

CG Board Class 9 English Book Solutions



CGBSE Class 9 English Solutions
CHAPTER- Reading A
Unit - 5 - Culture
Tattoos – A Tribal Heritage

Page No.152

Comprehension-

Q.I. How was tattooing in the old days different from the way it has been in recent times?

Complete the table.

Tattooing		
	Olden times	Recent times
Why?	to protect the identity of various tribes, revealing a rich and eerie intersection of primitive art and violence.	To have fashion statement
With What?	used thorns to cut the skin and soot mixed in animal fat for the dark blue colour	Tattoo guns and ink
Parts of the body?	forehead , tip of the nose, lower chin, legs,ankle,knee,limbs.	Any part of body

Page No.152

Q.II. Where are these tribes from?

Tribes	Country
Ainu	Japan

Gond	Central and south central india
Berbers	North africa
Maoris	New zealand
Atayal	Taiwan

Page No.152

Q.III. What is the difference between tattooing and applying Mehendi?

	Tattoo	Mehendi
Colour	Dark blue colour	Brown
Parts of body	Face, wrist, limbs, legs, Ankles, lower, chin, and nose.	Palm, hands, shoulder, legs
How it is prepared	Ink	Mehendi, leaves
Life	Two type: temporary, permanent	Two to Three weeks
Pain	A lot of pain on the skin	No pain

Page No.153

Q.IV. Answer the following questions.

1. The Apatani women were beautiful. Pick out the line from the text which conveys this.

Ans:- The line from the text which conveys Apatani women were beautiful is:-
 “Apatani women were often abducted by the neighbouring Nishi tribesmen for their beauty, so to make themselves look unattractive, they tattooed their faces and wore huge circular nose plugs.”

2. Is tattooing still practised in Arunachal Pradesh? Substantiate your answer from the text.

Ans:- Yes, with a change in pattern, tattoo is still practised in Arunachal Pradesh.

3. What is tattooing called in your local language? Do you find people tattooing today? How do they get these tattoos?

Ans:- Godna is the tattoo name in Chhattisgarh language. Yes, I find many people getting tattooed themselves. It is considered a fashion sign. These people get tattoos done by local arts.

4. What is the name of the book written by Aditya Arya and Vibha Joshi?

Ans:- Land of the Nagas.

5. How are modern-day tattoos different from the traditional tattoos?

Ans:- There is a lot of difference between modern day tattoo and traditional tattoo. Modern tattoos are made by using ink whereas traditional tattoos used thorns to cut the skin and soot mixed in animal fat for the dark blue colour. Traditional tattoos represent strength, courage and virility but modern day tattoos are associated with fashion.

6. Is tattooing harmful for the body? Write two precautions that need to be taken before getting ourselves tattooed?

Ans:- Yes, tattoo is harmful for the body as it causes a lot of pain, precautions that need to be taken before getting a tattoo are :-

i) Clear the skin part with soap and water.

ii) Moisturise the part properly before and after getting a tattoo.

7. “.... unmarried Singpho girls were barred from wearing a tattoo.” Are there any such restrictions (related to ornaments, applying of henna/aalta etc.) in the present society for the unmarried girls. If yes, what are they?

Ans:- Yes, there are some people who still put restrictions on the unmarried girls. Wearing toe-rings before marriage is not allowed in some cultures. There are many other things in various cultures that impose restrictions on unmarried girls.

Page No.153

Vocabulary-

Q.I. Opposite Words-

Pick out from the text the words which mean opposite to the words given below.

Words	Opposite
neglect	attend
harmless	harmful
release	abduct
weakness	Strength
joy	sorrow

Q.II. Suffixes and Prefixes

1. A scientific study of human past and present is called anthropology.

A person who studies anthropology is an anthropologist.

2. What do you call someone who studies geology? Geologist

3. What do you call someone who studies biology? Biologist

Page No.154

4. What do you call someone who studies zoology?

Ans:- Zoologist.

The suffix in all the above underlined words is Branch of study.

Page No.154

Q.I. Read the suffixes and their examples carefully. Write the change in meaning after adding the suffix.

For example, when we add '-ess' to the word 'lion', it becomes feminine.

Suffixes	Example	Meaning
-ess	lioness, actress	Feminine
-est	tallest, biggest	Superlative
-ful	beautiful, thankful	Quality
-hood	childhood,	

	neighbourhood	Stage of life
-ese	Japanese, Chinese	Language

Page No.154

Q.However, 'ess' is not always a suffix as you can see from the words given here: 'congress', 'mess' 'less' like 'prowess'. Give five more words which end in 'ess' where 'ess' is not a suffix.

Ans:- i) Assess
 ii) Recess
 iii) Dress
 iv) Chess
 v) Bless

Page No.154

II. Prefixes also add certain meanings to the words. For example, in 'rewrite', re-gives the meaning of 'doing again'.

Circle the prefixes in the following words:

autobiography, television, semi-circle, co-editor, tricycle, regain, prehistoric, anti-government

Ans:- Auto biography
Television
Semi-circle
Co-editor
Tricycle
Regain
Prehistoric
anti-government

Now complete the following table with the appropriate prefixes.

Meaning	Prefix	Meaning	Prefix	Meaning	Prefix
again, back	re	against	anti	far	tele
more	hyper	three	tri	self	auto

together	syn	before	pre	half	semi
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Page No.154

III. Read the following words carefully and circle the prefixes in them. Also write in the blank column what each prefix means. One has been done.

