



মণিপুরৰ শাসনৰত্ন (মণি)

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)**

Government of Manipur

**CLASS IX AND X  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR  
COMPOSITIONS  
CHAPTER 6  
COMPREHENSION**

**SOLUTIONS**

**EXERCISES**

**1. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

‘Mass production’ means manufacturing articles in great numbers. This method of production became popular after the Industrial Revolution. Mass Production is different from the other methods of manufacture. Formerly a craftsman often made the whole of an article himself by hand. He put into his work all his skill, all his experience. He was proud of the fruit of his labour. His reputation, his standing among his fellows, depended on his skill and on his character. He would have been ashamed if any serious fault had appeared in his work. He was hired and admired by a fellow-craftsman whose skill was not equal to his own. Articles made in this way could not be mass-produced. Each article differed slightly from the other; in every one there was something of the maker’s individuality. The finished article was sold at a high price, the price representing the time and the skill of the craftsman who had made it.

The articles were made for the rich and for those who were moderately well-off. The poorer classes could not hope to possess works of art. Their household utensils, their clothes and their farm tools were roughly and cheaply made, though very practical in serving the purpose for which they were designed.

**(a) Answer the following questions in single sentences:**

**i) How did the craftsman in olden days make articles?**

**Ans:** In olden days, the craftsman made articles himself by hand.

**ii) Why was he proud of his work?**

**Ans:** He was proud of his work as he has good reputation and stand among his fellows.

**iii) What inspired him to his best?**

**Ans:** He was hired and admired by a fellow craftsman whose skill was not equal to his and it inspired him to do his best.



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iv) Why did each article differ slightly from the others?

**Ans:** Each article differed slightly from the others as there was something of the maker's individuality.

v) Who were the articles made for?

**Ans:** The articles were made for the rich and for those who were moderately well-off.

vi) Name three things that are mass-produced?

**Ans:** Three things that are mass-produced are household utensils, clothes and farm tools.

**(b) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using the correct forms of the words given below:**

Whole, manufacture, all, make, reputation, purpose, aim, fame.

i) Cloth is manufactured in the mills of Ahmedabad.

ii) The women of this village make beautiful baskets.

iii) He has a good reputation.

iv) He was not anxious for fame.

v) This is a novel with a purpose.

vi) The aim of this exercise is to teach language.

vii) The whole country was anxious for peace.

viii) All the boys in this class are bright.

2. Socrates used to wander about the roads or stand in the market- place all day long, talking to anyone who cared to greet him, arguing and asking many questions. Sometimes he left his listeners in a very confused state of mind, for he seemed to be questioning, doubting or trying to change things about which people had never really thought, but had taken them for granted. Socrates believed that everyone should learn to think for himself. He believed that everyone should have the power to see what was right, just, true and beautiful. He wanted Athens to be a perfect state and he believed that this could only happen if every citizen educated his own mind to see what was right and noble. He believed that questioning and discussing would help them to do this and so he was for ever talking to them in the open streets.



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**(a) Answer the following questions:**

**(i) What did Socrates do in the market place?**

**Ans:** Socrates stand all day long in the market place talking to anyone who cared to greet him, arguing and asking many questions.

**(ii) Why did he sometimes leave his listeners confused?**

**Ans:** He sometimes leave his listeners confused as he seemed to be questioning, doubting or trying to change things about which people had never thought, but taken them for granted.

**(iii) What, according to Socrates, should everyone learn for himself?**

**Ans:** According to Socrates, everyone should learn to think for himself.

**(iv) How could Athens become a perfect state?**

**Ans:** Athens could become a perfect state if every citizen educate their mind to see what is right and noble.

**(j) Complete the following sentences:**

i) Socrates was in the habit of talking to anyone.

ii) Socrates wanted people to think for themselves.

iii) Athens, he believed, could become a perfect state if every citizen educate their own mind.

**c) Briefly describe how the method of teaching adopted by Socrates is different from the methods used in schools nowadays.**

**Ans:** He believed that questioning and discussing would help them to educate their own mind and so he was forever talking to them in the open streets.

