English tomorrow."	would She said (that) she would teach English the next day.
can She said, "I can teach English."	could She said (that) she could teach English
must She said, "I must have a computer to teach English."	had to She said she had to have a computer to teach English.
shall She said, "What shall we learn today?"	should She asked what we should learn that day.
may She said, "May I open a new browser?"	might She asked if she might open a new browser.

Note : There is no change to could, would, should, might and ought to.

You can use the present tense in the reported speech if you want to say that something is still true. For example* my name has always been and will always be Aniket so:

Direct speech (Continue)	Indirect speech (Continue)
"My name is Aniket"	He said (that) his name was Aniket.
	or
	He said (that) his name is Aniket.

You can also use the present tense if you are talking about a future event

Direct speech (Continue)	Indirect speech (Continue)
"Next week's lesson is on reported speech", she said.	She said (that) next week's lesson is on reported speech.

Time change

If the reported sentence contains an expression of time, you must change it to fit in with the time of reporting. For example, we need to change words like here and yesterday if they have different meanings at the time and place of reporting.

Today	+ 24 hours - Indirect speech
"Today's lesson is on past tense".	She said that yesterday's lesson was on past tense.

Expression of time if reported on a different day

In addition, if you report something that someone said in a different place to where you heard it you must change the place (here) to the place (there).

"How long have you worked here?"

She asked me how long I'd worked there.

this (evening)	that (evening)
today	that day
these (days)	those (days)
now	then
(a week) ago	(a week) before
last weekend	the weekend before
	last/the previous weekend
here	there
next (week)	the following (week)
tomorrow	the next/following day

Pronoun change

In the reported speech, the pronoun often changes

- Pronouns of the first person change according to the person of the subject of the reporting verb.
- Pronouns of the second person change according to the person of the object of the reporting verb.
- Pronouns of the third person never change.

He said, "I am a teacher." = He said (that) he was a teacher.

She said to me, "Where are you going?"

= She asked me where I was going.

He said to you, "Are you a student?"

= He asked you if you were a student.

They said to me. "He must help her."

= They told me that he must help her.

Reporting Verbs

1. Said, told and asked are the most common verbs used in indirect speech.
2. We use asked to report questions; / asked Anil what time the lesson started.
3. We use told with an object: Anil told me he felt tired.
4. We usually use said without an object; Anwesha said she was going to teach English.

5. If said is used with an object we must include to: Anwesha said to me that she had never been to Patna:

Note: We usually use told: Anwesha told me that she had never been to Patna.

There are many other verbs we can use apart from said, told and asked. These include : accused, admitted, advised, alleged, agreed, apologised, begged, boasted, complained, denied, explained, implied, invited, offered, ordered, promised, replied, suggested and thought. Using them properly can make what you say much more interesting and informative.

He asked me to come to the party may be changed into :

- He invited me to the party.
- He begged me to come to the party.
- He ordered me to come to the party.
- He advised me to come to the party.
- He suggested I should come to the party.

D. 1. Rewrite the following sentences into indirect speech

1. Father said, "Only a miracle can save him now."
2. "My brother is really sick," said Tess.
3. Mother said to her husband, "I wonder how much Andrew's surgery cost."
4. The chemist said to Tess, What do you want ? I am talking to my brother who has just come from Chi-cago".
5. The chemist's brother said to Tess, "What kind of miracle does your brother need ?"
6. "How much do you have ?" asked the well dressed man.
7. She said to me, "How is your brother now ?"
8. He said to her, "What do you want ?"
9. Tess replied, "He is really sick and he needs an operation".

Answer:

1. Father said that only a miracle could save him then.
2. Tess said that her brother was really sick.
3. Mother told to her husband that she wondered how much Andrew's surgery costed.
4. The Chemist asked Tess what did she want. Tess answered she was talking about her brother who had just come from Chicago.
5. The Chemist's brother asked Tess what kind pf miracle did her brother need.
6. The well dressed man Usked how much had he.
7. She asked me how was my brother then.
8. He asked her what she wanted.

9. Tess replied that he was really sick and he needed an operation.

D. 2. Report the following in direct speech.

1. The shopkeeper asked me what I wanted.
2. I requested my brother to help me in Chemistry.
3. The old woman told us that she could not see clearly.
4. They say that they are very thirsty.
5. She will say that the letter is to come tomorrow.
6. He says that we will reach there early morning.
7. She said that she had been learning Hindi for about two years.
8. Ayesha said that she would leave for her village the , following day.
9. Anil said that he had not seen her for a long time.

Answer:

1. The shopkeeper said to me, "What do you want ?"
2. I said to my brother, "Please help me in Chemistry,"
3. The old woman said to us, "I can not see clearly".
4. They said, "We are very thirsty."
5. She will say, "The letter will come tomorrow".
6. He says, "We will reach there early morning."
7. She said, "She was learning Hindi for about two years"
8. Ayesha said, "I will leave for my village the next day"
9. Anil said, "I did not see her for a long time"

F. Composition

Question 1.

On the basis of the discussion in E. Let's Talk, write a dialogue between a doctor and a patient.

Answer:

Doctor: Yes, what problem do you have ?

Patient: My stomach is paining.

Doctor: Take these medicines as I have directed in the prescription.