

Living Science 2021 for Class 8 Science Chapter 3 - Synthetic Fibres And Plastics

Page No 40:

Question 1: There is a difference between the raw materials used in rayon and other synthetic fibres like nylon or polyester. What is the difference?

ANSWER: Rayon is a regenerating natural fiber (cellulose fiber), which is made from the wood pulp. Whereas nylon or polyester, fibers are purely synthetic polymers, made entirely from chemicals.

Question 2: The Prefix 'poly' means 'many' for example, 'polygon' means a figure with many sides. What is the significance of the prefix 'poly' in 'polyester'?

ANSWER: A polymer is made of two words, 'poly' means many and 'mer' means unit or part. These units are called monomers which are bonded together by covalent bonds and form larger molecule known as a polymer. For example, polythene is made of many ethene monomer units.

Question 3: Synthetic fibres are strong, elastic, light, wrinkle-resistant, and easy to wash and dry. Even with so many advantages, we do not wear clothes made of pure synthetic fibres, but a mixture of synthetic and natural fibres. Why is this necessary?

ANSWER: Even with so many advantages, we do not wear clothes made of pure synthetic fibres because:

1. They do not absorb sweat or water and they stick to the body, which makes them uncomfortable to wear in hot humid conditions.
2. They catch fire very readily, they melt on heating and stick to the body. Therefore, they can cause severe burn injuries.

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Question 1: The molecular structures of synthetic fibres and plastics have one common feature. What is it?

ANSWER: The common feature between the molecular structures of synthetic fibre and plastics is that they both are polymers and are made up of a long chain of monomers. Plastics are basically synthetic fibres but all synthetic fibres are not plastics.

Question 2: Bakelite and polythene are both plastics. However, there is one major difference in their nature. What is the difference?

ANSWER: Bakelite is a thermosetting polymer i.e. they can be softened by heating only once i.e. once they are moulded and harden on cooling, they cannot be softened again. Whereas, polythene is a thermoplastic polymer i.e. softening and hardening can be repeated again and again.

Question 3: Can bacteria break down plastics?

ANSWER: Plastics are non-biodegradable i.e. they cannot be decomposed by the microorganisms such as bacteria.

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Question 1: Which of these is a natural fibre?

- (a) rayon
- (b) cotton
- (c) nylon
- (d) polyester

ANSWER: (b) cotton

Natural fibres are greatly elongated hair-like substances obtained from plants or animals. They can be spun into

filaments, threads or ropes. Cotton fibre is almost pure cellulose that grows in a protective capsule around the seeds of cotton plants.

Question 2: Which of these is a fibre derived from chemicals?

- (a) rayon
- (b) cotton
- (c) nylon
- (d) silk

ANSWER: (c) nylon

Fibres derived from chemicals are polymers. They do not occur naturally but are produced entirely in chemical plants or laboratories. Nylons are man-made polymer fibres.

Question 3: Which of these fibres is made from a raw material obtained from plants?

- (a) rayon
- (b) nylon
- (c) terylene
- (d) polyester

ANSWER: (a) rayon

Rayon is a manufactured regenerated cellulose fibre that is made from purified cellulose, primarily from wood pulp.

Question 4: Which of these is a thermosetting plastic?

- (a) polystyrene
- (b) bakelite
- (c) polythene
- (d) polyvinyl chloride

ANSWER:

- (b) bakelite

Thermosetting plastics are rigid and heavily cross-linked polymers. They cannot be remoulded once they set. Bakelite is a thermosetting phenol formaldehyde resin.

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Question 5:

Which of these plastics is a polymer?

- (a) bakelite
- (b) polystyrene
- (c) polythene
- (d) all of these

ANSWER: (d) all of these

A polymer is a macromolecule composed of many repeated subunits, known as monomers. Bakelite is a phenol formaldehyde resin. Polystyrene is a synthetic aromatic polymer made from the styrene monomer. Polythene is a thermoplastic polymer consisting of long hydrocarbon chains.

Question 6: Which of these plastics can be repeatedly heated and moulded into any desired shape?

- (a) bakelite
- (b) polythene
- (c) formica
- (d) melamine

ANSWER: (b) polythene

Polythene is a thermoplastic polymer consisting of long hydrocarbon chains. Thermoplastic polymers can be repeatedly heated and moulded into any desired shape.

