

Puspa Shrestha

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

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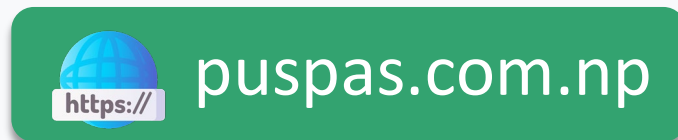


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Compulsory English

NEW SYLLABUS

Level: Class XII

Full Marks: 100
Pass Marks: 35

Course Contents

The contents of this paper can be divided into two components.

1. Core English
2. Extensive Reading and Writing

The text for language skills has the following units.

- experience • appearance • relating past events • attitudes and reactions • duration • reporting • deductions and explanations
- advantages and disadvantages • clarifying • wishes and regrets • events in sequence • comparison • processes • prediction
- news

The texts for extensive reading are as follows.

Poems

1. William Stafford, "Travelling through the Dark".
2. W.B. Yeats, "The Lamentation of the Old Pensioner".
3. William Shakespeare, "Full Fathom Five Thy Father Lies".
4. Ray Young Bear, "Grandmother".
5. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur".

Essays

6. Moti Nissani, "Two Long-term Problems: Too Many People, Too Few Trees".
7. Marsha Traugot, "The Children Who Wait".
8. Martin Luther King, "I Have a Dream".
9. Ilene Kantrov, "Women's Business".
10. Lilla, M and Barry, C. Bishop, "Hurried Trip to Avoid a Bad Star".
11. Germanine Greer, "A Child is Born".

Stories

12. Edgar Allen Poe, "The Tell-Tale Heart".
13. Dylan Thomas, "A Story".
14. James Joyce, "The Boarding House".
15. G. Garcia Marquez, "The Last Voyage of the Ghost Ship".
16. Anton Chekhov, "About Love".
17. Brothers Grimm, "Hansel and Gretel" and its Variations.

Play

1. W.B. Yeats, "Purgatory".

MODEL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100
Pass Marks: 35

Attempt All Questions.

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5×3=15]

If there were no mountains or oceans; and if the winds circled the earth with perfect regularity then the amount of heat and length of the farmer's growing season would progress uniformly from north to south. Instead, there are all kinds of unexpected differences in climate, as temperature maps of the United States show. For instance, all along the western coast, the temperature changes little between winter and summer. In some places, the average difference between July and January is a little as 10 degrees centigrade. The climate along the northern part of this coast is similar to that of England. But in the north central part of the country, summer and winter are worlds apart. There the average difference between July and January is 36 degrees centigrade and more violent extremes are common. The coldest days of a typical January may be 40 degrees centigrade, and the hottest July day may be 45 degrees. This is the sort of climate that is also found in central Asia, far from the moderating influence of the oceans. In the eastern

part of the United States, the difference between summer and winter is also very distinct, but not nearly so extreme. Near the southwestern corner of the country, the climate is mild and spring like in winter, but in summer the temperature may reach equatorial intensity. In Alaska, almost continuous daylight in summer makes the short growing season an intense one. The variations in temperature within the United States have had a marked effect on the country's economy and living standards.

Questions:

- a. What are the causes of unexpected differences in climate?
- b. In which part of the United States are summer and winter worlds apart?
- c. What is the temperature of the coldest days of a typical January in the north?
- d. What is the effect of continuous daylight in summer on the growing season in Alaska?
- e. Which sectors are affected by the variations in temperature in the United States?

[5x3= 15]

2. Answer any FIVE questions.

- a. Why does the poet show his anger against time? (*The Lamentation of the Old Pensioner*) (A Story)
- b. How were the boy's uncle and aunt? (*Purgatory*)
- c. Why did the old man kill the boy? (*Purgatory*)
- d. What does the traveler feel when he touches the dead doe? (*Traveling through the Dark*)
- e. Why was the father not quite willing to accept his wife's proposal to leave the children in the forest? (*Hansel and Gretel*)
- f. What differences does the writer show between a traditional society and a modern society in matters of childbearing? (*A Child is Born*)

3. Answer any ONE of the following. [10]

- a. Describe the problems of overpopulation and deforestation that Moti Nissani has dealt with. (Two Long term Problems)
- b. Write an essay on women's position in Nepal. (*A Child is Born*)

4. Change the voice of following sentences. [4]

- a. I have written a poem. [Passive]
- b. Pop singers are always surrounded by teenagers. [Active]
- c. A ball hit me as I was walking along the street. [Passive]
- d. The building was completely damaged by fire. [Active]

Ans: (a) A poem has been written by me. (b) Teenagers always surround pop singers. (c) I was hit by a ball as I was walking along the street. (d) Fire completely damaged the building.

5. Put the verbs in brackets in correct grammatical form. [4]

- a. This is the first time I (watch) a movie in the cinema hall.
- b. I bought the book which I not (find) for years.
- c. I wish they (live) near.
- d. As soon as the telephone (ring) he answered.

Ans: (a) This is the first time I have ever watched a movie in the cinema hall. (b) I bought the book which I had not found for years. (c) I wish they would live near. (d) As soon as the telephone had rung he answered.

6. Complete the sentences by joining the following words using, When..... [4]

- a. turn off/lights -change / bulb-
- b. eat/meal -pay/bill-
- c. arrive/border - show/ passport
- d. meet/stranger - shake/ hands

Ans: (a) When you turn off the light, you change the bulb. (b) When you eat the meal, you pay bill. (c) When you arrive the border, you show passport. (d) When you meet the stranger, you shake hands.

7. Rewrite the following sentences using the word 'seem'. [5]

- a. His front garden always looks a bit neglected.
- b. You only see his children during the school holidays.
- c. He usually carries a walking stick when he goes out.
- d. There are African masks on the wall of his sitting room.
- e. He never stops to chat with you if you have got dog with you.

Ans: (a) He doesn't seem to be very keen on gardening. (b) His children seem to be at boarding school. (c) He seems to have injured his leg. (d) He seems to have lived in Africa at some time in his life. (e) He seems to be afraid of dogs.

8. Report the following remarks using a suitable verb from the box. [4]

agreed, refused, threatened, advised, tried to persuade

Example: 'Very well, then we'll give him his deposit back. They agreed to give him his deposit back'

- a. 'If you don't pay up, we'll take legal action.'
- b. 'No, I have absolutely no intention of sending you the money.'
- c. 'Please, you must help me! I don't know what to do.'
- d. 'I think you ought to get in touch with 'Safeguard.'

Ans: (a) They threatened to take legal action. (b) They refused to send me the money. (c) He tried to persuade me to help him. (d) He advised me to get in touch with safeguard

9. Imagine you are in the situations below.

a. Write a wish for each of the following situations. [3]

- (i) You are sick (ii) You need a job (iii) It's raining.

Ans: (i) I wish someone would bring medicine for me. (ii) I wish I could get a job. (iii) I wish it wasn't raining

b. Express regrets for the following situations. [2]

- (i) You forgot your friend's birthday.
- (ii) You could not keep your promise

Ans: (i) I should have asked his best friend. (ii) I wish I had kept my promise.

10. Write a description of your classroom in about 50 words. [10]

11. Change the following sentences as shown in the example. [5]

Example: *Someone is singing in the bath. It's getting on Hari's nerves.*

Answer: *If there's one thing that gets on my nerves, it's people who sing in the bath.*

- a. Someone has taken seat. It's making her angry.
- b. Someone has taken Ram's pen without permission. He is angry.
- c. It's after midnight, and the people next door are playing loud music. Ram objects to it.
- d. Someone's just spat in the street. Ram is offended.
- e. Ram's just seen someone with purple and green hair. He can't stand this.

Ans: (a) If there is one thing that makes me angry, it's people who take other's seat. (b) If there is one thing that makes me angry, it's people who take other's pen without permission. (c) If there is one thing that annoys me it's people who play loud music after midnight. (d) If there is one thing that offends me, it's people who spit in the street. (e) If there is one thing I can't stand, it's people who colour their hair

12. Write in about 120 words about the remarkable experiences that you have had during you school life. Include the following things. [10]

(People/friends you met, events or activities you took part in, achievements you made, impressions you left behind.)

13. Look at this letter to a local newspaper and answer the questions. [10]

Dear Sir,
If the traffic congestion gets any worse, there is likely to be a permanent traffic jam in the town centre during working hours, which will make it impossible for shops and business to operate efficiently.

The proposed scheme for banning cars from the centre is, however, unlikely to solve this problem. This ban will only cause more congestion in the suburbs, and in any case there are many people who genuinely need to take their cars to work.

A much better solution would be to double the number of train services into the centre and two halve the far. This would encourage people to stay off the roads, and would

avoid the bad feeling that the present scheme seems likely to cause among the business community.

Yours Faithfully,
Sarada Shrestha
Baghbazar.

Why does the writer think:

- something should be done about traffic congestion?
- the business houses will suffer?
- the proposed scheme will not work?
- his own solution is better?
- the use of will is proper in paragraphs 1 and 2.

14. Read the price chart given below, compare the prices and write four sentences using "as much as, as expensive as, the price of, and twice". [4]

Price Chart (in Rs. per kg)

Mutton	Chicken	Potato	Onion
Rs. 220	Rs.110	Rs. 15 (Red)/ Rs. 10 (White)	Rs. 15

Ans: (a) The mutton is twice as expensive as chicken. (b) The onion is about as expensive as red potato. (c) Chicken is half the price of mutton. (d) Mutton costs twice as much as chicken.

TOPIC BASED QUESTIONS

A. UNSEEN PASSAGES

1. **2077 Set D Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [2×2=4]

Someone once put forward an attractive though unlikely theory. Throughout the earth's revolution around the Sun, there is one point of space always hidden from our eyes. This point is the opposite part of the Earth's orbit which is always hidden by the Sun. Could there be another planet there, essentially similar to our own but always invisible?

If a space probe today sent back evidence that such a world existed, it would cause not much more sensation than Sir William Herscheel's discovery of a new planet, Uranus, in 1781. Herscheel was an extraordinary man- no other astronomer has ever covered so vast a field of work- and his career deserves study. He was born in Hanover in Germany, left German army in 1757 and arrived in England the same year with no money.

Serious observation began in 1774. He set himself the astonishing task of 'reviewing the heavens' in other words pointing his telescope to every accessible part of the sky and recording what he saw. The first review was made in 1775, the second and most momentous in 1780-81. It was that he discovered Uranus. Afterwards, supported by the royal grant in recognition of his work, he was able to devote himself entirely to astronomy. His final achievements spread from the Sun and Moon to remote galaxies.

Questions:

- What was the attractive theory about?
- What do you mean by 'reviewing the heavens'?

2. **2076 GIE Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5×3=15]

Voting serves as the most visible and obvious form that can be recognized as an element within the system of democracy. It is also one of the significant foundation stones of democracy. The ability to conduct free and fair elections is at the core of what it means to call a society democratic.

The voter in a democracy may be driven by a greed or a selfish motive to vote for a specific person, party or another. But would defeat the very purpose of democracy. The voter should primarily be concerned with the good of the country only before he or she votes. In democracy the votes should be kept confidential so that the voter may vote fearlessly. No ruling party or candidate should be allowed to intimidate or

scare the voters to raise a vote bank for themselves. Further the voting should be done peacefully. The violent incidents like booth capturing and throwing banquet are sufficient to put any democracy to shame. However, in order to be an honest member of a democracy, one should and must vote without any selfish motives.

A democracy does and must consist of political parties. A political party may be a ruling one or in the opposition. A political party that enjoys the majority may form the government either alone or in collaboration with other parties.

Questions:

- What is the foundation stone of democracy according to the passage?
- When does a society become democratic?
- How is the purpose of democracy defeated?
- Which five words in the passage mean a shame to democracy?
- When does a political party become eligible to form the government?

3. **2076 Set B Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: [5×3=15]

There is quite a debate on whether or not computers have positively affected education. Some proponents of computers in school argue the fact that computers are vast in the supply of resources as well as the fact that computers dominate society and will continue to do so. Opponents of computers in education take the position of experiencing things actually, and not just on a computer screen, a reality versus virtual reality argument. In addition, there is the aspect of time involved with using a computer as opposed to interaction with actual living things. Computers have in many ways enhanced education but it has also weakened other skills taught in school as well.

The first skill lost is obvious with the use of the word processing programmes today. Of course they are convenient for typing papers because of the neatness and uniformity they provide as opposed to hand writing. Computers also make it easy to correct mistakes without using white out or scratching out words. However, it is discouraging children to learn how to spell correctly, use correct grammar and in some word processing programmes use more vibrant and exciting words.

Questions:

- According to the speaker, how is computer discouraging children?
- What do the opponents of computers claim?
- What advantages do computer typing have over handwriting?
- What do the proponents of computer argue?
- Summarize the passage in one sentence.

4. **2076 Set C Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: [5×3=15]

Violence has become a way of life today. Terrorists kill people without any sense of remorse; communalists indulge in violence without any reason. Politicians boost up their image by patronizing violence, and workers and students resort to violence for getting their grievances redressed. Non-violence movement exemplified by Buddha has almost lost from the psyche of many people. In its place we have accepted naked and maimed beggar, child labour, burning of brides and countless deaths as a result of war or accident. The two new types of violence - terrorism and rioting - make the age-old caste-based notion of untouchability pale into insignificance. All these have left people unmoved by human sufferings. Such a blunting of emotions itself manifests in a variety of psychological reactions.

Death is simply reported numerically - ten killed, three injured. These faceless nameless dead seem non-human. It fails to arouse any deep feeling of loss or pains.

Questions:

- What are the two types of violence mentioned in the passage? How have they affected the system of the country?
 - How do the terrorists rationalize their activities?
 - What have people accepted in place of non-violent movement?
 - According to the author, what seems to be non-human?
 - Summarize the text in one sentence.
5. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: [5×3=15]

Children are the pillars of a nation. They need to be nurtured well both physically and mentally from the very beginning of their life. Physically healthy and mentally sound children can be the driving force of economic growth in the future. It is the healthy and well educated young population that can lead the country towards prosperity. A healthy young population is an asset in itself provided that the state has a robust policy to engage it in education. The state, parents, communities and school/colleges must need to plan for the overall development of youths, either in education, or in health or in employment. The countries with high percentage of young population below 18 years of age need to invest more on education and skills. According to the Ministry of Health, Population and Environment, there are around 3.2 million youths aged between 15-19. This is the most delicate segment of population that still does not get proper attention for its overall growth without giving them undue stresses. We, the parents, teachers and the community as a whole, still tend to think corporal punishment is a way to discipline the children. However, the children Act, 2018 has

criminalized corporal punishment of children in all forms. By enacting this law, Nepal has become the first country in South Asia and 54th in the world to do so. The Act has defined that a person below age of 18 is a child and s/he should not be subjected to corporal punishment - physical or mental torture or degrading treatment either at homes or any other places.

Questions:

- What type of children are the driving force of the nation?
- What do you mean by corporal punishment?
- Who are defined as criminals, according to the children Act 2018?
- Which is the first South Asian Country to enact the law?
- Give a suitable title to the passage.

6. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: [5×3=15]

Venus is closer to the sun than the earth is, and sunlight reaching Venus is twice as powerful as that reaching 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 air haired Venusians chasing across the planet in flying saucers.

Unfortunately, this attractive idea does not 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 degree centigrade, easily hot enough to melt tin or lead. Moreover, the polar axis is almost vertical, so there are not seasons. But the real shock comes when we consider the atmosphere. Normally you expect that the closer a planet is to the sun, the less atmosphere it will be able to retain. Venus, however, has an atmosphere about 100 times as dense as ours. The air is much too thick to run in, and a swimming stroke would help you walk in it. On the other hand, the atmosphere is so thick that you could fly through it without any problem. The winds are very slow - the Russian space craft 'Venera 10' measured on landing a maximum air flow of seven miles per hour-yet the atmosphere is so dense that a seven mile per hour wind would be strong enough to knock down a tall building.

Questions:

- Why might we expect the surface of Venus to be fairly cool?
 - Why in fact, is the surface of Venus hot?
 - If we tried to walk on Venus, what problems would we face?
 - Why does sun rise in the west and set in the east in Venus?
 - How is Venusian atmosphere different from that of the earth?
7. **2075 GIE Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [15]

Cognitive theory of education is one of the most widely supported and deeply thought-through educational theories

used in developed countries of our day. The prospects of its usage haven't yet been fully researched, but the majority of specialists agree that its further implementation can yield great and fascinating results-both in education of children and adults. The basic principle of cognitive theory is that the effectiveness of education depends more on the intrinsic processes that occur in human mind and not on the external stimuli. Thus, if we understand the activity of human mind we can better understand how education happens and modify it in ways that can make improve the final result-by encouraging effective cognitive processes and discouraging ineffective ones. It is possible to make difference than by simple changes in educational theory is antagonistic towards the behaviourism, stating that the role of behavior in education is greatly over rated, and the importance lies not with outward behaviour and individual events, but with their patterns, memory and intrinsic cognitive processes. Memory is perceived as an active functioning process which means that all prior experience of this particular human beings plays an enormous role in his or her education. It doesn't mean that the theory fails to accept the importance of behaviour in educational process, it simply considers it to be a secondary factor, not a primary one.

Questions:

- What are the prospects of cognitive theory?
- How is the cognitive theory different from behaviorism?
- How is the learning process easier in the cognitive theory of education?
- How is the memory perceived in the theory?
- Give a suitable title to the passage.

8. **2075 Set A Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. **[5×3=15]**

The condition of environment is a matter of great alarm and concern today. The environmental conditions have degenerated to such an extent that it has become a worldwide issue. Pollution at all levels, that is, air, water and soil knows no bounds. As if this is not enough, the whole ecological system has been disturbed because of man's urge to control nature. The extinction of a number of rare species, depletion of ozone and wide deforestation forcing the creatures of the wild to territories of men (and hence disturbing the balance of the ecological system) are only some examples.

There is a distinction between the environmental threats faced by the developed nations, such as the United States and Western European Countries, and the developing nations, such as India and Mexico. Whatever the nature of the crisis, most of the environmental problems faced by the developed nations are the result of the overconsumption whereas the problems faced by the under developed and developing countries are the result of underconsumption. It is usually said that the people in the poor nations fall ill because they are undernourished whereas the rich counterparts in the first world fall ill because they overeat. Same is the case with the environmental problems. The Americans and to a lesser extent, Western Europeans, Japanese and other residents of developed nations, are more likely to own one or more cars, purchase more food

and clothes than subsistence levels require, and use considerable amounts of electricity. As a result, there is more pollution, creating environmental problems.

Questions:

- According to the passage, what has become a worldwide issue today?
 - How has the ecological system been disturbed?
 - How are the environmental threats of the developed nations different from the developing nations?
 - What is the common concept about the poor health status of the poor nations?
 - Which sentence in the passage informs us that air, water and soil are polluted?
9. **2075 Set B Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. **[5×3=15]**

People who suffer from excessive drowsiness during the daytime may be victims of a condition known as 'narcolepsy'. Although most people may feel sleepy at unusual or embarrassing times, they may doze while eating, talking, taking a shower, or even driving a car.

Victims can be affected in one of the two ways. Most narcoleptics have several sleeping periods during each day with alert periods in between, but a minority feel drowsy almost all the time and are alert for only brief intervals. Many people with this condition also suffer from cataplexy-a form of muscular paralysis that can range from a mild weakness at the knees to complete immobility affecting the entire body. This condition lasts from a few seconds to several minutes and is often set off by intense emotions.

No reliable data exist showing how many people have narcolepsy. Unfortunately, there's also the little knowledge about the causes of this illness. Researchers suggest that the problem may stem from the immune system reacting abnormally to the brain's chemical processes. Further studies have shown a link between narcolepsy and a number of genes, although it is quite possible for an individual to have these genes and not develop the disease. Thus, an explanation based on genetics alone is not adequate.

There is currently no cure for narcolepsy, so sufferers of this condition can only have their symptoms treated through a combination of counselling and drugs. The available drugs can help control the worst of the symptoms, but their administration has unwanted side effects such as increased blood pressure and heart rate and, sometimes, even increased sleepiness. It is clear that improved medications need to be developed.

Questions:

- What is narcolepsy?
 - How can victims be affected from this disease?
 - What are the causes of this disease?
 - How can one get treatment of this illness?
 - Suggest a suitable title for the passage.
10. **2075 Set C Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. **[5×3=15]**
- Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong. No era of good feeling can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private

wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers and oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.

But with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of governments are unavoidably increased, whichever political party may be in office. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology, and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the government in our nation, must take on more powers to meet its problems, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

Questions:

- What does 'era of good feeling' refer to?
- Why is the growth of government necessitated in democratic societies?
- Why should democracy be more powerful?
- How is the growth of government related to the growth of technology?
- Give the passage a suitable title.

11. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5×3=15]

Education is a device for helping a man to grow to his full stature. It enables him to realize his nature both mentally and spiritually. It is to the child what perfect gardening is to the tree. A good gardener helps the plant to put forth that essential quality of its own that differentiates it from all other plants and makes it a thing of use and beauty. The good educator performs a similar office for the human being. But most of us cannot afford the services of a good educator with the result that we go through life with faculties underdeveloped and potentialities unrealized, merely because the community has been too mean to give us the necessary opportunities for mental growth. And so, to most of us, our habitation is a prison from which the spirit lacks the wings of knowledge to escape. To the man to trained faculties and developed tastes the world becomes larger and more exciting. He is able to see in it more beauty, more scope for his sympathy and understanding than he saw before. The training of education widens his sense of possibilities of what may be, and transform the world from a humdrum scene of workshop, factory and office to a universe of mystery and a treasure house of beauty. Where in is man's fullest development to be found? We shall find it in those in whom the characteristics of intelligence, virtue and good taste are most highly developed. This, then the function of that kind of attention which we call education for living, the education that develops in man the three attributes which are

distinctive of our species. A man, I conceive, has a right to such development.

Questions:

- How can education help a man to grow to his full stature?
- How has the community been mean to most of us (human beings)?
- How is this world and life a prison to us?
- How can we make this world a treasure house of beauty?
- What are the three characteristics which distinguish man from other species?

12. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5×3=15]

I've always put my focus on discipline rather than academic achievement. I feel that when one is able to form one's character, then one is able to lead oneself towards the safe destination of life. In other words, when one is good, one does good. A person of good character is always guided by reason and vision. He or she never thinks bad to others and thus is always far from malicious nature and destructive force.

Similarly, discipline plays a pivotal role in student life. If a student is disciplined, he or she follows the code of conduct. He or she obeys the rules and regulations of the institution he or she belongs to. When a student is disciplined, he or she is always regular and punctual. The student pays due attention to the uniform, time and tasks to perform. Thus, a person possessing a good character will remain a good student and a good citizen ultimately. Since a student becomes good in manner or character, obviously, his academic performance will be marvelous.

Questions:

- Why does the speaker put focus on discipline?
- What are some features of a disciplined student?
- What binds oneself towards safe destination of life?
- Following code of conduct is important. Why?
- Give a suitable title for the above passage.

13. **2074 Supp Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [15]

With the spread of education and awareness about health hazards, more and more people are getting to know that 'smoking is injurious to health'. It was not a case till a generation back i.e., when our parents were young. During those times people could smoke almost anywhere, even in hospitals, nursing homes and doctor's clinics. But today we are more aware about how bad smoking is for our health. Smoking is restricted or banned in almost all public places and cigarette companies are no longer allowed to advertise on buses or trains, billboards, TV, and in many magazines. There is always a warning printed on the pack of cigarettes and even on tobacco products that precisely says that smoking is injurious to health. Thus a majority of the educated and even uneducated people know and understand now a days that smoking causes cancer, and heart disease; that it can shorten their life by 14 years or more; and that the habit can cost a smoker thousands of rupees per year. But being knowledgeable about these facts still doesn't help stop smoking or not picking up the habit in

the first place itself for a great number of people even in the present time. Thus it is the addiction to smoking that is one of the root causes of the problem that draws millions of people towards death each year in the world.

Questions:

- What are the effects and loss of smoking?
- How are more and more people getting to know that 'smoking is injurious to health'?
- What are the different places where people could smoke in the past?
- Why are cigarette companies banned to advertise?
- Write in brief what the passage is about.

14. **2074 Set A Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. **[5×3=15]**

Most of the school children, adolescents and even adults commit suicide because of untreated depression. It is the most probable cause of suicide among teens and adults.

Successful attempts at suicides have increased by 300% over the past 30 years. Though as many as 8% of adolescents attempt suicide, girls make more attempts at suicide, but boys are successful at their attempts four to five times as often as girls.

As long as 30 years back, many psychologists and psychiatrists believed that children never suffered from depression. However, some believed that though the children could be depressed, their depression would be reflected as behavioural problems. Thus depression would be a masked one.

Today children experience and manifest depression in ways similar to adults, although with some symptoms unique to their developmental age. Even a newly born may be the subject to depression. Thus children may suffer depression at any age. In very young children, depression can manifest in a number of ways including failure to thrive, disrupted attachments to others, development delays, social withdrawal, separation anxiety, sleeping and eating problems, and dangerous behaviours.

Irrespective of age, depression affects an individual's physical, cognitive, emotional/affective, and motivational well being. Thus a child with depression between the ages of 6 and 12 may exhibit fatigue, difficulty with school work, apathy and/or a lack of motivation whereas an adolescent or teen may be oversleeping, socially isolated, acting out in self destructive ways and/or have a sense of hopelessness.

Questions:

- What are the effects of depression?
- Why do most of the school children commit suicide?
- What are the causes of depression in young children?
- What is the percentage of adolescents who attempt suicide?
- Summarise the passage in one sentence or two.

15. **2074 Set B Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. **[5×3=15]**

Democratic elections are not merely symbolic. They are competitive, periodic, inclusive, definitive elections in which the chief decision-makers in a government are selected by citizens who enjoy broad freedom to criticise government, to publish their criticism and to present alternatives.

If we accept this definition, further dissection will give a complete meaning. It says that democratic elections are competitive. The opposition irrespective of the fact whether it consists of one party or many as well as all the candidates in an election must enjoy the freedom of speech, assembly and movements necessary to speak their mind. A true democracy allows criticisms of the government openly. Democracy also allows all the parties to bring alternative policies and candidates to the voters. Simply permitting all access to the ballot is not enough in a true democracy. A democracy in which all the parties are not allowed a fair use of media to generate awareness in the public regarding their view, agenda etc. certainly cannot be called a democracy in a true sense. Moreover, a country where the campaigning rallies of the candidates or the parties other than the ruling class are harassed and where newspapers indulge in yellow journalism victimizing a particular candidate or a party also cannot be called democratic. The party in power may enjoy the advantage of incumbency, but the rules and conduct of the election contest must be fair.

Questions:

- What are the characteristics of democratic elections?
 - What does a true democracy allow?
 - Define the role of media in democracy.
 - When can the parties be democratic truly?
 - What do yellow journalism and incumbency mean?
16. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. **[5×3=15]**

Daniel Defoe was born in London in 1660. He was not very educated and spent many years of his young life studying religion and later travelling as a merchant. He travelled widely and built up a successful business. During this period, he married and started raising a family. However, around 1692, his business failed and he fell into debt. Since he had always been interested in politics, he tried to earn money by writing political articles for the newspapers. But his political writing, his first novel, written in 1719, when Defoe was nearly sixty years old, was to become one of the best-known adventure stories in the world. The novel was Robinson Crusoe—a story which thrills readers even today, more than two hundred years later.

