

# **Bihar Board Class 8 English Book Solutions Chapter 8 Measure for Measure**

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### **Bihar Board Class 8 English Measure for Measure Text Book Questions and Answers**

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A. Warmer

Question 1.

Have you ever met or seen a person who may be excellent in certain things, but is asked to do things in which he/she has no experience ? How did he/she perform ? Were you amused/annoyed to see his/her performance Tell your classmates the lesson that you learnt from this experience.

Answer:

Yes, my father is excellent in teaching. He is a teacher in a school. He has no experience of cooking. Once, my mother was sick. My father started cooking and spoiling things. We were amused to see his bad performance in cooking.

B. 1. Think And Tell

Question 1.

Why did the king make Raja Verma the chief minister ?

Answer:

The king was impressed by his art. So he made him the chief minister of his state.

Question 2.

Whom did the elders approach to get rid of the chief minister ?

Answer:

The elders approached to Tenali Raman.

Question 3.

Why did Tenali Raman appoint a carpenter as a cook ?

Answer:

To realise the king his mistake, to appoint an artist as chief minister.

Question 4.

When did the king realise his mistake ?

Answer:

When the king ate badly cooked food by a carpenter he realised his mistake.

B. 2. Think and Write

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

Question 1.

1. The king was fond of games.
2. Tenali Raman was a wise man.
3. The carpenter made very delicious food for the guests.
4. Only the king and the queen were invited for lunch.
5. All the guests ate the dishes with much interest.

Answer:

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

B. 2. 2. The following sentences of this story are in order. Arrange them in proper order.

Question 1.

1. The king was very pleased with the artist when his portrait was ready.
2. The king rewarded Raja Varma with the chief ministership.
3. Apart from this Raja Varma drew images of famous character from Puranas, men and women.
4. Krishna Deva Raya was known for his patronage of poets, scholars and fine arts.
5. Overwhelmed by joy Krishna Deva Raya called the artist and asked him what he wanted.
6. He invited a famous artist to draw a portrait.

Answer:

1. Krishna Deva Raya was known for his patronage of poets, scholars and fine arts.
2. He invited a famous artist to draw a portrait.
3. The king was very pleased with the artist when his portrait was ready.
4. Apart from this Raja Varma drew images of famous character from Puranas, men and women.
5. Overwhelmed by joy Krishna Deva Raya called the artist and asked him what he wanted.

6. The king rewarded Raja Varma with the Chief minister ship.

B. 2. 3. Answer the following in about 30 words

Question 1.

What was Krishna Deva Raya known for ?

Answer:

The king Krishna Deva Raya was fond of fine arts. He was widely known for his patronage of poets and scholars.

Question 2.

Why was the king very pleased with the artist when he saw his portrait ?

Answer:

The artist Raja Varma had made an excellent portrait of the king. The portrait looked very alive. So, the king was very pleased with the artist when he saw his portrait.

Question 3.

Who rewarded Raja Varma and how ?

Answer:

The king rewarded Raja Varma for making his live portrait. As a reward he made him the Chief Minister of his state.

Question 4.

How was the food cooked by the carpenter ?

Answer:

The cook had prepared very bad food. The food was very hot and spicy.

B. 2. 4. Answer the following Questions in about 70 words.

Question 1.

What does the title “Measure and Measure” mean ? Do you like the title ? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Answer:

I think that the title ‘Measure for Measure’ means to do as alike as one does. I do like the title. If Tenali Raman hadn’t presented the same example before the king as he had done, the king would not be able to realise his mistake.

Question 2.

Did Raja Varma really feel happy to remain an artist ? Give reason for your answer.

Answer:

Raja Varma felt very happy to remain only an artist. The reason for the statement is that at last, he had self said to Tenali Raman that he was happy to be once more only an artist.

Question 3.

What made the people unhappy with Raja Varma's administration ? List them and also write what they wanted the king to do.

Answer:

Raja Varma was no doubt a good artist but proved to be a bad administrator. He had no experience of the job of an administrator. His bad decisions and bad management put the state into disorder. The people wanted the king to remove the unexperienced and inept chief minister from his post.