Question 7: Which of these can you use as a substitute for glass in windows?

- (a) polythene
- (b) PVC
- (c) perspex
- (d) teflon

ANSWER:(c) perspex

Perspex is a thermoplastic. It is transparent like glass but it is much stronger. It is used as a substitute for glass in windows.

Question 8:Which of these is not a property of plastics?

- (a) bad conductor of heat
- (b) bad conductor of electricity
- (c) inflammable
- (d) soluble in water

ANSWER:(d) soluble in water

Plastics are insoluble in water. That is why plastic buckets are used to store water and plastic glasses are used to drink water.

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Question 1:What name is given to natural materials that are used to manufacture human-made materials?

ANSWER:Natural materials that are used to manufacture human-made materials are known as raw materials.

Question 2:What is the most common source for synthetic fibres?

ANSWER:The most common source for the synthetic fibres is petroleum.

Question 3:Which artificial fibre is made from wood pulp?

ANSWER:Rayon is an artificial fibre that is made from wood pulp.

Question 4:Cotton and wool are natural polymers. True or false?

ANSWER:True.

Natural polymers are the products of raw materials found in nature that can be extracted.

Wool is obtained from sheep and certain other animals. Cotton is almost pure cellulose that grows in a ball, or a protective capsule, around the seeds of cotton plants.

Question 5:Which synthetic fibre is commonly used to make strong ropes?

ANSWER:Nylon is a synthetic fibre which is very strong, even stronger than steel wire. Therefore, it is commonly used to make strong ropes.

Question 6:Which synthetic fibre is also called artificial silk?

ANSWER:Rayon, a synthetic fibre, is also called artificial silk.

Question 7:All plastics are made of long chain molecules called _____

ANSWER:All plastics are made of long chain molecules called polymers.

Question 8:Name the plastic whose sheets are used for packing liquids.

ANSWER:Polythene sheets are used for packing liquids.

Question 9:From which plastic material is thermocol made?

ANSWER:Thermocol is made from polystyrene plastic.

Question 10:Which plastic material is used to make non-stick pans?

ANSWER:Teflon is used to make non-stick pans. This is because teflon is a very slippery material. In addition to being slippery, the material also has a number of other features. It has high temperature resistance, little reaction to most chemicals and reduced stress-cracking and corrosion.

Question 11:Name one thermosetting plastic which is a good insulator and is used to make plugs and switches.

ANSWER:Bakelite, a thermosetting plastic, is used to make plugs and switches. Thermosetting plastics are bad conductors of heat and electricity. They do not allow electricity to pass through, which is why they are used to make plugs and switches.

Page No 45:

Question 1: Give two examples each of natural and synthetic fibres.

ANSWER: Examples of natural fibres:

- 1) Cotton
- 2) Silk

Examples of synthetic fibres:

- 1) Nylon
- 2) Polyester

Question 2: What is a polymer?

ANSWER: The word 'polymer' comes from two Greek words 'poly' meaning many and 'mer' meaning part or unit. When smaller units of a chemical substance are combined to form a large single unit, it is called a polymer. Examples are cellulose, polythene etc.

Question 3: Why is rayon called a regenerated fibre?

ANSWER: Rayon is called a regenerated fibre because its preparation involves the chemical breakdown of cellulose using an alkaline solution. This is followed by the regeneration of solidified synthetic fibres by passing them through spinnerets.

Question 4: List two disadvantages of synthetic fibres.

ANSWER: Two disadvantages of synthetic fibres are:

- 1) Synthetic fibres can't absorb moisture, which makes them unsuitable during summer. They stick to the body and cause skin irritation when the body sweats during summers.
- 2) They are dangerous to be worn near fire or heat as they can catch fire easily.

Question 5: What is a plastic? All plastics have one common property—what is it?

ANSWER: Plastic is a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers such as polyethylene, PVC, nylon etc., that can be moulded into shape while soft, and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form. The common property of all plastics is that they are all made up of polymers.

Question 6: Why are plastic bottles commonly used to store chemicals in a chemistry laboratory?

ANSWER: Plastic bottles are commonly used to store chemicals in a chemical laboratory because plastics are non-reactive. They are inert to air and water. They are non-corrosive, therefore we can store chemicals in them safely.

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Question 1: List the important properties of nylon that make it a useful synthetic fibre. Give two important uses of nylon.

