

Puspa Shrestha

Best Quality Resource Site for Class 11 And 12
Students (Based on Updated Curriculum 2077)



puspas.com.np



PDF Collections

Notes
Books

Model Questions

This PDF was downloaded
from **puspas.com.np**

Visit our website for more
materials.



https://

puspas.com.np

Follow us on:



AR Dinesh



puspas.com.np



Puspa Shrestha

Compulsory English

Syllabus

Full Marks: 100

Teaching Hrs: 150

Course Content

The contents of this paper are:

- A remedial or refresher course:** It will be given at the beginning of the session. The contents include Basic English structure and the use of dictionary.
- Core English:** The texts in this component primarily aim at teaching various language skills in an integrated manner. The emphasis is on providing tools for using language for communicative purposes, and for receiving as well as imparting information effectively.

The contents of this unit are:

- Places • Decisions and Intentions • Jobs and Routine • Direction • Past Event • Talking about now • Requests and Offers
- Recent Actions and Activities • Comparison • The Past and The Present • Likes and Dislikes • Events and Circumstances
- Leisure Activities and Skills • Active • Origin and Duration • Location • Similarities and Differences • Obligation • Prediction
- Objects • Degree • Setting a Scene • Criticizing • Explanations

- Extensive reading and writing:** The prescribed materials in this component expose students to various interesting and informative topics of global interest and common human concern. The contents include:

Poems

- Arthur Guiterman, "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness"
- Dorothy Charles, "Concrete Cat"
- Mark Strand, "Keeping Things Whole"
- W. Cowper, "The Poplar Field"
- W. Wordsworth, "My Heart Leaps up When I Behold"

Essays

- Barbara Holland, "Speaking of Children"
- Joan Didion, "In Bed"
- Isaac Asimov, "The Nightmare Life Without Fuel"
- Roger Rosenblatt, "Oops! How's That Again?"
- Harold J. Morowitz, "The Six Million Dollar Man"
- W.S. Merwin, "Unchopping a Tree"
- Patricia Hampt, "Look at a Teacup"

Stories

- Stories of the Supernatural, "The Recurring Dream", "The Lost Doll", "The House Call", "Fear", "The Loving Mother"
- Hemingway, "The Three-Day Blow"
- R. Kipling, "The Gardener"
- Patricia Hempl, "Look at a Teacup"
- Eudora Welty, "A Worn Path"

Play

- R.N. Tagore, "Malini"

Model Questions

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the question.

- Put the following words in alphabetical order. [2]

recent, recover, reclusive, real, record, recoil

Ans: real, recent, reclusive, recoil, record, recover

- Choose the correct guidewords for each headword. [3]

Headword

Guideword

i. wither	i. wise/witness	ii. witter/wood
ii. ghee	iii. gesture/get	iv. getaway/giddy
iii. pinch	v. pilot/ping	vi. pink/pit

Ans. (i) wither- wise/witness (ii) ghee-getaway/giddy
(iii) pinch-pilot/ping

- Choose the appropriate word from the brackets [3]

- The new rule will come into (affect, effect) from the next month.
- Mr. Thapa is the...(principle, principal) of this campus.

- He purchased a dozen pencils from the (stationary, stationery) shop.

- You have to (practise, practice) all the grammatical exercise given in your textbooks.

- Don't take your teachers' (advice, advise) for granted.

- The (new, knew) chairman will start his work form tomorrow.

Ans (i) effect (ii) principal (iii) stationery (iv) practise (v) advice (vi) new

- Write the antonyms of the following words. [2]

- cheerful
- fast
- near
- regular

Ans (i) miserable (ii) slow (iii) far (iv) irregular

- Write a dialogue between two friends describing their first day in college. [5]

4. Answer ANY TWO of the following questions. [2x10]

- Narrate the story of The House Call.
- What changes does the poet notice when he returns to the poplar field after a long time? [The Poplar field]
- What are Barbara Holland's options about single and multiple children? Describe.

5. Give short answers to ANY THREE of the following questions. [3x5]

- What are the features of migraine headaches? [In Bed]
- What are the obstacles faced by Phoenix Jackson on her way to the city? [A Worn Path]
- Into what groups has Rosenblatt organized his numerous examples of verbal missteps? [Oops! How's That Again]
- Would you call Supriya a betrayer? Give reasons for your answer. [Malini]

6. Write appropriate prepositions in the gaps. [1x5]

- When the bull began to run me, I jumped the fence the next field.
- She ran ... the corridor, and ... the stairs into the basement.
- His bullet whistled my ear, so I shot him right the eyes.
- The prisoner jumped the window, ran the street, and jumped a car that was waiting for him on the other side.

Ans: (a) towards/over/into (b) along/down (c) past/between (d) out of/across/in to

7. Read the following conversations between A and B, and make similar conversions beginning with the sentences given in each. [1x5]

Example:

A: He works hard, doesn't he?

B: Oh! I don't know. I work much harder than he does.

A: Of course-nobody works as hard as you do.

a. He gets up early, doesn't he?

b. She played well, didn't she?

c. They live dangerously, don't they?

d. She behaved badly, didn't she?

e. He can dance beautifully, can't he?

Ans:

(a) A: He gets up early, doesn't he?

B: Oh! I don't know, I get up much earlier than he does.

A: Of course-nobody gets up as early as you do

(b) A: She played well, didn't she?

B: Oh! I don't know, I played much better than she did.

A: Of course-nobody played as well as you did.

(c) A: They live dangerously, don't they?

B: Oh! I don't know, I live much more dangerously than they do.

A: Of course-nobody lives as dangerously as you do.

(d) A: She behaved badly, didn't she?

B: Oh I don't know, I behaved much worse than she did.

A: Of Course- nobody behaved as badly as you did.

(e) A: He can dance beautifully, can't he?

B: Oh I don't know, I can dance much more beautifully than he can

A: Of course-nobody can dance as beautifully as you can.

8. Read the following illustration, and make similar conversations based on the remarks. Use the points or periods of time given. [5x1]

Example: I know your sister. (September)

A: How long have you known her?

B: I've known her since September.

C: (to A) When did he meet her?

A: He met her in September.

a. I'm engaged now, you know. (July)

b. I've got a movie camera. (Christmas)

c. My leg's hurting. (8'0 clock this morning)

d. I know that joke already. (years and years)

e. I'm a graduate now. (a fortnight)

Ans:

(a) A: How long have you been engaged?

B: I've been engaged since July.

C: (to A) When did he get engaged?

A: He got engaged in July.

(b) A: How long have you got a movie camera?

B: I've got a movie camera since Christmas.

C: (to A) when did he get a movie camera?

A: He got a movie camera in Christmas

(c) A: How long have you been hurting your leg?

B: I've been hurting my leg since 8 o'clock this morning.

C: (to A) When did he hurt his leg?

A: He hurt his leg at 8 o'clock this morning.

(d) A: How long have you known that joke?

B: I have known that joke for years and years.

C: (to A) When did he know that joke?

A: He knew that joke years and years ago.

(e) A: How long have you been graduate?

B: I have been graduate for a fortnight

C: (to A) When did he graduate?

A: He graduated a fortnight ago.

9. Read the following examples and change the sentence given in the same way? [1x5]

a. With although/even though

b. With in spite of/despite

Example: He looked very scruffy, he got the job.

A: Although

Even though he looked very scruffy, he got the job.

B: In spite of Despite his scruffy appearance, he got the job.

a. She was 85 years old, but she still lived a very active life.

b. Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.

c. The acoustics in the hall is poor, but it is still regularly used for concerts.

d. We've known each other for a long time. But we still call each other by our surnames.

e. Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.

Ans: (a) A: Although/ Eventhough she was 85 years old, she lived a very active life.

B: In spite of/ Despite her age, she lived very a active life.

(b) A: Although/ Eventhough her parents' objection, she insisted on getting married.

B: In spite of/ Despite her parents' objection, she insisted on getting married.

(c) A: Although/ Eventhough the acoustics in the hall is poor, it is regularly used for concert.

B: In spite of/ Despite the poor acoustics in the hall, it is regularly used for concert

(d) A: Although/ Eventhough we've known each other for a long time, we call each other by our surnames.

B: In spite of/ Despite being known each other for a long time, we call each other by our surnames.

(e) A: Although/ Eventhough video machines are expensive, lots of people are buying them.

B: In spite of/ Despite the expensiveness, lots of people ae buying video machines.

10. Answer any TWO of the following. [2x10]

- Write an account of the most important event in the history of your country. (About 150 words)
- Write a letter to your friend whom you have not seen for a long time. Tell him/her what you and your families are doing these days.
- Write a brief geographical description of your country. Include only important and interesting information. (About 150 words)

11. Read the following passage and answer the questions given. [5x2]

In London, I get up every morning at 7:00 AM. I'm not allowed to get up any later because I have to prepare breakfast of the children. Sometimes they drink milk, but they prefer to drink tea, so usually I make tea with bread and eggs. After the children have eaten breakfast, I walk with them to their school. After that, I return to the house and clean it. On Wednesdays, I have to wash the children's

clothes and sometimes they ask me if I can wash the car as well.

At 3:00 o'clock, I have to collect the children from school. I would like to help them with their housework, but their parents won't let me. In the evening we eat a yummy dinner that tastes really good. After dinner I am allowed to go out. I like to go and watch films in the local cinema. I don't have to work on Saturday or Sunday. Then I visit interesting places around London.

Questions:

- What does an au pair boy do?
- Why is he not allowed to get up later than 7 AM?
- Why doesn't Gautam help with the children's homework?
- What does he do after dinner?
- Do you think Gautam likes being an au pair in London? Give reasons for your answer.

Topic Based Questions

Link English

1. Dictionary Use

a. Alphabetical Order

- 2076 Partial D Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **correct alphabetical order**. [3]
gesture, gaseous, garret, gown, geese
- 2076 Partial E Q.No. 1a Put the following words in the **correct alphabetical order**. [3]
priest, persist, plus, pneumonia, pad, pod
- 2075 GIE Q.No. 1a Put the following words in the **alphabetical order**. [3]
badge, bang, barber, banner, bacteria, bail
- 2075 Set A Q.No. 1a Put the following words in the **correct alphabetical order**. [3]
decent, decant, decay, debris, debrief, decamp
- 2075 Set C Q.No. 1a Put the following words in the **correct alphabetical order**. [3]
context, contrary, contest, contaminate, contrast, continue
- 2075 Partial D Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]
contact, content, context, continue, continent, contest.
- 2075 Partial E Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]
duly, dissect, downtown, diagram, dazzle, departure
- 2074 Supp Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]
Satire, Saturday, Saturn, Sarcasm, Surreal, Socket
- 2074 Set B Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]
examination, exemplary, exception, exerteive, exciting, exhorted

- 2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]

mechanical, mixer, mortal, manner, mute, mathematics.

- 2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]

monument, machine, major, most, much, mist

- 2073 Supp Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]

singe, sour, sugar, sharp, sale, seek

- 2073 Set C Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]

partial, partian, partisan, partner, partake, particular

- 2073 Set D Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]

legitimate, legging, leghorn, leggy, legion, leger

- 2073 Partial A Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]

die, doe, durable, drive, dare, deer

- 2073 Partial B Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]

pigment, pigmy, piglet, piggery, piggy, pigiron

- 2072 Supp Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]

Sandstone, Sandpit, Sandman, Sandpaper, Sandtop, Sandstorm.

- 2072 Set C Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]

eerie, edit, effect, edify, eel, edgy

- 2072 Set D Q.No. 1a Arrange the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]

cereal, celery, ceasé, cerise, celsius, cello

- 2072 Set E Q.No. 1a Put the following words in **alphabetical order**. [3]

adopt, adjust, adroit, adieu, add, adult

4 Asmita's Questions Bank (Science) - XI

21. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 1a** Arrange the given words in alphabetical order. [3]
enact, encourage, enclose, encyclopedia, enable, encroach.

22. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
pee, peck, penalty, pelmet, penetrate, penance

23. **2071 Set A Q.No. 1a** Complete the following by writing an appropriate letter in each space. [2]
i. 'Crucial' comes before 'crucible' because comes before in the alphabet.
ii. 'Viscose' comes before 'viscous' because comes before in the alphabet.

24. **2071 Set B Q.No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
decent, decant, decay, decamp, debris, debrief

25. **2071 Set C Q.No. 1a** Arrange the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
tendon, tentacle, tenacity, tender, tension, tenant

26. **2071 Set D Q.No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
concert, conceit, conclave, concerto, concur, concept

27. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [2]
anecdote, anchovy, android, anchor, ancillary, ancestral

28. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
Demand, Dictate, Design, Draft, Dwell, Donate

29. **2070 Set C Q.No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
estate, eternity, establish, essay, estimate, essential

30. **2070 Partial Q.No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
negotiate, noble, nature, nursery, nymph, native.

31. **2069 Q. No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
posture, pure, pine, piety, pearl, pave

32. **2069 Supp Q.No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
quarter, queue, quote, queen, quart, quilt

33. **2069 Partial Q. No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
malpractice, malfunction, malignant, malformation, malingering, malnutrition.

34. **2068 Q.No 2 a** Arrange the following words alphabetically. [3]
photo, photograph, photographer, photogenic, photosynthesis, photographed.

35. **2067 Q.No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
Choir, Choice, Chocolate, Cholera, Chock, Chop.

36. **2067 Q.No. 1a Partial** Arrange the following words in an alphabetical order. [3]
Neutralize, Notorious, Narcotic, Nemesis, Nebula, Neutral

37. **2066 Q.No. 1 a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
Schnook, Scheme, Schnoore, Schism, Schlep, Schist

38. **2066 Q.No. 1a Old** Put the following words in an alphabetical order. [3]
public, punish, plural, plumber, pun, push.

39. **2065 Q. No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
Contact, Content, Context, Continue, Continent, Contest

40. **2064 Q.No. 1 a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
Sit, Swear, Shower, Suit, Sat, Swim

41. **2063 Q. No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
examination, exemplary, exception, exerite, exciting, exhorted

42. **2062 Q. No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
allude, aloof, alloy, allocate, allusion, alarm

43. **2061 Q. No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
pole, poky, polka, poker, poke, polaroid

44. **2060 Q. No. 1a** Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]
phone, picture, piece, picnic, phrase, pirate.

45. **2058 Q. No. 1** Complete the following sentences by writing an appropriate letter in each space. [5]
a. 'Choice' comes before 'choose' because comes before in the alphabet.
b. 'Difference' comes before 'different' because comes before in the alphabet.
c. 'Disappear' comes before 'disappoint' because comes before ... in the alphabet.
d. 'Examination' comes before 'examine' because ... comes before in the alphabet.
e. 'Mainly' comes before 'many' because ... comes before ... in the alphabet.

46. **2057 Q. No. 1b** Put the following lists of words into alphabetical order. [2]
i. disunite/ disturb/ disunity/ disuse/ district
ii. retake/ retain/ retard/ retouch/ retail

47. **2056 Q. No. 1b** Complete the following sentences by putting an appropriate letter in the blank. [2]
i. "Mellow" comes before "melody" because ____ comes before ____.
ii. "Sardine" comes before "sardonic" because ____ comes before ____.

b. Dictionary Quarter

1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 1b** In which quarter of the dictionary do you find the following words? [2]
champion, misuse, poor, spawn

2. **2075 GIE Q.No. 1b** In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words? [2]
narrative, welfare, bystander, gelatine

3. **2075 Set A Q.No. 1b** In which quarter of the dictionary do you find the following words? [2]
hungry, ring, thumb, finger.

4. **2075 Set C Q.No. 1b** In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words? [2]
signatory, contingency, elegantly, opportunity

5. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 1b** In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words. [2]
paint, cheerful, yawn, loud

6. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 1b** In which quarter of the dictionary do you find the following words? [2]
produce, shrill, classify, enlighten

7. **2074 Supp Q.No. 1b** In which quarter of the dictionary do you find the following words? [2]
jug, fat, titan, umbrella.

8. **2074 Set B Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
vehicle, butterfly, kitten, purify

9. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
i. Think ii. Consonant iii. Pronounce iv. Listen

10. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
i. very ii. problem iii. construction iv. face

11. **2073 Supp Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
instance, child, year, remember

12. **2073 Set C Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary**, will you find the following words? [2]
Den, low, wit, misery

13. **2073 Set D Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
spiritual, necromancy, hammock, baggage

14. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
judge, believe, twin, popular

15. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
hunter, wise, bookish, rush

16. **2072 Supp Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
hunt, win, ban, run

17. **2072 Set C Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
count, work, mother, language

18. **2072 Set E Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
zoo, monkey, art, last

19. **2071 Set B Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following wordss? [2]
towards, include, kitchen, zeal

20. **2071 Set C Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
(i) kitchen (ii) yellow (iii) priest (iv) beatle

21. **2071 Set D Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
colour, work, month, long.

22. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
humid, spark, caricature, nourish

23. **2070 Set C Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
last, mother, X-ray, animal

24. **2070 Set D Q.No. 1a** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
outlook, cereal, sweetheart, intelligence

25. **2070 Partial Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
foghorn, minstrel, tidy, coax

26. **2069 Q. No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
(i) hand (ii) ring (iii) tumb (iv) dive

27. **2069 Supp Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
i. joke ii. candle iii. mango , iv. sit

28. **2069 Partial Q. No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
(i) macrocosm (ii) fishery (iii) wasteland (iv) chill.

29. **2067 Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
(i) irony (ii) negotiation (iii) badger (iv) trip

30. **2067 Q.No. 1b Partial** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
(i) Earn (ii) Society (iii) Menthol (iv) Fool

31. **2066 Q.No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** do you find the following words? [2]
(i) deer (ii) yacht (iii) leopard (iv) realm

32. **2066 Q.No. 1b Old** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
(i) caravan lii) efficient (iii) marble (iv) jackdow

33. **2065 Q. No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
(i) dwell (ii) orphan (iii) socket (iv) hive

34. **2064 Q.No. 1 b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
(i) paint (ii) cheerful (iii) yawn (iv) loud

35. **2063 Q. No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
(i) vehicle (ii) purify (iii) butterfly (iv) kitten.

36. **2062 Q. No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
(i) qualified (ii) turmoil (iii) dog (iv) justice.

37. **2061 Q. No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
(i) grateful (ii) seal (iii) truth (iv) ladder

38. **2060 Q. No. 1b** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [2]
(a) fast (b) monkey (c) x-ray (d) ant

39. **2059 Q. No. 1** In which **quarter of the dictionary** will you find the following words? [5]
(a) justice (b) profession (c) beautiful (d) kitchen (e) weather

c. **Guidewords/ Headwords**
N/A

d. **Present Participle and Past Participle**

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 1b** Write the **present participle** and **past participle** of the following verbs. [2]
i. go ii. put
iii. ring iv. read

2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 1b** Write the **present participle** and **past participle** of the following verbs. [2]
i. read ii. play
iii. make iv. run

6 Asmita's Questions Bank (Science) - XI

3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 2b** Write the **present participle** and **past participle** forms of the following verbs. [2]
i. die ii. eat
iii. read iv. seek

4. **2075 Set B Q.No. 2b** Write the **present participle** and **past participle** forms of the following verbs. [2]
i. write ii. come
iii. work iv. swim

5. **2074 Set A Q.No. 2b** Write the **present participle** and **past participle** forms of the following verbs. [2]
i. dig ii. put iii. make iv. read

6. **2074 Set B Q.No. 2a** Write **present participle** and **past participle** forms of the following verbs. [3]
i. Sing ii. Run iii. Paint

7. **2073 Supp Q.No. 2b** Change the following words as indicated in the bracket. [2]
i. take (present participle)
ii. swim (past participle)
iii. hide (present participle)
iv. bear (past participle)

8. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 1b** Write the **present participle** and **past participle** form of the given words. [2]
offer, drop, admit, occur

9. **2071 Set A Q.No. 1b** Change the following words as indicated in brackets. [3]
i. seek (past participle)
ii. hop (present participle)
iii. feed (past participle)
iv. sew (past participle)
v. let (present participle)
vi. lend (past participle)

10. **2069 Q. No. 2a** Change the following words as indicated in the bracket. [2]
i. Write (Present participle)
ii. Sing (Past participle)
iii. Dig (Present participle)
iv. Cut (Past participle)

11. **2064 Q.No. 2 a** Write **present participle** and **past participle** forms of the following verbs. [2]
(i) sing (ii) run

e. **Spelling**

1. **2068 Q.No 1 a** Correct spellings of the following words. [3]
Decieve, grammer, beleif, greatfull, immidately, foriegn

f. **Words Often Confused**

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 1a** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pairs given in brackets. [3]
i. When will the new (Principal/Principle) take his responsibility?
ii. Do not disturb, students are (giving/taking) examination now.
iii. The proverb says, "As you (so/sow), so shall you reap".
iv. The leader says, "I am between the devil and the deep (see/sea).
v. (Excess/access) of anything is harmful.
vi. It is good to buy milk products from a (diary/dairy).

2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 1a** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pairs given in brackets. [3]
i. It is good to keep record in (dairy/diary) for the future.
ii. Let's live in (peace/piece) and harmony and have a good relation among people.
iii. How long did students (take/give) examination?
iv. It is always good to be (quiet/quite) when we are not asked.
v. We must (know/now) our history.
vi. (Access/ Excess) of anything is supposed to be harmful.

3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 1b** Choose the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [2]
i. She has five children. (born/borne)
ii. Cyanide is a poison. (deadly/deathly)
iii. What is the of putting acid on wood? (affect/effect)
iv. Do not leave the bus until it is (stationary/stationery)

4. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 2a** Choose the **correct word** from the following pairs of words. [2]
i. His death had a serious on them. (affect/effect)
ii. She her dress. (alters/altars)
iii. Come and sit me. (beside/besides)
iv. We should read books. (holy/holey)

5. **2075 GIE Q.No. 2a** Rewrite the following sentences, filling in the gaps with the **appropriate words** from the brackets: [3]
i. My doctor has a private (practice/practise)
ii. Don't get off the bus until it is (stationary/stationery)
iii. There were a few ... sheet of papers on the table. (loose/lose)
iv. She had some difficulty in understanding the of acceleration. (principle/principal)
v. He arranged to see her in the day. (later/latter)
vi. Please him if he needs it. (advice/advise)

6. **2075 Set A Q.No. 2a** Choose the **correct word** from the following pairs of words. [2]
i. As a student, your hand writing should not be (legible/illegible)
ii. People love to give ... to others. (advice/advise)
iii. Look the students are ... their examination. (taking/giving)
iv. When will the new constitution come into ... ? (effect/affect)

7. **2075 Set B Q.No. 1a** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [2]
i. We went to enjoy a at the city hall last night (show/so)
ii. Please (rise/raise) your hand before you speak.
iii. Our team scored a in the final match. (goal, gaol)
iv. Students refuse to buy from the though it sells at reasonable price. (stationary/stationery)

8. **2075 Set C Q.No. 2a** Select the **correct options** from the brackets. [3]
i. Please ... your hands if you want something. (rise/ raise)
ii. Don't get off the bust until it is (stationary/ stationery)
iii. The Judge sent him to for five years. (gaol/goal)

9. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 2b** Re-write the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in the brackets. [2]

- California is ... mid west USA. (to/in)
- I'm sorry, but your handwriting is (eligible/illegible)
- We must be ... of our country. (proud/pride)
- Her helped me to find a job. (recommendation/accommodation)

10. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 2a** Complete the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [2]

- Our principle has sent us a letter of (congratulation/congratulations)
- I'm going to ... a book from the library. (borrow/lend)
- They me and took away all my money. (stole/robbed)
- The little boy hurt his leg did not cry (and/but)

11. **2074 Supp Q.No. 2b** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in the brackets.

- Don't get off the bus until it is (stationary/stationery)
- The of our college is very intelligent. (principal/principle)
- I would strongly ... you to use the dictionary. (advise/advice)
- She is fond of (play/playing) football.

12. **2074 Set A Q.No. 1a** Rewrite the following sentences, choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [3]

- We prefer (lose/loose) clothes in summer season.
- When does the new law come into (effect/affect)?
- Human beings should be guided by their moral (principal/principle).
- It is good to keep record in (diary/dairy) for our future remembrance.
- What did the doctor (advise/advice) you when you visited him last time?
- Let's all live in (peace/piece) and harmony.

13. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 2b** Rewrite the following sentences, choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [2]

- The death of his father had a terrible..... on him. (affect/effect)
- Please go and buy an instrument box from the.....store (stationary/stationery)
- The judge sent him to..... for two years. (gaol/goal)
- Butter, cheese and milk are all ... products. (diary/dairy)

14. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 2b** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [2]

- Bhutan has a smaller population Nepal. (than/then)
- He was sent to because he was accused of committing a crime. (goal/gaol)
- I would like to give you a piece of ... (advise/advice)
- Don't eat the slate food. It will your health. (affect/effect)

15. **2073 Supp Q.No. 2a** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [3]

- Do not get off the bus until it is (stationary/stationery)
- India lies ... the east, south and west of Nepal. (to/in)
- I'm sorry, but your handwriting is ... (eligible/illegible)
- My shoes are torn, ... I need a new pair. (however/therefore)

v. Prices seem to every year. (rise/raise)

vi. He was in the earthquake last year. (died/ killed)

16. **2073 Set C Q.No. 2a** Rewrite these sentences, choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [3]

- The of medicine on the patient remained for a long time. (affect, effect)
- Ram didn't his friends to join outing with the other college students. (advice, advise)
- We him over our view (own, won)

17. **2073 Set D Q.No. 2a** Rewrite these sentences by choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [5]

- The irresponsible leader is sure to the election. (loose/lose)
- Students have some difficulty in understanding the of acceleration. (principal/principle)
- makes a man perfect. (practice/practise)

18. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 2b** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [2]

- My shirt is I am not going to wear it now. (loose/lose)
- The thief the bank. (robbed/stole)
- Our team scored a in the final match. (goal/gaol)
- The of my college is very kind. (principle/principal)

19. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 2b** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [2]

- People are greatly by the present price rise. (effected/affected)
- When does the new time table come into? (affect/effect)
- Students are buying some light clothes and writing material from the (stationery/stationary)
- Because of the carelessness of some staff.....sheets are scattered on the floor. (loose/lose)

20. **2072 Supp Q.No. 2b** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct words** from the pair given in brackets. [2]

- We should not other students while we are working. (effect/affect)
- Students are not allowed to carry sheets in exam hall. (lose/loose)
- The of college was a hardworking person. (Principle/Principal)
- School children make ... in the classroom. (din/dean)

21. **2072 Set C Q.No. 2a** Rewrite these sentences choosing the **correct words** from the brackets. [3]

- Does any one need the Chairman's (advice/advise)?
- Ram didn't (respond/response) me.
- His death had a terrible (affect/effect) on her.

22. **2072 Set D Q.No. 1b** Choose the **correct word** from the brackets. [2]

- Do you as a lawyer? (practice/practise)
- He went to the store to purchase ... (stationary/stationery)

23. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 1a** Choose the **correct words** from the brackets. [3]

- He expected to (lose/loose) the game.
- Market prices seem to (raise/rise) every month.
- The college (principal/principle) was very strict.

24. **2071 Set B Q.No. 2** Complete the following sentences by choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [5]

- Mohan was greatly ed by his wife's death. (affect/effect)
- He expected to the election. (loose/lose)
- The college was very wise. (principal/principle)
- Do not leave the bus until it is (stationary/ stationery)
- Prices seem to every year. (raise/ rise)

25. **2071 Set C Q.No. 2a** Choose the **correct word** from the brackets. [3]

- Don't get off the bus until it is (stationary, stationery)
- Prices of food items seem to every year. (raise, rise)
- They didn't me. (respond/ response)

26. **2071 Set D Q.No. 2** Supply the **correct word**. [3]

- What do you ... me to do? (advice, advise)
- People love to give to others. (advice, advise)
- She has abandoned all her (principles, principal)
- The ... will see you in his office now. (principal, principle)
- There is a football on Sunday. (practice, practise)
- Do you as a doctor. (practice, practise)

27. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 1b** Choose the **correct words** given from the brackets to complete the sense. [3]

- She has abandoned all her (principal, principles)
- Please table. (lay, lie)
- I have had some tea. (all ready, already)

28. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 2b** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in the brackets. [2]

- You should not get off the bus until it is ... (stationary/ stationery)
- He ... in an accident last week. (died/ was killed)
- When will the new constitution come into ... ? (affect/effect)
- I need a ... sheet of paper to do my project work. (loose/ lose)

29. **2070 Partial Q.No. 2a** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [3]

- The college code of conduct will come into __ soon. (affect/ effect)
- My __ is to help the people who are needy. (principal/ principle)
- I need a __ sheet of paper at the moment. (loose/ lose)
- Look, students are __ their examination. (giving/ taking)
- Her mother gave me a piece of __ (advice/ advise)
- He is _____ sleeping. (steel/ still)

30. **2069 Supp Q.No. 2b** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pairs given in brackets. [2]

- As a student, your handwriting should not be (eligible/ illegible)
- My mother can read and write. She is (illiterate/ literate)
- Rama is enough to carry a raincoat during the rainy season. (sensitive/ sensible)
- His brother was in the earthquake last years. (killed/ died)

31. **2069 Partial Q. No. 2b** Choose the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets to complete the following sentences. [2]

- He was in the earthquake last year. (died/killed)
- I am sorry, but your handwriting is (eligible/illegible)
- Please could you me your book? (borrow/lend)
- The thief the bank (robbed/stole)

32. **2068 Q.No 1 b** Complete the following sentences by choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [3]

- My doctor has a private (practice/practise)
- Don't get off the bus until it is (stationery/ stationary)
- When does the new law come into (effect/affect)

33. **2067 Q.No. 2b** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [2]

- Switzerland has smaller population ... Britain. [then/than]
- The thief ... the bank. [robbed/ stole]
- Tom scored a ... in the match. [goal/ gaol]
- Mohan promised to follow his teacher's ... [advise/ advice]

34. **2066 Q.No. 2 b** Rewrite following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets: [2]

- We are sending her a letter of (congratulation / congratulations)
- The of our school is mostly busy. (principal / principle)
- Do you think the new constitution of Nepal will come into (affect / effect) soon?
- She is fond of (play / playing) badminton.

35. **2065 Q. No. 2 b** Rewrite the following sentences choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in the brackets: [2]

- I would strongly ... you to use the dictionary. (advise/advice)
- He arranged to see her ... in the day. (later/latter)
- That man cannot read or write: he is ... (literate/illiterate)
- She said she was ... in playing volleyball. (interested/interesting)

36. **2063 Q. No. 2a** Rewrite these sentences, filling in the gap with **appropriate words** from the brackets. [2]

- Anuradha runs a shop. (stationery/ stationary)
- Utah is mid-west USA. (to/in)
- I'm sorry, but your handwriting is .. (eligible/illegible)
- His shirt is torn, he needs a new one. (however, therefore)

37. **2062 Q. No. 2a** Rewrite these sentences, filling in the gap with the **appropriate words** from the bracket. [2]

- She hasn't finished the work (yet/already)
- We must be ... of our country. (pride/proud)
- I offered her a cup of tea but she ... (accepted/ refused)
- Your ... helped me to find a job. (recommendation/ accommodation)

38. **2060 Q. No. 2b** Rewrite the following sentences, choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [2]

- Some new rules and regulations will come into (effect, affect) from the coming year.
- Your handwriting should be (legible, eligible).
- There were a few (loose, lose) sheet of paper over there.
- The students are (taking, giving) the HSEB examination.

39. **2058 Q. No. 2** Complete the following sentences by choosing the **correct word** from the pair given in brackets. [5]

- Mary was greatlyed by her father's death. [affect/effect]
- When does the new law come into? [affect/effect]
- There were a few ... sheets of paper on the table. [loose/lose]
- He expected to the election. [loose/lose]
- My doctor has a private [practice/practise]

g. Synonyms/ Antonyms

1. **2072 Set D Q.No. 2b** Write **antonyms** for the following words. [2]
happy, slow, irregular, bright

2. **2072 Set E Q.No. 2b** Give **synonyms** of the following. [2]
foolish, brief, young, sad

3. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 2b** Write the **antonyms** of the following words. [2]
above, hate, dependent, full

4. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 2a** Write appropriate **synonyms** or brief explanations of the word *italicized* below. [2]

- The living quarters are behind the main building.
- Unfortunately, his days are numbered.
- It is 180 miles from London to Manchester as the crow flies.
- The teacher saw through the student's excuse.

5. **2071 Set A Q.No. 2a** Write an appropriate **synonym** of the word underlined in each sentence below. [3]

- Her aim is to be a gynaecologist.
- He often walks bare feet.
- Some students are brilliant.

6. **2071 Set D Q.No. 2b** Write the **antonyms** of the following words. [2]
quick, bright, good, active

7. **2070 Set C Q.No. 2b** Write the **antonyms** of the following words. [2]
cheerful, fast, regular, lucky

h. Dictionary Entry

1. **2057 Q. No. 1a** Read the following **dictionary entry** and answer the questions about it. [3]

great /greɪt/ adj. 1 [usu attrib] very large; much bigger than average in size: He lived a great distance away. She lived to a great age. 2 of excellent quality or ability; outstanding; a great man. 3 (infrm) wonderful, very nice or satisfactory; isn't he great?

- What does adj. Mean?
- In the above dictionary entry, what is the headword?
- Does the following sentence come from definition 1,2, or 3?

"The greater part of the district is flooded."

2. **2056 Q. No. 1a** Read the following **dictionary entry** and answer the questions about it. [3]

indifferent adj. 1 [usu] having no interest in sb/sth; not caring about sb/sth; She was indifferent to the war in Kosovo. 2 of low quality; This is an indifferent film.

- What does sth mean?
- In the above dictionary entry, what is the headword?
- If a film is of indifferent quality, is it good or bad?

2. Sentences and Questions Formations

a. Making Suitable Sentences

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 2a** Put the following words in **correct order** so that they make meaningful sentences. [2]

- nine/saves/a/time/stitch/ih
- it/two/make/to/takes/quarrel/a

2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 2a** Put the following words in **correct order** so that they make meaningful sentences. [2]

- food/delicious/the/was/really
- imagination/some/people/in/fly

3. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 2b** Put the following words in **correct order** to make a **sensible sentence**. [3]

- taken / must / the / bus / have / he
- his / he / to / has / dinner / started / just / eat
- medicine / wanted / study / he / to

4. **2075 GIE Q.No. 2b** Put the following words in the **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [2]

- robbery/did/take place/where/the?
- wants/teacher/sister/be/to/my/a.

5. **2075 Set A Q.No. 2b** Put the following words in a **proper order** to make suitable sentences. [3]

- The / must / bus / he / have / caught.
- Does / her / have / what / she / hand / in ?
- Never / late / than / better / proverb / the / says.

6. **2075 Set B Q.No. 1b** Put the following words in **correct order** to make meaningful sentences. [3]

- Worked/ book/ shop/ she/ a/ in/ ten/ for/ years
- Quarrel/ make/ a/ it/ two/ takes/ to
- nine/ a/ stitch/ in/ saves/ time.

7. **2075 Set C Q.No. 2b** Put the following words in the **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [2]

- Poor/the/beautiful/was/he/girl/although/wanted/marry/miller/ to/the
- Cricket/fond/they/playing/very/are/of

8. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 2a** Put the following words in **correct order** to make sensible sentences. [3]

- the/must/train/he/have/caught.
- happy/they/with/are/Harry.
- was/elected/he/as/monitor/the/class/of.

9. **2074 Supp Q.No. 2a** Put the following words in **correct order** to make sensible sentences. [3]

- his/to/dinner/started/just/eat/he/has
- of/he/tea/her/him/cup/asked/give/a/to
- a/she/hospital/hoped/in/doctor/become/to/a

10. **2074 Set A Q.No. 1b** Put the following words in **correct order** to make meaningful sentences. [2]

- feathers/birds/same/of/together/flock.
- nine/half/by/past/ready/the/was/lunch.

11. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 2a** Put the following words in **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [3]

- tall/hair/is/brown/he/short/very/with
- morning/have/meal/this/ your/what/you/for/did?
- people/Britain/in/live/Switzerland/in/than/more.

10 Asmita's Questions Bank (Science) - XI

12. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 2a** Put the words below in **correct order** to make meaningful sentences. [3]

- told/be/home/ll/back/that/him/should/he.
- native/the/ostrich/a/south Africa/is/of.
- feelings/his/were/what/own?

13. **2073 Set C Q.No. 2b** Put the following words into the **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [2]

- never/late/than/better/proverb/the/says.
- we/Enough/food/have/to/three/months/last/year

14. **2073 Set D Q.No. 2b** Put the following words into the **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [5]

- our/students/made/have/improvement/English/in.
- penny/foolish/pound/wise/the/says/proverb.

15. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 2a** Rearrange the following words to make **sensible sentences**. [3]

- am/he/ill/afraid/is/ll/seriously.
- destination/Nepal/safe/tourist/is/for/a.
- know/hurry/a/l/in/not/why/do/is/he.

16. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 2a** Rearrange the following words to make **sensible sentences**. [3]

- in/street/the/he/a man/saw/running.
- students/the/called/principal/the/room/his/in.
- the/published/result/was/a few/ago/weeks.

17. **2072 Supp Q.No. 2a** Put the words below into the **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [3]

- On/the/road/some/boys/she/saw.
- Vice-principal/the/called/some/students/in/room/his.
- Published/result/the/Board/ago/weeks/a few/

18. **2072 Set C Q.No. 2b** Put the following words into the **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [2]

- a | two | the | gun | had | each | soldiers
- side | you | neither | take | should

19. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 1b** Put the following words into the **correct order** to make meaningful sentences. [2]

- friends | a | is | little | with | girl | her | playing
- days | in | there | seven | week | a | are

20. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 2b** Arrange the given words in a **sensible order** so that they make together a meaningful sentence. [2]

- wearing | she | a | be | dress | will | white
- English | he | a | to | wanted | teacher | be | of
- cricket | they | fond | playing | of | are

21. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 1b** Put the following words in to **correct order** to make suitable sentences. (any two) [2]

- wearing/she/a/be/dress/will/red.
- blue/pale/has/long/he/and/a/eyes/face.
- height/she/slim/is/and/average/of

22. **2071 Set C Q.No. 2b** Put the following words below into the **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [2]

- of/he/tea/her/him/cup/asked/give/a/to
- his/he/to/had/dinner/started/just/have

23. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 2b** Arrange the words below into **correct sentences**. [2]

- buy | be | a | will | we | car | loan | with | able | bank | a | to
- television | rarely | we | during | watch | weak | the

24. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 2a** Rearrange the following words to make **sensible sentences**. [3]

- on | house | they | the | a | have | river
- the | erased | had | numbers | all | been | phone
- rot | sugar | much | will | teeth | too | your

25. **2070 Set D Q.No. 1b** Put the following words into **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [3]

- English/ he/ a/ to/ wanted/ teacher/ be/ of.
- wearing/ she/ a/ be/ dress/ will/ red.
- height/ she/ slim/ is/ and/ average/ of.

26. **2070 Partial Q.No. 2b** Rearrange the following words in **correct order** so as to make sensible sentences. [2]

- Muna/tonight/ dinner/ cooking/ is.
- Does not/ how/ dance/ he/ know/ to.

27. **2069 Q. No. 2b** Arrange the following words into **correct sentences**. [3]

- asked/where/ from/ she/ me / was/l.
- many/studying/we/ compulsory English/years/for/have been.
- you/exam/expect/your/l/that/will pass.

28. **2069 Supp Q.No. 2a** Rearrange the following words to make **sensible sentences**. [3]

- that/ wrong/ he/ he/was/ admitted
- a/ it/ time/ you/ will/ lot/ of/ save
- order/ the/ wrong/ following/ the/ words/ are/ in

29. **2067 Q.No. 2 a** Rearrange the following words to make **sensible sentences**. [3]

- his/he/ to / had/ lunch/started/ just/ eat.
- medicine/ wanted/ study/ he/ to.
- not/ him/ casino/ let/ go/ to/ do.

30. **2067 Q.No. 2b Partial** Arrange the following words into **correct sentences**. [2]

- animals/it/and/to/at/of/is/birds/look/stamps/interesting
- stamps/country/possible/lot/it/its/a/to/is/from/about/a/ learn

31. **2066 Q.No. 2 a** Rearrange the following words in **correct order** so as to make sensible sentences. [3]

- do / you / see / Pokhara / in / like / to / what ?
- he / had / visit / to / Ashish / if/ money / , / enough / would / Australia / go.
- where / is / the / village / / this / live

32. **2066 Q.No. 201d** Make sensible sentences putting the words in **correct order**. [5]

- culture / enormous / an / role / shaping / in / plays / the / expectations / the / of / people.
- don't / I / quite / know / what / to / I / ought / do.
- They / playing / were / in / library/puzzles / the/crossword.
- dentist / often/ how / do / you / to / the / go?.
- about / Ursula/ wrote / John / to / her / family.

33. **2065 Q. No. 2 a** Put the following words in **correct order** in order to make sensible sentences. [3]

- his/he/to/had/dinner/started/just/eat
- of/he/tea/her/him/cup/asked/give/a/to
- a/she/hospital/hoped/in/doctor/become/to/a

34. **2063 Q. No. 2b** Put the following words in the **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [3]

- does/her/have/what/she/hand/in?
- What/do/she/not/have/i/wants.
- of/he/tea/her/him/cup/asked/give/a/to.

35. **2062 Q. No. 2b** Put the following words in the **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [3]

- the/must/bus/he/have/caught.
- angry/she/with/is/Ram.
- him/made/captain/we.