Question 4.

Could Raja Varma, in your opinion, have grown into a good administrator ? Give reasons.

Answer:

Yes, Raja Varma could have grown into a good administrator. If he had got some good advisors to help him for the purpose.

Question 5.

What was wrong with the king rewarding Raja Varma as the chief minister ? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Answer:

Yes, the king was wrong in rewarding the artist Raja Varma as the chief minister. Experience is needed for any job. Raja Varma had no experience in this regard. So, he should not have been rewarded with the Chief Ministership.

C. Word study

C. 1. Rearrange the letters in following groups to make meaningful words.

One has been done for you.

Pypah – happy

Question 1.

(sitrat, pencarter, siminter, nemow, leepop)

Answer:

sitrat – Artist

pencarter – Carpenter

siminter – Minister

newmow – Women

leepop – People

C. 2. Correct the spellings of the following words

Question 1.

(Equally, overwhalmed, inapt, majastry, resined)

Answer:

Incorrect spelling – Correct spelling

Equally – Equally

Overwhalmed – Overwhelmed

In pat t – Inept

Majasty – Majesty

Resined – Resigned

C. 3. Look at the following words from the story

disorder, ‘unhappy’.

Words ‘disorder’ and ‘unhappy’, begin with the prefixes ‘dis-’ and ‘un-’. In English prefixes ‘dis-’, ‘un-’, ‘in-’, ‘if-’, ‘im-’, and ‘mis-’ are used to make words which just the opposite of the actual word (antonyms).

Write the antonym of the following words by adding appropriate prefixes before them:

Question 1.

(literate, measurable, mobile, satisfy, relevant, manage, pleasant, organize, eligible, regular)

Answer:

Words – Antonyms (opposite words)

Literate – Illiterate

Measurable – Unmeasurable

Mobile – Unmobile

Satisfy – Dissatisfy

Relevant – Unrelevant

Manage – Mismanage

Pleasant – Unpleasant

Organize Disorganize

Eligible – Uneligible

Regular – Irregular

C. 4. Match the words given under ‘A’ with their meanings given under ‘B’. One has been done for you. [1. image (e) picture]

Question 1.

A	B
1. image	(a) fault finding
2. decision	(b) lavish
3. brilliant	(c) event
4. complaint	(d) unacceptable
5. incident	(e) picture
6. unbearable	(f) judgement
7. generous	(g) bright, excellent

Answer:

A (word)	B (meaning)
1. Image	(e) Picture
2. Decision	(f) Judgement
3. Brilliant	(g) Bright, excellent
4. Complaint	(a) fault finding
5. Incident	(c) Event
6. Unbearable	(d) Unacceptable
7. Generous	(b) Lavish

## D. Grammar

### D. 1. Present Perfect Tense

We use the present perfect tense to show that an action or state started in the past- and continues to the present; e.g. Abhinav has been in Kolkata since 2001.

Forms of the present perfect tense:

I/we/You/they + have + past participle

We have seen the Golghar.

I have received your, letter.

Have you read this novel ?

He/She/It + has = past participle.

She has bought a new watch.

My English has improved a lot have/has + adverb + past participle.

I have never eaten Dosa.

She has always had a bicycle.

The difference between the simple present and the present perfect is that the simple present refers only to the present time, but the present perfect connects the past to the present (usually with for, since, always, never, etc.).

Examples:

Simple present	Present perfect
I <b>love</b> my school.	I <b>have always loved</b> my school.
I <b>don't like</b> potatoes.	I <b>have never liked</b> potatoes.
I <b>am</b> in Patna now.	I <b>have been</b> in Patna for three years.
Ashu <b>has</b> a car.	Ashu <b>has had</b> a car since May.

In many situations, with a present time expression (today, this week, etc.) we may use either the present perfect or the simple past. For example :

1. (a) Ankit has eaten four mangoes today.  
(b) Ankit ate four mangoes today.
2. (a) We have learned five new words today.  
(b) We learned five new words today.
3. (a) Ani has been absent twice this month.  
(b) Ani was absent four times last month.