ANSWER: Following are the properties of nylon which make it a useful synthetic fibre:

- 1) Nylon fibre is very strong and elastic.
- 2) It is light and wrinkle resistant.
- 3) It is easy to wash and it absorbs less water, and so it can be dried quickly.

The uses of nylon are:

- 1) It is used to make ropes.
- 2) It is useful in making garments, socks and stockings.

Question 2: Give three uses of polyester, and explain the reason for each use.

ANSWER: The uses of polyester are as follows:

- 1) Being very strong and crease resistant, polyester is used to make pants, shirts, suits and bed sheets.
- 2) Because of its water-resistant properties, it is used to make jackets and garments that are used in wet and damp environments.
- 3) Polyesters are used to make bottles, utensils and wires as they are light weight and elastic.

Question 3: These days clothes made out of a mixture of synthetic fibres and natural fibres are more popular than those made purely out of synthetic fibres. Discuss the reasons for this.

ANSWER: Clothes purely made of synthetic fibres are not comfortable in hot and humid weather as they are water resistant and do not absorb sweat from the body. They catch fire easily and stick to the body and cause severe burns and injuries. Therefore, they are not suitable in kitchen and laboratories. On the other hand, clothes spun out

of fibres made by a mixture of synthetic and natural fibres do not cause such problems. Moreover, mixing synthetic fibres with natural fibres enhances their properties, such as strength, elasticity and ease of washing and ironing.

Question 4: Differentiate between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics. Give two examples of each. **ANSWER:**

Thermoplastics	Thermosetting plastics
1) Thermoplastics can be softened on heating again and again, therefore they can be moulded and reshaped.	Thermosetting plastics cannot be softened on heating, therefore they cannot be moulded and reshaped.
2) Thermoplastics can be bent easily.	Thermosetting plastics cannot be bent as they break when forced to bend.
3) Examples are polythene and polyvinyl chloride.	Examples are bakelite and melamine.

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Question 5: Plastics are very useful materials. Why then is there concern today about their increasing use?

ANSWER: Plastics are useful but today they have become a serious global environment and health concern due to their excessive use. This is because plastics are non-biodegradable. They cannot be decomposed by the microorganisms in the soil. Inappropriate disposal of plastics is a serious problem. It chokes drains and blocks the pores of soil, which hinders the absorption of water by soil. Plastic bags contaminate food because of the poisonous dyes associated with them. Moreover, burning of plastics releases poisonous fumes, which causes air pollution. These fumes also cause cancer.

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Question 6: List three steps you can take to reduce the danger that plastics pose to the environment.

ANSWER: The following three steps can be taken to reduce the danger that plastics pose to the environment:

- 1) We can support recycling schemes.
- 2) We can buy products with less plastic packaging.
- 3) We can practise or promote proper disposal of plastics at home and its surroundings and can encourage others to do the same.

Page No 46:

Question 1: How is rayon made? Why is it called artificial silk? List its important properties and uses.

ANSWER: Rayon is regenerated cellulose, made from wood pulp by dissolving wood pulp in an alkaline solution. The thick liquid thus produced is passed through tiny holes to make fibres, which are hardened by passing them through a bath of sulphuric acid. The fibres are then spun into yarns and woven into clothes. Rayon is called artificial silk because it is produced from naturally occurring polymers and looks like silk. It is woven like silk fibres but is man-made, unlike silk.

The important properties of rayon fibres are:

- 1) They are easier to dye in various colours.
- 2) Clothes made from rayon are very comfortable in summer because they can absorb sweat from the body.

The uses of rayon are:

- 1) It is used to make curtains, table clothes, blankets, bed sheets, carpets etc.
- 2) It is used to make apparels such as jackets, suits, etc.

Question 2: List and explain four properties of plastics. Give one use of plastics linked to each of these properties.

ANSWER: The four properties of plastics are:

- 1) Plastics are poor conductors of heat and electricity. That is why they are used to make handles of cooking utensils and electrical wires. Cords of electrical appliances and cables also have plastic coating.

2) Plastics are insoluble in water and that is why we use plastic buckets to store water and use plastic glasses to drink water.

3) Plastics are inert to air and water. They are non-corrosive and therefore plastic bottles are used in chemical laboratories to store chemicals.

4) Plastics easily melt on heating and therefore they can be moulded into different shapes. Hence, they are used to make things such as toys, buckets etc.