36. **2059 Q. No. 2** Put the following words into the **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [5]

- years [she] English [four] was] compulsory] studying] for
- official] he] a] to] wanted] government] become
- a] she] hospital] hoped] in] doctor] become] to] a
- of] he] tea] her] him] cup] asked] give] a] to
- his] he] to] has] dinner] started] just] eat

37. **2060 Q. No. 2a** Put the following words in the **correct order** to make suitable sentences. [3]

- wearing/ she/ a/ be/ dress/ will/ white
- English/ he/ a/ to wanted/ teacher/ be/ of
- cricket/ they/ fond/ playing/ of /are

b. Making Questions (Forming Questions)

1. **2056 Q. No. 2a** Rewrite the following sentences in the **form of a question**, using the question word in brackets.

Examples: Kevin is eating an apple, (What) → What is Kevin eating?

- School started an hour ago. (When)
- I'm going to the temple. (Where)
- Raju and Sunita passed the exam. (Who)

[5×1]

3. Word Formations

a. Suffix/ Prefix

1. **2074 Set B Q.No. 2b** Add appropriate **prefix** or **suffix** in the following words. [2]

- Usual
- Satisfied
- Child
- Loyal

2. **2064 Q.No. 2 b** Add appropriate **prefix** or **suffix** in the following words: [3]

- usual
- satisfied
- child
- do
- happy
- loyal

b. Parts of Speech

1. **2067 Q.No. 2a Partial** Change the following words as indicated in the bracket. [3]

beautiful (noun), courage (adj.), broad (verb)

c. Connectives

1. **2061 Q. No. 2a** Rewrite these sentences, filling in the gap with the appropriate words from the list. [3]

(Words: therefore, became, though, in spite of, however, because of)

- He sat in front of the fire he liked its warmth.
- His stamp albums were full, ... he needs a new one.
- He collected space travel stamps his grandson's interest.
- having collected stamps for so many years, he still enjoyed the hobby.

- It was getting more expensive to buy stamps. ..., he decided to continue collecting them.
- He still preferred to collect British stamps ... they were not as colourful as Nepalese stamps.

4. Tense Correction

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 2b** Rewrite the following sentences using the verbs in brackets in **correct tense**. [3]

- We (get) up at 4:30 yesterday morning.
- Time and tide (wait) for none.
- When does the new routine (come) into effect?
- We (have) our meal at college when we were at college.
- Listen ! someone (knock) at the gate.
- We must (submit) our assignment in time.

2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 2b** Rewrite the following sentences using the verbs in brackets in **correct tense**. [3]

- Could you (sit) in class silently?
- When did the exam (begin)?
- The teachers made us (work) hard at college.
- All my articles (get) published.
- At home, we got our bed (make).
- Look ! The children (quarrel) in class.

3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 2a** Put the verbs in brackets in **correct tense**. [3]

- The earth (move) round the sun.
- It (rain) hard last week.
- He (go) to Pokhara next week.
- Had he been there, he (learn) that.
- If I (be) you, I would do better.
- He had better (do) that.

4. **2075 Set B Q.No. 2a** Rewrite the following sentences using the verbs in brackets **correct tense**. [3]

- The sun (set) in the west.
- We (have) a lot of fun in our last year's college programme.
- You will not have to be afraid of anybody if you (be) not wrong.
- I (start) writing the essay when I was in class seven.
- Our principal used to (give) us moral support and encouragement frequently.
- In the past, trains used to be (drive) by steam.

5. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 2b** Write an **appropriate form of the verb** 'have' in the following spaces. [3]

- She been living in Birgunj for five years now.
- I my haircut every month.
- They have not their meals yet.
- We are our music lesson at the moment.
- By the end of this month, I taken my exam.
- My mother said that she already swept the floor.

6. **2074 Set A Q.No. 2a** Rewrite the following sentences using the verbs in brackets in **correct tense**. [3]

- We (get) up at 5:30 this morning.
- Time and tide (wait) for none.
- When does the new law (come) into effect?
- We (have) our meal at college together when we were at hostel.
- Slow and steady (win) the race.
- Look! the children (run) on the oval ground.

12 Asmita's Questions Bank (Science) - XI

7. **2072 Set D Q.No. 2a** Rewrite the sentences using the **correct tense** of the verbs in brackets. [3]

- They to the movies last night. (go)
- When I to college, I saw an accident. (go)
- Most people to lead a peaceful life. (want)
- I'm sure I her before. (meet)
- If I saw him, I him a present. (give)
- I was working in my garden when he ... (come) home.

8. **2072 Set E Q.No. 2a** Rewrite these sentences using the verbs in brackets in **correct tense**. [3]

- The sun(rise) in the east.
- Rekha(go) abroad last year.
- I(catch) the bus if I had run.
- You will not make a mistake if you(be) careful.
- When I first ... meet) him in 1998, he was a small boy.
- I(learn) to swim when I was in class four.

9. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 2a** Rewrite these sentences choosing the **correct verb** from the brackets: [3]

- Everybody his own business. (do/does)
- The committee in their decision. (is/are)
- My trousers in need of cleaning. (is/are)

10. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 2** Put the verb in the brackets in the **correct tense**. [5]

- He (go) to America Yesterday.
- The bus (be) stationary.
- He (not go) out yet.
- He (get) married two months ago.
- She usually (get) up early in the morning.

11. **2071 Set A Q.No. 2b** Put the verbs in brackets in the **correct tense**. [2]

- She (meet) her old friend yesterday.
- Her mother (not come) back yet.

12. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 2a** Put the verbs given in brackets in the **correct tense**. [3]

- At that time he nine hours a day. (study)
- Roses in the summer. (bloom)
- When I was going to university, I ... an accident. (see)

13. **2070 Set C Q.No. 2a** Put the verbs in brackets in the **correct tense**. [3]

[Simple present, simple future or present perfect]

- Everyday Shyam (go) office by bus.
- The girl (get) married six months ago.
- I (write) a book, but I don't know how to get it published.
- The earth (go) round the sun.
- If the balloon bursts the child (ask) for another.
- When I first ... (meet) him in 1999, he was a small boy.

14. **2070 Set D Q.No. 2** Put the verbs in brackets in the **correct tense**. [5]

- I (buy) this book yesterday.
- The earth (go) round the sun.
- Everyday Mr. Sharma (go) college by bike.
- They (not go) out yet.
- The girl (get) married six months ago.

15. **2069 Partial Q. No. 2a** Put the verbs in brackets in the **correct tense**.

- The bus (leave) already.
- I (see) him last Friday.
- I (not find) the film interesting.

16. **2068 Q.No 2 b** Put the verbs in brackets in the **correct forms**.

- The girl (get) married six months ago.
- If you drop it, it (break).
- Everyday Sarah (go) to her college by the bus.

17. **2061 Q. No. 2b** Rewrite these sentences filling in the gap with appropriate forms of the verb **HAVE**.

- My brother (not) much money at the moment.
- She an accident last year.
- By next month he finished the exams.
- My friend is lucky, her parents television.

18. **2056 Q. No. 2b** Write the following sentences in the simple past tense.

- Sunil eats rice
- They watch TV.

5. Dialogues [Forming a Brief Conversation/ Talk]

- 2076 Set B Q.No. 3** Compose a **dialogue** between two friends discussing about the academic environment of college and their preparation for examination. [5]
- 2076 Set C Q.No. 3** Compose a **dialogue** between two friends discussing about the academic environment of college and their preparation for examination. [5]
- 2076 Partial D Q.No. 3** Write a **dialogue** between two friends talking about the picnic that they are arranging. [5]
- 2076 Partial E Q.No. 3** Write a **conversation** between two friends who have planned to visit a book exhibition. [5]
- 2075 GIE Q.No. 3** Compose a **dialogue** between two friends describing their first day in college. [5]
- 2075 Set A Q.No. 3** Write a **conversation** between two friends who are planning to visit a new school. [5]
- 2075 Set B Q.No. 3** Compose a **dialogue** between two friends talking about the disadvantages of winter season. [5]
- 2075 Set C Q.No. 3** Write a **dialogue** between two friends who are talking about the coming exams. [5]
- 2075 Partial D Q.No. 3** Write a **dialogue** between two friends on "the appropriate age of getting married". [5]
- 2075 Partial E Q.No. 3** Compose a **dialogue** between you and your friend talking about your future plan. [5]
- 2074 Supp Q.No. 3** Write a **dialogue** between two friends on climate change. [5]
- 2074 Set A Q.No. 3** Compose a **dialogue** between two friends discussing about the preparation of their examinations. [5]
- 2074 Set B Q.No. 3** Write a **conversation** between two friends about their weekly lesson plan of English class. [5]
- 2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 3** Compose a **dialogue** between two friends about your plan to go on picnic. [5]

15. **2073 Supp Q.No. 3** Write a dialogue between two passengers in the bus. [5]

16. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 3** Compose a dialogue between a driver and a passenger about a destination you want to go and its busfare. [5]

17. **2072 Set C Q.No. 3** Write a dialogue between two friends who have recently visited a National Park. [5]

18. **2071 Set B Q.No. 3** Compose a dialogue between two friends about the picnic you have recently enjoyed. [5]

19. **2071 Set C Q.No. 3** Write a dialogue between two friends who have just visited a museum. [5]

20. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 3 or** Write a dialogue between two friends about load shedding. [5]

21. **2070 Set D Q.No. 3** Compose a dialogue between two friends about the effects of load shedding in Nepal during the final examination. [5]

22. **2070 Partial Q.No. 3** Compose a dialogue between two friends about deciding to visit a place of interest. [5]

23. **2069 Q. No. 3** Write a dialogue between two friends on visiting a historical place. [5]

24. **2069 Supp Q.No. 3** Compose a dialogue between two Nepali friends talking about a friend being recruited in the service of Nepal Army. [5]

25. **2067 Q.No. 3** Compose a dialogue between two friends about their study room. [5]

26. **2066 Q.No. 3** Write a dialogue between two friends on visiting a museum. [5]

27. **2066 Q.No. 3 Old** Compose a dialogue between you and your friend discussing about "Gardening as a Hobby". [5]

28. **2065 Q. No. 3** Write a dialogue between two friends who are talking about their future plans. [5]

29. **2064 Q.No. 3** Compose a dialogue between two friends about the need to keep our surrounding clean. [5]

30. **2060 Q. No. 3** Write a dialogue between two friends talking about the quality of education in your college. [5]

31. **2059 Q. No. 3** Compose a dialogue between two Nepalese friends talking about a friend getting married. [5]

7. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 3** Write a description of your mother. [5]

8. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 3** Write a brief description of your village or town. Include important and interesting information. [5]

9. **2071 Set A Q.No. 3** Write a paragraph describing your house-environment. [5]

10. **2071 Set D Q.No. 3** Write a short description about your favourite subject. [5]

11. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 3** Write a description of a room in your house in about 100 words. [5]

12. **2070 Set C Q.No. 3** Write a short description about your favourite game. [5]

13. **2067 Q.No. 3 Partial** Write a description of your room in about 50 words. [5]

14. **2066 Q.No. 11 Old** Write a short paragraph describing a very difficult situation you are going through at the moment. [5]

15. **2063 Q. No. 3** Imagine that a pen-friend in the United Kingdom is coming to Nepal for a holiday to go trekking. You are sending a man to receive him/her at the airport. Write a description of the man so that your pen-friend will recognize him. [5]

16. **2062 Q. No. 3** Write a description of 'Your Favourite Game' in about 60 words. [5]

17. **2058 Q. No. 3** Write a description of your classroom in about 60 words. [5]

18. **2056 Q. No. 3** Write a description of a wedding in Nepal. Write approximately 60 words. [5]

7. Writing a Paragraph

1. **2073 Set D Q.No. 3** Mention some of the historical places in your district and write a paragraph as to how they attract the tourists. [5]

2. **2072 Set D Q.No. 3** Write your experience about your college life. [5]

3. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 3** Give a short account of the game you like most. [5]

4. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 3** Write a paragraph on a street accident in about 100 words. [5]

5. **2069 Partial Q. No. 3** Write a short paragraph about the problems of petroleum storage in Nepal. [5]

6. **2068 Q.No. 3** Write a paragraph making a comparison between you and your friend. [5]

7. **2064 Q.No. 11** Write in a paragraph showing your likes and dislikes about- reading books, swimming, dancing, indoor games, singing, listening to the music, watching TV, surfing the net, telephoning. Use the suitable structures in your answer. [5]

8. **2057 Q. No. 3** Write a short essay in about 60 words comparing the hill regions of Nepal with the Terai. Use comparative and superlative adjectives. [5]

6. Writing Descriptive Paragraph

1. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 11** You have come back from a very disappointing holiday. Describe why it was disappointing. [5]

2. **2074 Supp Q.No. 11** Write a paragraph describing what is happening now in the examination hall. [5]

3. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 3** Write a description of a historical place in your country in about 100 words. [5]

4. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 3** Write a short description of your college, in about 100 words. [5]

5. **2072 Supp Q.No. 3** Write a short description of your college in about 100 words. [5]

6. **2072 Set E Q.No. 3** Write a short description about the place you live in. [5]

Comprehensive Passages

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5x2=10]

Newspapers are a great power in themselves. They are a great power to be reckoned with so much so that even every mighty and influential persons in politics, industries or social life can't dare to face their hostility. Their freedom and power is of vital significance in democratic countries. They work as the watchdogs of democracy, human rights and individual freedom. They fill the gap between the public and the government and administration by working as a bridge and meaningful means of dialogue.

They are not only one of the mass media but much more. They keep the public informed about the policies, programmes and plannings of the government and record the people's reactions, views, opinions etc. They help in making public opinion as nothing else can do. Personal freedom is the essence of democracy and it is reflected in the freedom and influence of the press and the newspapers. Newspapers should have full freedom to criticise, condemn, warn, encourage and appreciate the working of the governments based on their merit. It is the vigilant and investigative journalism and brave fearless and daring newspapers which have exposed many scandals, scams, mis-deeds and corruption of the governments throughout the globe.

Questions:

- What is the function of newspapers in a democratic country?
- Name the different types of people on whom newspapers exercise power.
- How do the newspapers help public?
- What type of freedom do the newspapers should have?
- How have the newspapers worked and what have they exposed throughout the globe?

2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5x2=10]

Women's rights, as a term, typically refers to the freedoms inherently possessed by women and girls of all ages, which may be institutionalized, ignored or illegitimately suppressed by law, custom, and behaviour in a particular society. These liberties are grouped together and differentiated from broader notions of human rights because they often differ from the freedoms inherently possessed by recognized, for men and boys and because activism surrounding this issue claims and inherent historical and traditional bias against the exercise of rights by women.

Feminism and most modern sociological theory maintain that the differences between men and women are, at least in part, socially constructed 'differences' (that is determined through history by specific human groups) rather than biologically determined, immutable conditions.

Issues commonly associated with notion of women's rights include the right: to bodily integrity and autonomy; to vote; to hold public office; to equal pay; to own property; to education etc.

Questions:

- What does the term 'women's rights' generally refer to?
- What do feminism and sociological theory agree?
- What are the rights of women, according to the speaker?
- According to the text, are the differences between men and women totally biological? Explain.
- Write two words from the passage which could be a suitable title.

3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5x2=10]

The excessive use of intoxications is likely to be injurious to all parts of the body, rendering the drinker less fit to do his share of work as a worker and citizen. Its effect on the brain and nervous system is to make the individual think only of himself regardless of others. It makes him talkative, quarrelsome inclined to break the ordinary laws which govern social life, headless of the passing of time. It makes him clumsy in speed and action; it sends him into a long heavy sleep.

It has been abundantly proved that heavy drinkers are less able to withstand fatigue, long hours of labour, special strain of one kind or other than total abstainers.

Insurance offices exact less premium from total abstainers than from others because it has been proved that, generally speaking, total abstainers live longer than other people working and living under similar conditions.

The effects of heavy drinking not only injure a man's body and his moral character but also bring hardship and misery on his family. The unhappy children of drunken parents live wretched lives.

Questions:

- What is the effect of the excessive use of intoxications on the body?
- How do total abstainers differ from heavy drinkers?
- Why do insurance companies exact higher premium from habitual drinkers?
- What are the other evil effects of heavy drinking?
- What would be the suitable title for the given passage?

4. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5x2=10]

We have seen that during the last ninety years, immense strides have been made in the direction of providing increased facilities for transport, communication, entertainment, and sad to say destruction of life and property. Whether, as a result of improvements, human life has been made more secure or more desirable is a question which cannot easily be answered.

Children may not be greatly interested in the discussion as to whether the Machine Age has assisted or impeded the progress of the human race. They are faced with the fact that the Machine Age, with its triumphs and disappointments, its conquests, and defeats, is the influence which has moulded their lives.

The question which more directly concerns them, and which will involve the future of themselves and their generation is to what end will they direct their powers. Fields of additional experiment, triumph and conquest, are abundant. There are enormous possibilities for advancement, but unfortunately

our experience has taught us that advancement does not necessarily imply progress. We have learnt that the great necessity for the very existence of civilized humanity is a better understanding among the nations. We believe that advancement in this direction is the surest way to human progress and happiness. We trust the children of today will profit by this legacy of our experience.

Questions:

- In what direction have immense strides been made during the last ninety years?
- How has human life been today?
- What has the Machine Age done?
- What is the question which directly concerns us?
- What has our experience taught us?

5. **2075 GIE Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: [5x2=10]

To become a professional athlete, a person must stay healthy and physically strong. A soccer star should be able to run faster and faster than most other athletes. A basketball player has to be able to take block, and shoot while other powerful players are trying to stop him. Athletes need the support of their families. Finally to make a career of sports, the player must be able to avoid injuries. Many young athletes have to quit because they have sports injuries from playing year after year. So a powerful, agile, and resilient body is essential.

Another factor that contributes to a successful career in sports is a strong mind. An athlete must be able to manage stress and focus on the game. A tennis player might feel a lot of stress, which could interfere with her ability to concentrate. She might hit the ball out of bounds. A crowd of people yelling at a baseball pitcher might make him throw balls instead of strikes. To succeed, an athlete must be able to play under this kind of pressure. Athletes need the right kind of equipment to perform at their peak. In addition, an athlete must be able to make quick, strategic decisions. Making the right decision to pass or shoot for example, is extremely important, especially in team sports.

Questions:

- What are the basic requirements of a professional soccer athlete and what should an athlete be able to avoid?
- What has a basketball player to be able to do?
- Why do many young athletes have to quit their profession?
- List any three words which talk about the physical requirement of a player.
- What should be the minimum criteria of an athlete? Explain.

6. **2075 Set A Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5x2=10]

Every day, millions of us climb into our cars and set off on journeys to work, to the shops, or just to enjoy ourselves. And once inside our cars, few of us are inclined to spare a thought for the environmental impact of driving in heavy traffic. Advertising consistently portrays cars as symbols of personal status and freedom, and source of comfort and convenience.

But the costs of our car-dependent life styles are becoming increasingly serious. The hours long traffic jams, demand for new roads, increasing air pollution and threat of climate change are all issues we must tackle sooner rather than later. Nearly all countries have traffic problems, which can be hard to solve. It is a well known fact that cars and buses unlike bicycles use lots of petrol and create great deal of pollution. Local people can reduce some of the problems by choosing to walk rather drive. If we can't get people to walk or share vehicles, we should put more pressure on scientists to build solar powered to electric engines.

Questions:

- Why do people climb into their cars?
- How does advertising portray the cars?
- What serious issues should we tackle sooner or later?
- What is the obvious truth mentioned in the text?
- How can local people reduce the problem of traffic jam?

7. **2075 Set B Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5x2=10]

A motorist using a wireless telephone might be worried about having an accident, even while being reassured that if one were to happen, he or she should call for help. Recently some scientists and lay people have expressed alarm at another possible danger - that the use of mobile phones itself may harm the user's health, perhaps even causing cancer.

There is a good reason to be concerned. The wide spread use of hand-held mobile phones means that many people routinely place radio frequency (RF) transmitters against their heads - in some European and Asian countries, a majority of the adult population does so.

Since World War II, there has been massive amount of research on the biological effects of RF energy, nearly all of it funded by government. Most of this research has involved fields at 915 and 2450 MHz, close to the frequencies used by mobile phones.

But, despite this claims by cell-phone makers, little of this research proves that mobile phones are safe. Few of the studies on whether RF exposure is dangerous to animal tissue have involved standard toxicology work - the sort that a chemical or pharmaceutical company would do to gain regulatory approval for a new product. In addition little of the research deals specifically with the kind of pulse-modulated energy transmitted by newer generations of digital phones or with the exposure conditions typical of those produced by cell phones.

Questions:

- What are the disadvantages of using a wireless telephone?
- What does RF stand for?
- On what the research has been concentrated since World War II?
- Who funds for such research?
- What could be the possible title for the passage?

8. **2075 Set C Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5x2=10]

The belief that animals can sense an earthquake before it occurs has been held since at least the ancient Greek. Apparently animals of all kinds act in peculiar ways just prior

to an earthquake. Many animals have more sensitive auditory capacities than humans, and perhaps because of this, react to ultrasound originating from fracturing rock. Some researchers have also pointed out that some animals can pick up variations in the earth's magnetic field occurring near the epicenters of seismic events. Examples of unusual animal behaviour include dogs' barking for hounds and wild animals appearing confused or losing their natural fears of people. Some people claim that even fish, reptiles, and insects engage in abnormal behaviours at this time. Such strange behaviour occurs from just moments before to a couple of weeks in advance of the quake.

A famous example of the successful use of animal behaviour to predict a quake occurred in China in 1975 when the authorities ordered the evacuation of the city of Haicheng just a few days before a 7.3 magnitude quake, thus saving the lives of thousands of people.

The notion that animals could be used as an early warning signal to alert people of impending earthquakes is not supported by the proven evidence. A scientist in California did a study to see if there is a correlation between dogs running away from home and there occurring an earthquake. He did not find that dogs ran away any more often before an earthquake than at other times during the three year study. Even the famous story of animals saving thousands of people in China in 1975 was disputed. Apparently, some tiny earthquakes occurred first and this alerted the authorities to evacuate the city.

Questions:

- What special sense perceptions of animals can predict earthquakes?
- What sorts of unusual behaviours of animals alert people prior to earthquakes?
- Explain points of dispute about saving thousands of people in China.
- How do some people argue that prediction of earthquakes is unreliable?
- Summarize the main points discussed in the passage.

9. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5×2=10]

Mahabir Pun of Nepal is among the seven individuals who received the 2007 Roman Magsaysay Award by the Board of the Trustees of the Roman Magsaysay Award Foundation (RMAF). Pun has won the award for community leadership for his innovative application of wireless computer technology in Nepal, bringing progress to remote mountain areas by connecting his village to the global village. Pun, 52, is a resident of Myagdi District, Western Nepal.

Pun is the fourth Nepali national to win the coveted award also known by some as the Nobel prize of Asia. Dr. Sanduk Ruit, Head of the Tilganga Eye Centre in Nepal had received the award in 2006 for placing Nepal at the forefront of developing safe, effective and economic procedures for cataract surgery, enabling the needlessly blind in even the poorest countries to see again. Nepal's renowned Journalist, Bharat Dutta Koirala, received the award in 2002 for his outstanding contribution to the development of journalism in

Nepal. Late Mahesh Chandra Regmi was the first Nepali to receive the award in 1977.

Questions:

- Why was Mahabir Pun recognized with Roman Magsaysay Award?
- What is the contribution of Sanduk Ruit?
- Who is the first Nepali to receive the award?
- What is the acronym of Roman Magsaysay Award Foundation?
- In which part of Nepal is Myagdi District?

10. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5×2=10]

Simon and Matrena understood who it was that had lived with them, and whom they had clothed and fed. And they wept with awe and with joy. And the Angel said, 'I was alone in the field naked.' I had never known human needs cold and hunger, till I became a man. I was famished, frozen and did not know what to do. I saw, near the field I was in a shrine built for god, and I went to it hoping to find shelter. But the shrine was locked and I could not enter. So I sat down behind the shrine to shelter myself, at least from the wind. Evening drew on. I was hungry, frozen and in pain. Suddenly I heard a man coming along the road. He earned a pair of boots and was talking to himself. For the first time since I became a man I saw the mortal face of a man, and his face seemed terrible to me and I turned from it. And I heard the man talking to himself of how to cover his body from the cold in winter, and how to feed his wife and children.

Questions:

- How did Simon and Matrena overcome with emotion?
- Why were human needs unfamiliar to the angel?
- Why did the angel go into the shrine?
- How did the face of a man appear to the angel?
- What was the man worried about?

11. **2074 Supp Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5×2=10]

A tsunami is a series of water waves caused by the displacement of a large volume of a body of water, typically an ocean or large lake. Earthquakes, volcanic eruption and other under water explosions, landslides, glacier calving, meteorite impacts and other disturbances above or below water are some of the causes of tsunami.

Tsunami waves do not resemble normal sea waves, because their wave length is far longer. Rather than appearing as a breaking wave, a tsunami may instead initially resemble a rapidly rising tide, and for waves with periods ranging from minutes to hours, aiming in so-called "Wave rain". Wave heights of tens of meters can be generated by large events. Although the impact of tsunami is limited to coastal areas, their destructive powers can be enormous as they can affect entire ocean basins; the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami was among the deadliest natural disasters in history with 2,30,000 people killed in 14 countries bordering Indian Ocean.

Major areas of current tsunami research include trying to determine why some large earthquakes do not generate tsunami while other smaller ones do, trying to forecast the

passage of tsunamis across the oceans; and also to forecast how tsunami waves would interact with specific shorelines.

Questions:

- What do you mean by a Tsunami?
- What are some of the causes of Tsunami?
- How many countries were affected by 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami?
- Write down the major areas of Tsunami research?
- In what ways are Tsunami waves different from normal sea waves?

12. 2074 Set A Q.No. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5x2=10]

Research shows that children who have a parent who smokes are more likely to smoke and to be heavier smokers at young ages. When parents quit smoking, their children become less likely to start smoking and more likely to quit if they have already started smoking.

If you smoke, share your struggles to quit with your children. Kids greatly underestimate how difficult it is to quit smoking. Showing how hard it is to quit (and making sure quitting doesn't look easy) can help eliminate this misperception. Continuing try to quit, despite the difficulties, also sends a strong anti-smoking message.

A smoke free home makes children less likely to smoke, even if their parents smoke. By not allowing anyone to smoke in their homes, parents not only make smoking less convenient for their kids but also make a powerful statement that they believe smoking is undesirable. Parental attitudes, opinions, and feelings about their kids' smoking status greatly influence whether or not kids will smoke, even when the parents smoke.

Questions:

- What are the circumstances in which children are less likely to start smoking?
- What do the kids normally underestimate?
- How does a smoke-free home help children?
- What message does a smoke free home give the kids?
- Summarise the passage in a sentence or two.

13. 2074 Set B Q.No. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5x2=10]

Behind them, in support, are the proverbs makes, on whose banner is inscribed the words 'silence is golden' words they must use, but they have no love for them. Speech is to them a danger, a device for entangling men. They feel that all may be understood so long as nothing is said: that only in silence can reach out to mind and the heart be known. In the exchange of words, their personalities do not expand but contrast; they see the lovely procession of thought and feeling turn into a dusty and disorderly crowd of words and phrases. They see the talkers with fear and contempt, stripping themselves in public, like exhibitionists. The talkers can not understand the silent, nor can the silent explain their attitude, except in speech. This uselessness of speech by means of speech.

Questions:

- What is the main idea of the passage?
- What is the special merit of silence?
- How do the silent look upon speech?

- What is meant by 'stripping themselves in public, like exhibitionist'?
- Give the passage a suitable title.

14. 2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5x2=10]

Elizabeth I was the Queen of England for forty years. During her reign many exciting things happened in England and overseas. Sometimes English people were in danger, as when Spain tried to conquer them. Many famous Englishmen lived during the time Elizabeth was queen. There were heroes like Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh who went exploring in parts of the world that had not long been discovered. They returned to England with wonderful stories of happenings overseas. They brought new plants from America, potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco; and also the first Turkey. English ships traded with India, Russia, and many remote countries where few foreigners had ever been. Men who stayed home also helped to make England a great country. It was once said that during Elizabeth's rule England became 'a nest of singing birds'. Men like Shakespeare, Marlowe and Spencer wrote splendid plays and poetry that will last forever and ever.

Questions:

- For how long did Elizabeth I reign?
- Why are Drake and Raleigh amongst the great names in history?
- What is meant by England become 'a nest of singing birds'?
- What things were brought to England that are now considered to be British?
- What are the countries to the east, which England began to trade with?

15. 2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5x2=10]

We may pretend that beauty is only skin deep. But Aristotle was right when he observed beauty as a far greater recommendation than any letter of introduction. The sad truth is that attractive people do better in school, where they receive more help, better grades and less punishment, at work, where they are rewarded with higher pay, more prestigious job, and fast promotion and make most of decision: and among total strangers who assume them to be interesting, honest, simmous and successful.

In fairy tales, the first stories most of us hear, the heroes are handsome, the heroines are beautiful, and the wicked people are ugly. Children learn indirectly that good people are beautiful and bad people are ugly and society restates that message in many subtle ways as they grow older. So, perhaps it's not surprising that handsome students at military academy achieve a higher rank by the time they graduate, or that a judge is more likely to give an attractive criminal a shorter sentence. In experiments conducted by corporations, when different photos were attached to the same resume, the more attractive person was hired.

Questions:

- Is beauty only skin deep?
- What impression does the attractive person create?

- c. How do fairy tales shape the general opinion about beauty?
- d. Do you think beauty should be the criteria to hire people for a job? Why?
- e. What is the passage about?

16. **2073 Supp Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

Many people buy bottles of mineral water when they travel away from home. Buying water is more expensive than carrying your own water. If you buy a Nalgene water bottle you can easily carry water from your own home. Nalgene water bottles are made from a type of plastic that is stronger than steel. The plastic is so strong that boiling water can not make a hole in it, and each bottle can be used for at least fifteen years. Nalgene water bottles come in different sizes. The bigger bottles are more expensive than the smaller ones, but they carry more water. The similar bottles are as strong as the big bottles and they last many years.

Buying a Nalgene water bottle means that you can always carry fresh, clean water with you. This will save your money because you won't have to buy expensive mineral water.

Questions:

- a. What do many people buy to drink when they travel away from home?
- b. How long can you use Nalgene water bottle for?
- c. What is special about the material Nalgene water bottles are made from?
- d. Compare the bigger Nalgene bottles to the smaller ones.
- e. According to the advertisement, how will buying a Nalgene water bottle save your money?

17. **2073 Set C Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5×2=10]

Once there lived three artists in a famous city. They were famous for their art. They were known to everyone. They claimed that they were perfectly skilled. Each praised oneself claiming he was the best artist among them. One day they decided to have a fair competition to find out who was the best. There was a good prize for the winner. A judge was also appointed to decide the case. The competition started on time. One artist painted flowers, the second painted a fruit and the third painted a curtain. The judge observed and evaluated them deeply. First, he observed the flower on which the bee was sitting. Then he observed the fruit which an ox tried to eat. Both the pictures were very natural. He praised them. Then he observed the curtain. It was so natural that he tried to open it to enter the room. The flower was able to deceive the intellectual man like him. The judge realized that the picture of the curtain was most natural among them. That is why it was declared the first. Thus the third artist was able to get the prize.

Questions:

- a. What were the artists famous for?
- b. Why did they decide to have a fair competition?
- c. What did each artist paint?
- d. How was the third picture different from the rest?
- e. Why was the third picture declared the first in the competition?

18. **2073 Set D Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5×2=10]

Minister for Home Affairs Shakti Bahadur Basnet declared Jajarkot as the 28th district with full literacy amidst a program held at Tribhuvan Higher Secondary School in the district headquarters Khalanga on Friday.

The literacy rate is 95.31 percent among the age group of 15–60 years in the district, claimed Minister Basnet during the program. Jajarkot is the sixth district to be declared a district with full literacy in Mid-western Region and the second in Bheri Zone.

"This is the result of hard work of teachers and students. They have given desired result as per the investment of the government," said the minister. Basnet added that the school management committee, teachers and everyone involved in educational field had worked sincerely that is why the district was announced as a district with full literacy. During the program, member of Non-Formal Education Centre Dibakar Dhungel and Rita Rawal said that this declaration adds responsibility to the communities of the district.

It was planned since April of last year to declare the district with complete literacy. "About 43,000 uneducated have turned literate in the past few years", informed District Education Officer Lalit Bikram Singh.

Singh said that those who can read national language, understand the main point of Nepali writing, who are able to use mobile and calculator, can read and write names and age of the members of their family, can read symbols and signs, read traffic signs, perform normal calculations and use bank cheque are said to be literate.

Questions:

- a. What is the literacy rate of Jajarkot district among 15–60 age group?
- b. Who declared Jajarkot as a district with full literacy?
- c. According to the news, who are called literates?
- d. Who were the speakers in the program?
- e. Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

19. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5×2=10]

After inventing dynamite, Swedish born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1995, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worth while contributions to humanity. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine and peace. Economics was also added in 1968, just sixty seven years after the first award ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$30,000 to \$ 1,25,000. Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of Word War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

Questions:

- Why was Nobel prize established?
- In which area have Americans received the most awards?
- In how many fields are prizes bestowed?
- How much money did Nobel leave for the prizes?
- What makes you conclude that Nobel Prize is not always fair?

20. 2073 Partial B Q.No. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5×2=10]

One of the reasons why so many children start smoking is that they see adults smoking. They think that it is a grown up' things to do. They smoke in order to impress their friends, and also because they don't really believe that cigarettes will do them any harm. Quite reasonably, they are not impressed when adults warn them about the danger of smoking.

Smoking can cause cancer, bronchitis and heart disease. The nicotine inhaled from cigarettes makes the heart beat faster, and makes the arteries contract. This can lead to blockages in the arteries, particularly in the legs. Cancer and bronchitis are caused by the tar and monoxide taken into the lungs. Although these harmful effects are well known, people continue to smoke. Some people carry on even after having a heart attack or leg amputated.

Questions:

- Why do children smoke, according to the passage?
- Why don't the children care the warnings of the adults?
- What are the different diseases caused by smoking?
- How does the nicotine affect the total system of the body?
- Write two words from the passage that cause cancer and bronchitis?

21. 2072 Supp Q.No. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

Halloween is the last night of October, and it used to be thought the most enchanted night of the year. It was the night when witches and evil spirits came back on earth to weave their magic spells. Superstitious people kept up many strange old customs in an effort to keep these influences away. Farmers used to light big fires in their field, and the farm workers and their families would walk around the fields singing old songs and hymns. At intervals, the strange procession would stop to hear the local priest offer prayers to the good spirits and ask them to help the evil ones away.

Great care was taken that none of the farm animals were left in the fields. They would all be locked up safely in their stables and sheds, and over each of the stable and shed doors a few rowan leaves would be hung. Witches and evil spirits would not go anywhere near the rowan tree.

Questions:

- When did the witches and evil spirit come back to the earth and why?
- What did the superstitious people do to keep the evil influences away?

- How did the farmers and farm workers change the evil spirits?
- What did the priest ask people to do?
- For what purpose, did the farmers use the leaves of rowan trees?

22. 2072 Set C Q.No. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

A motorist saw two men walking along a lonely country road. They were carrying heavy bags, so he at once informed the police. That morning the police had broadcast a message on the radio asking for information which might lead to the arrest of two thieves who had stopped a train and stolen mail-bags containing a lot of money. The police arrived on the scene soon. They questioned both men but neither of them could speak English. The men tried hard to resist arrest and kept shouting loudly at the police all the way to the station. When they arrived there, both men refused to say anything and simply pointed at their bags. The police opened them at once and then realized that they had made a terrible mistake. The men were French onion-sellers and their bags were full of onions! Apologizing for their mistake, the police set the men free immediately.

Questions:

- Whom did the police want to catch?
- Who was the motorist suspicious of?
- What were the men carrying?
- Who were they?
- What mistake had the police made and what did they do afterwards?

23. 2072 Set D Q.No. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

A heavy load of wine barrels made it difficult for the lorry to climb the hill. Near the top, the driver had to stop suddenly to avoid hitting a log which was lying in the middle of the road. Immediately there was a loud crash from behind. The driver looked out of the window and noticed that one of the barrels had slid off the back. As there was no hope of getting it back now, the man drove away. Meanwhile, the barrel was travelling at full speed down the hill. It narrowly missed a lamp post and then it changed direction and struck a tree with great force. The noise woke up an old beggar who was sleeping by the roadside. He jumped up with a shock and it nearly broke his heart when he realized what had happened. The wine barrel had split open and a stream of good red wine was flowing past him into a field.

Questions:

- What was the lorry carrying?
- Why did the driver stop all of a sudden?
- What slid off the lorry at the moment?
- Where did the barrel roll? What did it hit?
- What woke up the beggar sleeping by the roadside?

24. 2072 Set E Q.No. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5×2=10]

A lioness in her prime can pick up 600 pounds heifer and jump a corral fence, without as much as a leg touching the ground. We knew this yet we fed the lioness for a few more days by throwing meat to her as her wound was half healed. One night she came right up to me as I sat in a camp chair,

cutting a haunch of buck for her dinner. She growled quietly as she came, but took the meat I threw her, purred in her throat, happy as a well-fed cat. By and by she became our regular partner during dinner time and we marked a change in her behaviour. She was no more a ferocious creature for us. But one day suddenly something happened that changed her norms and she flew at one of my assistance and swallowed his head. It was a terrible sight.

Questions:

- What is the power of a lioness?
- Why was the lioness fed by the writer?
- What happened one night?
- How could she become their partner during dinner time?
- What happened one day, all of a sudden?

25. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

Science has told us so much about the moon that it is fairly to imagine what it would be like to go there. It is certainly not a friendly place. As there is no air or water, there can be no life of any kind. There is no variety of scenery either. For mile after mile there are only flat plains of dust with mountains around them. Above, the sun and the stars shine in a black sky. If you step out of the mountain shadows, it will mean moving from severe cold into great heat. These extreme temperatures continually break rocks away from the surface of the mountains. The moon is also a very silent world, for sound waves can only travel through air. But beyond the broken horizon, you see a friendly sight. Our earth is shinning more brightly than the stars. From this distance, it looks like an immense ball, coloured blue and green and brown.

Questions:

- Why is the moon unfriendly?
- What can be seen there?
- What effect of extreme temperatures has on the moon?
- Why is the moon said to be a very silent world?
- How does the earth appear from the moon?

26. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

The inhabitants of Tango, a small island in the south pacific, discovered a plant which contained a powerful drug. This drug made it more difficult for them to think rationally - it stopped them worrying about the future and enabled them to forget all their problems. At the same time, it made it much easier for them to relax and enjoy themselves. So much so, indeed, that the whole population of the island stopped working and spent all their time singing and dancing and looking at the sea.

Questions:

- What is Tango and where is it located?
- What did the people find out?
- What did the drug make things easier for people?
- What did the drug make difficult?
- How did the people enjoy?

27. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

June 1968 was the 25th anniversary of the climbing of Mount Everest. This great peak in the Himalayan Mountains of

Nepal, the highest mountain in the World, had always looked down mockingly on mere man, seeming to say, "I challenge you to climb me, poor, weak mortals!" And try they did, but failed to reach the top. There were avalanches, blizzards, extreme cold, and hunger to contend with. The mountain reigned supreme; that is, until June 1953.

Then it happened! The news flashed around the world that Edmund Hillary and John Hunt led a party to devote climbers ever upwards until the fateful moment when Hillary himself and Nepalese, Tensing Norgay, set foot upon the Roof of the World and looked down from a height of 8,848 meters.

What celebrations followed to mark the great exploit! Queen Elizabeth II knighted Hunt and Hillary and Tensing received the British Empire Medal.

Questions:

- If June 1968 was the 25th anniversary, when was Mount Everest climbed?
- Where is the Mountain situated?
- Why is it called the Roof of the World?
- What was the challenge that Everest seemed to be saying?
- Which mean were the first to reach the summit?

28. **2071 Set A Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

Robert Edwards was blinded in an automobile accident nine years ago. He was also partially deaf because of old age. Last week, he was strolling near his home. When a thunderstorm approached. He took refuge under a tree and was struck by lightning. He was knocked to the ground and woke up some twenty minutes later, lying face down in water below the tree. He went into the house and lay down in bed. A short time later, he awoke his legs were numb and he was trembling, but, when he opened his eyes, he could see the clock across the room fading in and out in front of him. When his wife entered, he saw her for the first time in nine years. Doctors confirm that he has regained his sight and hearing, apparently from the flash of lightning, but they are unable to explain the occurrence. The only possible explanation offered by one doctor was that since Edward lost his sight as a result of trauma in a terrible accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored was by another trauma.

Questions:

- What caused Robert Edward's blindness?
- What was the first thing that Edwards saw after being struck by lightning?
- What happened to him at home?
- What was he doing when he was struck by lightning?
- What was the reason given by one doctor that Edwards regained his sight?

29. **2071 Set B Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

The great advantage of early rising is that one can start one's work long before other. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning, the mind is fresh and no sounds or noises distract our attention. The work done at that time is generally well done. Also one finds time to take some

exercise in the fresh morning air. Exercise supplies him with a good deal of energy that enables him to work hard until the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do his work thoroughly. He has not to hurry over any part of his work. He gets to sleep long before midnight. At that time sleep is refreshing. After a sound night's rest, he rises early next morning in good health for the labour of a new day.

