



Lesson – 17

THE PONY OF MANIPUR

SOLUTIONS:

COMPREHENSION:

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

- i. Who makes myths and creates legends?
Ans:- Man makes myths and creates legends.
- ii. Who fell in love with Konthoujam Tampha?
Ans:- God Soraren fell in love with Konthoujam Tampha.
- iii. Who was Khoriphaba?
Ans:- Khoriphaba was the son of God Soraren and Konthoujam Tampha.
- iv. Who played Sagol Kangjei in the mythical past of Manipur?
Ans:- Gods- Thangjing, Marjing, Koubru, Wangbren and others played Sagol Kangjei in the mythical past of Manipur
- v. What stories do Manipur ponies tell?
Ans:- Manipuri ponies tell immortal stories of the courage, the spirit and the ceaseless quest for the distinct identity of the Manipuris.
- vi. What became a real terror in Upper Burma?
Ans:- The formidable Manipuri cavalry under King Garibniwaz became a real terror in Upper Burma.
- vii. What do the ponies of Manipur possess in comparison with others?
Ans:- In comparison with others, the ponies of Manipur possess a more developed and stronger hind quarters.
- viii. What is it regarded as by Scientists?
Ans:- The scientists regarded it as one of the purest and most prestigious breed of horses of India.

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

- i. How did Tampha lose the magic ladder?

Ans:-Tampha came to the lower region on the condition that she will not eat with the humans on the earth but she took her meal with her parents and relatives and lost the magic ladder.

- ii. Name some other civilisations associated with horses.

Ans:- Some other civilisations associated with horses are the Chinese, the Japanese, the Romans, the Mongols, the Arabs and the Mughals.

- iii. Trace the origin of Sagol Kangjei.

Ans:-The origin of Sagol Kangjei can be traced back to the time of Nongda Lairen Pakhangba. It has been recorded that the game was played in the year 78 A.D on the first Saturday of the Manipuri month of Lamta on the Loukhatpa ceremony of queen Laisna.

- iv. Mention some of the qualities of the Manipur pony.

Ans:-Some of the qualities of the Manipuri pony are they are very sturdy with compact and very muscular bodies. Their hooves are closed and very strong, shoeing is very rare. They have tremendous power of endurance.

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

- i. Write a note on association of the Manipuri ponies with the mythical past of Manipur.

Ans:- Manipuri ponies have many association with the mythical past of Manipur. When khoriphaba lost his mother, God Marjing gave him a beautiful young pony to console him. In addition to this there is also a story of gods-Thangjing, Marjing, Koubru,Wangbren and others playing Sagol Kangjei. Again, in the legend of Khamba and Thoibi, there is also the popular episode of Thoibi riding away very fast on a horse of Nongban to reach the house of Khamba.

- ii. What makes the Manipuri pony so important in the history of Manipur?

Ans:- Since the dawn of history the ponies carried the victorious Manipuri warriors in their courageous ventures into the hostile Indo-Burmese regions of tropical Asia. The formidable Manipuri cavalry under King Garibniwaz became a real terror in Upper Burma. The Manipuri cavalry armed with the Arambai caused havoc in the river valleys of Chindwin in Burma and Barak in Assam, thereby proving the innate qualities of the small but tough ponies of Manipur.

GRAMMAR

4. (a) Rewrite the following sentences using the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of 'pure' and 'large' in place of good, better and best.
- i. The Manipuri pony is a good breed.
 - ii. The Manipuri pony is better than the Burmese pony.
 - iii. The Manipuri pony is one of the best breeds in the world.

Ans 1 :-The Manipuri pony is a pure breed.
The Manipuri pony is purer than the Burmese pony.
The Manipuri pony is one of the purest breeds in the world

Ans 2 : The Manipuri pony is a large breed.
The Manipuri pony is larger than the Burmese pony.
The Manipuri pony is one of the largest breeds in the world

5. REPORTED SPEECH-Direct and Indirect

The words of a speaker or his/her speech can be reported in two different ways

- i. Direct Speech
- ii. Indirect Speech

Direct speech: When the actual words of the speaker are quoted within quotation marks, we have the **Direct Speech** or **Direct Narration**.

e.g. Peter said, "I am going home."
She said, "We missed the train."
Shakespeare said, "The world is a stage."

Indirect speech: When the substance of what one said is given without quoting the exact, words we have the **Indirect Speech** or **Reported Speech** or **Indirect Narration**.

e.g. Peter said that he was going home.
She said that they missed the train.
Shakespeare said that the world was a stage.

Change the following into indirect speech:-

Nungshi: (coming out with a glass of water) You have also come, Ali.

Ali: Yes sister. We also have come here to enquire about your health.

Nungshi: I am alright. First take this water. I'll bring another glass of water.

David: It's alright sister. Both of us can take water from the same glass. (Ali and David share the water)

Nungshi: It's beautiful, really! I see so much purity in your feelings. You have shared the water. You have quenched your thirst together. Now, this glass of water stands as a proud symbol of our communal harmony.

Ans:- Nungshi enquired if Ali he had also come. Ali replied in the affirmative and said that they also had come there to enquire about her health. Nungshi answered that she was alright and offered him a glass of water and further added that she would bring another glass of water. David told Nungshi that it was alright and both of them could take the water from the same glass. Nungshi exclaimed that it was beautiful to see so much purity in their feelings and added that they had shared the water and quenched their thirst together. Finally she said that that glass of water stood as a proud symbol of their communal harmony.

Kind of sentences:-

- i. **Assertive sentences:** Assertive sentences are those sentences making ordinary statements or assertions.

e.g.: Direct: He said that, "I am going today."

Indirect: He said to me that he was going that day.

- ii. **Interrogative sentences:** Interrogative sentences are those sentences that asked questions.

e.g.: Direct: He said to me, "What is your name?"

Indirect: He asked me what my name was.

- iii. **Imperative sentences:** Imperative sentences are those sentences expressing command, order, request, suggestion, etc.

e.g.: Direct: He said, "Go home, Mani".

Indirect: He asked/told Mani to go home.

- iv. **Exclamatory sentences:** Exclamatory sentences are those sentences expressing strong feelings of joy, sadness, applause, etc.

e.g.: Direct: He said, “Alas! I am undone.”

Indirect: He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.

- v. **Optative sentences:** Optative sentences are those sentences expressing some wish or prayer involving a wish.

e.g.: Direct: The father said, “May you succeed, my son.”

Indirect: The father prayed that his son might succeed



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