Robinson Crusoe brought Defoe great success and helped him pay back part of his debts. He continued writing novels such as Moll Flanders, Colonel Jack, and two other Robinson Crusoe's stories, but none become as popular as the first one.

Questions:

- How did Daniel defend his early life?
 - Why did Defoe give up writing political articles?
 - What was Defoe's best known novel?
 - What are the novels that Daniel wrote?
 - How did he clear his debts?
17. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 1** Reading the following passage and answer the questions below. **[5×3=15]**

Despite its rich potential for hydropower, there is not enough power available in Nepal. Limited large-scale hydro-projects are based on Snow-Fed rivers or natural ponds collecting rainwater. Load shedding is growing with expanding cities

and overambitious transmissions. Even in rainy seasons, our generators cannot produce enough to meet the demands. They are worse in dry winter when power is available for less one third of the day.

It's a real irony that Nepal with the potential of 83000 MW of hydroelectricity has regular and long-hour load shedding. This is the result of our irresponsible leadership which otherwise would have worked at least to meet the internal demand, if not for export. Now it is very urgent to make both short-term and long-term efforts for eliminating power cut schedule. Immediate demands can be fulfilled only by importing power from neighbours. So consumers must be made aware about the need of minimizing the power consumption and its vital methods. Production should be raised in every possible way. At the same time must also look further ahead. Utilizing foreign aid, sole large-scale projects should be started immediately. So that their needs will be fulfilled more easily. We should invite foreign investment in this sector, too and start small-scale with local efforts.

Questions

- What do you mean by power cut?
- How can we minimize load shedding? Write briefly.
- Where are the large hydropower projects based on?
- What do you mean by small scale hydro projects?
- Give an appropriate title for the passage.

18. **2073 Supp Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

It is common knowledge that many of those who speak fluently and intelligibly often fail when it comes to writing for well-defined, job-related and academic purposes. School leavers are unable to write applications in response to job advertisement, and employers constantly complain about the poor writing skills of a majority of their younger employees.

Why is this so? Two known answers need attention. The first is, our failure as teachers to pay enough attention to the skills and abilities of writing. Second, which partly explains the first, there is a shared misunderstanding about the nature of writing, and what it takes to become a proficient writer.

There is a belief that writing is relatively easy because, unlike speakers, writers get time not only to shape ideas with care but to revise and rewrite what they write. Based on this belief what gets done in many language classrooms can be summed up as follows.

- The teacher sets a writing task.
- The pupils write a composition and hand it in.
- The teacher corrects its grammar and spelling often using a lot of red ink.
- The pupils look to the teacher's corrections.
- They (may) hurriedly rewrite or make changes to satisfy the teachers.

What is wrong with this way of helping pupils become writers? The simple answer is that it amounts to teaching by testing. It does not show either planned teaching on the part of teachers or organized efforts at learning from learners.

(Source: ML Tickoo: Teaching and Learning English. 56-57)

Questions:

- What is the passage about?

- What do employers complain about their young employees?
- Why are school graduates not able to write properly?
- What do people normally think of writing and why?
- What major things, does the writer think, are done on writing in many language classrooms?

19. **2073 Set C Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5×3=15]

This is the era of science. There is hardly any domain where science and technology do not play significant role. Whether it is on the decency, in the matter of clothing or comfort, in the organization of leisure or past time, modern science and technology contribute to make man's life more comfortable, effective, fast and pleasant. Science has also entered into the world of art lately. It covers general truths or the operation of general laws, especially as obtained and tested through scientific methods. Culture in the act of developing the intellectual and moral faculties, especially by education. It brings enlightenment and excellence of taste acquired by aesthetic training.

In this age of rocket and space research, science has made a remarkable contribution to the development of culture in every society and civilization. Although men of letters, who are generally taken to be the guardians of culture, tend to look with certain apprehension at the impact of science on cultural values. Modern thinking on the subject differs with this outlook and regards their fears as unfounded. Science and culture are moving closer gradually and is no wedge between these once conflicting disciplines. Science doesn't spell the ruin of culture; it promotes and harnesses it to modern requirement.

Questions:

- Who are the guardians of culture, according to the author?
- How has modern science contributed to bring change in man's life?
- How does the speaker define the domain of science?
- What is culture and what does it bring?
- What is the remarkable contribution of science in culture? Does it promote or ruin?

20. **2073 Set D Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5×3=15]

Wages are the reward paid to the workers for his/her labour. The term labour, as used in economics, has a broad meaning. It includes. It also includes the exertions of independent professional men and women like doctors, lawyers, musicians, painters and even scholars who render service for money. In fact, in economics, labour means all kind of work for which reward is paid. Any type of reward for human exertion. Whether paid by hour, day, month or year and paid in cash, kind or both is called wages. A wage may be defined as a sum of money paid under contract by an employer to a worker for services rendered.

Wages are given different names for example, salaries for the higher staff, pay to the lower staff like clerks and typists, wages for the workers, fees for the persons in independent professions like lawyers and doctors, commission for middle men, brokers, etc, and allowance, for special work or for

special reasons, e.g. travelling allowance, dearness allowance, etc.

Questions:

- What are the different types of wages paid to different people?
- What does the word 'labour' refer to in economics?
- How is commission different from allowance?
- What do labours get as a reward for their work?
- Suggest a word or a phrase that would be an appropriate title for the passage.

21. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [5×3=15]

Demand increases or decreases with a fall or rise in prices. This quality of demand by virtue of which it changes is called elasticity of demand. Therefore, elasticity means sensitiveness or responsiveness of demand to the change in price.

This change, sensitiveness or responsiveness, may be small or great. Let's take the case of salt, even a considerable fall in its price may not induce much extension in its demand. On the other hand, a slight fall in the price of oranges may cause a considerable increase in their demand. That is why, the demand of salt is inelastic and the demand for oranges is elastic. The demand is elastic when with a small change in price, there is a great change in demand; it is inelastic or less elastic when even a great change in price induces only a slight change in demand.

Questions:

- What is elasticity of demand?
- When does the demand for things become elastic?
- Why is the demand for salt inelastic?
- Why is the demand for oranges elastic?
- Suggest a word or a phrase which would be an appropriate title for the passage.

22. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

In order to be healthy it is important to have a balanced diet- in other words, food that contains something from each of the three main groups of food. These groups are protein, carbohydrate and fat.

Proteins are very important for building our bodies; they help us to build new cells as old one dies. Meat and dairy products are major sources of protein, but not the only ones- we can also get proteins from fish, eggs and beans.

Carbohydrate and fat are important to enable us to store energy- they provide fuel for the body. Carbohydrates are found in sugar, and in cereals such as rice, maize and wheat. Fats are found in vegetable oil, in butter and in nuts.

Our body also needs minerals such as iron and calcium, and vitamins. Fish, vegetables and milk contain most of the minerals we need. Vitamins are found in fresh vegetables and fruits.

Questions:

- What are the three main groups of food ideally needed for balanced diet?
- Mention the major sources of minerals. Which food items do most of the minerals contain?

- What are the sources of protein and how do they help in building human bodies?
- How do carbohydrate and fat help the body? What are their major sources?
- Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

23. **2072 Supp Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

The consumers that kill other animals for food are called predators. The word predator usually brings to mind pictures of lions and wolves, but such creatures as robins, frogs and humans are also predators. Some predators, carnivores such as lions, depend entirely on animals they kill while many others, such as foxes and humans, eat plant food too. Some people think of predators as 'bad', though humans themselves are the greatest predators the world has known, sometimes, individual predators do prey upon farm animals and these individuals have to be controlled. Too often, however people try to wipe out entire populations of predators, with the mistaken idea that they are doing good. People usually think that predators have an easy time of it, killing defenseless prey. But studies of predators and their prey show quite the contrary- the tiger has to work quite hard for its meals. The author estimates that, for every wild prey killed, the tiger makes twenty to thirty unsuccessful attempts.

Questions:

- Define predators. Which animals are mostly known as predators?
- Are human beings predators? Justify your answer.
- Why does the author consider that the individual predators are to be controlled?
- What mistake do people make when they try to wipe out the predators?
- How many unsuccessful attempts does the tiger make for its meals?

24. **2072 Set C Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

Andrew Quinn, a systems manager at a toy company is starting to learn more about his fellow employees than he had ever wanted to know. He has found that one co-worker has a weakness for herbal remedies, another likes jokes about women drivers and another checks the lottery numbers each morning.

The manager knows these things because about a month ago, Mr. Quinn installed a new piece of software on the computer network that enables him to monitor not only every website that his employees browse, but every e-mail that they send or receive. With a few clicks, he can open a window on a computer screen and see the senders, recipients and subject headings of each message. These details help him figure out exactly what is straining his e-mail server.

In fact, Ritvik toys is one of hundreds of companies that are looking at workers' correspondence on a routine basis. And the number of companies regularly doing so is soaring. Managers give variety of reasonings for installing such software. Some lookout for oversize e-mail attachment that clog networks. Others seek to dissuade and discourage employees from using their systems for personal activities.

And others want to make sure that employees are not sending message that disturb or hurt others.

Questions:

- What weaknesses did Andrew Quinn find about his co-workers?
- How did they misuse their time?
- How did Mr. Quinn monitor the activities of his co-workers?
- How did the Managers of different companies explain the situation?
- What should the office workers do during the office hours?

25. **2072 Set D Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

In ordinary speech, the word demand is used rather loosely, and it is often confused with desire. Desire is a wish to have something or to enjoy a service. But demand more than mere desire. It means that the person is willing and able to pay for the object he desires. A beggar's desire to travel from Kathmandu to Janakpur has no significance as he can't pay for it. On the other hand, a businessman's desire to go to Janakpur by air is a demand as he is able to pay for it and willing to do so. Demand, thus, means desire backed by willingness and ability to pay.

Both willingness and ability to pay are essential. If a man is willing to pay, but if he is unable to pay, his desire will not become a demand. In the same way, if he is able to pay, but is not willing to pay, his desire will not be changed into effective demand. In order to change desire into demand, it is essential that he should be both willing and able to pay.

Besides, demand also signifies a price and period of time in which demand is to be fulfilled. It is obvious that a person's demand for anything varies with the price at which it is offered. He buys more of it at a lower price, and less of it at a higher price. Similarly, his demand varies with the period of time.

Questions:

- What is demand? How it is different from desire?
- Why can't the desire of a beggar become a demand?
- What is the relation of demand with the price?
- When does a consumer buy things much and when does he buy less?
- Write two words which are dominant in the passage.

26. **2072 Set E Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

These days, more and more people are making the choice to go to university. While some people are of the opinion that the only purpose of a university education is to improve job prospects, others think that society and the individual benefit in much broader ways. It is certainly true that one of the main aims of university is to secure a better job. The majority of people want to improve their future career prospects and attending university is one of the best ways to do this as it increases a person's marketable skills and attractiveness to potential employers. In addition, further education is very expensive for many people, so most would not consider it if it would not provide them with a more secure future and a higher standard of living. Thus job prospects are very important.

However, there are other benefits for individuals and society. Firstly, the independence of living away from home is a benefit because it helps the students develop better social skills and improve as a person. A case in point is that many students will have to leave their families, live in halls of residence and meet new friends. As a result, their maturity and confidence will grow enabling them to live more fulfilling lives. Secondly, society will gain from the contribution that the graduates can make to the economy. We are living in a very competitive world, so countries need educated people in order to compete and prosper.

Therefore, I believe that although a main aim of university education is to get the best job, there are clearly further benefits. If we continue to promote and encourage university attendance, it will lead to a better future for individuals and society.

Questions:

- What is the purpose of going to university for some people?
- List out the benefits of going to the university.
- Why are job prospects very important? Give reasons.
- Why living away from home is a benefit for an individual?
- How is the society benefitted from the education of an individual?

27. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

What exactly makes for the thought that the world of the future will be a woman's world? Biologically, there is something about women that makes them strong. If we look around us we see that women live longer than men, sometimes outliving their husbands by decades. In spite of men having bigger muscles, what is it about women which makes them live longer? One reason suggested is their ability to cope with stress better than men. Women cry and release stress; men are too proud to cry and end up with serious illness. Women are also tougher. For instance, most men would find it difficult to cope without a woman in their lives after the death of their wives and are likely to remarry, whereas, most women can bring up their families without a man in their lives. Hence we see that independence seems to be an in-built quality in women. Women's bodies are also more streamlined and they have higher metabolic rates. This suggests that they have more efficient systems. Women's skins are smoother and they have much less body hair. This suggests that they are more evolved than men. In fact, scientists have suggested that women are millions of years ahead of men in evolution.

Questions:

- What specific ability of women possess to help them live longer?
- What sort of natural power do women have to make them tougher than men?
- What does the higher metabolic rate suggest about women?
- According to the scientists, in what respect women are ahead of men?
- Mention the weakness men have, in the context of the passage.

28. **2072 F**
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28. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

All the world is divided into three parts finger feeders, fork feeders and chopstick feeders. The topic of technology of eating is one that is rife with dispute over the utensils used to eat food. It is also a subject loaded with chauvinism. Supporters of one implement may often regard others as uncivilized or even barbaric.

According to Dr. Lynn White, fork feeders are most common in Europe and North America, Chopstick feeders in most Eastern Asia, and finger-feeders in much of Africa, the Middle East, Indonesia, and the Indian sub continent. Academics agree fork-users have historically been in the minority. As little as three centuries ago, most Western Europeans still used fingers regarding the fork as decadent or worse. French historians Fernard Braudel tells of one medieval preacher in Germany who condemned the fork as a diabolical luxury: God would not have given us fingers if he had wished us to use such an instrument.

Forks and chopsticks became popular because they made it easier to handle hot food. Before this, people generally scooped up hot meals on flat bread. According to Dr. K.C. Chang, the chairman of Harvard University's anthropology department, Chinese Cuisine was characterised by small portions which didn't require cutting by a knife and fork eaten from bowls. "There was a need for morsels to be carried from a bowl to the mouth, and chopsticks met that need", he said.

Questions:

- What three different types of feeders the author has introduced in the passage?
- In which part of the world these different types of feeders are common?
- How do forks and chopsticks become popular among people?
- What does the Harvard Scholar K.C. Chang claim?
- Why does the French historian Braudel condemn the fork?

29. **2071 Supp Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5×3=15]

The invention of rockets is linked inextricably with the invention of 'black powder'. Most historians of technology credit the Chinese with its discovery. They base their belief on studies of Chinese writings or on the notebooks of early Europeans who settled in or made long visits to China to study its history and civilization. It is probable that, sometime in the tenth century, black powder was first compounded from its basic ingredients of saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur. But this does not mean that it was immediately used to propel rockets.

By the thirteenth century, powder-propelled fire arrows had become rather common. The Chinese relied on this type of technological development to produce incendiary projectiles of many sorts, explosive grenades and possibly cannons to repel their enemies. One such weapon was the 'basket of fire' or, as directly translated from Chinese, the 'arrows like flying leopards'. The 0.7 meter-long arrows, each with a long tube of gunpowder attached near the point of each arrow,

could be fired from a long, octagonal-shaped basket at the same time and had a range of 400 paces. Another weapon was the 'arrow as a flying sabre', which could be fired from crossbows. The rocket, placed in a similar position to other rocket-propelled arrows, was designed to increase the range. A small iron weight was attached to the 1.5 m bamboo shaft, just below the feathers, to increase the arrow's stability by moving the centre of gravity to a position below the rocket. At a similar time, the Arabs had developed the 'egg which moves and burns'. This 'egg' was apparently full of gunpowder and stabilized by a 1.5m tail. It was fired using two rockets attached to either side of this tail.

It was not until the eighteenth century that Europe became seriously interested in the possibilities of using the rocket itself as a weapon or war and not just to propel other weapons. Prior to this, rockets were used only in pyrotechnic displays. In the early nineteenth century the British began to experiment with incendiary barrage rockets. The British rocket differed from the Indian version in that it was completely encased in a stout, iron cylinder, terminating in a conical head, measuring one meter in diameter and having a stick almost five meters long and constructed in such a way that it could be firmly attached to the body of the rocket.

Questions:

- What was the black powder made up of?
- What did the Chinese rely on?
- How were the Chinese 'arrows like flying leopards'?
- Why was a small iron weight attached to a 1.5 m bamboo shaft?
- What do you think are the uses of rockets then and now? List them.

30. **2071 Set C Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

The teacher and the students are the active participants in the process of education. A good teacher is one who intermingles his own individuality with the individuality of the child. Without this the education given by the teacher will have no effect upon the students. In this way, education is nothing but a bi-polar process-through which the natural, spontaneous and progressive development of the child is purified, justified and modified.

According to Adams: "Education is a bi-polar process in which one personality acts on another to modify the development of other. The process is not only conscious but deliberate ... the means ... are two fold.

(a) ... educator's personality, (b) use of knowledge in various forms.

In the words of Ruskin: "You do not educate a man by telling him what he knows not, but by making what he was not". According to Aristotle: "Education is the creation of a sound mind in a sound body. He emphasises that if a person has a sound physique, his mind will automatically be sound. Without this the creation of a sound mind is not at all possible. Further, this particular creation is nothing but education itself.

Questions:

- How does the author define the quality of a good teacher?

- b. Why does the writer believe that education is a bi-polar process?
- c. How does Adams describe education?
- d. What did Aristotle emphasize on?
- e. Summarize the passage in one third of its length.

31. **2071 Set D Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

A biology teacher was teaching his students how a caterpillar turns into a butterfly. He told the students that in the next couple of hours, the butterfly would struggle to come out of the cocoon, but no one should help the butterfly. Then he left.

The students were waiting and it happened. The butterfly struggled to get out of the cocoon and against the advice of the teacher, one of the students took pity on it and decided to help the butterfly out of the cocoon. He broke the cocoon to help the butterfly so it didn't have to struggle anymore. But, shortly afterwards, the butterfly died.

When the teacher returned, he was told what had happened. He explained to the student that it is law of nature that the struggle to come out of the cocoon actually helps develop and strengthen the butterfly's wings. By helping the butterfly, the boy had deprived the butterfly of its struggle and the butterfly died.

Questions:

- a. What was the biology teacher teaching to his students?
- b. What did the teacher tell the class before leaving?
- c. What happened after one of the students disobey the teacher's advice?
- d. What was the cause of butterfly death?
- e. What lesson do you learn from this story?

32. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

Cheung Yan is one of the most successful businesswomen in the world. She made billions of dollars. How did she do it? Does she sell computers? Does she sell diamonds? Does she sell real estate? No. She sells trash. In facts, many people call her the Queen of Trash.

Cheung was born in China in 1957. Her family wasn't rich. When Cheung was a young woman, she worked as an accountant. She saved some money, and she moved to Hong Kong. There, she became interested in the paper trash business. She and two partners started a company with a small amount of money. The company collected paper trash and sold it to paper mills.

Then Cheung had an idea. China had a shortage of paper. Cheung knew just where to get paper for China. In 1990, she and her husband moved to Los Angeles. They found paper-tons of it. They drove their van to garbage dumps around Los Angeles. They collected the paper trash. Then they exported the trash to China. What did Chinese factories do with Cheung's paper trash? They recycled it and made cardboard, a thick, stiff paper. Then they made the Cardboard into packing boxes. They used the boxes to pack "Made in China" products, such as toys, electronics, and clothing. They sent these products to the United States and Europe.

In 1996, Cheung moved back to China. She started her own paper-making company called Nine Dragons paper. Today Cheung buys paper trash in the United States and Europe. She sends it to her factory in China. Then she makes it into materials for packaging. Big companies like Sony use her packaging. When people in the United States receive their "Made in China" products, they throw the packaging boxes away as trash. Cheung gets the boxes and recycles them again into packaging.

What kind of a person is Cheung? She's a little mysterious. She almost never gives interviews. Other businesspeople say she's good at making deals. She develops good strategies for her business. She works very hard, and she expects her employees to work hard, too.

The Queen of Trash is a hard working businesswoman. She started her own company and she made it grow. What will her future be? She hopes she will be successful for many years. Cheung knows one important thing. There will always be paper trash that she can recycle again and again.

Questions:

- a. Why is Cheung Yan called the Queen of Trash?
- b. How did she help to solve the paper shortage in China?
- c. What was done with the paper trash by the mills?
- d. What did she do after returning to China?
- e. What makes her hopeful that she will be successful for many years?

33. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

I had given those boots up, when one evening they came. Opening the parcel, I set the four pairs out in a row. Then one by one. I tried them on. There was no doubt about it. In shape and fit, in finish and quality of leather, they were the best he had ever made. And in the mouth of one of the town walking boots I found his bill. The amount was the same as usual, but it gave me quite a shock. He had never before sent it till quarter-day. I flew downstairs, and wrote a cheque and posted it at once with my own hand. A week later, passing the little street, I thought I would go in and tell him how splendidly the new boots fitted. But when I came to where his shop had been, his name was gone. Still there, in the window, were the slim pumps, the patent leather cloth tops, the sooty riding-boots.

Questions:

- a. What did the narrator get in the parcel?
- b. Where did he get the bill?
- c. Why was he shocked?
- d. How did he send the money?
- e. Did he meet the shoe-maker at the end?

34. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5×3=15]

As Hitler was gaining power as leader of Germany, in Asia, Japan was growing increasingly powerful both economically and militarily. But Japan had two big problems: it had very little land and a lot of people to feed. The only way it could keep growing was to import food and raw materials to feed its people and supply its industry. Also, it was not treated as an equal by the other big industrial countries. This angered

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Japan because it had been an ally of Great Britain, France, the United States, and Italy during the World War I.

Between the World War I and World War II the Japanese army grew more powerful and aggressive. Hideki Tojo was the Japanese Minister of war and one of the military leaders who believed that the only way Japan would be treated equally was if it took what it wanted and needed by force. In 1937, instead of signing a trade agreement with China, Japan chose to attack and keep the parts of China it had invaded.

America demanded that Japan halt its invasion of China and return the land it had conquered. Japan refused. So, the United States stopped all shipments of raw materials that Japan needed, including oil, iron ore and other metals, issuing a trade embargo against them.

On October 17, 1941, Tojo, who had become the Prime Minister of Japan told Emperor Hirohito that if Japan didn't immediately take strong action against the United States, he feared Japan would become a third class nation in two or three years.

On November 5, 1941, with the emperor's agreement, the Japanese government secretly made the decision to go to war. On December 7, 1941 Japanese airplanes launched a surprise attack on the U.S. military bases and port at Pearl Harbor. World War II in the Pacific had begun.

Questions:

- What two problems did Japan have when it was growing increasingly powerful?
- Why was Japan irritated with its ally?
- How was America expose its friendly gesture toward China and against Japan?
- Mention the year when had World War II in the Pacific begun?
- Use any three underlined words from the passage to make meaningful sentence.

35. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5×3=15]

Porcupine is an animal that has long, soft hairs and strong, stiff quills on its back, sides and tail. The quills are long, sharp bristles of hairs that are fused. Porcupine defends itself by striking attackers with its quilled tails. The quills come out easily and stick into the attacker's flesh. The new quills grow very soon. The tip of each quills is covered with a tiny back-ward pointing projections called barbs. The barbs hook into the flesh and quills are difficult to remove. The attackers may die from infections caused by germs on the quills, or from damage to vital organs. Quills may stick in an attacker's jaw causing the mouth open and starvation.

Most porcupines grow to about 70 centimeters long including the tail. They make their home in tunnels in the ground and do not climb trees. But there are a few porcupines that can climb trees. Several South-American porcupines can even hang by their tails. The babies are born with soft quills which harder later. The flesh of porcupine is edible but most people do not like the taste.

Questions:

- What are barbs?
- How does a porcupine defend itself from its attackers?

- How does porcupine cause starvation to its attackers?
- Where do most porcupines live?
- How does a porcupine damage the vital organs to its attackers?

36. **2070 Set C Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

It was becoming obvious to people who knew the facts that war between Japan and the United States was inevitable. President Roosevelt ordered his military commanders in the Pacific to go on the alert, who were responsible for U.S. forces in and around the big Navy base at Pearl Harbor. Adm. Kimmel and General Short believed that the biggest threats they faced were sabotage and submarine attack.

At 7.53 A.M. on Sunday, December 7, 1941, Lt. Commander Mituso Fuchida, in his lead Japanese bomber called out on his radio, "Tora! Tora! Tora!" (Tiger, tiger! Tiger!). It was the code word that signalled that the Imperial Japanese Navy had achieved maximum strategic surprise over U.S. Army and Navy forces based in and around Pearl Harbor. At 7:55 A.M. the Japanese war planes attacked.

By the time the attack had ended the Imperial Japanese Navy had accomplished its goal of crippling the U.S. Pacific fleet. Most of the fleet was at the bottom of the harbor, and most of the Army, Navy and Marine fighter planes and bombers were smoking ruins. Forty six minutes after the first bombs and torpedos had been dropped, the Japanese ambassadors delivered their country's declaration of war on the United States to U.S. Secretary of State Council Hull, who was outraged at Japan's treachery.

It was 'a date which will live infamy', Roosevelt remarked when he asked the Congress to declare war on Japan. "Remember Pearl Harbor!" became the war cry across the nation as young men enlisted in the Army, Navy, Air force and Marines by the hundreds of thousands.

When Japan's Axis allies, Hitler and Mussolini, honoured their treaty obligation and declared war on the United States four days later, the conflict had truly become a world war.

Questions:

- What does the code word Tora! mean?
- What did the president Roosevelt order for?
- When did the Japanese ambassadors deliver their country's declaration of war on the U.S. to the U.S. secretary?
- What incited the American youths to join the defense forces?
- Use any three underlined words from the passage to make meaningful sentence.

37. **2070 Set D Q.No 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

In the minds of many people, there is no longer an issue. They argue that English has already become a world language, by virtue of the political and economic progress made by English-speaking nations in the past 200 years, and is likely to remain so, gradually consolidating its position.

An impressive variety of facts about usage support this view. According to conservative estimates, mother-tongue speaker have now reached around 300 million; a further 300 million use English as a second language; and a further 100 million

use it fluently as a foreign language. This is an increase of around 40% since the 1950s. More radical estimates, which include speakers with a lower level language fluency and awareness, have suggested that the overall total is these days well in excess of 1,000 million. The variation results largely from a lack of precise data about English language use in such areas as the Indian sub-continent, where the historical impact of the language exercises a continuing influence on many of its 900 million people, and China, where there has been a burst of enthusiasm for English studies in recent years, with over 100 million people watching the BBC television English series follow me. Even if only 10% of these learners become fluent, the effect on totals is dramatic; the number of foreign learner is immediately doubled.

Questions:

- Why is English becoming a world language?
- What is the estimated growth of English language?
- What is the influence of English in Indian-sub continent and China?
- What situation can 'immediately double' the number of foreign learners of English?
- Do you think the use of English is really increasing as the passage claims? Give reasons.

38. **2069 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

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 a large lake. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and other underwater explosions (including detonations of underwater nuclear devices), landslides, glacier calvings, meteorite impacts and other disturbances above or below water all have the potential to generate a tsunami.

Tsunami waves do not resemble normal sea waves, because their wavelength is far longer. Rather than appearing as a breaking wave, a tsunami may instead initially resemble a rapidly rising tide, and for this reason they are often referred to as tidal waves. Tsunamis generally consist of a series of waves with periods ranging from minutes to hours, arriving in so-called "wave train". Wave heights of tens of meters can be generated by large events. Although the impact of tsunamis is limited to coastal areas, their destructive power can be enormous and they can affect entire ocean basins; the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami was among the deadliest natural disasters in human history with over 230,000 people killed in 14 countries bordering the Indian Ocean.