Question 3: Give the characteristic properties and important uses of the following:

- (a) polythene
- (b) polystyrene
- (c) teflon
- (d) bakelite

ANSWER: (a) The properties and uses of polythene are as follows:

Properties:

- 1) It is water resistant.
- 2) It is strong but flexible and can be rolled into sheets and moulded into different shapes.

Uses:

Polythene sheets are used for the packaging of liquids such as milk. Polythene pipes are used to transport liquids such as oil and water. Polythene containers are used to store liquids.

(b) The properties and uses of polystyrene are as follows:

Properties:

- 1) It can be easily moulded.
- 2) It has poor chemical resistance.

Uses:

It is used for the packaging of delicate materials like electronic items. It is used to make thermocol. It is also used to insulate the hollow walls of the refrigerator.

(c) The properties and uses of teflon are as follows:

Properties:

- 1) It is slippery and is not affected by heat.
- 2) It does not react chemically with other substances.

Uses:

It is used as a non-stick coating on pans and other cooking utensils. It is used for making gaskets, pump packings, valves, seals etc.

(d) The properties and uses of bakelite are as follows:

Properties:

- 1) It is a good electrical insulator.
- 2) It is harder than other plastics.

Uses:

It is used to make electrical goods, combs, fountain pens, buttons, plugs and switches.

Page No 46:

Question 1: Do you think rayon when burnt will stick to the body like other synthetic fibres?

ANSWER: Synthetic fibres catch fire very easily. They melt on heating and stick to the body of the person wearing them. However, rayon is regenerated from cellulose and it doesn't melt on burning, rather it flares up like paper and smells like it.

Question 2: Burning cotton smells like burning paper, whereas burning wool smells like burning hair. Why?

ANSWER: Cotton smells like burning paper because both cotton and paper are extracted from plants and constitute mainly cellulose, whereas burning wool smells like burning hair because both wool and hair are extracted from animals and both have sulphur in them.

Question 3: Which property of plastics makes them so useful but also makes them an environmental hazard?

ANSWER:Plastics are non-reactive. They last much longer than any other material. They cannot be decomposed by bacteria and so are non-biodegradable in nature. These properties make plastics useful but also make them as environmental hazard.

Question 4:Clay is a 'plastic' material. Does this imply that it is a polymer?

ANSWER:Clay is a 'plastic' material because we can mould it into different shapes, which is a property of plastic. But clay is not a polymer because polymers are made up of monomer units while clay is not made up of monomer units. Clay is a mixture of compounds.

Question 5:Ankit was learning how to cook. His father strictly told him not to wear nylon clothes in the kitchen. Why?

ANSWER:Nylon is a synthetic fibre. Synthetic fibres catch fire easily. They are inflammable. They melt on heating and stick to the body of the person wearing them which causes severe burn injuries. Therefore, these type of clothes are not suitable in a kitchen.

Page No 46:

Question 1:Lata always prefers to buy things from the market that use fewer plastics in packaging why does Lata do this?

ANSWER:Lata always prefers to buy things from the market that use fewer plastics in packaging because of the following reasons:

1. They are non-biodegradable in nature.
2. They produce toxic fumes when burnt and gases produced due to the burning of plastics can cause cancer.
3. They harm the environment by choking the drains.
4. Recycling of plastic is more costly than its manufacturing.

NOTRE DAME . H. C. SCHOOL

STUDY MATERIAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

chapter -1 (Natural Resources) class-VIII / Dated:03/05/2021

1. Give reasons why conservation is important?

Ans- Conservation of resources is important because the number of people on earth is increasing every day, and their demands on resources are increasing too. Our natural resources are limited and we are using up the resources faster than the rate of renewal. If we continue in the same way, soon our resources will be completely depleted. Therefore, conservation is important.

2. Give reasons why continuous resources could be potential resources?

Ans- potential resources are those that are known to exist but they have not been used as yet. Waterfalls, wind, and solar energy are potential resources in India and Africa.

Based on their availability, natural resources can be continuous. These resources are always available and do not rely on human action. Solar energy and Tidal energy are examples of continuous resources.

3. What are Natural resources?

Ans- Resources which occur naturally without the help of human interference are called natural resources.

4. Why is Human Resources important ?

Ans- Human resources are the most important as they have the skill and the knowledge to utilise the resources.