In sentences 1 (a) and 2 (a), the number may not be final. In sentences 1 (b) and 2 (b), the number may be final. In sentence 3 (a), the month is not finished. There is a possibility that Ani may be absent more times this month. In sentence 3 (b), last month is finished and the number four is final.

Example	Explanation
Abhinav <b>has been</b> in Kolkata since 2001. I <b>haved lived</b> in Bihar since 1990. He <b>has</b> always <b>loved</b> his school. Anita <b>has been</b> a bank manager for three years.	The action started in the past and continues to the present.

Example	Explanation
Rashmi <b>has written</b> three poems today. Paras <b>has had</b> two interviews this month. So far, she <b>hasn't found</b> a job. Aslam <b>has worked</b> in several colleges. How much money <b>have you spent</b> on train tickets so far ?	The action repeats during a period of time that started in the past and continues to the present. We use time periods like <b>today, this month</b> , this week, so far, <b>up to now</b> etc. We can also use <b>lot of</b> , several, many or a number of two show repetition from past to present. We can ask a question about repetition with <b>how many</b> and <b>how much</b> .
I <b>have received</b> a beautiful watch from my uncle. . He <b>hasn't made</b> his decision yet. Amit <b>has studied</b> Urdu, and he speaks it well. I <b>have never liked</b> hot weather	The action occurred at an indefinite time in the past. It still has importance to a present situation.

D. 1. 1. Fill in the blanks with the missing word (not every sentence needs a word).

Example : Anwesha has been in Delhi for two years.

1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ Aamir Khan's new movie ?
2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ many poems.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ been sick \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
4. Ayesha and Anwesha \_\_\_\_\_ known each other for many years.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the train \_\_\_\_\_ at the platform ?

Answer:

1. seen
2. read
3. has, since
4. have been
5. has, arrived.

D. 1. 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets to form the present perfect tense.

Example : Saumya has got (get) a letter from her mother.

1. Anu \_\_\_\_\_ (send) a gift to her friend.

2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Tajmahal
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) your letter.
4. Namita \_\_\_\_\_ (never, work) as a driver.
5. Alok \_\_\_\_\_ (recently, pass) from college.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) in many schools.

Answer:

1. has sent
2. have seen
3. have read
4. has never worked
5. has recently passed
6. have taught.

D. 1. 3. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect or simple past to complete each dialogue.  
Example:

A. Have you ever studied Urdu ?  
B. Yes, I studied Urdu in high school.

A. I like Urdu a lot. Do you ?  
B. No. I never studied Urdu.

Question 1.

A Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to Sikkim?  
B. No, I never have. But I would like to go there some day.

A \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to Delhi ?  
B. Yes I \_\_\_\_\_ there two year ago.

Answer:

A. Have you ever been to Sikkim.  
B. No, I never have. But I would like to go there some day.

A. Have you ever been to Delhi ?  
B. Yes, I have been there two years ago.

Question 2.

A Have you ever broken your leg or arm ?  
B. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ my arm when I was ten years old. I was climbing a tree when U.. (fail.).  
C. Which arm \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
D. I broke my left arm.

Answer:

- A. Have you ever broken your leg or arm ?
- B. Yes, I broke my arm when I was ten years old. I was climbing a tree when I fell down.
- C. Which arm did you break ?
- D. I broke my left arm.

Question 3.

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ an English movie ?
- B. No, I haven't But I \_\_\_\_\_ seen many Bengali movies.
- C. I \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ a Bengali movie.

Answer:

- A. Have you ever seen an English movie ?
- B. No, I haven't. But I have seen many Bengali movies.
- C. I have never seen a Bengali movie.

Question 4.

- A. you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to the district library ?
- B. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ gone there many times. Last week I \_\_\_\_\_ there on Saturday and checked out a novel by Tagore. I have never \_\_\_\_\_ Tagore's book in English.
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever" \_\_\_\_\_ his books in translation ?
- D. Yes, In high school I \_\_\_\_\_ two of his novels in

Answer:

- A. Have you ever gone to the district library ?
- B. Yes, I have gone there many times. Last week I had been there on Saturday and checked out a novel by Tagore. I have never read Tagore's book in English.
- C. Have you ever read his books in translation ?
- D. Yes, In high school I read two of his novels in Hindi.

