



মণিপুরৰ শাসনৰত্ন (আৰম্ভণি)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)
Government of Manipur

LESSON NO. 14

REVOLUTION IN COMMUNICATIONS

SOLUTIONS:

COMPREHENSION

1. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

i) What did the teacher take out from her pocket?

Ans: The teacher took out a mobile phone from her pocket.

ii) Name the important inventions that improved communication.

Ans: The telegraph and the telephone are the two important inventions that improved communication.

iii) What are the important means of mass communication?

Ans: Radio, cinema and television are the important means of mass communication.

iv) Who was the first to design the technique of satellite communication?

Ans: Arthur C. Clarke was the first to design the technique of satellite communication.

v) What does information technology mean?

Ans: Information Technology combines television, telecommunication, computers, consumer electronics, publishing and information services into a single but complex information industry.

vi) What is like an ocean of information?

Ans: Internet server is like an ocean of information.

vii) Which systems of information technology provide information about a product, a company or a bank?

Ans: World Wide Web (www) servers and Home Pages provide information about a product, a company or a bank.

viii) How can payment be made on the internet?

Ans: Payment can be made on the internet through a process called tele-banking where banks are linked to business firms through the internet.

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

- i) Write about the ways in which people communicated before scientific inventions.

Ans: In ancient days, human beings could not communicate over long distances. The ancient Egyptians used mirrors to send signals across long distances. Pigeons were used to carry messages tied to their legs. The natives in America also used smoke signals to communicate over long distances.

- ii) Give an account of computers.

Ans: The first electronic computer appeared in February 1947. Today we have supercomputers where data are processed at high speeds. These supercomputers work as Internet Information servers.

- iii) How can we be benefitted as students from Information Technology?

Ans: We can have encyclopedias, magazines, news-papers, journals, classics of literature, books on science and other subjects on the internet. Even in schools situated in remote villages, the students can get the same information at the same time on the internet.

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

- i) Write a note on the development of communication.

Ans: We, human beings have been communicating with each other since pre-historic times. In ancient days, human beings could not communicate over long distances. The natives in America used smoke signals to communicate over long distances. The ancient Egyptians used mirrors to send signals across long distances. Pigeons were also used to carry messages tied to their legs. In course of time, a lot of scientific inventions have improved communication. The telegraph and the telephone are two important inventions that have improved communication. Radio, cinema and television reach out to millions and millions of people. The world has seen great changes in the field of communication and satellite communication is one of them.

- ii) Write a note on Information technology.

Ans: Information Technology combines television, telecommunication, computers, consumer electronics, publishing and information services into a single but complex information industry. It is itself a fast-growing industry. The creation establishment, operation and maintenance of this require the skills and knowledge of millions of people. It is changing the face of trade and commerce. Advertisement is done through the World Wide Web servers and Home Pages where detailed information about a product, a company, a bank, etc. is provided. The E-mail can be used to place orders. Payment can be made on the internet through a process called tele-banking. We can have encyclopedias, magazines, news-papers, classics of literature, books on science and other subjects on the internet and thus benefitted students in many ways.

VOCABULARY

4. The following pairs of words have some similarities in sound. Take the help of a dictionary to find the correct meanings and make sentences to illustrate the difference in them. An example is given below:

E.g.

- Adapt – Many animals can adapt to the changing environment.
Adopt – Chaobi has no children of her own. So, she has adopted a girl.
Affect – It is a disease that affects mainly older people.
Effect – It is important to protect our skin from the harmful effects of the sun.
Altar – Flowers remain on the altar, with a Bible and a hymnal.
Alter – We have to alter some of our plans.
Assent – She nodded her assent to the proposal.
Ascent – We struggle up the slippery ascent.
Bear – I cannot bear to see the dog in pain.
Bare – Don't walk around in your bare feet.
Born – She was born in America.
Borne – The mosquito-borne illness infected at least forty people.

5. In the following list of words some words are not spelt correctly. Underline them and write them correctly:

anguler ministeral ancestrial naval dictatorial avoidable tabular
contemptable customery convertable fabulus classical precious

facial grievous

Ans: angular, ministerial, ancestral, contemptible, customary, convertible, fabulous, grievous.

GRAMMAR

6. Fill in the blanks with the conjunctions given below in the box:

Yet and still but nor so as

i) Tomba and Chaoba were good friends sometime ago, but they seem to have quarrelled

since.

ii) He doesn't like his tea with milk and sugar.

iii) Our forests should not be destroyed as they help in bringing rain.

iv) He is very rich yet he is eager to make more money in all sorts of ways.

v) He disobeyed the prohibitory order, so he was arrested.

vi) Naobi and Ichal are opposing each other in the election still they are good friends.

vii) She has never done this kind of things, nor will she ever do it.

7. Fill in the blanks with the Interrogative Pronouns given in the box:

You can use the same pronoun more than once.

Who what whose whom which

i) Whose is this pen?

ii) Which is Bembem's pen, the blue one or the black one?

iii) What did you say in answer to the question?

iv) Who came asking for him this morning?

v) Whose was the cycle that was stolen?

vi) For whom are you waiting?

vii) What is our duty at this time?

viii) Whom have they chosen President?

ix) Who spoke at the beginning?