5. What is a potential resources ?

Ans- please refer Q.2

6. What is a reserve ?

Ans- Subset of stock which can be put into use with the help of existing technology, but its use has been postponed for future is called reserve.

Example : forests are reserves which can be used in future.

7. List five ways that can help conserve our resources?

--- Try yourself

8. What is conservation ?

Ans- refer textbook page 15.

9. How many type of resources are there?

Ans- on the basis of origin:

Biotic &

Abiotic

On the basis of exhaustibility :

Renewable resources &

Non -renewable resources

10. What do understand by sustainable development ?

Ans- Sustainable development is the effective use of natural resources in such a way that the resources are sufficient for the present as well as for the future.

11. Why are natural resources not evenly distributed in the world?

Ans – Natural resources are unevenly distributed . This is because of the different landforms as well as different climates all over the world. Also the number of people living at any place and their dependence on natural resources vary. The quantum of resources also changes over time.

12. How do Human affect natural resources?

Ans – please Try yourself

A. Choose the correct answer : (answers)

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. Both a & b 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a)

B. Fill in the blank : (answers)

1. Resource
2. Natural
3. Depleting
4. Abiotic resource
5. Potential resource/ Reserve

C. Compare and contrast .

Please read the text and solve it.

Subject Teacher

- Norbert Jamatia

SOCIAL SCIENCE [CLASS-VIII]

Chapter-2 land and soil resources

1. Why is land the most important resource for human?

Ans- The land we stand is the most important of all natural resources, because it includes all other resources such as minerals, forests, the life form above and below the surface, soils surface water, human settlement and population. So it is the richest resource that we have.

2. Why is soil considered a resource?

Ans- soil is considered a resource because it forms the uppermost layer of the land surface. It is an important resource as it has many function that affect life around it.

3. Name the three different types of soils found in india?

Ans- The three different types of soil in india are:

- i) Alluvial soil
- ii) Black soil
- iii) Red soil

4. What factors determine land use of an area?

Ans- The factors that determine land use of an area:- cultivation, plantation(coffee, Tea, Rubber), built-up structures for economic purpose, parks/ garden.

5. Name three ways for preventing soil degradation?

Ans- Three ways for preventing soil degradation are:- I) Afforest/plant trees II) stop excessive use of fertilizers III) prevent soil pollution through seepage of chemicals and other chemical waste.

6. What are the various methods to conserve soil?

Ans- I) contour farming II) Terrace farming III) crop rotation

7. How is soil formed?

Ans- several factors affect soil formation- parent rock, climate, vegetation and Time.

8. Name and explain the various factors which affect soil formation?

Ans- please refer textbook answer page 24.

Do it/ try yourself reading textbook:

Question F. 4 & 5 and give reason including choose the correct and T/F.

Class – VIII, Bengali

রাজর্ষি - রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

অতি-সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তরধর্মী প্রশ্নাবলী :

উত্তর-

- ১) যিনি প্রজার মঙ্গলের জন্য নিজের জীবন পাত করেন, যিনি প্রজার দুঃখকে নিজের দুঃখ বলে মনে করেন, নিজে বিলাস-ব্যসন ত্যাগ করে সাধারণ ভাবে জীবন যাপন করেন, তিনিই সত্যিকারের রাজা।
 - ২) যিনি প্রজার ধন-সম্পদ নিজের বিলাস ব্যসনে ব্যয় করেন, প্রজার রক্ত ও অর্থ যিনি শোষণ করেন, তিনি রাজা নন দস্যু।
 - ৩) গোবিন্দমাণিক্য এবং নক্ষত্ররায়ের পিতা ও পিতামহ একই ব্যক্তি, তাই বলা হয়েছে উভয়ের শিরায় একই রক্ত প্রবাহিত হচ্ছে।
 - ৪) ভ্রাতৃহের বন্ধন হলো পৃথিবীর পবিত্রতম সম্পর্ক।
 - ৫) গোবিন্দমাণিক্য জানতে পেরেছিলেন নক্ষত্র রায় তাঁকে হত্যা করে সিংহাসনে বসতে চাইছেন। এই হত্যাকাণ্ড যাতে লোকালয়ে সকলের চোখের সামনে না হয়, সেজন্য গোবিন্দমাণিক্য ভাই নক্ষত্র রায়কে নিয়ে গিয়েছিলেন গভীর বনের মধ্যে। সেখানে ভাই ভাইকে হত্যা করলে কেউ জানতে পারবে না।
 - ৬) 'ভাইয়ের নীড়' বলতে মহারাজ গোবিন্দমাণিক্য ও নক্ষত্ররায় যেখানে বাস করেন অর্থাৎ লোকালয় বা মনুষ্যবাসের স্থানকে বোঝানো হয়েছে।
 - ৭) মানুষের আবাসস্থলে ভ্রাতৃহত্যা হলে ভ্রাতৃহের পবিত্র বন্ধন শিথিল হয়ে যাবে এবং গোটা জায়গা পাপে পরিপূর্ণ হয়ে যাবে। তখন পশুদের বিচরণক্ষেত্র অরণ্যের সঙ্গে মানব সমাজের কোন পার্থক্য থাকবে না। এজন্যই গোবিন্দমাণিক্য মানুষের আবাসস্থলে রক্তপাত ঘটাতে নিষেধ করেছিলেন।
 - ৮) বক্তা হলেন মহারাজ গোবিন্দমাণিক্যের বৈমাত্রেয় ভাই নক্ষত্র রায়।
- উক্তিটির মধ্য দিয়ে বক্তার চরিত্রের দোদুল্যমানতা সংশয়াচ্ছন্ন মনোভাব এবং ব্যক্তিত্বের অভাব পরিস্ফুট হয়ে উঠেছে।

