



মণিপুরৰ সৰ্বশাসন (সংসদ)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

CLASS X  
ADDITIONAL ENGLISH  
SECTION C - WRITING SKILLS  
CHAPTER-5  
NOTE MAKING

SOLUTIONS

EXERCISES

*On the basis of your reading each of the passage given below make a note of each:*

1. The ants nurse their sick, bury their dead and see that everyone does its share of work, and that no one is allowed to be lazy. All this seem to show that ants have some form of reasonable government. A celebrated naturalist tells how he captured an ant and covered it with a piece of clay so that only its head is showed. For some time, the little captive was not discovered then one of its fellow-ants found out what happened and tried to set it free. But this task proved too much for one ant, and very soon it hurried away, to return in a few minutes with a dozen companions who at once set to work and in a very short time set the captive free.

*Notes of the points*

- a. Ants are **hrdwrkg**.
  - b. Work under strict rules and **regultns**.
  - c. **Exprment** showed they **wrkd** in unity.
- Covering ant's body except head with a piece of clay.
  - lone companion on being unsuccessful came with dozen others.
  - led the captive free.

*Keys to abbreviations*

- Hrdwrkg** - hardworking.
- Regultns** -regulations.
- Exprment** - Experiment.
- Wrkd** -worked.



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2. Life is to be lived and not wasted. We should measure our achievements not by the wealth we have amassed but what we have done to add to human happiness. To know whether our lives have been lived fruitfully, we should ask ourselves. Have we relieved the suffering of those who are in distress? Have we fought injustice and cruelty in life? If the answer is affirmative, our lives have been lived.

### *Notes of main points*

#### **1. Meaning of fruitful life.**

1.1. Not measurable by wealth.

1.2. **Contrbutn** being made for human happiness.

#### **2. Acquisition of fruitful life.**

1.1 Relieving the stress of one's suffering.

1.2 Fighting **injstce** n cruelty in life.

### *Keys to abbreviations:*

**Contrbutn** -contribution.

**Injstce** -injustice.

3. Throughout history man has used energy from the sun. Today, when we burn wood or use electric current or travel by car, we are drawing energy that has come from the sun. All our ordinary life depends upon the sun. However, we now have a new supply of energy. For the first time in history, we have a way of getting energy that doesn't come from the sun. This energy comes from inside atoms, it is atomic energy.

Everyone and everything is made of atoms. You are, and so is this book. The whole of our ordinary world is made up of only ninety kinds of atom. However, there are many more than ninety kinds of substance in the world, because atoms join together in many different ways to make many different substances. In the same way, although there are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet, they can be joined together in many different ways to make different words.



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### *Notes of main points*

#### 1. Sun energy.

- I. Has been playing **impt** role in human's life.
- II. Industrial and daily **actvts** largely depend on the **enrgy** of sun.

#### 2. Atomic energy.

- I. Not from sun **enrgy** **bt** **enrgy** from inside atoms.
- II. **Diffrent** kinds of atoms join together to form **diffrent** substances.

### *Keys to abbreviations.*

**Impt** -important.

**Actvs** -activities.

**Enrgy** -energy.

**Bt** -but

**Diffrent**-different.

3. An earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked. Whole buildings collapse. Dams burst. Bridges fall. Gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avalanches roar down the valleys. Consider the terrifying statistics from the past. In the year 1775: Lisbon, the capital of Portugal- the city destroyed entirely and 450 killed. 1970: Peru -50,000 killed.

### *Notes of main points.*

1. Earthquake is unpredictable.
2. **Destretn** is large and immense in city than any other places.
  - i. Fire started up, road n underground railways **wreckd**.
  - ii. Collapse of buildings, dams and bridges.
3. In sea, it causes tidal waves.
4. Earthquake in mountain cause avalanches.
5. Tragedy **hapnd** in the past **yrs** killing many people.



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### *Key to abbreviations.*

**Destrcn-** destruction

**Wrckd-** wrecked.

**Hapnd-** happened.

5. Even during the brief span of our lives we have seen these two forces at play in India and the world at large- the forces of constructive and creative effort and the forces of destruction. Which will triumph in the end? And on which side do we stand? That is the vital question for each one of us, and more especially, for those from whom the leaders of the nation will be drawn, and on whom the burden of tomorrow will fall. We dare not sit on the fence and refuse to face the issue. We dare allow our minds to be befuddled by passion and hatred when clear thought and effective action are necessary.

### *Notes of the passage*

1. **Cnstrctve**/creative and **dstrectve** forces are the **2** main forces seen in the world.
2. Refusing to face the issue is nt the **solutn**.
3. Mind should **nt** be confused by passion and hatred.
4. Important **n r** clarity in thought and effective action.

### *Key to abbreviations*

**Cnstrctve** -constructive.

**Dstrectve** -destructive.

**Nt** -not.

**Solutn** -solution.

**2** -two.

**R** -are



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6. There is a coy bashful smile that the lover may bestow on his beloved. There is the faintly embarrassed smile which all of us turn in when caught on the wrong foot. There is a condescending patronising smile, though it would be more appropriate to call it a smirk. And of course all of us are only too familiar with the Mona Lisa smile, a vague enigmatic half smile which may mean anything or nothing.

There are positive smiles and negative smiles. A smile doesn't necessarily pleasure, rapture, joy or approval. It could just as well signify even malice. As Shakespeare would have it. "You can smile and smile and yet be a villain". The smile on the face may be mark of hypocrisy. There may be nothing behind the smile like that of the famous Cheshire cat in "Alice in wonderland".

### *Notes of the passage*

#### **1. Kinds of smile.**

- 1.1. Coyness smile of a lover.
- 1.2. Embarrassed smile when being caught wrongly.
- 1.3. Smirk smile showing attitude of superiority.
- 1.4. Mona Lisa's smile which can mean nothing or anything.

#### **2. +ve and -ve smiles.**

- 2.1. All smiles do not mean happiness or joy.
- 2.2. It sometimes denotes for being maliciousness, hypocritic and villain.

### *Keys to abbreviations.*

**+ve** - positive.

**-ve** - negative.

7. Your skin is the largest and the only unprotected organ of your body. It is also the most versatile. It protects your body from harmful intruders and rays: it aids in blood pressure regulation; it keeps the body's heat control system; it forms the sense of touch; it is the main organ of sexual attraction, it can renew and repair itself, and it withstands a lot of wear and tear.

Perhaps no other human organ can survive so much of abuse, neglect and destruction as the skin. Thanks to research, the fatality limits of skin loss as in burns is now predictable. Death follows when the loss exceeds a certain percentage. This again is related to the victim's age. Up to 30 years, death is most likely if the loss exceeds 75% of total skin areas. Below 22% the chances of survival are good.



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*Notes of the passage.*

1. Skin is the largest and the most versatile of all the organs in the body.

2. Functions of skin:

-protection of harmful things and rays.

-cntrl body heat.

-touching sensation.

-sexual attraction.

-eration power

3. when dstrectn hapns, rate of survival is highest than any other organs.

4. The fatality limit of skin loss is predictable related to victim's age.

*Key to abbreviations.*

Cntrl- control.

Dstrctn-destruction.

Hapns-happens.

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