



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

FINAL ASSESSMENT (2025-2026)

ENGLISH- ANSWER KEY

Class : VIII

Time: 3 hours

Date: 12 /03 /2026

M.M: 80

General Instructions:

- ✓ *All questions are compulsory.*
- ✓ *The question paper consists of four sections:*
 - Section A - Reading - 20 Marks*
 - Section B - Writing - 15Marks*
 - Section C - Grammar - 15Marks*
 - Section D - Literature - 30Marks*
- ✓ *Attempt one section at a stretch and then move to the next section and number your questions correctly.*
- ✓ *While attempting MCQs, write the correct option number along with the answer.*
- ✓ *Use of correcting fluid (whitener) is prohibited.*
- ✓ *This paper consists of 13 printed pages.*

SECTION A-READING		20 Marks
Q. I	Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow: 1. We often think of human memory as a video camera, faithfully recording every moment of our lives to be played back later exactly as it happened. However, this comparison is far from the truth. If our minds were truly like cameras, we would be overwhelmed by useless details—the pattern of a rug we saw once ten years ago, or the color of a stranger’s shoes on a subway. Instead, memory is more like an artist than a machine. It does not just record; it selects, paints, and sometimes even edits the past to fit the story of who we believe we are today. 2. To understand how this works, imagine your mind as a vast, sprawling library. In this library, there are millions of books, but there is no catalog system that stays the same. When we experience something new, our brain acts like a librarian placing a new book on a shelf. However, unlike a real library where a book stays unchanged, the "books" in our minds are rewritten every time we take them down. Each time we recall a memory, we are essentially reconstructing it, adding a little bit of our current feelings and knowledge to the original event. This is why two people can experience the exact same event but remember it in completely different ways years later. 3. The "ink" used to write these memories is often emotion. Scientists and psychologists have found that we are far more likely to remember events that	12 Marks

	<p>are accompanied by strong feelings, whether they are moments of great joy or instances of fear. A dull afternoon spent waiting for a bus might fade within hours, but a moment of embarrassment in front of a class might stay vivid for decades. The brain prioritizes these emotional moments because, historically, they were likely important for our survival. Remembering where a dangerous animal lives is far more valuable than remembering the shape of a cloud.</p> <p>4. However, for this system to work, there must also be a mechanism for cleaning. Forgetting is often viewed as a failure of the mind, a sign of aging or weakness, but it is actually a crucial function of a healthy brain. If we remembered every single breakfast we ever ate or every license plate we ever saw, our minds would become cluttered and inefficient. This process, often called "pruning," allows the brain to clear away the junk to make room for new, relevant information. In this sense, forgetting is the janitor that keeps the library of the mind functional.</p> <p>5. There is also a deceptive side to this mental architecture. Because we reconstruct memories rather than playing them back, we are prone to false memories. We can be influenced by old photographs, stories told by family members, or even dreams, eventually mistaking them for things we actually experienced. A person might vividly remember a childhood party not because they recall the event itself, but because they have looked at a photograph of it so many times. The line between true history and imagination is thinner than we like to admit.</p> <p>6. Beyond the individual, there is also the concept of "collective memory." This is the memory shared by a group of people, a society, or a nation. Just as an individual uses memory to build a personal identity, a society uses history, monuments, and holidays to build a group identity. However, collective memory is also subject to the same editing process. Societies often choose to remember their victories and forget their failures, polishing their history to create a more flattering reflection of themselves.</p> <p>7. Ultimately, our memories are the foundation of our identity. We are, in many ways, a collection of what we remember. Without the bridge of memory connecting our past to our present, we would essentially be strangers to ourselves every morning. While it may be imperfect, fading, and sometimes inaccurate, this complex web of recollections is what gives our lives continuity and meaning. It reminds us not only of where we have been but also shapes where we are going.</p>	
	<p>1. The author compares memory to an "artist" in Paragraph 1 to suggest that:</p> <p>(a) Memory is colorful and bright. (b) Memory is creative and not always 100% accurate. (c) Only people who are good at art have good memories. (d) Memories are worth a lot of money.</p> <p>2. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?</p> <p>(a) Ideally, a healthy brain should retain every single detail of a person's life, including insignificant daily events.</p>	

- (b) Memories are often reconstructed and altered by our current feelings each time we recall them.
- (c) Strong emotions, such as fear or joy, act like "ink" that helps make memories more vivid and lasting.
- (d) Collective memory allows societies to build a group identity, similar to how individuals build personal identities.