The Greek historian Thucydides suggested in 426 B.C. that tsunamis were related to submarine earthquakes, but the understanding of a tsunami's nature remained slim until the 20th century and much remains unknown. Major areas of current research include trying to determine why some large earthquakes do not generate tsunamis while other smaller ones do; trying to accurately 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 the potential factors to generate a tsunami?

- In what ways are tsunami waves different from normal sea waves?
- Why is the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami known as one of the deadliest natural disasters in human history?
- List the major areas of current research on 'tsunami'.

39. **2069 Partial Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. [5×3=15]

Benjamin Franklin was born on January 17, 1706. His schooling ended when he was ten. At twelve, he became an apprentice to his brother James, a painter, who taught Ben the painting trade. Franklin was a prodigious inventor. Among many of his creations were the lightning rod, glass armonica, stove, bifocal glasses and the flexible urinary catheter. He became involved in politics and was selected as a councilman. In June 1749 he became a Justice of the peace for Philadelphia.

Franklin died on April 17, 1790, at the age of 84. He is now considered as one of the founding fathers of the United States of America. He is very popular in the U.S.A. Since 1928 his photograph has adorned American \$ 100 bills which are sometimes referred to in slang as "Franklins."

Questions

- What was Ben taught by his brother?
- What were Benjamin's inventions?
- When did he become a justice of the peace?
- What has US\$ 100 adorned?
- After being involved in politics, what did he become?

40. **2068 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

Traditional agricultural methods have changed little since ancient times. Nepalese peasant utilize small parcels of land, which are passed down from generation to generation through inheritance, to feed their families. They primarily grow staple foods such as rice, wheat and corn and root crops, most of which is used for human subsistence or livestock. Commercial and industrial crops include sugarcane, jute (a fiber) and tobacco. Livestock products include water buffalo meat and milk. Most of the country's agriculture is in the warm, moist, lowland plains of the Terai region. Agriculture in local villages is a family activity in which children help their parents at all stages from tilling the fields and planting to harvesting. In a good year, when surpluses are available, peasants exchange grain for other goods that are manufactured by their neighbours. Sometimes they travel to a local market, where they can acquire clothes, tools and other materials in exchange for their own products. In this cultural environment, bartering is the key to everyday survival.

Today, Nepal like many other less developed countries, is undergoing gradual change. The influence of globalization is increasing and its impact is being felt on even the smallest and most remote countries. Times have long passed when a place could remain isolated from others. In this context, the Nepalese economy, as minor as it is, will eventually enter the market system. Step by step, traditional economies will be replaced by a commercially oriented market economy, even in the most remote villages. This trend is already visible in the shrinking influence of agriculture in the country's gross

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domestic product. A country such as Nepal cannot rely on its own commercial agriculture to provide the nation's needs. Self sufficiency is costly to achieve and technologically difficult to develop in a poor country. As a result, Nepal is dependent on imports for much of its food, particularly, that consumed in urban centres. Such an economic policy, however, creates several problems.

Questions:

- What are the staple foods grown by Nepalese farmers?
- What are commercial and industrial crops?
- Why is agriculture a family activity in Nepal?
- What, according to this passage, creates several economic problems in Nepal?
- Why is self-sufficiency costly in Nepal?

41. **2067 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. **[5 × 3 = 15]**

Mahabir Pun of Nepal is among the seven individuals who received the 2007 Ramon Magsaysay Award by the Board of Trustees of the Ramon 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 the western district of Myagdi.

Pun is the fourth Nepali national to win the converted award also known by some as the Nobel Prize of Asia. Dr. Sanduk Ruit, head of the Tilganga Eye Center in Nepal had received the Ramon Magsaysay 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 for journalism, and creative communication arts in 1977.

Nangi Village, where Mahabir Pun was born, rests high in the Himalayan foothills of western Nepal. Here and in surrounding Myagdi district live the Pun Magar, whose men have soldiered for generations across the globe as Gurkhas. Yet, their worldly careers have done little to change their sleepy homeland, so far from the traffic patterns that knit together the rest of the world. Indeed, Nangi is seven hours' hard climb from the nearest road. No telephone lines have ever reached it. Despite this, these days the people of Nangi are definitely connected to the world outside. Wireless Internet technology has made this possible. Mahabir Pun made it happen.

Question:

- Why was Mahabir Pun recognized with the Ramon magsaysay Award?
- What is the contribution of Dr. Sanduk Ruit?
- When and why did Bharat Dutta Koirala received the award?
- Where does Nangi Village lie?
- What are the Pun Magars famous for?

42. **2066 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. **[5×3=15]**

Coronary heart disease is the most common cause of death in the developed countries. With the rise in general living standards, containments of infectious diseases, good hygiene, and better nutrition, less people are dying. However factors such as stress, obesity, sedentary life style associated with affluence and mechanization have given way to hypertension, diabetes, and coronary heart diseases. The heart is a muscular fist-sized organ which pulsates 60 - 80 times per minute pumping 3600 gallon of blood a day to keep the body alive. For doing this, the heart muscles require enormous amounts of energy. The heart muscles derive energy from oxygen dissolved in the blood, which flows through the coronary arteries. Every day the heart and its circulatory system battle to maintain an uninhibited supply of blood along the arteries. The blockage is mainly due to cholesterol, a fatty substance present in eggs, liver, kidney, and sea foods like prawns, and also produced in the body by the liver from saturated fats present in the food. A certain amount of cholesterol is needed to make the cell wall work, to produce steroid hormones and vitamin D.

Proper lifestyle must be adopted to reverse the risk of heart attacks. Eating enough fruits and vegetables, cutting down on alcohol and salt, increasing the intake of fatty acids like olive oil, and rapeseed oil, avoiding saturated fats like butter, hard cheese, ghee, can make a huge difference.

Questions:

- Why are lesser number of people dying in the modern world?
 - What are the different diseases associated with affluence and mechanization?
 - What does high cholesterol in blood indicate?
 - What measures should we adopt to minimize heart attacks?
 - Summarize the passage in about 50 words.
43. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. **[5×3=15]**

Fish is among the diverse group of animals that live and breathe in water. All fishes are vertebrates (animals with backbones) with gills for breathing. Most fish have fins for swimming, scales for protection, and a streamlined body for moving easily through the water.

The skeleton of the fish has the same general structural components as other vertebrates: a skull, spinal column, limbs, and a tail. Fish limbs have developed into fins, which are adapted for swimming and for providing stability while swimming.

Fishes live in nearly every underwater habitat, from near-freezing Arctic waters to hot desert springs; from mud in dried-up tropical ponds to the deepest ocean abyss. Special antifreeze chemicals in the blood of Antarctic ice fish enable them to survive in water below 0°C (32°F). Desert pupfish found in hot springs of western North America live in temperatures higher than 40°C (100°F).

Stonefish with venom powerful enough to kill humans, are the deadliest fish in the sea. With approximately 25,000 recognized species, fishes make up the most diverse

vertebrate group, comprising about half of all known vertebrate species. New fishes continue to be discovered and named at the rate of 200 to 300 species per year. With this vast number of different fishes comes a diversity of sizes and shapes, from huge whale sharks that reach 12 m (40 ft) in length to the smallest vertebrate, a tiny goby, measuring only 1 cm (0.4 in) long.

Both the digestive and circulatory systems in most fishes are rather simple. Although a few species can breathe atmospheric air, most fish breathe by means of gills. The swim (or gas) bladder allows fish to maintain a constant buoyancy regardless of the changing water pressure at varying depths.

Questions

- What are the characteristics of fish?
- Which fish is regarded to be the deadliest? Why?
- What characteristics of the fish makes them survive even in the changing pressure of water?
- How do some fish survive even in ice water? Which fish survives even in the hottest water?
- How many species of fish have already been identified and in what rate are they being identified in a year?

44. **2065 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

Daniel Defoe was born in London in 1660. He was not very educated and spent many years of his young life studying religion and later travelling as a merchant. He travelled widely and built up a successful business. During this period, he married and started raising a family. However, around 1692, his business failed and he fell into debt. Since he had always been interested in politics, he tried to earn money by writing political articles for the newspapers. But his political writing brought only troubles and increasing debts, and so Defoe turned to fiction writing. His first novel, written in 1719, when Defoe was nearly sixty years old, was to become one of the best-known adventure stories in the world. The novel was Robinson Crusoe- a story which thrills readers even today, more than two hundred and fifty years later.

Robinson Crusoe brought Defoe great success and helped him pay back part of his debts. He continued writing novels such as Moll Flanders, Colonel Jack, and two other Robinson Crusoe's stories, but none became as popular as the first one.

Questions:

- How did Daniel spend his early life?
 - Why did Defoe give up writing political articles?
 - What was Defoe's best known novel?
 - What are the novels that Daniel wrote?
 - How did he clear his debts?
45. **2064 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

We were summoned to his room at the end of the day. Under normal conditions, he would welcome us with a smile, crack a joke or two, talk of nothing in particular for a couple of minutes and state the actual business. But today we found him dry and sullen. He motioned us to our seats and said, "Could you imagine a worse shock for me? I came across a student of the English Honours who did not know till this day

that 'honours' had to be spelt with a 'u'. He finished his sentence with a sharp, grim laugh. We looked at each other at a loss to know what to reply. Our assistant Professor Gajapathy, scowled at us as if it were us who had induced the boy to drop the 'u'. Brown cleared his throat as a signal for further speech, and we watched his lips. He began to lecture on the importance of the English Language, and the need for preserving its purity. Brown's thirty years in India had not been ill spent if they had opened the eyes of Indians to the need for speaking and writing correct English!

Questions:

- What did Brown use to do in normal conditions?
 - Why was Brown in a worse shock that very days?
 - What did Gajapathy's scowling indicate?
 - On what issue did Brown begin to lecture before his college staff?
 - Summarize the passage in about 40 words.
46. **2063 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

In 1964 an American journalist called Norman Cousins developed a serious problem with his back. It turned out that he had an illness called ankylosing spondylitis, which was extremely painful and, according to doctors, incurable. He was admitted to hospital, unable to move and was prescribed a course of strong painkilling drugs. Cousins knew that negative emotions could make you ill, and began to wonder whether positive emotions and particularly laughter might make you better.

He stopped taking the drugs, and moved out of the hospital into a hotel room, which was not only a more cheerful place to be but was also cheaper. There he hired a lot of Marx Brothers and candid camera films, and started to watch them. He found that every time he laughed, the laughter acted as anesthetic and gave him relief from pain. And the effect lasted some time: 10 minutes' laughter could give him around two hours free from pain. More important, he found that he was slowly getting better, and eventually recovered completely from illness. For many years, the medical profession refused to take cousins' claims seriously, but now things are changing and some American hospitals have set up 'laughter rooms', where patients can watch videos, listen to cassettes and read joke books, instead of sitting around feeling depressed.

Questions:

- Why was cousins admitted to hospital?
 - Why did he move out of the hospital?
 - What effects of the laughter did cousins have?
 - How did the hospitals react to the claims made by cousins initially?
 - Summarize the passage in 30 words.
47. **2062 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×3=15]

When the next Olympic Games begin, satellites will carry TV pictures of the opening ceremony two millions of people thousands of miles away. From their armchairs these people will be able to see their country's athletics competing in events and may be winning a bronze, silver or even gold medal.

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When we consider the size, the spectacle and the commercialism of the modern Olympic Games, it is difficult to remember that they started in Olympia in Greece in 776 BC with only one race for which the prize for the winner was an olive garland.

The idea of an international Olympic Games was conceived by a French man and appropriately the first Olympic Games opened in Athens in 1896. Nowadays, major cities compete not only to host the Olympic Games, but for the vast amount of profit a host country can make.

Questions:

- How will the pictures of the opening ceremony reach millions of people?
- What can people watch on the TV about their country's athletics?
- Where, when and how did the Olympic Games start?
- Give two reasons for major cities competing to host the Olympic Games?
- Summarize the passage in 30 words.

48. **2061 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. **[5×3=15]**

School and college should train you in the two great basic tools of the mind: the use of words and the use of numbers. School or college can give you a start toward the special skills that you may need in a trade, business or profession. But remember: as soon as you enter an occupation, you will be strongly tempted to fall into the routine of it, to become just a part of that occupation, which is just one part of the nation. In college from books, from teachers, from fellow students- you can get a view of the whole of your nation, how it started, how it grew, what it is, what it means. Each day will add breadth to your view and a sharper comprehension of your own role.

To develop fully your own character you must know your country's character. A plant partakes of the character of the soil in which it grows. You are a plant that is conscious, that thinks. You must study your soil-which is your country- in order that you may be able to draw its strength up into your own strength.

It will pay you to do so. You will understand your own problems better and solve them more easily if you have studied your nation's problems and done something toward their solution. You have to look out for yourself and your country. Self-interest and patriotism, rightly considered, are not contradictory ideas. They are partners.

Questions:

- In what ways can school and college train you in your career?
- Explain the meaning of 'Your country's character'.
- How is your character related to your country's character?
- How are self-interest and patriotism partners?
- What conclusion do you draw about the importance of education from the given passage?

49. **2060 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. **[5×3=15]**

The development of the space shuttle has dramatically reduced the cost of sending loads into space. The shuttle takes off from Earth like a rocket, and lands again like an

aircraft. It can transport not only its own crew, but also passengers, and has a huge cargo-hold which is capable of carrying large satellites or a space laboratory.

Before the space shuttle was created it was necessary to plan trips into space several years in advance. However, for the rest of the century it should be possible to make space flights every week or so. Any scientist or engineer needing travel onto orbit will simply take the next shuttle flight, stay as long as necessary and then return at his or her convenience.

It is difficult to imagine the immense opportunities created by the shuttle. One of the great advantages of having a reusable space vehicle is that it can take one load after another into orbit. Very large space stations could not be launched in their complete form directly from earth, but they could be built piece by piece in space. The space shuttle is likely to be used as a general 'workhorse' for the rest of the century, and the building of such stations in orbit should become commonplace.

Once these huge orbiting space stations are completed, they are likely to become the platforms from which hundreds of robot space ships could be launched cheaply and easily to explore the solar system and to start mining operation on the Moon. The technology needed for this is already developed and available. And because of commercial and military pressures to developed space technology, it is likely that governments will be increasingly willing to start extensive programmes of space engineering, exploration and research.

Questions:

- What is space shuttle and how does it work?
- How has the shuttle made space travel easy?
- What are the main advantages of reusable space shuttle?
- How can the space platforms be used?
- For what purposes are the space stations likely to be used by the governments?

50. **2059 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions below. **[5×3=15]**

The Queen was said, last night to be "appalled" at claims that some of Prince Charles' personal phone calls home from Australia had been tapped and recorded.

The publishers of a West German Magazine aimed at middle-aged housewives said that they might publish the transcripts of the royal conversations on Monday.

There are said to be tapes of four phone conversations between the Prince and lady Diana, and one between him and the Queen in which he is alleged to have been rude about Australians in general and their Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser in particular.

The tapes were offered to the Germans by a British journalist, Mr. Simon Regan, who was in Australia to do research for a book. While he was there, he came into contact with an anti-British republican group, who brought the recordings to his hotel in Sydney.

'The tapes feel into my lap', said Mr. Regan. 'I heard four of the five tapes and I am convinced they are genuine because they contained aspects of Prince Charles' and Lady Diana's life which no-one else could have known about.'

Questions:

- What 'appalled' the Queen? Why?

- b. Why would the West German Magazine publish the story about the royal conversation?
- c. In what two ways, might the tapes be embarrassing to the British Royal Family?
- d. Why do you think the republican group tapped the conversations?
- e. What did Mr. Regan mean by 'the tapes fell into my lap'?

51. **2058 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. **[5×3=15]**

After having lived for over twenty years in the same city, Suman 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 Suman 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. Suman 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 chocolate and demanded a large bar a day. If at any time Suman neglected her duty, "Bingo got very angry and refused to let her open the gate. Suman 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:

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

52. **2057 Q.No. 1** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. **[5×3=15]**

Antlers grow from permanent knoblike bones on a deer's skull. Deer use their antlers chiefly to fight for mates or for leadership of a herd. Among most species of deer, only the males have antlers, but both the male and female reindeer and caribou have antlers. Musk deer and Chinese water deer do not have antlers at all.

Deer that live in mild or cold climates lose their antlers each winter. New ones begin to grow the next spring. Deer that live in tropical climates may lose their antlers and grow new ones at other times of year.

New antlers are soft and tender. Thin skin grows over the antlers as they develop. Short, fine hair on the skin makes it look like velvet. Full-grown antlers are hard and strong. The velvety skin dries up and the deer rubs the skin off by scrapping its antlers against trees. The antlers fall of several months later.

The size and shape of the deer's antlers depend on the animal's age and health. The first set grows when the deer is

from one to two years old. On most deer the first antlers are short and straight. As deer gets older, their antlers grow larger and form intricate branches.

Questions:

- a. According to the passage, how do deer primarily use their antlers?
- b. In what way are reindeer and caribou different from other types of deer?
- c. When do the deer that live in temperature climates begin to grow their antlers?
- d. What factors influence the size and shape of a deer's antlers?
- e. What happens to deer's antlers, as the deer grow older?

53. **2057 Q.No. 14** Read this paragraph and answer the questions given below. **[10]**

'Soon after I started teaching Math, I discovered that it was far harder work than I'd expected it to be. I'd imagined I would have plenty of time to myself (after all, I was officially working far fewer hours than I had been in my previous job) but instead I found myself working late every evening just to prepare for the next day's classes. But it was also a lot more satisfying than I'd imagine it would be....'

Why does the writer think:

- a. That teaching would be an easier job.
- b. That he would have lots of spare time to himself.
- c. That teaching turned out to be a harder job.
- d. That teaching job was more satisfying.
- e. Summarize the passage in one sentence.

MEANINGS INTO WORDS

B. THE GRAMMAR

UNIT 1: EXPERIENCE

1. **2075 GIE Q.No. 4** Make questions only using the structure "Have you ever?", as in the example. **[5]**

Example: Have you ever been asked questions in the class?

- a. The police shouted at me in the street.
- b. They insulted my friend last week.
- c. Somebody punched me on the nose this morning.
- d. I lost my passport last week.
- e. I flew in a supersonic jet yesterday.

2. **2075 Set B Q.No. 10** Continue the following remarks with a sentence using (not) used to ... ing. **[5]**

- a. She was quite surprised when I gave her some flowers.
- b. It's quite hard work doing all my washing and cleaning.
- c. He won't mind if you stare at him.
- d. The traffic doesn't wake him up at night.
- e. I get a bit lonely sometime, now that she's gone.

3. **2073 Supp Q.No. 4** Make remarks with a sentence using (not) used to + ing in each of the following cases. **[5]**

Example: Bob was snoring, but John didn't wake up. John is used to sleeping in a noisy place.

- a. Mary was surprised when I invited her for lunch.
- b. You can bring only two friends with you.
- c. I have got a stomach-ache after eating the guava you brought.

puspa

puspa

d. It's a hard work
e. I don't mind washing
2073 Set C Q.No. 4 C
the example.
Example: My college F
her flowers. - She is not u
a. My friend Bina is fe
b. My mother's feet a
c. Pandey sir has got
d. Mr. Dhakal is absce
e. The bachelors are
building site.
2073 Partial W Q.No.
write a similar convers
Example: Fine/for
A: Have
B: No,
spe
a. Steal/wallet? (ur
b. Trap/ in a lift? (t
c. X-ray/chest? (h
d. Throw/out of cla
e. Mistake/for a si
6. 2072 Supp Q.No.
conversation betwe
Example: Annoy/by
A: Have you ever
B: No I haven't, b
a. Participate/ So
b. Work/ remote
c. Play/ badmint
d. Performed/ or
e. Help/ the poc
7. 2072 Partial Set
similar conversat
A: Have you ever
B: No I haven't,
class.
a. steal/book?
b. trap/in bathro
c. X-ray/leg? (t
d. asked/out of
e. mistake/for
8. 2072 Partial S
similar convers
Example: trap/in
A: Have
B: No I
a. x-ray/teeth
b. play/chess
c. participate
d. mistake/fo
e. throw/ou

- d. It's a hard work cooking for twenty people at home.
e. I don't mind washing my own clothes.
4. **2073 Set C Q.No. 4** Continue the remarks below with a sentence using 'is/ am/ are' (not) used to+ing form as in the example. [5]
Example: *My college principal was surprised when I gave her flowers.*
- *She is not used to being wished.*
a. My friend Bina is feeling terribly nervous.
b. My mother's feet are killing her.
c. Pandey sir has got a stomach-ache.
d. Mr. Dhakal is absolutely delighted today.
e. The bachelors are going to find it hard work working on building site.
5. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 4** Read the conversation below and write a similar conversation between 'A' and 'B' [5]
Example: Fine/for a parking offence (speeding)
A: Have you ever been fined for parking offence?
B: No, I haven't but I have been fined for speeding.
a. Steal/wallet? (umbrella)
b. Trap/ in a lift? (bathroom)
c. X-ray/chest? (hand)
d. Throw/out of class? (library)
e. Mistake/for a singer? (T.V. actor/actress)
6. **2072 Supp Q.No. 4** Read the example and write similar conversation between 'A' and 'B'. [5]
Example: Annoy/by friend (stranger)
A: *Have you ever been annoyed by your friend?*
B: *No I haven't, but I have been annoyed by a stranger.*
a. Participate/ Social works? (Cultural Programme)
b. Work/ remote? (city areas)
c. Play/ badminton? (Lawn tennis)
d. Performed/ on the stage? (in a group)
e. Help/ the poor? (handicapped)
7. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 4** Read the example and write similar conversation between 'A' and 'B'. [5]
A: Have you ever been fined for spitting in the classroom?
B: No I haven't, but I have been fined for making noise in the class.
a. steal/book? (umbrella)
b. trap/in bathroom? (lift)
c. X-ray/leg? (head)
d. asked/out of class? (hall)
e. mistake/for an artist? (business man)
8. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 4** Read the example and write similar conversation between 'A' and 'B'. [5]
Example: trap/in a bathroom? (storeroom)
A: *Have you ever been trapped in a bathroom?*
B: *No I haven't, but I have been trapped in a storeroom.*
a. x-ray/teeth? (Chest)
b. play/chess. (Badminton)
c. participate/cultural programme? (Social works)
d. mistake/for a singer? (Player)
e. thrown/out of a bus? (Class)

9. **2071 Set C Q.No. 4** Read the example and write similar conversation between 'A' and 'B' [5]
Example: Fine/for spitting in the street (noise)
A: *Have you ever been fined for spitting in the street?*
B: *No, I haven't, but I have been fined for making noise.*
a. steal/ shirt? (sweater)
b. trap/in a bathroom? (lift)
c. X-ray/chest? (leg)
d. thrown/out of class? (hall)
e. mistake/for a business man? (scholar)
10. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 7** Continue the remarks below as shown in the example. [5]
Example: I can't get to sleep.
This is the first time I've ever slept in a tent. I've never flown at night before.
a. I can't eat any more ...
b. She's feeling very drowsy ...
c. I hope they have reached home ...
d. Do you think you could speak a little louder ...
e. My hands are hurting real bad ...
11. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 2** Continue the remarks below with a sentence using **be (is/am/are) used to (not) + ing form**. [5]
a. My friend is going to find it hard work working on the construction site...
b. Sheela was surprised when she got flowers from her friends...
c. Bhuban won't mind if you stare at him...
d. Bina won't mind if you watch her dancing...
e. My grandfather feels a bit lonely when I am not in the room...
12. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 7** Look at the example, and write about the other topics in the same ways: [5]
Example: Mean people:
The meanest person I've ever met was Jack Davies. He used to walk everywhere rather than paying for the bus.
a. frightening experiences b. stupid mistakes
c. uncomfortable beds d. boring jobs
e. funny films
13. **2062 Q.No. 2** Rewrite the following sentences using 'used to + ing'. [5]
a. Suman enjoys eating fruits.
b. Sarita reads horror stories at least five hours a day.
c. The Buddhists pray for peace everyday.
d. Street children beg money from tourists.
e. Children make noise.

UNIT 2: APPEARANCE

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 4** Rewrite these sentences using **seem (to be)**. [5]
a. Mr. Thapa is very friendly.
b. He is very civilized.
c. He studies hard.
d. He is always ready to help others.
e. He scores excellent marks.
2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 4** Rewrite these sentences using **seem (to be)**. [5]
a. Mr. Pun is a social worker.

- b. He is honest in his activities.
 c. He does not like gossiping.
 d. He honours the seniors and loves the juniors.
 e. He is liked by all.
3. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 2** Continue the following remarks with, 'look, sound, smell, feel, taste like'. [5]
 a. What's that you're cooking?
 b. He's got a foreign accent.
 c. They've very similar faces.
 d. I've got something in my shoe.
 e. I don't think you made this cake yourself.
4. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 6** Match the adjectives in the left hand column with suitable nouns in the right-hand column: [5]
 a. crooked i. chin
 b. cleft ii. hair
 c. heavily iii. nose
 d. fair iv. eyebrows
 e. wavy v. complexion
 vi. build
5. **2074 Supp Q.No. 9** Here are something you have observed about Mrs. X. What do they suggest you about her. Talk about her using **seem**. [5]
 a. Her front garden looks a bit untidy.
 b. There are a lot of books, well managed and kept in order in her room.
 c. There are five bottles of milk on her front door step.
 d. Her name is not in the phone book.
 e. You only see her children during the school holidays.
6. **2074 Set A Q.No. 9** Here are some things you have noticed about Mr. X. What do they suggest to you about him. Talk about him using **'seem'**. [5]
 a. He usually carries a walking stick when he goes out.
 b. You only see his parents during holidays.
 c. There are a lot of stamps in his room.
 d. His front garden looks a bit neglected.
 e. The postman always delivers a lot of letters with foreign stamps to his house.
7. **2074 Set B Q.No. 9** Here are something you have noticed about Mr 'Y'. What do they suggest to you about him? Talk about him using **'seem'**. [5]
 a. He has rough hands.
 b. He wears expensive ring.
 c. He has nicotine stains on his fingers.
 d. He meets his friends and relatives all the time.
 e. He often wears glass, especially when he starts reading.
8. **2073 Supp Q.No. 5** Make a judgment in each of the following cases using **"look as if"**, [5]
 Example: He is sitting on a rock with his hands under his chin.
 He looks as if he has lost a close family member.
 a. You see a man walking on the street at times laughing loudly and then crying.
 b. You see a woman whose clothes are soaked, and she is sneezing.
 c. You see a car with a smashed wind screen. It is the middle of the road.
 d. You can hear people singing next door.
 e. You see the man shouting at a boy.