Questions:

- What advantages does an early riser have over others?
- What can one feel early in the morning?
- Why should one take exercise in the morning and begin one's work so early?
- What are the uses of going to sleep long before midnight?
- Why does the writer advise us to go to bed early and rise earlier?

30. **2071 Set C Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5x2=10]

Nepal is a country with a very high incidence of son preference. Sons are economic insurance against the insecurities of old age. They ritually open the gateway to heaven by performing the death rites for their parents and they carry on the family name and legacy. Daughters, however, are to be given away in marriage, to care for their husband's property. In the considerations of many parents, daughter's economic value is restricted to their childhood years and investment in their future, such as education and often health care, are poor investment. A popular saying in rural areas, "to get a girl is watering a neighbour's tree." Thus, if the girl baby survives until early childhood, she faces neglect. Although they receive the same care and nutrition as boys when infants, older girls often receive the same care and nutrition as boys when infants, older girls often receive less health care and less food, resulting in higher mortality rates than boys, and as adolescents, Nepal's girl children face early marriage and pregnancy.

Questions:

- How do sons open the gateway to heaven?
- Why do parents invest less money on their daughters?
- What does it mean, "To get a girl is like watering a neighbour's tree?"
- Why is girl's mortality rate higher than the boy's?
- What problem do adolescent girls face?

31. **2071 Set D Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5x2=10]

The Arabs who are not in the cities live in the desert all the year round. They live in the tents that can be put up and taken down very easily and quickly, so that they can move from one oasis to another, seeking grass and water for their sheep, goats, camels and horses. These desert Arabs eat ripe, sweet figs, and also the dates that grow up the palm trees. They dry them too, and use them as food all the year round.

These Arabs have the finest horses in the world. An Arab is very proud of his riding horse, and loves him almost as much as he loves his wife and children. He never puts heavy loads

upon his horse and often lets him stay in the tent with his family.

The camel is much more useful to the Arab than his beautiful horse, however, for he is much larger and stronger. One camel carry as much as or more than two horses. The Arab loads the camel with goods and rides him, too, for miles and miles across the desert-just as if he were really the "Ship of the Desert", which he is often called.

Questions:

- What section of Arabs live in the desert?
- Why do these Arabs live in movable tents?
- What do they eat?
- What animal do they love most?
- Why is the camel often called the "ship of the desert"?

32. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5x2=10]

Experiments are sometimes made by experts to find out how many errors people make in their statements. Here is one experiment which was tried. Some students at a university were shown on a screen a picture of a bullfight. They were then asked to write a short account of what they had seen when this was finished, they were told to put a number on every statement made 1, if they were fairly sure about it, and 2, if they were prepared to swear to the statement on oath. Every student had atleast ten percent error in the statement on oath. Every student had atleast ten percent error in the statements he was prepared to swear to an oath, and considerably more than ten percent in other group. Here, for example, was one mistake. A student saw the bull hat its tongue out. Yet when he was shown the picture again, he saw that the bull's mouth was closed, but that, because its head turned to the side, the ear looked like the tongue. So whenever you are arguing with someone about a point, remember that there is quite a good chance that you are wrong, however confident you feel about it.

Questions:

- What was the aim of the experiment tried at the university?
- What were the students shown on the screen?
- What were they asked to do when it was shown?
- What was the extent of horror in their statements?
- What truth does this passage reveal?

33. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5x2=10]

English has borrowed words from almost every language spoken. Anyone who doubts that claim should thumb through a dictionary which gives derivations checking the origin of words like caravan, cafe, vodka and alligator. English speakers have travelled to all parts of the planet and found new objects and new ideas and very sensibly, taken the native words to describe them. Some of the borrowing has been more passive. The Viking raids of the tenth century and the Norman conquest led to great invasions of new words. The Vikings gave such words as sky and skirt while the Norman transformed the language with hundreds of words showing their cultural variety. Recently the dominant influence on our language has been The United States. The main reason for this dominance is probably the sharing of a common tongue which makes communication easy and any

new word or expression is quickly recognized and acquired. In addition, The United States is one of the major powers of the modern world which gives great status to its language to share in American prestige.

Questions:

- How does one know that English has borrowed words from almost every language?
- Why did English speakers borrow words from other languages?
- Write about two historical events that led to the borrowing of new words into English language?
- Which country plays a dominant role in influencing British English?
- Why do English language speakers prefer to use American English?

34. **2070 Set C Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

There have been epidemics, even pandemics before, then why should AIDS be seen as such a special case, a problem with so many dimensions? To understand this, it is necessary to recognize the special features of this disease. The first ground of its uniqueness is that it combines two features not previously found together in quite such stark and absolute terms. These are, firstly, that it is most prominently a sexually transmitted complaint and, secondly, that it is a deadly disease lacking at present any medical means of prevention or cure. To expand these characteristics a little further, it is necessary to say that, in the case of this disease, a person, once infected, is infected for life- but also infectious; that this condition is without visibility effects for a number of years, during which a person becomes increasingly more, not less, infectious to others. 'Infectious' however, is to be understood not in the sense of more modest illnesses, in which a disease may be easily passed from person to person in ordinary social contact, but in the sense that it is likely to be transmitted only in highly specific ways: sexual intercourse or blood to blood contamination. As far as the absence of a cure is concerned, it is important to stress that this is a virus infection. In medical treatment of the many other illnesses, the sufferer's immune system itself overcomes the infection. But the AIDS virus destroys the natural immune system, so creating a problem that has never before been encountered.

Questions:

- Why is AIDS treated as a special case?
- What is so dangerous about AIDS?
- How AIDS get transmitted?
- How is AIDS different to other virus illnesses?
- Why AIDS is considered to have a problem never before been encountered?

35. **2070 Set D Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

Suppose that you are considering whether to become a vegetarian. You might consider this issue for at least two different sets of reasons. On the one hand you might feel this is essentially a moral issue- about the rights and wrongs of treating animals in a particular way and eating them. Or you might see it mainly as a health issue - about the benefits and health risks associated with eating meat. Of course, you

might think both sets of consideration are relevant, but it is very common for people to adopt one perspective or the other. The point is that you need to be as clear as possible about the background to the decision, the assumption which lie in the background, the context and so on if you are to weigh the case wisely. Although models of good decision making often fail to mention this requirement explicitly, it is implicit and getting clear about why a decision is necessary helps to focus one's thinking.

Sometimes being clear about why a decision is necessary means identifying a problem and sometimes it will require you to think carefully about objectives - what you or others want to achieve. So for example, if you are considering which university to attend, you might realise you know very little about the institutions you could attend, so that is a problem. Alternatively someone might advise you to apply for university A 'because that is the most prestigious place for the subjects in which you are interested', but you may feel that this is not necessarily right for you, so you may need to think carefully about what you want to get from your university education, what you are looking for-what your objectives are.

Questions:

- Give two reasons why you want to become a vegetarian.
- What do you mean by health issue?
- Why do you need to be as clear as possible about the background to the decision?
- What is problem a if you are considering which university to attend?
- Give a suitable title for the passage.

36. **2070 Partial Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

Mary is a famous footballer in the United States of America. She wants to be the best footballer in the world; so every day she has a hard training routine. Every morning she gets up at 5 A.M. and goes running, she eats a large breakfast. At 8 A.M. she practices football with her teacher when the practice ends, four hours later the whole team eats lunch together.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon Mary goes swimming. On Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturday she goes cycling with her friends. Although Mary prefers cycling to swimming, playing football is her favourite activity. On Sundays Mary does not have to train. She usually spends the day visiting her family. Sunday is Mary's favourite day because she likes talking to her mother.

Questions:

- What does Mary want to become?
- How long is Mary's football practice?
- How often does Mary go swimming?
- Why does Mary like Sundays?
- What is Mary's favourite activity?

37. **2069 Q. No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5×2=10]

Long ago men spent most of their time looking for food. They ate anything they could find.

Some lived mostly on plants. They ate the fruit, stems and leaves of some plants and the roots of others. When food

was scarce, they ate the bark of trees. If they were lucky, they would find the bird's nest with eggs. People who lived near the water ate fish or anything that washed ashore, even rotten whales. Some people ate insects and small animals like lizards that were easy to kill.

Later, men learned to make weapons. With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat. These early people had big appetites. If they killed an animal, they would drink the blood, eat the meat and chew the bones. When they finished the meal, there was nothing left.

At first men wandered from place to place to find their food. But when they began to grow plants, they stayed in one place and ate what they could grow. They tamed animals, trained them to work, and killed them for meat. Life was a little better then, but there was still not much variety in their meals. Day after day people ate the same food.

Gradually, men began to travel greater distances. The explorers who sailed unknown seas found new lands. And in these lands they found new foods and spices and took them back home.

The Portuguese, who sailed around the stormy Cape of Good hoped to reach China, took back "Chinese apples," the fruit we call oranges today. Later, Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil. From Brazil oranges were brought to California, the first place to grow oranges in the United States. Peaches and melons also came from China. So did a new drink, tea.

In America the explorers found new foods, too. Here the Spanish explorers tasted hot chocolate for the first time. They had no name for this new drink, as they borrowed the Mexican word chocolate. They found both white and sweet Potatoes. They also found corn, Peanuts and tomatoes. Columbus himself found pineapple in the West Indies and brought it back with him to Europe.

Questions:

- What kind of food did men eat before they had weapons?
- What difference did weapons make in the kinds of food men ate?
- At first, men wandered from place to place to find their food. Then some of them began to stay in one place. Why?
- Where did oranges come from? Where are oranges grown?
- What new foods did the Spanish explorers find in America?

38. 2069 Supp Q.No. 6 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. [5×2=10]

Marco Polo was born in 1254 in the Venetian Republic. The city of Venice, Italy was at the centre of the Venetian Republic. When he was 17 years old, he went to China with his father, Niccolo and his uncle, Maffeo. Pope Gregory sent them to visit Kubla Khan, the emperor of China. Kubla Khan liked Marco Polo. He enjoyed Marco Polo's stories about many lands. Kubla Khan gave Marco Polo a job. He sent Polo on diplomatic missions. He also made him governor of Yangzhou, an important trading city.

When Marco Polo went back to the Venetian Republic, he talked about his life in China. Few believed his stories. In 1298, he went to jail during a war between Venice and Genoa. While he was a prisoner in jail, he dictated his stories about China to another man in jail. The man wrote down the stories. The stories became the book, "The Travels of Marco Polo". Each chapter covers specific region of China. Each chapter is about military, farming, religion and culture of a certain area. The book was translated into many languages.

Marco Polo got out of jail in 1299. He went back to Venice to join his father and uncle. He became very rich. In 1300 he got married, and he and his wife had three children. Marco Polo died in 1324. He was almost 70 years old.

Questions:

- With whom did Marco Polo go to China? Why?
- Why did Kubla Khan like Marco Polo?
- Who wrote down his stories? Where did he write them?
- When did Marco Polo go to jail and when did he get out of it?
- How can you say that Kubla Khan liked Marco Polo?

39. 2069 Partial Q. No. 6 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. [10]

The inside of the earth is very very hot. It is so hot that the rock has melted. It has become liquid like water, but much thicker. It is always boiling like water in a kettle. If you have seen a kettle boiling, you know that the steam and boiling water try to get out. The very hot melted rock inside the earth also tries to get out. Usually it can not because the outside of the earth is too thick and strong. But in some places, the outside of the earth is too thick and strong. But in some places, the outsider of the earth is thin and weak. Sometimes, a crack (a small opening) appears. The hot melted rock, which we call lava, pushes up through the crack and bursts through. Steam and gas shoot up into the air and the hot melted pours out. Big pieces of rock may be thrown high in the air.

Questions:

- How is the inside of the earth?
- What is the condition of the rock inside?
- What does the hot melted rock try to do?
- Why can't it get out?
- How does it come out?

40. 2068 Q.No 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5×2=10]

Water is the most important natural resource that Nepal possesses, although most of it is yet to be exploited. Nepal has more than 6,000 rivers with a combined run-off of about 200 billion cubic metres (BCM). If properly harnessed, this resource could make substantial contributions to the socio-economic development not only of the people of Nepal but also of millions of people living in the countries of South Asia, especially Bangladesh and India. The Ganga is the natural drainage of the water flowing from Nepal. The overall contribution of the rivers flowing from Nepal to this mighty river is 46 percent of its flow. During the lean season it is as high as 71 percent. The relationship in water resources between the two countries, i.e. Nepal and India, exists at

both people-to-people and officials levels. The people to people relationship has existed since time immemorial, whereas the official level relationship based on available records, dates back by over 100 years.

Pashupatinath on the banks of the Bagmati River, Barahachhetra on the banks of the Kosi River and Devighat on the banks of the Narayani River are some of the places of pilgrimage in Nepal for the people of India. Similarly, the Ganges at Rishikesh, Haridwar and Prayag (Allahabad) and Gangotri and Yamunotri are some of the pilgrimage sites in India for the people of Nepal. The people of both countries revere these rivers. They believe that they can meet their life time ambition once they take a dip in the water of these holy rivers, although at present one could question the quality of the water. Jagat Mehta, former foreign secretary of India, rightly says, 'Nepalese even aspire to die on the banks of the Ganga.'

Questions:

- If properly harnessed, what could be the role of rivers of Nepal?
- What are the places of pilgrimage in Nepal for the people of India?
- The relationship in water resources between Nepal and India exists in two levels. What are they?
- Mention five pilgrimage sites on the banks of rivers in India for the people of Nepal.
- Write the full forms of BCM.

41. **2067 Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. $[5 \times 2 = 10]$

Everyday, millions of us climb into our cars and set off on journeys to work, to the shops, or just to enjoy ourselves. And once inside our cars, few of us are inclined to spare a thought for the environmental impact of driving in heavy traffic. Advertising consistently portrays cars as symbols of personal status and freedom, and sources of comfort and convenience.

But the costs of our car-dependent lifestyles are becoming increasingly serious. The lengthening traffic jams, demand for new roads, increasing air pollution and threat of climate change are all issues we must tackle sooner rather than later. Nearly all countries have traffic problems, which can be hard to solve. It is well known fact that cars and buses unlike bicycles use lots of petrol and create great deal of pollution. Local people can reduce some of the problems by choosing to walk rather than drive. If we can't get people to walk or share vehicles, we should put more pressure on scientists to build solar powered or electric engines.

Questions:

- Why did people climb into their cars?
- What does advertising portray cars as?
- What serious issues should we tackle sooner or later?
- How can local people reduce the problem of traffic jam?
- Give an appropriate title for the passage.

42. **2067 Q.No. 6 Partial** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. $[5 \times 2 = 10]$

To form an administration of this scale and complexity is a serious undertaking in itself. But we are in the preliminary phase of one of the greatest battles in history. We are in

action at many other points-in Norway and in Holland- and we have to be prepared in the Mediterranean. The air battle is continuing, and many preparations have to be here at home.

In this crisis I think I may be pardoned if I do not address the House at any length today, and I hope that any of my friends and colleagues or former colleagues who are affected by the political reconstruction will make all allowances for any lack of ceremony with which it has been necessary to act. I say to the House as I said to ministers who have joined this government, I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat. We have before us an ordeal of the most grievous kind. We have before us many, many months of struggle and suffering. You ask, what is our policy? I say it is to wage war by land, sea and air. War with all our might and with all the strength God has given us, and to wage war against a monstrous tyranny never surpassed in the dark and lamentable catalogue of human crime. (Extract from Winston Churchill's Address)

Questions:

- Why has Winston Churchill formed a big and complex administration?
- Why does he ask for forgiveness?
- Is the situation before the government easy? Why? Why not?
- What according to Churchill is his policy regarding the war?
- Where, do you suppose, is Churchill addressing- before a public gathering, parliament or private house?

43. **2066 Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. $[5 \times 2 = 10]$

The University of Oxford located in the city of Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, is the oldest university in the English-speaking world. It is also regarded as one of the world's leading academic institutions. The University has 38 independent colleges, and 6 permanent private halls.

The University traces its roots back to at least the end of the 12th century, although the exact date of foundation remains unclear. After a dispute between students and townsfolk broke out in 1209, some of the academics at Oxford fled north-east to the town of Cambridge, where the University of Cambridge was founded. The two universities have since had a long history of competition with each other.

The University of Oxford is a member of the Russell Group of research-led British universities, the Coimbra Group (a network of leading European universities), the League of European Research Universities, International Alliance of Research Universities and is also a core member of the European. Academically, Oxford is consistently ranked in the world's top 10 universities. For more than a century, it has served as the home of the Rhodes Scholarship, which brings highly accomplished students from a number of countries to study at Oxford as postgraduates.

Questions:

- Where is the University of Oxford located?
- When was the University established?
- What was the positive outcome of the dispute between students and locals?

d. What is the Coimbra Group ? What is its relation with the University?
 e. How does the Rhodes Scholarship contribute to the highly accomplished students?

44. **2066 Q.No. 6 Old** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5x 2= 10]

After having lived over twenty years in the same city, Sushma was forced to move to a new neighbourhood. She surprised her landlord by telling him that she was leaving because she could not afford to buy any more chocolate.

It all began a year ago when Sushma returned home one evening and found a large dog in front of her gate. She was very fond of animals and as she happened to have a small piece of chocolate in her pocket, she gave it to the dog. The next day, the dog was there again. It held up its paws and received another piece of chocolate as a reward. Sushma called her new friend 'Bingo'. She never found out the dog's real name, nor who his owner was. However, Bingo appeared regularly every afternoon, and it was clear that he preferred chocolate to bones. He soon grew dissatisfied with small pieces of chocolates and demanded a large bar a day. If at anytime, Sushma neglected her duty, Bingo got very angry and refused to let her open the gate. Sushma was now at Bingo's mercy and had to bribe him to get into her own house. She spent such a large part of her salary to keep Bingo supplied with chocolate that in the end she had to move somewhere else.

Questions:

- What did Sushma see in front of her gate? What did she give it?
- Why did the dog become a regular visitor?
- What did Bingo demand in time?
- What would Bingo do if he did not receive the thing he wanted?
- Why did Sushma decide to move to a new neighbourhood?

45. **2065 Q. No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5x2=10]

It was the first photograph that I had ever seen, and it fascinated me. I can remember holding it at every angle in order to catch the flickering light from the oil lamp on the dresser. The man in the photograph was unsmiling, but his eyes were kind. I had never met him, but I felt that I knew him. One evening when I was looking at the photograph, as I always did before I went to sleep, I noticed a shadow across the man's thin face. I moved the photograph so that the shadow lay perfectly around his hollow checks. How different he looked !

That night I could not sleep, thinking about the letter that I would write. First, I would tell him that I was eleven years old, and that if he had a little girl of my age, she could write to me instead of him. I knew that he was a very busy man. Then I would explain to him the real purpose of my letter. I would tell him how wonderful he looked with the shadow that I had seen across his photograph, and I would most carefully suggest that he grow whiskers.

Four months later when I met him at the train station near my home in Westfield, New York, he was wearing a full beard.

He was so much taller than I had imagined from my tiny photograph.

"Ladies and gentlemen", he said, "I have no speech to make and no time to make it in, I appear before you that I may see you that I may see you and that you may see me." Then he picked me right up and kissed me on both cheeks. The whiskers scratched. "Do you think I look better, my little friend?" he asked me.

My name is Grace Bedell, and the man in the photograph was Abraham Lincoln.

Questions:

- How did the man in the photograph look?
- Why could not the writer sleep that night?
- What would she write in the letter?
- What difference did she find in the man from his photograph?
- What did the man say in his speech?

46. **2064 Q.No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5x2= 10]

Kathmandu is dull- like the snake found in terai, which is neither cobra nor krait. The town is modern but the town is old. Women squeeze into the crowded bus and they doubt the intentions of men. Men jostle and push into the crowd and if any co-traveller's hand just touches their body, they doubt their honesty.

This town established by Manjushree striking with his Khadga, by reducing the swamp, has itself reduced into a swamp today. The swamp of cement, alcotar and dirt. The atmosphere of the town is strange and temperature uneven. Even when the heat rises upto 32 degree Celsius, in the alleys and squares where the sun never enters, one cannot leave his blanket because of the increase of cold.

The young boys and girls here regard the actors and actresses of cinema as their personal gods or goddess. They consider it the loss of their prestige in carrying their own vegetable bag but their pride is boosted up in carrying their boss's bag. The children eat the meal of boiled rice and attend English schools.

- Why does the writer consider Kathmandu dull?
- Who established Kathmandu and how?
- How does the writer show that the temperature of this town is uneven?
- How does the writer describe the young boys and girls of Kathmandu?
- Give a suitable to the given passage.

47. **2063 Q. No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [10]

Good Queen Bess

Elizabeth I was Queen of England for forty-five years from 1558 to 1603. During her reign many exciting things happened in England and overseas. Sometimes English people were in danger, as when Spain tried to conquer them. Many famous Englishmen lived during the time Elizabeth was queen. There were heroes like Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh who went exploring in parts of the world that had not long been discovered. They returned to England with wonderful stories of happenings far away. They brought new plants from America, potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco, and

also the first Turkeys. English ships traded with India, Russia and remote countries where few foreigners had ever been. Men who stayed at home also helped to make England a great country. It was once said that during Elizabeth's reign England became 'a nest of singing birds'. Men like William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlow, and Edmund Spenser wrote splendid plays and poetry that will last forever and ever.

Questions:

- For how long did Elizabeth I reign?
- Why are Drake and Raleigh amongst the great names of history?
- What is meant by England became 'a nest of singing birds'?
- What things were brought back to England that are now considered to be British?
- What were the countries to the east, which England began to trade with?

48. 2062 Q. No. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [10]

Once upon a time there was a tree in the forest which had thin, pointed leaves. It felt sad when it saw the large, green leaves of the other trees swaying and rustling in the wind. 'How unlucky I am!' it moaned. 'If only God gave me leaves of gold, I could stand proud among my neighbours and shine with dazzling brilliance in the sun'. The next morning the tree stood transformed. It had leaves of gold. It looked around at the other trees and saw. How envious they were. But when night fell, a greedy man crept close to the tree and plucked all the golden leaves, put them into a sack and stole away. 'Oh! How unlucky I am', the tree lamented again. 'But perhaps I can have leaves made of glass. They will shine brighter than gold and no one will steal them.' The next morning the tree was again transformed. When the rays of the sun fell on the tree, they were reflected in all directions. The tree felt proud of its leaves. But that night there was thunder and lightening and the wind blew violently and shook the tree. All its glass leaves were broken. 'Bad luck, again,' sighed the tree. 'Let me have beautiful green leaves like the other trees, but let mine be perfumed.' This wish was granted too, and the next day the whole forest was filled with the sweet smell of its leaves. But within a few hours, goats from all around the forest gathered, drawn by the pleasant smell, and nibbled at the leaves until not a trace of green was left on the tree. 'How foolish I have been.' Said the tree sadly. 'my own leaves are best for me, not any other. I've learnt my lesson.' The next day the tree stood covered once again with thin, pointed leaves. It felt as proud of its own leaves as the other trees felt of theirs.

Questions:

- Why did the tree feel sad at the beginning?
- What happened to the leaves of gold at night?
- What was the reason that the tree felt proud of its leaves made of glass?
- Why was the tree not even with the perfumed green leaves?
- What is the lesson one can learn from this story?

49. 2061 Q. No. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [10]

Many African mothers carry, or nestle, their babies on their backs. This custom has advantages for both mother and child. A working mother who has nobody to look after the baby, knows he is safe on her back, while her hands are free for her work. Meanwhile, the baby stays in close contact with his mother feels warm and safe. This sense of security may be suddenly broken, however, when the child can no longer be carried. He may be put down and expected to behave like a grown up child. But he has been over-protected for so long through nestling that he now feels very insecure and may behave like a baby.

Children need freedom and the chance to use their limbs. They need to be able to observe and explore their environment. They also need to learn how to make and do things on their own¹. Therefore even when mothers must carry their babies everywhere, they should try to set them free whenever possible.² Moreover, in the hot months, the less back nestling the better.

Many women³, however, prefer to carry their children all day long. They feel the children are safe, sleep longer, keep quieter and do not make mess! I once visited a friend's home where the mama-nurse was nestling my friend's eleven-month-old child. Seeing he was restless, I asked the mama-nurse to put him down.⁴ At first she didn't want to because she thought the child would make the room untidy. When she⁵ finally agreed I asked for some kitchen pots spoons, unopened tins and boxes since there were no toys to play with.⁶ Immediately the child started examining them one by one.⁷ Then he started banging the pots and boxes with the spoons. The different sounds fascinated him.⁸ But mama-nurse didn't like the noise or the mess.

Questions:

- What is the advantage of carrying their babies on their backs for mothers and babies?
- Why does the child feel insecure when he is put down?
- Why do many women prefer to carry their children all days long?
- Why did the mama-nurse refuse to put down her baby?
- How did the baby behave when he was put down and given some pots and other things?

50. 2060 Q. No. 6 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [10]

I am Ram Thapa. I usually wake up when the sun rises, and the light begins to shine through the shutters, if my mother does not hear me getting up, she knocks loudly on the door or comes in and shakes me. In summer, I have a shower and get dressed. In winter, it is too cold to have a shower, as we have no water-heater in our house, so I wash quickly and put my clothes on as fast as I can. Our houses are very cold in winter. Then I say prayers with my father. By the time, we have finished my mother has fetched the brown beans we eat for breakfast. A man sells these in the street; he pushes a cart with a huge metal pot, and shouts as he goes along. We live on the fourth floor, so my mother lets down a bowl with the money in a basket on a rope, and the man spoons the hot beans into the bowl. Then she pulls up the basket

and breakfast is ready. We eat the beans with oil, lemon juice and bread, and we drink tea.

Then at 7:25 I pick up my bag and run downstairs and to the end of our street. The school bus passes there at 7:30 and picks me up. School begins at 8:00 a.m. and finished at 2:00 p.m. we have a break at 11:00 a.m., when we play in the playground and buy groundnuts, biscuits or sweets from a man who comes to the gate with a cart.

Questions:

- When does Ram usually wake up?
- What does his mother do if she does not find him awake?
- How does his mother get the beans for breakfast?
- How does Ram get to School?
- What does he eat during break at school?

51. **2059 Q. No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [10]

It is very difficult for a deaf child to learn to talk. Most babies learn by hearing other people talking, but the deaf child cannot hear them, so how can she know what talking sounds are like? Many deaf people learn to lip read, and they become very clever at knowing what other people are saying by watching them. But Helen could not see what other people were doing. She remembered a few words she had known before she was ill: for instance, she went on calling water 'waa-waa'. But she had to make signs for most things. She would shake her head for 'No' and not for yes. A pull meant 'come' and push, 'Go'. But of course she could say very little like this, and she depended entirely on other people. Yet Helen had an active mind and a clever brain, and wanted to do and say everything any other child would. She used to get into terrible tempers when she could not explain what she meant, or understand what others wanted.

Questions:

- Why is it very difficult of a deaf child to learn to talk?
- What do you understand by 'lip reading'?
- How did Helen express 'Yes' and 'No'?
- Why did she want to do everything any other child would?
- When did she get into terrible tempers?

52. **2058 Q. No. 6** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [10]

In Nepal today, the size and volume of industry and business are constantly growing. This growth has opened more and better areas of job opportunities. Newspaper, magazines, journals and sometimes also books, unfold varieties of advertisements. The advertisements are an attraction to many who are on the look out for jobs. Of course, these are responses to these advertisements- hundreds, and even thousands of them.

But mere responding to an advertisement by means of a letter of application does not necessarily get you the job. Before you obtain the job you have to go through a cutthroat competition, and to get the job, you have to prove your worth.

Questions:

- What has been the effect of the growth of industry?

- Where do you look for information about job opportunities?
- Do you think your response to the advertisement will get you a job?
- What do you think a cutthroat competition is?
- How can you get a job?

53. **2057 Q. No. 6** Read the following advertisement, and then answer the questions about it. [5×2=10]

Nalgene Water Bottle

Many people buy bottles of mineral water when they travel away from home. Buying water is more expensive than carrying your own water. If you buy a Nalgene water bottle you can easily carry water from your own home. Nalgene water bottles are made from a type of plastic that is stronger than steel. The plastic is so strong that boiling water cannot make a hole in it, and each bottle can be used for at least fifteen years. Nalgene water bottles come in different sizes. The bigger bottles are more expensive than the smaller ones, but they carry more water. The smaller bottles are as strong as the big bottles and they last as many years.

Buying a Nalgene water bottle means that you can always carry fresh, clean water with you. This will save you money because you won't have to buy expensive mineral water anymore.

- What do many people buy to drink when they travel away from home?
- How long can you use a Nalgene water bottle for?
- What is special about the material Nalgene bottles are made from?
- Compare the bigger Nalgene bottles to the smaller ones.
- According to the advertisement, why will buying a Nalgene water bottle save you money?

54. **2056 Q. No. 6** Read the following passage and then answer the questions about it. [5×2=10]

Mary is a famous female footballer in the United States of America. She wants to be the best female footballer in the world, so every day she has a hard training routine. Every morning she gets up at 5 a.m. and goes running. Usually she runs about 10 kilometres. After running, she eats a large breakfast. At 8 a.m. she practices football with her team. When the practice ends, four hours later, the whole team eats lunch together.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons Mary goes swimming. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, she goes cycling with her friends. Although Mary prefers cycling to swimming, playing football is her favourite activity. On Sundays, Mary does not have to train. She usually spends the day visiting her family. Sunday is Mary's favourite day because she likes talking to her mother.

Questions:

- What does Mary want to become?
- How long is Mary's football practice?
- Every week, how often Mary go swimming?
- What is Mary's favourite activity?
- Why does Mary like Sundays?

Compositions

1. Letter Writing

a. Personal Letters

1. **2078 Set B Q.No. 7a** Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about your plan and programme after this board examination of class eleven. [10]
2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 7a** Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about your plan to visit some historical places after this board examination of class eleven. [10]
3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 7b** Write a letter to your friend describing the present situation of your place. [10]
4. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 7b** Write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on the success of getting job. [10]
5. **2075 GIE Q.No. 7b** Suppose you are Naresh Shrestha from Pokhara. Write a letter to a friend describing a difficult situation you are going through at the moment. [10] Write xyz in place of your signature.
6. **2075 Set A Q.No. 7a** Write a letter to your friend describing the recent political changes in your country and people's feeling about it. [10]
7. **2075 Set B Q.No. 7a** Imagine you are staying in a hostel. Write a letter to your parents describing your new accommodation in hostel. Explain the obligation and permission that you have to follow there. [10]
8. **2075 Set B Q.No. 7b** Write a letter to your friend asking for loan. Describe in detail why you need the money. Write XYZ in place of address and your signature. [10]
9. **2075 Set C Q.No. 7b** Write a letter to a friend describing a difficult situation you are going through. [10]
10. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 7c** Write a letter to your friend describing your future plans. [10]
11. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 7c** Write a letter to your friend describing a place you have recently visited. [10]
12. **2074 Set A Q.No. 7c** You are a student. Write a letter to your parents describing your study in new accommodation. (Write XYZ in place of address and signature.) [10]
13. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 7c** Suppose you are Suman Pun from Myagdi district and presently staying away from home for study. Write a letter to your parents telling them how you feel at a new place. [10]
14. **2073 Supp Q.No. 7c** Write a letter to a friend telling him/her what your plans are after you take your exam. [10]
15. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 7c** Write a letter to a friend describing a difficult situation you are going through at the moment. [10]
16. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 7b** Write a letter to your friend describing a 'trade fair' (Mela) you have visited. [10]
17. **2072 Supp Q.No. 7b** Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about the importance of physical exercises in daily life. [10]
18. **2072 Set D Q.No. 7c** Write a letter to your friend in America about the major problems your country is facing at present. [10]
19. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 7b** Write a letter to your friend who wants to know what to give you as a wedding present. Give him/her a choice of four things you would like. [10]
20. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 7c** Write a letter to a friend describing a dream which forced you to get up. [10]
21. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 7c** Write a letter to your friend in a foreign country telling him/her about your success in the examination [10]
22. **2071 Set C Q.No. 7a** Write a letter to one of your foreign friends giving focus on the peace process that is going on in Nepal. [10]
23. **2071 Set D Q.No. 7b** Write a letter to your friend in a foreign country telling him/her about the Constituent Assembly Election that took place a few months ago. [10]
24. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 7a** Write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on the success of getting a job. [10]
25. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 7b** Write a letter to a foreign pen friend telling him/her about the present political situation of Nepal. [10]
26. **2070 Set C Q.No. 7 b** You have just come back from a disappointing holiday. Write to your friend describing how it was different from what you had expected. (Don't mention your name, school's name and address. Write xyz in the place of your name and address.) [10]
27. **2070 Set D Q.No. 7 b** Write a letter to your friend telling him or her about a festival you like most. (Don't mention your name, school's name and address. Write xyz in the place of your name and address.) [10]
28. **2070 Partial Q.No. 7c** Write a letter to your friend in a foreign country about the condition of drug addiction in Nepal. [10]
29. **2069 Q. No. 7c** Write a letter to your uncle, asking him for some financial support for your study. [10]
30. **2069 Supp Q.No. 7c** You are Namrata from Nawalparasi. Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about the happiest moment in your life. [10]
31. **2069 Partial Q. No. 7b** Write a letter to your friend describing a fire accident that took place in your locality. (Don't mention your name, your school's name and address. Write XYZ in the place of your name and address.) [10]
32. **2068 Q.No 7c** Write a letter to your friend describing a trade fair (Mela) you have visited. [10]
33. **2067 Q.No. 7b** Write a letter to your friend in France telling her about the political situation of your country. [10]
34. **2066 Q.No. 7 b** Write a letter to your friend in Germany telling her about a festival you like the most. [10]
35. **2066 Q.No. 7c Old** Write a letter to a relative, asking for a loan, and explaining why you need the money. (Suppose you are Abinaya and your relative is Pitamber.) [10]
36. **2065 Q. No. 7 c** Write a letter to your friend describing a difficult situation you are going through at the moment. [10]
37. **2064 Q.No. 7 c** Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about your plans for the next twelve months. (Suppose: You are Aditya and your school's name is Jagaran Higher Secondary School.) [10]
38. **2062 Q. No. 7c** Suppose you are Junu Sherpa from Solukhumbu and presently studying at a higher secondary school away from home. Write a letter to your parents telling them how you are feeling in a new place. [10]

39. **2060 Q. No. 7c** Write a letter to your friend telling him/her an interesting incident that happened recently. [10]

40. **2058 Q. No. 7a** You are a student. Write a letter to your parents describing life in your new accommodation. [10]

b. Letters to the Newspaper

1. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 7b** Write a letter to a local newspaper suggesting a solution to the problem of 'mad dog bite' in your own area. [10]

2. **2072 Set C Q.No. 7a** Write a letter to a local newspaper suggesting a solution to the problem of drinking water in your own area. [10]

3. **2072 Set E Q.No. 7c** Write a letter to the parliamentarian of your constituency requesting to play an important role in drafting new constitution without delay. [10]

4. **2071 Set B Q.No. 7a** Write a letter to a local newspaper proposing a solution to the problem of drinking water in your own area. [10]

5. **2070 Set C Q.No. 7 a** Write a letter to a local newspaper proposing a solution to the problem of traffic jam in your town. [10]

6. **2063 Q. No. 7c** Write a letter to the Editor of a Nationally Daily drawing the attention of the government to support the activities related to sports and music to encourage the young generation. (Suppose: You are Gopal and your school's name is Nepal Higher Secondary School, Banepa.) [10]

7. **2061 Q. No. 3** Write a letter to the Editor of the Rising Nepal complaining about a problem in your area. [5]

c. Application Letter

1. **2075 Set A Q.No. 7b** Write a job application for the post of an Office Assistant to the Manager of Himal Power Company. State your age, relevant qualifications, experiences and training. Write XYZ in the place of address and name. [10]

2. **2073 Set C Q.No. 7a** Write a job application for the post of a teaching assistant that has fallen vacant in your college. State your age, qualifications, experiences, and trainings. Write XYZ in place of address and name. [10]

3. **2073 Set D Q.No. 7a** Write a job application for the position of a teacher of English that has fallen vacant in your school. State age, qualifications, experiences etc. Write XYZ in place of address and signature. [10]

4. **2072 Set C Q.No. 7c** Write a job application for the post of a teacher at a school. Mention your educational qualification, experience and relevant training. [10]

5. **2071 Set A Q.No. 7a** Write a letter of application for a job of secretary at your V.D.C. [10]

2. Essay Writing

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 7b** Write an account of one of the most important festivals celebrated in your province. [10]

2. **2076 Set B Q.No. 7c** Giving focus on physical fitness, wellbeing and happiness of a man, write an essay on the importance of games and sports. [10]

3. **2076 Set C Q.No. 7c** Write an account of the most important events in our country's history and when they happened. [10]

4. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 7a** Write an essay on conservation of environment. [10]

5. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 7a** Write an essay on 'The Need of Technical Education'. [10]

6. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 7c** Write a couple of paragraph on 'climate change and its effects'. [10]

7. **2075 GIE Q.No. 7a** Write an essay on "Importance of Education to Women in Nepal". [10]

8. **2075 Set A Q.No. 7c** Write an essay on "Environmental Pollution" in about 200 words. [10]

9. **2075 Set B Q.No. 7c** Write an essay on "Importance of English Language in Modern Education" (about 200 words.) [10]

10. **2075 Set C Q.No. 7a** Write an essay about the present political situation of your country. [10]

11. **2074 Supp Q.No. 7c** Write an account of the most important event in your country's history. [10]

12. **2074 Set A Q.No. 7a** Describe a big public event that you attended as an important person. Explain what it was like and what made the event memorable. [10]

13. **2074 Set B Q.No. 7c** If you were made the Prime Minister of Nepal for a day, what would you do? [10]

14. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 7b** Compose two paragraphs on "Influence of social media 'like Facebook' in your society". [10]

15. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 7a** Write an account of the most important event in your country's history. [10]

16. **2073 Set C Q.No. 7b** Write an essay on 'Nepal: A Safe Destination (Place) for Tourism'. [10]

17. **2073 Set D Q.No. 7b** Write an essay on: 'Nepal: A Safe Place for Tourism', in about 200 words. [10]

18. **2072 Supp Q.No. 7a** Write an essay on any place where people can go and stay, and enjoy the things of historical importance. [10]

19. **2072 Set C Q.No. 7b** Write a description about your visit to a historical place. [10]

20. **2072 Set D Q.No. 7b** Write a description of the picnic you have recently enjoyed. [10]

21. **2072 Set E Q.No. 7a** Imagine you are on holiday in one of the places you have seen. Describe your holiday trip about 200 words. [10]

22. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 7a** Write a brief geographical description of your own area/VDC. [10]

23. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 7b** Write an essay on the good and bad effects of television. [10]

24. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 7a** Write an essay about your favourite game. [10]

25. **2071 Set B Q.No. 7b** Describe a journey that you recently made. [10]

26. **2071 Set C Q.No. 7b** Write an essay on pollution problem. [10]

27. **2071 Set C Q.No. 7c** Write a description of your village/town. [10]

28. **2071 Set D Q.No. 7a** Write an essay on 'A Football Match.' [10]

30 Asmita's Questions Bank (Science) - XI

29. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 7b** Write an account of picnic that you have enjoyed lately. [10]

30. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 7a** Write an essay on "Historical and Cultural Sites of Your Area". [10]

31. **2070 Set C Q.No. 7 c** Write a few paragraphs about the growing use of computers in our daily lives. [10]

32. **2070 Set D Q.No. 7 a** Write an essay about your favourite TV programme. Describe how often it is shown in a week. What is interesting about it and its drawback, if any. [10]

33. **2069 Q. No. 7b** Write an account of any two important events in your country's history, and when they happened? [10]

34. **2069 Supp Q.No. 7a** Imagine that, 50 years from now, you are very famous. Write an account of your life. [10]

35. **2069 Partial Q. No. 7a** Write an essay about what you want to be in the future and why, and also add how you are working to achieve your goal. [10]

36. **2069 Partial Q. No. 7c** Write any essay on 'Role of Education in Democracy'. [10]

37. **2067 Q.No. 7c** Write an essay on 'The Importance of Education' in Human Life. [10]

38. **2067 Q.No. 7b Partial** Write an essay on 'If I were the Prime Minister of Nepal.' [10]

39. **2067 Q.No. 7c Partial** Write an essay on 'The Role of Women in Democracy'. [10]

40. **2063 Q. No. 7a** Write a short note on 'The Day I Passed the SLC Examination'. (Suppose: You are Gopal and your school's name is Nepal Higher Secondary School, Banepa) [10]

41. **2063 Q. No. 7b** Write an account of the 'Importance of Peace for the Development of a Country'. [10]

42. **2062 Q. No. 7b** Write an account of the most important event in your country's history. [10]

43. **2061 Q. No. 7b** Describe a place you last visited. Mention, what facilities were there for visitors and what you did? [10]

44. **2061 Q. No. 7c** Recently there have been complaints that the ways we celebrate our festivals have changed. Write a few paragraphs on a specific festival or a traditional activity showing the difference in celebrating it now and then. [10]

45. **2060 Q. No. 7b** Write an article on the good and bad effects of the TV. [10]

46. **2059 Q. No. 7a** Write a few paragraphs describing your town or village and what visitors can do there. [10]

47. **2059 Q. No. 7c** Write an essay on 'My Hobbies'. [10]

48. **2058 Q. No. 7c** Write a brief geographical description of your country. Include only important and interesting information. [10]

49. **2057 Q. No. 7a** Write directions on how to go from your school to Kathmandu or Ilam. [10]

50. **2057 Q. No. 7b** Describe your daily routine. Write complete sentences. [10]