Question 5.

- A. Have your parents ever come here to visit you ?
- B. No, they never came. But last year my brother came to visit me for a week.

Answer:

- A. Have your parents ever come here to visit you ?
- B. No, they never came. But last year my brother came to visit me for a week.

## D. 2. The Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect is used to show the relationship of one past event to a later past event or time. The past perfect tense is formed with had + past participle; e.g.

He had traveled by ship before.

The winter had been very mild.

The radio had been invented in 1912.

The past perfect continuous is formed with had + been + verb-ing; e.g.  
He had been travelling for three days.  
The children had been studying English for six years.

Comparative statement and Question word order

STATEMENT : The train had left the station.

YES/NO Question : Had the train left the station ?

WH-Question : When had the train left the station ?

Answer:

1. yet, already, just for + time period, and never..... before are often used with the past perfect to help show the time relationship of one past time or event to another.

2. the past perfect can be used with before and after, but it is not necessary because the time relationship is clear, e.g. Before the Titanic hit the iceberg, the captain tried to turn the ship around.

OR

Before the Titanic hit the iceberg, the captain had tried to turn the ship around.

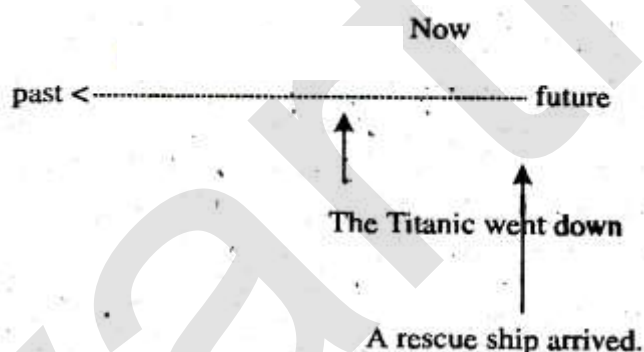
3. Either the past perfect or the simple past can be used with because when the cause and result are close in time. However, if the cause and result are not close in time, usually the past perfect is used for the cause, e.g.,  
I couldn't call you because I (had) lost your phone number. There were not enough lifeboats because several had been removed.

(The past perfect is used when we look back from a time in the past. The present perfect is used when we look back from the present time.)

D. 2. 1. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect of the verb in brackets.

Example : Poor emigrants on the ship had left (leave) behind a way of life'.

1. By 1912, the Wright brothers had \_\_\_\_\_ (already, made) a successful flight.
2. The Titanic- had \_\_\_\_\_ (originally, have) 32 life boats.
3. The captain of the Titanic didn't pay attention to the warnings he \_\_\_\_\_ (receive).
4. Passengers heard a noise but didn't understand what \_\_\_\_\_ (happen).
5. By 1912, the radio \_\_\_\_\_ (passive : already, in-vent).
6. I failed the test because I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) absent for two weeks.



7. The story of the Titanic was not new to me because I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the movie.
8. I didn't recognize her because she \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) her hair.

Answer:

1. all ready made
2. originally
3. had received
4. had happened
5. had been already invented
6. had been absent
7. had seen
8. had cut.

D. 2. 2. The sentence below tell you which action happened first. Connect these sentences with by the time and already.

Example:

First: My brother and sister ate lunch.

Second : I came home from school.

By the time I came home from school, my brother and sister had already eaten lunch.

1. First: Anu saw the movie.  
Second : Her brother saw the movie.
2. First: He fell asleep on the sofa.  
Second : The TV serial was over.
3. First: The building burned down.  
Second : The first fighters arrived.
4. First: I saw the movie Titanic.  
Second : I read about the Titanic in my textbook.