9. **2073 Set D Q.No. 4** Rewrite these sentences using: **seem** (to be). [5]
 a. Mr Pandey is very friendly.
 b. He is very hard working.
 c. He is honest.
 d. He is not very rich.
 e. He forgets things.
10. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 4** Rewrite these sentences using **seem**[5]
 a. He is very friendly.
 b. He is honest.
 c. They are regular.
 d. They don't spend much money out.
 e. She is very hardworking.
11. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 5** Use these phrases in sentences using **'look'** as if as in the example. [5]
 Example: They are unhappy.
 They look as if they are unhappy.
 a. He is a tramp.
 b. He is going to fight.
 c. They are frustrated.
 d. He is seriously wounded.
 e. He is about to die.
12. **2071 Supp Q.No. 4** Rewrite the following sentences about Murari using **'seem'**. [5]
 a. He's an excellent driver.
 b. He's not selfish.
 c. He's used to live in cold climate.
 d. He does not take much leave from office.
 e. He takes care of his children.
13. **2071 Set C Q.No. 5** Use these phrases in sentence with **look as though**, as in the example. [5]
 Example: They are happy.
 They look as though they are happy.
 a. He needs a wash.
 b. He is aggressive.
 c. It gives excellent result.
 d. They are brother and sister.
 e. She is celebrating.
14. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 2** Make comments based on the following statement using **looks as if/as though**. [5]
 Example: you see a man lying underneath a car.
 He looks as if he wants to commit suicide.
 He looks as though he is drunk.
 a. You see a big crowd gathered on the street.
 b. When you get into the kitchen, you get a very bad smell.
 c. When you touch your friend's shirt, you can feel it wet.
 d. You see a man crying in front of a hospital.
 e. When you go to school, you see the gate closed.
15. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 3** Continue the following remarks with selecting appropriate verbs from the box. One is done for you. [5]
Look, sound, smell, feel, taste, like
 Example: Surely he's not a manual worker.
 He looks like a businessman.
 a. Are you sure this is tea?
 b. I wonder who wrote that music.
 c. He's got a foreign accent.

d. This material is v
 e. They have got ve
2070 Set D Q.No 2
 seem as in the exam
 Example: He is very
 He seem
 a. He isn't very ric
 b. He's happily ma
 c. He's some kind
 d. He doesn't spe
 e. He watches tel
2068 Q.No. 2 Rewr
 a. Mr. Harvey is
 b. He is not very
 c. He has lived v
 d. He watches te
 e. He is some ki
2066 Q.No. 3 Tal
 as given in the ex
 Example: You see
 He loc
 a. You see a g
 water.
 b. You see sor
 c. You see a n
 d. You see a v
 sneezing.
 e. You see a l
2065 Q.No. 6
 seem:
 a. She's very
 b. She isn't v
 c. She watch
 d. She's hap
 e. She does
2062 Q.No. 5
 'look, look lik
 a. drunkard
 b. terribly co
 c. a honey
 d. they hav
 e. she has
2062 Q.No.
 seem.
 a. She's ve
 b. She isn't
 c. She's h
 d. She do
 e. She wa
2060 Q.No
 sound, sm
 Example: S
 Answer: He
 a. I've go
 b. I wond
 c. Are yo
 d. He's g

- d. This material is very soft.
e. They have got very similar faces.
16. **2070 Set D Q.No. 2** Change the following sentences using **seem** as in the example: [5]
Example: He is very friendly.
He *seems* (to be) very friendly.
- a. He isn't very rich.
b. He's happily married.
c. He's some kind of business man.
d. He doesn't spend much time out of doors.
e. He watches television a lot.
17. **2068 Q.No. 3** Rewrite the following sentences using **seem**. [5]
- a. Mr. Harvey is very friendly.
b. He is not very rich.
c. He has lived very interesting life.
d. He watches television a lot.
e. He is some kind of businessman.
18. **2066 Q.No. 3** Talk about the people below in the same way as given in the example: [5]
Example: You see a man lying on the ground in a pool of blood.
He looks as if he is seriously wounded.
- a. You see a girl standing on the seashore, staring into the water.
b. You see someone climbing through a window.
c. You see a man lying underneath a car.
d. You see a woman whose clothes are soaked, and she is sneezing.
e. You see a boy and a girl sitting together in a restaurant.
19. **2065 Q.No. 6** Rewrite these sentences about Rekha using **seem**: [5]
- a. She's very friendly.
b. She isn't very rich.
c. She watches television a lot.
d. She's happily married.
e. She doesn't spend much time out of doors.
20. **2062 Q.No. 5** Make sentences from the following hints using **'look, look like or look as if/look as though'**. [5]
- a. drunkard
b. terribly complicated
c. a honeymoon couple
d. they have come out of a swimming pool
e. she has never seen a mountain.
21. **2062 Q.No. 6** Rewrite these sentences about Shanti using **seem**. [5]
- a. She's very friendly.
b. She isn't very rich
c. She's happily married.
d. She doesn't spend much time out of doors.
e. She watches televisions a lot.
22. **2060 Q.No. 3** Continue the following remarks with **look, sound, smell, feel or taste** (whichever is appropriate) + **like**. [4]
Example: Surely he's not a manual worker.
Answer: He looks like a businessman to me.
- a. I've got something in my shoe.
b. I wonder who wrote that music.
c. Are you sure this is tea?
d. He's got a foreign accent.

23. **2058 Q.No. 10** Change each of the following sentences using **seem**: [5]

- a. Mr. Panth is very friendly.
b. He isn't very rich.
c. He's happily married.
d. He watches television a lot.
e. He has lived a very interesting life.

24. **2067 Q.No. 7** Rewrite the following sentences using **'seem'** [5]
- a. You see someone climbing through a window.
b. When you touch your writing desk, you notice it's sticky.
c. The postman always delivers a lot of letters with foreign stamps to his house.
d. You only see his children during the school holidays.
e. He usually carries a walking stick when he goes out.

UNIT 3: RELATING PAST EVENTS

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 7** Rewrite the following sentences, using the **past perfect tense** in the spaces given. [5]
- a. I wanted to highlight all the programmes I.....
b. My sister showed me the marks she.....
c. Students wanted to study all the books they.....
d. The teachers visited all the places they.....
e. I could not repair the telephone that.....
2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 7** Rewrite the following sentences, using **past perfect tense** in the spaces given. [5]
- a. My parents sent me all the books I...
b. The students showed all the medals they...
c. The NTC repaired all the telephones that...
d. I could not submit the essay I...
e. The juniors played much better than we...
3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 4** Add appropriate **relative clauses** to these sentences. [5]
- a. Mr. Gyawali became quite fond of Dillibazaar prison (he had spent 12 years there).
b. Mrs. Dhakal showed me round her house (She had paid 2 crore for it.)
c. Mr. Thapa (he had spent 30 years as a professor) was finally retired.
d. Mr. Rai (he had fought in world war II) died last year.
e. Jeevan (she had always been in love with him) finally asked her to marry him.
4. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 4** Join the following sentences together using a **relative clause**. [5]
- a. Finally Mr. Thapa decided to retire. Mr. Rai had been sharing an office with him.
b. He proudly showed me round the house. He had paid 20 millions for it.
c. The old car was finally sold. Sohan had used it for more than 20 years.
d. Mohan finally asked her to marry him. She had always been in love with him.
e. He became quite fond of his office. He had served many years of his life there.
5. **2075 GIE Q.No. 5** Rewrite these sentences adding an appropriate **non-defining relative clause**. [5]
- a. Anu went back to Butwal,.....
b. At last NTC managed to repair the telephone.....

- c. The teacher, turned round suddenly.
 d. We were all very grateful to our friend Hari,
 e. The guard, was rewarded.
6. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 3** Join the following sentences together using a **non-defining relative clause**. [5]
 a. The old house (The family had lived in it for 100 years) was finally sold.
 b. Luna noticed that Niru was wearing her ring (she had lost it two years before).
 c. Mrs. Thapa (she was married with two children) never recovered.
 d. He proudly showed me his laptop (he had paid Rs 50,000 for it).
 e. Bipin (she had always been in love with him) finally asked her to marry him.
7. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 6** Add an appropriate **relative clause** to these sentences. [5]
 a. When I came back, I found that my book, had disappeared.
 b. The policeman, turned round suddenly.
 c. I eventually found the letter, in my jacket pocket.
 d. At last I got success to win the match,
 e. I couldn't wait for Ashu,
8. **2073 Set C Q.No. 5** Rewrite these sentences using appropriate **relative clause** in the spaces given. [5]
 a. The children could not wait to get back to Namche, ...
 b. At last the contractors managed to repair the bridge, ...
 c. The shopkeeper, turned round suddenly.
 d. I eventually found the purse,, in my school bag.
 e. We were all grateful to our principal,
9. **2072 Supp Q.No. 5** Rewrite these sentences adding an appropriate **non-defining relative clause**. [5]
 a. I am very grateful to Madan,
 b. My parents always helped the people,
 c. The municipality repaired the road,
 d. Anu showed me her house,
 e. Bijay gave sweets to his friends,
10. **2072 Set C Q.No. 4** Rewrite these sentences adding an appropriate **non-defining relative clause**. [5]
 a. My sister couldn't wait to get back to College,
 b. The NTC managed to repair the telephone,
 c. The coach,, is polite.
 d. I found the check,, in my bag.
 e. We were all very grateful to our college,
11. **2072 Set D Q.No. 4** Rewrite these sentences adding an appropriate **non-defining relative clause**. [5]
 a. Janak went back to Mahendranagar,
 b. At last the N-cell managed to repair the telephone,
 c. The librarian,, turned round suddenly.
 d. We were all very grateful to Mr Pandey,
 e. The driver,, was rewarded.
12. **2072 Set E Q.No. 6** Add an appropriate **relative clause** to the following sentences. [5]
 a. When I came back I found that my car,, had disappeared.
 b. At last they managed to repair the telephone,
 c. The teacher,, turned round suddenly.

- d. I could not wait to get back to Sindhupalchok,
 e. I eventually found the letter, in my jacket pocket
13. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 6** Add an appropriate **relative clause** to these sentences. [5]
 a. I am very much grateful to Madan,
 b. I am proud of my college,
 c. The Road Department managed to repair the road,
 d. The Electricity Authority managed to repair the wire,
 e. The boy,, turned round suddenly.
14. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 6** Rewrite these sentences adding a **non-defining relative clause**. [5]
 a. The Old house,, was sold.
 b. Madan became quite fond of Ilam,
 c. Anju showed me round her house,
 d. Bijaya took me to the college,
 e. David,, did his work honestly.
15. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 2** Complete the following sentences using **past perfect tense**. [5]
 a. I apologised to him for all the mistake I
 b. I took back to the library all the books I ...
 c. I wanted to show her the present I ...
 d. I threw away the pieces of the vase I ...
 e. He couldn't pay back the money I ...
16. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 4** Join the following sentences together using a **non-defining relative clause**. [5]
 a. The principal presented the paper. The principal was highly qualified.
 b. Nani Maiya was a veteran social worker. Nani Maiya was rewarded.
 c. Mr. Khanal never missed any classes. Mr. Khanal's students always scored excellent marks.
 d. Anish Showed me round his house proudly. Anish had paid Rs. 40,000,000 for it.
 e. Laxmi installed solar plant. She paid Rs. 20,000 for it.
17. **2069 Q.No. 3** Join the following sentences together using a **relative clause**. [5]
 a. The baby is catching a ball. She is my daughter.
 b. There is some juice in the bottle. The juice is not fresh.
 c. The place is called Gathaghar. I've been living there for 5 years.
 d. My son lives in America. I love my son very much.
 e. The lady is in the reception desk. Her job is to receive the guest.
18. **2067 Q.No. 3** Join the following sentences together using a **relative clause**. [5]
 a. The woman is wearing a red saree. She is my math teacher.
 b. There are some books in the library. They are not for reading.
 c. The place is called Anamnager. I've been living there since 1990.
 d. My son went to Australia last week. I also bought a car last week.
 e. Ms. Gautam is going to spend her holidays in Bangkok. Her son works there.

19. **2066 Q.No. B** Join the following sentences together using a **relative clause**. [5]
 a. I saw her at the party. She had a beautiful dress.
 b. He had spent his money there.
 c. Phil was an excellent player.
 d. The dog was very friendly.
 e. Alex had just arrived when the train went anywhere.
20. **2066 Q.No. 3** Rewrite the following sentences using a **relative clause**. [5]
 a. There's a beautiful view from here.
 b. There are many people there.
 c. I was looking for a good place.
 d. Mrs. Jha has a beautiful daughter.
 e. Hari passed his exam.
21. **2064 Q.No. 3** Rewrite the following sentences using a **relative clause**. [5]
 a. Finally he got an office.
 b. The old building was built for 300 years.
 c. He promised to give me lakhs of rupees.
 d. He became a doctor after 10 years of study.
 e. Harold has been in the army for 20 years.
22. **2063 Q.No. 3** Rewrite the following sentences using a **relative clause**. [5]
 a. Mary is a very beautiful girl.
 b. The village is very beautiful.
 c. The school is very beautiful.
 d. Mary is a very beautiful girl.
 e. Mary is a very beautiful girl.
23. **2058 Q.No. 3** Rewrite the following sentences using a **relative clause**. [5]
 a. Dia is a very beautiful girl.
 b. A very beautiful girl.
 c. A very beautiful girl.
 d. A very beautiful girl.

19. **2066 Q.No. 8** Join the following sentences using a **relative clauses** [5]

- I saw her at the gate. A man was lying there
- He had spent many years in Pokhara. He was born there
- Phil was an excellent driver. Phil's forehead was covered in sweat
- The dog was sitting facing the back window. The dog loved travelling in fast cars.
- Alex had just taken the gun out of his pocket. Alex never went anywhere without his gun.

20. **2065 Q.No. 3** Join the following sentences together using a **relative clause**. [5]

- There's a woman living next door. She is a doctor.
- There are some words. They are difficult to translate.
- I was looking for a book. The book got lost yesterday.
- Mrs. Jha is going to spend her holidays in Birgunj. Her daughter lives there.
- Hari passed his examinations. This is a good news.

21. **2064 Q.No. 7** Join the following sentences together using a **relative clause**. [5]

- Finally Browne decided to retire. Willis had been sharing an office with him.
- The old house was finally sold. The family had lived in it for 300 years.
- He proudly showed me round his house. He had paid 40 lakhs for it.
- He became quite fond of his college. He had spent many years of his life there.
- Harold finally asked her to marry him. She had always been in love with him.

22. **2063 Q.No. 2** Combine the pairs of sentences into one using a **relative clause** in each case. [5]

- Mary was woken up suddenly by a strange noise. She had been in a deep sleep.
- The window was wide open. Mary had locked it securely the night before.
- The servants had left. Mary had laughed at them only that afternoon for being superstitious.
- Mary saw an old woman. 'Her mouth was twisted into a toothless grin.'
- Mary heard a strange noise. It seemed to come from outside her window.

23. **2058 Q.No. 8** Join the following pairs of sentences each with a **relative clause**. [4]

- Diamond is a very hard substance. It is used of cutting.
- A road leads to the farm. It isn't suitable for cars.
- A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.
- A man answered the phone. He told me you were away.

UNIT 4: ATTITUDES AND REACTIONS

1. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 6** How would you describe a person who: [5]

Example: *gives away lots of money?*

A person who gives away lots of money is generous/kind.

- easily loses his temper?
- helps other people?

- believes whatever you tell him?
- expects good things to happen?
- expects bad things to happen?

2. **2076 Set A Q.No. 7** How would you describe a person who: [5]

- gives away a lot of money?
- believes whatever you tell him?
- doesn't boast?
- expects good things to happen?
- easily loses her temper?

3. **2076 Set B Q.No. 6** Rewrite the sentences below beginning with "If there's one thing" [5]

- People who smoke in restaurants annoy me.
- People who are cruel to animals upset me.
- People who break promises make me angry
- I hate people who spit in the street.
- I detest people who interrupt when I'm speaking.

4. **2076 Set C Q.No. 4** Rewrite these sentences beginning with 'If there's one thing' [5]

- People who throw rubbish on the streets annoy me.
- People who kick the stray dogs upset me.
- People who break promises make me angry.
- I can't stand people who interrupt when I'm speaking.
- I object to people who play loud music at midnight.

5. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 6** What would you expect the following types of people to do? [5]

Example: A considerate person

A considerate person is someone who is careful not to hurt your feelings.

- An unreliable person
- A stingy person
- A thick-skinned person
- A vain person
- An optimistic person

6. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 7** Write a sentence showing your attitude to each of the following, using "The way" [5]

- Political leaders
- Doctors
- Visitors
- Ministers
- Policemen

7. **2074 Supp Q.No. 8** How would you describe a person who: [5]

- worries what people think?
- likes going to parties?
- doesn't boast?
- easily loses his temper?
- only thinks about himself?

8. **2074 Set A Q.No. 8** How would you describe a person who..... [5]

- has high opinion about himself?
- doesn't like going to parties?
- never loses his temper?
- expects good things to happen?
- doubts whatever you tell him?

9. **2074 Set B Q.No. 8** How would you describe a person who..... [5]
 a. lets people down?
 b. doesn't expect good things to happen in his life?
 c. gives away a lot of money?
 d. never buys you a drink?
 e. is insensitive to other's feelings?
10. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 7** How would you describe a person who..... [5]
 a. gives away a lot of money?
 b. believes whatever you tell him?
 c. doesn't boast?
 d. expects good things to happen?
 e. easily loses his temper?
11. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 5** Rewrite the following sentence using 'If there's one thing.....' [5]
 a. People who jump queue infuriate me.
 b. I can't stand people who shout.
 c. I hate people who speak lie.
 d. People who complain a lot depress me.
 e. People who break promises upset me.
12. **2073 Supp Q.No. 6** Rewrite the following sentences beginning with "If there's one thing" [5]
 a. People who talk too much annoy me.
 b. I hate people who do not fulfill their commitments.
 c. I dislike people who give miss calls.
 d. I hate people who smoke in public places.
 e. People who are cruel to animals upset me.
13. **2073 Set D Q.No. 5** How would you describe a person who..... [5]
 a. easily loses his temper?
 b. gives away lots of money?
 c. doubts what you tell him?
 d. likes going to parties?
 e. doesn't boast?
14. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 5** Rewrite these sentences beginning 'If there's one thing ...' as in the example. [5]
 Example: I hate people who telephone me early in the morning.
 If there is one thing I hate it is people who telephone me early in the morning.
 a. People who smoke in public places annoy me.
 b. People who are cruel to animals upset me.
 c. People who break public property make me angry.
 d. I hate people who violate rules.
 e. I detest people who don't help others in trouble.
15. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 6** Describe these persons' character. [5]
 a. a person who gives away a lot of money.
 b. never buys you a drink.
 c. has high opinion of himself.
 d. doesn't boast.
 e. doesn't like going to parties.
16. **2071 Supp Q.No. 2** How would you describe a person who: [5]
 a. expects good things to happen?
 b. jokes about everything?
 c. worries about what people think?

- d. doubts what you tell him/her?
 e. doesn't like going to parties?
17. **2071 Set C Q.No. 6** How would you judge ... [5]
 a. a person who jokes about everything.
 b. ... doesn't joke about anything.
 c. ... worries about what people think
 d. ... doesn't care what people think
 e. ... doesn't boast
18. **2071 Set D Q.No. 7** Rewrite the following sentence using 'If there's one thing ...' [5]
 e.g.: I dislike, hate, detest:
 a. People who are cruel to pets are hateful.
 b. People who break promises make me angry.
 c. Alisha has forgotten to feed the cat again.
 d. I loathe people who ring me early in the morning.
 e. I hate people who speak while eating.
19. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 3** Rewrite these sentences beginning 'If there's one thing...'. [5]
 a. People who drive very fast irritate me.
 b. I detest people who disturb me when I'm working.
 c. I hate people who don't speak politely with kids.
 d. People who are cruel to animals upset me.
 e. I loathe people who ring me up early in the morning.
20. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 2** Rewrite the sentences below beginning 'If there's one thing ...' as in the example. [5]
 Example:
People who spit in the street irritate me.
If there's one thing that irritates me it's people who spit in the street.
 a. People who scratch themselves all the time upset me.
 b. People who drive very fast terrify me.
 c. I hate people who smoke in the bus.
 d. I detest people who interrupt when I'm speaking.
 e. I loathe people who have shaggy hair.
21. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 3** How would you describe a person who ... [5]
 a. easily loses her/his temper?
 b. never buys you a drink?
 c. doesn't boast?
 d. doubts what you tell her/him?
 e. Jokes about everything?
22. **2070 Set D Q.No. 3** Rewrite the following sentences using 'If there's one thing' as given in the example. [5]
 Example: People who smoke in restaurants annoy me.
 If there's one thing that annoys me it's people who smoke in restaurants.
 a. People who are cruel to animals upset me.
 b. People who break promises make me angry.
 c. I hate people who smoke in restaurants.
 d. I detest people who interrupt when I'm speaking.
 e. I loathe people who ring me up early in the morning.
23. **2069 Q.No. 7** Fill the gaps with a suitable form of each of these words: **impress, fascinate, confuse, depress, embarrass.** [5]
 a. Don't feel just go up and ask her to dance.
 b. I've always been by the play of children; I could watch them for hours.
 c. All the turnings look so similar. It's terribly

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7. **2072 Set D Q.No. 6** For each of the situations below:
- Ask a question with 'How long.....?'
 - Answer it using the words in brackets. (use until/for, in/by whichever is appropriate) [5]
- They played cricket. (evening)
 - Mrs Chang mowed the lawn. (30 minutes)
 - We waited at the bus stop. (45 minutes)
 - The secretary wrote all the letters. (lunch time)
 - Sudha read the whole of Muna Madan. (5 days)
8. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 6** For each of the situation below:
- Ask a question with 'How long?'
 - Answer it using the words in bracket. (use: until/for, by/in whichever is appropriate.) [5]
- She wrote all her letters. (lunch time)
 - The children watched television. (their class started)
 - The students read the whole novel *War and Peace*. (two weeks)
 - The boys waited at the bus station. (4 hours)
 - The Hostel students talked to their parents. (more than one hours)
9. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 6** For each of the situations below: [5]
- Ask a question with How long?'
 - Answer it using the words in bracket. (use: until/for, by/in whichever is appropriate.)
- Madan telephoned his father this morning. (20 minutes)
 - Sita had a cold. (3 days)
 - I wrote all my letters. (lunch time)
 - They read the whole story "Hansel and Gretel". (5 hours)
 - He watched television. (late movie came on)
10. **2071 Supp Q.No. 3** For each of the situation below ask questions with 'How long...?' and answer them using the words in brackets. [5]
- Example: *They talked on the telephone. (20 minutes)*
How long did they talk on the telephone?
They talked on the telephone for 20 minutes.
- We played golf on Sunday. (dusk)
 - We had to change the wheel of our car. (ten minutes)
 - He read the whole of *War and Peace*. (two weeks)
 - She watched television. (late movie came on)
 - Santa did some piano practice. (bedtime)
11. **2071 Set D Q.No. 5** Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with **for, in, until** and **by**: [5]
- They studied in the college the break time
 - I studied English sixteen years.
 - The translator worked in USAID project ... ten years.
 - My father will be in Norway 2015.
 - We did our project assignment six hours.
12. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 5** Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with **for, in, until** or **by**. [5]
- She studied medicine ... the age of 25.
 - We discussed politics ... three in the morning.
 - He bought a new camera ... 50 Dollar.
 - She learnt to swim ... six weeks.
 - He saved up £200 ... Easter.
13. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 6** For each of the situations below. [5]
- Ask a question with 'How long ...?'
 - Answer it, using the words in brackets.
- Mr Chaudhary talked on the cell-phone. (half an hour)
 - The painter worked in the theatre. (2 hrs)
 - Grade 12 students studied English. (Eleven O'clock)
 - Our college receptionist typed all letters. (lunch time)
 - The young scholars read the whole of "MunaMadan" (Two hours)
14. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 4** For each of the situations below. [6]
- Ask a question with 'How long ...' and answer it using the words in brackets.
- She painted the bath room ceiling (six o'clock)
 - They talked on the telephone. (20 minutes)
 - We played cricket. (dark)
15. **2069 Partial Q.No. 5** Fill the gaps in the sentences below with **for, in, until** or **by**. [5]
- I dug the garden ... a couple of hours.
 - He stayed in bed... lunch time.
 - We discussed politics... 3 in the morning.
 - My father ran a bookshop ... two years.
 - I borrowed her book... a few days.
16. **2066 Q.No. 4** For each of the situation below, ask question with 'How Long' and answer it using the words in the brackets. [5]
- They talked on the phone. (20 minutes)
 - He mowed the lawn. (ten minutes)
 - I wrote all my letters. (lunch time)
 - I read the whole of 'War and Peace'. (two weeks)
 - She did some piano practice. (bed time)
17. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 2** Fill in the blanks with the sentences below with 'for, in, until' or 'by': [5×1=5]
- I will finish my work ... Monday.
 - We did some work ... a couple of hours.
 - My father ran a business ... two years.
 - We lived in the same house ... my son was eleven.
 - The film was over ... three hours.
18. **2064 Q.No. 4** Fill the gaps in the sentences below with 'for', 'in', 'until' or 'by'. [5]
- Last night we talked ... two in the morning.
 - They will be here ... a couple of hours
 - She studied Spanish ... five years.
 - The food will be ready ... 9:30.
 - He learnt to swim ... three weeks.
19. **2063 Q.No. 7** Fill in the gaps with appropriate prepositions. [5]
- We did all our housework ... a couple of hours.
 - The engineer worked in a project ... five years.
 - He stayed in bed ... lunchtime.
 - The programme was over ... half-past nine.
 - She studied medicine ... the age of 25.
20. **2060 Q.No. 7** Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with **for, in, on, until**, or **by**. [3]
- He stayed in bed ... lunchtime.
 - I studied French ... five years.
 - The train is running ... time today.
 - We did some housework ... a couple of hours.
 - We did all our housework ... a couple of hours.
 - They lived in Palpa ... 1990.

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UNIT 6

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21. [2088 Q.No. 7] Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with **until, in, by** or **for**. [5]

- She studied medicine ... the age of 25.
- They got the lunch ready ... 12.30.
- He learnt to swim ... six weeks.
- My father ran a bookshop ... two years.
- He stayed in bed ... lunchtime.

UNIT 6: REPORTING

1. [2077 Set D Q.No. 4] Choose one of the verbs in the list to report each of the remarks below. [4]

Urge, beg, suggest, promise, recommend

- I can't tell you how important it is for you to give up smoking.
- You have got to lend me the money! oh! please, please
- Why don't you paint the wall yellow?
- I will buy you a bike if you pass grade XII.

2. [2076 Set B Q.No. 6] Report the remarks below, beginning:- **He told me ...** [5]

- I have been working for four hours.
- She has had her meal in the college canteen.
- I will do my responsibility honestly.
- Students are trying their best for excellent achievement.
- Health workers are demanding better remuneration.

3. [2076 Set C Q.No. 6] Report the following remarks, beginning:- **He told me ...** [5]

- My subject teacher will inform me soon.
- The game warden was not involved in unlawful works.
- The culprits are trying to make money easily.
- People in remote areas have not got proper health services.
- Nepal can be a hub for medical science.

4. [2076 Partial D Q.No. 6] Choose one of the verbs in the list to report each of the remarks below. [5]

(Verbs: threaten/advise/recommend/urge/suggest)

- I will report you to the police if you don't do what I say.
- You really have to repair your gate, you know.
- You should spend a week in Pokhara it's lovely.
- I can't tell you how important it is for you to give up smoking.
- Why don't you buy SAMSUNG mobile.

5. [2076 Set B Q.No. 6] Report the following remarks, beginning with **"He told me"** [5]

- I will inform him if I see him.
- She has been feeling uneasy.
- Pandey was not invited to the party.
- Krishna has his bicycle repaired.
- They do not play as much football as they used to.

6. [2075 Partial D Q.No. 7] Report the following remarks, beginning, **'He told me**' [5]

- My father's ill.
- The price of petrol's going to go up.
- I've had my car serviced.
- I'm reading the book you lent me.
- They don't play as much tennis as they used to.