3. In the metaphor of the 'Librarian,' what does the act of placing a new book on a shelf represent?

- (a) **The initial encoding of a new experience.**
- (b) Forgetting an old, useless event.
- (c) The loss of information over time.
- (d) Recalling a childhood dream.

4. Look at this sentence from the passage: "*Scientists and psychologists have found that we are far more likely to remember events that are accompanied by strong feelings...*"

Which of the following correctly identifies the tense and function of the underlined phrase "have found"?

- (a) Simple Past: To describe a specific experiment that happened once in the past.
- (b) Present Continuous: To describe an action that is currently happening right at this moment.
- (c) **Present Perfect: To describe an action that happened at an unspecified time in the past and is still relevant to the present.**
- (d) Past Perfect: To describe a discovery that was made and then forgotten before a new discovery was found.

5. According to the final paragraph, what would be the consequence if the "bridge" of memory connecting our past to our present were broken?

Answer: We would essentially be strangers to ourselves every morning, lacking the continuity and meaning that defines our identity.

6. What is the 'ink' used by the human brain to write memories? How does it help in the formation of memories?

Answer: The "ink" used to write these memories is often emotion. The brain uses emotions to prioritize memories that are significant, ensuring that moments of great joy or fear stay vivid while dull, unimportant details fade away.

7. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The author claims that every time we remember an event, we are essentially "rewriting" a book rather than just reading it.

Reason (R): The human brain functions exactly like a video camera, storing a permanent, unchangeable recording of the past.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

	<p>(c) A is true but R is false. (d) A is false but R is true.</p> <p>8. For our minds to remain efficient, the process of _____ is necessary to clear away 'mental junk.'</p> <p>Ans. Forgetting (or Pruning)</p> <p>9. Find the word which means <i>producing powerful feelings or strong, clear images in the mind.</i>(para 3)</p> <p>Ans. Vivid</p> <p>10. Find the Synonym of the word which means <i>spreading out over a large area in an untidy or irregular way.</i> (Para 2)</p> <p>Ans: sprawling</p> <p>11. Based on the metaphors used in Paragraph 4, complete the following analogy and explain the reasoning behind it in one sentence.</p> <p>The Librarian : The Janitor :: Encoding Memories : _____</p> <p>A) Reconstructing History B) Forgetting Information</p> <p>C) Emotional Ink D) Collective Identity</p> <p>12. Write a suitable title for the passage.</p>	
Q. II.	<p>Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>1. Not so long ago, tattoos were definitely not the 'in' thing. Fashions change, however, and tattoos are fast becoming a common sight. But before you rush to join the likes of Edward VII, Sean Connery, and pause for a moment –getting a tattoo is a lot easier and cheaper than getting rid of one. The art of tattooing goes back a long way. The Egyptians used to tattoo each other 3,000 years ago, and the oldest known example is on the body of a 4000 years old iceman who was found frozen in the mountain snow on the Italian-Austrian border in 1993.</p> <p>2. In more modern times, tattoos were reintroduced to Europe by Captain Cook and his crew on their return from Tahiti in 1771-hence the traditional association of tattoos with sailors. The word 'tattoo' itself comes from the Tahitian word <i>tatau</i> – onomatopoeic for the sound made by their tattooing instrument.</p> <p>3. Tattoos are put in place by means of a tattoo gun, which has a cluster of needles which jab in and out rapidly. The artists change colors by dipping the tip of the gun into various color inks as a painter does into a palette. Being on the receiving end of a tattoo gun is a painful process, especially for the first couple of minutes; after that the body's natural painkiller –endorphin-starts to come into play, and the pain apparently subsides into a kind of vibrating ,buzzing sensation. The use of aspirin is not recommended, as they thin the blood and can lead to bleeding.</p>	8 Marks

