

## Class 8 English Chapter 4.1 The Vet Textbook Questions and Answers

### Warming Up:

Question 1.

Where do we find all types of wild animals in urban areas?

Answer:

In the zoo.

Question 2.

Do you have a pet?

Answer:

No, I don't have a pet.

Question 3.

How do we help animals and birds?

Answer:

We help animals and birds by providing them with food, water, and shelter. We also help them by taking them to vets when they are ill.

Question 4.

How do we realize that animals are not feeling well?

Answer:

When animals are not well, they become quiet and inactive. Some may even groan. They also stop eating food.

Question 5.


Who gives medicines/treatment to sick animals and birds?

Answer:

The veterinarian.

1. Doctor who does the special advanced study of specific parts of the body have special terms.

In your group try to match the specialist doctors with who I what they treat.

	Specialists		Who/What they treat
1.	 Dentist	a.	bone
2.	Cardiologist	b.	brain/with spine
3.	Ophthalmologist	c.	small kids
4.	Orthopedic	d.	teeth
5.	Pediatrician	e.	animals / birds
6.	Neurologist	f.	eye
7.	Veterinarian	g.	heart

Answer:

1. dentist – teeth
2. cardiologist – heart
3. ophthalmologist – eye
4. orthopedic – bone
5. pediatrician – small kids
6. neurologist – brain/spine
7. veterinarian – animals/birds

2. Discuss in your group and write down the most important reason, why Pediatrician and Veterinarians have, a tougher job to diagnose their patients' illnesses.

Answer:

Pediatricians and veterinarians have a tougher job to diagnose their patients' illnesses as their patients cannot communicate their problems clearly.

1. What is the Rhyme scheme of stanzas 1 to 3 and the last two stanzas? How does it differ in the remaining stanzas 4 to 7?

Answer:

The rhyme scheme of:

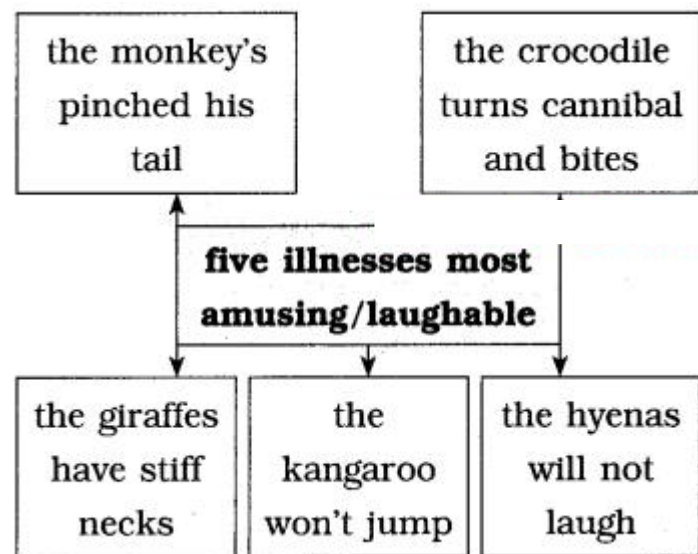
(i) stanza 1: abab

(ii) stanza 2: abab

(iii) stanza 3: abab

2. Write any five illnesses of the animals in the poem, that you find most amusing/laughable.

Answer:



3. A. Out of all names of birds and animals given in the poem, pick out 4 names that are similar in English as well as in Hindi / Marathi or your Mother tongue.

3. B. Write four reasons why animals in a zoo suffer more than those who live free in the wild.

Answer:

Animals in a zoo suffer more than those who live free in the wild because of:

1. lack of free space to move around.
2. easy transmission of diseases.
3. food limited in quantity and variety.
4. trouble from human visitors.

4. Think deeply and write. Is the poet really discouraging the youth from becoming vets? Explain your response.

Answer:

No, the poet is not really discouraging the youth. The poem is a light-hearted one. However, the poet wants the reader to know how difficult the work of a vet is, and what a wide variety of patients he has to cure. They have different types of illnesses and different types of organs. They cannot even discuss their problems with him. We must acknowledge all this and respect the vet.

5. Find out from a vet or from a website, what precaution a vet has to take, when he/she is called to treat wild, dangerous animals? Make point-wise notes of the same.

Answer:

Points: must be aware of the signals they give – their body language – must not be distracted – protect against being attacked – precautions against allergies and transmission of diseases – wear protective gear, etc.

6. Select any four zoo – animals mentioned in the poem. Imagine they are able to talk in English. Compose a dialogue among the four animals discussing their discomfort and illnesses.

Answer:

Answer:

Animals: giraffe, tortoise, bear, kangaroo

Giraffe: Ouch, my neck hurts! The whole length of it! How lucky you are, tortoise to have such a short neck!

Tortoise: Lucky! Do you know what it means to take ages to move about? How difficult it is to permanently carry your home on your back?

Kangaroo: Oh, you find it difficult to move your feet. What about me? My legs are of unequal length; I cannot walk comfortably. I'm expected to jump around. I'm sick and tired of jumping. I want to walk regally like you, madam hippo.