51. **2057 Q. No. 7c** Explain what you intend to do next year. [10]

52. **2056 Q. No. 7a** Write about what you have done in the past week. [10]

53. **2056 Q. No. 7b** Write about an important event in the history of your country. [10]

54. **2056 Q. No. 7c** Compare Nepal and India. [10]

3. Book/Film Review

1. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 7b** Write a review of a film you have recently watched. [10]

2. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 7b** Write a review of a film you have recently enjoyed. [10]

3. **2071 Set D Q.No. 7c** Write a review of a film you have recently seen or a book that you have recently read. [10]

4. **2070 Partial Q.No. 7b** Write a review of a book you have recently read. [10]

5. **2068 Q.No 7b** Write a review of a film you have recently seen or a book that you have recently read. [10]

6. **2059 Q. No. 7b** Write a review of a film that you have recently seen. [10]

4. Speech

1. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 7a** You wish to get elected as a class representative in college election. Draft a speech in about 200 words, appealing to your classmates to vote for you. [10]

2. **2067 Q.No. 7a Partial** You wish to get elected as class representative in college election. Draft a speech of about 200 words, appealing to your classmates to vote for you. [10]

5. Biography

1. **2076 Set C Q.No. 7b** Write at least two/three paragraphs on any Nepali footballer's/businessman's success story. [10]

2. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 7c** Write an account of someone who has achieved his/her goal because of hard work. [10]

3. **2075 GIE Q.No. 7c** Write an article on someone's success story. [10]

4. **2074 Supp Q.No. 7b** Who do you think is the greatest living politician? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

5. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 7a** Write an account of the life of someone who is famous in your country. [10]

6. **2066 Q.No. 7b Old** Write about the greatest living writer / musician explaining why you have chosen him / her. [10]

7. **2061 Q. No. 7a** Imagine that, 50 years from now, someone in your class is very popular, write an account of his/her life. [10]

6. Magazine/ Newspaper Article

1. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 7a** Write a short newspaper article on "How the quality of life has improved in Nepal". [10]

2. **2074 Supp Q.No. 7a** Write a short newspaper article on "Fuel Crisis in Nepal and Measures to Solve the Problem". [10]

3. **2074 Set A Q.No. 7b** Write an article on 'Good and Bad Effects of Watching TV Frequently, Especially for the Children and College Goers.' [10]

4. **2074 Set B Q.No. 7b** Write a few paragraphs describing your town or village, and describe what visitors can do there. [10]

5. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 7c** Write an article on the good and bad effects of cell (mobile) phones. [10]

6. **2073 Supp Q.No. 7a** Write a short newspaper article on 'Previous Year's Fuel Crisis in Nepal'. [10]

7. **2073 Set C Q.No. 7c** Write an article for a daily newspaper on 'Social Service: An Ultimate Goal of Every Youth'. [10]

8. **2073 Set D Q.No. 7c** Write a newspaper article for a daily newspaper on 'Honesty and Responsibility in Duty'. [10]

9. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 7a** Write an article on the good and bad effects of mobile phones. [10]

10. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 7b** Suppose you are a journalist. Write a newspaper article entitled 'The Last 50 Years: Has the Quality of Life Improved.' (in about 200 words) [10]

11. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 7c** Write an article on the good and bad effects of mobile phone. [10]

12. **2072 Supp Q.No. 7c** Write a newspaper article on the importance of being independent in food stuff and other daily needs. [10]

13. **2072 Set D Q.No. 7a** Write a newspaper article in about 200 words about rising market price. [10]

14. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 7c** Write a report of your participation in the discussion of pollution problem. [10]

15. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 7b** Write a newspaper article about quality education. [10]

16. **2071 Set A Q.No. 7b** Write a short newspaper article on the crisis of honesty in today's Nepal. [10]

17. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 7c** Write a short newspaper article on the peace-process in present Nepal. [10]

18. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 7c** Write a newspaper article on the 'Problem of Load shedding and its Solution'. [10]

19. **2070 Set D Q.No. 7 c** Write a report on a road accident you have recently seen or heard. [10]

20. **2070 Partial Q.No. 7a** Write a newspaper article on 'Political Stability for Development'. [10]

21. **2069 Q. No. 7a** Write a short magazine article describing about a place you have recently visited. [10]

22. **2068 Q.No 7a** Write a newspaper article (in about 200 words) on a famous town in Nepal and describe what tourists can do there. [10]

23. **2067 Q.No. 7a** Write a short magazine article describing your village or town and visitors can enjoy there. [10]

24. **2066 Q.No. 7 a** Write a short newspaper article on 'Electricity Crisis and its Impacts in Nepal'. [10]

25. **2066 Q.No. 7a Old** Write a magazine article about "The Importance of Punctuality". [10]

26. **2065 Q. No. 7 a** Write a short travel magazine article on your village or town or any other place of your choice. [10]

27. **2064 Q.No. 7 a** Write a magazine article about the growing unrest in our country. [10]

28. **2062 Q. No. 7a** Write a short magazine article entitled 'My Last Day in School'. [10]

29. **2060 Q. No. 7a** Write a short magazine article entitled 'My First Day in College'. [10]

7. Advertisement

1. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 7a** Write an advertisement for the product you like most. [10]

2. **2071 Set B Q.No. 7c** Write an advertisement for the product you have made. [10]

8. Story Writing

1. **2075 Set C Q.No. 7c** Write a story about someone who has been successful because of his/her hard work. [10]

2. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 7a** Tell the story of a time when you had a narrow escape. [10]

3. **2074 Set B Q.No. 7a** Write a short story ending it with 'I never saw him/her again'. [10]

4. **2073 Supp Q.No. 7b** Write a short story about someone who has been successful because of his hard work. [10]

5. **2072 Set E Q.No. 7b** Tell the story of a time when you had a narrow escape. [10]

6. **2071 Set A Q.No. 7c** Write a story describing the extraordinary encounter between a man and a tiger. [10]

7. **2069 Supp Q.No. 7b** Tell the story of a dream you have had. [10]

8. **2066 Q.No. 7c** Write a short story about someone who has been successful because of his hard work. [10]

9. **2065 Q.No. 7b** Write a story about someone whose plans went horribly wrong. [10]

10. **2064 Q.No. 7b** Write a story ending 'I never saw him/her again.' [10]

11. **2058 Q.No. 7b** Write a story about someone whose plans went horribly wrong. [10]

The Magic of Words

1. Stories of the Supernatural

The Recurring Dream: A Story from England

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 5a** Write the story of 'The Recurring Dream' in brief. [5]

2. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 5a** Why does Janet want to take Kim to her parents' farm for a few days? [5]

3. **2073 Set C Q.No. 5a** How does Janet help her friend Kim when she was troubled by the ghost in her dream? [5]

4. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 5a** Why does Janet want to take Kim to her parents' farm for a few days? [5]

5. **2072 Supp Q.No. 5a** How did Janet Wilson help her friend Kim when she was troubled by the ghost? [5]

6. **2072 Set C Q.No. 5a** What do you think is the reason some people have recurring dreams? [5]

7. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 5a** Why did Janet want to take Kim to her parents' farm for few days? [5]

8. **2071 Set A Q.No. 5b** What is Kim's recurring dream about? Discuss it in brief. [5]

9. **2071 Set C Q.No. 5a** Why does Janet Wilson suggest Kim to go to her parents' farm house? [5]

10. **2071 Set D Q.No. 5a** Describe the man Kim sees in the house. [5]

11. **2069 Supp Q.No. 5a** What does the little, old man do when he sees Kim at the door? [5]

32 Asmita's Questions Bank (Science) - XI

12. **2063 Q. No. 5 a** Why do some people have recurring dreams? Give your opinion. [5]

13. **2059 Q. No. 5 a** Why does Janet want to take Kim to her parents' farm for a few days? [5]

Long Answer Questions

14. **2076 Set B Q.No. 4a** Why does Janet Wilson ask Kim to go to her parents' farm? How far does she follow Kim? Does Kim reach her parents' farm? [10]

15. **2076 Set C Q.No. 4a** What causes Kim's uneasiness? What does she dream about? What could be the reason behind dreaming same thing, same person and same place? [10]

16. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 4a** Tell in your own words the story of Kim Clark's mysterious dream. [10]

17. **2072 Set E Q.No. 4a** Summarise the story of "The Recurring Dream" in your own words. [10]

18. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 4a** What sort of dream does Kimberly have every night? Describe it briefly. [10]

19. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 4 a** Describe the mysterious dream Kimberly Clark has. [10]

20. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 4a** Summarize the story "The Recurring Dream". [10]

21. **2067 Q.No. 4 b** Write about an interesting dream you saw recently. What is the special meaning of your dream? [10]

22. **2061 Q. No. 4 c** Do dreams have any connection to our real life? Discuss your personal view. Also relate to the story "The Recurring Dream". [10]

23. **2058 Q. No. 4 c** Write about a dream that you have seen recently. [10]

The Lost Doll: Story from Columbia

Short Answer Questions

1. **2075 Set A Q.No. 5a** Rosa said "False hope is not good". When does hope become false? [5]

2. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 5a** What evidences are there in the story to show that the Sotos were poor? [5]

3. **2073 Supp Q.No. 5a** Describe Carmen. [5]

4. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 5b** Why did Rosa Soto give her daughter's clothes and playthings to a priest from another village? [5]

5. **2069 Q. No. 5a** What evidence is there in the story to show that Carmen and Evangelina were alike? [5]

6. **2069 Partial Q. No. 5c** Rosa said to her husband, "False hope is not good". When does hope become false? [5]

7. **2068 Q.No. 5a** Make a comparison between Roberto and Rosa Soto. [5]

8. **2062 Q. No. 5 a** What evidences are there in the story to show that the Soto family was poor? [5]

9. **2060 Q. No. 5 a** In what ways were Maria del Carmen and Evangelina alike? [5]

Long Answer Questions

10. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 4a** Explain the idea of reincarnation. What clues suggest that Evangelina was the reincarnation of Maria Del Carmen? Are you convinced of these clues? Why? [10]

11. **2072 Set C Q.No. 4a** Rewrite the story of "The Lost Doll" in your own words. [10]

12. **2072 Set D Q.No. 4c** Describe the situation of Roberto Soto family after the death of Maria del Carmen. [10]

13. **2071 Set A Q.No. 4a** Describe the grief of Roberto and his wife at the tragic death of their daughter Carmen. [10]

14. **2071 Set B Q.No. 4a** Summarise the story of "The Lost Doll" in your own words. [10]

The House Call: Story from Germany

Short Answer Questions

1. **2075 GIE Q.No. 5a** Why does the little girl come to doctor's home? Is she able to take the doctor at her home? Explain. [6]

2. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 5b** Sketch the character of Dr. Barun in brief. [5]

3. **2072 Set D Q.No. 5b** Why was the doctor tired? What was he doing when a girl knocked at the door? [5]

4. **2072 Set E Q.No. 5a** What was the doctor doing when the doorbell rang? And who answered the door? [5]

5. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 5b** Why did the doctor have a look of surprise on his face when Elda told him that her little daughter died in September? [5]

6. **2069 Supp Q.No. 5b** Why did the little girl come to the doctor's house? [5]

7. **2068 Q.No 5d** Who is Dr. Emil Braun? How old is he when he visits Elda? [5]

8. **2067 Q.No. 5 a Partial** What did the mother (Elda) keep to remind her of her daughter? [5]

9. **2063 Q. No. 5 c** Why did the doctor have a look of surprise on his face when Elda told him that her little daughter died in September? [5]

10. **2058 Q. No. 5 a** Why did the doctor have a look of surprise on his face when Elda told him that her little daughter died in September? [5]

11. **2057 Q. No. 5 a** What did Dr. Braun discover when he went with the girl who came to his house? [5]

Long Answer Questions

12. **2076 Partial D. Q.No. 4a** Tell the pathetic situation that Carmen's death brought to her parents. [10]

13. **2074 Set B Q.No. 4a** Show the similarities and differences between the two supernatural stories 'A House Call' and 'The Loving Mother'. [10]

14. **2066 Q.No. 4 a** What are two possible explanations of who the girl was who came to fetch the doctor? [10]

15. **2066 Q.No. 4 a Old** Summarize the story 'The House Call'. [10]

16. **2064 Q.No. 4 a** Show the points of similarities and differences between the two supernatural stories 'A House Call' and 'The Loving Mother'. [10]

Fear: Story from Mexico

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Set C Q.No. 5a** What makes Armando Gonzalez believe that someone is going to rob his money? [5]

2. **2074 Supp Q.No. 5c** What made Armando think that someone was going to rob him? [5]

3. **2073 Set D Q.No. 5a** How much money has Armando Gonzalez saved in twenty years of time? How does he want to utilize the money he has saved? [5]

4. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 5a** Why were the people looking at Armando? [5]

5. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 5e** "Armando Gonzalez is the victim of his own psyche". Justify. [5]

6. **2070 Set D Q.No. 5a** Why were the people looking at Armando? [5]

7. **2070 Partial Q.No. 5b** Why did people have a second look at Gonzalez? [5]

8. **2067 Q.No. 5 c** Why did Armando have the idea that everyone in the bank was watching him? What was the truth? [5]

9. **2065 Q. No. 5 a** What made Armando think that someone was going to rob him? [5]

10. **2061 Q. No. 5 b** What made Gonzalez think that he was going to be robbed? [5]

11. **2056 Q. No. 5 b** Why is Armando afraid of the heavy man on the bus? [5]

Long Answer Questions

12. **2074 Set A Q.No. 4a** Assuming yourself as Armando Gonzalez, retell the story "Fear" in about 200 words. [10]

13. **2073 Set C Q.No. 4a** Summarise the story "Fear". Was there real fear or it was just an imagination of Armando Gonzalez? Explain. [10]

14. **2072 Supp Q.No. 4a** Summarize the story 'Fear'. [10]

15. **2068 Q.No 4c** Sketch the character of Armando Gonzalez. [10]

16. **2067 Q.No. 4 a Partial** Write a summary of the story 'Fear'. [10]

The Loving Mother: Story from Japan

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 5a** Why does the loving mother stop coming to the pharmacy after she is able to take the pharmacist her home? How many times does she struggle to get the attention of the pharmacist? [5]

2. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 5b** Tell the story of 'The Loving Mother' in brief. [5]

3. **2075 Set C Q.No. 5c** Retell the story of "The Loving Mother". [5]

4. **2071 Set B Q.No. 5a** Write a brief story of Shoji Sakota. [5]

5. **2070 Set C Q.No. 5a** Describe the woman who visited Mr. Sakota's pharmacy late at night. [5]

6. **2066 Q.No. 5 a Old** Do you think taking a picture of the woman was a good idea? Explain. [5]

7. **2056 Q. No. 5 a** Describe the woman who visited Mr. Sakota's pharmacy late at night. [5]

Long Answer Questions

8. **2075 Set B Q.No. 4a** Why do you think the loving mother stops going to the pharmacy as soon as she is able to draw the attention of a kind and responsible man like Soji Sakota? Was her purpose fulfilled? [10]

9. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 4b** Describe the woman who visited Mr. Sakota's pharmacy at night. What makes you conclude that the woman was a supernatural being? [10]

10. **2073 Supp Q.No. 4a** Retell the story "The Loving Mother". [10]

11. **2073 Set D Q.No. 4a** Summarise the story "The Loving Mother". [10]

12. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 4a** Summarise the story "The Loving Mother". [10]

13. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 4a** Write the story of "The Loving Mother" in your own words. [10]

14. **2070 Set D Q.No. 4c** Write the story of "The Loving Mother" from the perspective of Mr. Sakota. [10]

15. **2069 Supp Q.No. 4a** Do you think something like "The Loving Mother" could really happen? Explain. [10]

2. Men, Women and Children

My Heart Leaps,up When I Behold: William Wordsworth

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 5a** Explain the paradox in 'The Child is Father of the Man'. [5]

2. **2075 Set C Q.No. 5d** Explain the paradox in 'The child is father of the man'. [5]

3. **2074 Supp Q.No. 5b** Explain the paradox 'Child is the father of Man'. [5]

4. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 5b** What is the main theme of the poem "My Heart Leaps up When I Behold"? [5]

5. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 5c** Explain the paradox in 'The Child is Father of the Man'. [5]

6. **2072 Set D Q.No. 5a** Summarize the poem "My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold". [5]

7. **2072 Set E Q.No. 5c** Explain the paradox in 'The Child is father of the Man.' [5]

8. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 5b** Summarize the poem "My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold" in one paragraph. [5]

9. **2071 Set C Q.No. 5b** 'The Child is father of the Man'. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons. [5]

10. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 5 c** What does the poet see between nature and a man? [5]

11. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 5c** What is the paradox in 'The Child is Father of the Man'? [5]

12. **2070 Partial Q.No. 5d** Explain the paradox in the poem 'The Child is Father of the Man'. [5]

13. **2069 Partial Q. No. 5b** Why does the heart of the poet leap up when he sees a rainbow in the sky? [5]

14. **2068 Q.No 5c** In one sentence summarize the poem "My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold." [5]

15. **2066 Q.No. 5 b** What is the main theme of the poem 'My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold'? [5]

16. **2060 Q. No. 5 c** Explain the paradox in 'The Child is father of the Man'. [5]

17. **2059 Q. No. 5 c** Why does the heart of the poet leap up when he sees a rainbow in the sky? [5]

Long Answer Questions

18. **2071 Set B Q.No. 4c** Summarise the poem "My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold". [10]

19. **2070 Set D Q.No. 4b** Describe the central idea of Wordsworth's "My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold". [10]

20. **2067 Q.No. 4 b Partial** What do you think is the central idea of the poem 'My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold'? Give reasons. [10]

Speaking of Children: Barbara Holland

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 5c** Mention the reasons why Barbara Holland is not in favour of having plural children. [5]
2. **2075 GIE Q.No. 5b** Why is Barbara Holland in favour of a single child? [5]
3. **2075 Set A Q.No. 5c** Why is Barbara Holland not in favour of having plural children? [5]
4. **2075 Set B Q.No. 5c** How do plural children become counter culture in the family, according to Barbara Holland? [5]
5. **2075 Set C Q.No. 5a** What does Barbara Holland say about plural children? Why? [5]
6. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 5a** How does Barbara Holland show her reaction against having many children? Explain. [5]
7. **2072 Supp Q.No. 5b** How did Barbara Holland show her reactions against having many children? [5]
8. **2072 Set E Q.No. 5b** What is the central idea of the essay "Speaking of Children"? [5]
9. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 5a** Why is Barbara Holland against having plural children? [5]
10. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 5a** What are the advantages and disadvantages of having plural children? Describe. [5]
11. **2070 Partial Q.No. 5a** Why is Barbara Holland not in favour of having plural children? [5]
12. **2066 Q.No. 5 c** How does the author try to convince that it is better to have one child, rather than have several children? [5]
13. **2061 Q. No. 5 a** What are the disadvantages of having plural children? [5]

Long Answer Questions

14. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 4a** What does Barbara Holland say about having many children? [10]
15. **2073 Set C Q.No. 4b** The author Barbara Holland seems worried about losing her peace, privacy and loneliness rather than the financial burden plural children may bring in the family. Explain. [10]
16. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 4a** Why is Barbara Holland in favour of a single child? Discuss. [10]
17. **2071 Set C Q.No. 4b** What does Barbara Holland say about having many children? [10]
18. **2069 Q. No. 4a** Why is Barbara Holland in favour of a single child? Discuss. [10]
19. **2068 Q.No 4a** Write a newspaper article on "The Advantages of Having a Single Child." [10]
20. **2062 Q. No. 4 a** How does Barbara Holland express her feeling about having many children? [10]
21. **2060 Q. No. 4 a** What does Barbara Holland say about having many children? [10]
22. **2058 Q. No. 4 a** Why is Barbara Holland in favour of a single child? [10]
23. **2056 Q. No. 4 b** Describe the writer's attitude to plural children. [10]

Look at a Teacup: Patricia Hampl

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 5b** Explain the statement 'Many things fell that year.' [5]
2. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 5b** What does the story tell us about being a woman? [5]
3. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 5c** Explain the daughter's attitude to marriage. [5]
4. **2073 Set C Q.No. 5b** What were the different events that took place that year, 1939? [5]
5. **2073 Set D Q.No. 5b** What does the year 1939 signify in the essay "Look at a Tea Cup"? Why did the author's mother buy the tea cup in 1939? Explain. [5]
6. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 5b** What does 'many things fell that year' in 'Look at a Teacup' mean? [5]
7. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 5 d** What does the story tell us about being a woman? [5]
8. **2070 Set C Q.No. 5c** How does Hampl see herself and her mother connected by the teacup? [5]
9. **2070 Set D Q.No. 5d** What do you mean by 'Many things fell that year'? [5]
10. **2069 Partial Q. No. 5d** Write Hampl's views on marriage. [5]
11. **2059 Q. No. 5 b** What do you mean by 'Many things fell that year'? [5]
12. **2057 Q. No. 5 b** Explain the daughter's attitude to marriage. [5]

Long Answer Questions

13. **2075 GIE Q.No. 4a** What are the things that the mother and the daughter disagree on? What are their points of arguments? [10]
14. **2074 Supp Q.No. 4a** Describe what the essay tells us about women, marriage, mother-daughter relation and importance of family? [10]
15. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 4b** What does the essay tell us about marriage, mother-daughter relationship, the importance of family, and the women? [10]
16. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 4a** What does the essay tell us about marriage? [10]
17. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 4b** How does Patricia Hampl see herself and her mother through the tea cup? [10]
18. **2070 Partial Q.No. 4b** Discovering the meaning of the essay "Look at a Teacup" depends on discovering a thread of association. Discuss. [10]
19. **2069 Supp Q.No. 4b** What does the essay tell us about marriage, mother-daughter relationship, the importance of family and the women? [10]
20. **2067 Q.No. 4 c Partial** 'The cup is a detail, a small uncharred finger from the mid-century bonfire.' Explain. [10]
21. **2066 Q.No. 4 b Old** Describe the tea cup and explain its association with marriage, mother-daughter relationship. [10]
22. **2065 Q. No. 4 b** Describe what the essay tells us about women and marriage. [10]

23. **2062 Q. No. 4 b** What does Patricia Hampl say about women, marriage, mother daughter relationship and importance of a family? [10]

24. **2060 Q. No. 4 c** 'The cup is a detail a small uncharred finger from the mid century bonfire'. Explain [10]

A Worn Path: Eudora Welty

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Set C Q.No. 5b** What is the significance of Phoenix Jackson's trip to the town on the eve of Christmas? What could be her purpose? [5]

2. **2072 Set E Q.No. 5d** What did old Phoenix do when she was knocked down by the dog? [5]

3. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 5c** Show an analogy between the mythical bird 'Phoenix' and 'Phoenix Jackson'. [5]

4. **2069 Supp Q.No. 5c** Why is Phoenix Jackson taking a long trip to town? [5]

5. **2067 Q.No. 5 a** Why does Phoenix take the long trip to town? [5]

6. **2065 Q. No. 5 b** Describe two obstacles old Phoenix comes up against on her way to the hospital and how she deals with them. [5]

7. **2062 Q. No. 5 b** Why does Phoenix keep talking to herself? What do her monologues add to the total portrait of her? [5]

Long Answer Questions

8. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 4b** Trace the various obstacles Old Phoenix has to face during her journey to town. [10]

9. **2075 GIE Q.No. 4b** Describe the obstacles that Phoenix Jackson comes across on her way to the city. How does she manage to overcome them? [10]

10. **2075 Set A Q.No. 4b** "A Worn Path" is a story of unconscious heroism of Phoenix Jackson. Elaborate it. [10]

11. **2074 Set B Q.No. 4b** Describe the story "A Worn Path" as a story of unconscious heroism. [10]

12. **2073 Supp Q.No. 4b** A Worn Path is a story of Unconscious Heroism of Phoenix Jackson. Discuss. [10]

13. **2072 Set D Q.No. 4a** How was Phoenix Jackson's journey to the town? Discuss. [10]

14. **2071 Set A Q.No. 4b** Discuss old Phoenix's long trip to the town. [10]

15. **2071 Set D Q.No. 4a** Why did Phoenix Jackson make a trip to the town? What obstacles did she face on her way? [10]

16. **2070 Partial Q.No. 4a** Why did Phoenix Jackson make a trip to the town? What obstacles did she face on her way? [10]

17. **2069 Q. No. 4b** How does Phoenix Jackson show unconscious heroism to overcome the obstacles she comes across during her journey? Explain. [10]

18. **2066 Q.No. 4 c Old** Explain the journey of Phoenix Jackson to the town. How does she show unconscious heroism to overcome the obstacles she comes across? [10]

19. **2064 Q.No. 4 b** How does Phoenix Jackson show unconscious heroism through her journey to town? Why does she undertake this journey and how does she overcome all the obstacles she comes across on the way? [10]

20. **2063 Q. No. 4 b** 'A Worn Path' is a story of unconscious heroism of Phoenix Jackson. Discuss. [10]

21. **2059 Q. No. 4 a** What was the purpose of Phoenix Jackson's trip to town? What obstacles did she face on her way? [10]

22. **2056 Q. No. 4 a** Describe Phoenix Jackson and the journey she makes to the town of Natchez. [10]

The Three-Day Blow: Ernest Hemingway

Short Answer Questions

1. **2075 Set B Q.No. 5a** What did Nick and Bill talk about in Bill's room? [5]

2. **2074 Set A Q.No. 5c** What are the different things Nick and Bill talk about, taking the warmth of the fire and drinking? [5]

3. **2064 Q.No. 5 d** What is the relationship between the three-day blow and Nick's mental condition? [5]

4. **2057 Q. No. 5 c** What did Nick and Bill talk about? [5]

Long Answer Questions

5. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 4c** Discuss "The Three Day Blow" as a dramatic story. [10]

6. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 4b** Discuss "The Three Day Blow" as a dramatic story. [10]

7. **2073 Set D Q.No. 4b** Discuss the story "The Three-Day Blow" as a dramatic story, in about 200 words. [10]

8. **2072 Supp Q.No. 4b** Describe the story "The Three-Day Blow" as a dramatic story. [10]

9. **2072 Set C Q.No. 4c** Discuss "The Three Day-Blow" as a dramatic story. [10]

10. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 4 b** Describe the "Three Day-Blow" as a dramatic story. [10]

11. **2061 Q. No. 4 b** Discuss "The Three Day-Blow" as a dramatic story. [10]

12. **2069 Partial Q. No. 4a** Discuss "The Three Day-Blow" as a dramatic story. [10]

3. Ecology And Environment

The Poplar Field: W. Cowper

Short Answer Questions

1. **2075 Set B Q.No. 5d** Interpret the poem "Poplar Field" in your own words. Does the poem indirectly instruct us to work for afforestation? [5]

2. **2073 Set D Q.No. 5c** How is the poem "The Poplar Field" about the defence of nature conservation? Explain. [5]

3. **2072 Set C Q.No. 5b** Summarize the poem "The Poplar Field" in a paragraph. [5]

4. **2071 Set A Q.No. 5a** How does the poet plead for a defence of nature conservation through the poem? [5]

5. **2071 Set B Q.No. 5b** Summarise the poem "The Poplar Field" in one paragraph. [5]

6. **2070 Set D Q.No. 5b** Summarize the poem "The Poplar Field" in one paragraph. [5]

7. **2069 Q. No. 5c** How does the poem "The Poplar Field" defend the conservation of nature? Elaborate. [5]

8. **2067 Q.No. 5 b** Interpret the poem "The Poplar Field" in your own words. [5]
9. **2058 Q. No. 5 b** What changes did the poet see in the poplar field when he came back after 12 years? [5]

Long Answer Questions

10. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 4c** Discuss how the poet W. Cowper links up the idea of the cut down poplars with the end of human life and pleasures. [10]
11. **2074 Set B Q.No. 4c** Interpret the poem 'The Poplar Field' as a defence of nature conservation. [10]
12. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 4c** How does the poet link up the idea of the cut-down Poplars with the end of human life and pleasures? [10]
13. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 4c** Discuss how the poet links up the idea of the felled poplars with the end of human life and pleasures. [10]
14. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 4b** The poem "The Poplar Field" has come as a defence of nature's conservation. Explain. [10]
15. **2072 Set E Q.No. 4c** Write how the poet links up the idea of the cut down poplars with the end of human life and pleasure. [10]
16. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 4b** Describe how W. Cowper has expressed his defence of nature conservation in the poem "The Poplar Field". [10]
17. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 4b** Describe the poem "The Poplar Field". Write what the poet wants to show through it. [10]
18. **2071 Set C Q.No. 4c** Summarise the poem "The Poplar Field". What lesson do you learn from the poem? Explain. [10]
19. **2070 Set C Q.No. 4b** Write a summary of the poem 'The Poplar Field'. [10]
20. **2066 Q.No. 4 c** How is the chopping down of trees compared to a man's life in the poem 'The Poplar field'? [10]
21. **2060 Q. No. 4 b** Write a summary of the poem "The Poplar Field". [10]
22. **2059 Q. No. 4 b** Discuss how the poet links up the idea of the cut down poplars with the end of human life and pleasures. [10]

The Nightmare Life without Fuel: Isaac Asimov

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 5d** What does 'The Nightmare Life Without Fuel' particularly deal with? [5]
2. **2073 Set C Q.No. 5c** What does the author mean when he says 'the suburbs were born with the auto, lived with the auto, and are dying with the auto'? [5]
3. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 5d** According to the author, what will be the advantages of fuel crisis? [5]
4. **2072 Set D Q.No. 5d** What does "The Nightmare Life Without Fuel" tell us? [5]
5. **2071 Set B Q.No. 5d** What kind of serious problems could a fuel shortage cause? [5]
6. **2069 Q. No. 5b** According to the author, what will be the advantages of fuel crisis? Explain. [5]
7. **2058 Q. No. 5 c** According to the author, what will be the advantage of the fuel crisis? [5]

Long Answer Questions

8. **2076 Set B Q.No. 4b** What are the advantages and disadvantages of fuel crisis? Who will be affected much by the shortage of fuel? [10]
9. **2076 Set C Q.No. 4c** Comparing the advantages and disadvantages caused by the shortage of fuel, the disadvantages are powerful and long lasting. Explain this statement in the context of Nightmare Life Without Fuel. [10]
10. **2075 Set A Q.No. 4a** What specific problem does Asimov mention in his essay "The Nightmare life without fuel"? [10]
11. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 4a** What kind of serious problems could fuel shortage cause? Write the answer on the basis of "The Nightmare Life without Fuel". [10]
12. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 4a** Explain the advantages and disadvantages of fuel crisis. [10]
13. **2067 Q.No. 4 a** Explain the advantages and disadvantages of fuel crisis. [10]
14. **2065 Q. No. 4 c** Drawing ideas from "The Nightmare Life Without Fuel" and using your own, discuss what will happen if the fuel resources of the world are finished. [10]
15. **2063 Q. No. 4 c** What specific problem does Asimov focus on in his essay "The Nightmare Life Without Fuel"? [10]
16. **2062 Q. No. 4 c** What will happen if we do not conserve the world's natural resources? [10]
17. **2057 Q. No. 4 a** Describe what the writer thinks will happen when fuel begins to run out. [10]
18. **2056 Q. No. 4 c** Describe what the writer thinks will happen in the future. [10]

Unchopping a Tree: W.S. Merwin

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 5c** Is unchopping a tree possible? What does the essay suggest about conservation and against deforestation? [5]
2. **2075 Set A Q.No. 5b** Is unchopping a tree possible? What does the writer ask us to do indirectly? [5]
3. **2074 Set B Q.No. 5c** What does Merwin imply by asking the readers to unchop the tree? [5]
4. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 5d** What message does the author convey through "Unchopping a Tree"? [5]
5. **2073 Supp Q.No. 5b** Is Unchopping A Tree Possible? Describe briefly. [5]
6. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 5c** What message does "Unchopping a Tree" give to the ordinary people like us? What does it indirectly ask us to do? [5]
7. **2072 Supp Q.No. 5c** What does the essay "Unchopping a Tree" ask us to do indirectly? Is the author's direct command possible? Explain. [5]
8. **2067 Q.No. 5 b Partial** What does the essay "Unchopping a Tree" suggest about conservation? [5]
9. **2066 Q.No. 5 b Old** Is unchopping a tree possible? What does the essay suggest about conservation? [5]

10. **2064 Q.No. 5 c** What is Merwin implying by asking the reader to unchop the tree? Discuss briefly his plead against deforestation. [5]

Long Answer Questions

11. **2075 Set C Q.No. 4a** Is unchopping a tree possible? What does the essay suggest about conservation and against deforestation? Explain. [10]

12. **2074 Set A Q.No. 4b** Is unchopping a tree possible? What instructions does the writer give to unchop a tree? What does the essay suggest against deforestation? [10]

13. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 4 c** What does the writer of "Unchopping a Tree" suggest about conservation and against deforestation? Describe it in your own words. [10]

Keeping Things Whole: Mark Strand

Short Answer Questions

1. **2074 Set A Q.No. 5d** Interpret the poem "Keeping Things Whole" in a paragraph. [5]

2. **2074 Set B Q.No. 5a** Summarise the poem "Keeping things Whole". [5]

3. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 5c** How does the poet view himself in the field, in the air and in the backdrop? [5]

4. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 5 a** Write a summary of the poem "Keeping Things Whole". [5]

5. **2069 Supp Q.No. 5d** How does the poet view his existence in the field and in the air? [5]

6. **2062 Q. No. 5 c** Interpret the poem "Keeping Things Whole". [5]

4. Humour

Concrete Cat: Dorthi Charles

Short Answer Questions

1. **2075 GIE Q.No. 5c** Justify that "Concrete Cat" is an example of concrete poem. [5]

2. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 5b** Explain "Concrete Cat" as a 'Concrete Poem'. [5]

3. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 5b** Summarise the poem "Concrete Cat" as a concrete poem. [5]

4. **2071 Set D Q.No. 5d** Describe "Concrete Cat" as a concrete poem. [5]

5. **2070 Set C Q.No. 5d** Justify "Concrete Cat" as a concrete poem. [5]

6. **2063 Q. No. 5 b** "Concrete Cat" is an example of a 'Concrete Poem'. How? [5]

Oops ! How's that again?: Roger Rosenblatt

Short Answer Questions

1. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 5c** What are the four types of verbal errors? Why do we commit them? [5]

2. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 5a** Into what groups has Rosenblatt organized his numerous examples of verbal errors? List them with examples. [5]

3. **2071 Set C Q.No. 5c** Give an example of Spoonerism. [5]

4. **2066 Q.No. 5 c Old** Into what groups has Rosenblatt organized his numerous examples of verbal missteps? [5]

Long Answer Questions

5. **2075 Set B Q.No. 4c** What are the various types of verbal errors presented by Roger Rosenblatt in the essay "Oops! How's that Again?" Explain with examples and present their causes and various types of laughter created by them. What effect these mistakes have upon the maker and upon the hearer? [10]

6. **2073 Set D Q.No. 4c** What are the various types of verbal errors Roger Rosenblatt has introduced in the essay 'Oops ! How's that Again?' Where does he draw these types of error from? [10]

7. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 4c** What explanation does Rosenblatt advance for the human tendency to make verbal errors? Is the reader meant to regard all of the theories with equal seriousness? [10]

8. **2064 Q.No. 4 c** What are the different types of verbal errors? Why do we commit them? Why do we laugh at them? [10]

5. Identity, Gender and Ethnicity

Malini: Rabindranath Tagore

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 5d** Why does Malini banish herself from the palace? Why do the Brahmins bring her back to the palace? [5]

2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 5c** Does Malini challenge any religion? What seems her purpose? Why do people like Kemankar protest? [5]

3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 5c** What are the Brahmins demanding for? Why? [5]

4. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 5d** Why does Malini ask for her own banishment from the palace? [5]

5. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 5d** How is the character of Supriya different from that of Kemankar? [5]

6. **2074 Set A Q.No. 5b** Why does Supriya betray Kemankar? Does Supriya want to accept any reward from the king? [5]

7. **2074 Set B Q.No. 5b** Give a character sketch of Malini. [5]

8. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 5d** Why do the Brahmins demand for the banishment of Malini? [5]

9. **2072 Set C Q.No. 5c** Draw the character sketch of Supriya. [5]

10. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 5d** Write a story of Supriya as a betrayer. [5]

11. **2071 Set B Q.No. 5c** Why does Malini ask for her own banishment from the palace? [5]

12. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 5 b** Draw a character-sketch of Kemankar in about 100 words. [5]

13. **2070 Set D Q.No. 5e** Would you call Supriya a betrayer? Give your answer with reasons. [5]

14. **2069 Q. No. 5d** How is the character of Supriya different from that of Kemankar? Discuss. [5]

15. **2067 Q.No. 5 d Partial** Sketch the character of Kemankar. [5]

16. **2066 Q.No. 5 d Old** Would you call Supriya a betrayer? Give reasons for your answer. [5]

17. **2065 Q. No. 5 d** Would you call Supriya a betrayer? Give reasons for your answer. [5]

18. **2064 Q.No. 5 b** Give a character sketch of Malini. [5]

19. **2063 Q. No. 5 d** What is the reason that Malini asks for her own banishment from the palace? [5]

20. **2062 Q. No. 5 d** How is the character of Supriya different from that of Kemankar? [5]

21. **2058 Q. No. 5 d** Why were the Brahmins demanding for the banishment of Malini? [5]

22. **2056 Q. No. 5 c** Why does Kemankar leave the kingdom? [5]

Long Answer Questions

23. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 4c** Sketch the character of Malini. [10]

24. **2075 Set A Q.No. 4c** Malini is a play of 'Love and Hatred'. Explain this statement in the context of the play "Malini". Also write how Malini shows her greatness at the end of the play. [10]

25. **2075 Set C Q.No. 4b** Sketch the character of Malini. [10]

26. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 4c** What is a verbal error? Write two examples of verbal errors from the text "Oops! How's That Again?" Explain how people make such errors. [10]

27. **2074 Supp Q.No. 4c** Would you call Supriya a betrayer? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

28. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 4c** Whom do you like most: Kemankar or Supriya? Give justification for your answer. [10]

29. **2073 Supp Q.No. 4c** Draw a character sketch of Kemankar and show how he is different from Supriya? [10]

30. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 4b** Sketch the character of Malini. [10]

31. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 4c** Sketch the character of Malini. How does she protest against traditional dogmas of people? [10]

32. **2072 Set D Q.No. 4b** Malini is a play of 'love and hatred'. Explain this statement in the context of the play Malini. Write how Malini shows her greatness at the end of the play. [10]

33. **2072 Set E Q.No. 4b** Why does Malini ask for her own banishment from the palace? Does the king banish her? If not why? [10]

34. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 4c** Sketch the character of Malini. [10]

35. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 4c** "Malini" is a story of love and hatred. Elucidate. [10]

36. **2071 Set A Q.No. 4c** Discuss "Malini" as the story of 'love and hatred'. [10]

37. **2071 Set C Q.No. 4a** Discuss how 'Malini' is a story of love and hatred. [10]

38. **2071 Set D Q.No. 4b** Write the story of Malini. [10]

39. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 4c** Draw a character sketch of Malini and show how she is different from other character. [10]

40. **2070 Set C Q.No. 4a** Sketch the character of Malini. [10]

41. **2070 Partial Q.No. 4c** 'Malini' is a play full of compassion as well as scron. Justify this statement. [10]

42. **2069 Supp Q.No. 4c** Draw a character sketch of Kemanker and show how he is different from Supriya [10]

43. **2069 Partial Q. No. 4c** The play "Malini" ends with a suspense of whether or not the king forgives Kemankar. Do you think the king fulfils Malini's request to forgive Kemankar? [10]

44. **2067 Q.No. 4 c** Sketch a Character of Malini. [10]

45. **2061 Q. No. 4 a** Sketch the character of Malini. [10]

46. **2059 Q. No. 4 c** Draw a character sketch of Malini. [10]

47. **2057 Q. No. 4 b** Describe the character of Malini. [10]

6. Life and Death

The Six Million Dollar Man: Harold J. Morowitz

Short Answer Questions

1. **2075 GIE Q.No. 5d** How does the writer come to the conclusion that human beings' value is infinite? [5]

2. **2075 Set B Q.No. 5b** What type of definition of the human body is implied in the statement of the greeting card? Why does Morowitz question it? At what strikingly different definition does the author finally arrive? [5]

3. **2075 Set C Q.No. 5b** How does the writer come to the conclusion that each human being is priceless? [5]

4. **2073 Set D Q.No. 5d** Why does the author call her husband unfortunate, but fortunate herself? Give reasons. [5]

5. **2071 Set C Q.No. 5e** Why did the writer say he was a six million dollar man? [5]

6. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 5d** Why did the writer claim that he was a six million dollar man? Explain. [5]

7. **2069 Partial Q. No. 5e** Why does the author say that the body of each person is definitely precious? [5]

8. **2067 Q.No. 5 d** Is human being a six million dollar man? Explain. [5]

9. **2061 Q. No. 5 b** How does the writer come to the conclusion that each human being is priceless? [5]

10. **2060 Q. No. 5 b** In every human being a 'six million dollar man'? Explain your answer. [5]

11. **2056 Q. No. 5 d** Why did the writer say he was a six million dollar man? [5]

Long Answer Questions

12. **2074 Supp Q.No. 4b** How does the writer in the essay "The Six Million Dollar Man" justify that human beings are priceless? [10]