Words	Meaning
<u>dis</u> appear	Lack of
<u>bi</u> cycle	Two
<u>anti</u> -naxal	Against
<u>Vice</u> Principal	Deputy
Ex. Prime Minister	Former
<u>in</u> complete	Not
<u>mini</u> -bus	Small

Page No.155

IV. Complete the blanks with words in brackets after adding appropriate suffixes and prefixes.

1. You shouldn't eat too much fast food. It is (health)
2. He behaves in a very manner. (child)
3. The team was able to win the (champion)
4. He was forced to his decision to resign. (consider)
5. There were only a of people in the audience. (hand)

Ans:- 1) Unhealthy 2) Childish 3) Championship 4) Roconsider
5) Handful

Page No.155

Grammar-

Q.I. Read these sentences carefully.

1. Tattoos were used by tribal men and women across the world.

2. Apatani women were often abducted by the neighbouring Nishi tribesmen for their beauty.
3. The 'inhuman' practice was banned by the government in the 70's.
4. The Apatani women can still be seen with a thick blue line running from their forehead.....

Q.As you can see from the verbs underlined, all the sentences are in the passive voice. In sentences 1-3 the agent of the action is mentioned, whereas in sentence 4 the agent is unknown.

1. Pick out from the text 5 sentences used in the passive voice.

Ans:- i) His grandmother was forced to get her face tattooed when she was barely eight.

ii) The wounds were allowed to get infected so that the tattoos became larger and clearer.

iii) The married women of the Singpho tribe found both in Assam and Arunachal were...

iv) KONYAK Tribes are recognized among the Nagas by their Tattoos.

v) The traditional pattern may have been replaced by modern motifs.

2. Pick out the agent of the action mentioned in each sentence.

Ans:- Sentence 1:-

Sentence 4 :- by their tattoos...

Sentence 3:- by modern motifs...

Page No.156

Q.II. Read the newspaper cuttings carefully and suggest appropriate headings and write it on the given space.

A

The city cinema hall was damaged badly. Several buildings collapsed and many others...

B

Police were attacked by crowds of youths throwing stones and home – made bombs. One police vehicle...

C

Three railway officials were suspended on Tuesday for negligence of duty.

D

Twenty five children were given bravery awards on the Republic Day.

Page No.157

Writing-

Q.Here is an advertisement for a Henna Tattoo Centre. Prepare an advertisement about a skill in which you feel you have expertise.

1. Name the area/ skill (e.g tailoring, pottery, hair styling)
2. List the specialities

Ans: Student's Work.

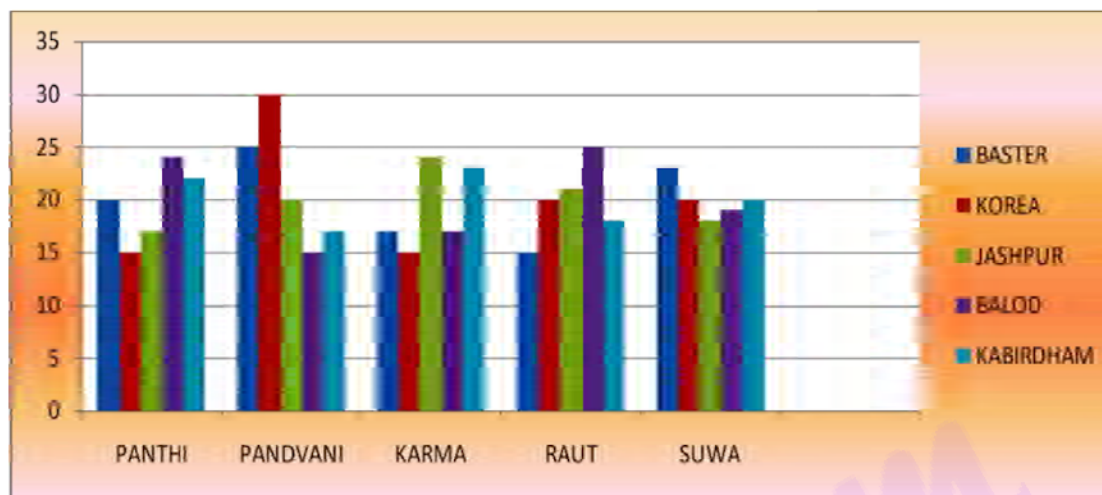
Page No.157

Listening-

Q.Listen to a text about the application of Henna and tick () the statements that are true according to the text you have just listened to.

1. Henna was always used both by men & women.
2. Henna first originated in Egypt.
3. Henna was used in the past for colouring the cloth, leather and hair.
4. Mehendi is used by all Indians during weddings and festivals.
5. In rural areas women prepare henna from fresh henna leaves

Q.Look at the bar diagram and complete the description given below.



The bar chart shows the rate of popularity in terms of percentage of people in Bastar, Koriya, (1)..... (2)....., (3)....., in different forms of folk dances. Panthi dance was (4)..... by 24% of the people of (5)..... followed by (6)..... and (7)..... with 22% and 20% respectively. (8)..... was liked mostly by the people of Koriya followed by Bastar and Jashpur.

Of all the five districts, Raut dance is appreciated the most by the people of (9)..... at rate of 30%. (10)..... and (11)..... had the next-highest interest rate in this folk form with 21% and 20%, respectively. (12)..... had the lowest rate at 15%.

Ans:

- 1) Jashpur
- 2) Balod
- 3) Kabirdham
- 4) Liked
- 5) Balod
- 6) Kabirdham
- 7) Bastar
- 8) Pandvani
- 9) Balod
- 10) Jashpur

- 11) Koriya
- 12) Bastar

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