3. The expression sportsman-like spirit has been borrowed from the field of sports. A true sportsman always observes fair play and never stoops to base means to achieve quick victory. He does not take any unfair advantage of the weakness in the opponent's defence. Nor does he want any special favour shown to him. His guiding motto is "fair play and no favour." He plays the game for game's sake and not for winning it always. This quality of the sportsman is called sportsmanship and sportsman like spirit. It makes him not able to play a foul game in any sphere of his activities. This sporting spirit has been the spirit of all brave and heroic men who lived and died true to the principles of honesty and fair dealing.

**Questions:**

**a) Mention two qualities of a sportsman.**

**Ans:** Two qualities of a sportsman are:

i) always observes fair play, and

ii) never stoops to base means to achieve quick victory.



b) What is the motto of a sportsman?

Ans: The motto of a sportsman is “*fair play and no favour.*”

c) Name the principles common to true sportsmen and heroic men.

Ans: The principles common to true sportsmen and heroic men is called sportsmanship or sportsman- like spirit.

d) How does sportsmanship help a man in his day-to-day life?

Ans: It makes him not able to play a foul game in any sphere of his activities.

e) Pick out from the passage the words similar in meaning to ‘wrong means’.

Ans: The words are ‘*unfair*’ and ‘*foul*’.

4. The handicapped or the physically disabled persons, the dumb, the crippled and the mentally retarded have to suffer and live miserably. They have to bear bitter problems and difficulties due to their physical disability, and still they are ignored and looked down upon by society. Actually they need a proper and healthy treatment. With this idea, the U.N.O. decided to celebrate 1981 as “*the International Year of the Handicapped.*” They thought that it would be a good method of paying heed to the sad plight of the handicapped and doing something for their welfare in the world. There are nearly forty crores of people, physically disabled and mentally retarded. Truly they deserve, not hatred and contempt, but love and sympathy.

### Questions

a) What is the attitude of the people towards the physically disabled persons?

Ans: The physically disabled persons are ignored and looked down upon by the society.

b) Why did the U.N.O. celebrate 1981 as “the International Year of the handicapped?”

Ans: The U.N.O. celebrated 1981 as ‘*the International Year of the Handicapped*’ with the idea that handicapped persons need a proper and healthy treatment.

b) How many handicapped persons are there in the world?

Ans: There are nearly forty crores of handicapped persons in the world.

d) How should we treat the handicapped persons?

Ans: We should treat the handicapped persons with love and sympathy.

e) Pick out from the passage the words having opposite meaning of ‘love’ and ‘sympathy.’

Ans: Love – *hatred*

Sympathy – *contempt.*



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5. The last solar eclipse of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century took place on 11 August 1999. It was world's most watched one, this eclipse covered a more thickly populated area of the earth than any of its predecessors. A large number of scientists gathered at Lokpat in Gujarat, which was considered to be the best place to view the last eclipse, the totality there would be the longest. They had gone there to study the phenomenon. But they were disappointed because the sky was overcast with dense clouds. These clouds blocked the clear view of the eclipse. In spite of this, the enthusiasts took time off to watch this event from the beaches, roof tops, roads and suburban trains. They cheered whenever the spectacle becomes visible.

**Questions:**

- a) **Why was the eclipse watched by more people than ever before?**

**Ans:** The eclipse was watched by more people than ever before because the eclipse covered a more thickly populated area of the earth than any of its predecessors.

- b) **Where did the scientists go to see the eclipse and with what purpose?**

**Ans:** The Scientists goes to Lokpat in Gujarat as the totality of the eclipse there would be the longest.

- c) **Where did the enthusiasts watch the eclipse from?**

**Ans:** The enthusiasts watched the eclipse from the beaches, roof tops, roads and suburban trains.

- d) **What prevented the people from having a full view of the eclipse?**

**Ans:** Dense clouds in the sky prevented the people from having a full view of the eclipse.

- e) **Find out the word from the passage which means 'sight.'**

**Ans:** The word is "*Spectacle*."

6. Nearly one million new cases of cancer are detected in India every year. Half of these are tobacco-related. Not only cancer but other diseases like heart disease, stroke and bronchitis also are attributed to it. Almost all the doctors are of the opinion that tobacco is "*a killer*". There is a scientific evidence to prove it. After one quits smoking, blood pressure and pulse rate return to normal in twenty minutes. Breathing and circulation of blood begin to improve. Heart attack risks fall to about half of a smoker in five years. In ten years the risk of lung cancer falls sharply. But the advertisements by tobacco companies mislead the people. A strong political will is required to tackle this problem. Awareness among the people about tobacco's ill effects should also be created.