13. **2073 Set C Q.No. 4c** What message does the author give us in the essay "Six Million Dollar Man"? How does he come to the conclusion that the value of human being is six million dollar, first, then human being is six million dollar, first, then human being's value is infinite? [10]

14. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 4b** How does the writer come to the conclusion that human beings are infinitely priceless? [10]

15. **2071 Set B Q.No. 4b** How does the writer in the essay "The six Million Dollar Man" try to justify that human beings are priceless. [10]

16. **2070 Set D Q.No. 4a** How does the writer in the essay "The Six Million Dollar Man" try to justify that human beings are priceless. [10]

17. **2066 Q.No. 4 b** How does the writer in the essay 'The Six Million Dollar Man' try to justify that human beings are priceless? [10]

18. **2063 Q. No. 4 a** Explain Harold J. Morowitz's joy in discovering that he is a six million dollar man. [10]

On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness: Arthur Guiterman

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 5d** What does the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness" particularly express? [5]

2. **2075 Set A Q.No. 5d** Summarise the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness". [5]

3. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 5c** Interpret the poem "On the Vanity of the Earthly Greatness" in your own words. [5]

4. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 5b** Summarise the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness" in one paragraph. [5]

5. **2073 Supp Q.No. 5c** How is human vanity laughed at in the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness"? [5]

6. **2071 Set A Q.No. 5d** Write a summary of the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness". [5]

7. **2067 Q.No. 5 c Partial** Summarise the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness". [5]

8. **2066 Q.No. 5 d** How is human vanity laughed at in the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness"? [5]

9. **2064 Q.No. 5 a** What are the different examples used by the poet to show the vanity of earthly greatness? [5]

10. **2057 Q. No. 5 d** What changes to people and objects are described in the poem, "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness"? [5]

Long Answer Questions

11. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 4b** Summarise the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness". [10]

12. **2072 Set C Q.No. 4b** Summarize the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness". [10]

13. **2071 Set D Q.No. 4c** Write a summary of the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness." [10]

In Bed: Joan Didion

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Set C Q.No. 5d** How does Joan Didion like to challenge those people who believe that migraine can be cured by taking some kind of pain-killer? [5]

2. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 5a** What experiences does the author express about migraines? [5]

3. **2074 Supp Q.No. 5a** How is migraine headache different from common headaches? [5]

4. **2074 Set A Q.No. 5a** How do migraines differ from ordinary headaches? What are their features? And what do people think about migraines? [5]

5. **2074 Set B Q.No. 5d** Point out some popular misconceptions about migraine headache. [5]

6. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 5d** Describe the experiences of the author about migraines. [5]

7. **2073 Set C Q.No. 5d** What wrong concepts do people have about migraine headache? How does Didion want to correct this concept? [5]

8. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 5d** What wrong attitude do people have about migraine? Have the wrong attitude been corrected so far? Explain. [5]

9. **2072 Supp Q.No. 5d** What wrong concept do people have about migraine? Have the wrong concepts been corrected so far? Explain. [5]

10. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 5c** What are the symptoms and treatment of migraine? [5]

11. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 5d** According to the author, how do migraines differ from ordinary headaches? [5]

12. **2071 Set C Q.No. 5d** What popular misconceptions about migraine headache does Didion want to correct? Explain. [5]

13. **2071 Set D Q.No. 5b** What is a migraine headache? Write its symptoms and treatments. [5]

14. **2070 Set C Q.No. 5b** What popular misconceptions about migraine headaches does Didion want to correct? [5]

15. **2070 Set D Q.No. 5c** What is a migraine headache? How does it differ from ordinary headache? [5]

16. **2069 Partial Q. No. 5a** Differentiate migraine from ordinary headache. [5]

17. **2066 Q.No. 5a** Describe the author's experiences with migraines. [5]

18. **2065 Q. No. 5c** What popular misconceptions about migraine headache does Didion want to correct? [5]

19. **2061 Q. No. 5c** Why does the writer consider herself fortunate that her husband has migraine? What would happen if he did not have it? [5]

Long Answer Questions

20. **2058 Q. No. 4 b** Write about the suffering and bitter experience of Joan Didion as a migranous person. [10]

21. **2068 Q.No. 4b** What is migraine headache? Write its symptoms and treatment. [10]

The Gardener: Rudyard Kipling

Short Answer Questions

1. **2074 Supp Q.No. 5d** What is the real relation between Helen and Michael? [5]

2. **2073 Supp Q.No. 5d** Why does not Helen expose that Michael is her son? Explain briefly. [5]

3. **2072 Set C Q.No. 5d** How do you know who the gardener really is? [5]

4. **2072 Set D Q.No. 5d** Write with clear explanation 'Who the gardener could be'. [5]

5. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 5d** Describe, briefly, the ending of the story "The Gardener". [5]

6. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 5b** What mystery does the story "The Gardener" tell you? [5]

7. **2071 Set A Q.No. 5c** Give a clear picture of the gardener in one paragraph. [5]

8. **2071 Set D Q.No. 5c** What mystery do you find in the story "The Gardener"? [5]

9. **2070 Partial Q.No. 5c** What mystery do you find in the story 'The Gardener'? [5]

10. **2068 Q.No. 5b** Why did Helen Turrell tell lies to her neighbours about her own son? [5]

11. **2067 Q.No. 5 e Partial** What is the truth behind each of the lies Helen tells the village? [5]

12. **2060 Q. No. 5 d** What is the real relation between Helen and Michael? [5]

13. **2059 Q. No. 5 d** What was the effect of Michael's death on Helen? [5]

Long Answer Questions

14. **2076 Set B Q.No. 4c** Why does Helen Turrell feel uneasy to call Michael her son openly as other mothers do? What could be the truth behind not being able to call him her son during the day? [10]

15. **2076 Set C Q.No. 4b** What does infinite compassion mean? Who can have infinite compassion? How does he know the relation between Helen Turrell and Michael Turrell? [10]

16. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 4b** Give a summary of "The Gardener". [10]

17. **2075 GIE Q.No. 4c** "Helen Turrell is ashamed that Michael is her son". Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons to support your answer. [10]

18. **2075 Set B Q.No. 4b** Why does Helen Turrell feel uneasy to let Michael Turrell call her mother as other children in her neighbourhood? Why does she ask him to call her mummy only at bed times? Is she afraid of the British Society? What is the truth? [10]

19. **2075 Set C Q.No. 4c** Give a summary of "The Gardener". [10]

20. **2074 Set A Q.No. 4c** Who do you think the gardener really is? Give some details to support your answer. [10]

21. **2072 Supp Q.No. 4c** Sketch the Character of Helen Turrell. Does she suffer in the story? Explain. [10]

22. **2070 Set C Q.No. 4c** 'Helen Turrell' is ashamed that Michael is her son'. Do you agree with this statement? [10]

23. **2069 Q. No. 4c** Sketch the character of Helen on the basis of the story. [10]

24. **2069 Partial Q. No. 4b** How does Kipling in "The Gardener" describe the contemporary society? [10]

25. **2065 Q. No. 4 a** Sketch the character of Helen. [10]

26. **2057 Q. No. 4 c** "Helen Turrell is ashamed that Michael is her son." Do you agree with this statement? [10]

Meanings into Words**1. Places**

1. **2067 Q.No. 9 Partial** What can you have done at the following places? [5]

- Dentist's
- Hairdresser's
- Librarian's
- Mechanic's
- Optician's

2. Decisions and Intentions

1. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 8** Decide 'To Do' things, and add a reason. [5]

Example: To start my own business.

I think I'll start my own business.

I've lots of money.

- To go swimming
- To learn to drive
- To join a party
- To give up smoking
- To take my meal

2. **2074 Supp Q.No. 8** Add a decision to these remarks: [5]

- I'm a bit tired today. I think
- You have just passed your exam.
- He is getting irritated.
- They have had enough to eat
- She looks happy with her job.

3. **2073 Set C Q.No. 8** Add a decision to these remarks, as in the example. [5]

Example: I am getting much too thin
- I think I will take more nutritious foods.

- I am not satisfied with this job
- She seems very friendly
- I am a bit hungry today
- I really must try and get rid of this cold
- I hope my parents are not worried about me

4. **2073 Set D Q.No. 8** Add a decision to these remarks, as in the example. [5]

Example: - *I am getting much too fat*
- *I think I will control my diet.*

- I am fed up with my job
- She seems very friendly
- I am a bit tired to night
- I should try to get rid of this cough
- I hope my mother is not worried about me

5. **2071 Set D Q.No. 8** Add a decision to these remarks. [5]

Example: I'll go for a walk.
I think I'll go for a walk. The weather is fine.

- I'm getting much too fat.
- I'm fed up with my job.
- She seems very friendly.
- I really must try and get rid of this cough ...
- I hope they're not worried about me...

6. **2069 Q. No. 10** Decide to do/ not to do these things and add a reason. [5]

For example: go for a walk → *I think I will go for a walk. The weather is lovely.*

- to learn to drive
- to go swimming
- not to have any more to eat
- not to invite Jane to your party
- to give up smoking

7. **2066 Q.No. 8** Add a decision to these remarks. [5]

- I'm a bit tired today. I think
- She is getting much too thin. I don't think
- You look happy with your job
- They have had enough to eat
- Hitchhiking is terribly dangerous

3. Jobs and Routine

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 10** Write sentences how often Chandru does different things as in the example. [5]

Example: Go swimming (Sunday, Tuesday, Friday)
He goes swimming three times a week.

- Play basket ball (Saturday, Thursday)
- Eat out (Saturdays)
- Polish shoes (Sunday, Thursday, Friday)
- Wash college dress (Saturday, Wednesday)
- Telephone parents (Tuesday evenings)

2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 10** Write sentences saying how often Chantu does different things as in the example. [5]
 Example: Visit grandparents (January, June)
 He visits grandparents twice a year.

- Play football (Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday)
- Eat out (Sundays)
- Brush teeth (Morning, evening)
- Go abroad (March, September)
- Change job (2010, 2012, 2014, 2016

3. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 10** Write down the profession of these people. [5]

- Jimmy flies the plane.
- Parash Khadka plays cricket.
- He writes novels.
- She sells medicines.
- Dayahang Rai acts in films.

4. **2074 Set B Q.No. 9** Explain what these people do: [5]

- a cashier
- a receptionist
- a plumber
- a pilot
- a DJ

5. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 8** Explain what these people do: [5]
 Example: A secretary
 A secretary writes letters and keeps records.

- A night watchman
- A mechanic
- A receptionist
- An airhostess
- A gardener

6. **2072 Set C Q.No. 11** Explain what the following people do: [5]

- a night watchman
- a mechanic
- a plumber
- a receptionist
- a secretary

7. **2072 Set D Q.No. 9** Write a conversation similar to the example given below. [5]

A: Where do you work?
 B: I work in the library.
 C: Oh, so you are a librarian.
 D: No, I'm a book-checker.

- College | principal | lecturer
- Police station | policeman | secretary

8. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 9** Explain what these people do: [5]
 Example: a secretary
 A secretary is a person who writes letters, manages documents and assists the boss.

- a cashier
- a gardener
- an airhostess
- a receptionist
- a plumber

9. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 11** Write a sentence each saying how often Mark does different things. [5]

- Have bath (morning, evening)
- Visit parents (Sundays)
- Change job (1996, 1998, 2000, 2002)
- Have haircut (1 Mach, 15 March, 1 April, ...)
- See the doctor (January, June, July, ...)

10. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 11** Explain what these people do: [5]
 Example: A teacher is someone who teaches at a school.

- a gardener
- a secretary
- a mother
- a doctor
- a nurse

11. **2071 Set A Q.No. 11** Explain what the following people do: [5]

- a mechanic
- a gardener
- an architect
- a plumber
- a doctor

12. **2071 Set B Q.No. 9** Write similar conversations as shown in the example, using the ideas given below. [5]

A: Where do you work?
 B: I work at the local hospital.
 A: Oh, so you are a doctor, are you?
 B: No, I'm a gardener. I look after the garden around the hospital.

- Library/ librarian/ cleaner
- Police station/ policeman/ secretary

13. **2071 Set B Q.No. 10** Explain what these people do: [5]

- a cashier
- a gardener
- a plumber
- a teacher
- a bus driver

14. **2071 Set C Q.No. 11** Write a sentence each saying how often Mark does different things. [5x1=5]

- Have bath (morning, evening)
- Visit parents (Sundays)
- Change job (1996, 1998, 2000, 2002)
- Have hair cut (1 March, 15 March, 1 April ...)
- See the doctor (January, June, July, ...)

15. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 11** Rewrite the following sentences using the adverbs from the list to show precise frequency; use once only. [5]

always, often, never, usually, occasionally

- We go for a picnic.
- I brush my teeth after food.
- She has an English lesson.
- I don't drink wine.
- Do you take a bath?

16. **2070 Set D Q.No. 10** Explain what these people do: [5]
 Example: A secretary
 A secretary is a person who writes letters and keeps records in the office.

- a receptionist
- an air hostess
- a plumber
- a mechanic
- a gardener

17. **2070 Partial Q.No. 10** Explain what these people do: [5]
 Example: A gardener
 A gardener is a person who looks after the garden.

- a mechanic
- a plumber
- a receptionist
- an airhostess
- a secretary

18. **2069 Partial Q. No. 10** Explain what these people do: [5]
 Example: a secretary
 A secretary writes letters and keeps record.

- a cashier
- a mechanic
- a plumber
- a night watchman
- a receptionist

19. **2068 Q.No 11** Change the following sentences into passive. [3]

- His newspaper pays him a huge salary.
- They publish all his articles.
- They send him all over the world.

20. **2067 Q.No. 8** Explain what these people do: [5]
Example: a Secretary
- A secretary is a person who writes letters, manages documents and assists the boss.
a. a cashier b. a gardener
c. an airhostess d. a receptionist
e. a plumber

21. **2067 Q.No. 8 Partial** Change the following sentences into passive using 'get': [5]
Example: *People often telephone me in the middle of the night.*
Ans: *I often get telephoned in the middle of the night.*
a. Now and again they call me to a road accident.
b. People occasionally threaten me.
c. People usually leave me a tip.
d. People give me something to eat now and again.
e. From time to time, they ask me for my autograph.

22. **2061 Q. No. 8** Write a sentence each saying how often Mark does different things. [5]
a. Have bath (morning/ evening)
b. Visit parents (Sundays)
c. Change job (1996, 1998, 2000, 2002)
d. Have haircut (1 March, 15 March, 1 April)
e. See the doctor (January, Feb, March)

23. **2060 Q. No. 8** Read the following conversation carefully and then construct similar conversation using the ideas given. Each time, say exactly what you do in your job. [5]
Example: hospital/ doctor?/ gardener
A: *Where do you work?*
B: *I work at the hospital.*
A: *Oh, so you're a doctor, are you?*
B: *No, I'm a gardener. I look after the gardens around the hospital.*
a. Police station/ policeman? /secretary
b. Library/ librarian? /cleaner
c. Language school/ language teacher? sweeper
d. Bus station/ ticket collector? / porter
e. Airport/ pilot? /air hostess

24. **2058 Q. No. 8** Explain what these people do: [5]
Example: *a secretary*
A ~~secretary~~ writes letters and keeps records.
a. a cashier b. a mechanic
c. a plumber d. a night watchman
e. a receptionist

4. Direction

1. **2075 Set C Q.No. 11** Write appropriate prepositions in the gaps. [5]

- a. His bullet whistled my ear, so I shot him right the eyes.
- b. He came her and put his arm her waist.
- c. The prisoner jumped the window, ran ... the street.
- d. Looking the microscope, she saw the two cells separate more slowly each other.
- e. They couldn't get the high wall, so they dug a tunnel it.

2. **2057 Q. No. 8** Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the best word from the brackets. (5)

- Rita walked __ (through/ between/ across) the door.
- The dog ran __ (through/ between/ across) the road.
- The students fell __ (down/ off/ between) the wall.
- The river flows __ (under, between, along) the bridge.
- The woman cycled __ (through/ down/ out of) the hill.

5. Past Events

1. **2075 Set A Q.No. 9** Construct passive sentences for each of the following. Choose the most suitable verb from the list. [5]

- America (Christopher Columbus)
- St. Paul's Cathedral (Christopher Wren)
- London (Fire 1666)
- Penicillin (Alexander Fleming)
- Mona Lisa (Leonardo Da Vinci)

(destroy, invent, discover, build, paint)

2. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 10** Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions. [5]

- Can you say what will happen the next century?
- My brother was born Sunday 3rd January.
- We will come to your house the end of this month.
- They threw the rubbish out the window.
- The theft occurred night.

3. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 10** Write a true of each using **passive voice**. Use the most appropriate verbs. [5]

Example: *Mona Lisa (Leonardo da Vinci)*
- *Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.*

- Hamlet (William Shakespeare) found
- London (fire: 1666) assassinate
- The Pyramids (ancient Egyptians) build
- President Kennedy (Dallas: 1963) destroy
- The Society of Authors (1884) write

4. **2071 Set A Q.No. 10** Construct a true sentence, using the **passive**, about each of the following. Choose the most suitable verb from the list. [5]

(Verb list: destroy, paint, design, invent, discover, assassinate)

Example: *Mona Lisa (Leonardo da Vinci)*
The *Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.*

- America (Christopher Columbus)
- St. Paul's Cathedral (Christopher Wren)
- London(fire; 1666)
- Penicillian (Alexander Fleming)
- President Kennedy (Dallas, 1963)

5. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 8** Write sentences in the **past tense** using the verbs given below. [5]

drive, seek, crawl, ride, lie

6. **2067 Q.No. 9** Write a true of each using **passive voice**. Use the most appropriate verbs: [5]

Example: *Mona Lisa (Leonardo da Vinci)*
Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci

- Hamlet (William Shakespeare) found
- London (Fire: 1666) assassinate
- The Pyramids (ancient Egyptians) build
- President Kennedy (Dallas: 1963) destroy
- The Society of Authors (1884) write

7. **2066 Q.No. 11** Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions [5]

- Moona was born Tuesday, 15 June.
- What will happen the 22nd Century?
- We must pay our bills the end of June.
- You must take your shoes before entering a temple.
- Do not throw rubbish out the window.

8. **2065 Q. No. 8** Using the information below, write a sentence each in the **passive**. [5]

- Mona Lisa, Leonardo da Vinci, Paint
- Penicillin, Alexander Fleming, discover
- The Pyramids, Ancient Egyptians, build
- The Singh Durbar, the Rana regime, build
- Muna Madan, Devkota, write

9. **2068 Q. No. 9** Use the following verbs in the passive voice. [5]

Example: *Write- Hamlet was written by Shakespeare*

- (a) publish
- (b) send
- (c) cheat
- (d) arrest
- (e) confiscate

10. **2056 Q. No. 8** Write answers for the following questions using the words in brackets. Begin each answer with the words given. [5x1]

Example: *When was your brother born?*

→ *My brother (1992).*

: *My brother was born in 1992.*

- What time did she get up this morning?
She got up (seven o'clock)
- When did you first meet Ben?
I first met Ben (three weeks ago)
- When did you buy your shoes?
I bought my shoes (January)
- When was the bicycle invented?
The bicycle was invented ... (the nineteenth century)
- When did they go to India?
They went to India (the summer)

6. Talking about Now1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 8** Change the following sentences as in the example: [5]

Example: *Somebody's watching us.*

- There is somebody watching us.
- We are being watched.
- Someone's following us.
- A man's feeding the tigers.
- Someone's looking after the children.
- Nobody's using the car today.
- Is anyone using this room?

2. **2075 GIE Q.No. 8** Change the following sentences into **passive** as given in the example. [5]

Example: *Somebody's watching us*

We're being watched.

- Someone's following us.
- Some men are pulling down the house.
- Another car's overtaking us.
- Someone's looking after the children.
- Two policemen are questioning the man.

3. **2075 Set B Q.No. 11** Change these sentences into passive. [5]

- The maid is cleaning the bed once a week.

- The school children are taking language classes once a fortnight.

- They are following me.

- The manager is asking the cashier for cash.

- The government is providing identity card for senior citizens.

4. **2074 Set A Q.No. 11** Change the following sentences into **passive**. [5]

- Someone is following us.

- The bike is overtaking us.

- A man is feeding the tiger.

- Nobody is using the bike today.

- Some children are pulling the rope.

5. **2074 Set B Q.No. 8** Change the following sentences as shown in the example. [5]

Example: *Somebody's watching us.*

We're being watched.

- Someone's following us.

- Some men are pulling down the house.

- Another car's overtaking us.

- Someone's looking after the children.

- Two policemen are questioning the men.

6. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 11** Change these sentences into **passive**. [5]

- The mother is looking after the children.

- Nobody is guarding the cattle.

- A man is feeding the chickens.

- The boys are pulling the rope.

- School children are teasing the dogs.

7. **2072 Supp Q.No.11** Change these sentences into **Passive**. [5]

- The parents are looking after the children.

- Nobody is watching the pets today.

- The street boys are smashing the windows.

- The outsiders are damaging the flowers.

- The seniors are reading Muna Madan these days.

8. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 10** Change these sentences as given in the example. [5]

Example: *Somebody is watching us.*

We are being watched.

- Nobody is giving us money.

- A policeman is questioning the man.

- Is anyone reading the book?

- We are overtaking another car.

- They are following us.

9. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 10** Add an explanation to each of the remarks below saying what is happening. [5]

Example: *Pass me a paper handkerchief.*

My nose is running.

- I'm afraid you can't use that room just now.

- There is no need to worry about the children.

- We need to have our roof repaired.

- You'd better hurry up and eat that ice-cream.

- Don't go out in your sandals.

10. **2070 Partial Q.No. 8** Change the following sentences as in the example. [5]

Example: *Somebody is watching us.*

We're being watched.

- A man is feeding the tigers.

- Is anyone using this room?

- Another car is overtaking us.

d. Someone's following us.
e. Some men are pulling down the house.

11. **2069 Partial Q. No. 8** Change the following sentences as shown in the example. [5×1=5]

Example: We are being watched.
Somebody is watching us.
a. The children are being looked after.
b. The cows are being fed.
c. The prisoner is not being guarded.
d. Is the tea being made?
e. The car isn't being used today.

12. **2066 Q. No. 9** Change these sentences as given in the example. [5]

Example: Somebody's watching us.
We're being watched.
a. Nobody's giving us money.
b. A policeman is questioning the men.
c. Is anyone reading the book?
d. We're overtaking another car.
e. They're following us.

13. **2062 Q. No. 8** Add an explanation to each of the remarks below saying what is happening. [5]

Example: Don't go out in your sandals: It's pouring with rain.
a. Pass me a paper handkerchief.
b. I'm afraid you can't use that room just now.
c. We need to have our roof repaired.
d. You'd better hurry up and eat the ice cream.
e. There's no need to worry about the children.

14. **2062 Q. No. 11** Change the following sentences as shown in the example. [5]

Example: We are being watched.
Somebody is watching us.
a. The children are being looked after.
b. The cows are being fed.
c. The prisoner is not being guarded.
d. Is the tea being made?
e. The car is not being used today.

15. **2059 Q. No. 8** Change the following sentences as shown in the example. [5]

Example: Somebody's watching us.
We're being watched.
a. Someone's following us.
b. Some men are pulling down the house.
c. Another car's overtaking us.
d. Someone's looking after the children.
e. Two policemen are questioning the man.

7. Requests and Offers

1. **2072 Set C Q.No. 10** Write a similar **conversation** as in the example. [5]

Example
A: *Would you mind not switching on your radio? I'm reading.*
B: *Oh, I'm sorry I didn't know that.*

a. make | a noise
b. speak | English
c. sing | songs
d. shut | the door
e. phone | this week

2. **2068 Q.No.10** Write similar conversation as in the example. [5]

Example: Snoring
A: *Would you mind not snoring? I'm reading.*
B: *Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize that.*

a. tapping her/his foot
b. speaking English
c. blowing smoke in your face
d. interrupting you
e. humming songs

3. **2065 Q. No. 10** What will you say in the following situations, write as indicated. [5]

a. You want your mother to wake you up in the morning. (making a request)
b. You want your friend to return a library book for you. (making a request)
c. You are staying at your uncle's house. You want to invite your friends over there. (asking for permission)
d. Your friend looks thirsty. (making an offer)
e. Your friend hasn't seen much of your place. (making an offer)

4. **2061 Q. No. 9** Report the following using the **past tense**. [5]

a. Sita: Do you think you could lend me Rs. 500?
b. Madan: Would it be all right if I brought the children?
c. Gita: Would you mind helping me with the washing-up?
d. Shyam: Can I come too?
e. Pasang: Do you mind if I phone my parents?

5. **2057 Q. No. 9** Write sentences making requests and offers for each of the situations given below. Begin each sentence with the words given in brackets. [5×1]

Example: *You want to borrow a friend's bicycle. (Would you mind ...?)*

Answer: *Would you mind lending me your bicycle?*

a. You want your friend to open a window. (Would you mind ...?)
b. You want your friend to stop talking. (Could you stop ...?)
c. You want your teacher to help you. (I don't suppose.....)
d. You want to offer your friend a cup of tea. (Would you ...?)
e. You want to leave the room. (Do you mind.....?)

8. Recent Actions and Activities

1. **2072 Set E Q.No. 8** Write two sentences about each of these people. [5]

Example: *Madan is unemployed.*

a. He has not found the job yet.
b. He is still looking for a job.
i. Her library book is overdue.
ii. Sita's article is only half written.
iii. Alex doesn't have driving license.
iv. Krishna's house is still in the market.
v. The guests are still in the hall.

2. **2070 Set C Q.No. 9** Write **two sentences** about each of those people. [5]

Example: *Peter is unemployed.*

a. He hasn't found a job yet.
b. He is still looking for a job.

a. Jack's library book is overdue.
 b. Olga's article is only half-written.
 c. Axel doesn't have driving license.
 d. Wendy's house is still in the market.
 e. The hostages are still in the building.

3. **2070 Set D Q.No. 11** Write **two** sentences about each of these people. [5]

i. Saying what they haven't done yet.
 ii. Saying what they are still doing.
 a. Peter is unemployed.
 b. Wendy's house is still on the market.
 c. Alex does not know whether he passed his exams.
 d. Tony is a bachelor.
 e. Julia is not in the office- it's her lunch time.

4. **2064 Q.No. 8** Write **two** sentences about each of these people using **yet** and **still** telling what these people. [5x2x0.5= 5]

Example: Shyam is unemployed.

(i) He **haven't** found a job **yet**.

(ii) He **is still** looking for a job.

a. Lisa doesn't know whether she has passed her exams.
 b. Ajit's house is still on the bank of the river.
 c. Shankar's essay is only half written.
 d. Mary is not in her office- it's her lunch time.
 e. Peter is a bachelor.

9. Comparison

1. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 10** Rewrite the following sentences using the comparative forms so that they mean the same as in the example. [5]

Example: My elder sister earns Rs.15,000 a month, but she spends Rs.16,000 a month.

i. My elder sister spends more than she earns.
 ii. My elder sister doesn't earn as much as she spends.
 a. Sushmita plays the piano quite well, but she sings even better.
 b. The chair is really very comfortable, though it doesn't look at.
 c. He goes running every morning and he plays squash twice a week.
 d. She does not sound very friendly on the telephone, but she is extremely friendly.
 e. He bought three kilos of sausages, but we only needed two.

2. **2056 Q. No. 9** Write sentences comparing the words given below. Use the word in brackets and begin each sentence with the first word given. [5x1]

Example 1: *Kathmandu / Dhankuta (big)*. *Kathmandu* ...

Answer: *Kathmandu is bigger than Dhankuta*.

Example 2: *Pokhara / Kathmandu (big)*. *Pokhara* ...

Answer: *Pokhara is not as big as Kathmandu*.

a. Rocks/ feather (heavy)	Rocks
b. Fish/ human beings (intelligent)	Fish
c. Palpa/ Jhapa (flat)	Jhapa
d. The top of Mount Everest/ the Terai (cold)	The top of Mount Everest
e. Cars/ bicycles (expensive)	Cars

10. The Past and the Present

1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 10** Use the **passive** to talk about the changes in the village. [5]

a. The atmosphere of the village

b. The old cottages

c. A luxury hotel

d. The streets

e. The village shop

2. **2075 GIE Q.No. 9** Change the following sentences using 'used to': [5]

a. He lived in France as a boy.
 b. At one time there were trees in the garden.
 c. They came out in those days.
 d. I sent letters to my friends.
 e. How did you spend the days?

3. **2075 Set A Q.No. 8** Change the following sentences using 'used to'. [5]

a. I was in love with her.
 b. We went to school together.
 c. How did you spend the winter evening?
 d. Trains were driven by steam at one time.
 e. They did not go out in those days.

4. **2074 Supp Q.No. 9** Change the following sentences using 'used to'. [5]

a. He lived in France as a boy.
 b. I was in love with her.
 c. How did you spend your vacation?
 d. At one time there were trees in the garden.
 e. They came out in those days.

5. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 8** Change the following sentences using 'used to'. [5]

a. He lived in France as a boy.
 b. At one time there were trees in the garden.
 c. They came out in those days.
 d. I was in love with her.
 e. How did you spend the winter evenings?

6. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 9** Change the following sentences using 'used to'. [5]

a. He lived in Nepal as a boy.
 b. At one time there was lot of open field in Kathmandu.
 c. He was close to her.
 d. Both Manoj and Robin went to school together.
 e. There were a lot of devotees in the Janaki Temple, Janakpur.

7. **2072 Supp Q.No. 9** Change the following sentences using 'used to'. [5]

a. We had a lot of milk in our homes.
 b. What you did in summer in those days.
 c. Buses were driven by steam at one time.
 d. We spent the winter in the open.
 e. The children didn't go out much in the evenings.

8. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 9** Change the following sentences using 'used to'. [5]

a. I was in love with her.
 b. He lived in London as a teacher.
 c. We went to school together.

d. We had our milk delivered.
e. There was wide spread unemployment at that time.

9. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 10** The following sentences are concerned with habitual **past actions** or with **past states**. Change them using 'used to'. [5]

- He lived in America as a boy.
- I was in love with her.
- We had our milk delivered.
- We went to school together.
- At one time there were trees in the garden.

10. **2071 Set D Q.No. 10** Use the **passive** to talk about the changes in the village. Follow the example. [5]
Example: They have developed the village as a tourist resort.
The village has been developed as a tourist resort.

- The atmosphere of the village
- The old cottages
- A standard school
- A car park
- The village shop

11. **2070 Set C Q.No. 10** Change the following sentences using 'used to'. [5]

- He lived in France as a boy.
- At one time there were trees in the garden.
- They came out in those days.
- I was in love with her.
- How did you spend the winter evenings?

12. **2070 Partial Q.No. 11** Here are some things that Mike remembers about his childhood. Rewrite each sentences with 'I remember + ing. [5]
Example: I used to eat meat once a week.
I remember eating meat once a week.

- I used to play football in the street.
- I had my hair cut once a fortnight.
- I ran away from home when I was thirteen.
- My father used to come home drunk.
- I used to get some pocket money once a week.

13. **2067 Q.No. 10** Change the following sentences using 'use(d) to'. [5]

- He lived in Italy.
- I was in love with her.
- What did you do in the summer?
- We went to zoo together.
- We had our goods delivered.

14. **2067 Q.No. 10 Partial** Change the following sentences into habitual past actions using 'used to': [5]

- He lived in France as a boy.
- At one time there were trees in the garden.
- I was in love with her.
- We had our milk delivered.
- Trains were driven by steam at one time.

15. **2063 Q. No. 11** Change the following **passive** sentences into **active** as shown in the example. [5]
Example: The village has been developed as a tourist spot.
They have developed the village as a tourist spot.

- A star hotel has been built.
- The streets have been widened.
- The old cottages have been repaired.

d. The large wall has been coloured.
e. The elderly people have been cared well.

16. **2059 Q. No. 9** Change the following sentences using 'used to'. [5]

- He lived in France as a boy.
- At one time there were trees in the garden.
- They came out in those days.
- I was in love with her.
- How did you spend the winter evenings?

11. Likes and Dislikes

1. **2075 Set A Q.No. 10** Rewrite the following sentences using **having** or **being** whichever is appropriate. [5]

- I adore people giving me expensive presents.
- I love people bringing my breakfast to me in bed.
- I enjoy people taking me to expensive restaurant.
- I love people taking my photograph.
- I hate people asking my age in public.

2. **2075 Set B Q.No. 9** Change the following sentences using either **being** or **having** whichever is correct. [5]

- I hate people criticising my work.
- I love people when they praise me.
- I adore people who compliment me.
- I like people telephoning me after 9:30.
- I admire people who help me in trouble.

3. **2075 Set C Q.No. 9** Rewrite the following sentences using **being** or **having**. [5]

- I don't mind journalist following about.
- I love people bringing my breakfast to me in bed.
- I like people admiring my clothes.
- I hate people telephoning me early in the morning.
- I love people taking my photographs.

4. **2074 Set A Q.No. 9** Change the following sentences using either **having** or **being** whichever is correct. [5]

- I like my boss sending me to different parts of the country.
- I love people serving me tasty food.
- I adore people encouraging me all the time.
- I admire people helping me with my study.
- I appreciate people serving me tea in bed.

5. **2074 Set B Q.No. 10** Rewrite the following sentences using **having** or **being**, whichever is appropriate. [5]

- I hate people telephoning me early in the morning.
- I love people taking my photograph.
- I adore people giving me expensive gifts.
- I detest people interrupting me.
- I like people offering me the coffee.

6. **2073 Supp Q.No. 9** Add a general statement, saying that what each of the people likes to do, as in example. [5]
Example: Dinesh reads two newspapers, and watches the current affairs programmes on TV.
In other words, Dinesh likes to keep up with world events.

- Mina does not allow talking in class and her students have to stand up when she comes in.
- When he is abroad, Ujjwal sends a lot of emails and phones home every week.
- Suchita goes out every night and has a party most weekends.

d. Basanta goes for morning walk every day and plays a lot of football.
 e. She cleans her rooms every day.

2073 Partial A Q.No. 8 For each of the choices below, say which you prefer. [5]

Example: eat in a restaurant/eat at home

-I prefer eating at home to eating in a restaurant.

- a. watch TV/listen to the radio
- b. play cards/play tennis
- c. learn English/learn Maths
- d. tea/coffee
- e. swim in a swimming pool/swim in a lake.

2072 Set E Q.No. 9 Change the following sentences using either 'being' or 'having' whichever is appropriate. [5]

- a. I hate people telephoning me early in the morning.
- b. I love having my photograph taken.
- c. I enjoy people taking me to party.
- d. I love people bringing my breakfast to me in bed.
- e. I adore people giving me expensive presents.

2072 Partial A Q.No. 11 Change the following sentences using either 'being' or 'having' whichever is suitable. [5]

- a. I love people taking my photograph.
- b. I hate people disturbing me early in the morning.
- c. I enjoy people helping me in my difficulty.
- d. I admire people giving me good advice.
- e. I avoid friends backbiting me all the time.

2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 9 Rewrite the following sentences using having or being whichever is appropriate. [5]

- a. I like people admiring my clothes.
- b. I don't mind journalists following me about.
- c. I enjoy people taking me to expensive restaurants.
- d. I love people bringing my breakfast to my room.
- e. I adore people giving me expensive presents.

2070 Set D Q.No. 9 Change the following sentences using either 'being' or 'having' whichever is appropriate. [5]

- a. I hate people telephoning me early in the morning.
- b. I love people taking my photograph.
- c. I enjoy people taking me to expensive restaurants.
- d. I love people bringing my breakfast to me in bed.
- e. I adore people giving me expensive presents.

12. 2069 Supp Q.No. 9 For each of the choices below, say which you prefer. [5]

Example: Watch TV/listen to the radio.

I prefer listening to the radio to watching TV.

- a. eat in restaurants/ eat at home
- b. play cards/ play tennis
- c. learn English/ learn maths
- d. tea/ coffee
- e. swim in a pool/ swim in the sea.

13. 2064 Q.No. 10 Rewrite the following sentences using having or being, whichever is appropriate. [5]

- a. I hate people telephoning me early in the morning.
- b. I love people taking my photograph.
- c. I adore people giving me expensive presents.
- d. I love people bringing my breakfast to me in bed.
- e. I like people admiring my clothes.

14. 2063 Q. No. 9 Add a general statement, saying what each of the following people likes to do, as in the examples. [5]

Example: Mala reads two newspapers, and watches all the current affairs programme on TV.

In other words, Mala likes to keep up with world events.

- a. Anu does not allow talking in class, and her students have to stand up when she comes in.
- b. When he's abroad, Aman sends a lot of e-mails and phones home every week.
- c. Aaditya goes out every night, and has a party most weekends.
- d. Shanti goes for morning walk everyday, and plays a lot of basketball.
- e. Januka writes a few letters in the morning on Saturdays and she does all her cleaning during the daytime.

12. Events and Circumstances

1. 2076 Set B Q.No. 11 Read the newspaper headlines below and explain what they mean. [5]

Example: Express derailed at 90 mph.

An express train was derailed while it was travelling at 90 miles per hour.

- a. Officer's son kidnapped on the way to school.
- b. Player fell on the road.
- c. Man with drug arrested at the Bus Park.
- d. Student caught by the invigilator.
- e. Police arrested a culprit.

2. 2076 Set C Q.No. 11 Read the newspaper headlines below and explain what they mean. [5]

Example: Police arrest a culprit

Police arrested a culprit at Baneshwor while he was trying to enter a house.

- a. Student caught by invigilator.
- b. Man with home made liquor arrested at Bus Park.
- c. Player injured in a match.
- d. Ambassador's son kidnapped on the way to school.
- e. Night bus hijacked on the highway.

3. 2075 Set A Q.No. 11 Write two sentences using when and while. [5]

Example: Meet my old friend/ I go to bazaar. I

I met my old friend while I was going to bazaar.

I was going to bazaar when I met my old friend.

- a. Find a Rs. 100 note / do the washing. He
- b. Hear the news / have dinner. We
- c. Read a novel / fall asleep. I
- d. Get on the bus / be arrested. She
- e. Lose consciousness / throw water on the flames. He

4. 2073 Set C Q.No. 9 Explain what the newspaper article mean. [5]

a. Express derailed at 90 mph.

b. Tara Aeroplane crashed over Myagdi.

c. Ambassador's son kidnapped on way to school.

d. Tomatoes thrown at the Minister during speech.

e. Man with bomb arrested at the buspark.

5. 2073 Set D Q.No. 9 Explain what the newspaper headlines mean. [5]

a. Express derailed at 90 mph.

b. Aeroplane crashed over Jumla.

c. Minister's son kidnapped on way to school.
 d. Tomatoes thrown at leader during speech.
 e. Man with bomb arrested at the stadium.

6. **2071 Set B Q.No. 11** Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. [5]

- I could see a man (sit) on the balcony and (read) a newspaper.
- Then I saw him (get) up and (go) indoors.
- I turned round and (see) a snake slowly (slither) towards me.
- I (look) at it for a minute.
- Then I (run) away from there.

7. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 11** Look at the newspaper headline below, and explain what they mean. [5]

Example: Express derailed at 90 mph.
 An express train was derailed while it was travelling at 90 miles per hour.

- Tomatoes thrown at minister during speech.
- Man with bomb arrested at Heathrow.
- Golfer struck by lightning.
- Boeing 747 hijacked over Atlantic.
- Ambassador's son kidnapped on the way to school

8. **2069 Q. No. 9** Match the events and the circumstances in the two lists below. Join each pair using (i) when (ii) while. [5]

Events	Circumstances
a. His pen ran out ink.	He was tidying his room.
b. He burnt his hand.	He was being given injection.
c. He lost consciousness.	He was going to the market.
d. He met with an accident.	He was writing an answer.
e. He found a thousand rupee note.	He was taking the potato out of the oven.

9. **2069 Supp Q.No. 10** Each pair of prompts below refers to a past event and the circumstances in which it took place. Write two sentences for each pair saying what happened (i) using when (ii) using while. [5]

- find a Rs. 20 note/ do the washing. He
- hear the news/ have dinner. We
- read a novel/ fall asleep. I
- got on the bus/ be arrested. She
- lose consciousness/ throw water on the flames. He

10. **2062 Q. No. 9** Match the events and the circumstances given below using 'when'. [5]

Event	Circumstances
She burnt her hand.	She was being given injection.
She lost consciousness.	She was having her breakfast.
She found her passport.	She was taking meal out of the oven.
Her pen ran out.	She was writing a cheque.
She bit her tongue.	She was tidying her room.

13. Leisure Activities and Skills

1. **2072 Set E Q.No. 10** Write about any five of the following activities. [5]

Example: Fishing
 A : I do (quite) a lot of fishing.
 B : I don't do much fishing.
 C : I don't do any fishing.
 gardening, swimming, cooking, washing, reading, yoga, painting

14. Advice

1. **2075 GIE Q.No. 11** Read the following example and explain giving reason, as in the example. [5]

Example: Why is it a good idea to carry an umbrella when you go out in Britain?
 Because it might rain anytime.
 why is it a good idea to:

- wash your hands before you eat?
- drive slowly in the crowded area?
- go for morning walk regularly?
- put a padlock on your bicycle?
- read all the questions properly before you start writing answers?

2. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 9** Give the suggestion to these people, using 'You should' or 'You ought to'. [5]

- I don't seem to be able to lose weight.
- I can't express my love to Rita
- Where should I go for my vacation?
- I failed in the exam.
- I missed the first half of the movie.