7. [2073 Set C Q.No. 7] Choosing the appropriate verbs from the list, report the remarks below. [5]

Verbs: Promise, threaten, agree, advise, recommend.

Example: I told you to give up drinking for the betterment of your health.

- *He urged me to give up drinking.*

- She says, "I will give you your bag back".
- The father told the boy he would buy him a laptop if he was good.
- The neighbour told me he would report the police if I didn't do what he said.
- The doctor said, "you should spend a week in Bhedetar- it is lovely."
- Why don't you paint the wall blue?

8. [2072 Supp Q.No. 7] Report the following remarks beginning, [5]

He told me that ...

- She will come back soon.
- She has finished her job.
- They have paid the dues.
- We have learned Chinese.
- I have completed my assignment.

9. [2072 Set C Q.No. 7] Report the following remarks, beginning. [5]

He told me

- The children are playing well.
- I repair my bike.
- The workers look as if they have not eaten for weeks.
- You have not done all your assignments.
- I was not invited to the party.

10. [2072 Set D Q.No. 7] Change the direct speech into indirect speech beginning: **He told/asked me...** [5]

- "Did you have your meal?"
- "You can take as many books as you like".
- "The rate of interest is going down".
- "Have you finished all your book?"
- "Have you cleaned your room?"

11. [2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 7] Report the following remarks, beginning, **'He told me that'**; [5]

- I will return soon.
- I have finished my work.
- She has not paid the rent.
- I was sick for a long time.
- My mother always helps the poor.

12. [2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 7] Report the following remarks, beginning **'He told me that'**; [5]

- I am from Pokhara.
- My father is happy now.
- She has been feeling well.
- I am reading that book.
- The bus fare is not decreasing.

13. [2070 Set C Q.No. 4] Choosing appropriate verbs from the list, report the remarks below. Begin with the words given. [5]

Verbs: **warm, accuse, assure, explain, admit**

- You are interfering in a private matter.
The sales manager
- You are under no obligation to buy the drill if you don't like it.
The salesman

- c. I don't want the book, because its pages are torn.
The student
- d. The pages of the book have been torn - the student has been right all along.
The bookseller
- e. If you don't pay the previous balance within seven days, we will have to take legal action.
The grocery dealer
14. **2067 Q.No. 7** Report the following remarks, using one of the verbs below for each: [5]
deny, assure, suggest, beg, agree.
- a. 'You'll be in absolutely no danger at all'
b. 'Ok, I'll give you'
c. 'Why don't you go to see a doctor?'
d. 'Please - you must help me!'
e. 'Me? I didn't take your pen.'
15. **2065 Q.No. 4** Choose one of the verbs in the list to report each of the remarks below. [5]
(Urge, insists, suggest, threaten, recommend, advise)
Example: It is very important for you to stop smoking.
He urged me to stop smoking.
- a. I will report you to police if you don't do what I say.
b. Why don't you go to clinic if you can pay?
c. You should try it once again, you may win.
d. You really ought to have your car serviced.
e. No, I've already told you- I'm going to pay.
16. **2064 Q.No. 3** Choose one of the verbs in the list to report each of the remarks below. [5]
Urge, insist, advise, suggest, threaten, recommend
Example: It's very important for you to give up drinks.
He urged me to give up drinks.
- a. I'll report you to the police if you don't do what I say.
b. Why don't you start medicine if you can't bear the pain?
c. No, I've already told you- I am going to pay.
d. You really ought to have your bike serviced, you see.
e. You should try it once again. You may win.
17. **2063 Q.No. 3** Report the following remarks, beginning 'He told me' [5]
- a. I've had my hair cut.
b. I'm reading that book you lent me.
c. I wasn't invited to the party.
d. The price of petroleum product's going to go up.
e. I'll tell her when I see her.
18. **2061 Q.No. 2** Report the following remark, using a suitable verb from the list. Decide who you think made the remark. [5]
beg, promise, suggest, threaten, recommend
- a. If you don't do what I say, I'll report to the police.
b. Please! You must help me! I don't know what to do!
c. You should spend a week in Rara- it's lovely.
d. I'll buy you an ice-cream if you're good.
e. Why don't you paint the ceiling yellow?
19. **2058 Q.No. 5** Complete the sentences. Report what was said. [4]
- a. Ram to Shyam: Would you like to stay for lunch?
Ram invited
- b. Ranjeeta: I'm sorry I caused so much trouble.
Ranjeeta apologized for

- c. Sita to Geeta: You ought to see a doctor.
Sita advised
- d. Tashi: I'll do the washing-up.
Tashi offered

UNIT 7: DEDUCTIONS AND EXPLANATION

1. **2077 Set D Q.No. 5** Change the sentences below using *must*, *can't* and *might/may*, whichever is correct. [5]
For example: Perhaps he was tired.
He may have been tired.
- a. I am sure he isn't from Cyprus.
b. Perhaps he was reading.
c. Perhaps Devkota wrote the poem.
d. Obviously, she passed the entrance.
2. **2076 GIE Q.No. 6** Rewrite the sentences below using 'must', 'can't', 'may/might' whichever is appropriate. [5]
- a. I'm sure they've arrived.
b. Obviously, she is not going to marry him.
c. Perhaps he heard you.
d. I'm convinced she has not forgotten my name.
e. May be he was delayed.
3. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 9** Rewrite the sentences below, using *must*, *can't* or *may/might*. [5]
- a. I'm sure he didn't steal the money.
b. Perhaps she isn't at work.
c. May be he was delayed.
d. Perhaps he finished his job.
e. I am convinced that she is working hard.
4. **2075 Set A Q.No. 11** Continue the sentences below with a deduction as in the example. [5]
Example: A: Her bed room-light is on.
B: so she must be reading in bed.
- a. He's got a lovely Suntan
- b. She's driving a Ferrari
- c. He speaks excellent Spanish
- d. He isn't wearing a uniform
- e. I can hear music next door
5. **2075 Set B Q.No. 4** Rewrite the sentences below using *must*, *can't* or *may/might*. [5]
- a. I'm sure she's not having lunch.
b. May be he was delayed.
c. I'm sure you're imagining things.
d. Obviously he's been Kidnapped.
e. Perhaps, she's going to ring.
6. **2075 Set C Q.No. 5** Change the given sentences using *must*, *can't* or *may/might*. [5]
- a. I'm sure he is sleeping.
b. Certainly he was at home.
c. Perhaps she hasn't got the invitation.
d. I'm sure they didn't take the bus.
e. Probably she is absent.
7. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 4** Explain the following deductions using 'if' sentence. [5]
- a. He can't be a soldier - he's not wearing a uniform.
b. He must have been to America - he has a US stamp on his passport.

- c. She can't have been enjoying herself - she left early.
 d. She must know English - she was listening to the BBC.
 e. He can't have lived in India - he didn't understand the waiter who spoke to him in Hindi.

8. **2074 Supp Q.No. 7** Explain the following deduction using an 'if sentence, as in the example. [5]

Example:

- He must be a college student - he is wearing college uniform.
 - If he was not a college student, he wouldn't be wearing college uniform.
- a. It must be his birthday - he got a lot of posts this morning.
 b. The table can't be an antique - it only cost him Rs.400.
 c. He must be reading in bed - his bed room light is on.
 d. She is rich - she is driving a Mercedes.
 e. She must be French - she speaks excellent French.

9. **2074 Set A Q.No. 7** Explain the following deduction using an 'if sentences', as in the example. [5]

Example:

- He can't be a soldier - he is not wearing a uniform.
 - If he was a soldier, he would be wearing a uniform.
- a. They must be having an argument - they have shut the door.
 b. They must be working hard - they are tired.
 c. She can't be working in the bank - I haven't seen her there.
 d. She must know English - She was listening to the CNN.
 e. They must be here around - He has not closed the door.

10. **2074 Set B Q.No. 7** Explain the following deduction using an 'if ... sentence, as in the example. [5]

Explain:

- He can't be a college student - he is not wearing a uniform.
 - If he was a college student, he would be wearing a uniform.
- a. They must have some important business - they are rushing.
 b. They must be working hard - they are exhausted.
 c. He can't be working in the hospital - I have never seen him there in hospital uniform.
 d. She must be feeling cold- she is trembling.
 e. The old man must have fractured his leg- he has been using crutch for several days.

11. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 8** Continue the sentences below with a deduction. [5]

Example:

- A: Her bedroom light is on.
 B: so she must be reading in bed.

- a. He's got a lovely sultan.....
 b. She's driving a Ferrari.....
 c. He speaks excellent Spanish.....
 d. He isn't wearing a uniform.....
 e. I can hear music next door.....

12. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 9** Re-write the sentences below, using **must, can't, may/might** whichever is correct. [5]

- a. I'm sure the snow has melted.
 b. Perhaps he was tired.
 c. I'm sure they weren't camping.
 d. Perhaps he was listening.
 e. I'm sure they stole the money.

13. **2073 Supp Q.No. 7** Answer the questions in column 'A' using '**must**' or '**can't**', giving reason suggested in column 'B'. [5]

Example:

A	B
Did he go abroad.	He hasn't got a passport.

He can't have gone abroad because he hasn't got a passport.

A	B
a. Has he passed the examination?	He was working very hard.
b. Has he not taken a bath?	He smells awful.
c. Have they been working all day?	They look exhausted.
d. Did you see the Himals?	The weather was clear.
e. Is he talking on the phone?	The line's engaged.

14. **2073 Set C Q.No. 8** Explain the following deduction-using an if sentence. [5]

Example: *They can't be school students-they are not wearing school uniform.*

- *If they were school students, they would be wearing school uniform.*

- a. The girl child must have been kidnapped - she is not here yet.
 b. She must know English - she was reading The Sunday Times.
 c. Sujan can't be teaching at college - I have not seen him dealing with the college students.
 d. Her parents must have been here recently - the fire is burning in the hearth.
 e. The children can't have been enjoying themselves - they left early.

15. **2073 Set D Q.No. 6** Change the sentences below, using **must, can't, may/might** whichever is correct. [5]

- a. Perhaps she hears me.
 b. I am sure you are tired.
 c. I am sure they aren't busy.
 d. Perhaps he is not listening.
 e. I am sure they were present in class.

16. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 6** Change the sentences below, using '**must**', '**can't**', '**may**' or '**might**' whichever is appropriate. [5]

- a. I am sure he is working.
 b. I am sure she is ill.
 c. I am sure he doesn't smoke.
 d. Perhaps he is listening.
 e. Perhaps he was tired.

17. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 7** Rewrite the sentences below using **may/might, must, can't**. [5]

- a. Perhaps the principal watches you.
 b. Perhaps he is telling truth.
 c. I am sure you are imagining things.
 d. I am sure they work honestly.
 e. I am sure she is not busy.

18. **2071 Set C Q.No. 7** Rewrite these sentences below using **may/might, must, can't** [5]

- a. Perhaps he works hard.
 b. Perhaps they are studying.

- c. I am sure he is honest.
d. I am sure she was at work.
e. I am sure they are not working.
19. **2071 Set D Q.No. 8** Rewrite the following sentences using **must, can't, or may/might**. [5]
a. I'm sure she will achieve the first position.
b. Obviously, Nepal won the final match.
c. May be he is sociable.
d. Many students are flying abroad.
e. He actively teaches well.
20. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 4** Change the sentences below, using **must, can't** and **might/may**. [5]
a. I'm sure they won't come.
b. Perhaps he's going to take me out.
c. I'm sure he's been drinking.
d. Perhaps she isn't studying.
e. I'm sure he's not a Nepali.
21. **2070 Set C Q.No. 9** Rewrite the sentences below, using **must, can't** and **might** or **may**. [5]
a. I am sure my friend has passed the entrance exam.
b. Perhaps the umpire heard the players' voice.
c. I am convinced you know the history of our country.
d. I am sure Ashok is not involved in unlawful works.
e. I am sure you have not done anything wrong.
22. **2070 Set D Q.No. 4** Change the following sentences, using **must, can't** and **may/might**. [5]
a. I'm sure he's working.
b. Perhaps he's going to ask me.
c. I'm sure he's not French.
d. I'm sure they stole the money.
e. Perhaps he went home.
23. **2069 Q.No. 2** Rewrite the following sentences below using **must, can't** or **might/may**. [5]
a. I'm sure she has been studying hard.
b. Perhaps they're living in Pokhara.
c. It's possible that we're winning the game.
d. I'm sure they're not our enemies.
e. Perhaps she wasn't writing a letter.
24. **2069 Partial Q.No. 2** Rewrite the sentences below, using **must, can't** or **might/may**. [5]
a. It's possible that they are going away.
b. I'm sure you are exhausted.
c. Perhaps she didn't see you.
d. May be he was tired.
e. I'm sure they were not informed.
25. **2067 Q.No. 2** Rewrite the following sentences below, using **must, can't**, or **might/may**. [5]
a. I'm sure they have gone out.
b. Perhaps she didn't meet her friends.
c. It's possible that they are visiting us.
d. Obviously you've been unopposed.
e. Perhaps she wasn't telling the truth.
26. **2065 Q.No. 2** Read the situations and use the words in brackets to write sentences with **must, must have, can't** and **can't have**. [5]
Example: The Phone rang but I didn't hear it. (I/asleep)
I must have been asleep.
- a. You've been travelling all day. (you / very tired)
b. That restaurant is always empty. (it / very good)
c. When I woke up this morning, the light was on. (I / forgot / to turn it off)
d. They haven't lived here for long. (They / know / many people)
e. The jacket you bought is very good. (it / very expensive)
27. **2064 Q.No. 2** Rewrite the following sentences below using **'must, can't** or **might/may'**. [5]
a. Perhaps she didn't get what you said.
b. I'm sure they have left.
c. May be the election will be postponed.
d. It's possible that there will be peace in Nepal.
e. Obviously the gardener was not serious.
28. **2063 Q.No. 5** Rewrite the sentences below, using **must, can't** or **might / may**. [5]
a. I'm sure she's working.
b. I'm sure it hasn't been snowing.
c. May be she was delayed.
d. Perhaps he's telling the truth.
e. I'm sure the snow has melted.
29. **2061 Q.No. 4** Draw two conclusions using **must** and **can't** for each of the following pieces of evidence. [4]
a. His name isn't in the phone book.
b. The door is open.
30. **2059 Q.No. 6** Rewrite the sentences below using **must, can't** or **might / may**. [4]
a. I'm sure they've arrived.
b. Perhaps he didn't hear you.
c. Maybe he was delayed.
d. It's possible that they're going away.
31. **2058 Q.No. 14** Rewrite the following conclusions using **must, can't** or **might/may**. [5]
a. I'm sure they've arrived.
b. I'm sure she is not having dinner.
c. Perhaps, he heard you.
d. I'm convinced he hasn't forgotten my name.
e. May be, he was delayed.

UNIT 8: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

1. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 8** Change the suggestions below, using **'ought to', 'ought not to', 'might as well'** or **'there's no point in'**. [5]
Example: Let's not take the lift - he only lives on the first floor.
There's no point in taking the lift.
a. Why don't we give it away? - it is not worth anything anyway.
b. Don't ask him - he does not speak English.
c. Don't take your children to see that film - it will frighten them.
d. Let's not sell it - it is not worth anything anyway.
e. Let's watch TV - there's nothing else to do.
2. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 7** Change the suggestions below, using **ought to, ought not to, might as well**, or **there's no point** in whichever is appropriate. [5]

Example: Let's not take the lift- he only lives on the first floor.

There's no point in taking the lift.

- Don't take your children to see that film - it'll frighten them.
- Why don't we give it away - it's not worth anything any way.
- Don't ask him -he doesn't speak English.
- Why don't you take a pullover-it might turn cold.
- Let's not talk about it now- the children are listening.

3. **2073 Supp Q.No. 8** Give an advice by using "there's no point in" or "its not worth". [5]

Example: Do you think I should go by bus?

There's no point on going by bus-it's only a short distance.

- What shall I do with the money? Shall I invest it in business?
- Let's buy electronic gadgets.
- Do you think I should sell the old furniture?
- Shall I buy new bookcases?
- Do you think I should replace my old car with a new one.

4. **2072 Set E Q.No. 4** Write sentences which have the same meaning as those below. Choose the verbs given and begin with the words given. [5]

Make it more difficult, make it easier, allow, discourage, force, encourage

Example: *When they took the drug, it was more difficult for them to think rationally.*

The drug made it more difficult for them to think rationally.

- When they took the drug, they could relax and enjoy themselves more easily.
The drug ...
- Although there was a shortage of food, people still wanted to take the drug.
Even the food shortage didn't ...
- Because of the economic crisis, the government had to take some decisive action.
The economic crisis ...
- After the new law was introduced, people wanted to take the drug even more.
The new law ...
- When the drug was exported, they were able to sit in the sun all day long.
This ...

5. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 7** Change the suggestions below, using ought to, ought not to, might as well, or there is no point in whichever is appropriate. [5]

- Let's not walk - it is more than five kilometers.
- Don't ask him - he does not speak English.
- Why don't we give it away- it is not worth anything anyway.
- Don't take your children to see that film- it will frighten them.
- Why don't you get up early - you might miss the college bus.

6. **2072 Set E Q.No. 7** Write advantages and disadvantages to the expressions below as given in the example [5]

Example: *Package holidays*

Package holidays enable people to travel abroad cheaply.

They discourage people from being adventurous.

- Being rich and famous.
- Having a freezer
- Practicing English in groups
- Driving a motorbike on highways
- Watching television

7. **2071 Supp Q.No. 5** Give advice to the following remarks. Follow the examples. [5]

Example: *Do you think I should keep all these old clothes?*

No,

there's no point in
it's not worth

 keeping all these old clothes.

- What shall we do with the money? Invest it?
- Let's not get into the trouble. It is nothing important.
- May be we ought to keep some of this ice-cream for Mary.
- Do you think we should go to school today?
- I think I'll make a bookcase.

8. **2071 Set D Q.No. 6** Change the suggestions between using **ought to, ought not to, might as well as there's no point.** [5]

Example: Let's not take the lift - he only lives in the first floor.

There's no point in taking lift.

- Let's not sell it - it's not worth anyway.
- Don't ask him - he doesn't speak English.
- Why don't you take a hot soup - it might turn cold.
- Let's not argue about it - that won't solve the problem.
- Let's not use the mobile now - the examination is going on.

9. **2070 Set C Q.No. 6** Change the suggestions below, using **ought to, might as well, ought not to, or there's no point.** [5]

- Let's not argue about these people's character - that won't solve the problem.
- Why don't we take the example of Dil Sobha- she is a very unselfish social worker.
- Let's not talk about that news now- the children are listening.
- Why don't we give up the idea of going to foreign countries- there are a lot of opportunities here.
- Why don't you take a pair of riding boots- when you go mountain climbing- there is a lot of space in your bag.

10. **2070 Set D Q.No 5** Change the suggestions below using **ought to, ought not to, might as well or there's no point in.** [5]

Example: Let's not take the lift - he lives only on the first floor.

There's no point in taking the lift.

- Don't take your children to see that film - it'll frighten them.
- Let's not sell it - it's not worth anything anyway.
- Why don't we give it away? - it's not worth anything anyway.
- Don't ask him - he doesn't speak English
- Let's not talk about it now - the children are listening.

UNIT 9: CLARIFYING

1. **2076 GIE Q.No. 7** Change the following questions into **indirect questions**. Begin with the sentence given. [5]
 Example: What colour shirt did they buy?
 I want to know
 I want to know what colour shirt they bought.
 - a. Has the train left? Have you found out ... ?
 - b. Have the election results been announced yet? Have you any idea ... ?
 - c. Was he alone? Do you know ... ?
 - d. What color curtains did they buy? I am longing to know .
 - e. What are golf balls made of? Do you know ... ?
2. **2076 Set B Q.No. 5** Change these yes/no questions below into **information questions**; as in the example. [5]
 Example: Did Manoj leave for Dhangadi at 4 O'clock?
 What time did Manoj leave for Dhangadi?
 - a. Are the juniors jogging/playing?
 - b. Do you like to read novels/stories?
 - c. Is your relative suffering from cold/fever?
 - d. Did he use half inch/one inch screws?
 - e. Are you taking your bicycle or mine?
3. **2076 Set C Q.No. 5** Change these yes/no questions below into **information questions**; as in the example. [5]
 Example: Are we getting up at 7 O'clock today?
 What time are we getting up today?
 - a. Are you planning to stay in Pokhara for a week?
 - b. Did you buy brown/grey colour sweater for me?
 - c. Do you take 40/42 size of shoes?
 - d. Are there four/five/six of you?
 - e. Did you perform worship at 6:30?
4. **2075 GIE Q.No. 6** Change these yes/no questions into **information questions**, as in the example: [5]
 Example: Did you take my/her/Nira's book?
 Whose book did you take?
 - a. Would you like to sing Nepali/Hindi/English songs?
 - b. Do you get up at 6/7/8 in the morning?
 - c. Was this book printed in Kathmandu/Pokhara/Butwal?
 - d. Did they buy Hari's/Deepa's/your house?
 - e. Was he born in 2000/2001/2002?
5. **2075 Set A Q.No. 6** Change the questions below to **information questions**. [5]
 - a. Are we having tomato/chicken/mushroom soup today?
 - b. Was it raining/foggy/cold when we were in London?
 - c. Are you going to boil/fry/scramble those eggs?
 - d. Are there four/five/six of you?
 - e. Are you Margaret's cousin/brother/nephew?
6. **2075 Set A Q.No. 9** Look at the sets of words below and decide what each set has in common. [5]
 - a. arson/blackmail/assault.
 - b. stew/grill/roast.
 - c. ford/volkswagen/citroen.
 - d. rubber/leather/plastic.
 - e. major/sergeant/corporal.
7. **2075 Set B Q.No. 8** Change the questions below into **information questions**.
 - a. Are we having chicken/mushroom/tomato soup today?
 - b. Are there five/six/seven of you?
 - c. Did you use half-inch/one-inch/three quarter inch screws?
 - d. Was it raining/foggy/cold when you were in Pokhara?
 - e. Is the cinema opposite/next to/round the corner from the station?
8. **2075 Set C Q.No. 6** Rewrite the following sentences into **indirect questions** with the prompts given in brackets.
 - a. When did you come back? (I wonder ...)
 - b. Does that mobile-phone cost high? (Do you know ...)
 - c. What time does the film start? (Have you any idea ...)
 - d. Did I return your book? (I'm longing to know ...)
 - e. Are you coming next week? (I need to know ...)
9. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 5** Rewrite the following questions as **indirect questions**. Begin with the words given.
 - a. What time did you wake up this morning?
Can you remember ?
 - b. What does he do for a living?
I often wonder ?
 - c. When are they getting married?
I'm longing to know
 - d. What's your brother's name?
I've forgotten
 - e. What time does the film start?
I wonder
10. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 4** Rewrite the following questions as **indirect questions**:
 - a. Did I lock the front door?
Do you remember ?
 - b. What time does the film start?
I wonder
 - c. Has the train left?
Have you found out ?
 - d. What are golf balls made of?
Do you know ?
 - e. What colour curtains did they buy?
Do you know ?
11. **2074 Supp Q.No. 6** Rewrite the following questions as **indirect question**. Begin with the words given. [5]
 - a. What time did you wake up this morning? Can you remember ?
 - b. How much does normal cell phone cost these days?
Have you any idea ?
 - c. What time does the play start? I wonder
 - d. Was he alone in the hall? Did you notice ?
 - e. When are they getting engaged? I am longing to know
12. **2074 Set A Q.No. 6** Combine the following pairs of sentences into **indirect questions**. [5]
 Example:
 What time did he wake up? Do you know?
 Do you know what time he woke up?
 - a. Was he alone? Did you notice?
 - b. Has the train left? Have you found out?
 - c. What time does the concert start? I have no idea.

- d. Are you coming tomorrow? I need no idea.
e. Did I lock the front door? Do you remember?
13. **2074 Set B Q.No. 6** Combine the following pair of sentences into **indirect questions**. [5]
Example:
What time did he wake up? Do you know?
a. Did he go away? Did you notice?
b. Has the bus left? Have you noticed?
c. What time does the meeting begin? I have not been informed.
d. Are you leaving for Pokhara tomorrow? I want to know now.
e. Did I lock the gate? Do you remember?
14. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 9** Look at the sets of words below and decide what **each set has in common**. [5]
a. Arson/blackmail/assault
b. Stew/grill/roast
c. Ford/Volkswagon /citroen
d. Rubber/leather/plastic
e. Major/sergeant/corporal
15. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 6** Change the questions below to **information questions**. [5]
a. Are we having tomato/chicken/mushroom soup today?
b. Was it raining/foggy/cold when you were in London?
c. Are you going to boil/fry/scramble those eggs?
d. Are there four/five/six of you?
e. Are you Margaret's cousin/brother/ nephew?
16. **2073 Set D Q.No. 7** Change the questions below to **information questions**, as in the example. [5]
Example: Are we having tomato/chicken soup today?
– What flavour soup are we having today?
a. Was it raining/cold when you were in Butwal?
b. Are you planning to drive your father's bike/my bike?
c. Are there seven/ten/eleven of you?
d. Are you Sita's cousin/brother/nephew?
e. Have you given away/sold my old sweater?
17. **2072 Set E Q.No. 5** Rewrite the following questions into **indirect questions**. [5]
Example: *What are golf balls made of?*
Do you know what golf balls are made of?
a. What time did you wake up this morning?
Can you remember ...?
b. Was he alone?
Did you notice ...?
c. When are they getting married?
I'm longing to know ...?
d. Has the train left?
Have you found out ...?
e. How much do touch- screen laptops cost these days?
Have you any idea ...?
18. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 6** Complete the following sentences. [5]
a. I'm starving. I could eat a horse.
But you told me just now ...
b. Oh look! It's raining.
What? But they said on the weather forecast ...
- c. The rent's a \$50 a week.
But when I spoke to you earlier you said ...
d. Can I have one of your cigarettes?
But I thought ...
e. Didn't you get me a ticket?
No, I didn't realize ...
19. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 6** Change the following questions into **information questions**. [4]
a. Are there four/five/six of you?
b. Are you Rita's cousin/ brother/ nephew?
c. Are we having tomato/ chicken/ mushroom soup today?
d. Was it raining/ foggy/ cold when you were in London?
20. **2070 Set C Q.No. 7** Combine the following pair of sentences into **indirect questions**; [5]
Example: What does he do for a living? I often wonder.
I often wonder what he does for a living.
a. When are you coming back from Jomsom? Have you decided yet?
b. Did you ever find your lost book? I wanted to know.
c. Did the hailstorm destroy the crops? The minister wants to know.
d. Did the lab boy get angry? Did you notice?
e. What are your parents busy with? The CEO wants to know.
21. **2063 Q.No. 4** Change the questions below to **information questions**, as in the example. [5]
Example: Are we having **tomato /chicken / mushroom** soup today?
Which soup *are we having today?*
a. Was it **raining / foggy / cold** when you were in Pokhara?
b. Is it **500 km. / 1000 km / a long way** to Dhangadhi from here?
c. Are you planning to use **your father's / your mother's / your friend's** car?
d. Did you use **half-inch / one-inch / three-quarter-inch** screws?
e. I hear she's hurt her leg. Has she broken / bruised / cut it?
22. **2059 Q.No. 8** Change the following into indirect speech: Begin with the words given in brackets. [4]
a. 'Shall we go for a walk?' (She asked)
b. 'What else would you suggest for the trip?' (He wanted to know from me)
c. 'How does it feel like to ride a cable car?' (She questioned)
d. 'I'm counting on your help.' (He repeated)
23. **2059 Q.No. 13** Correct the following as in the example below. [4]
Example: Doctors look after your teeth.
It isn't doctors who look after your teeth. It is dentists.
a. Marco Polo discovered America.
b. The sun causes the tides.
c. Democracy started in Italy.
24. **2057 Q.No. 8** Change the following sentences into **indirect narration**. [4]
a. "Shall we take sandwiches?"
b. "Do you think I should buy some spare batteries?"