শব্দার্থ

গলাগলি - পরস্পরের গলা জড়িয়ে, সুশোভন - অত্যন্ত সুন্দর, শীতাতুর - শীতে কাতর, কোলাহল - হইচই, উর্ধ্বশ্বাসে - হাঁফাতে হাঁফাতে, ঙ্গকুটি - ঙ্গ কোঁচকানো, নিস্তরতা - নীরবতা, মর্মভেদী - হৃদয়

বিপরীত শব্দ

জটিল - সরল, অভিশাপ - আশীর্বাদ, শীতাতুর - শীতসহিষ্ণু, স্বাভাবিক - অস্বাভাবিক, নিরব - সরব, উর্ধ্ব - অধঃ, প্রাচীন - নবীন, বন্ধ - খোলা, ছায়া - প্রচ্ছায়া, তলস্থিত - উপস্থিত।

বাক্য রচনা করো

সাক্ষ্য - তিনি আজ সাক্ষ্য দিতে আদালতে গিয়েছিলেন।

গলাগলি - ছেলেগুলো গলাগলি করে দাঁড়িয়ে আছে।

শিথিল - তার সম্পূর্ণ দেহ শিথিল হয়ে পড়ল।

রুদ্ধ- রুদ্ধ নিশ্বাসে আমরা এক দৌড়ে পালিয়ে এলাম।

আশঙ্কা- অন্ধকারে এই পথে প্রতিমুহূর্তে হোঁচট খাওয়ার আশঙ্কা রয়েছে।

হৃদপিণ্ড- হৃদপিণ্ড অচল হলেই মানুষ মৃত্যুবরণ করে।

ছমছম- অমাবস্যা রাতে গাছটির নিচে দিয়ে যাওয়ার সময় গা ছমছম করছিল।

উর্ধ্বশ্বাসে- ভূতের ভয় সকলেই উর্ধ্বশ্বাসে দৌড় লাগলাম।

পরিপূর্ণ- বৃষ্টির জলে খাল-বিল সব জলে পরিপূর্ণ হয়ে গেল।

সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তরধর্মী প্রশ্নাবলী :

উত্তর

১) *নক্ষত্রায় হলেন ত্রিপুরার মহারাজা গোবিন্দ মানিক্যের বৈমাত্রেয় ভাই।

*দাদা মহারাজ গোবিন্দমানিক্যের সঙ্গে গভীর বনে প্রবেশের পর বনের নিস্তর পরিবেশ দেখে নক্ষত্রায়ের গা ছমছম করছিল।

*বন জনমানবহীন, দাদা তাকে কোথায় নিয়ে চলেছেন তা তিনি জানেন না, এজন্যই নক্ষত্রায় ভয় পেয়েছিলেন।

