



LESSON-15

LET US SAVE MOUNTAINS

SOLUTIONS:

COMPREHENSION

1. Answer the following questions in a sentence each:-

- i. Name three natural calamities.

Ans:-Flood, Storm and Land slide.

- ii. What happens when there is too much of rain?

Ans:- Too much of rain can cause flood.

- iii. What is a hurricane?

Ans:- A hurricane is a type of a powerful tropical cyclone with rotating wind.

- iv. Why are mountains called 'Water Tower of the world'?

Ans:-Mountains are called 'Water Tower of the world' because they supply more than half of the fresh water of the world.

- v. What do you understand by ecosystem?

Ans:- An ecosystem is a community of all the living and non-living things in a given area, interacting with each other.

- vi. Where is global warming first felt?

Ans:- Global warming is first felt on the mountains.



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

- i. What are damages caused by flood?

Ans:- Houses are washed away by flood, the lives of human beings and animals are lost, crops are destroyed, and epidemics are caused by flood.

- ii. How are mountains beneficial to us?

Ans:- Mountains supply us with fresh water. People depend on mountain forests for the physical, cultural and economic survival. They also help reduce soil erosion and prevent landslides, avalanches and flood.

- iii. What are the changing views on mountains?

Ans:- The changing view on mountains are they are magnificent parts of ecosystems offering wide range of services and are also as fragile as any other parts of the ecosystem.

- iv. Why do we say that 'The long relationship between man and mountains, seems to be going downhill'?

Ans:- We say that the long relationship between man and mountains seem to be going downhill because people have resorted to activities that have ultimately led to the destruction of the mountains.

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

- i. Write how the land-slide at Senapati district is related to deforestation?

Ans:- Deforestation cause irreparable damage on the top layer of the soil in the mountains. This makes them very weak and cannot support certain weight, unlike the tightly held soil with the plants. Likewise, in the Senapati district due to severe deforestation the ecological system on the mountains got disturbed and therefore, after several days of incessant rain, the hills could not hold any longer and caused land slide.

- ii. Why is greening of the mountains a necessity?

Ans:- Greening of the mountains is necessary to preserve the ecological system of the mountains. Deforestation leads to unfortunate situations like soil erosion, loss of soil productivity, flood, etc. This will ultimately lead to disturbances of the ecosystem. And this might bring about ethical, economical and health-related side effects. Therefore, we must think of saving and greening the mountains.

GRAMMAR

4. Change the following words to their Noun forms.

Devastating-devastation

Residential- resident

Ecological-ecology

Economic-economy

Natural-nature

Original-origin

Ethical-ethics

Now, construct sentences using the noun forms.

Devastation-The devastation caused by landslide is terrible.

Resident-The residents of Angom colony are friendly.

Ecology- The ecology of Keibul Lamjao is suited for Sangai.

Economy-The country's economy is about to collapse.

Nature-Nature is healing.

Origin-The origin of polo is in Manipur.

Ethics-Every profession has its own ethics.

Q. What is simple sentence? Give examples.

Ans:- A sentence consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate is called Simple sentence.

Eg:-Ibehal is beautiful.

Q. What is compound Sentence? Give examples.

Ans:-A *compound sentence* is made up of at least two independent clauses and no dependent clauses.

Eg:-Ibemhal is beautiful and she loves her students.

Q. What is Complex sentence? Give examples.

Ans:-A Sentence with one Principal Clause and one or more subordinate clauses is called Complex Sentences.

Eg:-Ibemhal is a girl who is beautiful.

5. Pick out clauses from the following sentences:

- i. You can do it when you come back.
Principal clause: You can do it
Subordinate clause: when you come back
- ii. I am glad that you pass the examination.
Principal: you pass the examination.
Subordinate clause: I am glad that
- iii. Read carefully lest you should miss the point.
Principal clause: Read carefully
Subordinate clause: lest you should miss the point
- iv. I shall not go unless you come.
Principal clause: I shall not go
Subordinate clause: unless you come.
- v. The boy who is industrious will succeed.
Principal clause: The boy will succeed
Subordinate clause: who is industrious

6. Transform the following sentences into passive forms.

- i. The fury of the storm can cause much harm.
Ans:- Much harm can be caused by the fury of the storm.
- ii. It hit the residential colonies.
Ans:- The residential colonies were hit.
- iii. Many people still consider mountains as the abode of gods.
Ans:- Mountains are still considered as the abode of gods.
- iv. Mountains supply more than half of the fresh water of the world.
Ans:- More than half of the fresh water of the world is supplied by mountains.
- v. The land-slide blocked the life-line of Manipur.
Ans:- The life-line of Manipur was blocked by the landslide.