- c. "What does it feel like to be hypnotized?"
- d. "Please, you must help me! I don't know what to do?"

UNIT 10: WISHES AND REGRETS

1. WISHES

1. **2076 GIE Q.No. 8** Express your response to the following situations using 'I wish' or 'if only' . . . as indicated in the brackets. [5]
 - a. You are jobless now. (wish)
 - b. Your bike has stopped working. (wish)
 - c. You are lonely. (wish)
 - d. You are suffering from sun stroke. (regret)
 - e. You feel sea sick. (regret)
2. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 9** Make sentences with **I wish**, using **would** or **could** whichever is correct. [5]
 Example: *Your car's broken down.*
I wish I could call a mechanic.
 - a. It's raining.
 - b. I obtained poor marks in the term exam.
 - c. My shirt's torn.
 - d. I've lost my umbrella.
 - e. It's very hot.
3. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 8A** Imagine you're in the situation below. Write a wish for each. [3]
 - a. You are out of work.
 - b. You are in bed with headache.
 - c. You are lost.
4. **2075 Set A Q.No. 5** You are feeling depressed. Make **wishes** in three different ways. [5]
5. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 5** You are feeling depressed. Make wish in five sentences. [5]
6. **2073 Set D Q.No. 8** For each of the following situations, make sentences with **I wish/if only**, using (a) **would** (b) **could**. [5]
 - a. The weather is unfriendly.
 - b. You are alone at home.
 - c. Your bicycle has a puncture.
 - d. You don't have enough money today.
 - e. You missed your last bus home.
7. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 8** For each of the following situations, make sentences with **I wish/if only**, using **would** or **could**. [5]
 - a. It is raining.
 - b. You are alone at home.
 - c. You are thirsty.
 - d. Your car has broken down.
 - e. You have no money.
8. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 8** For each of the following situation, make a wish with **I wish/if only**, using— [5]
 - i. would ii. could iii. past tense
 Example: It is raining.
I wish I could buy a raincoat.
 - a. You are alone.
 - b. You are ill in bed.
 - c. Your car has broken down.
 - d. You are short of money.
 - e. You are preparing for your exam.
9. **2072 Set C Q.No. 5** For each of the following situations make sentences with **I wish/ if only**, using: [5]
 - (i) would, or (ii) could, or (iii) simple past tense.
 - a. It is cold here.
 - b. You are jobless.
 - c. Your bicycle has a puncture.
 - d. You are staying in a rented house.
 - e. You are ill in bed.
10. **2072 Set D Q.No. 5** For each of the following situations make sentences with **I wish/if only**, using [5]
 - (i) would, or (ii) could, or (iii) simple past tense.
 - a. It is hot here.
 - b. You are out of work.
 - c. Your bike has a puncture.
 - d. You are living in a small room.
 - e. You are ill in bed.
11. **2071 Set C Q.No. 8** For each of the following situation, make a wish with **I wish/ If only** using **a) would** or **b) could** or **c) past tense** [5]
 Example: I am tired
I wish I could take rest.
 - a. My friend has lost his purse.
 - b. You are out of work.
 - c. You are in bed with flu.
 - d. You are asked by the bank to pay in time.
 - e. Your cell phone doesn't have balance.
12. **2071 Set D Q.No. 4a** Write a wish for the following sentences. [3]
 - i. You're suffering from swine flu.
 - ii. You have lost the way.
13. **2068 Q.No. 4** Express wish for the following remarks using 'I wish' with the past tense as in the example. [5]
 Example: It's raining
I wish I had an umbrella.
 - a. You're lonely.
 - b. You are ill in bed.
 - c. Your bike has stopped working.
 - d. You're short of money.
 - e. You could not attend the classes.
14. **2058 Q.No. 9** Write a wish for each of the following situations. [5]
 Example: to someone who never answers the phone.
I wish you'd answer the phone.
 - a. to someone who makes rude remarks about you.
 - b. to someone who won't hurry up.
 - c. to someone who blows cigarette smoke in your face.
 - d. to someone who always leaves the door open.
 - e. to someone who won't tell you what he is thinking
15. **2057 Q.No. 9a** Write a wish for each of the following situations. [3]
 - i. It is your birthday.
 - ii. You're tired.
 - iii. You're stuck half way up a mountain in fog.

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2. REC

1. **2076** following
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 b. Y

2. **2075** wish
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 b. Y
 c. Y
 d. Y
 e. Y

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4. **207**
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7. **2**
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2. REGRETS

1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 8B** Express a **regret** in each of the following situation. [2]
 - a. Your house has burnt down.
 - b. You are short of money.
2. **2075 Set C Q.No. 7** Change the following sentences using 'I wish/If only' or 'I should/ shouldn't' to express your regrets. [5]
 - a. Your crops have been damaged by heavy rain.
 - b. You feel seasick.
 - c. You got a bad common-cold.
 - d. Your house is robbed.
 - e. You're short of sleep.
3. **2071 Supp Q.No. 6** What might you **regret** in these situations, use I wish... / if only... S + had + v₃ or I shouldn't ... have + v₃. [5]

Example: *He regrets investing his savings in silver.*
I wish I'd known more about the stock market. If I had known I would never have invested in silver.

 - a. You are suffering from sunstroke.
 - b. You feel seasick.
 - c. Someone has just refused to marry you.
 - d. War has suddenly broken out, and you are stuck in your hotel room.
 - e. You are short of sleep.
4. **2071 Set D Q.No. 4b** Express **regret** for the following. [5]
 - i. You are jobless now.
 - ii. She is angry with you.
 - iii. You missed the class.
5. **2069 Partial Q.No. 3** Express **regret** for the following situations as in the example. [5]

Example: You are suffering from sunstroke.
I wish I had sat in the shade.

 - a. You feel sea sick
 - b. You're short of sleep.
 - c. Someone has just refused to marry you.
 - d. Your purse was stolen.
 - e. Your bike stopped working.
6. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 4** Add two sentences to the remarks below. [5]

(a) with could have (b) with needn't have.
 Example: You didn't tell me you could do electrical repairs.
 (i) *You could have mended my radio for me.*
 (ii) *I needn't have taken my radio to the shop to be repaired.*

 - a. I wish I had known their telephone had been repaired.
 - b. If only you'd told me you were ill.
 - c. I didn't realize I still had Rs. 10 in my pocket.
 - d. I didn't know I was going to spend all that money.
 - e. I had no idea it would be so warm here.
7. **2060 Q.No. 2** Regret doing things below. Add and 'if' sentence showing the consequence of your action and then Sentence, showing a further consequence. [5]

Example: You went to the party.

Answer: I wish I hadn't gone to the party. If I hadn't gone, I wouldn't have drunk, and then I wouldn't have had that accident on the way home.

- a. You didn't unplug your television.
 - b. You lost you passport.
8. **2057 Q.No. 9b** Express **regrets** for the following situations. [2]
 - i. You forgot to write home to your parents.
 - ii. You left your motor bike at the college.

UNIT 11: EVENTS IN SEQUENCE

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 8** Change the sentences below, using: [5]
 - (i) **As soon as + past + past**
 - or
 - (ii) **As soon as + past perfect + past**, whichever is appropriate.
 - a. They saw the vase and liked it immediately.
 - b. I dropped the chalk and it broke.
 - c. He reached home and started doing his assignment.
 - d. The Prime Minister resigned and the president called the leader of opposition.
 - e. I paid the bill and left the restaurant.
2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 8** Change the sentences below, using: [5]
 - (i) **As soon as + past + past**
 - or
 - (ii) **As soon as + past perfect + past**, whichever is appropriate.
 - a. I broke the vase and I burst into tears.
 - b. The thief opened the window and the bell rang.
 - c. The coordinator entered the classroom and he started counselling students.
 - d. The programme was over and the driver started the bus.
 - e. I finished reading the book and returned it to the library.
3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 8** Change the following sentences below using: [5]

either **as soon as + past** or **as soon as + past perfect**.

 - a. She saw a snake and screamed.
 - b. I wrote a letter and posted it straight away.
 - c. The news on television finished and then I went straight to bed.
 - d. The mother peeled the banana and she gave it to her baby.
 - e. She brought an ice-cream and started eating it.
4. **2075 GIE Q.No. 7** Change the following sentences using 'when' instead of 'and' or 'but' as in the example. [5]

Example

 - He kicked the dog and it barked.
 - When he kicked the dog, it barked.
 - a. He drank coffee and asked for another cup.
 - b. I sat down and read my letters.
 - c. I heard the news and I was upset.
 - d. He put his foot on the brake but nothing happened.
 - e. The plane took off and the stewardess came round with the orange juice.
5. **2075 Set B Q.No. 9** Change the sentences below using 'as soon as'. [5]
 - a. He saw me and immediately ran away.

- b. They saw the house and immediately fell in love with it.
 c. I wrote the letter and posted it straight away.
 d. He got his exam results and immediately rang up his parents.
 e. He got married again immediately after his wife's death.
6. **2072 Supp Q.No. 9** Change the sentences below using: [5]
 A. As soon as + simple past + simple past, or,
 B. As soon as + past perfect + simple past (omit **and** or **but**)
 a. I saw the house and liked it.
 b. I looked in the fridge and found a glass of yoghurt.
 c. He pressed the brake, the bike stopped.
 d. He broke the pot and threw it away.
 e. The thief opened the window and entered the room.
7. **2072 Set C Q.No. 9** Change the sentences below, using: [5]
 i. As soon as + Past + Past Simple.
 OR
 ii. As soon as + Past Perfect + Past Simple.
 a. I broke the vase and burst into tears.
 b. The Prime Minister was elected and his supporters cheered.
 c. The thief opened the window and the bell rang.
 d. The teacher went into the classroom and started teaching.
 e. The Principal entered the hall and started counselling the students.
8. **2072 Set D Q.No. 9** Change the sentences below using: [5]
 i. As soon as + simple past + simple past.
 ii. As soon as + past perfect + simple past. (omit **and** or **but**)
 a. My neighbour peeled the banana and gave it to the baby.
 b. I looked in the fridge and found some oranges.
 c. He kicked the dog and it barked.
 d. I went to the shop and bought a carate of eggs.
 e. I paid my bill and left the shop.
9. **2072 Set E Q.No. 8** Change the sentences below using either **when/ as soon as + past** or **when/as soon as + past perfect**. [5]
 a. They saw the house and I immediately fell in love with it.
 b. I wrote the letter and posted it straight away.
 c. The train passed and immediately the crossing barrier went up.
 d. He left the house straight after breakfast.
 e. The television program finished and then I went straight to bed.
10. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 9** Change the sentences below using:
 i. As soon as + simple past
 OR
 ii. As soon as + past perfect + simple past (omit **and** or **but**). [5]
 a. I made the bed and felt tired.
 b. I pressed the brake but nothing happened.
 c. He pushed the puppy down and it cried.
 d. I checked the bill and paid it.
 e. My parents saw my exam result and congratulated me.
11. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 9** Change the sentences below using:
 i. As soon as + simple past + simple past
 OR
 ii. As soon as + past perfect + simple past (omit **and** or **but**) [5]
 a. He put his foot on the brake but nothing happened.
 b. He peeled the banana and gave it to the baby.
 c. He kicked the dog and it barked.
 d. He broke the glass and picked up all the pieces and threw them away.
 e. I read the letter and threw it into the wastepaper basket.
12. **2071 Set D Q.No. 3** Change the following sentences using **when** instead of **and** or **but**.
 Example: She went to the kitchen and started cooking.
When she went to the kitchen, she started cooking.
 a. I looked in the kitchen and found some fried eggs.
 b. She drank the coffee and asked for another cup.
 c. He put his foot on the brake but nothing happened.
 d. I read his autobiography and discovered him as a man of multiple intelligent.
 e. He kicked the ball to the post but it got punctured.
13. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 5** Rewrite the sentences below as shown in the example. [5]
 Example: They moved in. They gave us a house-warming party.
As soon as they had moved in, they gave us a house-warming party.
 a. I filled in the form and submitted it straight away.
 b. I told him about my problem and he instantly offered to help.
 c. The concert finished and then I went straight to my place.
 d. He left the school right after the class ended.
 e. He got his gift, and he immediately called up his friends.
14. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 4** Write a sentence for each pair of events below, showing that the person did them in the right order as given in the example. [5]
 Example: Read the instructions/switch on the machine.
Very sensibly, he read the instructions before he switched on the machine.
 a. Measure the room/order the carpet.
 b. Leave the class room/check his answers.
 c. Put it up for sale/have their house decorated.
 d. Turn off the electric blanket/get into bed.
 e. Tore the envelope/check the address.
15. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 5** Explain the newspaper headlines below using:
 i. had only just ... when
 ii. No sooner had ... than
 Example:
 a. *The class had only just begun when some student unions called for strike.*
 b. *No sooner had the class begun than some student unions called for strike.*
 a. Mobile thief caught red-handed.
 b. New film hall destroyed in blaze.
 c. The principal resigned on the first day.
 d. Sahara club player breaks leg in first minute of match.
 e. The plane hijacked as it takes off.
16. **2070 Set D Q.No. 6** Change the following sentences using **when** instead of **and** or **but**. [5]
 a. She peeled the banana and gave it to the baby.
 b. I looked in the fridge and found something.

- c. The security man searched our had baggage and we boarded the plane.
- d. He put his foot on the brake but nothing happened.
- e. I paid my bill and left the restaurant.
17. **2069 Partial Q.No. 7** Rewrite the following pairs of sentences to show the events happened in rapid succession using "No sooner..." as in the example. [5]
Example: My grandfather retired/he had a heart attack.
No sooner had my grandfather retired than he had a heart attack.
- Rita went to bed/she heard a strange noise.
 - The plane took off/two hijackers walked into the cabin.
 - The new cinema hall was opened/it was destroyed by fire.
 - They came back from their honeymoon/they had a terrible quarrel.
 - We had the washing machine repaired/it broke down again.
18. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 5** Write two sentences for each pair of events below, showing that the person did them in the right order: [5]
Example: Turn off the mains/touch the wire.
(i) *He turned off the mains before he touched the wire.*
(ii) *He didn't touch the wire until he'd turned off the mains.*
- Read the instructions/switch on the machine.
 - Measure the room/order the carpet.
 - Check his answer! leave the exam room.
 - Have their house decorated/put it up for sale.
 - Turn off the electric blanket/get into bed.
19. **2064 Q.No. 6** Write a sentence showing how the following pairs of events happened in rapid succession using 'No sooner'.
- May grandfather retired / he had a heart attack.
 - Sharma went to bed / Sharma heard a strange noise.
 - The plane took off / three hijackers walked into the cabin.
 - The new exhibition hall was opened / it was destroyed by fire.
 - We had the washing machine repaired / it broke down again.
20. **2061 Q.No. 5** Write two sentences showing how the following pairs of events happened in rapid successions, using (a) had only just when (b) No sooner had than. [5]
Example: My father retired/he had a heart attack.
- My father had only just retired when he had a heart attack.
 - No sooner had my father retired than he had a heart attack.
 - We went to bed/ my brother heard a strange noise.
 - I sat down to watch my favourite programme/ some friends turned up.
 - The auditorium was opened/it was destroyed by fire.
 - We had the machine repaired/ it broke down again.
 - I finished my exams/ I got a job offer.
21. **2060 Q.No. 8** Write two sentences for each pair of events below, showing that the person did them in the right order. [4]
Example: Read the instructions /switch on the machine

- Very sensibly, he read the instructions before he switched on the machine.
 - Very sensible, he didn't switch on the machine until he'd read the instructions.
- Measure the room/order the carpet.
 - Very wisely _____.
 - Very wisely _____.
 - Check his answers/leave the exam room.
 - Sensibly _____.
 - Sensibly _____.
22. **2059 Q.No. 4** Change the following sentences using **when** instead of **and** or **but**. [4]
- She peeled the banana and gave it to the baby.
 - I looked in the fridge and found some sausages.
 - He kicked the dog and it barked.
 - The plane took off and the stewardess came round with orange juice.
23. **2059 Q.No. 11** Complete the following half sentences in a suitable way. [5]
- As soon as the chief guest arrived _____.
 - No sooner had the thief opened the window _____.
 - When the police had searched the car _____.
 - As soon as the teacher had gone into the classroom _____.
 - When I'd made the bed _____.

UNIT 12: COMPARISON

1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 6** Change these sentences below into comparative sentences using as ... as. [5]
The exam is not usually very difficult, but this year it was quite though. This year the exam was not as easy as it usually is.
- I had imagined our teacher would be in his 40s but he turned out to be early 30s.
 - They could have helped me a lot but in fact they hardly helped me at all.
 - The car makes a lot of noise, although it used to be fairly quiet.
 - I hadn't expected her to be so friendly but in fact she was extremely friendly.
 - You said I would enjoy the book but I didn't like it much.
2. **2075 GIE Q.No. 8** Change the sentences below into comparatives using as as: [5]
- Twenty people had been invited, but fifty came.
 - I had imagined my teacher would be in his fifties, but he turned out to be thirty.
 - His parents would like him to work hard, but he doesn't.
 - They could have helped me a lot, but in fact they hardly helped me at all.
 - You said I would enjoy the film, but in fact I didn't like it much.
3. **2075 Set A Q.No. 4** Write the *nouns of the following adjectives as in the examples. [5]
Examples: expensive: price
deep: depth
- high b. wide c. thick
 - heavy e. fast

- c. His parents would like him to work hard, but he doesn't.
- d. I had hoped to do quite a lot of work today, but I've only managed to do a little.
- e. They could have helped me a lot, but in fact, they hardly helped me at all.

14. **2060 Q.No. 6** Express the meaning of the sentences below with another comparative sentence, beginning with the words given. [4]

Example: Those children ought to go to bed much earlier than they do.

Answer: Those children go to bed much later than they ought to.

- a. He's not supposed to drink quite as much as he does.
He drinks _____.
- b. You didn't need to get up early as you did.
You got up _____.
- c. I had thought the room would be more expensive than it actually was.
The room was actually _____.
- d. I've never been as frightened as I was during the flight.
During that flight, I _____.

UNIT 13: PROCESSES

1. **2075 Set C Q.No. 8** Write what happens to the state of matter when you take the following actions. [5]

Example: Leave a pullover in hot water.
The pullover shrinks.

- a. Blow into a balloon.
- b. Leave liquid cement on the ground.
- c. Fill a bowl with blood and leave it.
- d. Leave rice in a bowl of water.
- e. Put a lump of sugar in your coffee.

2. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 9** Join the following prompts using **when** to show the right process. [5]

Example: arrive/border-show/passport
When you arrive at the border, you show your passport.

- a. water/boil-pour/tea pot.
- b. turn off/light-change/bulb.
- c. turn on/gas-light/gas
- d. meet/stranger-shake/hands
- e. eat/meal-pay/bill

3. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 6** Express the following instructions in proper order as shown in the example. [5]

Example: cross the road/ look both ways.
You should look both ways before you cross the road ...

- a. pay the bill /check it
- b. check the ticket/ get into the bus
- c. bandage a wound/ clean it
- d. buy a gift/ go to a birthday party
- e. ask for permission/ get inside the class

4. **2069 Q.No. 6** Write a sentence for each pair of actions below with **shouldn't.... until** ... [5]

- a. pay the bill/come out of the shop
- b. take off the shoes/get in the house
- c. brush your teeth/go to bed
- d. test the temperature of the water/bath the baby
- e. get driving license/drive the car

5. **2068 Q.No. 3** All the verbs below describe changes of state. Now match the words in column **A** with that of column **B**. [5]

A	B
changes in size	freeze
solids becoming liquid	contract
liquid becoming solid	melt
liquids becoming gas	condense
gases becoming liquid	evaporate

6. **2067 Q.No. 6** Write a sentence for each pair of actions below with 'shouldn't until'. [5]

- a. close your windows/go out.
- b. get driving license/drives the car.
- c. brush your teeth/go to bed.
- d. test the temperature of the water/bath the baby.
- e. open other's gate/ring the door bell.

7. **2064 Q.No. 5** Write a sentence each using the following information showing right order of the action. [5]

Example: clean a wound/bandage it
You should clean a wound before you bandage it.

- a. wash your hands/eat
- b. close your windows/go out
- c. have some driving lessons/take your driving test.
- d. clean your teeth/go to bed
- e. test the temperature of the water/bath the baby

8. **2057 Q.No. 6** Complete the sentences by joining the following words using, **When** [4]

- a. meet/stranger - shake/ hands-
- b. eat/meat -pay/ bill
- c. water/boil - pour/ teapot -
- d. arrive/border - show/passport

UNIT 14: PREDICTION

1. **2076 GIE Q.No. 9** Rewrite the sentences below, using 'sure to', 'certain to', 'bound to', 'likely to' and 'unlikely to' whichever is appropriate. [5] [Unit 14]

- a. The price of bread will definitely go up within a few weeks.
- b. There will probably be more fighting in the capital.
- c. I doubt if they'll move this summer.
- d. In ten years' time everyone will have a digital watch.
- e. I'm sure a new teacher will be appointed soon.

2. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 7** Change the following sentences below, using **sure to, certain to, bound to, likely to** and **unlikely to**. [5]

- a. The price of petrol will definitely go up after Tihar.
- b. I am sure a new principal will be appointed soon.
- c. I expect there will be all the Ministers at the meeting.
- d. The farmers will definitely grow more crops this year.
- e. I doubt if the government increases the allowance.

3. **2074 Supp Q.No. 5** Change the sentences below using **likely to, unlikely to, could, sure to or definitely won't**. [5]

- a. The stationery may open this week.
- b. I am sure a new CEO will be appointed soon.
- c. The price of edible oil will probably go up again.
- d. There certainly won't be much price hike of essential commodities this year.

- e. There probably won't be many patients of heart problems.
4. **2074 Set A Q.No. 3** Change the sentences below using **likely to, unlikely to, could, sure to, or definitely won't** whichever is appropriate. [5]
- The price of gas will probably go up again in a few months.
 - Our former principal probably won't be back.
 - I am sure a new chairman will be appointed soon.
 - The letter may arrive this week.
 - There certainly won't be much food problem this year.
5. **2074 Set B Q.No. 3** Change the sentences below using **likely to, unlikely to, could, sure to or definitely won't** whichever is correct. [5]
- The textbooks may arrive this week.
 - I am certain a new manager will be appointed soon.
 - There certainly won't be much power cut this year.
 - There probably won't be many visitors this year.
 - The price of fuel will probably increase in a few months.
6. **2073 Set D Q.No. 9** Change the sentences below, using **could, sure to, certain to, likely to, unlikely to** whichever is correct. [5]
- The price of edible oil will definitely go up within a few weeks.
 - There will definitely be a few books left.
 - I doubt if the school teacher will go on strike.
 - The new principal probably won't arrive.
 - There will probably be more power cut next year.
7. **2071 Supp Q.No. 7** Change the sentences below, using **sure to, certain to, bound to, likely to and unlikely to**, whichever is appropriate. [5]
- He probably won't arrive.
 - By the end of this century, cars will probably be obsolete.
 - In ten years' time, everyone will have a smartphone.
 - I'm sure a new chairman will be appointed soon.
 - The price of petrol will definitely go up within this month.
8. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 7** Change the sentences below, using **sure to, certain to, likely to, unlikely to and definitely won't**. [5]
- I doubt if the transport workers will go on strike.
 - The vice-principal probably won't arrive.
 - The price of everyday needs will definitely go up if there is election for parliament.
 - The Nepalese government certainly won't ban the students' union in Government College.
 - There will definitely be a few papaya trees in the garden.
9. **2066 Q.No. 5** Change the sentences below using **sure to, certain to, bound to, likely to, and unlikely to**. [5]
- The price of bread will definitely go up within a few weeks.
 - I doubt if the miners will go on strike.
 - The government probably won't make its policy implemented easily.
 - We expect a lot of people will take part in the mass meeting.
 - In five years time everyone will have a laptop.

10. **2062 Q.No. 7** Rewrite each of the following expressions using the word in brackets.
- There will probably be a lot of tourists there. (like)
 - She'll certainly be able to walk again soon. (sure)
 - There probably won't be much snow this winter. (unlikely)
 - A new chairperson will certainly be appointed soon. (bound to)
 - New plants will not grow on the wetland. (never)
11. **2058 Q.No. 7** Rewrite the 'if-clause' using **unless**.
Example: You won't get there in time unless you hurry you don't hurry)
- We can't have a picnic ____ (if it isn't a nice day).
 - Don't leave the TV on ____ (if you aren't watching it).
 - We can't do the job ____ (if we don't get help).
 - I wouldn't buy the picture ____ (if I don't like it).
12. **2057 Q.No. 13** Change the sentences below, using **sure to, bound to, likely to and unlikely to**.
- The price of bread will definitely go up within a few weeks.
 - He probably won't arrive.
 - I doubt if they'll move out this summer.
 - I expect there will be lots of people at the meeting.

UNIT 15: NEWS (HEARSAY)

1. **2077 Set D Q.No. 3** Change the following remarks using 'supposed to'.
- They say it's unlucky to walk under a ladder.
 - Apparently Maldives is slowly sinking into the sea.
 - They say Dinosaurs lived for many years.
 - People say he was born in Lumbini Province.
2. **2076 GIE Q.No. 5** Change the following remarks using 'supposed to'.
- People assume wild animals eat spiders.
 - They say the universe is getting hotter.
 - It is said that she was born in a flying plane.
 - They say they have twelve children.
 - They believe that the earth is round.
3. **2076 Set B Q.No. 9** Change the following remarks using 'supposed to'.
- They say that the sun is becoming hotter.
 - People say she was born on board a ship.
 - I have heard that prices of every day needs are decreasing.
 - They say that he was a lorry driver at one time.
 - I am told that garlic stops you catching a cold.
4. **2076 Set C Q.No. 9** Change the following remarks using 'supposed to'.
- I have heard that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder.
 - We are told that she was a book-seller once.
 - People say Phoenix lived for three hundred years.
 - They say the universe is expanding all the time.
 - I am told that onion is good for health.
5. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 5** Change the following remarks using 'supposed to'.
- They say it's unlucky to walk under a ladder.
 - I've heard that garlic stops you catching a cold.
 - People say she was born on board a ship.