*গভীর অরণ্য পথে দিয়ে যেতে যেতে নক্ষত্রায়ের গা ছমছম করতে লাগল। চারিদিকে অগণিত গাছের নিস্তরতার মধ্য দিয়ে নক্ষত্রায়ের পা যেন আর চলে না। এই গভীর অরণ্যের মধ্যে রাজা তাকে কোথায় নিয়ে যাচ্ছেন তা তিনি জানেন না। তার মনে হলো, রাজা তার ষড়যন্ত্রের কথা জানতে পেরে তাকে চরম শাস্তি দিতেই বনের মধ্যে নিয়ে এসেছেন। নক্ষত্রায় যেন উর্ধ্বশ্বাসে পালাতে পারলে বাঁচেন, কিন্তু তার মনে হলো কে যেন তার হাত পা টেনে নিয়ে যাচ্ছে, কিছুতেই তার পরিত্রাণ নেই।

২) *মহারাজ গোবিন্দমানিক্য নক্ষত্রায়কে গভীর বনের মধ্যে নিয়ে এসে একটি জলাশয় এর সামনে তাকে দাড় করিয়ে হঠাৎ এই প্রশ্ন করেছিলেন।

*নক্ষত্রায় প্রকৃতপক্ষে গোবিন্দমানিক্যকে সিংহাসনচ্যুত করার ষড়যন্ত্র করেছিলেন।

*গোবিন্দমাণিক্যকে হত্যা করতে পারলে নক্ষত্র সিংহাসন লাভ করতে পারতেন।

৩) *নক্ষত্ররায় মনে করলেন।

*গোবিন্দমাণিক্য নক্ষত্ররায়কে বনের মধ্যে নিয়ে যাচ্ছিলেন। কেন এবং কোন উদ্দেশ্যে নক্ষত্ররায় তা জানেন না। রাজপুরোহিত রঘুপতির সঙ্গে তিনি রাজাকে সরানো ষড়যন্ত্র করেছিলেন। তাই রাজার সঙ্গে যেতে যেতে প্রথমেই তার মনে হলো রাজা নিশ্চয়ই তার ষড়যন্ত্রের কথা জানতে পেরেছেন।

*রাজার কাছে ষড়যন্ত্রের অভিযোগে ধরা পড়লে নক্ষত্ররায়ের শাস্তি পাওয়ার ভয় ছিল।

*গোবিন্দমাণিক্য কেবল অনুমান করেছিলেন যে নক্ষত্ররায় তার বিরুদ্ধে ষড়যন্ত্রে লিপ্ত আছেন। কিন্তু পরে নক্ষত্ররায়ই তাকে বলে দেন যে রঘুপতির সঙ্গে তিনি ষড়যন্ত্র করছেন।

৪) *রাজা হলেন গোবিন্দমাণিক্য।

*নক্ষত্ররায়কে তিনি দাঁড়াতে বললেন।

*গভীর বন পথ দিয়ে এগোতে এগোতে এক জলাশয়ের ধারে তিনি নক্ষত্ররায়কে দাঁড়াতে বললেন।

*রাজার কাছ থেকে ওই আদেশ শোনার পর নক্ষত্ররায়ের মনে হলো কালের স্রোত যেন বন্ধ হলো অর্থাৎ সময় যেন থমকে দাঁড়ালো। বনের গাছগুলো যেন রুদ্ধ নিশ্বাসে স্তব্ধ হয়ে চেয়ে রইলো। নক্ষত্ররায়ও গাছের মতো স্তব্ধ হয়ে সেখানে দাঁড়িয়ে পড়লেন।

৫) *মহারাজ গোবিন্দমাণিক্য তার বৈমাত্রেয় ভাই নক্ষত্ররায়কে একথা বললেন। বন পথে যেতে যেতে এক জলাশয়ের কাছে দাঁড়িয়ে রুদ্ধবাক নক্ষত্ররায়কে তিনি একথা বলেছিলেন।

*প্রকৃত রাজা তিনিই হতে পারেন যিনি প্রজার মঙ্গলের জন্য নিজের স্বার্থ চিন্তা ত্যাগ করেন। অপরের বিপদকে যিনি নিজের বিপদ বলে মনে করেন। প্রজার দারিদ্র্যকে যিনি নিজের দারিদ্র্য বলে গ্রহণ করেন। যিনি পৃথিবীর দুঃখ হরণ করেন, তিনি পৃথিবীর রাজা।