	<p>4. Though not pleasant, the process is not dangerous, provided the tattoo is applied by a qualified artist in a clean and properly supervised environment. Infections can, however, result from using a ‘scratcher’ – someone who’s bought a tattoo gun by mail order and has no idea how to use it safely.</p> <p>5. Tattoos can be removed, but it can be a painful process and it can leave scars. Only laser treatment can remove them completely but it is very expensive. In other words, it is much easier to get a tattoo than to remove one. In a recent survey, one-third of men and women questioned, regretted getting tattooed. So the undecided would be well advised to stick those temporary tattoos that you put on for the evening and remove with baby oil the next day.</p>	
	<p>1. Why is it advised to think carefully before getting a tattoo?</p> <p>(a) Because tattoos are much harder and costlier to remove (b) Because tattoos are expensive to apply (c) Because tattoos are easier to remove than to get (d) Because tattoos are painful to apply</p> <p>2. How did tattoos become associated with sailors in Europe?</p> <p>(a) They were spread by Roman soldiers (b) They were popularized by medieval knights (c) They were introduced by Egyptian traders (d) They were reintroduced by Captain Cook’s crew after visiting Tahiti</p> <p>3. How does the body reduce the pain of tattooing after the first few minutes?</p> <p>(a) By slowing down the tattoo gun (b) By numbing the skin with ink (c) By producing endorphins (d) By releasing adrenaline</p> <p>4. Find the idiom used in para 3 which means <i>To become active or start having an effect.</i></p> <p>Ans. come into play</p> <p>5. Why is it safer to get a tattoo from a qualified artist rather than a “scratcher”?</p> <p>Answer (short): Because a qualified artist works in a clean, supervised environment, reducing the risk of infections, while a “scratcher” may use unsafe methods that can cause infections.</p> <p>6. What is the antonym of <i>old</i> used in the passage? (para 5)</p> <p>Ans :recent</p> <p>7. Find the synonym of the word <i>poke</i> from the passage. (para 3)</p>	

	<p>Ans. jab</p> <p>8. Would you like to get a tattoo for yourself? Why or why not?</p> <p>Ans. Yes, I would like to get a tattoo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasoning: Tattoos are a form of self-expression and art. They allow me to carry a meaningful symbol, memory, or design with me permanently. Key idea: Tattoos can be a personal statement and a way to celebrate identity. <p>No, I would not like to get a tattoo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasoning: The passage highlights that tattoo removal is painful, expensive, and can leave scars. It also mentions that many people regret getting tattooed. I would prefer to avoid the risk of regret and the health concerns (like infections from unqualified artists). Temporary tattoos seem like a safer, more flexible option. Key idea: Tattoos are permanent and difficult to remove, so avoiding them prevents future regret. 	
SECTION B - WRITING		15 Marks
Q. III.	<p>You are the secretary of the housing complex where you reside. Write a notice in not more than 50 words, requesting the residents to attend a meeting to discuss probable improvements required, including the beautification of the complex.</p> <p>Format – 1</p> <p>Content- 1 fluency-1 accuracy-1</p>	4 m
Q. IV.	<p>Write an essay on the topic <i>The Real Heroes of the World</i>.(150-200 words)</p> <p>Format-1</p> <p>Content- 2 fluency-1 accuracy-1</p>	5m
Q. V.	<p>You are Abid/Abida of class VIII. Write an article on <i>The Importance of Co-curricular Activities in School</i> for your school magazine.(180-200 words)</p> <p>Format –1</p> <p>Content- 3 fluency-1 accuracy-1</p>	6m
SECTION C - GRAMMAR		15 Marks
Q.VI.	<p>1. Choose the correct form of verb given in bracket.</p> <p>Teacher: Class, listen up! The list of missing items (a) ____ is ____ (be) very important for our project.</p> <p>Leo: It's strange. Behind the bookshelf (b) ____ lie ____ (lie) several old keys that weren't there before.</p> <p>Maya: I found a book, too. <i>The Legends of the Hidden Valley</i> (c) ____ describes</p>	½ x 4=2m