**Question:**

- a) **Mention any two diseases caused by tobacco smoking.**

**Ans:** Cancer and Heart attack.





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**b) What immediate effects are noticed when one stops smoking?**

**Ans:** When one stops smoking, blood pressure and pulse rate returns to normal in twenty minutes.

**c) Which word in the passage means ‘discover’?**

**Ans:** The word is ‘*detect*’.

**d) What steps should be taken to solve this problem?**

**Ans:** A strong political will and awareness among the people about tobacco’s ill effects should be created to solve this problem.

**e) Pick out, from the passage, the word similar in meaning to ‘as being a result of.’**

**Ans:** The word is ‘*effect*’.

7. One of the greatest mysteries of bird life is travelling. Every year during autumn and early winter birds travel from northern regions of Asia, Europe and America to the southern warmer lands. They make the return journey again during spring and early summer. They are very punctual unless they are delayed by bad weather. They face many dangers and hardships while travelling long distance through the air over hills, forest, plains and large stretches of water. Sometimes sudden storms arise and drive them far out of course. Often they are blown right out to sea and are drowned in the wild waves. At night bright lights attract and confuse the birds. They cannot fly at their fastest. The migration speed is usually from 48 to 64 km. per hour and rarely exceeded 80.

**Questions:**

**a) When do the birds travel from northern regions to southern warmer lands?**

**Ans:** The birds travel from northern regions to southern warmer lands during autumn.

**b) Why do they travel from there?**

**Ans:** The reason is still one of the greatest mysteries.

**c) What danger do they face when they are flying over the sea?**

**Ans:** They are often blown right out to sea and are drowned in the wild waves.

**d) What happens to these birds at night when they see the lights?**

**Ans:** At night bright light attracts and confuses the birds.

**e) Which word in the passage means ‘coming/doing something at the fixed time’.**

**Ans:** The word is ‘*punctual*’.



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7. Helen Keller lost her sight and hearing at two because of an illness. Since she was deaf, she also lost the ability to speak, for we learn to speak by imitating what we hear. At first it seemed impossible that she would ever understand others or be understood by them. Hers was thus a lonely world. She was helped by a wonderful teacher called Miss Sullivan who had herself been blind as a child but recovered her sight after an operation. Miss Sullivan volunteered to help Helen and taught her to speak, read and write. Helen later went to a university and even gained a degree. She then spent the rest of her life working to help the blind and the deaf.

**Questions:**

- a) **How did Helen Keller lose her sight and hearing? How old was she then?**

**Ans:** Helen Keller lost her sight and hearing because of an illness. She was two years old.

- b) **Why was she a lonely child?**

**Ans:** She was a lonely child as she would never understand others or be understood by them.

- c) **Why did Miss Sullivan volunteer to help Helen?**

**Ans:** Miss Sullivan volunteered to help Helen because she herself was blind as a child.

- d) **How did Helen make use of her education?**

**Ans:** She spent the rest of her life working to help the blind and the deaf.

- e) **Which word in the passage mean “Power”?**

**Ans:** The word is ‘*Ability*.’

8. Mass copying in the examinations has reduced education to a joke. The lengthy courses of study and the system of annual examinations are the root causes of it. How is it possible for any human being to express honestly within three hours all that he has learnt in full one year? Naturally students are forced to cram certain things and copy others from some source in the examination hall. Examinations, more or less, in the form of class tests at the end of a quarter should be held. The result of a student should be determined by his performance round the year. The class teacher should be entrusted with this difficult task. He will have to rise above petty worldly considerations and must be brave and impartial. His role in this connection is very significant.