Hippo: Regally, my foot! I'm walking so slowly because I'm feeling ill, and I do not know which part of this huge body is actually aching. You, tortoise, have such a small body. Not much searching is needed to find out the cause of the problem.

Tortoise: Problem! I only want to be able to move quickly, so that I can escape my enemies, and exercise my limbs.

Giraffe: I agree with madam hippo. The bigger the body, the more the area that has to be investigated to find out the problem. My doctor is never able to find out which part of my neck actually aches.

Kangaroo: Try balancing yourself on legs of unequal length and having to jump all the time, keeping your baby in your pouch.

Hippo: Ok, we all have our own problems. Let's hope that the doctor who looks after us has enough knowledge and experience to cure us. He cannot even understand what we say!

All the others: How true!

## Class 8 English Chapter 4.1 The Vet Additional Important Questions and Answers

Question 1.

Discuss in your class and write down the most important reason why pediatricians and veterinarians have a tougher job to diagnose their

patients' illnesses.

Answer:

Pediatricians and veterinarians have a tougher job to diagnose their patients' illnesses as their patients cannot communicate their problems clearly.

Complete the following:

Question 1.

It is difficult to be a successful vet because \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

every patient has different internal organs, and a vet has to possess an extremely wide knowledge of his subject to treat them successfully.

Question 2.

The ducks and chicken are \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

not laying any eggs.

Question 3.

The giraffes have got stiff necks because \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

they have been quarreling with each other

Question 4.

The poet calls the vet 'omniscient' because \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

people expect him to know everything about animals' illnesses and cure all sick animals

Question 5.

The opposite health problems of \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

the lion and Arctic fox are that the lion has caught a cold and the Arctic fox is suffering from heat

Answer the following:

Question 1.

What is the rhyme scheme of stanzas 4 and 5?

Answer:

The rhyme scheme of:

- stanza 4 : aabccb
- stanza 5 : aabccb

Question 2.

Pick out an example of Alliteration from the extract.

Answer:

'If the bear's too full of buns' Repetition of the sound of the letter 'a'.

Question 3.

Pick out an example of Onomatopoeia from the extract.

Answer:

Why the parrot does nothing but groan'. The word 'groan' indicates the sound.

Question 4.

From the extract, pick out the words that mean the same as the following words:

1. make a sound of pain.
2. moved
3. very much
4. capable

Answer:

1. groan
2. stirred
3. exceedingly
4. competent

Question 5.

What is the poet's advice to you? Do you think he means it?

Answer:

The poet advises the reader not to become a vet but to earn his/her living in an easier way. He advises the reader to become a doctor and treat the illnesses of human beings. No, I don't think he means it. It is just said in a light-hearted way.

Question 6.

Is the poet really discouraging the youth from becoming vets? Explain your response.

Answer:

No, the poet is not really discouraging the youth. The poem is a light-hearted one. However, the poet wants the reader to know how difficult the work of a vet is, and what a wide variety of patients he has to cure. They have different types of illnesses and different types of organs. They cannot even discuss their problems with him. We must acknowledge all this and respect the vet.

Question 7.

What is the rhyme scheme of stanzas 6 and 7?

Answer:

Rhyme scheme of:

(i) stanza 6: aabccb (Note: the last line of the 6th stanza is 'If the elephant eats....'.)

(ii) stanza 7: aabccb (Note: the first line of the 7th stanza is 'If the camel hurts....'.)

Question 8.

What is the rhyme scheme of the last two stanzas :

Answer:

(i) stanza 8: abab (Note: the last line of the 8th stanza is 'Your living in....'.)

(ii) stanza 9: abab (Note: the first line of the 9th stanza is 'Don't attempt to....'.)

Question 9.

Pick out an example of Alliteration from the extract.

Answer:

'If the camel hurts his hump'. Repetition of the sound of the letter 'h'.

Question 10.

Pick out an example of Onomatopoeia from the extract.

Answer:

'If the elephant eats paper-bags and chokes'. The word 'chokes' indicates the sound.

Question 11.

What is the rhyme scheme of stanzas 1 to 3 and the last two stanzas? How does it differ in the remaining stanzas 4 to 7?

Answer:

In stanzas 1 to 3 and the last two stanzas, the alternate lines rhyme i.e. the rhyme scheme is abab, cdcd, and so on. However, in the stanzas 4 to 7, the rhyme scheme is aab ccb i.e. the first two lines rhyme, then the third and sixth lines rhyme, and the fourth and fifth lines rhyme.

Question 12.

Analysis/Appreciation Of A Poem

Answer:

- Poem and poet: 'The Vet' by Guy Boas
- Theme: The illnesses various animals suffer from and the difficulties of a vet.
- Tone: witty and light-hearted
- Structure and stanzas: stanzas and lines of unequal length: stanzas 1, 2, 3 and 8, 9 similar, and 4, 5, 6, 7 similar.
- Rhyme and Rhythm: rhyme scheme abab, cdcd, and so on for stanzas 1, 2, 3 and 8, 9. eefggf and so on for stanzas 4, 5, 6, 7
- Language and Imagery: Simple and witty language; vivid Images of animals with different problems, all based on their body structures and abilities.
- Figures of Speech: Alliteration, Onomatopoeia