	<p>(describe) exactly where the secret door is located.</p> <p>Leo: Well, either the Principal or the teachers (d) _____ plan _____ (plan) to investigate the basement tonight to find the truth.</p>	
	<p>2. Choose the correct form of verb and fill in the blanks.</p> <p>(a) The president and scientist _____ (address/addresses) the crowd regarding the new space mission.</p> <p>(b)The news about the natural disasters _____ (frighten/frightens) many citizens.</p>	1x 2=2m
Q.VII	<p>Choose the correct modal verb and complete the story:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>can't, will, needed to, must, might</p> </div> <p>Last night, I realized I (1) ___ needed to ___leave my bedroom to get a glass of water because I was incredibly thirsty. I knew I (2) ___ must _____ be very quiet, or I would wake up my parents. As I crept down the hall, I saw a strange light in the kitchen. "It (3) ___ can't _____ be a ghost," I whispered to myself, "because ghosts aren't real!" I thought it (4)___ might__ be my cat knocking over a lamp, but she was fast asleep on my bed.</p> <p>2. Fill in the blanks with suitable modals.</p> <p>(i)If you want to succeed in the competition, you ___need to/should/must/ought to_____ practice every day, or else your performance will suffer.</p> <p>(ii)The teacher explained that the students_____ ought to/must /should_____ submit their assignments on time, even though the deadline was extended once before.</p> <p>(iii)Although the rules are strict, you _____ may/can _____ borrow a book from the library, provided you return it within a week.</p> <p>(iv)The villagers believed that the new leader _____ would/could _____ bring peace to the region, even if challenges continued.</p>	½ x8=4m
Q.VIII	<p>Change the following sentences to reported speech.</p> <p>1. Aria said, “My friend wants to understand how the magic trick works.”</p> <p>Ans. Aria said that her friend wanted to understand how the magic trick worked.</p> <p>2. Maheep said to Rohan, “Will you come with me to the bank tomorrow?”</p> <p>Ans. Maheep asked Rohan if/whether he would go with him to the bank the next day.</p> <p>3. The teacher said, “These flowers have been grown from organic compost.”</p>	1x4=4m

	<p>Ans. The teacher said/informed that those flowers had been grown from organic compost.</p> <p>4. The doctor advised, “Drink plenty of water every day, and avoid eating too much junk food.”</p> <p>Ans. The doctor advised him/her/them to drink plenty of water every day and to avoid eating too much junk food.</p>	
Q.IX	<p>Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners from the given options.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>Any, none, every, an, this, several, a, those, each, much</p> </div> <p>Last month, our class was assigned a project for the annual science fair. (1) ___ this ___ specific task was to build a sustainable energy model. My partner and I spent (2) ___ several ___ weeks researching solar power until we finally understood the mechanics. However, we encountered a problem: (3) ___ none ___ (quantifier) of the batteries we bought worked properly. We had to visit (4) ___ a ___ university lab to ask for professional advice. The professor there was very kind and gave us (5) ___ some ___ useful tips on how to fix the wiring. On the day of the fair, (6) ___ every ___ student in the hall was impressed by our working model.</p>	½ x 6=3m
SECTION D- LITERATURE (30 MARKS)		
Q.X	Answer ANY 3 with Reference to Context.	3x3=9m
1.	<p><i>All right. Coins don't talk. They jingle or go khanak-khanak. But I'm telling you, that day they actually spoke! One coin said, 'What are you thinking about? Those fresh, hot jalebis coming out of the kadhao in the shop over there, they're not coming out for nothing.'</i></p> <p>(i) Why does the boy imagine the coins speaking to him? → He imagines the coins speaking because he is tempted by the sight of jalebis and feels an inner conflict between duty (paying fees) and desire (buying sweets).</p> <p>(ii) How do the coins try to persuade him? → The coins argue that money is meant to be spent, and jalebis are meant to be eaten and that they not coming out of the kadhao for nothing, encouraging him to spend them on buying the jalebis.</p> <p>(iii) When does this imagined conversation happen? → It happens right after school, when the boy is walking through the bazaar with the fee money in his pocket.</p>	
2.	<p><i>"O! father and mother, if buds are nip'd And blossoms blown away, And if the tender plants are stripped Of their joy in the springing day, By sorrow and cares dismay,"</i></p> <p>(i). What do "buds" and "blossoms" symbolize?</p>	

