

Bihar Board Class 8 English Book Solutions Chapter 7 The Mountain and The Squirrel

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Bihar Board Class 8 English The Mountain and The Squirrel Text Book Questions and Answers

Question 1.

What is the squirrel called your local language ? What do you notice about its movement ?
Where does the squirrel generally live and what does it eat ?

Answer:

In our local language, it is called gilahri (squirrel). It is found on trees and around our houses. It loves to eat nut and other fruits and seeds.

B. Let's Comprehend

B. 1. 1. Think and Tell

Question 1.

What is the poem about ?

Answer:

The mountain and the squirrel.

Question 2.

Who started the quarrel ?

Answer:

The mountain.

Question 3.

Do the mountain and squirrel have the same talent ? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer:

No. Talents differ from person to person.

Question 4.

How did the squirrel defend herself ?

Answer:

The mountain couldn't crack a nut like her.

B. 1. 2. Say whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'.

Question 1.

1. The squirrel was very wise
2. The mountain was proud of its size.
3. The squirrel argued that every one has his/her own qualities.
4. The squirrel cannot break a nut.
5. Bigger creatures have no right to be proud of their size.

Answer:

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

B. 2. Think and Write

B. 2. 1. Tick the most appropriate answer to each of the questions given below.

Question 1.

Who is referred to as “Bun”

- (a) forest
- (b) mountain
- (c) squirrel
- (d) weather

Answer:

- (c) squirrel

Question 2.

“All is well and wisely put” means:

- (a) the squirrel is the most wise creature
- (b) all animals are wise .
- (c) nature has given particular talent to particular things
- (d) wise persons keep silent

Answer:

- (c) nature has given particular talent to particular things

B. 2. 2. Answer each of the following questions in not more than 50 words.

Question 1.

Why do you think the mountain calls the squirrel ,”little prig” ?

Answer:

The mountain was very big and the squirrel was too small. So, the mountain calls the squirrel “little prig”.

Question 2.

What qualities of the mountain does the squirrel appreciate ? List them.

Answer:

The mountain is so large and it makes pretty squirrel truck.

Question 3.

What task is the mountain unable to perform ?

Answer:

It can't crack a nut.

Question 4.

Do you appreciate the logic of squirrel ? Give reasons.

Answer:

Yes. Everyone has got talent which differs person to person.

Question 5.

Was the reaction of the squirrel justified ? Give reasons.

Answer:

Yes, the squirrel's reaction was justified. If she could not carry forests on its back, the mountain too could not crack a nut.

C. Word Study

C. 1. Find out from the text the words that refer to the mountain and the squirrel and put them in the appropriate box below. One has been done as an example.

Question 1.

Mountain	Squirrel
large	spry

Answer:

Mountain	Squirrel
Big	Little prig
Large	Small
	Spry

C. 2. Phrasal verbs

The expression 'taken in' in line 8 of the poem is a phrasal verb. When a verb is followed by a preposition or an adverbial particle, it is called a phrasal verb. The meaning of a phrasal verb is different from the meaning of its parts. For example in 'taken in' "take" and "in" have independent meanings but when 'in' is added to 'take' it becomes a phrasal verb and it means 'consider' or 'included' which is different from the meaning of its parts.

Here are a few more phrasal verbs that have the verb 'take' in them :

Take after, take away, take back, take down, take off, take on, take out, take over, take up. Look up a dictionary and find out what each one of these means and try to use them in sentences.

Answer:

- Take after (to look like someone) – John takes after his brother.
- Take away (to deprive of) – The Government took away all of his property.
- Take back (to accept one's wrong) – Feeling sorry, he took back his words for me.
- Take down (to pull down) – He took down his formal dress and wore a night suit in order to sleep.
- Take off (to remove) – You must take off your shoes before entering a temple.
- Take on (to employ) – The proprietor took on some new staff.
- Take out (to remove) – Take out your books and read the chapter five with attention.
- Take over (to succeed) – The prince succeeded the throne of his father.
- Take up (to start something) – I will take up my duties from tomorrow.

Question 1.

Pick out other phrasal verbs from the poem.

Answer:

Other phrasal verbs from the poem are – taken in, make up.

Question 2.

Fill in the passage given below with the phrasal verbs given in the box:

put on : to wear

look after : take care of

carry on : continue

pass away : waste

look out : to watch

bring up : rear a child

Parents look after their children with proper care. They make them learn how to dress. They their kids with affection. They give their education in best possible school. The time fast. The parents become older. Then the children their old parents.

Answer:

Parents look after their children with proper care. They make them learn how to put on dresses. They bring up their kids with affection. They continue their education in best possible school. The time passes away fast. The parents become older. Then the children take care of their old parents.

D. Let's Talk

Question 1.

Work in groups and discuss 'for' and 'against' any one of the following statements in your group :

- (a) No finger in a hand is better than the other.
- (b) Small things are less costly than big ones. .
- (c) A need is not as useful as a sword.

Answer:

(a) No finger in a hand is better than the other. 'For' – All the fingers in a hand have the same importance. No finger in a hand is better than the other. Even if one finger, be it small one or big one is not in its place, then the hand without a finger will not look good. So, all fingers of the hand are good. They altogether make a hand good.

'Against' – All the fingers of a hand are not of the same importance. We can't wear a ring in every finger of our hand. All the fingers look different. The ring finger of a hand for me is better than the other fingers of a hand.

E. Composition

Write a paragraph in about 50 words on

Question 1.

"Everyone has his/her strengths and weakness".

Answer:

It is rightly said that everyone has his/her own strengths and weaknesses. We see in the following poem that the mountain has its own strength. It can carry forests on its back. But its weakness is that it can't crack a nut. Whereas, the squirrel can easily crack a nut with its sharp teeth. But its weakness is that it can't carry heavy things, at its back as it is a pretty little small creature. Same is the case with humans.

We all have our own strength. Some people are strong in writing, some in thinking some in business etc. Likewise, we all have our own weaknesses. Some people are weak in education, some in riches, some in strength etc. Thus, everyone has his/her own strengths and

weaknesses.

F. Translation

Question 1.

मैं अपने माता-पिता के साथ कल चिड़ियाघर (Zoo) गया। वहाँ हमने. अनेक जानवर देखे जैसे : शेर, सफेद बाघ, हाथी इत्यादि। वहाँ मैंने खिलौना रेलगाड़ी (Toy Train) की सवारी की। वहाँ अनेक प्रकार के झूले तथा मनोरंजन के अन्य साधन भी उपलब्ध थे। हमने वहाँ भरपूर आनंद उठाया।

Answer:

Yesterday, I went to visit a zoo with my parents. There we saw many animals such as : lion, white tiger, elephant etc. There I took a ride of a toy train. There many swings and other means of entertainment. We enjoyed there a lot.