- d. They say the universe is expanding all the time.
e. I hear she completed her study.
6. **2075 GIE Q.No. 9** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**. [5]
a. They say that the Sun is bigger than the earth.
b. Apparently, he is living in Birgunj.
c. People say that she was killed one week ago.
d. They say that it rains on 15 of Ashadh.
e. They say Mr. Pandey has ten children.
7. **2075 Set B Q.No. 7** Rewrite the information below as in the example. [5]
Example: He was born in Dharan in 1986. (know)
He is known to have been born in Dharan in 1986.
a. His parents took him to America when he was seven. (think)
b. He's living on a remote island. (rumour)
c. He's been married five times. (believe)
d. He's had a serious heart attack recently. (think)
e. He's worth five billion dollars. (estimate)
8. **2075 Set C Q.No. 9** Change the following remarks using **'Supposed to'**. [5]
a. They say he's terribly selfish.
b. Apparently Hitler killed himself.
c. I have heard that there are lots of beggars in the USA.
d. Many people believe that Maldives is slowly sinking into the sea.
e. People say that she was born on board a ship.
9. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 9** Rewrite the following remarks using **supposed to**: [5]
a. They say that Methuselah lived for more than 300 years.
b. People say he was born on board a ship.
c. Apparently Venice is slowly sinking into the sea.
d. I'm told that garlic stops you catching cold.
e. They say that Alsations make good pets.
10. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 11** Answer these questions making it clear that your answer are based on hearsay. Use **'I hear, I'm told, people say, supposed to, apparently'**. [5]
a. Do you know what is the problem with this college?
b. What does it feel like to be hypnotised?
c. I wonder what it's like to actually live in Hollywood?
d. Do you know if Alsations make good pets?
e. What is Balidan, the film like? I want to see it.
11. **2073 Supp Q.No. 9** Answer these questions, making it clear that your answer are based on hearsay and not on personal knowledge or experience. [5]
Use **"supposed to", 'I m told', 'I hear', 'people/they say' or 'apparently'**
a. Does a dog make a good pet?
b. I wonder what is happening in our country?
c. What do you think our Prime Minister is like as a person?
d. What do you think is happening to Nepali economy?
e. Do you know anything about the life style of American Indians?
12. **2073 Set C Q.No. 9** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**. [5]
a. Apparently elephants have a long memories.
- b. People say it is unlucky to drive when the cat crosses the road.
c. They say Lord Shiva had a garland of snake.
d. I am told that garlic stops you catching a cold.
e. Apparently herbalists have control over the unseen forces.
13. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 9** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**. [5]
a. They say the universe is expanding all the time.
b. People say Mina was born on board a ship.
c. I have heard that students are running different programme at college.
d. They say that Mrs. Jackson lived for more than two years.
e. Apparently, groundwater in Kathmandu is running short.
14. **2072 Supp Q.No. 8** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**. [5]
a. They say it rains on the day of Teej.
b. People say it is unlucky to walk under the ladder.
c. I am told that garlic stops you catching a cold.
d. They say the universe is expanding all the time.
e. I have heard that the businessmen are hiding the food stuff.
15. **2072 Set C Q.No. 8** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**. [5]
a. People say more than thirty million Armenians were killed in 1915 and 1916.
b. They say King Cobra is most dangerous.
c. Apparently, elephants have a good memory.
d. I hear that sneezing is the sign of evil.
e. They say it rains on the day of Shivaratri.
16. **2072 Set D Q.No. 8** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**. [5]
a. They say the earth is round.
b. Apparently, elephants have good memories.
c. People say it is unlucky to sit under a ladder.
d. I am told that Birman was a lorry driver at one time.
e. People say consumption of yoghurt on the day of exam brings good luck.
17. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 8** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**. [5]
a. Apparently elephants have very long memories.
b. People say it is good to take fruits after the meal.
c. They say Pokhara is sinking every day.
d. I am told that turmeric is an antibiotic.
e. I hear that millions of people offer prayer every year at Pashupatinath.
18. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 8** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**. [5]
a. People say Alsations make good pets.
b. They say the earth is becoming hot.
c. I hear people are making good fortune by selling orange.
d. I am told that horse is more intelligent than other animals.
e. People say birds are used as messenger of gods.
19. **2071 Set C Q.No. 9** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**: [5]
a. People say onion is good for health.
b. Apparently, Sanu was an insomniac.

- c. They say there is a large snake at Pashupatinath.
 d. People say it is unlucky to walk or drive when a cat crosses the road.
 e. They say January is a cold month of the year.
20. **2071 Set D Q.No. 3** Change the following sentences using **supposed to**. [5]
 a. I'm told garlic stops you catching cold.
 b. People say the universe is collapsing by 2015.
 c. Apparently Kathmandu is slowly getting over populated.
 d. People say she was born in flying plane.
 e. People say the students waste their golden time just kidding.
21. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 3** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**. [5]
 a. People say media men earn a lot.
 b. They believe teaching job is highly honourable.
 c. Civil society report that the political leaders are not honest enough.
 d. Everyone knows that market price is uncontrolled.
 e. Villagers say that the rebel's weapons came across the border by road.
22. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 5** Change the following remarks using **supposed to** as in the example. [5]
 Example: *Apparently he's living in Paris.*
He's supposed to be living in Paris.
 a. They say the universe is expanding all the time.
 b. Apparently Venice is slowly sinking into the sea.
 c. People say that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder.
 d. I'm told that he was a lorry driver at one time.
 e. Apparently she was an insomniac.
23. **2069 Partial Q.No. 4** Rewrite the following remarks using **supposed to** as in the example. [5]
 Example: They say he's terribly stingy.
He's supposed to be terribly stingy.
 a. Apparently there has been a robbery in the High Street.
 b. They say that a tiger has been on the loose.
 c. They say the universe is expanding all the time.
 d. People say that she was born on board a ship.
 e. I'm told that garlic stops you catching a cold.
24. **2068 Q.No. 5** Rewrite the following using **supposed to**. [5]
 a. They say he is terribly stingy.
 b. Apparently he is living in Paris.
 c. I'm told he was a lorry driver at one time.
 d. Apparently Marilyn Monroe was an insomniac.
 e. I'm told that Rajesh got married.
25. **2066 Q.No. 2** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**. [5]
 a. They say that the earth is round.
 b. Apparently, the environment of Kathmandu is deteriorating every year.
 c. We are told that watching television is a waste of time.
 d. People say that she was killed one week ago.
 e. He said that the man was in his late 80s.

26. **2065 Q.No. 6** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**.
 a. People say Madhav eats spiders.
 b. Scientists say the universe is getting hotter.
 c. People say the terrorists robbed a bank a few days ago.
 d. It was said that she was born in a flying plane.
 e. They say Mr. Chaudhary has 12 children.
27. **2062 Q.No. 4** Change the following remarks using **supposed to**.
 a. People say it's unlucky to walk under a ladder.
 b. I'm told that garlic stops you catching a cold.
 c. They say the universe is expanding all the time.
 d. People say that she was born in a flying plane.
 e. Apparently Venice is slowly sinking into the sea.
28. **2057 Q.No. 4** Change the voice of the following sentences using **supposed to**.
 a. They say there's a monster in Loch Ness.
 b. I am told that garlic stops you catching a cold.
 c. Apparently Marilyn Monroe was an insomniac.
 d. They say Methuselah lived for more than 300 years.

UNIT 16: REVISION

1. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 5** Rewrite the following sentences as shown in the example below:
 Example: He didn't write a letter.
 A letter was not written.
 a. They asked me some difficult questions at the interview.
 b. How much will they pay you?
 c. You must not throw away empty bottles.
 d. Has anybody shown you what to do?
 e. Didn't anybody ever teach you how to behave?
2. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 4** Rewrite these sentence, beginning with the words given so that they mean the same.
 a. She solved all the problems in two hours.
 It took.....
 b. I was very much impressed by his speech.
 I found.....
 c. Meera said, 'I'll do my work myself if I have enough time'.
 Meera said that.....
 d. He's lived most of his life with his wife.
 He seems.....
 e. Has anyone ever shouted at you?
 Have you.....?
3. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 7** Change the following sentences into **passive**.
 a. They pulled her down.
 b. They have turned the house into offices.
 c. We shall finish the whole work by 6 O'clock.
 d. She was dismantling her old house.
 e. The police asked me a lot of questions.
4. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 7** Use the following phrases in the sentences of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly:
 might as well, there's no point in, supposed to, if only, I wish
5. **2070 Set C Q.No. 8** Respond to these situations.
 a. You are becoming upset these days. Make a wish.

pushbas.com

b. You
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- b. You had an accident while crossing the road, and now you are in hospital. Explain to your friend what you did wrong.
- c. A friend asks you, "What are the advantages of having a credit card of 'Nepal Bank Limited'?" What do you reply?
- d. Your flatmate says to you 'Manoj is coming to supper to night, isn't he?' Correct him/her.
- e. Someone asks you how long the post office takes to deliver a letter. What do you reply?
6. **2069 Q.No. 4** Rewrite these sentences, beginning with words given, so that they mean the same. [5]
- a. He completed the race in 15 minutes. It took
- b. People were very much impressed by his behaviour. They found
- c. Gopal said to me, "The earth moves round the sun". Gopal told me that
- d. He's lived most of his life in Pokhara. He seems
- e. Has anyone ever laughed at you? Have you
7. **2069 Q.No. 5** Rewrite these sentences, using the words in brackets, so that they mean the same: [5]
- a. It was foolish of him to borrow the money from her. (wish)
- b. The distance was very long. I could not complete in one day. (so that)
- c. I met my friend and I started telling her a story. (as soon as)
- d. She does not call me because she thinks I'm always out of home. (thinking that)
- e. My father asked me not to go to the cinema. (prevent)
8. **2069 Partial Q.No. 6** Use the following phrase in the sentences of your own so as to bring out their meanings clearly. [5]
- Look as if, there's no point in, if only, as soon as, if there's one thing.
9. **2067 Q.No. 4** Rewrite these sentences, beginning with the words given, so that they mean the same. [5]
- a. She solved all the problems in 2 hours. It took
- b. I was very much impressed by his speech. I found
- c. Meera said, "I'll do my work myself if I have enough time." Meera said that
- d. He's lived most of his life with his wife. He seems
- e. Has anyone ever shouted at you? Have you
10. **2067 Q.No. 5** Rewrite these sentences, using the words in brackets, so that they mean the same. [5]
- a. It was stupid of him not to tell his teacher the truth. (wish)
- b. He climbed up the tree and immediately jumped off it. (as soon as)
- c. The shirts were very cheap. I bought three at a time. (so ... that)
- d. They have built a special fence, so that animals can't get in. (prevent)
- e. I did not telephone you because I thought you would not be at home. (if)
11. **2066 Q.No. 6** Write down how you will feel if someone: [5]
- a. interrupts you ?
- b. twists your arm ?
- c. corrects your English ?
- d. laughs at you ?
- e. scratches your back ?
12. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 3** Here are some things that someone said to you. Report each one, beginning 'She offered...' [5]
- a. Would you like a sandwich?
- b. You can drive if you like.
- c. Shall I carry it for you ?
- d. Would you like me to help you?
- e. Would you like to sit down?
13. **2062 Q.No. 3** Rewrite these sentences, beginning with the words given so that they mean the same. [5]
- Example: *When did you last have a holiday?*
How long is it?
How long is it since you last had a holiday?
- a. Having lessons is far more interesting than doing tests. Doing tests isn't
- b. John said, "I'll come if I have enough time." John said that
- c. He did all the shopping in an hour. It took
- d. I was impressed by his speech. I found
- e. People who don't say 'thank you' really get on my nerves. If there's one thing
14. **2061 Q.No. 7** Respond to the following situations briefly. Use appropriate communicative structure for each. [5]
- a. You want someone to take a photo of you, but he/she doesn't know how to use your camera. Tell him.
- b. You are feeling depressed. Make a wish.
- c. You had a quarrel with your friend. Express your regret.
- d. You had an accident while doing an electrical repair, and are now in hospital. Explain to a visitor exactly what you did wrong.
- e. In a job interview, you are asked what sort of people you get on with. What do you say?
15. **2059 Q.No. 5** Change the verbs given in brackets into the correct form. [4]
- a. He's (get) a lovely suntan.
- b. She's (carry) a handbag.
- c. He always (wear) a uniform while on duty.
- d. My brother (speak) excellent English.
16. **2058 Q.No. 4** Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets. [4]
- a. A young couple ____ (buy) the house. But they didn't live there long.
- b. I ____ (lose) my purse. I can't find it anywhere.
- c. I felt very tired when I got home, so I ____ (go) straight to bed.
- d. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody ____ (go) to bed.
17. **2058 Q.No. 6** Fill in the blanks with the passive form of the verbs given in brackets. [4]
- The palace _____ (build) in 1827 and today it _____ (regard) as the finest Victorian building in the country. A number of changes _____ (make) since it was built, but the front of the building _____ (not change).
18. **2057 Q.No. 5** Change the verbs given in brackets into their correct form. [4]
- a. I think they are (go) to declare war.
- b. They've been (mend) the road since last week.
- c. I (find) people who spit in the street offensive.
- d. People who are always (complain) depress me.

C. COMPOSITIONS / FREE WRITING

UNIT 1: LETTER WRITING

1. APPLICATION LETTERS

1. **2076 GIE Q.No. 12** Write a job application for the post of an IT officer. State your age, qualifications, experiences and trainings. Write to: The Mayor, Kathmandu Metropolis, Kathmandu. [10]
2. **2076 Set B Q.No. 13** Write a job application for the position of teaching assistant (part time) that has fallen vacant in your college. State your age, qualification and experiences. Write to the principal, xyz college. [10]
3. **2076 Set C Q.No. 13** Write a job application for the position of a junior level counsellor that has fallen vacant in your college. Write to the director, XYZ college, state your age, qualifications, and experiences if you have. [10]
4. **2075 GIE Q.No. 11** Write a letter of job application to any one of the Travels and Tours Pvt. Ltd. for the post of tourist guide. [10]
5. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 8** Stating suitable qualifications and experiences, write a job application for the post of a receptionist addressing The Director, Bir Hospital, Kathmandu. (You are named as Bimal Wagle) [10]
6. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 12** Write a job application for the post of a 'Social Worker' addressing the Director, Lovely Children's Home, Imadol, Lalitpur. State your qualifications, experiences, age hobby etc. [10]
7. **2073 Set C Q.No. 13** Apply for the position of an English Teacher that has fallen vacant in a college in the downtown. State your age, qualification, experience, to the director ABC college, Kathmandu. [10]
8. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 13** Write a job application for the post of Lower Secondary Level English teacher. State your age, qualification and experience; to the Chairman, School, Management Committee, EFG Secondary school. [10]
9. **2072 Supp Q.No. 13** Write a job application for the position of Technical Assistant, stating your age, qualification, experience and other trainings you have. [10]
10. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 13** Write a job application for the post of an Office Assistant lying vacant in your college. State your age, qualification, experience and trainings. [10]
11. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 13** Write a job application for the post of an Office Assistant lying vacant in a local Finance Company. Address the Manager and state about your age, qualifications, experience and other trainings you have. [10]
12. **2071 Supp Q.No. 9** Write a letter of application for the post of an account assistant stating your name, age, experiences, qualification and relevant trainings. [5]
13. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 9** Write an application letter to the Managing Director, Hotel Yak and Yeti Pvt. Ltd. for the 'Post of Store Keeper'. Mention your qualification, training and experience. [10]
14. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 10** Apply for the position of a 'Students' Counsellor' that has fallen vacant in your college. State your age (below 50), qualification (master degree in psychology), experience (at least five years in a reputed organization). [10]

15. **2070 Set C Q.No. 12** Apply for the position of an Advisor has fallen vacant in the school from where you had earned your S.L.C. State your age (below 40) qualification (Master degree in any discipline), experience (at least five years in a reputed organization) and other details.
16. **2069 Q.No. 8** Write a job application for the post of English Teacher for secondary Level addressing the head teacher of a government school.
17. **2067 Q.No. 8** Write a job application for the post of a 'Social Worker' addressing the Director, Lovely Children's Home, Imadol, Lalitpur. (Suppose you are Lalita Limbu from Panchthar with required qualifications & experience)
18. **2065 Q.No. 8** Stating suitable qualification and experience write a job application for the post of Accountant addressing the Manager, Asian Development Bank, Kathmandu.
19. **2062 Q.No. 9** Stating suitable qualification and experience write a letter of application for the post of a Primary Level English teacher.

2. PERSONAL LETTERS

1. **2077 Set D Q.No. 7** Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you money for various purpose (like college fee/tuition fee/hostel fee or for the language class) [10]
2. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 12** Write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on getting admission in MBBS. Also ask some tips about his/her success. [10]
3. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 12** Suppose you are Tribikram Darda from Chitwan and you are studying at a language school. Write a letter to a friend telling him/her what it is like. [10]
4. **2073 Supp Q.No. 11** Write a letter to your friend inviting him to your village or town. [10]
5. **2072 Set C Q.No. 13** Write a letter to your friend abroad giving him/her a brief description of some tourist destinations which have made Nepal truly incredible. [10]
6. **2072 Set E Q.No. 10** A friend has written to you saying that s/he is on a strict diet and is eating very little, but that s/he is still putting on weight. Write a reply giving some advice (in about 150 words). [10]
7. **2071 Set D Q.No. 9** Imagine that your friend Cheung Yan from Thailand is coming to visit Nepal soon. Write a letter to her explaining about The Lord Buddha and holy place Lumbini (in about 200 words). [10]
8. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 8** Write a letter to your friend describing your locality or your village. [10]
9. **2070 Set D Q.No. 9** Write a letter to your friend explaining the advantages and disadvantages of living in a village. [10]
10. **2068 Q.No. 8** You are studying at a college away from your house. Write a letter to a friend telling him/her what it is like. [10]
11. **2066 Q.No. 11** Imagine that your friend is gradually losing his/her weight. Write a letter explaining what he/she is doing wrong and giving good advice for him/her. [10]
12. **2064 Q.No. 9** Suppose that your foreign friend is visiting Nepal in the near future. Write a letter to him or her describing about the places he or she should visit. (Suppose You are **Bidhyapati** and your school's name is **Rara Higher Secondary School, Mugu.**) [10]

3. LETTERS

1. **2076 Set A Q.No. 12** Write a letter to your brother/sister about your attitude towards studies. (Use the word 'attitude') [10]
2. **2076 Set B Q.No. 13** Write a letter to your friend about the management of Nepal. [10]
3. **2075 Set C Q.No. 13** Write a letter to your friend about the expression of your feelings. [10]
4. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 12** Write a letter to your friend about the alleged violation of the computer. [10]
5. **2072 Set D Q.No. 12** Write a letter to your friend about the computer. [10]
6. **2061 Q.No. 12** Write a letter to your friend about the computer. [10]

4. OFF

1. **2076 P Q.No. 12** Write a letter to your friend about the municipality. [10]
2. **2074 S Q.No. 12** Write a letter to your friend about the municipality. [10]
3. **2074 S Q.No. 12** Write a letter to your friend about the municipality. [10]
4. **2074 S Q.No. 12** Write a letter to your friend about the municipality. [10]
5. **2073 S Q.No. 12** Write a letter to your friend about the municipality. [10]
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11. **2073 S Q.No. 12** Write a letter to your friend about the municipality. [10]
12. **2073 S Q.No. 12** Write a letter to your friend about the municipality. [10]

13. **2063 Q.No. 9** A friend has written to you, saying she/he is eating very little, but that she/he is still putting on weight. Write a reply explaining what she/he is doing wrong and giving some good advice. (Suppose: You are Geeta and your address is: **Mukti Higher Secondary School, Dolakha.**) [10]

3. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

- 2076 Set C Q.No. 10** Write a description of your brother/sister who is leaving for Pokhara today. [5]
- 2076 Set C Q.No. 11** Write a paragraph expressing your attitude towards people who talk while crossing the road. (Use the way . . . structure) [5]
- 2075 Set C Q.No. 12** Write a letter to the editor of the Rising Nepal requesting him/her to highlight the issue of waste-management in your locality. [10]
- 2074 Partial D Q.No. 12** A magazine has asked its readers for their views on astrology. Write to the magazine expressing your opinion. [10]
- 2072 Set E Q.No. 11** Write a letter to a newspaper giving your reaction to news on "Women beaten to death for alleged witchcraft". [5]
- 2061 Q.No. 9** Write a letter to the editor of "The Everest Post" saying how you feel about the growing use of computers in our daily lives. [10]

4. OFFICIAL LETTERS

- 2076 Partial E Q.No. 12** Write a letter to the Mayor of your municipality asking him/her to improve the condition of street light. [10]
- 2074 Supp Q.No. 12** Smoke ! Dust ! Plastic ! Wastage ! everywhere. What's not ! Write a letter to the chief of your city to pass strict rules in order to control them and ensure healthy living of the city dwellers. [10]
- 2074 Set A Q.No. 12** Write a letter to the Chairperson of your Ward/VDC requesting him to work in order to ban the use of plastic bag, the sole cause of pollution, and use cotton bag instead. Write XYZ in place of address and your signature. [10]
- 2074 Set B Q.No. 12** Write a letter to the Mayor of your town, explaining a number of ways to control pollution in your town. [10]
- 2073 Set D Q.No. 12** Write a letter to the Local Development Officer (LDO) of your district about the poor condition of road in the district, asking him to start improvement works as early as possible, Write xyz in place of address on the right top. [10]
- 2073 Partial A Q.No. 13** Write a letter to the Chief of District Development Committee complaining about conditions of road and drinking water. [10]
- 2072 Set D Q.No. 12** Write a letter to the Chief of your VDC asking him to make yearly plan on priority basis for the development of your village. [10]
- 2072 Supp Q.No. 12** Suppose public transportation in your village or city needs a lot of improvement. Women, children, and physically impaired people have been really suffering because of the lack of proper transportation system. Write a letter to the chief of VDC or the Mayor of the city to work in order to bring change in transportation system. [10]
- 2071 Set C Q.No. 12** Write a letter to the Secretary of your Village Development Committee/ Municipality ward office for the proper management of garbage in your locality. [10]
- 2077 Set D Q.No. 6** Write a short paragraph about your visit to a new place. [5]
- 2076 GIE Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of using cell phones by school students. [5]
- 2076 GIE Q.No. 11** Write a description of a man whom the security officers are searching in connection of a robbery in a local bank. [5]
- 2076 Set B Q.No. 10** Write a description of your friend who is leaving for Mustang today. [5]
- 2076 Set B Q.No. 11** Write a paragraph expressing your attitude towards the people who talk aloud in public transport. (Use the way . . . structure) [5]
- 2076 Partial D Q.No. 10** Describe a painting or a picture or a statue you like most. [5]
- 2076 Partial D Q.No. 11** Write a short paragraph comparing you and your best friend. [5]
- 2076 Partial E Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph about the festival you like most. [5]
- 2076 Partial E Q.No. 11** Write a paragraph describing a tourist area of your province. [5]
- 2075 GIE Q.No. 10** Write a description of your friend whom you are receiving at the airport. [5]
- 2075 GIE Q.No. 12** Express your attitudes on "home delivery online marketing". [5]
- 2075 Set A Q.No. 8** Write the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phone. [5]
- 2075 Set A Q.No. 10** You've just come back from a disappointing holiday. Tell a friend how it was different from what you had expected. [5]
- 2075 Set C Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph on either your own or any other person's success story. (In about 100 words) [5]
- 2075 Set C Q.No. 13** Write a paragraph about an unpleasant experience you have recently had. (In about 100 words) [5]
- 2075 Partial D Q.No. 10** Write a short report on the damage caused by the earthquake in your village. [5]
- 2075 Partial D Q.No. 11** Imagine that you are a film star and you've an exciting career in film. Write a paragraph explaining your experience and achievements. [5]
- 2075 Partial E Q.No. 9** Write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of growing use of computers. [5]
- 2074 Supp Q.No. 10** If you could be in charge of any organization you liked, which organization would you choose and how would you run it. (in about 120 words) [5]
- 2074 Supp Q.No. 11** Write your reaction about the teaching learning system of your college. [5]
- 2074 Set A Q.No. 10** Write a short description of a lorry driver who had hit a pillar last morning and run away. [5]

22. **2074 Set A Q.No. 11** Write what each of the following suggests/indicates/means (or doesn't suggest/mean/indicate) Since divorce has become easier to obtain now a days, the divorce rate has gone up dramatically. [5]
23. **2074 Set B Q.No. 10** Write a short description of a person whom the security personnel are searching in connection with a crime in the capital city. [5]
24. **2074 Set B Q.No. 11** Write what each of the following suggests/indicates/means (or doesn't suggest/mean/indicate.) [5]
One of the seniors in my locality smoked all his life, and he died at the age of 90.
25. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 10** You've just come back from a disappointing holiday. Tell a friend how it was different from what you had expected. [5]
26. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 11** Write the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phone. [5]
27. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph about the effect of load shedding in our country. [5]
28. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 11** Write a paragraph about advantages and disadvantages of studying in a foreign country. [5]
29. **2073 Supp Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph on the advantages of computer in your educational life. [5]
30. **2073 Set C Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph about the advantage of games and sport. [5]
31. **2073 Set C Q.No. 11** Express your attitude about the horoscope in a paragraph. [5]
32. **2073 Set D Q.No. 10** Develop the notes below into a short paragraph, listing each person's experiences and achievements. Begin with the sentence given: [5]
The new party leader, Mr. Yadav, is a man of wide and varied experience.
Journalist
Economist
Minister
Governor of the Central Bank
World-wide travel
Many heads of state
33. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph about a person whom you like most. [5]
34. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 11** Describe briefly some historical places of your district. [5]
35. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 12** Write a few paragraphs on the transportation system of your city. [10]
36. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 10** Express your reaction about the film you watched with your friend. [5]
37. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 11** Write a paragraph in about 120 words on 'Tourists'. [5]
38. **2072 Supp Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph on the condition of drinking water in your village or town. [5]
39. **2072 Supp Q.No. 11** Write a paragraph about the importance of agriculture in our country. [5]
40. **2072 Set C Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph expressing your reaction to street protests organized frequently by the political parties and other associations. (about 120 words) [5]
41. **2072 Set C Q.No. 11** As an honest and responsible citizen of your country, write a police description of a person who throws garbage in the public places.
42. **2072 Set D Q.No. 10** Give a short description of your brother or sister to your friend so that s/he will not have any problem in receiving her/him at the airport.
43. **2072 Set D Q.No. 11** Write a paragraph on the 'Importance of Planting Trees'.
44. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph on "Importance of Being Healthy".
45. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 11** Write a police description of a person who was involved in kidnapping a child.
46. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 10** Write a piece of really good news that would bring change in the life of the youth of your district.
47. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 11** Internet has become a boon today for the students of remote localities, especially in the advance education. Write in brief the advantage they can have from using the Internet.
48. **2071 Supp Q.No. 8** The advancement in science and technology has brought a lot of changes in the life styles of people and their socio-cultural situations. Write a couple of paragraphs describing this situation and the related problems.
49. **2071 Supp Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph on 'climate change' as a threat for future generations. [10]
50. **2071 Set C Q.No. 11** Give the description of a person whom the police are searching in connection with the robbery of a finance company in the town.
51. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 10** Write paragraph on your impression of your favourite teacher.
52. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 11** Write paragraph on an incident where you regret the decision you made.
53. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 8** Write a 'police description' of a person with detail information.
54. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 11** As a journalist write your likes and dislikes.
55. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph describing how someone tried to deceive you.
56. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 11** Write a short account of your visit to a dentist.
57. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 9** Give an imaginary description of your friend, (complexion, height, dress ...) in about 130 words.
58. **2070 Set C Q.No. 11** Write a description of 'an elderly woman' who has been missing for a fortnight.
59. **2070 Set D Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph reporting about an accident that you saw on the road.
60. **2070 Set D Q.No. 11** Write a paragraph expressing your attitude about politics.
61. **2069 Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph on the advantage and disadvantage of using mobile phone.