3.	<p>Ans. They symbolize young children and their innocent, joyful, and tender lives.</p> <p>(ii) What does "nip'd" or "stripped" signify in the context of the poem?</p> <p>Ans. It signifies the destruction of a child's potential and happiness caused by forced, rigid, or excessive schooling.</p> <p>(iii) What is the poet trying to convey to the parents?</p> <p>Ans. The poet advises parents not to overburden children or restrict their freedom, as this hampers their natural growth.</p> <p><i>“The Poetry of earth is never dead; When all the birds are faint with hot sun, And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead; That is the Grasshopper's- he takes the lead”</i></p> <p>(i) What happens to the birds when the sun becomes too hot? Answer: The birds grow faint from the heat and hide in the cooling trees.</p> <p>(ii) Whose voice is heard running from hedge to hedge in the meadow? Answer: The Grasshopper's voice is heard across the meadow.</p> <p>(iii) How does the Grasshopper contribute to the “poetry of earth”? Answer: The Grasshopper continues the music of nature when the birds fall silent, keeping the “poetry of earth” alive.</p>	
4.	<p><i>The fawn lifted its nose, scenting him. He reached out one hand and laid it on the soft neck. The touch made him delirious. He put his arms around its body. A light convulsion passed over it but it did not stir."</i></p> <p>(i). Why does Jody feel overwhelmed when he touches the fawn? → Because he is filled with joy and relief at finding it alive and accepting him.</p> <p>(ii). How does the fawn respond to Jody's presence? → It quivers slightly but does not run away, showing trust and willingness to stay with him.</p> <p>(iii) What does the word 'convulsion' suggest about the fawn's physical reaction when the boy embraced it?</p> <p>Convulsion means a sudden, involuntary shudder or twitch of the body. In the passage, it shows the fawn's instinctive reaction when touched, though it remained still.</p>	
Q.XI	Match the following words with their correct meanings.	½ x 3 = 1½

Word	meanings
1.adjacent	a. comes through loud and clear
2. shrills	b.curses
3.delusion	c. nearby
	d. false impression or belief

1. adjacent – d. nearby 2. Shrills- a. comes through loud and clear
3.delusion- e. false impression or belief

Q.XII Answer any 6 questions in short. 1x6=6m

1. Mention the poetic device is used in “pleasant weed”.
Ans. Oxymoron/Imagery

2. In the story Jalebis, what did the narrator do to escape punishment from his teacher and parents?
Ans. He left home in the morning and waited in Kambelpur railway station and stayed there till the school dispersed.

3. What message does the poem ‘Geography Lesson’ convey?
Ans. The poem conveys that the borders between countries are not visible from a height. One cannot then understand the cause of fighting and hatred among men.

4. How does the fight between the two boys end?
Ans. The fight between the ends when both of them realizes each other’s strengths and decides to help each other. Suraj agrees to help Ranji build his body while Ranji agrees to teach Suraj to dive.

5. Why is the mist called ‘Melancholy’?
Ans. Melancholy means very sad. And it is called so because as the mist comes climbing up the hills, birds fall silent, forest becomes deathly still and it shows the unhappy environment.

6. Explain the meaning of *romance at short notice was her speciality* in the ‘The Open Window’.
Ans. The phrase "romance at short notice was her specialty" in "The Open Window" highlights Vera's skill at crafting imaginative and convincing tales quickly. Vera uses her quick wit to deceive Framton Nuttel with a fabricated ghost story, showcasing her talent for storytelling and manipulation.