**Questions:**

- a) **Why has education become a joke?**

**Ans:** Education has become a joke because of mass copying in the examination.



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**b) Why are students forced to cram and copy?**

**Ans:** The lengthy course of study and the system of annual examinations forced the students to cram and copy.

**c) How should a student's performance be determined?**

**Ans:** The result of a student should be determined by his performance round the year.

**d) What qualities are required of an examiner?**

**Ans:** An examiner will have to rise above petty worldly considerations and must be brave and impartial.

**e) Find a word in the passage which means "what is done".**

**Ans:** The word is '*Performance*.'

10. Yoga is the ancient Indian system to keep a person fit in body and mind. It is basically a system of self-treatment. According to the Yogic view, diseases, disorders and ailments are the result of some faulty ways of living, bad habits, lack of proper knowledge and unsuitable food. The diseases are thus the resultant state of a sort of prolonged malfunctioning of the body system. Since the root cause of a disease lies in the mistakes of the individual its cure also lies in correcting the mistakes by the same individual himself. The Yoga expert shows only the path and works no more than as a counsellor. The Yogic practice of treatment comprises three steps namely proper diet, proper Yogic practice and proper knowledge of things about the self.

**Questions:**

**a) How does Yoga differ from other methods of treating a disease?**

**Ans:** Yoga is different from other methods of treating a disease as it is basically a system of self-treatment.

**b) How does our daily routine affect our lives?**

**Ans:** Our daily routine affects our lives by creating diseases, disorders and ailments as the result of some faulty ways of living, bad habits, lack of proper knowledge and unsuitable food.





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c) How can a teacher of Yoga help a person practicing Yoga?

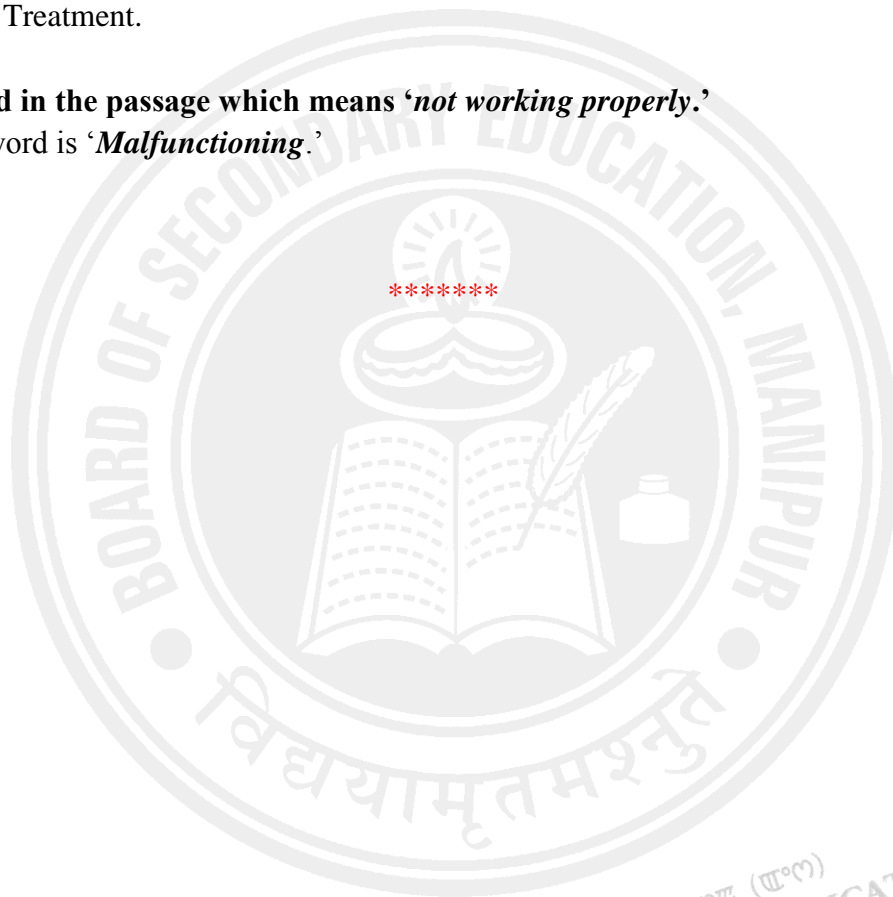
**Ans:** A teacher of Yoga shows the path as a counselor to correct the mistakes by the same individual himself.

d) Give the passage a suitable title.

**Ans:** Yogic Treatment.

e) Find a word in the passage which means '*not working properly*.'

**Ans:** The word is '*Malfunctioning*.'



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