৬) *গোবিন্দমাণিক্য তার বৈমাত্রেয় ভাই নক্ষত্ররায়কে একথা বললেন। বন পথে যেতে যেতে এক জলাশয়ের কাছে দাঁড়িয়ে রুদ্ধবাক নক্ষত্ররায়কে তিনি একথা বলেছিলেন।

*তার ভাই নক্ষত্ররায় দাদা গোবিন্দমাণিক্যকে হত্যা করে সিংহাসন অধিকার করার লোভ করেছিলেন।

*গোবিন্দমাণিক্য তাকে প্রকৃত রাজধর্ম সম্বন্ধে বলে এবং রাজা হওয়া কত কঠিন ব্যাপার তার ব্যাখ্যা দিয়ে তাকে নিবৃত্ত করতে চাইলেন।

৭) *মহারাজ গোবিন্দমাণিক্য তার বৈমাত্রেয় ভাই নক্ষত্ররায়কে একথা বললেন। বন পথে যেতে যেতে এক জলাশয়ের কাছে দাঁড়িয়ে রুদ্ধবাক নক্ষত্ররায়কে তিনি একথা বলেছিলেন।

* তাঁর মতে, প্রকৃত রাজা তিনিই হতে পারেন যিনি প্রজার মঙ্গলের জন্য নিজের স্বার্থ চিন্তা ত্যাগ করেন। অপরের বিপদকে যিনি নিজের বিপদ বলে মনে করেন। প্রজার দারিদ্র্যকে যিনি নিজের দারিদ্র্য বলে গ্রহণ করেন। যিনি পৃথিবীর দুঃখ হরণ করেন, তিনি পৃথিবীর রাজা।

৮) *বক্তা হলেন নক্ষত্রায়।

*দাদা হলেন মহারাজ গোবিন্দমাণিক্য।

*বক্তা নক্ষত্রায় রাজপুরোহিত রঘুপতির সঙ্গে ষড়যন্ত্র করে গোবিন্দমাণিক্যকে সিংহাসনচ্যুত করে নিজে সিংহাসনে বসার চেষ্টা করেছিলেন।

*নক্ষত্রায়ের মাথায় গোবিন্দমাণিক্যকে সরিয়ে সিংহাসনে বসার চিন্তা আসেনি। রঘুপতি তারমধ্যে এই চিন্তা ঢুকিয়ে দিয়েছিল। নক্ষত্র তাই নিজেকে নির্দোষ বলেছেন।

*প্রকৃত দোষী হলেন রাজপুরোহিত রঘুপতি।

৯) * মহারাজ গোবিন্দমাণিক্য তার বৈমাত্রেয় ভাই নক্ষত্রায়কে একথা বললেন। বন পথে যেতে যেতে এক জলাশয়ের কাছে দাঁড়িয়ে রুদ্ধবাক নক্ষত্রায়কে তিনি একথা বলেছিলেন।

*রঘুপতি ছিলেন ত্রিপুরার মহারাজা গোবিন্দ মাণিক্যের রাজস্বকালের রাজ পুরোহিত।

*রঘুপতি নক্ষত্রায়কে সঙ্গে নিয়ে গোবিন্দমাণিক্যের বিরুদ্ধে ষড়যন্ত্র করেছিলেন এবং তাকে সিংহাসনচ্যুত করার চেষ্টা করেছিলেন।

*রঘুপতি ছিলেন দুর্জন, তাই তার সংস্পর্শ থেকে নক্ষত্রায়কে দূরে থাকার পরামর্শ দিলেন মহারাজ গোবিন্দমাণিক্য।

Prabal Sarkar

Only Answers are given.

Class VIII- English II

Chapter 23 - Idiomatic Expressions

Exercise 1. Draw lines to match the expressions on the left with their meanings:

- A. 1. to get over (c) to recover
2. to get off (a) to get down from
3. to get through (d) to succeed
4. to get on with (b) to work well together
- B. 1. to look at (d) to examine carefully
2. to look for (a) to seek
3. to look forward to (c) wait with pleasure
4. to look up (b) to seek information in a book

Exercise 2. Complete the expressions.....

1. down
2. Off
3. through
4. through
5. on

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable idiomatic expressions....

1. fight shy of
2. find fault with
3. fair weather friends
4. giving herself airs
5. greasing the palm of
6. a good turn
7. sum and substance
8. with open arms

_____xxxxxx_____ M.L