7. How does Ruskin Bond describe the hill station and valley in one sentence?
“A paradise that might have been.”

Q.XIII	<p>Choose the correct meaning of the highlighted words in the given sentences.</p> <p>1. The climbers avoided the treacherous path because it was slippery and unsafe. (a) honest (b) great (c) dangerous (d) talking confusedly</p> <p>2. The soldier stood unflinching in front of danger, showing no sign of fear. (a) breaking (b) unhappy (c) shaken (d) looking straight at each other</p> <p>3. When the boy broke the vase, his mother scowled at him in anger. (a) attacked (b) looked angrily (c) shivered (d) threatened</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \frac{1}{2}$
Q.XIV	Answer any 4 questions in detail.	$3 \times 4 = 12$
1.	<p>1. How according to Keats, is the poetry of earth ‘never ending?’ Explain with references from the poem.</p> <p>Keats believes that the poetry of earth is “never ending” because nature always has a voice, no matter the season. In summer, when the heat makes birds silent, the grasshopper continues the song of nature with its lively chirping among grassy hills. In winter, when frost covers the ground and silence seems to dominate, the cricket’s song near the warm hearth fills the quiet, reminding us of summer’s sounds. Thus, whether it is the grasshopper in summer or the cricket in winter, nature’s music never ceases. Keats uses these images to show that the poetry of earth is eternal, carrying on through different creatures across seasons.</p> <p>2. Framton Nuttel visits the countryside to cure his nerves but ends up fleeing in panic because of Vera’s fabricated story. What does this incident reveal about the importance of critical thinking and not accepting information blindly?</p> <p>Framton’s purpose in visiting the countryside was to find peace and recover from his nervous condition. However, Vera’s fabricated story about her aunt’s husband and brothers dying in a bog completely misled him. Framton’s blind acceptance of her tale shows his gullibility and lack of critical thinking.</p> <p>When the men actually returned through the open window, Framton mistook them for ghosts and fled in panic. This incident demonstrates the importance of reasoning, questioning information, and evaluating evidence before forming conclusions. It highlights how imagination and misinformation can mislead those who lack judgment and rational thinking.</p> <p>3. How does Ruskin Bond show both the beauty and the challenges of the monsoon season in <i>A Short Monsoon Diary</i>?</p> <p>In <i>A Short Monsoon Diary</i>, Ruskin Bond describes the monsoon as a season full of beauty, mystery, and difficulties. He shows how the rains bring freshness and greenery to the hills, making the forests look alive and magical. The mist that rises during the rains makes the surroundings look strange and mysterious, hiding familiar sights and creating a quiet atmosphere.</p>	

At the same time, Bond also talks about the challenges of the monsoon. The heavy rains bring leeches, dampness, and discomfort, and the mist makes people feel lonely and melancholy. Birds stop singing, and the forest becomes silent. Yet, Bond accepts these inconveniences with affection, showing his love for nature.

Through his diary entries, Bond teaches us that the monsoon is not just about rain — it is an experience of joy and struggle together. It reminds us that nature has two sides: it can be beautiful and refreshing, but also difficult and demanding.

4. The boy in the story is torn between temptation and responsibility. Using examples from the lesson, explain how his actions reflect the challenges children face in making the right choices.

Ans. The boy in the story is caught between his responsibility to pay school fees and his strong temptation to eat jalebis. This reflects the real challenges children face when making choices between duty and desire.

At first, he shows responsibility by resisting the coins' "voices" and reminding himself that the money is meant for fees. He even thinks about the consequences of angering his teacher and displeasing God. This shows how children often know what is right but struggle when faced with immediate temptations. For example, he says, *"Look here, you four rupees... you are my fees and fund money. If I spend you today, then how shall I show my face to Master Ghulam Mohammed in school tomorrow?"*

However, his temptation grows stronger, and he finally gives in, buying heaps of jalebis and sharing them with others. This action reflects how children sometimes act impulsively, enjoying the moment without thinking of long-term consequences. Later, when he suffers stomach aches and realises he cannot pay his fees, he feels guilty and prays to God for help. His remorse shows the inner conflict children experience when they realise the results of wrong choices.

In the end, the boy learns that responsibility cannot be ignored, and that quick pleasures often lead to bigger problems. His actions highlight the universal challenge children face: balancing desires with duties, and learning through mistakes that responsibility must come first.

5. Ranji feels proud of his ability to swim, while Suraj is proud of his strength in wrestling. How does the story show that everyone has different talents? Why is it important to respect the abilities of others?

In *The Fight* by Ruskin Bond, Ranji and Suraj begin as rivals because each wants to prove his strength. Ranji is proud of his swimming, while Suraj is proud of his wrestling. The story shows that everyone has different talents, and it is important to respect those differences instead of comparing them.

As the story develops, the boys start to admire each other's abilities. Suraj is impressed by Ranji's skill in swimming, and Ranji respects Suraj's strength.

This understanding changes their rivalry into friendship, teaching us that true bonds grow when we value others for who they are.

Finally, the boys choose cooperation over competition. Suraj offers to teach Ranji wrestling, while Ranji can help Suraj with swimming. By sharing their talents, they both grow stronger and happier. The story reminds us that friendship is built on respect, understanding, and working together.