3. **2074 Set B Q.No. 11** Give five suggestions to your friend who is going mountain climbing. [5]

4. **2073 Set C Q.No. 10** Using ought to/ you had better/ you should / advise him/her what he/she should do. [5]

- I don't seem to be able to lose my weight.
- I have had pain for the last two hours.
- I can't get to sleep.
- I can't open this lid.
- I have lost my cheque book.

5. **2073 Set D Q.No. 10** Using ought to/you had better/you should, advise him/her what s/he should do. [5]

- I don't seem to be able to lose my weight.
- I have had hiccups for the last two hours.
- I can't get to sleep.
- I can't open this lid.
- I have lost my job.

6. **2071 Set C Q.No. 9** Give a piece of advice to these people. [5]

- My wife has left me.
- I have lost my English book.
- I can't go to sleep at night.
- I'm unable to get good marks in exam.
- I've lost my wallet.

7. **2066 Q.No. 10** Complete these sentences as given in the example. [5]

Example: Why is it a good idea to carry an umbrella when you go out in Britain?
 Because it might rain anytime.
 Why is it a good idea to:

- put a padlock on your bicycle?
- read all the questions properly before you start writing answers?
- wash your hands before you eat?
- go for morning walk regularly?
- drive slowly in the crowded area?

8. **2065 Q. No. 9** Give a suggestion to each of these people. [5]

- I don't seem to be able to lose weight.

b. I can't get to sleep at night.
 c. I am madly in love with Sita, but she won't even look at me.
 d. My car won't start.
 e. I missed my classes.

9. **2061 Q. No. 10** Give a piece of **advice** to these people. [5]

a. My wife has left me.
 b. I have lost my bank cheque book.
 c. We can't control our 16 year old son.
 d. I can't get to sleep at night.
 e. I'm madly in love with Maya, but she doesn't even look at me.

15. Origin and Duration

1. **2073 Partial B. Q.No. 10** Ask question about the following situation using **How long**? [5]

a. I am driving a car now a days.
 b. She is taking music class these days.
 c. He has been writing a novel.
 d. They are taking writing classes.
 e. He is taking extra classes in English.

2. **2072 Supp Q.No. 10** Ask question about the following situation using, **How long**? [5]

a. I am driving a bike now a days.
 b. They are taking piano lessons.
 c. He has been writing a book.
 d. She has been taking writing classes.
 e. He has been taking extra class.

3. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 8** Write similar conversation as shown in the example. [5]

Example: Learn to drive?

A: When did you learn to drive?

B: I learnt to drive when I was 20. How about you?

A: I learnt to drive when I was 18. I didn't learn to drive till I was 20.

i. Learn to swim?

ii. Start learning English?

4. **2066 Q.No. 80d** Have similar conversations as shown in the example using the period or points of time given in the remarks below. [5]

Example: I know your sister. (September)

A: How long have you known her?

B: I have known her since September.

C: (to A) When did he meet her?

A: He met her in September.

a. I'm engaged now, you know. (July)

b. I'm writing a novel. (a few weeks)

c. I go to evening classes. (three months)

d. I know that Joke already. (years and years)

e. I have got a movie camera. (Christmas)

5. **2058 Q. No. 10** Write conversations using the points or periods of time given. [5]

Example: I know your sister. (September)

A: How long have you known her?

B: I've known her since September.

C: (to A) When did he meet her?

A: He met her in September.

a. I'm engaged now, you know. (July)
 b. I'm writing a novel. (a few weeks)

6. **2057 Q. No. 10** Write answers for the following questions using the words in brackets. Begin each sentence with the words given. [5x1]

Question: How long have you been a student?

I've been a student (twelve years)

Answer: I've been a student for twelve years.

a. How long have you had a bicycle?

I've had a bicycle (six months)

b. When did he learn to cook rice?

He learnt to cook rice (two years)

c. How long ago did you become a student?

I became a student (twelve years)

d. How long have they been watching her?

They have been watching her (two o'clock)

e. When did Gautam's brother leave his village?

Gautam's brother left his village (January)

16. Location

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 9** Fill the gaps with **in**, **on**, **at** whichever is correct. [5]

a. Tickets must be shown ... in ... the barrier.

b. There is a newspaper shop ... on ... my way to college.

c. My college is ... in ... the bank line.

d. There are two islands ... in ... the lake.

e. There are crowds of people ... at ... the lake having sunbath.

2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 9** Fill the gaps with **in**, **on**, **at** which ever is correct. [5]

a. Have you got an electric blanket ... on ... your bed.

b. There is a ticket machine ... at ... the entrance to the car park.

c. Your college is ... in ... the Cinema Hall line.

d. I have got a hot water bottle ... on ... my bed.

e. Tickets must be shown ... at ... the gate.

3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 11** Write appropriate **preposition** in the gaps. Selecting from the list. (for, by, at, of, in) [5]

a. He is accused ... of ... theft.

b. He is mostly ... in ... the library.

c. They are good ... at ... cricket.

d. He travels ... by ... bus.

e. She was late ... for ... her duty.

4. **2074 Supp Q.No. 10** Fill in the gaps with **in**, **on**, **at**, **to** whichever is appropriate. [5]

a. There are some dogs ... in ... that field.

b. There's a cafe ... on ... my way to the office.

c. He spent the day sunbathing ... at ... the beach.

d. She was standing ... at ... the entrance ... to ... the car park.

5. **2073 Supp Q.No. 10** Fill in the gaps in the following sentences using **in**, **on** or **at** whichever is appropriate. [5]

a. Have you got an electric blanket ... on ... your bed?

b. There's a ticket machine ... at ... the entrance to the car park.

c. He spent the day sunbathing ... at ... the swimming pool.

d. There are various species of fish ... in ... the water.

e. There are a lot of flies ... on ... the kitchen ceiling.

6. **2071 Set A Q.No. 8** Fill in the gaps with **in, on, at, for, or** about. [5]

- I saw him the afternoon.
- He had been hit the head.
- night you can see the stars.
- There is no need you to go.
- She has written a book flowers.

7. **2071 Set C Q.No. 8** Fill in the gaps in the following sentences using appropriate prepositions [5×1=5]

- Have you got an electric blanket your bed?
- I have only got a hot water bottle mine.
- There is a ticket machine the entrance to the car park.
- In summer, there are always flies the kitchen ceiling.
- She spent the day sunbathing the swimming pool.

8. **2071 Set D Q.No. 9** Fill in the gaps with appropriate preposition. **(in, on, for, to, at)** [5]

- There is a fly ... a wall.
- A cow is grazing ... the field.
- He was born ... 1980.
- They are going ... long walks.
- There is a book ... the table.

9. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 9** Fill in the gaps with **in, on, at, of or for**. [5]

- He is responsible his duty.
- She is aware her work.
- She got married the age of 25.
- I met her my way to college yesterday.
- There are some sheep the field.

10. **2066 Q.No. 10 Old** Fill in the gaps with appropriate prepositions. [5]

- My job is different his job.
- Are you interested business studies.
- They came out the tunnel and ran away.
- I saw the man standing the gate yesterday.
- An insane person was running the street.

11. **2065 Q. No. 11** Fill in the blanks with **in, on or at**. [5]

- Have you got an electric blanket your bed? I've got a hot-water-bottle mine.
- There's a ticket machine the entrance to the car park.
- Kathmandu is situated Bagmati zone.
- In summer, there are always flies the kitchen ceiling.

12. **2064 Q. No. 9** Fill the following gaps with **in, on or at**. [5]

- There's a ticket machine the entrance to the car park.
- In summer, there are always flies the kitchen ceiling.
- Have you got a blanket your bed? I have only got a pillow mine.
- There's a newspaper shop my way to the office.

13. **2060 Q. No. 11** Fill in the gaps with **in, on, at, to**. [5]

- She was standing the entrance the car park
- There's a newspaper shop my way to the office.
- She spent the day sunbathing the swimming pool.
- There are some cows that field.

14. **2059 Q. No. 10** Fill the gaps in the following sentences using **in, on or at**. [5]

- Have you got an electric blanket your bed? I have only got a hot water bottle mine.

- There's a ticket machine the entrance to the car park.
- In summer, there are always flies the kitchen ceiling.
- She spent the day sunbathing the swimming pool.

15. **2057 Q. No. 2** Fill in the blank with the best word from the brackets. [5×1]

- Sarah sat ... (at/in/of) the library.
- Everyone drank tea ... (also/and/but) Mary didn't.
- The book is ... (at/in/on) the floor.
- Most ... (in/of/for) the students arrived on time.
- The coat is ... in/of/for) my sister.

16. **2056 Q. No. 10** Fill in the blanks using the best word from the brackets. [5×1]

- There are fish swimming ... (in/on/at) the river.
- There are some goats ... (in/on/at) that field.
- Lahan is ... (in/on/at) the Mahendra Highway.
- There is some writing ... (in/on/at) the wall.
- The Maldives are ... (in/on/at) the Indian Ocean

17. Similarities and Differences

1. **2075 Set C Q.No. 10** Respond to the following remarks in two different ways using so, nor/neither, too, either. [5]

- I have a cold today.
- I didn't have breakfast this morning.
- My sister lives in London.
- I never watch TV.
- My birthday was in August.

2. **2072 Set D Q.No. 11** Use the prompts below to have conversations as in the example. [5]

Example: breakfast

A : I had a boiled egg for breakfast.
B : So did I.
C : I had one too.

- this evening
- my dog
- three times a day
- a party
- modern jazz.

18. Obligation

1. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 8** Answer the questions below as given in the example. [5]

Example: How soon can I go home?

You can go home any time you like?

- How often can I come and see you?
- How many books can I borrow from the library?
- How fast can I run?
- How late can I stay out?
- How long can I stay at your home?

2. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 8** Write **must, mustn't, can, can't, may** whichever is needed in the following expressions. [5]

- Her parents said to her, "You ... come home by 9 o'clock."
- You pay by cheque.
- You come in.
- They break the law.
- We obey our parents.

3. **2063 Q. No. 8** Answer the questions below as given in the example. [5]

Example: How soon can I go home? → You can go home any time you like.

- How often can I come and see you?
- How much money can I borrow?
- How fast can I run?
- How late can I stay out?
- How long can I stay at your home?

4. **2062 Q. No. 10** Answer the following questions as given in the example. [5]

Example: A: Do I have to sit here?
B: No, you can sit wherever you like.
C: I don't mind where you sit.

- What time should I come?
- When can I visit you?
- Do I have to drink coke?
- Should I sleep in this room?
- When do I have to get up?

19. Prediction

N/A

20. Objects

1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 9** Rewrite the sentences below as in the example. [5]

Example: Some kettles switch themselves off.

There were kettles that switch themselves off.

- Some coffee percolators keep your coffee hot all day.
- Some fridges can be fixed on the wall.
- You can put some glass dishes in a hot oven.
- Some saucepans stop your milk boiling over.
- Some dishwashers can even get the egg off your plates.

2. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 11** Change the following sentences as shown in the example. [5]

Example:

Some kettles switch themselves off.

There are kettles that switch themselves off.

- Some fridges can be fixed on the wall.
- You can put some glass dishes in a hot oven.
- Some saucepans stop your milk boiling over.
- You can defrost some fridges without taking the food out.
- Some dishwashers can even get the egg off your plates.

3. **2073 Supp Q.No. 11** Change the following sentences as shown in the example. [5]

Example: Some kettles switch themselves off.

There are some kettles that switch themselves off.

- some fridges can be fixed on the wall.
- you can put some glass dishes in a hot oven.
- some saucepans stop your milk boiling over.
- you can defrost some fridges without taking the food out.
- some dishwashers can even get the egg off your plates.

4. **2067 Q.No. 11 Partial** Change the following sentences as in the example. [5]

Example: Some Kettles Switch themselves off.

There are Kettles that switch themselves off.

- Some coffee percolators keep your coffee hot all day.

- Some fridges can be fixed on the wall.

- You can put some glass dishes in a hot oven.

- Some saucepans stop your milk boiling over.

- Some dishwashers can even get the egg off your plates.

5. **2058 Q. No. 11** Change the following sentences as shown in the example. [5]

Example: Some kettles switch themselves off.

There are kettles that switch themselves off.

- Some fridges can be fixed on the wall.

- You can put some glass dishes in a hot oven.

- Some saucepans stop your milk boiling over.

- You can defrost some fridges without taking the food out.

- Some dishwashers can even get the egg off your plates.

21. Degree

1. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 8** Make two sentences for each of the following (i) using **too** (ii) using **not ... enough**. Use for only where necessary. [5]

- We arrived late. We could not get any dinner.
- Don't get married yet. You're too young.
- You can't drink wine every day. It's expensive.
- Don't eat that bread. It's stale.
- He spoke very fast. I couldn't understand him.

2. **2075 GIE Q.No. 10** Use the words in brackets to continue the remarks below. Use '**too-adjective**', or '**adjective + enough**' or '**too much/many + noun**' or '**enough + noun**' as in the example. [5]

Example: We can't buy a meal. (money)

We haven't got enough money.

- We'll have to cancel the concert. (tickets)
- I'm afraid we can't all go in the car. (room)
- I can't drink this coffee. (sugar)
- He can't reach the shelf. (tall)
- He's not a good teacher. (patience)

3. **2075 Set B Q.No. 10** Read the example and write two sentences, as in the example, using

- too + adjective**,

- (not) adjective + enough**, use for where necessary. [5]

Example: You can't drink fruit juice every day. It is expensive.

- The fruit juice is too expensive to drink everyday.
- The fruit juice is not cheap enough to drink everyday.
- Don't get married yet. You are too young.
- The road is very steep. It is difficult to walk.
- The clothes are dirty. You can't wear them.
- Don't sit on the back bench. It is not safe.
- The blanket is too thin. You can't wear it in winter.

4. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 9** Make a sentence for each of the following using '**too**'. [5]

Example: We arrived late. We could not catch the bus.

We were too late to catch the bus.

- She spoke very fast. I could not understand her.

- Don't eat that bread. It's stale.

- I cannot jump this wall. It is very high.

- Don't send your children far away. They're very young.

- You cannot buy gold now. It's very expensive.

52 Asmita's Questions Bank (Science) - XI

5. **2074 Set A Q.No. 10** Read the example and write two sentences, as in the example, using [5]

- too adjective**
- (not) + adjective + enough.** Use for where necessary.

Example:
The road is narrow. You can't drive along it.

- The road is too narrow to drive along.
- The road is not wide enough to drive along.

- The room is small. We can't live here.
- The bed is uncomfortable. We can't sleep in it.
- Don't drive fast. The road is not smooth.
- Don't eat the bread. It is stale.
- Your sweater is thin. You can't wear it in winter.

6. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 8** Change the following adjectives into nouns. [5]

regional, confident, loving, thick, wide.

7. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 11** Fill in each space of the following sentences with 'so' or 'such' whichever is suitable. [5]

- I had to wait for them a long time that I nearly lost my patience.
- The lake was wide that we had to spend a lot of time to swim across it.
- Machhapuchhre is beautiful peak that we are greatly attracted by it.
- I did not imagine that you could make a bad mistake.
- The meal was delicious that we enjoyed it very much.

8. **2072 Set C Q.No. 8** Change the following nouns into adjectives. [5]

religion, strength, patience, hunger, noun

9. **2072 Set C Q.No. 9** Join the following pairs of sentences using 'too' as shown in the example. [5]

Example: *He can't run. He is very weak.*
He is too weak to run.

- She arrived late. She could not get a bus.
- Don't get married yet. You are too young.
- Don't eat that cake. That is stale.
- She talks very fast. I can't understand her.
- Don't sit on the ground. It's muddy.

10. **2072 Set D Q.No. 10** Rewrite the following sentences using 'too'. [5]

Example: *I am very busy today. I can't come to your office.*
I am too busy to come to your office today.

- You could never wear those trousers in winter. They are too thin.
- We couldn't see through the windows. They were dirty.
- Don't eat that food. It's stale.
- The stream was too wide. You can't jump across it.
- He spoke very fast. I couldn't understand him.

11. **2072 Set E Q.No. 11** Rewrite the following sentences using 'too'. [5]

Example: You can't eat cheese everyday. Its expensive.
The cheese is too expensive to eat everyday.

- She spoke very fast. I could not understand her.
- We arrived late. We could not attend the meeting.
- The ceiling was very high. I could not touch it.
- Don't send your daughter to school. She is very young.
- He is very busy now. He can't give you time.

12. **2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 10** Read the examples and make two sentences for each of the following (a) using **too** (b) using **not ... enough**. Use **for** only where it is necessary. [5]

Example: He can't climb the trees. He is too weak.

- He is too weak to climb the tree.*
- He isn't strong enough to climb the tree.*
- We arrived late. We could not get any dinner.
- Don't get married yet. You are too young.
- Don't eat that bread. It's stale.
- He spoke very fast. I couldn't understand him.
- You can't drink wine everyday. It's expensive.

13. **2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 8** Make a sentence for each of the following using **too**. [5]

Example: He can't climb the ladder. He is too weak.
He is too weak to climb the ladder.

- Don't get married yet. You're very young.
- We couldn't see through the windows. They were dirty.
- You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.
- We arrived late. We couldn't get any dinner.
- He spoke very fast. I couldn't understand him.

14. **2070 Set C Q.No. 11** Make **two sentences** for each of the following using. [5]

i) **too** ii) **not enough**. Use for only when it is necessary.

Example: You can't drink fruit juice every day. It's expensive.
The fruit juice is too expensive to drink every day.
The fruit juice is not cheap enough to drink everyday.

- She spoke very fast. I could not understand her.
- Don't send your son to school. He is very young.
- The ceiling was very high. My mother could not touch it.
- You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.
- We arrived late. We could not attend the meeting.

15. **2070 Partial Q.No. 9** Change the following sentences as shown in the example. [5]

Example: He can't climb the stairs. He is too weak.
He is not strong enough to climb the stairs.

- You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.
- The river was wide. We couldn't cross it.
- Don't swim in that lake. It's dangerous.
- We couldn't see through the windows. They are dirty.
- The snake is deadly. I can't catch it.

16. **2069 Q. No. 8** Fill in each space of the following sentences with **so** or **such** whichever is suitable. [5]

- There were many people on the plane that some of them had to stand.
- We had to wait for the bus a long time that we nearly lost our patience.
- It was a good meal that we enjoyed it very much.
- The river was deep that we could not cross it.
- I did not imagine that she could make a bad mistake.

17. **2069 Supp Q.No. 11** Use the words in brackets to continue the remarks below. Use '**too + adjective**', or '**adjective + enough**' or '**too much/many + noun**' or '**enough + noun**'. [5]

Example: We can't buy a meal. (money)
We haven't got enough money.

- I can't drink this coffee. (sugar)

b. He can't reach the shelf. (tall)
 c. He's not a good teacher. (patience)
 d. We'll have to cancel the concert. (tickets)
 e. I'm afraid we can't all go in the car. (room)

18. **2069 Partial Q. No. 11** Fill in the blanks with a word or phrase choosing from the following list. [5×1=5]
 so/such/enough to/ too many/ too much/ so much.
 a. The bus had ... a noisy engine that he couldn't hear it.
 b. There are not ... books in the college library.
 c. His house is ... cold that I have to wear my jacket inside it.
 d. She does not have pay for the cloth she ordered.
 e. The car is ... expensive that they can't afford to buy it.

19. **2068 Q. No. 8** Change the following adjectives into nouns. [5]
 patient, ambitious, strong, tactful, dedicated

20. **2068 Q. No. 9** Join the following pairs of sentences using **too** as shown in the example. [5]
 Example: He can't climb the stairs. He is too weak.
 He is **too weak to climb the stairs.**

a. We arrived late. We could not get any dinner.
 b. Don't get married yet. You're too young.
 c. Don't eat that bread. That is stale.
 d. He spoke very fast. I could not understand him.
 e. You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.

21. **2063 Q. No. 10** Make two sentences for each of the following using: (i) **too**, and (ii) **not ... enough**. Use for only when it is necessary. [5]
 Example: You can't drink fruit juice every day. It's expensive.
 The fruit juice is too expensive to drink everyday.
 The fruit juice is not cheap enough to drink everyday.

a. She spoke very fast. I could not understand her.
 b. Don't send your son to school. He is very young.
 c. The ceiling was very high. My mother could not touch it.
 d. You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.
 e. We arrived late. We could not attend the meeting.

22. **2057 Q. No. 11** Fill in the blanks with a word or phrase chosen from the following list. [5×1]
 so/ such/ enough to/ too/ too much/ so much
 Example: I have _____ money to buy a new house.
 I have enough money to buy a new house.

a. The bus had _____ a noisy engine that he couldn't hear her speak.
 b. There are not _____ books in the school library.
 c. His house is _____ cold that I have to wear my jacket inside it.
 d. She doesn't have _____ pay for the cloth she ordered.
 e. The car is _____ expensive that they cannot afford to buy it.

22. Setting a Scene

1. **2074 Partial Set C Q.No. 9** Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the verb given in the box. [5]
 lie, stand, flow, face, cross
 a. The village..... at the foot of the mountain.
 b. The river which..... through the town was polluted.
 c. He could not see me because he the other way.
 d. We stopped to ask a policeman who on the corner.
 e. An elderly woman who the road was knocked down by a motorcyclist.

2. **2071 Supp. Q.No. 9** Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the correct form of one of the verbs given. Use each verb once. [5]
 cross, lie, stand, face, flow
 i. He couldn't see me because he..... the other way.
 ii. An elderly woman who..... the road was knocked down by a motorcyclist.
 iii. The village..... at the foot of the mountain.
 iv. The river which..... through the town was polluted.
 v. A large oak tree..... in the garden casting its shade over the house.

23. Criticizing

1. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 10** How would you describe the following person who is: [5]
 a. vain b. absent-minded
 c. jealous d. clumsy
 e. aggressive f. a gossip
 g. a bore h. a pessimist
 i. a cook j. an accountant

2. **2075 Set B Q.No. 8** Express the ideas below with if, as, in the example. [5]
 Example: I didn't hear the bell - I was watching television.
 If I had not been watching the television, I would have heard the bell.

a. He was reading a newspaper in the library - he missed college bus.
 b. She didn't set the alarm - she was late for college.
 c. Our chief guest didn't arrive in time - the car broke down.
 d. He didn't know the man had a mobile - he didn't ask for it.
 e. The security personnel were not careful - the culprit ran away.

3. **2074 Set A Q.No. 8** Express the ideas below with 'if' as in the example. [5]
 Example:
 He was driving so fast-he skidded.
 If he had been driving slowly, he would not have skidded.

a. She didn't hear the knock on the door- she was listening to the radio.
 b. They were not in the mosque-they weren't killed in the explosion.
 c. He was walking on the seashore when he found a gold ring.
 d. She couldn't go on holiday - she had examination of her third term.
 e. He wasn't talking very loudly- I couldn't understand him.

4. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 9** How would you describe a person who is: [5]
 a. a gossip b. a pessimist
 c. vain d. absent-minded
 e. jealous

5. **2073 Supp Q.No. 8** Express the following ideas using 'if'. [5]
 Example: He was reading a book in the waiting room-he missed the train.
 If he hadn't been reading a book, he wouldn't have missed the train.

- He didn't know the man was armed, so he didn't run away.
- The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating, they scored a goal.
- She didn't hear the knock on the door, because she was listening to the radio.
- They didn't arrive in time, because the car broke down.
- She didn't set the alarm, so she overslept.

6. **2072 Partial A Q.No. 10** How do you describe a person who is: [5]
jealous, aggressive, clumsy, absent-minded, a pessimist.

7. **2072 Partial B Q.No. 8** Express the ideas below with 'if'. [5]

Example: *He was not wearing a life jacket ... he drowned.*
If he had been wearing a life jacket, he wouldn't have drowned.

- He was reading a book in the waiting room he missed the train.
- She didn't set the alarm she overslept.
- The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating they scored a goal.
- They didn't arrive in time the car broke down.
- He didn't know the man was armed he didn't run away.

8. **2071 Set D Q.No. 11** How do you describe the following persons. [5]

Example: a vain person

A vain person is a person who is always praising himself.

- a jealous man
- a kind mother
- a cruel man
- an absent-minded person
- a clumsy man

9. **2070 Set D Q.No. 8** Express the ideas below using 'if'. [5]

Example: He was reading a book in the waiting room - he missed the train.

If he hadn't been reading a book, he wouldn't have missed the train.

- She did not set the alarm, so she overslept.
- She didn't hear the knock on the door, because she was listening to the radio.
- He was walking along the seashore when he found a gold ring.
- He was not talking very loudly, so I couldn't understand him.
- They didn't arrive in time because the car broke down.

10. **2069 Q. No. 11** Express the ideas below using 'if'. [5]

Example: He was reading a book in the waiting room- he missed the train.

If he hadn't been reading a book, he wouldn't have missed the train.

- She didn't set the alarm, so she overslept.
- The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating-they scored a goal.
- She didn't hear the knock on the door, because she was listening to the radio.
- They didn't arrive in time, because the car broke down.
- He wasn't talking very loudly, so I couldn't understand him.

11. **2069 Supp Q.No. 8** Express the following ideas using 'if'. [5]

Example: He was reading a book in the waiting room-he missed the train.

If he hadn't been reading a book, he wouldn't have missed the train.

- She didn't set the alarm, so she overslept.
- The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating-they scored a goal.
- They didn't arrive in time, because the car broke down
- He didn't know the man was armed, so he didn't run away.
- She didn't hear the knock on the door, because she was listening to the radio.

12. **2069 Partial Q. No. 9** Make a remark each using 'should (n't) have'. [5x1=5]

Example: Sarala broke a vase.

She shouldn't have lifted it.

- The tourist's purse was stolen.
- Rama fainted at the party.
- Bibek nearly drowned.
- Binita failed her maths exam.
- Ganesh cut his foot on some broken glass.

13. **2061 Q. No. 11** Make a remark each using 'should (n't) have'. [5]

Example: Sarala broke a vase.

She shouldn't have lifted it.

- The tourist's purse was stolen.
- Erica fainted at the party.
- Gordon nearly drowned.
- Jenny failed her maths exam.
- Ganesh cut his foot on some broken glass.

14. **2060 Q. No. 9** Rewrite the following sentences using *if* as in the example. [5]

Example: *She was reading a book in the waiting room - she missed the train.*

If she hadn't been reading a book, she wouldn't have missed the train.

- He didn't set the alarm, so he overslept.
- The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating -- they scored a goal.
- She wasn't talking very loudly, so I couldn't understand her.
- He couldn't go on holiday because he broke his leg.
- They didn't know the man was armed, so they didn't run away.

24. Explanations

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 8** Change the sentences below with **in spite of** (Omit 'but', 'still'). [5]

Example: He looked tired. He still worked till evening.
In spite of the fact that he looked tired, he worked till evening.

- He is young and energetic, but he does not like to work hard.
- There was a lot of space, but only a few people were invited.
- They are well paid but they do not like to work hard.
- Bicycles are easy to ride, but teenagers do not like it.
- They were playing at home, but they lost the match.

2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 8** Change the sentences below with **in spite of** (Avoid 'but', 'still'). [5]

Example: He looked tired, but he worked throughout the day.

In spite of the fact that he looked tired, he worked throughout the day.

- They have a lot of time but the teenagers do not like to work.
- There was a lot of space in classroom, but only limited students were allowed.
- All students were present but the principal refused to counsel them.
- Bicycles are cheaper and more comfortable, but the youths do not like to ride.
- They were playing away from home, they won the match.

3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 9** Rewrite the following sentences using the word or phrase given. [5]

- She was ninety years old but she still lived a very active life. (Although)
- He looked scruffy, but he got the job. (Even though)
- Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married. (In spite of)
- She was in trouble but he refused to help her. (Though)
- He worked hard, but he failed in the exams. (Despite)

4. **2075 Set C Q.No. 8** Make two sentences for each of the statements below with **although/Eventhough** and **inspite of/despite**. [5]

- She was 80 years old, but she still lived a very active life.
- He looked very scruffy, but he still got a job.
- Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.
- I was in trouble, but he refused to help me.
- The book didn't have a good story, but it still became the best seller.

5. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 11** Change the following sentences as shown in the example. [5]

Example: He looked very scruffy, but he still got the job.
In spite of his scruffy appearance, he got the job.

- Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.
- We've known each other for a long time, but we can still call each other by our surnames.
- She was 85 years old, but she still lived a very active life.
- Beethoven was deaf, but he continued composing until his death.
- Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.

6. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 10** Change the sentences with **although/Eventhough**. [5]

- He looked scruffy, but still he got the job.
- Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.
- Beethoven was deaf, but he continued composing until his death.
- We've known each other for a long time, but we still call each other by our surnames.
- He's suffering from high fever, but he still wants to go to school.

7. **2073 Set C Q.No. 11** Change the sentences below using 'eventhough'. Avoid 'but' and 'still' as in the example. [5]

Example: He was 87 years old, but he still lived a very active life.
-Eventhough he was an old man, he lived a very active life.

- Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.
- He did well in the exam, but he still scored poor marks.
- Modern electronic devices are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.
- Government is importing a lot of fuel, but people are not getting it easily.
- Most of the householders are getting financial support, but they are not constructing their houses.

8. **2073 Set D Q.No. 11** Change the sentences below using **eventhough**. Avoid but and still as in the example. [5]

Example: *He was young but he still won many medals.*
-Eventhough he was young, he won many medals.

- His parents objected, but he still insisted on getting married.
- He did well in the last exam, but he still scored poor marks.
- Modern electronic devices are expensive but a lot of people are buying them.
- They are labourious, but they are living in hardships.
- Most of the plus two colleges have trained faculty, but their result is still poor.

9. **2073 Partial B Q.No. 8** Change the sentence below using **eventhough**, as in the example. [5]

Example: *He looked innocent, but he was punished.*
-Eventhough he looked innocent, he was punished,

- He is poor, but he is honest.
- He doesn't get up early, but he is physically fit.
- He is eighty years old, but he is active.
- They are rich, but they do not offer help for poor.
- He worked hard, but he got poor marks.

10. **2072 Supp Q.No. 8** Change the sentences below using **eventhough** as in the example. [5]

Example: *He looked inactive, but he got the job.*
Eventhough he looked inactive, he get the job.

- He gets up late, but he is healthy.
- He won many medals, but s/he does not play much.
- S/he passed every exam, but s/he doesn't study properly.
- He is seventy five, but he is active.
- The does not have a good earning. He leads a very comfortable life.

11. **2071 Set A Q.No. 9** Rewrite the sentences below using **although, in spite of, despite or even though** whichever is needed. [5]

- He is 90 years old, but he is still active.
- Computers were expensive in the past, but many people bought them.
- He was very popular, he didn't win the election.
- He had irregular attendance at school, but he secured good marks.

e. She is highly qualified, but she is not successful to get a job.

12. **2071 Set B Q.No. 8** Change the following sentences using **in spite of/ despite/ although/ even though**. [5]

- He was 85 years old, but he still lived an active life. (although)
- He looked unqualified, but he got the job. (despite)
- Video machines are expensive, but people are buying them. (even though)
- Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married. (in spite of)
- He is uneducated, but he is polite. (although)

13. **2071 Set C Q.No. 10** Change the following sentences using "in spite of" or "despite". [5×1=5]

- He was eighty years old but still lived an active life.
- Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.
- Beethoven was deaf, but he continued composing until his death.
- Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.
- He used his raincoat, but still he got wet.

14. **2067 Q.No. 11** Change the following sentences using **in spite of or despite**. [5]

- He was 80 years old but still lived an active life.
- Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.
- Beethoven was deaf, but he continued composing until his death.
- Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.
- He used his raincoat, but still he got wet.

15. **2059 Q. No. 11** Change the following sentences as shown in the example. [5]

Example: *He looked very scruffy, but he still got the job.*
In spite of his scruffy appearance, he got the job.

- She was 85 years old, but she still lived a very active life.
- Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.
- Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.
- Beethoven was deaf, but he continued composing until his death.
- We've known each other for a long time, but we still call each other by our surnames.

25. Some Questions asked from 'Mixed Units'

1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 11** Write appropriate prepositions in the gaps [5]

- The book consists many pages.
- I lent money her.
- He looked her.
- He gained profit his studios.
- I know a good remedy toothache.

2. **2074 Partial Set D Q.No. 11** Express the following ideas in passive. [5]

- Pollution is killing a lot of fish in the mediterranean.
- The shops sold a lot of lawn-mowers last week.
- The council will have pulled down the old church in the square by next week.
- Traffic vibrations had damaged some villages.
- He designs building for the city council.

3. **2072 Set D Q.No. 8** Fill up the gaps in the sentences below with suitable **preposition**. [5]

- She studied in America two years.
- We are talking politics.
- Don't leave your glass the floor.
- He is still college.
- These days he goes university.

4. **2070 Set C Q.No. 8** Change the **voice** of the following sentences. [5]

- The gunmen are holding the hostages in an old farm house.
- The company pays her a huge salary.
- People give me something to eat now and again.
- I always get blamed if the food is not good.
- Is anyone using this room?

5. **2066 Q.No. 9 Old** Change the following into passive as shown in the example. [5]

Example: *He publishes an article everyday.*
An article is published everyday.

- His newspaper pays him a huge salary.
- Ron Glib made a mistake.
- My brother has sent me a camera.
- The police arrested the criminals.
- They ask us some questions.

6. **2060 Q. No. 10** Rewrite these sentences, using the word in brackets, so that they mean the same. [5]

Example: *Perhaps I won't have any breakfast today. (think)*
I don't think I'll have any breakfast today.

- Perhaps I'll go for a walk. (think)
- They heard the news while they were having lunch (when)
- I love people admiring my clothes. (having)
- The college runs examination every four months. (year)
- You can get up whenever you like. (any time)

7. **2056 Q. No. 11** Fill in each blank with best word or phrase chosen from the following list. [5]

because/ in spite of/ in order to/ so that/ although.

Example: *We stayed inside the house it was too dangerous to go outside.*

Answer: *We stayed inside the house because it was too dangerous to go outside.*

- his illness, he continued working hard.
- She went to Kathmandu buy a bicycle.
- they were enjoying the film, they left before it finished.
- He was angry they broke his pen.
- she was very old, she still cooked her own food.

5 Sets Questions

Set 1

Attempt all the questions.

1. a. Put the following words in alphabetical order. [2]
recent, recover, recede, reception, reciprocal, recipient
- b. Choose the correct guide words for each head word. [3]
 - i. Wither i. wither/ witness i. witter/ wood
 - ii. Ghee ii. gesture/ get ii. gateway/ giddy
 - iii. Pinch iii. pilot/ ping iii. pink/ pit
2. a. Choose the correct words from the brackets: [3]
 - i. The new rule will come into ... (affect, effect) from the next month.
 - ii. Your ... (recommendation, accommodation) helped me to get the admission.
 - iii. He is expected to (lose, loose) the election.
 - iv. You have to ... (practice, practise) all the exercises from the book.
 - v. She hasn't finished her work ... (yet, already).
 - vi. Mr. Kharel is the ... (principal, principle) of U2 HSS.
- b. Rearrange the words to make sensible sentences. [2]
 - i. do/ you/ see/ Pokhara/ in/ like/ to/ what?
 - ii. Where/ is/ the/ village/ I/ this/ live
3. Write a dialogue between two friends who make a plan to visit a museum. [5]
4. Answer any TWO of the following questions: [2×10=20]
 - a. "The tea cup is a detail of small uncharred finger from the mid-century bonfire." Explain.
 - b. Discuss "The Three Day Blow" as a dramatic story.
 - c. "Helen Turrel is ashamed that Michael is her son." Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with reasons.
5. Answer any THREE in brief. [3×5=15]
 - a. "The child is father of the man." Explain the paradox. (My Heart Leaps up when I Behold)
 - b. What is Patricia Hampl's attitude towards marriage? (Look at a Teacup)
 - c. Show the points of similarities and differences between the two supernatural stories 'A House Call' and 'The Loving Mother'.
 - d. Interpret the poem 'Keeping Things Whole' in any way you like.
 - e. Describe Joan Didion's experience with migraine. (In Bed)
6. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions. [10]

Very rarely do we find people who dislike living long and seldom do we find people who live without dreaming. Unlike those rare ones, I do a lot of living while dreaming. Glorious and horrible are the times I go through in my dreams. But no matter how horrifying they may be, I never die. Many a time, my mysterious in-dream foes, though immeasurably stronger and faster than me, are eventually incapable of taking my life howsoever. I might have to abscond but dying seems nowhere. Not even when I come at the edge of a cliff and have to jump off there so as to stay alive, I float in the air and make safe landing so as to

proceed with my fleeing again. And, at times the cliff may be too high to make safe grounds, next I spring back to real life, drenched in perspiration, but always before crashing onto the rocky surface at the bottom.

Those dreams are more like adventures rather, similar to that I would experience while having any pricey daring trips, and moreover without having to pay a penny. Hence, I loathe labeling those dreams nightmares. In fact, these are the only places where I am immortal.

Now, let go of those exciting dreams and peek into a realm, different and, more importantly real, our physical existence. Here, it's sad to know the fact that the moment one is given birth his days are numbered thereof. Without exception, all kick the buckets somewhere, sometime. The only difference is that some live to grow old while some are deprived of that opportunity also. The existence of deathless creatures here is only confined to mythologies or in audacious dreams.

I once happened to overhear a discussion between two friends of mine. They were discussing whether anybody could live even after dying. As outlandish as it is, my answer would appear even stranger: Yes! We can live after dying. There's life after death. After death we live in others minds. We live in accordance with the *karma* of our lives.

Questions:

- a. What difference does the writer point out in between our real life and dream?
- b. Describe the writer's nightmares in your own words.
- c. What does the writer compare nightmares to? Why?
- d. What is *karma* according to the writer? Why is the word italicized?
- e. Give a suitable title to the passage with a brief justification.
7. Answer any TWO of the following: [2×10=20]
 - a. Write a geographical description of your country.
 - b. Write a letter to your friend abroad, telling her about your experience in class eleven.
 - c. Write an essay on "Importance of Tourism".
8. Change the following sentence as shown in the example: [5]

Example: Somebody's watching us.
We are being watched.

 - a. Someone's following us.
 - b. Nobody's guarding the palace.
 - c. Another car's overtaking us.
 - d. Is anyone using the room?
 - e. Two policemen are questioning the man.
9. Fill the following gaps with in, on or at. [5]
 - a. There's a ticket machine ... the entrance to the car park.
 - b. In summer, there are always flies ... the kitchen.
 - c. Have you got a blanket ... your bed? I have only got a pillow ... mine.
 - d. There's a newspaper shop ... my way to college.
10. Complete these sentences as given in the example. [5]

Example: Why is it a good idea to carry an umbrella when you go out in Britain?
Because it might rain anytime.

Why is it a good idea to:

- a. put a padlock on your bicycle?
- b. read all the questions properly before you writing answers?
- c. wash your hands before you eat?
- d. drive slowly in a crowded area?
- e. go for morning walk regularly?

11. Give suggestion to each of these people.

- a. I don't seem to be able to lose weight.
- b. I can't get to sleep at night.
- c. I'm madly in love with her, but she even look at me.
- d. My car won't start.
- e. I missed my classes.

[5]

[5×2=10]

Set 2

Attempt all the questions.

1. a. Put the following words in alphabetical order. [3]

allude, aloof, alloy, allocate, allusion, alarm

b. Change the following words as indicated in brackets. [2]

- i. seek (past participle)
- ii. hop (present participle)
- iii. rhthym (correct spelling)
- iv. melinium(correct spelling)

2. a. Rewrite these sentences choosing the correct word from the brackets. [3]

i. We are sending her a letter of (Congratulation / Congratulations)

ii. He is sure to be sent to the. (goal/gaol)

iii. Market prices seem to (raise/rise) every month.

b. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense: [2]

i. I (write) a book, but I don't know how to get it published.

ii. If the balloon bursts the child (ask) for another.

iii. When I first (meet) him in 1999, he was a small boy.

iv. I (not find) the film interesting.

3. Compose a dialogue between a patient and a doctor in about eight exchanges. The patient wants to visit the doctor for his/her regular physical examinations. [5]

4. Answer any TWO of the following questions: [2×10=20]

a. "Fear" is a supernatural story in different way. How do Armando's uncanny behaviours redefine the traditional notion of supernatural stories? Justify your answer from the textual evidences.

b. Asimov's essay, 'The Nightmare Life without Fuel', hypothesizes the possible replica of cold, dark and disease of pre-industrialized 1800. Drawing ideas from the essay and using your own, discuss what will happen if the fuel resources of the world are finished.

c. How does Phoenix Jackson show unconscious heroism through her journey to town? Why does she undertake this journey and how does she overcome all the obstacles she comes across on the way? (A Worn Path)

5. Answer any THREE of the following questions. [3×5=15]

a. Describe the teacup as described by Hamble in the essay? What does it symbolize in the essay? (Look at a Teacup)

b. Would you call Supriya a betrayer? Give reasons for your answer. (Malini)

- c. What are the different examples used by the poet to show the vanity of earthly greatness? (On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness)
- d. "Helen Turrell" is ashamed that Michael is her son'. Do you agree with this statement? (The Gardener)

6. Read the passage carefully and answer the question.

Persuasion is the art of convincing someone to agree with your point of view. According to the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, there are three basic tools of persuasion: ethos, pathos, and logos. Ethos is a speaker's way of convincing the audience that she is a credible source. An audience will consider a speaker credible if she seems trustworthy, reliable, and sincere. This can be done in many ways. For example, a speaker can develop ethos by explaining how much experience or education she has in the field. After all, you would be more likely to listen to advice about how to take care of your teeth from a dentist than a fire fighter.