Answer:

1. By-the time Anu saw the movie, her brother had allready seen the movie,
2. By the time he fell asleep on the sofa the TV serial had already been over.
3. By the time the fire fighters arrived the building had already been burned down.
4. By the time 1 saw the movie Titanic I had already read about the Titanic in my text book.

Example	Use of the past perfect
By the time the rescue ship arrived, the Titanic had already gone down. By 1912, the Wright brothers had already invented the aeroplane. In 1912, the Titanic had just been built.	To show that something happened before a specific time, date or event.
When people got on the lifeboats, the Rescue ship hadn't arrived yet. When the rescue ship arrived, many passengers had already died.	To show something happened or didn't happen before the verb in the When clause.
There was a lot of ice in the water because the previous winter had been unusually mild.	After because; to show a prior reason.
Many passengers didn't realise that the ship had hit an iceberg.	In a noun clause, when the main verb is past.
The passengers in third class were emigrants who had left behind their old way of life.	In a who/that/which clause, to show a prior action.
The Titanic was the most magnificent ship that had never been built.	We sometimes use the past perfect with a superlative form.
Many migrants on the Titanic had never left their countries before 1912.	With never ..... before, in relation to a past time (in this case, 1912).
The ship had been at sea for five days when it hit an iceberg.	With for, to show the duration of an earlier past action.

(iii) Combine the two sentences.

Example : First: They made a big mistake.

Second : They realised it later.

They realised that they had made a big mistake.

1. First: I left my umbrella at school.

Second : I realised this later.

2. First: You studied Urdu when you were in Hyderabad. Second : 1. didn't know this.

3. First : You lived in Nepal w'hen you w'ere a child.

Second : I didn't know'this.

Answer:

1. I released that I had left my Umbrella at school.

2. I didn't knew that you had studied Urdu when you were in Hyderabad.

3. I didn't knew that you lived in Nepal when you were a child.

(iv) Tell if the following had already happened yet when you came to this school."

Example : finish secondary examination.

When 1 came to this school. I had already finished secondary examination.

(Or)

When I came to this school. I hadn't finished secondary examination yet.

1. buy an English dictionary.

2. study English.

3. know a lot about this school.

Answer:

1. When I came to this school, I had already bought an English dictionary.

OR

When I came to this school. I hadn't bought an English dictionary.

2. When 1 came to this school, 1 had already studied English.

OR

When I came to this school, I hadn't studied English.

3. When I came to this school, I had already known a lot about this school.

OR

When I came to this school, I hadn't known a lot about this school.

D. Let's Talk

## Work in groups

### Question 1.

Discuss why the carpenter made a mess of the food he cooked.

Answer:

Rohan : The carpenter did not know cooking.

Juli : To be a good carpenter is one thing and to be a good cook is another thing.

Anju : Yes, you both are right. The carpenter did not know cooking and made a mess of the food he cooked.

## F. Translation

Translate the following passage into English.

### Question 1.

पुण्यजीत एक कला प्रेमी राजा थे। वे विद्वानों एवं कवियों का आदर करते थे। वे अपनी उदारता के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे। वे उदारता में कभी-कभी भूलकर बैठते थे। एक बार उन्होंने एक गीतकार को मंत्री बना दिया। गीतकार एक अच्छा प्रशासक नहीं हो सका। लोग दुःखी हो गये। बाद में राजा को भी अपनी भूल का एहसास हुआ। अतः हमें सोच-समझकर निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

Answer:

Punyajeet was an art-lover king. He used to respect the scholars and poets. He was famous for his kindness. Due to his kind behaviour, sometimes he used to do mistakes. Once, he had appointed a singer as a minister. The singer couldn't be a good administrator. People became unhappy. Later, the king too realized his mistake. So, we should take any of our decision attentively.

## F. Composition

### Question 1.

Write a short paragraph on the importance of wisdom.

Answer:

Importance of Wisdom Wisdom is a great quality. Only human beings possess this quality. The one who possess wisdom is praised by one and all. Tenali Raman had got wisdom. Within him. So, only he could make the king realise his mistake. In our world, many people are honoured even after many years of their death. We praise them, honour them for their wisdom.