



# INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

ENGLISH

TOPIC: READING COMPREHENSION

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: IX Sec: \_\_\_\_

1.	The seasonal problem of water taps running dry is plaguing most of our major cities. With the bigger rivers flowing in trickles and ponds and wells reduced to clay pits, village women in remote areas have to fetch every drop of water for drinking, cooking, washing and so on, across large distances. This has only worsened a perennial problem, that of widespread pollution of water, rendering it unfit for human consumption. The monsoons and the attendant floods will not solve this problem
2.	The Delhi Administration is seriously worried about the threat to civic health posed by the polluted waters of the Yamuna. Two main tanks are to be set up to treat sewage. At present, only 60 per cent of the 200 million gallons of the city's sewage receives any kind of treatment before it is dumped into the river which supplies water not only to this city but to innumerable towns and villages downstream. The Ganga, the Yamuna, the Kaveri, in fact, all our important rivers serving many urban conglomerations, are fast becoming a major source of diseases
3.	A comprehensive bill introduced in the Parliament recently envisages the setting up of central and state boards for the prevention and control of water pollution. But it will obviously take some time before legislation is passed and effectively implemented. Meanwhile, the problem continues to swell. According to a survey of eight dwelling countries conducted a couple of years ago, 90 percent of all child deaths were due to water-borne diseases. It is the same unchanged story today
4.	In a country like India, a burgeoning population continuing to use the open countryside as a lavatory means that with every dust storm and rain, humans' excreta laden with germs and parasites find their way to ponds, shallow wells and even the streams and rivers. Only 18 percent of the rural folk have access to potable water.
5.	A new threat that has already assumed alarming proportions is industrial waste which is generally dumped untreated into the nearest river. For instance, for every kilogram of process hide, 30-40 litres of foul-smelling, wastewater has to be disposed of. There are at least 900 licensed tanneries in the organised sector. Putrefied paper and jute waste, metallic waste from Paper   2 strawboard and textile mills, sulphur, ammonia, urea, metallic salts and corrosive acids all find their way to the rivers of India
6.	It is important not only to make new laws to ensure the purity of water but also to realise the urgency of implementing them ruthlessly if we are to avoid a national health disaster cutting across the barrier between towns and the countryside.
<b>Answer the following questions, based on the passage above:</b>	
1.	Why does the writer say that 'this has only worsened a perennial problem?' (a) There is climate change and increasing floods. (b) More and more is becoming unfit for human use.



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	(c)The water table has gone down. (d)There is no more clean water
2.	Based on your reading of the text, list two reasons why the writer says that according to a survey of eight dwelling countries conducted a couple of years ago, 90 percent of all child deaths were due to water-borne diseases. (Answer in about 40 words)
3.	Complete the sentence appropriately. Only 18 percent of the rural folk have access to potable water because _____.
4.	The passage includes some words that are opposites of each other. From the sets (a)- (e) given below, identify two sets of antonyms. (a)Reduce and swell (b)Prevention and control (c)Burgeoning and becoming (d)Running and plaguing (e)Town and countryside
5.	Complete the sentence appropriately. The need of the hour to avoid a national health disaster is to _____
6.	Which new threat is the writer talking about in Paragraph 5? Answer in about 40 words.
7.	Select the option that corresponds to the following relation below. A new threat that has already assumed alarming proportions is industrial waste which is generally dumped untreated into the nearest river. (Paragraph 5) (a)The crime rate is at its peak mainly caused due to inequality, financial burden and overexposure to television. (b)Human behaviour is often affected by the people around them. (c)Happiness can be found in even the smallest of things in life, said a wise person. (d)In order to be successful, one needs to have patience and perseverance
8.	The writer expresses his concern when he says only 18 percent of the rural folk have access to potable water. State one point that supports the above statement.