A speaker can also create ethos by convincing the audience that she is a good person who has their best interests at heart. If an audience cannot trust you, you will not be able to persuade them. Pathos is a speaker's way of connecting with an audience's emotions. For example, a speaker who is trying to convince an audience to vote for him might say that he alone can save the country from a terrible war. These words are intended to fill the audience with fear, thus making them want to vote for him. Similarly, a charity organization that helps animals might show an audience pictures of injured dogs and cats. These images are intended to fill the viewers with pity. If the audience feels bad for the animals, they will be more likely to donate money.

Logos is the use of facts, information, statistics, or other evidence to make your argument more convincing. An audience will be more likely to believe you if you have data to back up your claims. For example, a commercial for soap might tell you that laboratory tests have shown that their soap kills all 7,000,000 of the bacteria living on your hands right now. This piece of information might make you more likely to buy their brand of soap. Presenting this evidence is much more convincing than simply saying "our soap is the best!" Use of logos can also increase a speaker's ethos; the more facts a speaker includes in his argument, the more likely you are to think that he is educated and trustworthy. Although ethos, pathos, and logos all have their strengths, they are often most effective when they are used together. Indeed, most speakers use a combination of ethos, pathos, and logos to persuade their audiences. The next time you listen to a speech, watch a commercial, or listen to a friend try to convince you to lend him some money, be on the lookout for these ancient Greek tools of persuasion.

Questions:

- a. What are the different tools of convincing people?
- b. How can you persuade people more intrinsically?
- c. What do you mean by logos?
- d. When do all the tools become more effective?
- e. At which time does the listener find the speaker trustworthy?

7. Answer any TWO of the following: [2x10=20]

a. Write a brief geographical description of your country. Include only important and interesting information. [10]

b. You have just come back from a disappointing holiday. Write to your friend describing how it was different from what you had expected. (Don't mention your name, school's name and address. Write xyz in the place of your name and address) [10]

c. Write a review of a book or a film you have recently read or watched to be published in a newspaper. [10]

8. Rewrite the following sentences using if as in the example. [5]

Example: She was reading a book in the waiting room - she missed the train.

If she hadn't been reading a book, she wouldn't have missed the train.

a. He didn't set the alarm, so he overslept.

b. The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating - they scored a goal.

c. She wasn't talking very loudly, so I couldn't understand her.

d. He couldn't go on holiday because he broke his leg.

e. They didn't know the man was armed, so they didn't run away.

9. Make two sentences for each of the following using:

(i) too, and (ii) not ... enough. Use for only when it is necessary. [5]

a. She spoke very fast. I could not understand her.

b. Don't send your son to school. He is very young.

c. The ceiling was very high. My mother could not touch it.

d. You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.

e. We arrived late. We could not attend the meeting.

10. Fill the gaps in the following sentences using in, on or at. [5]

a. Have you an electric blanket ... your bed? I have only got a hot water bottle mine.

b. There's a ticket machine ... the entrance to the car park.

c. In summer, there are always flies ... the kitchen ceiling.

d. She spent the day sunbathing ... the swimming pool.

11. Change the following sentences as suggested in the brackets. [5]

a. Hema lived in Venice as a girl. (used to)

b. Gokul lost his wallet. (advice)

c. Ron Glib is sent all over the world. (into active voice)

d. It's good idea to carry an umbrella when you go out in the rainy season. (Because otherwise)

e. How soon can I reach home? (as.....as)

Set 3

Attempt all the questions.

1. a. Put the following words in alphabetical order. [2]

recent, recover, recede, reception, reciprocal, recipient

b. Choose the correct guide words for each head word. [3]

i. wither wither/ witness, witter/ wood

ii. ghee gesture/ get, gateway/ giddy

iii. pinch pilot/ ping, pink/ pit

2. a. Put the verbs in brackets in their correct tense. [2]

i. My uncle has a dog which ... six puppies last year. (have)

ii. My young son traveling very much. He has gone to Mustang now. (like)

iii. She ... her wallet. She has no money for the fare. (lose).

iv. He in New Castle since March. (live)

b. Make sensible sentences putting the words in correct order. [3]

a. culture / enormous / an / role / shaping / in / plays / the / expectations / the / of / people.

b. don't / I / quite / know / what / to / I / ought / do.

c. They / playing / were / in / library/puzzles / the / crossword.

3. Compose a dialogue between a student and a librarian about the benefits of owning a library card. [5]

4. Answer any TWO of the following questions. [2x10=20]

a. Literary theorists and psychologists try to show the connection between dreams and our real life. Do you think they are associated? Discuss your personal view. Also relate to the story "The Recurring Dream".

b. Roger Rosenblatt enriches his discussion of various verbal errors with remarkable examples as well as explains the gaffes with the linguistic and psychological base. What are the different types of verbal errors? Why do we commit them? Why do we laugh at them? (Oop! How's that Again?)

c. Tagore's Malini appears to be an illuminated girl and the play "Malini" ends with her request to forgive Kemankar. What do you think about the suspense of forgiveness in the play? Do you think King would ever forgive Kemankar? (Malini)

5. Answer any THREE of the following questions: [3x5=15]

a. Explain Harold J. Morowitz's joy in discovering that he is a Six Million Dollar Man. (The Six Million Dollar Man)

b. Why does Phoenix keep talking to herself? What do her monologues add to the total portrait of her? (A worn Path)

c. "Helen Turrell is ashamed that Michael is her son." Do you agree with this statement? (The Gardener)

d. What changes does the poet notice when he returns to the poplar field after a long time? (The Poplar Field)

6. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions. [5x2=10]

Very rarely do we find people who dislike living long and seldom do we find people who live without dreaming. Unlike those rare ones, I do a lot of living while dreaming. Glorious and horrible are the times I go through in my dreams. But no matter how horrifying they may be, I never die.

Many a time, my mysterious in-dream foes, though immeasurably stronger and faster than me, are eventually incapable of taking my life howsoever. I might have to abscond but dying seems nowhere. Not even when I come at the edge of a cliff and have to jump off there so as to stay alive, I float in the air and make safe landing so as to proceed with my fleeing again. And, at times the cliff may be too high to make safe grounds, next I spring back to real life, drenched in perspiration, but always before crashing onto the rocky surface at the bottom.

Those dreams are more like adventures rather, similar to that I would experience while having any pricey daring trips, and moreover without having to pay a penny. Hence, I loathe labeling those dreams nightmares. In fact, these are the only places where I am immortal.

Now, let go of those exciting dreams and peek into a realm, different and, more importantly real, our physical existence. Here, it's sad to know the fact that the moment one is given birth his days are numbered thereof. Without exception, all kick the buckets somewhere, sometime. The only difference is that some live to grow old while some are deprived of that opportunity also. The existence of deathless creatures here is only confined to mythologies or in audacious dreams.

I once happened to overhear a discussion between two friends of mine. They were discussing whether anybody could live even after dying. As outlandish as it is, my answer would appear even stranger: Yes! We can live after dying. There's life after death. After death we live in others minds. We live in accordance with the karma of our lives.

Questions:

- What difference does the writer point out in between our real life and dream?
- Describe the writer's nightmares in your own words.
- What does the writer compare nightmares to? Why?
- What is *karma* according to the writer? Why is the word italicized?
- Give a suitable title to the passage with a brief justification.

7. Answer any TWO of the following. [2x10=20]

- Suppose the road construction in your locality is massive which has affected both the environment and the smooth flow of the traffic badly. Write a magazine article on the unplanned and delayed road construction in your area. [10]
- Write a story ending "I never saw him/her again." [10]
- Write a letter to your friend abroad explaining your hopes of new Nepal from the newly formed promising government in the country. Suppose you are Dinanath Yadav from Sunshari, and you are writing to a friend living in Lake District, England. [10]

8. How do you describe the following persons. [5]

- a jealous man
- a kind mother
- a cruel man
- an absent-minded person
- a clumsy man

9. Change the following sentences using *in spite of* / *despite* / *although* / *even though*. [5]

- He was 85 years old, but he still lived an active life. (although)
- He looked unqualified, but he got the job. (despite)
- Video machines are expensive, but people are buying them. (even though)
- Her parents objected but she still insisted on getting married. (in spite of)
- He is uneducated, but he is polite. (although)

10. Change the following sentences as indicated in the brackets. [5]

- I'm getting much too fat (add a decision)

- Munamadan Devkota Write (into passive voice)
- She sings quite good but dances even better (not....as....as)
- Which do you prefer, teaching/ being a student? (use 'prefer'to answer the question.)
- Because of the heavy rain, the river faster than normal. (use the correct form of the verb 'flow')

11. Change the following sentences as shown in the example: [5]

Exámpole: Some kettles switch themselves off.
There are kettles that switch themselves off.

- Some fridges can be fixed on the wall.
- You can put some glass dishes in a hot oven.
- Some saucepans stop your milk boiling over.
- You can defrost some fridges without taking the food out.
- Some dishwashers can even get the egg off your plates.

Set 4

Attempt all the questions.

1. a. Put the following words in alphabetical order: [3]

phone, picture, piece, picnic, phrase, pirate

b. In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words ? [2]

i. fast	ii. Monkey
iii. x-ray	iv. ant

2. a. Put the following words in the correct order to make suitable sentences: [3]

- wearing / she/ a / be/ dress / will / white
- English/ he / a / to/ wanted/ teacher/ be / of
- Cricket / they / fond / playing / of / are

b. Rewrite the following sentences, choosing the correct word from the pair given in brackets. [2]

- Some new rules and regulations will come into (effect, affect) from the coming year.
- Your handwriting should be (legible, eligible).
- There were a few (loose, lose) sheets of paper over there.
- The students are (taking, giving) the NEB examination.

3. Write a paragraph to describe your own living room. [5]

4. Answer any TWO of the following questions: [10x2=20]

- What does Barbara Holland say about having many children? (Speaking of Children)
- Why did Rosa say that there was no reason to save Carmen's things?
- Why do you think the little girl walked ahead of the doctor instead of walking with him? (The House Call)

5. Answer any THREE of the following questions: [3x5=15]

- In what ways were María del Carmen and Evangelina alike? (The Lost Doll)
- Explain the paradox in "The Child is father of the Man". (My Heart Leaps up when I Behold)
- Why did Armando have the idea that every one in the bank was watching him? What was the truth? (Fear)
- Why did Mr. Sakota want the pictures taken? (The Loving Mother)

6. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:** [10]

Venus is closer to the Sun than the Earth is and the sunlight reaching Venus is twice as powerful as that reaching the Sun than the Earth. However, it has also been found that Venus, which is covered in thick cloud, reflects twice as much sunlight as the Earth does. So it is quite possible to imagine that Venus might not be too hot to support life and even to picture it as the home of fair-haired Venusians chasing across the flying saucers.

Unfortunately, this attractive idea doesn't stand up to close examination. Instead of spinning anti-clockwise like most other planets, Venus revolves clockwise and it turns so slowly that the Sun rises in the west and sets in the east 59 days later. This means that during the immensely long Venusian 'day' the temperature has time to reach 450 degrees centigrade easily hot enough to melt tin or lead. Moreover, the polar axis is almost vertical, so there are no seasons.

All in all then, Venus turns out to be a dramatic though extremely inhospitable place and along with Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, has to be added to the list of planets that are incapable of supporting human life.

Questions:

- Why in fact is the surface of Venus hot?
- Who are Venusians? How do they look like?
- What is the most unusual thing about Venus compared with other planets?
- How long does the Sun take to set in Venus?
- Why do you think Venus is an extremely inhospitable place?

7. **Answer any TWO of the following questions. Write about 150 words for each answer.** [10×2=20]

- Write a short magazine article entitled 'My first day in College'.
- Write an article on the good and bad effects of the TV.
- Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about interesting incidents that happened recently.

8. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words provided at the end of each sentence.** [5]

- She was ... enough to carry an umbrella during monsoon period. (Sensitive/ sensible)
- Please, could you ... me your book? (Borrow/ lend)
- What did you ... to her? (say/speak)
- He was ... in the earthquake last year. (died / killed)
- Could you ... me some tea, please? (bring / take)

9. **Rewrite the following sentences using *if* as in the example:** [5]

Example: She was reading a book in the waiting room. She missed the train.

If she hadn't been reading a book, she wouldn't have missed the train.

- He didn't set the alarm, so he overslept.
- The goalkeeper wasn't connecting – they scored a goal.
- She wasn't talking very loudly. So, I couldn't understand her.
- He couldn't go on holiday because he broke his leg.
- They didn't know the man was armed, so they didn't run away.

10. **Rewrite these sentences, using the word in brackets, so that they mean the same:** [5]

Example: Perhaps, I won't have any breakfast today. (think)
I don't think I'll have any breakfast today.

- Perhaps I'll go for a walk. (think)
- They heard the news while they were having lunch. (when)
- I love people admiring my clothes. (having)
- The college runs examinations every four months. (year)
- You can get up whenever you like. (any time)

11. **Fill in the gaps with 'in, on, at, to'.** [5]

- She was standing ... the entrance ... the car park.
- There's a newspaper shop ... my way to the office.
- She spent the day sun bathing ... the swimming pool.
- There are some cows ... that field.

Set 5

Attempt all the questions.

1. a. **Put the following words in alphabetical order:** [3]

phone, picture, piece, picnic, phrase, pirate

b. **Write the present and past participle forms of the following verbs:** [2]

sip, shed, shut, prefer

2. a. **Match the headwords with the correct guide words.** [2]

- blood block/ bloodbath, bloodless / block
- flask, flower/ fluctuate, flannel / fluent

b. **Supply the right word in the blank.** [3]

- Some new rules and regulations will come into.... (effect, affect) from the coming year.
- Your handwriting should be (legible, eligible).
- The students are... (taking, giving) the HSEB examination.

3. **Compose a dialogue between two friends who are talking about the difficulty and fun of learning English Language in a large classroom setting.** [5]

4. **Answer any TWO of the following questions.** [10×2=20]

- How Does Eudora Welty Compare Phoenix Jackson with Egyptian mythical bird in her story "A Worn Path"?
- Discuss "Three Day Blow" as a dramatic story. (The Three Day Blow)
- Write the story of "The Loving Mother" from the perspective of Mr. Sakota.

5. **Answer any THREE of the following questions:** [3×5=15]

- What is Hampl's argument regarding the women then and now? (Look at a Teacup)
- Explain the paradox in "The Child is father of the Man". (My Heart Leaps up when I Behold)
- Why did Armando have the idea that everyone in the bank was watching him? What was the truth? (Fear)
- Write a paragraph summary of the poem "The Poplar Field".

6. **Read the following passage and answer the questions below:** [10]

Any African mothers carry, or nestle, their babies on their backs. This custom has advantages for both mother and child. A working mother who has nobody to take after the baby, knows he is safe on her back while her hands are free for her work. Meanwhile the stay in close contact with his

mother feels warm and safe. This sense of security may be suddenly broken however when the child can no longer be carried. He may be put down and expected to behave like a grownup child. But he has been over protected for so long through nestling that he now feels very insecure and may behave like a baby.

Children need freedom and the chance to use their limbs. They need to be able to obscure and explore their environment. They also need to learn how to make and do things on their own. Therefore, even when mother must carry their babies every corner, they should try to set them free whenever possible. Moreover, in the hot months, the less back-nestling is better.

Many women, however, prefer to carry their children all day long. They feel the children are safe, sleep longer, keep quieter and do not make a mess. I once visited a friend's home where the moment mama-nurse was nestling my friend's eleven months old child. Seeing he was restless, I asked the mama-nurse to put him down. At first she did not want to because she thought the child would make the room untidy. When she finally agreed, I asked for some kitchen pots, spoons, reopen tin's and boxes since there were no toys to play with. Immediately the child started examining them one by one. Then he started banging the pots and boxes with the spoon. The different sound fascinated him. But mama-nurse did not like the noise or the mess.

Questions:

- What is the advantage of carrying their babies as the backs for mothers and babies?
- Why does the child feel insecure when he is put down?
- Why do many women prefer to carry their children all days long?
- Why did mama-nurse refuse to put down her baby?
- How did the baby behave when he was put down and given some pots and other things?

7. Complete any TWO of the following questions: [10×2=20]

- Write a part of magazine article elucidating growing problem of energy crisis on the outset of your exam in your locality.
- Write a letter to a friend telling him/her what your plans are for the next twelve months.
- Write a short essay on "Good manners"

8. Complete the following sentences so that they mean the same as given in the example:

e.g. He earns £ 90 a week but he spends £ 100 a week.

- He spends more than he earns.
- He doesn't earn as much as he spends
- She plays the piano quite well, but she sings even better.
- That chair is really very comfortable, though it doesn't look it.
- He goes running every morning, and he plays squash twice a week.
- She doesn't sound very friendly on the telephone, but she's really extremely friendly.
- He bought three kilos of sausages, but we only needed two.

9. Change the following sentences using used to:

- They didn't go out in those days.
- I was in love with her.
- We went to school together.
- There was widespread unemployment at that time.
- We had our milk delivered.

10. Here are some things that someone said to you. Report each beginning with 'she offered...'

- Would you like sandwich?
- You can drive if you like
- Shall I carry it for you?
- I've finished. Do you want to read it?
- Would you like the day off tomorrow?

11. What do you think the following people are going to do? Talk about their intention using:

going to, intending to, planning to, thinking of ing.

- Roger has decided that he doesn't earn enough money.
- Wendy has decided that her life isn't exciting enough.
- Alex has taken all of his money out of his bank account.
- Janet has just bought 100 kilos of cheese.
- The Robinsons are worried because their house is full of valuable antiques.

Answer to the Grammar

LINK ENGLISH

1. Dictionary Use

a. Alphabetical Order

1.	garret, gaseous, geese, gesture, gown
2.	pad, persist, plus, pneumonia, pod, priest
3.	bacteria, badge, bail, bang, banner, barber
4.	debrief, debris, decamp, decant, decay, decent
5.	contaminate, contest, context, continue, contrary, contrast
6.	contact, content, contest, context, continent, continue
7.	dazzle, departure, diagram, dissect, downtown, duly
8.	Sarcasm, Satire, Saturday, Saturn, Socket, Surreal
9.	examination, exception, exciting, exemplary, exertrive, exhorted
10.	manner, mathematics, mechanical, mixer, mortal, mute

11.	machine, major, mist, monument, most, much
12.	sale, sharp, seek, singe, sour, sugar
13.	partake, partian, partial, particular, partisan, partner
14.	leger, legging, leggy, leghorn, legion, legitimate
15.	dare, deer, die, doe, drive, durable
16.	piggery, piggy, pigiron, piglet, pigment, pigrny
17.	Sandman, Sandpaper, Sandpit, Sandstone, Sandstorm, Sandtop
18.	edgy, edify, edit, eel, eerie, effect
19.	celery, cello, celsius, cereal, cerise, ease
20.	add, adieu, adjust, adopt, adroit, adult
21.	enable, enact, enclose, encyclopedia, encourage, encroach
22.	peck, pee, pelmet, penalty, penance, penetrate
23.	(i) 'a' comes before 'b'. (ii) 's' comes before 'u'.

24.	debrief, debris, decamp, decant, decay, decent
25.	tenacity, tenant, tender, tendon, tension, tentacle
26.	conceit, concept, concert, concerto, conclave, concur
27.	ancestral, anchor, ancillary, android, anecdote
28.	Demand, Denote, Design, Draft, Dwell
29.	essay, essential, establish, estate, estimate, eternity
30.	native, nature, negotiate, noble, nursery, nymph
31.	pave, pearl, piety, pine, posture, pure
32.	quart, quarter, queen, queue, quilt, quote,
33.	malformation, malfunction, malignant, malinger, malnutrition, malpractice
34.	photo, photogenic, photograph, photographed, photographer, photosynthesis
35.	Chock, Chocolate, Choice, Choir, Cholera, Chop
36.	Narcotic, Nebula, Nemesis, Neutral, Neutralize, Notorious
37.	Scheme, Schism, Schist, Schlep, Schnook, Schnoore,
38.	plumber, plural, public, pun, punish, push,
39.	Contact, Content, Contest, Context, Continent, Continue
40.	Sat, Shower, Sit, Suit, Swear, Swim
41.	examination, exception, exciting, exemplary, exertive, exhorted
42.	alarm, allocate, alloy, allude, allusion, aloof
43.	poke, poker, poky, polaroid, pole, polka
44.	phone, phrase, picnic, picture, piece, pirate.
45.	(a) 'l' comes before 'o' (b) 'c' comes before 't' (c) 'e' comes before 'o' (d) 'a' comes before 'e'. (e) 'i' comes before 'n'.
46.	(i) district, disturb, disunite, disunity, disuse (ii) retail, retain, retake, retard, retouch
47.	(i) 'l' comes before 'o' (ii) 'l' comes before 'o'
b. Dictionary Quarter	
1.	champion: 1 st , misuse: 3 rd , poor: 3 rd , spawn: 4 th
2.	narrative: 3 rd , welfare: 4 th , bystander: 1 st , gelatine: 2 nd
3.	hungry: 2 nd , ring: 3 rd , umb: 4 th , finger: 2 nd
4.	signatory: 4 th , contingency: 1 st , elegantly: 2 nd , opportunity: 3 rd
5.	paint: 3 rd , cheerful: 1 st , yawn: 4 th , loud: 2 nd
6.	produce: 3 rd , shrill: 4 th , classify: 1 st , enlighten: 2 nd
7.	jug: 3 rd , fat: 2 nd , titan: 4 th , umbrella: 4 th
8.	vehicle: 4 th , butterfly: 1 st , kitten: 2 nd , purify: 3 rd
9.	(i) 4 th (ii) 1 st (iii) 3 rd (iv) 2 nd
10.	(i) 4 th (ii) 3 rd (iii) 1 st (iv) 2 nd
11.	instance: 2 nd , child: 1 st , year: 4 th , remember: 3 rd
12.	Den: 1 st , low: 2 nd , wit: 4 th , misery: 3 rd
13.	spiritual: 4 th , necromancy: 3 rd , hammock: 2 nd , baggage: 1 st
14.	judge: 2 nd , believe: 1 st , twin: 4 th , popular: 3 rd
15.	hunter: 2 nd , wise: 4 th , bookish: 1 st , rush: 3 rd
16.	hunt: 2 nd , win: 4 th , ban: 1 st , run: 3 rd
17.	count: 1 st , work: 4 th , mother: 3 rd , language: 2 nd
18.	zoo: 4 th , monkey: 3 rd , art: 1 st , last: 2 nd
19.	towards: 4 th , include: 2 nd , kitchen: 2 nd , zeal: 4 th
20.	(i) 2 nd (ii) 4 th (iii) 3 rd (iv) 1 st
21.	colour: 1 st , work: 4 th , mon th : 3 rd , long: 2 nd
22.	humid: 2 nd , spark: 4 th , caricature: 1 st , nourish: 3 rd
23.	last: 2 nd , mother: 3 rd , X-ray: 4 th , animal: 1 st
24.	outlook: 3 rd , cereal: 1 st , sweetheart: 4 th , intelligence: 2 nd
25.	foghorn: 2 nd , minstrel: 3 rd , tidy: 4 th , coax: 1 st
26.	(i) 2 nd (ii) 3 rd (iii) 4 th (iv) 1 st
27.	(i) 2 nd (ii) 1 st (iii) 3 rd (iv) 4 th
28.	(i) 3 rd (ii) 2 nd (iii) 4 th (i) 1 st
29.	(i) 2 nd (ii) 3 rd (iii) 1 st (iv) 4 th
30.	(i) 2 nd (ii) 4 th (iii) 3 rd (iv) 2 nd
31.	(i) 1 st (ii) 4 th (iii) 2 nd (iv) 3 rd

32.	(i) 1 st (ii) 2 nd (iii) 3 rd (iv) 2 nd
33.	(i) 1 st (ii) 3 rd (iii) 4 th (iv) 2 nd
34.	(i) 3 rd (ii) 1 st (iii) 4 th (iv) 2 nd
35.	(i) 4 th (ii) 3 rd (iii) 1 st (iv) 2 nd
36.	(i) 3 rd (ii) 4 th (iii) 1 st (iv) 2 nd
37.	(i) 2 nd (ii) 4 th (iii) 4 th (iv) 2 nd
38.	(a) 2 nd (b) 3 rd (c) 4 th (d) 1 st
39.	(a) 2 nd (b) 3 rd (c) 1 st (d) 2 nd (e) 4 th
d. Present Participle and Past Participle	
1.	(i) going, gone (ii) putting, put (iii) ringing, rung (iv) reading, read
2.	(i) reading, read (ii) playing, played (iii) making, made (iv) running, run
3.	(i) dying, died (ii) eating, eaten (iii) reading, read (iv) seeking, sought
4.	(i) writing, written (ii) coming, come (iii) working, worked (iv) swimming, swum
5.	(i) digging, dug (ii) putting, put (iii) making, made (iv) reading, read
6.	(i) singing, sung (ii) running, run (iii) painting, painted
7.	(i) taking (ii) swum (iii) hiding (vi) born/ brone
8.	(a) offering, offered (b) dropping, dropped, (c) admitting, admitted (d) occurring, occurred
9.	(i) sought, (ii) hopping (iii) fed (iv) sewn/ sewed (v) letting (vi) lent
10.	(i) writing (ii) sung (iii) digging (iv) cut
11.	(i) singing, sung, (ii) running, run
e. Spelling	
1.	deceive, grammar, belief, grateful, immediately, foreign
f. Words Often Confused	
1.	(i) Principal (ii) taking (iii) sow (iv) sea (v) Excess (vi) dairy
2.	(i) diary (ii) peace (iii) take (iv) quiet (v) know (vi) Excess
3.	(i) borne (ii) deadly (iii) effect (iv) stationary
4.	(i) effect (ii) alters (iii) beside (iv) holy
5.	(i) practice (ii) stationary (iii) loose (iv) principle (v) later (vi) advise
6.	(i) illegible (ii) advice (iii) taking (iv) effect
7.	(i) show (ii) raise (iii) goal (iv) stationery
8.	(i) raise (ii) stationary (iii) gaol
9.	(i) in (ii) illegible (iii) proud (iv) recommendation
10.	(i) congratulation (ii) borrow (iii) robbed (iv) but
11.	(i) stationary (ii) principal (iii) advise (iv) playing
12.	(i) loose (ii) effect (iii) principle (iv) diary (v) advise (vi) peace
13.	(i) effect (ii) stationery (iii) gaol (iv) dairy
14.	(i) than (ii) gaol (iii) advice (iv) affect
15.	(i) stationary (ii) in (iii) illegible (iv) therefore (v) rise (vi) killed
16.	(i) effect, (ii) advise, (iii) won
17.	(i) lose, (ii) principle, (iii) practice
18.	(i) loose (ii) robbed (iii) goal (iv) principal
19.	(i) affected (ii) effect (iii) stationery (iv) loose
20.	(i) affect (ii) loose (iii) principal (iv) din
21.	(i) advice, (ii) respond, (iii) effect
22.	(i) practise (ii) stationery
23.	(i) lose (ii) rise (iii) principal
24.	(a) affected, (b) lose, (c) principal, (d) stationary, (e) rise
25.	(i) stationary, (ii) rise, (iii) respond
26.	(i) advise (ii) advice (iii) principles (iv) principal (v) practice (vi) practise
27.	(i) principles, (ii) lie, (iii) already
28.	(i) stationary (ii) was killed (iii) effect (iv) loose
29.	(i) effect (ii) principle (iii) loose (iv) taking (v) advice (vi) still
30.	(i) illegible (ii) literate (iii) sensible (iv) killed
31.	(i) killed (ii) illegible (iii) lend (iv) robbed
32.	(i) practice (ii) stationary (iii) effect
33.	(i) than (ii) robbed (iii) goal (iv) advice

34.	(i) congratulations (ii) Principal (iii) effect (iv) playing
35.	(i) advise (ii) later (iii) illiterate (iv) interested
36.	(i) stationery, (ii) in, (iii) eligible (iv) however
37.	(i) yet (ii) proud (iii) refused (iv) recommendation
38.	(i) effect (ii) legible (iii) loose (iv) taking
39.	(a) affect (b) effect (c) loose (d) lose (e) practice
g. Synonyms/ Antonyms	
1.	sad, fast, regular, dark/dim/gloomy
2.	stupid, short, small, unhappy/gloomy
3.	below, love, independent, half
4.	(i) rooms that are provided for the soldiers or servants to live in. (ii) limited. (iii) In a straight line. (iv) Crystal clear/ understood
5.	(i) purpose, (ii) naked, (iii) Intelligent
6.	slow, pale/dim, bad, passive
7.	miserable, slow, irregular, unlucky
h. Dictionary Entry	
1.	(i) adjective (ii) great (iii) definition 1
2.	(i) something, (ii) indifferent, (iii) bad

2. Sentences and Questions Formations**a. Making Suitable Sentences**

1.	(i) A stitch in time saves nine. (ii) It takes two to make a quarrel.
2.	(i) The food was really delicious. (ii) Some people fly in imagination.
3.	(i) He must have taken the bus. (ii) He has just started to eat his dinner. (iii) He wanted to study medicine.
4.	(i) Where did the robbery take place? (ii) My sister wants to be a teacher.
5.	(i) He must have caught the bus. (ii) What does she have in her hand? (iii) The proverb says, "better late than never."
6.	(i) She worked in a book shop for ten years. (ii) It takes two to make a quarrel. (iii) A stitch in time saves nine.
7.	(i) Although the miller was poor, he wanted to marry the beautiful girl. (ii) They are very fond of playing cricket.
8.	(i) He must have caught the train. (ii) They are happy with Harry. (iii) He was elected as the monitor of the class.
9.	(i) He has just started to eat his dinner. (ii) He asked her to give him a cup of tea. (iii) She hoped to become a doctor in a hospital.
10.	(i) Birds of same flock feathers together. (ii) The lunch was ready by half past nine.
11.	(i) He is very tall with short brown hair. (ii) What did you have for your meal this morning? (iii) More people live in Britain than in Switzerland.
12.	(i) I told him that he should be back home. (ii) Ostrich is a native of the South Africa. (iii) What were his own feelings?
13.	(i) The proverb says better than never late. (ii) We have enough food to last three months/year.
14.	(i) Our students have made improvement in English. (ii) The proverb says penny wise pound foolish.
15.	(i) I am afraid he is seriously ill. (ii) Nepal is a safe destination for tourist. (iii) I do not know why he is in hurry.
16.	(i) He saw a man running in the street. (ii) The principal called the students in his room. (iii) The result was published a few weeks ago.
17.	(i) She saw some boys on the road. (ii) The Vice-Principal called some students in his room. (iii) The Board published result a few weeks ago.
18.	(i) The two soldiers had a gun each. (ii) You should take neither side.
19.	(i) A little girl is playing with her friends. (ii) There are seven days in a week.
20.	(i) She will be wearing a white dress. (ii) He wanted to be a teacher of English. (iii) They are fond of playing cricket.
21.	(i) She will be wearing a red dress. (ii) He has a pale long face and blue eyes. (iii) She is slim and of average height.
22.	(i) He asked her to give him a cup of tea. (ii) He had just started to have his dinner.
23.	(i) We will be able to buy a car with a bank loan. (ii) We rarely watch television during the week.
24.	(i) They have a house on the river. (ii) All the phone numbers had been erased. (iii) Too much sugar will rot your teeth.

25.	(i) He wanted to be a teacher of English (ii) She will be wearing a red dress. (iii) She is slim and of average height.
26.	(i) Muna is cooking dinner tonight. (ii) He does not know how to dance.
27.	(i) She asked me where I was from. (ii) We have been studying compulsory English for many years. (iii) I expect that you will pass your exam.
28.	(i) He admitted that he was wrong. (ii) It will save you a lot of time. (iii) The following words are in the wrong order.
29.	(i) He had just started to eat his lunch. (ii) He wanted to study medicine. (iii) Do not let him to go casino.
30.	(i) It is interesting to look at the stamps of birds and animals. (ii) It is possible to learn a lot about a country from its stamps.
31.	(i) What do you like to see in Pokhara? (ii) If Ashish had enough money, he would go to visit Australia. (iii) This is the village where I live.
32.	(a) Culture plays an enormous role in shaping the expectations of the people. (b) I don't quite know what I ought to do (c) They were playing crosswords puzzles in the library. (d) How often do you go to the dentist? (e) Ursula wrote to John about her family.
33.	(i) He had just started to eat his dinner. (ii) He asked her to give him a cup of tea. (iii) She hoped to become a doctor in a hospital.
34.	(i) What does she have in her hand? (ii) I don't have what she wants. (iii) He asked her to give him a cup of tea.
35.	(i) He must have caught the bus. (ii) She is angry with Ram. (iii) We made him captain.
36.	(a) She was studying compulsory English for four years. (b) He wanted to become a government official. (c) She hoped to become a doctor in a hospital. (d) He asked to give him a cup of tea. (e) He has just started to eat his dinner.
37.	(i) She will be wearing a white dress. (ii) He wanted to be a teacher of English. (iii) They are fond of playing cricket.
b. Making Questions (Forming Questions)	
1.	(i) When did school start? (ii) Where are you going? (iii) Who passed the exam?

3. Word Formations**a. Suffix/ Prefix**

1.	(i) unusual (ii) unsatisfied (iii) childish (iv) disloyal
2.	(i) unusual (ii) dissatisfied (iii) childish (iv) undo (v) unhappy (vi) disloyal
b. Parts of Speech	
1.	beauty, courageous, broaden
c. Connectives	
1.	(i) because (ii) therefore (iii) because of (iv) in spite of (v) however (vi) though

4. Tense Corrections

1.	(i) got up (ii) waits (iii) come (iv) had (v) is knocking (vi) submit
2.	(i) sit (ii) begin (iii) work (iv) got (v) made (vi) are quarrelling
3.	(i) moves (ii) rained (iii) will go (iv) would have learnt (v) were (vi) do
4.	(i) sets (ii) had (iii) are (iv) started (v) give (vi) driven
5.	(i) has (ii) have (iii) had (iv) having (v) had
6.	(i) got (ii) waits (iii) come (iv) had/ used to have (v) wins (vi) are running
7.	(i) went (ii) was going (iii) want (iv) have met (v) I would give (vi) came
8.	(i) rises (ii) went (iii) would have caught (iv) are (v) met (vi) learnt
9.	(i) does (ii) is (iii) are
10.	(i) went (ii) is (iii) hasn't gone, (iv) got (v) gets
11.	(i) met (ii) has not come
12.	(i) used to study (ii) bloom (iii) saw
13.	(i) goes (ii) got (iii) have written (iv) goes (v) will ask (vi) met
14.	(i) bought (ii) goes (iii) goes (iv) have not gone (e) got
15.	(i) has already left (ii) saw (iii) didn't find
16.	(i) got (ii) breaks (iii) goes
17.	(i) doesn't have (ii) had (iii) will have (iv) have
18.	(i) Sunil ate rice. (ii) They watched TV.

MEANINGS INTO WORDS

1. Places

1. (a) I can have my teeth checked (b) I can have my hair coloured. (c) I can have my book renewed. (d) I can have my car repaired. (e) I can have my eyes checked.

2. Decisions and Intentions

1. (a) I think I'll go swimming. It's rather a hot day. (b) Maybe I'll learn to drive I have my job far from my house. (c) Perhaps I'll join a party. They've warmly invited me. (d) I think I'll give up smoking. I have joined a health club recently. (e) I think I'll take my meal. I'm too hungry.

2. (a) I think I'll take rest. (b) I think I'll celebrate a party. (c) I think I'll entertain him. (d) I don't think I'll donate them food. (e) I don't think I'll ask her to resign.

3. (a) I think I'll change it. (b) I think I'll make her my friend. (c) I don't think I'll go on diet. (d) I think I'll visit a physician. (e) I don't think I'll call them home.

4. (a) I think I'll change it. (b) I think I'll make her my friend. (c) I think I'll go to bed early. (d) I think I'll visit a physician. (e) I don't think I will call her.

5. (a) I think I'll eat less. I want to reduce the weight. (b) I think I'll quit the job. I want a new job. (c) I think I'll make her my friend. She's friendly. (d) I think I'll visit the doctor. My chest terribly pains/ aches. (e) I don't think I'll call them. I reach there in time.

6. (a) I think I will learn to drive. Driving is a necessary skill for human life. (b) I think I will go to swimming. Swimming is my passion. (c) I don't think I will have any more to eat. I am getting fat. (d) I don't think I will invite Jane to party. She is not friendly. (e) I think I will give up smoking. Smoking is injurious to health.

7. (a) I think I will take rest. (b) I don't think I'll advise her to go on a diet. (c) I don't think I'll quit the job. (d) I think I'll borrow some. (e) I don't think I'll hitchhike.

3. Jobs and Routine

1. (a) He plays basketball twice a week. (b) He eats out every Saturday. (c) He polishes his shoes three times a week. (d) He washes his college dress twice a week. (e) He telephones his parents every Tuesday evening.

2. (a) He plays football four times a week. (b) He eats out every Sunday. (c) He brushes teeth twice a day. (d) He goes abroad twice a year. (e) He changes his job every two years.

3. (a) pilot (b) cricketer (c) novelist (d) pharmacist (e) actor

4. (a) A cashier is a person who deals with cash in a bank. (b) A receptionist is a person who receives guests in an office. (c) A plumber is a person who fits the water pipes. (d) A pilot is a person who flies the planes. (e) A DJ is a person who plays the music in a dance party.

5. (a) A night watchman watches/ looks after the buildings at night. (b) A mechanic repairs machines. (c) A receptionist receives guests in offices. (d) An airhostess welcomes the passengers in an airplane. (e) A gardener takes care of the gardens.

6. (a) A night watchman is the person who looks after the building at night. (b) A mechanic is a person who repairs the vehicles. (c) A plumber is the person who fits water pipes. (d) A receptionist is the person who welcomes the guests or customers in an office or organizations. (e) A secretary is the person who keeps records or writes letters in an office.

7. (a) A : Where do you work? B : I work in college. C : Oh, so you are a principal. D : No, I'm a lecturer. (b) A : Where do you work? B : I work in the police station. C : Oh, so you are a policeman. D : No, I'm a secretary.

8. (a) A cashier is a person who counts money/deals with the money in the bank or other offices. (b) A gardener is a person who looks after the garden. (c) An airhostess is a person who serves the passengers in the plane. (d) A receptionist is a person who receives or welcomes the guest in a hotel or organization. (e) A plumber is a person who fits water pipes.

9. (a) He has a bath twice a day. (b) He visits his parents once a week. (c) He changes his job every two weeks. (d) He has his hair cut every fortnight. (e) He sees the doctor three times a year.

10. (a) A gardener is someone who looks after the garden. (b) A secretary is someone who keeps records in an office. (c) A mother is someone who gives birth. (d) A doctor is someone who treats the patients in hospital or clinic. (e) A nurse is someone who serves patients in hospital

11. (a) A mechanic is a person who repairs the vehicles. (b) A gardener is a person who takes care of the garden. (c) An architect is a person who designs the buildings. (d) A plumber is a person who fits the water pipes. (e) A doctor is a person who checks-up the patients.

12. (a) A : Where do you work? B : I work at library. A: Oh, so, you are a librarian, are you? B: No, I'm a cleaner. I clean the library. (b) A: Where do you work? B : I work at police station. A: Oh, so you are a policeman, are you? B: No, I'm a secretary. I assist the chief.

13. (a) A cashier is a person who handles the money in the bank. (b) A gardener is a person who takes care of the garden. (c) A plumber is a person who fits the water pipe. (d) A teacher is a person who teaches in schools or colleges. (e) A bus driver is a person who drives the buses.

14. (a) He has his bath twice a day. (b) He visits parents every Sundays. (c) He changes his job in every two year. (d) He has his hair cut twice a month. (e) He sees the doctor three times a year.

15. (a) We occasionally go for a picnic. (b) I always brush my teeth after food. (c) She usually has an English lesson. (d) I never drink wine. (e) Do you often take a bath?

16. (a) A receptionist is a person who receives phone calls. (b) An airhostess is a person who provides service at the aeroplane. (c) A plumber is a person who fixes pipes. (d) A mechanic is a person who repairs cars. (e) A gardener is a person who looks after the garden.

17. (a) A mechanic is a person who repairs cars. (b) A plumber is a person who fixes water pipes. (c) A receptionist is a person who receives phone calls. (d) An airhostess is a person who provides services at the aeroplane. (e) A secretary is a person who helps her boss and serves people in the office.

18. (a) A cashier cashes the cheques in the bank. (b) A mechanic mends / repairs the machine parts. (c) A plumber repairs the water pipes. (d) A night watchman looks after the building during night. (e) A receptionist receives the calls and takes appointments.

19. (a) He is paid a huge salary by his newspaper. (b) All his articles are published. (c) He is sent all over the world.

20. (a) is a person who receives and pays out money in a bank, shop, hotel etc. (b) is a person who works in garden. (c) is a person who provides service in aeroplane. (d) is a person who receives or deals with people arriving at or telephoning in a hotel (e) is a person who fits or repairs water pipe.

21. (a) Now and again I get called to a road accident. (b) I occasionally get threatened. (c) I usually get left a tip. (d) I often get given something to eat now and again. (e) From time to time I get asked for my autograph.

22. (a) Mark has bath twice a day. (b) He visits his parents once a week/every Sundays. (c) He changes his job every two years. (d) He has his haircut twice a month/every two weeks/once a fortnight. (e) He sees the doctor once a month.

