



LESSON - 6

“Manipur And Its Natural Resources”

SOLUTIONS:

Comprehension:

I. Answer the following questions in a sentence each

1. Where is monazite sand found in India?

Ans:- Monazite sand is found in the beaches of Kerala, India.

2. What is thorium?

Ans:- Thorium is a radioactive element used in nuclear power plants.

3. Where did the early men live?

Ans:- Early men used to live in caves.

4. What is natural resource based on?

Ans:- Natural resource is based on a good and meaningful relationship between human beings and nature.

5. What are cultural resources?

Ans:- All the productive and creative activities of man along with their skills, knowledge, ideas, thoughts and beliefs are called cultural resources.

6. Name the place where salt is found in Manipur.

Ans:- In Manipur, salt is found in some areas of Thoubal.

7. Where is limestone found in Manipur?

Ans:- Limestone is found in Hundung hills of Ukhrul district, Manipur.

II. Answer the following questions in 20-25 words each:

1. How is monazite sand a valuable resource?

Ans:- Monazite sand contains thorium which is used in nuclear power plants. Being a source of thorium, monazite sand becomes a valuable resource.

2. Why is Manipur called a bio-diversity hot-spot?

Ans:- Manipur is called a bio-diversity hot-spot because it has thousands of plant and animal species. Varieties of them are being studied by scientists for their medicinal properties.

3. What are the minerals found in Manipur?

Ans:- The minerals found in Manipur are limestone, iron ore and salt. Limestone is found in Ukhrul, iron ore in Kakching and Sadar hills and salt in Thoubal.

4. What is the relationship between human beings and natural resources?

Ans:- Human beings depend on natural resources for their survival as air, water, soil etc are essential. Natural resources also satisfy varieties of human needs and benefit human society.

5. What should we do to preserve natural resources?

Ans:- As natural resources like forest, fuel and minerals are exhaustible, we should use coal, iron ore and petroleum judiciously and also take proper care of our forests.

III. Answer the following questions in about 50-60 words each:

1. What is the importance of the three kinds of resources?

Ans:- Natural resources not only constitute the basis of all life but also satisfy various kinds of human needs. The productive and creative activities of man bring development and better livelihood. Moreover, our knowledge, ideas, talents beliefs etc. make mankind pleasant and create a healthy society. So, cultural resources are equally important. On the other hand, human resources are responsible for growth and management of all the kinds of resources.

2. Write why we should be careful about using natural resources.

Ans:- Some of our natural resources like forest, fuel and minerals are exhaustible. If we do not use them properly, a time will come when they will be completely exhausted. Thus, judicious use and proper care of these resources are very important so as to fulfill our needs and also conserve them for future generations too at the same time.

3. Write about the natural resources of Manipur.

Ans:- Manipur is rich in natural resources. It has abundant forest with varieties of flowers, orchids, grasses, bamboo and trees like pine, teak, oak etc. Tigers, leopards, deer, sheep, buffaloes, wild bears, yongmus etc. constitute our rich wildlife. Plenty of rainfall, rivers, streams and lakes give abundant water resources too. Minerals like limestone, iron ore and salt are also found here.



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2. Match the words in column A with those in column B to make them meaningful sentences:

- | A | B |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Petroleum is | gifts of nature. |
| 2. Early men lived in | Hundung hills. |
| 3. Monazite sand is found | for the early men. |
| 4. Coal was not a resource | caves. |
| 5. Manipur is called | an important resource. |
| 6. Natural resources are | in the beaches of Kerala. |
| 7. Limestone is found in | a bio-diversity hot-spot. |

- Ans:- 1. Petroleum is — an important resource.
 2. Early men lived in — caves.
 3. Monazite sand is found — in the beaches of Kerala
 4. Coal was not a resource — for the early men.
 5. Manipur is called— a bio-diversity hot-spot.
 6. Natural resources are— gifts of nature.
 7. Limestone is found in — Hundung hills.

3. Here is a list of resources. Put them in their classified groups in the table give below:

Rain	sand	wind	coal	education	soil
knowledge	talent	dance	sports	theatre	
man	scientists				

Ans:-

Natural Resources	Human Resources	Cultural Resources
rain		education
sand		knowledge
wind	scientists	talent
coal		dance
soil		sports
man		theatre

Grammar:

1. Add 'full' to the following words and write them. One has been done for you:

meaning + full = meaningful

Note that the double 'll' becomes single 'l' in the new word.

Resource	use	care	right	will	colour
power	skill	need	thought	thank	hope
help					

Ans:-

resource	+	full	=	resourceful
use	+	full	=	useful
care	+	full	=	careful
right	+	full	=	rightful
will	+	full	=	wilful (American-willful)
colour	+	full	=	colourful
power	+	full	=	powerful
skill	+	full	=	skilful(American-skillful)
need	+	full	=	needful
thought	+	full	=	thoughtful
thank	+	full	=	thankful
hope	+	full	=	hopeful
help	+	full	=	helpful



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2. Give the Comparative and Superlative Degrees of the following Adjectives: (two examples are given for you)

Example:

Positive	Comparative
Easy	easier
easiest	
useful	more useful
most useful	

Ans:-

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	best
meaningful	more meaningful	most meaningful
Free	Freer	freest
different	more different	most different
Rich	Richer	richest
Large	Larger	largest
important	more important	most important
Great	Greater	greatest
valuable	more valuable	most valuable

3. Material Nouns and Abstract Nouns are Uncountable Nouns.

Example:

<p>Material Noun : gold, sugar, money etc</p> <p>Abstract Noun : fear, honesty, patience etc</p>
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Underline the Uncountable Nouns in the following sentences:

i. Sand, coal, iron, petroleum etc along with free gifts of nature, such as, water, soil, oil, air etc. constitute the basis of all life. Moreover, our forest resources including tigers, leopards, wild bears, cane, pine, teak, bamboo etc. bring about the beauty, joy and hope of our people.

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