23. (a) A: Where do you work? B : I work at the police station. A: Oh, so you are a policeman, are you? B: No, I'm a secretary. I write letters and keep records. (b) A: Where do you work? B : I work at the library. A: Oh, so you're a librarian, are you? B: No, I'm a cleaner. I clean the library rooms. (c) A: Where do you work? B : I work at the language school. A: Oh, so you're a language teacher, are you? B: No, I'm a sweeper. I sweep the class rooms. (d) A: Where do you work? B : I work at the bus station. A: Oh, so you're a ticket collector, are you? B: No, I'm a porter there. I carry the luggages of the passenger. (e) A: Where do you work? B : I work at the airport. A: Oh, so you're a pilot, are you? B: No, I'm an air hostess. I serve the passengers in the plane.

24. (a) A cashier cashes the cheques in the bank. (b) A mechanic mends / repairs the machine parts. (c) A plumber repairs the water pipes. (d) A night watchman looks after the buildings during night. (e) A receptionist receives the calls and takes appointments.

4. Direction

1. (a) past, between (b) upto, around/round (c) through, across (d) through/down, away from (e) over, under

2. (a) through (b) across (c) down (d) under (e) down

5. Past Events

1. (a) America was discovered by Christopher Columbus. (b) St. Paul's Cathedral was built by Christopher Wren. (c) London was destroyed by fire in 1666. (d) Penicillin was invented by Alexander Fleming. (e) Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci.

2. (a) in (b) on (c) at (d) of (e) at

3.	(i) <i>Hamlet</i> was written by William Shakespeare. (b) London was destroyed by fire in 1666. (c) The Pyramids were built by ancient Egyptians. (d) President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas in 1963. (e) The Society of Authors was founded in 1884.
4.	(a) America was discovered by Christopher Columbus. (b) St. Paul's cathedral was designed by Christopher Wren. (c) London was destroyed by fire in 1666. (d) Penicillin was invented by Alexander Fleming. (e) President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas in 1963.
5.	(a) He drove the car himself. (b) Mr. Sharma sought his girl friend during whole day. (c) The soldier crawled through the tunnel. (d) I rode the motorbike to pickup my father. (e) she lied that she didn't have the cell phone.
6.	(a) <i>Hamlet</i> was written by William Shakespeare. (b) London was destroyed by fire in 1666. (c) The Pyramids were built by Ancient Egyptians. (d) President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas in 1963. (e) The Society of Authors was founded in 1884.
7.	(a) on (b) in (c) at (d) off (e) of
8.	(a) <i>Mona Lisa</i> was painted by Leonardo da Vinci (b) Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming (c) The pyramids were built by ancient Egyptians. (d) The Singh Durbar was built by the Rana regime. (e) <i>Muna Madan</i> was written by Devkota.
9.	(a) <i>Hamlet</i> was published in 17th century. (b) This letter was sent by my penfriend. (c) We were easily cheated yesterday. (d) The thieves were arrested by the police. (e) Our democratic rights were confiscated by the government.
10.	(a) at 7 o'clock. (b) three weeks ago. (c) in January. (d) in the nineteenth century. (e) in the summer.

6. Talking about Now

1.	(a) (i) There is someone following us. (ii) We are being followed. (b) (i) There is a man feeding the tigers. (ii) The tigers are being fed. (c) (i) There is someone looking after the children. (ii) The children are being looked after. (d) (i) There is nobody using the car today. (ii) The car isn't being used today. (e) (i) Is there anyone using this room? (ii) Is this room being used?
2.	(a) We are being followed. (b) The house is being pulled down by some men. (c) We are being overtaken by another car. (d) The children are being looked after. (e) The man is being questioned by two policemen.
3.	(a) The bed is being cleaned once a week by the maid. (b) Language classes are being taken once a fortnight by the school children. (c) I am being followed by them. (d) The cashier is being asked for cash by the manager. (e) Identity card is being provided to senior citizens by the government.
4.	(a) We are being followed. (b) We are being overtaken. (c) The tiger is being fed. (d) The bike is not being used today. (e) The rope is being pulled.
5.	(a) We are being followed. (b) The house is being pulled down. (c) We are being overtaken. (d) The children are being looked after. (e) The men are being questioned.
6.	(a) The children are being looked after by the mother. (b) The cattle are not being guarded. (c) The chickens are being fed by a man. (d) The rope is being pulled by the boys. (e) The dogs are being teased by school children.
7.	(a) The children are being looked after. (b) The pets are not being watched today. (c) The windows are being smashed by the street boys. (d) The flowers are being damaged by the outsiders. (e) <i>Muna Madan</i> is being read by seniors these days.
8.	(a) We are not being given money. (b) The man is being questioned by a policeman. (c) Is the book being read? (d) Another car is being overtaken. (e) We are being followed.
9.	(a) Someone is using the room. (b) Joan is looking after the children. (c) It's leaking. (d) The ice cream is melting. (e) It is pouring with rain.
10.	(a) The tigers are being fed. (b) Is the room being used? (c) We are being overtaken by another car. (d) We are being followed. (e) The house is being pulled down.
11.	(a) Somebody is looking after the children. (b) Somebody is feeding the cows. (c) Nobody is guarding the prisoner. (d) Is anybody making the tea? (e) Nobody is using the car today.
12.	(a) We aren't not being given money. (b) The men are being questioned. (c) Is the book being read? (d) Another car is being overtaken by us. (e) We're being followed.

13.	(a) My nose is running. (b) It's being redecorated. (c) It's leaking. (d) It's melting. (e) They are being looked after.
14.	(a) Somebody is looking after the children. (b) Somebody is feeding the cows. (c) Nobody is guarding the prisoner. (d) Is anybody making the tea? (e) Nobody is using the car today.
15.	(a) We're being followed. (b) The house is being pulled down. (c) We are being overtaken by another car. (d) The children are being looked after. (e) The man is being questioned by two policemen.

7. Requests and Offers

1.	(a) A: would you mind not making noise? I'm writing a paper. B: Oh I'm sorry, I didn't know that. (b) A: Would you mind not speaking English? I do not like it. B: Oh, I'm sorry I didn't know that. (c) A: Would you mind not singing songs? I'm trying to sleep. B: Oh, I'm sorry I didn't know that. (d) A: Would you mind not shutting the door? I want to play out. B: Oh, I'm sorry I didn't know that. (e) A: Would you mind not phoning me this week? – I'm preparing for my exam. B: Oh, I'm sorry I didn't know that.
2.	(1) A: Would you mind not tapping your foot? I'm reading. B: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you were doing nothing. (2) A: Would you mind not speaking English? I don't like it. B: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you liked it. (3) A: Would you mind not blowing smoke in my face? I'm allergic to it. B: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize you were here. (4) A: Would you mind not interrupting me? I'm working here. B: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize you were also here. (5) A: Would you mind not humming songs? I'm trying to concentrate. B: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize you were in the room.
3.	(a) Could you wake me up early in the morning? (b) Would you mind returning a book for me. (c) Do you mind if I invite my friends here? (d) Would you like to drink water? (e) Would you like me to take you to the city?
4.	(a) Sita requested me to lend her Rs 500. (b) Madan asked me whether he could bring the children. (c) Gita asked me if I could help her with the washing-up. (d) Shyam asked me if he could come too. (e) Pasang asked me if he could phone his parents.
5.	(a) opening a window? (b) talking? (c) you could help me. (d) like to have a cup of tea? (e) if I leave the room?

8. Recent Actions and Activities

1.	(i) a. She hasn't returned it yet. b. She is still reading it. (ii) a. She hasn't finished it yet. b. She is still writing her article. (iii) a. He has not passed his driving test yet. b. He is still preparing for the test. (iv) a. He hasn't bought his house in the village yet. b. He is still looking for a good house in the country side. (v) a. The program has not finished yet. b. They are still enjoying the program.
2.	(a) (i) He is still keeping the library book (ii) He has not returned the book yet. (b) (i) He has not completed his article yet. (ii) He is still writing the article. (c) (i) He has not passed the exam yet. (ii) He is still learning to drive. (d) (i) Her house has not been sold yet. (ii) She is still living there. (e) (i) They haven't left the house yet. (ii) They are still staying there.
3.	(a) (i) He has not got a job yet. (ii) He is still looking for a job. (b) (i) She has not sold the house yet. (ii) She is still living there. (c) (i) Alex has not checked his result yet. (ii) He is still waiting for it. (d) (i) He has not got married yet. (ii) He is still having a love affair. (e) (i) Julia has not arrived in office yet. (ii) She is still having her lunch.
4.	(a) (i) She hasn't checked her result yet. (ii) She is still looking for her result. (b) (i) He has not bought a house in city area yet. (ii) He is still living on the bank of a river. (c) (i) He hasn't completed his essay yet. (ii) He is still writing his essay. (d) (i) She hasn't arrived in her office yet. (ii) She is still having her lunch. (e) (i) He has not got married yet. (ii) He is still searching for a girl to marry.

9. Comparison

1.	(a) (i) Sushmita sings better than she plays piano. (ii) Sushmita doesn't play piano as well as she sings. (b) (i) The chair is more comfortable than it looks. (ii) The chair does not look as comfortable as it is. (c) (i) He goes running more than he plays squash. (ii) He doesn't play squash as much as he goes running. (d) (i) She is friendlier than she sounds on the telephone. (ii) She is not as rude as she sounds on the telephone. (e) (i) He bought more sausages than we needed. (ii) He didn't buy as few sausages as we needed.
2.	(a) Rocks are heavier than feathers. (b) Fish aren't as intelligent as human beings. (c) Jhapa is flatter than Palpa. (b) The top of Mt. Everest is colder than the Terai. (e) Cars are more expensive than bicycles.

10. The Past and the Present

1. (a) The atmosphere of the village has been completely destroyed. (b) The old cottages have been pulled down. (c) A luxury hotel has been built. (d) The streets have been widened and resurfaced. (e) Village shop has been turned into an awful cafe.

2. (a) He used to live in France as a boy. (b) At one time there used to be trees in the garden. (c) They used to come out in those days. (d) I used to send letters to my friends. (e) How did you use to spend the days?

3. (a) I used to be in love with her. (b) We used to go to school together. (c) How did you use to spend the winter evening? (d) Trains used to be driven by steam at one time. (e) They did not use to go out in those days.

4. (a) He used to live in France as a boy. (b) I used to be in love with her. (c) How did you use to spend your vacation? (d) At one time there used to be trees in the garden. (e) They used to come out in those days.

5. (a) He used to live in France as a boy. (b) At one time there used to be trees in the garden. (c) They used to come out in those days. (d) I used to be in love with her. (e) How did you use to spend the winter evenings?

6. (a) He used to live in Nepal as a boy. (b) At one time there used to be lot of open field in Kathmandu. (c) He used to be close to her. (d) Both Monoj and Robin used to go to school together. (e) There used to be a lot of devotees in the Janaki Temple, Janakpur.

7. (a) We used to have a lot of milk in our homes. (b) What did you use to do in summer in those days? (c) Buses used to be driven by steam at one time. (d) We used to spend the winter in the open. (e) The children used not to go out much in the evenings.

8. (a) I used to be in love with her. (b) He used to live in London as a teacher. (c) We used to go to school together. (d) We used to have our milk delivered. (e) There used to be widespread unemployment at that time.

9. (i) He used to live in America as a boy. (ii) I used to be in love with her. (iii) We used to have our milk delivered. (iv) We used to go to school together. (v) At one time there used to be tree in the garden.

10. (a) has been changed. (b) have been pulled down. (c) has been built there. (d) has been put. (e) has been turned into awful cafes.

11. (a) He used to live in France as a boy. (b) At one time there used to be trees in the garden. (c) They used to come out in those days. (d) I used to be in love with her. (e) How did you use to spend the winter evenings?

12. (a) I remember playing football in the street. (b) I remember having my hair cut once a fortnight. (c) I remember running away from home when I was thirteen. (d) I remember my father coming home drunk. (e) I remember getting some pocket money once a week.

13. (a) He used to live in Italy. (b) I used to be in love with her. (c) What did you use to do in the summer? (d) We used to go to zoo together. (e) We used to have our goods delivered.

14. (a) He used to live in France as a boy. (b) At one time there used to be trees in the garden. (c) I used to be in love with her. (d) We used to have our milk delivered. (e) Trains used to be driven by steam at one time.

15. (a) Someone has built a star hotel. (b) Someone has widened the streets. (c) Someone has repaired the old cottages. (d) Someone has coloured the large walls. (e) Someone has cared the elderly people well.

16. (a) He used to live in France as a boy. (b) There used to be trees in the garden. (c) They used to come out. (d) I used to be in love with her. (e) How did you use to spend the winter evenings?

11. Likes and Dislikes

1. (a) I adore being given expensive presents. (b) I love having my breakfast brought to me in bed. (c) I enjoy being taken to expensive restaurant. (d) I love having my photograph taken. (e) I hate being asked my age in public.

2. (a) I hate having my work criticized. (b) I love being praised. (c) I adore being complimented. (d) I admire being telephoned after 9:30. (e) I admire being helped in trouble.

3. (a) I don't mind being followed about by journalist. (b) I love having my breakfast brought to me in bed. (c) I like having my clothes admired. (d) I hate being telephoned early in the morning. (e) I love having my photographs taken.

4. (a) I like being sent to different parts of the country. (b) I love being served tasty food. (c) I adore being encouraged all the time. (d) I admire being helped with my study. (e) I appreciate being served tea in bed.

5. (a) I hate being telephoned early in the morning. (b) I love having my photograph taken. (c) I adore being given expensive presents. (d) I detest being interrupted. (e) I like being offered the coffee.

6. (a) In other words, she likes to maintain discipline in the class. (b) In other words, he likes to be in touch with his family. (c) In other words, she likes to enjoy her evening time. (d) In other words, he likes to keep himself physically fit. (e) In other words, she likes to keep her room tidy.

7. (a) I prefer watching TV to listening to the radio. (b) I prefer playing tennis to playing cards. (c) I prefer learning English to learning Maths. (d) I prefer taking tea to taking coffee. (e) I prefer swimming in lake to swimming in a swimming pool.

8. (a) I hate being telephoned early in the morning. (b) I love having my photograph taken. (c) I enjoy being taken to the party. (d) I love having my breakfast brought to me in bed. (e) I adore being given expensive presents.

9. (a) I love having my photograph taken. (b) I hate being disturbed early in the morning. (c) I enjoy being helped in my difficulty. (d) I admire being given good advice. (e) I avoid being backbitten by friends all the time.

10. (a) I like having my clothes admired. (b) I don't mind being followed about. (c) I enjoy being taken to expensive restaurants. (d) I love having my breakfast brought to my room. (e) I adore being given expensive presents.

11. (a) I hate being telephoned early in the morning. (b) I love having my photograph taken. (c) I enjoy being taken to expensive restaurant. (d) I love having my breakfast brought in my bed. (e) I adore being given expensive presents.

12. (a) I prefer eating at home to eating in restaurants. (b) I prefer playing tennis to playing cards. (c) I prefer learning Maths to learning English. (d) I prefer coffee to tea. (e) I prefer swimming in the sea to swimming in a pool.

13. (a) I hate being telephoned early in the morning. (b) I love having my photograph taken. (c) I adore being given expensive presents. (d) I love having my breakfast brought to me in bed. (e) I like having my clothes admired.

14. (a) In other words, she likes to keep control of her class. (b) In other words, he likes to keep in touch with his family. (c) In other words, he likes to have a good social life. (d) In other words, she likes to keep herself physically fit. (e) In other words, she likes to keep herself busy at home.

12. Events and Circumstances

1. (a) An officer's son was kidnapped while he was walking to school. (b) A player fell on the road while he was walking to catch the match. (c) A man arrested while he was trying to go through the customs at the Bus Park with drug. (d) A student was caught by the invigilator while he was taking cheat out of his pocket. (e) A culprit was arrested by police while he was planning to cross the border.

2. (a) A student was caught by invigilator while he was taking a cheat from his pocket in the examination. (b) A man was arrested with homemade liquor at Bus park while he was climbing up the bus. (c) A player was injured in a match while he was playing actively. (d) An ambassador's son was kidnapped while he was walking to school. (e) A night bus was hijacked while it was running on the highway.

3. (a) He found a Rs. 100 note while he was doing the washing. He was doing the washing when he found a Rs. 100 note. (b) We heard the news while we were having dinner. We were having dinner when we heard the news. (c) I read the novel while I was falling asleep. I was falling asleep when I read the novel. (d) She got on the bus while she was being arrested. She was being arrested when she got on the bus. (e) He lost consciousness while he was throwing water on the flames. He was throwing water on the flames when he lost consciousness.

4. (a) An express train derailed while it was running at 90 mph. (b) A Tara Aeroplane was crashed while it was flying over Myagdi. (c) An ambassador's son was kidnapped while he was walking to school. (d) The tomatoes were thrown at the Minister while he was delivering his speech. (e) A man with bomb was arrested while he was buying ticket at bus park.

5. (a) An express train was derailed while it was running at the speed of 90 mph. (b) An Aeroplane was crashed while it was flying over Jumla. (c) A Minister's son was kidnapped while he was walking way to school. (d) The tomatoes were thrown at the leader while he was delivering his speech. (e) A man with bomb was arrested while he was buying ticket at stadium.

6.	(a) sitting/ reading (b) get/ go (c) saw/ slithering (d) looked (e) ran
7.	(a) The tomatoes were thrown at minister while the minister was delivering his speech. (b) A man with bomb was arrested while he was walking towards the Heathrow airport. (c) The Golfer was struck by lightning while he was playing his final match. (d) A Boeing 747 was hijacked while it was flying over Atlantic. (e) Ambassador's son was kidnapped while he was walking on the way to his school.
8.	(a) (i) His pen ran out ink while he was writing an answer. (ii) He was writing an answer when his pen ran out of ink. (b) (i) He burnt his hand while he was taking the potato out of the oven. (ii) He was taking the potato out of the oven, when he burnt his hand. (c) (i) He lost consciousness while he was being given injection. (ii) He was being given injection when he lost consciousness. (d) (i) He met with an accident while he was going to the market. (ii) He was going to the market when he met with an accident. (e) (i) He found a thousand rupee note, while he was tidying his room. (ii) He was tidying his room when he found a thousand rupee note.
9.	(a) (i) He was doing the washing when he found a Rs. 20 note. (ii) He found a Rs 20 note while he was doing the washing. (b) (i) We were having dinner, when we heard the news. (ii) We heard the news while we were having dinner. (c) (i) I was falling asleep, when I read a novel. (ii) I fell asleep while I was reading a novel. (d) (i) She was getting on the bus when she was arrested. (ii) She was arrested while she was getting on the bus. (e) (i) They were throwing water on the flames when he lost consciousness. (ii) He lost consciousness while they were throwing water on the flames.
10.	(i) She was taking meat out of the oven when she burnt her hand. (ii) She was being given injection when she lost consciousness. (iii) She was tidying her room when she found her passport. (iv) She was writing a cheque when her pen ran out. (v) She was having her breakfast when she bit her tongue.

13. Leisure Activities and Skills

1.	(a) A : I do (quite) a lot of gardening. B : I don't do much gardening. C : I don't do any gardening. (b) A : I do (quite) a lot of swimming. B : I don't do much swimming. C : I don't do any swimming. (c) A : I do (quite) a lot of cooking. B : I don't do much cooking. C : I don't do any cooking. (d) A : I do (quite) a lot of reading. B : I don't do much reading. C : I don't do any reading (e) A : I do (quite) a lot of yoga. B : I don't do much yoga. C : I don't do any yoga.
----	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

14. Advice

1.	(a) Because you might fall sick. (b) Because you might get an accident. (c) Because you might be fat. (d) Because someone might steal it. (e) Because your answer might be wrong.
2.	(a) you should go on a diet. (b) You ought to write a love letter. (c) You should go to Pokhara for your vacation. (d) You should join tuition class. (e) You ought to ask your friend after the movie is over.
3.	(a) You'd better wear bright coloured jacket. (b) You ought to tell somebody before you start. (c) You should go in a group of 4/5. (d) You should take some food with you. (e) You ought to look weather forecast before you start.
4.	(a) You should go for jogging. (b) You ought to visit a physician. (c) You had better take sleeping pills. (d) You should use the opener. (d) You should inform to your bank.
5.	(a) You should go on a diet. (b) You had better drink water. (c) You should take sleeping tablet. (d) You ought to use the opener. (e) You should apply for the jobs advertised in national dailies.

6.	(a) Why don't you call her back? (b) You'd better buy another book. (c) You shouldn't watch the late night movie. (d) You ought to take extra classes. (e) If I were you, I would inform the police.
----	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

7.	(a) Because it might be stolen. (b) Because you might write wrong answer. (c) Because it might prevent communicable diseases. (d) Because you might gain weight. (e) Because you might get an accident.
----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

8.	(a) Why don't you join fitness centre? (b) You would better take medicine. (c) You should wait for good time to come. (d) Why don't you call the mechanic? (e) If I were you, I would take tuition classes.
----	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

9.	(a) You should remarry. (b) You ought to inform the bank. (c) If I were you I would send him to the army. (d) You'd better consult your family doctor. (e) If I were you, I would propose with a ring.
----	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

15. Origin and Duration

1.	(a) How long have you been driving a car now a days? (b) How long has she been taking music class these days? (c) How long has he been writing a novel? (d) How long have they been taking writing classes? (e) How long has he been taking extra classes in English?
2.	(a) How long have you been driving a bike? (b) How long have they been taking piano lessons? (c) How long has he been writing a book? (d) How long has she been taking writing classes? (e) How long has he been taking extra class?
3.	(i) A: When did you learn to swim? B: I learnt to swim when I was 18. How about you? A: I learnt to swim when I was 16. I didn't learn to swim till I was 18. (ii) A: When did you start learning English? B: I started learning English when I was 4. How about you? A: I started learning English when I was 3. I didn't learn to swim till I was 4.
4.	(a) A: How long have you been engaged?; B: I have been engaged since July. C: (to A) When did he get engaged? A: He got engaged in July. (b) A: How long have you been writing a novel? B: I have been writing a novel for few weeks. C: (to A) When did he start writing a novel? A: He started writing a novel a few weeks ago. (c) A: How long have you gone to evening classes? B: I have gone to evening classes for three months. C: (to A) When did he go to evening classes? A: He went to evening classes three months ago. (d) A: How long have you known that joke? B: I have known that joke for years and years. C: (to A) When did he know that joke? A: He knew that joke years and years ago. (e): How long have you got a movie camera? B: I have got a movie camera since Christmas. C: (to A) When did he get movie camera? D: He got a movie camera in Christmas.
5.	(a) A: How long have you been engaged? B: I have been engaged since July. C: (to A) When was he engaged? A: He was engaged in July. (b) A: How long have you been writing a letter? B: I've been writing a letter for a few weeks. C: (to A) When did he start writing a letter? A: He started writing a letter a few weeks ago.
6.	(a) for six months (b) two years ago (c) twelve years ago (d) since 2 o'clock. (e) in January

16. Location

1.	(a) at (b) on (c) on (d) in (e) at
2.	(a) on (b) at (c) on (d) in (e) at
3.	(a) of (b) in (c) at (d) by (e) for
4.	(a) in (b) on (c) at (d) at/ in
5.	(a) on (b) at (c) at (d) in (e) on
6.	(a) in (b) on (c) at (d) for (e) about
7.	(a) on (b) in (c) at (d) on (e) at
8.	(a) on (b) in (c) in (d) for (e) on
9.	(a) for (b) of (c) at (d) on (e) in
10.	(a) from (b) in (c) of (d) at (e) down
11.	(a) on, in (b) at (c) in (d) on
12.	(a) at (b) on (c) on, in (d) on
13.	(a) at, in (b) on (c) at (d) in
14.	(a) on, in (b) at (c) on (d) at
15.	(a) in (b) but (c) on (d) of (e) for
16.	(a) in (b) in (c) on (d) on (e) in

17. Similarities and Differences

1.	(a) So have I. I have one too. (b) Neither did I. I haven't one either. (c) So does mine. Mine live there too. (d) Nor do I. I never watch it either. (e) So was mine. Mine was then too.
2.	(a) A: I have got a party this evening. B: So have I. C: I have got one too. (b) A: My dog barks a lot. B: So does mine. C: Mine barks too. (c) A: I take my meal three times a day. B: So do I. C: I take it three times too. (d) A: I enjoy parties a lot. B: So do I. C: I enjoy them too. (e) A: I like modern jazz. B: So do I. C: I like it too.

18. Obligation

1.	(a) You can come and see me how often you like. (b) You can borrow how many books you like. (c) You can run how fast you like. (d) You can stay out how late you like. (e) You can saty at my home how long you like.
----	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2.	(a) can (b) can't (c) may (d) mustn't (e) must
3.	(a) You can come anytime you like. (b) You can borrow any amount/as much as you like. (c) You can run as fast as you like. (d) You can stay as late as you like. (e) You can stay as long as you like.
4.	(a) No, you can come whenever you like. I don't mind when you come. (b) No, you can visit whenever you like. I don't mind when you visit. (c) No, you can drink whatever you like. I don't mind what you drink. (d) No, you can sleep wherever you like. I don't mind where you sleep. (e) No, you can get up whenever you like. I don't mind when you get up.

20. Objects

1.	(a) There were coffee percolators that keep your coffee hot all day. (b) There were fridges that can be fixed on the wall. (c) There were glass dishes that you can put in a hot oven. (d) There were saucepans that stop your milk boiling over. (e) There were dishwashers that can even get the egg off your plates.
2.	(a) There are some fridges (that) can be fixed on the wall. (b) There are some glass dishes (that) you can put in a hot oven. (c) There are some saucepans that stop your milk boiling over. (d) There are some fridges that can defrost without taking the food out. (e) There are some dishwashers that can even get the egg off your plates.
3.	(a) There are some fridges (that) can be fixed on the wall. (b) There are some glass dishes (that) you can put in a hot oven. (c) There are some saucepans that stop your milk boiling over. (d) There are some fridges that can defrost without taking the food out. (e) There are some dishwashers that can even get the egg off your plates.
4.	(a) There are coffee percolators that keep your coffee hot all day. (b) There are fridges (that) can be fixed on the wall. (c) There are some glass dishes (that) can be put in a hot oven. (d) There are saucepans that stop your milk boiling over. (e) There are dishwashers that can even get the egg off your plates.
5.	(a) There are some fridges (that) can be fixed on the wall. (b) There are some glass dishes (that) you can put on hot oven. (c) There are some saucepans that stop your milk boiling over. (d) There are some fridges (that) you can defrost without taking the food out. (e) There are some dish washers that can even get the egg off your plates.

21. Degree

1.	(a) We arrived too late to get dinner. We didn't arrive early enough to get dinner. (b) You are too young to get married. You are not old enough to get married. (c) The wine is too expensive for you to drink every day. The wine isn't cheap enough for you to drink every day. (d) That bread is too stale to eat. That bread isn't fresh enough to eat. (e) He spoke too fast for me to understand. He didn't speak slow enough for me to understand.
2.	(a) We have too many tickets left to sell. (b) We don't have enough room in the car. (c) There is too much sugar in the coffee. (d) He isn't tall enough to reach the shelf. (e) He doesn't have enough patience to be a good teacher.
3.	(a) (i) You are too young to get married. (ii) You aren't old enough to get married. (b) (i) The road is too steep to walk. (ii) The road is not flat enough to walk. (c) (i) The clothes are too dirty to wear them. (ii) The clothes are not clean enough to wear them. (d) (i) The back bench is too unsafe to sit on. (ii) The back bench is not safe enough to sit on. (e) (i) The blanket is too thin to wear in winter. (ii) The blanket is not thick to wear in winter.
4.	(a) She spoke too fast to understand. (b) That bread is too stale to eat. (c) This wall is too high to jump. (d) Your children are too young to send them far away. (e) Gold is too expensive to buy now.
5.	(a) (i) The room is too small to live. (ii) The room is not big enough to live. (b) (i) The bed is too uncomfortable to sleep in. (ii) The bed is not comfortable enough for us to sleep in. (c) (i) The road is too rough to drive fast. (ii) The road is not smooth enough to drive fast. (d) (i) The bread is too stale to eat. (ii) The bread is not fresh enough to eat. (e) (i) Your sweater is too thin to wear in winter. (ii) Your sweater is not thick enough for you to wear in winter.

6.	region, confidence, love, thickness, width
7.	(a) such (b) so (c) such (d) such (e) so
8.	religious, strong, patient, hungry, nounal/nominal
9.	(a) She arrived too late to get a bus. (b) You are too young to get married. (c) That cake is too stale to eat. (d) She talks too fast for me to understand her. (e) The ground is too muddy to sit on.
10.	(a) Those trousers are too thin to wear in winter. (b) The windows were too dirty to see through. (c) That food is too stale to eat. (d) The stream is too wide for you to jump across it. (e) He spoke too fast for me to understand him.
11.	(a) She spoke too fast for me to understand her. (b) We arrived too late to attend the meeting. (c) The ceiling was too high to touch it. (d) Your daughter is too young to send to school. (e) He is too busy to give you time.
12.	(a) (i) We were too late to get any dinner. (ii) We were not early enough to get any dinner. (b) (i) You are too young to get married. (ii) You are not old enough to get married. (c) (i) The bread is too stale to eat. (ii) The bread is not fresh enough to eat. (d) (i) He spoke too fast for me to understand him. (ii) He didn't speak slow enough for me to understand him. (e) (i) Wine is too expensive to drink everyday. (ii) Wine is not cheap enough to drink everyday.
13.	(a) You are too young to get married. (b) The windows were too dirty to see through. (c) The ground is too damp to sit on. (d) We were too late to get any dinner. (e) He spoke too fast for me to understand him.
14.	(a) (i) She spoke too fast for me to understand her. (ii) She did not speak slow enough for me to understand her. (b) (i) Your son is too young to be sent to school. (ii) Your son is not old enough to be sent to school. (c) (i) The ceiling was too high for my mother to touch. (ii) It was not low enough for my mother to touch. (d) (i) The ground is too wet to sit on. (ii) The ground is not dry enough to sit on. (e) (i) We were too late to attend the meeting. (ii) We were not early enough to attend the meeting.
15.	(a) The ground is not dry enough to sit on. (b) The river is not narrow enough for us to cross. (c) That lake is not safe enough to swim. (d) The windows are not clean enough to see through. (e) The snake is not harmless enough for me to catch.
16.	(a) so (b) such (c) such (d) so (e) such
17.	(a) There isn't enough sugar in the coffee. (b) He isn't too tall to reach the self. (c) He doesn't have enough patience to be a teacher. (d) We don't have enough tickets. (e) There isn't enough room.
18.	(a) such (b) enough (c) so (d) enough to (e) so
19.	patience, ambition, strength, tact, dedication
20.	(1) We arrived too late to get any dinner. (2) You are too young to get married. (3) That bread is too stale to eat. (4) He spoke too fast for me to understand him. (5) It is too damp to sit on the ground.
21.	(a) (i) She spoke too fast for me to understand her. (ii) She didn't speak slow enough to understand her. (b) (i) He is too young to go to school. (ii) He is not old enough to go to school. (c) (i) The ceiling was too high for my mother to touch it. (ii) The ceiling wasn't low enough for my mother to touch it. (d) (i) The ground is too damp to sit on. (ii) The ground is not dry enough to sit on. (e) (i) We arrived too late to attend meeting. (ii) We didn't arrive early enough to attend meeting.
22.	(a) such (b) enough (c) so (d) enough to (e) so

22. Setting a Scene

1.	(a) lay (b) was flowing (c) was facing (d) was standing (e) was crossing
2.	(i) was facing (ii) was crossing (iii) stood (iv) flowed (v) stood

23. Criticizing

1.	(a) A vain person is a person who keeps admiring himself/herself. (b) A jealous person is a person who keeps feeling unhappy because somebody you like is showing interest in somebody else. (c) An aggressive person is a person who keeps showing anger. (d) An absent minded person is a person who keeps forgetting things. (e) A clumsy person is a person who keeps doing things without skills. (f) A gossip person is a person who keeps talking unnecessarily. (g) A bore person is a person who keeps showing restless appearance. (h) A pessimist person is a person who keeps expecting bad things to happen. (i) A cook is a person who keeps cooking food items in a hotel or a restaurant. (j) An accountant is a person who keeps maintaining accounts in an office or any other institution.
----	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2. (a) If he had not been reading the newspaper in the library, he would not have missed college bus. (b) If she had set the alarm, she wouldn't have been late for college. (c) If his car hadn't broken down, our chief guest would have arrived in time. (d) If he had known the man had a mobile, he would have asked for it. (e) If the security personnel had been careful, the culprit wouldn't have run away.

3. (a) If she had not been listening to the radio, she would have heard the knock on the door. (b) If they hadn't been in the mosque, they wouldn't have been killed in the explosion. (c) If he hadn't been walking on the sea shore, he wouldn't have found a gold ring. (d) If she hadn't had examination of her third term, she could have gone on holiday. (e) If he had been talking very loudly, I could have understood him.

4. (a) A gossip is a person who keeps getting pleasure by talking about others private life. (b) ... keeps expecting bad things to happen. (c) ... keeps talking about himself. (d) ... keeps forgetting things. (e) A jealous person is a person who keeps feeling unhappy by seeing others' achievement.

5. (a) If he had known the man had been armed, he would have run away. (b) If he had been concentrating, they wouldn't have scored a goal. (c) If she hadn't been listening to the radio, she would have heard the knock on the door. (d) If the car had not broken down, they would have arrived in time.

6. (a) A jealous person is a person who keeps desiring other go down. (b) An aggressive person is a person who keeps getting angry all the time. (c) A clumsy person is a person who keeps doing things in awkward way. (d) An absent-minded person is a person who keeps forgetting things. (e) A pessimist person is a person who keeps expecting bad to happen.

7. (a) If he had not been reading a book in the waiting room, he wouldn't have missed the train. (b) If she had set the alarm, she wouldn't have overslept. (c) If the goal keeper had been concentrating, they wouldn't have scored a goal. (d) If they had come in time, the car wouldn't have broken down. (e) If he had known the man was armed, he wouldn't have run away.

8. (a) A Jealous man is a person who is always suspecting of being displaced by a rival. (b) A kind mother is a person who is always having a generous nature or attitude. (c) A cruel man is a person who is always causing pain without pity. (d) An absent-minded person is a person who is always forgetting the things. (e) A clumsy man is a person who is always lacking in skill or physical co-ordination.

9. (a) If she had set alarm, she would not have overslept. (b) If she had not been listening the radio, she would have heard the knock. (c) If she had not been walking along the seashore, she would not have found a gold ring. (d) If he had been talking loud, I could have understood him. (e) If the car had not been broken down, they would have arrived in time.

10. (a) If she had set the alarm, she wouldn't have overslept. (b) If the goalkeeper had been concentrating, they wouldn't have scored a goal. (c) If she hadn't been listening to the radio, she would have heard the knock on the door. (d) If the car hadn't been broken down, they would have arrived in time. (e) If he hadn't been talking very loudly, I would have understood him.

11. (a) If she had set the alarm, she wouldn't have overslept. (b) If the goalkeeper had been concentrating, they wouldn't have scored a goal. (c) If the car hadn't been broken down, they would have arrived in time. (d) If he had known the man was armed, he wouldn't have run away. (e) If she hadn't been listening to the radio, she would have heard the knock on the door.

12. (a) She/he should have kept it carefully. (b) She should not have stood in a crowd for a long time. (c) He should have put on the life jacket. (d) She should have studied sincerely. (e) He shouldn't have walked on bare feet.

13. (a) She/he should have kept it carefully. (b) She should not have stood in a crowd for a long time. (c) She should have put on the life jacket. (d) She should have studied sincerely. (e) He shouldn't have walked on bare feet.

14. (a) If he had set the alarm, he wouldn't have overslept. (b) If the goal keeper had been concentrating, they wouldn't have scored the goal. (c) If she had been talking loudly, I could have understood her. (d) If he hadn't broken his leg, he could have gone on holiday. (e) If they had known the man was armed, they would have run away.

24. Explanations

1. (a) In spite of the fact that he is young and energetic, he doesn't like to work hard. (b) In spite of the fact that there was a lot of space, only few people were invited. (c) In spite of the fact that they are well paid, they do not like to work hard. (d) In spite of the fact that bicycles are easy to ride, teenagers do not like them. (e) In spite of the fact that they were playing at home, they lost the match.

2. (a) In spite of the fact that they have a lot of time, teenagers do not like to work. (b) In spite of the fact that there was a lot of space in the classroom, only limited students were allowed. (c) In spite of the fact that all students were present, the principal refused to counsel them. (d) In spite of the fact that bicycles are cheaper and more comfortable, the youths do not like to ride. (e) In spite of the fact that they were playing away from home, they won the match.

3. (a) Although she was 90 years of age, she lived a very active life. (b) Even though he looked scruffy, he got the job. (c) In spite of her parents' objection, she insisted on getting married. (d) Though she was in trouble, he refused to help her. (e) Despite his hard work, he failed in the exams.

4. (a) Although she was 80 years old, she lived a very active life. Inspite of her age, she lived a very active life. (b) Although he looked very scruffy, he got a job. Inspite of his scruffy appearance, he got a job. (c) Although her parents objected, she insisted on getting married. Inspite of her parents' objection, she insisted on getting married. (d) Although I was in trouble, he refused to help me. Inspite of the trouble, he refused to help me. (e) Although the book didn't have a good story, it became the best seller. Inspite of it's good story, the book became the best seller.

5. (a) Inspite of the expense, lots of people are buying the video machines. (b) Inspite of being known to each other for a long time, we can call each other by our surnames. (c) Inspite of her age, she lived a very active life. (d) Inspite of his deafness, Beethoven continued composing until his death. (e) Inspite of her parents' objections, she insisted on getting married.

6. (a) Although he looked scruffy, he got the job. (b) Although video machines are expensive, lots of people are buying them. (c) Even though Beethovan was deaf, he continued composing until death. (d) Even though we've known each other for a long time, we call each other by our surnames. (e) Even though he's suffering from high fever, he wants to go to school.

7. a. Eventhough her parents objected, she insisted on getting married. (b) Eventhough he did well in the exam, he scored poor marks. (c) Eventhough modern electronic devices are expensive, lots of people are buying them. (d) Eventhough government is importing a lot of fuel, people are not getting it easily. (e) Eventhough most of the householders are getting financial support, they are not constructing their houses.

8. (a) Eventhough her parents objected, she insisted on getting married. (b) Eventhough he did well in the exam, he scored poor marks. (c) Eventhough modern electronic devices are expensive, lots of people are buying them. (d) Eventhough they are labourious, they are living in hardship. (e) Eventhough most of the plus two colleges have trained faculty, their result is still poor.

9. (a) Eventhough he is poor, he is honest. (b) Eventhough he doesn't get up early, he is physically fit. (v) Eventhough he is eighty years old, he is active. (d) Eventhough they are rich, they do not offer help for poor. (e) Eventhough he worked hard, he got poor marks.

10. (a) Eventhough he gets up late, he is healthy. (b) Eventhough he doesn't play much, he won many medals. (c) Eventhough s/he doesn't study properly, s/he passed the exam. (d) Eventhough he is seventy five, he is active. (e) Eventhough he doesn't have a good earning, he leads a very comfortable life.

11. (a) Although he is 90 years old, he is active. (b) Even though computers were expensive in the past, many people bought them. (c) In spite of the fact that he was very popular, he didnot win the election. (d) In spite of his irregular attendance at school, he secured good marks. (e) Even though she is highly qualified, she is not successful to get a job.

12. (a) Although he was 85 years old, he lived an active life. (b) Despite the fact that he looked unqualified, he got the job. (c) Even though video machines are expensive, people are buying them. (d) In spite of her parents' objection, she still insisted on getting married. (e) Although he is uneducated, he is polite.

13. (a) In spite of his old age, he lived an active life. (b) Despite her parents' objection, she insisted on getting married. (c) In spite of Beethoven's deafness, he continued composing until his death. (d) In spite of the expense, lots of people are buying the video machines. (e) Despite his rain coat, he got wet.

14. (a) Despite his old age, he lived an active life. (b) In spite of her parents' objection, she insisted on getting married. (c) Despite his deafness, he continued composing until his death. (e) In spite of his raincoat, he got wet.

15. (a) In spite of her old age, she lived a very active life. (b) In spite of expense, a lots of people are buying video machines; (c) Inspite of her parents objection, she insisted on getting married. (d) In spite of his deafness, Beethoven continued composing until his death. (e) In spite of our acquaintance for long time, we call each other by our surnames.

25. Some Questions asked from 'Mixed Units'

1. (a) of (b) to (c) at (d) from (e) for

2. (a) A lot of fish are being killed in the Mediterranean. (b) A lot of lawn-mowers were sold last week. (c) The old church will have been pulled down by council in the square by next week. (d) Some villages had been damaged by traffic vibrations. (e) Building is designed by him for the city council.

3. (a) for (b) about (c) on (d) in (e) to

4. (a) The hostages are being held by the gunmen. (b) She is paid a huge salary by the company. (c) I am given something to eat now and again. (d) They always blame me if the food is not good. (e) Is this room being used?

5. (a) He is paid a huge salary by his newspaper. (b) A mistake was made by Ron Glib. (c) A camera has been sent to me by my brother. or, I have been sent a camera by my brother. (d) The criminals were arrested by the police. (e) We are asked some questions.

6. (a) I think I'll go for a walk. (b) They were having lunch when they heard the news. (c) I love having my clothes admired. (d) The college runs examination three time a year. (e) You can get up anytime you like.

7. (a) In spite of (b) In order to (c) although/(d) because (e) although