62. **2069 Q.No. 11** Write a model for...
63. **2069 Par** you have...
64. **2069 Par** which yo...
65. **2068 Q.No. 11** (likes o...
66. **2068 Q.No. 10** compari...
67. **2067 Q.No. 11** physical...
68. **2067 Q.No. 10** have ev...
69. **2065 Q.No. 11** televisio...
70. **2065 Q.No. 10** school l...
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food, di...
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80. **2058 Q.No. 11** disad...
81. **2058 Q.No. 10** devel...
- Hints
- sourc...
82. **2057 Q.No. 11** with a...

UNIT 3: ESSAY WRITING

62. **2069 Q.No. 11** Describe a person who has been the role model for you. [5]
63. **2069 Partial Q.No. 8** In one paragraph write a joke which you have heard recently. [5]
64. **2069 Partial Q.No. 9** Write in a paragraph about an event in which you were very frightened. [5]
65. **2068 Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph describing your reactions (likes or dislikes) about the zoo you have visited. [5]
66. **2068 Q.No. 11** Write a paragraph making small and big comparison between two cities of Nepal. [5]
67. **2067 Q.No. 10** Write a paragraph about the importance of physical exercise. [5]
68. **2067 Q.No. 11** Describe the most impressive person you have ever met. [5]
69. **2065 Q.No. 9** Write a paragraph about the disadvantages of television for the students. [5]
70. **2065 Q.No. 11** Write the most interesting event of your school life. [5]
71. **2064 Q.No. 8** Write a paragraph predicting future developments concerning world population using the ideas below: birth control, government control, new sources of food, disease, longer life. [5]
72. **2064 Q.No. 11** Write a 'police description' of a person you know well. [5]
73. **2063 Q.No. 8** Write in a paragraph showing the importance of education in our life. [5]
74. **2063 Q.No. 11** Write about a festival you like most. [5]
75. **2062 Q.No. 8** In a paragraph, answer this question. [5]
If you could spend a day anywhere in the world you wanted to, where would you choose and what would you do there?
76. **2062 Q.No. 11** Write the most interesting event of your childhood. [5]
77. **2060 Q.No. 4** Write a description of yourself when you were seven years old. Mention briefly about your height, weight and build, and describe your face in detail. [8]
78. **2060 Q.No. 5** Develop the notes below into short paragraph, listing the person's experiences and achievements. Being with the sentences given: [5]
Brenda Gibbons is just the right person for the job
- Notes:** Science (University); Industrial Chemist; Two books on oil; Experience on North Sea oil rig; Lecture on energy (University of Cambridge, 1980)
79. **2059 Q.No. 10** Write one paragraph about disadvantages of having a telephone. [5]
80. **2058 Q.No. 13** Write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of studying in a foreign country. [5]
81. **2058 Q.No. 15** Write a paragraph predicting future developments on world population. [5]
Hints: Birth control; role of government; starvation; new sources of food; disease; etc.
82. **2057 Q.No. 10** Write in about 50 words a joke you shared with a friend. [5]
1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 12** Write an essay on 'Nepal: a Safe Destination for Tourism'. Talk about peaceful environment, hygienic living and tempting landscape. [10]
2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 12** Write an essay on 'Nepal; a Hub for Medical Education'. Talk about Nepal's beautiful landscape, peaceful environment and hygienic living. [10]
3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 13** Write an essay on 'Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepalese.' [10]
4. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 13** Write an essay on 'controlling environment pollution' in your locality. [10]
5. **2075 GIE Q.No. 13** Write an essay on 'Nepal as a Land of Cultural Diversity' in about 200 words. [10]
6. **2075 Set A Q.No. 12** Write two paragraphs about the growing use of computers in our daily lives. [10]
7. **2075 Set B Q.No. 12** Explain the educational process in Nepal from the beginning of school to the end of university. [10]
8. **2075 Set C Q.No. 11** If you could lead any organization, which one would you prefer? What changes would you bring there and how? [10]
9. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 13** Write an essay on 'Deforestation, its Consequences and Remedies' in about 200 words. [10]
10. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 10** Write an essay on "Tourism in Nepal". [10]
11. **2074 Supp Q.No. 13** Write an essay on the "Importance of Female Education in Schools and Colleges". [10]
12. **2074 Set A Q.No. 13** Write an essay on "Empowerment for Women: A Base for Development." [10]
13. **2074 Set B Q.No. 13** Write an essay on the "Importance of Extra Curricular Activities: their Advantage and Disadvantages." [10]
14. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 13** Write an essay on 'National Unity for Development' with reference to Nepal. [10]
15. **2073 Supp Q.No. 13** Write an essay on your "Experience of Living in a City or Village". Your essay must have an introductory paragraph, a few body paragraphs and a concluding paragraph. [10]
16. **2073 Set C Q.No. 12** Write three paragraphs about the advantages and disadvantages of celebrating festivals. The first paragraph should be about the advantages, second paragraph about the disadvantages and third paragraph about the conclusion. [10]
17. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 12** Write an essay in about 200 words on the importance of discipline in college life. [10]
18. **2072 Set C Q.No. 12** Write an essay on "My Country Nepal" focusing on its major natural resources. You may choose the rivers, forests, wildlife or natural beauty. [10]
19. **2072 Set E Q.No. 12** Write couple of paragraphs on "Role of Youths in Nation Building". [10]
20. **2072 Set E Q.No. 13** Write an essay on "Politics in Educational Institutions". Explain its advantages and disadvantages. [10]

21. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 12** Write a few paragraphs on 'Seniors should be honoured and respected and juniors should be loved and encouraged'. [10]
22. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 12** Write an essay on the "Importance of Discipline at School" in about 200 words. [10]
23. **2071 Supp Q.No. 11** Write an essay on 'driving in the dark'. [10]
24. **2071 Set C Q.No. 13** Write an essay on the "Importance of Health Education" in school level curriculum. [10]
25. **2071 Set D Q.No. 11** Imagine that you have just visited your countryside after 10 years. Explain your feeling about the changes you found focusing on the climate change. [10]
26. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 8** Write an essay on "Controlling Environment Pollution at School" in 200 words. [10]
27. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 10** Write an essay on 'The impact of Television on students'. [10]
28. **2070 Set D Q.No. 8** Write an essay describing an interesting event you witnessed. [10]
29. **2068 Q.No. 9** Write a story of a dream that you have had recently in about 200 words. [10]
30. **2069 Q.No. 9** Write an essay on the role of English language in the context of present Nepal. [10]
31. **2069 Partial Q.No. 10** Write an essay on Air pollution (in 200 words). [10]
32. **2067 Q.No. 9** Write an essay on 'National Unity for development' with reference to Nepal. [10]
33. **2066 Q.No. 9** Imagine that you worked as a tourist guide in Seaside Travel and Trekking Company for about one year. Describe what the job was like. (in about 150 words) [10]
34. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 10** Write a couple of paragraphs on "Tourist Trade in Nepal — Prospects & Challenges". [10]
35. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 11** Write an essay in about 200 words, debating on— "Physical Punishment— Good weapon for misdoers". [10]
36. **2065 Q.No. 10** Write an essay on Role of youths on Nation Building. [10]
37. **2063 Q.No. 10** Write advantages and disadvantages of living the village or living in the town. [10]
38. **2062 Q.No. 10** Write advantages and disadvantages of keeping a dog at home. [10]
39. **2060 Q.No. 9** Write three paragraphs about the advantages and disadvantages of having a television. The first paragraph should be about the advantages, the second about disadvantages and the third a conclusion. Use the ideas that you think of. [12]
40. **2059 Q.No. 12** Write about 120 words about the most memorable day in your student life at Higher Secondary School. [10]
41. **2059 Q.No. 14** Write two paragraphs predicting future developments concerning world population. Also suggest three solutions to deal with the problems. [10]
42. **2057 Q.No. 12** Write in about 120 words about the most exciting event in your life. [10]
(Describe the event, where did it take place, who were involved, how did it affect you/your friends, how do you remember it.)

UNIT 4: NEWSPAPER/ MAGAZINE ARTICLE/ STORY WRITING

1. **2076 GIE Q.No. 13** Write a newspaper article in about 200 words on 'challenging life in a big city.' [10]
2. **2075 Set B Q.No. 11** Write a newspaper article on "Foreign Employment and Socio-economic Development of my country." [10]
3. **2075 Set B Q.No. 13** Write a paragraph giving description of a person whom you admire the most. [10]
4. **2073 Set D Q.No. 13** Computers cell phones have become proper electronic devices for learning for school students. Write an article on the proper use of these electronic devices for getting maximum benefits in your learning process. [10]
5. **2073 Set D Q.No. 11** Imagine a piece of good news that you would like to read in a newspaper. Write the headline on top of your page, and the details of the news story. (about 120 words) [10]
6. **2071 Set C Q.No. 10** Write a piece of good news that you have read in a national newspaper. [10]
7. **2072 Set D Q.No. 13** Write a newspaper article on 'The Role of Politicians in Building the Future of the Country'. [10]
8. **2071 Set D Q.No. 10** Write a magazine article describing about practical education as the real education in an individuals' life. [10]
9. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 9** Write a newspaper article on schools of Nepal in 200 words. [10]
10. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 8** Write a piece of good news story that is sure to be a boon in your district. (in about 130 words). [10]
11. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 11** Write a newspaper article regarding the role of security personnel for the security as well as well-being and happiness of females; in Nepal. [10]
12. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 9** Write a newspaper article on the advantages and disadvantages of the mobile phone. [10]
13. **2070 Set C Q.No. 10** Imagine a piece of good news story that would ultimately be a boon for your district. Write about its advantages. (in about 100 words) [10]
14. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 9** Imagine a piece of really good news that you would like to read in a local or national daily. Write the story including the headline and the detail. [10]
15. **2061 Q.No. 8** Make up a news story with a headline 'Peace talks break down'. (Consider what has happened, the details of what happened, what has /hasn't happened since, what has been happening, what is going to happen.) [10]

UNIT 5: BOOK/ FILM REVIEW

1. **2075 Set A Q.No. 13** Write a review of a movie you have recently watched. [10]
2. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 13** Write a review of a movie you have recently watched. [10]
3. **2073 Supp Q.No. 12** Have you watched any movie or read a book recently? Write a review of the movie or the book in about 100 – 150 words. [10]

UNIT 1: L
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THE HERITAGE OF WORDS

UNIT 1: LOVE AND REMINISCENCE

I. Grandmother, (A Poem) –Ray Young Bear

■ Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 2c** What impression of grandmother does the speaker give in the poem? [3]
2. **2075 Set B Q.No. 2f** What is the theme of the poem 'Grandmother'? [3]
3. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 2a** What impression of grandmother does the speaker give in the poem 'Grandmother'? [3]
4. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 12a** What feelings does the poet express toward his grandmother? [3]
5. **2073 Supp Q.No. 2a** How does the speaker feel towards his grandmother? What words or images make his feeling clear? [3]
6. **2071 Supp Q.No. 12a** How does the speaker feel towards his grandmother? [3]
7. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 12 a** The speaker in 'Grandmother' seems to be emotionally attached to his grandmother. How? [3]
8. **2070 Set C Q.No. 2 f** How does the poet express his memory and honour toward his grandmother? [3]
9. **2070 Set D Q.No. 12 a** How does the speaker remember his grandmother? [3]
10. **2065 Q.No. 12 a** What impression of grandmother does the speaker give in the poem 'Grandmother'? [3]
11. **2063 Q.No. 12 a** What is the main idea of the poem 'Grandmother' by Ray Young Bear? [3]
12. **2057 Q.No. 2 b** What are the four things that Ray Young Bear remembers about his grandmother? [3]

2. About Love, (A Story) –Anton Chekov

■ Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 GIE Q.No. 2b** How does Alyohin define love? [3]
2. **2076 Set B Q.No. 2d** How does the narrator plan to reconcile his life of toil with civilized living? [3]
3. **2076 Set C Q.No. 2c** What compels the narrator to quit his prestigious position and start the monotonous work of farming? [3]
4. **2075 Set A Q.No. 2e** Describe the three dimensions of love in "About Love" by Anton Chekhov. [3]
5. **2075 Set C Q.No. 2b** Why is Alyohin compared to 'a squirrel in a cage'? [3]
6. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 2e** Describe the three dimensions of love in "About Love" by Anton Chekov. [3]
7. **2072 Supp Q.No. 2f** **2065 Q.No. 12 f** **2064 Q.No. 12 a** How did Alyohin define love? [3]
8. **2072 Set C Q.No. 2f** Describe the circumstances which compelled Alyohin, the narrator of the story, quit the position of the judge? [3]
9. **2072 Set D Q.No. 2f** Why did Alyohin quit the position of the judge? [3]

10. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 2f** Explain the significance of the statement – "a village cat driven by hunger to eat cucumber in the kitchen garden." [3]
11. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 2f** Explain the significance of the statement 'a village cat driven by hunger to eat cucumber in the kitchen garden'. [3]
12. **2071 Supp Q.No. 12d** Sketch the character of Luganovich briefly. [3]
13. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 12 e** What is love according to Alyohin? [3]
14. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 12'a** Would you call the affair between Alyohin and Anna platonic or consummate? Give reasons for your answer. [3]
15. **2069 Partial Q.No. 12b** What, according to Alyohin, is the definition of love? Discuss. [3]
16. **2068 Q.No. 12 c** Sketch the character of Luganovich briefly. [3]
17. **2057 Q.No. 2 f** What kinds of love experiences are suggested by Alyohin in 'About love'? [3]

■ Long Answer Questions

18. **2075 Set B Q.No. 3a** What kind of love experiences are suggested by Alyohin in "About Love"? [10]
19. **2074 Supp Q.No. 3a** Why couldn't Alyohin remain in the position of 'honorary Justice' of the peace? What were the circumstances that compelled him to leave the honorary status? Explain on the basis of the story 'About Love'. [10]
20. **2074 Set A Q.No. 3a** Alyohin is said to rush around like a squirrel in a cage (P.19), and this judgment is echoed in the final paragraph of the story (P. 23). What is the significance of this repetition? Does Luganovich's reading about Alyohin differ from Burkin and Ivan? [10]
21. **2074 Set B Q.No. 3a** Would you consider Alyohin a successful person? Or a failure one? If failure, what makes you judge him a failure person? Explain on the basis of the text. [10]
22. **2071 Set C Q.No. 3 a** Sketch the character of Alyohin. Do you consider him a successful or a failure person? [10]
23. **2062 Q.No. 13 a** Sketch the character of Alyohin. [10]

3. The Lamentation of the Old Pensioner (Poem) –

W.B.Yeats

■ Short Answer Questions

1. **2077 Set D Q.No. 2d** What makes the old pensioner lament in his old age? Give at least three reasons. [3]
2. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 2a** What are in the memory of the speaker in his old age? [3]
3. **2075 GIE Q.No. 2a** Why is the poet angry with the time? Explain. [3]
4. **2074 Supp Q.No. 2e** What does the broken tree symbolize in the poem? Does Yeats compare himself with the broken tree in his old age? [3]
5. **2074 Set A Q.No. 2e** Why does the old Pensioner lament in his old age? [3]
6. **2074 Set B Q.No. 2e** Why does the old pensioner spit into the face of Time? [3]

7. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 2d** How does the speaker feel about old age in 'The Lamentation of the Old Pensioner'? [3]
8. **2073 Set C Q.No. 2e** What makes the old pensioner feel isolated in his old age? [3]
9. **2073 Set D Q.No. 2c** Why does the poet spit into the face of Time? [3]
10. **2072 Set E Q.No. 2b** What is the lamentation of the old pensioner? [3]
11. **2071 Supp Q.No. 12b** How and why does the old pensioner lament? [3]
12. **2071 Set C Q.No. 2 f** Why does the old pensioner condemn the Time? [3]
13. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 12 b** Why does the old pensioner want to spit into the face of Time? [3]
14. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 12'b** What makes the old pensioner feel isolated in his old age? [3]
15. **2068 Q.No. 12 e** Why does the poet want to spit into the face of Time? [3]
16. **2067 Q.No. 12 a** Why is the poet angry in 'The lamentation of the Old pensioner'? [3]
17. **2066 Q.No. 12 a** Explain the title of the poem "The Lamentation of the Old Pensioner". [3]
18. **2065 Q.No. 12 e** Why does the poet show his anger against Time? [3]
19. **2062 Q.No. 12 a** What is the speaker lamenting on? [3]
20. **2061 Q.No. 10 f** How and why does the old pensioner lament? [3]
21. **2059 Q.No. 2 a** Mention the three things the old man laments about. Why is he sad about them? [3]
22. **2058 Q.No. 3 b** Why does the old man want to 'spit into the face of Time'? [3]

■ Long Answer Questions

23. **2075 Set A Q.No. 3a** **2074 Partial D Q.No. 3a** Write an essay on "An Old Man Remembers". [10]
24. **2060 Q.No. 12** Write an essay on Youth and Age. [10]

UNIT 2: ECOLOGY AND CHANGE

4. Two Long-term Problems: Too Many People, too Few Trees -Moti Nissani.

■ Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 2b** How can we save world's tree? Write in brief. [3]
2. **2073 Supp Q.No. 2b** Why does Moti Nissani think that deforestation is a major problem? [3]
3. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 2f** What are the causes of deforestation, according to Moti Nissani? [3]
4. **2072 Set E Q.No. 2e** How can we save our forests? [3]
5. **2071 Set D Q.No. 12 f** What are the consequences made by over population? Suggest some of the solutions of it. [3]
6. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 12 c** What are the key elements in environmental change? [3]

7. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 12 e** What, according to Moti Nissani, are the remedies of over population? [3]
8. **2070 Set C Q.No. 3 a** 'Over population' has become a serious issue today. Write about the causes, consequences and cures of over population in the Third World Countries. [3]
9. **2067 Q.No. 12 b** What leads Moti Nissani to the belief that the world is facing an overpopulation problem? [3]
10. **2062 Q.No. 12 b** How can we save our forests? [3]

■ Long Answer Questions

11. **2076 GIE Q.No. 3a** What are the causes, consequences and cures of over population and deforestation? [10]
12. **2076 Set C Q.No. 3b** What are the two long term problems as described by Moti Nissani? [10]
13. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 3b** What are the causes, consequences and remedies of overpopulation and deforestation in Nepal? Relate your answer with 'Two Long Term Problem ...' [10]
14. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 3a** Explain the links between overpopulation and deforestation. [10]
15. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 3a** What are the causes, consequences and cures of over population and deforestation? [10]
16. **2073 Set C Q.No. 3a** How does deforestation become the cause of creating imbalance in nature and environment? Explain [10]
17. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 3a** What are the two long term problems as stated in the essay? How can we solve those long term problems? [10]
18. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 3a** What are the causes and consequences of over population according to Moti Nissani? [10]
19. **2072 Set C Q.No. 3a** How does Moti Nissani picture the condition of environment in the essay, Two Long term Problems? What are the causes of environmental degradation? [10]
20. **2072 Set D Q.No. 3a** How did Moti Nissani portray the condition of environment? What suggestion did he put forward to control deforestation? [10]
21. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 13 a** 'Deforestation has become a serious long term problem today'. Write about the causes, consequences and cures of deforestation, especially in the context of Third World Countries. [10]
22. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 13 a** Write an essay on the problem of over population in Nepal. [10]
23. **2070 Set D Q.No. 13 a** Discuss the two long-term problems. [10]
24. **2066 Q.No. 13 a** What are the causes, consequences and cures of over population and deforestation? [10]
25. **2061 Q.No. 11 b** What are the causes, consequences and cures of over population and deforestation? [10]
26. **2058 Q.No. 2 b** Explain the links between overpopulation and deforestation. [10]

5. Full Fathom Five Thy Father Lies, (A Poem/Song) W.Shakespeare.

■ Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 2e** Does death have any meaning in the poem? Explain. [3]

2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 2e** How is death taken in the poem? Is it a transition from one form to the other form of life? Explain. [3]
3. **2075 Set B Q.No. 2b** Do you agree that death is not the end of life? Explain with reference to the poem. [3]
4. **2072 Set E Q.No. 2a** What is the relation between life and art? Describe briefly. [3]
5. **2067 Q.No. 12 c** Write the central idea of the poem 'Fathom Five Thy Father Lies'. [3]

6. Hurried Trip to Avoid A Bad Star (An Essay) M. Lilla and C. Bishop Berry

■ **Short Answer Questions**

1. **2075 GIE Q.No. 2f** What is the life of the people of Karnali zone like? [3]
2. **2075 Set A Q.No. 2d** Give a short account of the life of the people of Karnali. [3]
3. **2075 Set C Q.No. 2a** What is Silajit? Why is it important? [3]
4. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 2b** How is Karnali linked economically with the lowland regions to the south? [3]
5. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 2d** Give a short account of the life of the people of Karnali. [3]
6. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 2f** What does the skeletal-looking Sal trees indicate about the exploitation of nature? [3]
7. **2073 Set C Q.No. 2f** Explain in brief a sad tale of Karnali Zone. [3]
8. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 2e** Why were the travelers going to Nepalgunj? What had they carried? [3]
9. **2071 Set C Q.No. 2 d** Why did Karma buy only distillery equipment? [3]
10. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 12 b** What is silajit? What are its uses? Explain. [3]
11. **2070 Set C Q.No. 2 e** What is Silajit? What are its medicinal uses? [3]
12. **2069 Partial Q.No. 12a** What does the skeletal looking sal trees indicate about the exploitation of nature? Explain. [3]
13. **2069 Q.No. 12b** Give a short account of the life of the people of Karnali. [3]
14. **2068 Q.No. 12 d** Describe briefly how Karnali is economically linked with the low land Terai. [3]
15. **2066 Q.No. 12 f** Give a short account of the life of the people of Karnali as you find in "Hurried Trip to Avoid a Bad Star". [3]
16. **2063 Q.No. 12 b** How is Karnali linked economically with the lowland regions to the south? [3]
17. **2061 Q.No. 10 a** How is Karnali zone economically linked with the lowlands of the southern Nepal? [3]
18. **2059 Q.No. 2 b** What did the two writers learn about the life and culture of the people of the Karnali region during their journey on foot? [3]
19. **2057 Q.No. 2 e** How is Karnali linked economically with the low land regions to the south? [3]

■ **Long Answer Questions**

20. **2072 Supp Q.No. 3a** Write a few paragraphs to show how Karnali Zone is economically linked to the lowland regions. Explain if any changes have taken place in Karnali regions since the text was written. [10]

21. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 3a** Write a paragraph or two to show how the remote Karnali zone is economically linked with the lowland regions to the south. [10]
22. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 3a** Present a short account of Karnali Zone, explaining how it is economically linked to the lowland region. Include if some changes have taken place there since the essay was written. [10]
23. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 13 a** Write how is Karnali linked economically with the lowland regions to the south. [10]

7. Travelling Through the Dark (A Poem) William Stafford.

■ **Short Answer Questions**

1. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 12e** How does the poet do justice to the two realities of life? [3]
2. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 2c** At what point does the physical action cease to be replaced by another kind? [3]
3. **2073 Supp Q.No. 2c** Why is the reference to the alive but never-to-be-born fawn moving? [3]
4. **2073 Set D Q.No. 2f** How do the last two lines of the poem 'Travelling Through the Dark' complete both types of action? [3]
5. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 2e** How do the last two lines complete both the types of action, in the poem 'Traveling Through the Dark'? [3]
6. **2069 Q.No. 12a** Why do you think the reference to the alive but never-to-be-born fawn sentimental? [3]
7. **2063 Q.No. 12 e** Do you agree with what the narrator did? Why? [3]
8. **2060 Q.No. 10 b** Show how the action develops stanza by stanza in the poem, "Traveling Through the Dark". [3]
9. **2057 Q.No. 2 c** What is the central idea of the poem 'Traveling Through the Dark'? [3]

■ **Long Answer Questions**

10. **2075 Set B Q.No. 3b** Explain the central theme of the poem "Travelling Through the Dark". Also write your impression of the poem. [10]
11. **2068 Q.No. 13 a** Write an essay on "Travelling in the dark through the dense forest." [10]

UNIT 3: HUMOUR AND SATIRE

8. A Story, (A Story), Dylan Thomas

■ **Short Answer Questions**

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 2f** What message does the boy's aunt leave in the kitchen before she goes to her mother's home? [3]
2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 2f** Write in short 'the unkind and inhuman' nature of the grown ups that they show to the boy, the narrator of the story. [3]
3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 2b** Why do the outing members stop at Hermit's Nest? [3]
4. **2075 Set A Q.No. 2b** Write a paragraph to describe the outing as Thomas would describe it. [3]
5. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 2c** Describe the relation between the narrator's uncle and aunt. [3]

6. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 12f** What were the boy's uncle and aunt like? [3]
7. **2074 Supp Q.No. 2f** Describe the boy's aunt. Why does he call her his uncle's wife, not his aunt as we expect? [3]
8. **2074 Set A Q.No. 2f** 'If you can call it a story'. What does Dylan Thomas mean by this conditional sentence? Does he mean to say it is not a story in a true sense? [3]
9. **2074 Set B Q.No. 2f** Describe the boy's uncle. Does he look like a disciplined, honest and careful uncle? [3]
10. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 2b** Write a paragraph to describe the outing as Thomas would describe it. [3]
11. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 2e** Describe the relation between the narrator's uncle and aunt. [3]
12. **2072 Supp Q.No. 2e** Describe the boy's aunt. Was there a good match between boy's uncle and his aunt? [3]
13. **2072 Set C Q.No. 2e** Describe the landlord of the Mountain Sheep. How did he welcome the members of the outing? [3]
14. **2072 Set D Q.No. 2e** What was the boy asked to do when his uncle and his friends entered the Mountain Sheep? [3]
15. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 2e** Why didn't uncle Thomas take the boy into the Mountain Sheep? [3]
16. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 2e** How did the landlord of the 'Mountain Sheep' welcome the members of the outing? [3]
17. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 12 d** Describe the relationship between the boy's uncle and his wife. [3]
18. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 12 f** Describe how the boy, the narrator, sketches the character of Mr. Thomas, his uncle. [3]
19. **2070 Set C Q.No. 2 d** What role does the narrator have in the story to expose unkind, uncivilized nature of the grownups? [3]
20. **2070 Set D Q.No. 12 b** How does the boy describe his uncle and aunt? [3]
21. **2069 Q.No. 12e** How does the writer describe the relation between Thomas and his wife? Explain. [3]
22. **2069 Partial Q.No. 12c** Write, in brief, the difference between the boy's uncle and his wife. [3]
23. **2068 Q.No. 12 b** Give a short description of the boy's uncle. [3]
24. **2067 Q.No. 12 d** How does the writer describe the relation between Thomas and his wife? [3]
25. **2066 Q.No. 12 b** Give a description of the outing as Thomas would describe it. [3]
26. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 12 a** Explain the preparation of the trip to Porthcawl. [3]
27. **2064 Q.No. 12 f** The plan was to go to Porthcawl for the outing. Did they ever reach there? Why? [3]
28. **2063 Q.No. 12 f** Write a paragraph to describe the relation between Thomas (the boy's uncle) and his wife. [3]
29. **2062 Q.No. 12 c** Write a paragraph to describe the relation between Thomas (the boy's uncle) and his wife. [3]
30. **2060 Q.No. 10 c** Describe the relation between Thomas (the boy's uncle) and his wife. [3]
31. **2059 Q.No. 2 c** How does the boy, the narrator, look at his uncle and his aunt? [3]

32. **2058 Q.No. 3 f** What is the reason for which Will Sem always followed Mr. Franklyn?

Long Answer Questions

33. **2075 Set C Q.No. 3b** Explain 'A Story' as a story of humour
34. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 3b** Imagine that you are the boy, the narrator of the story. Give a description of the outing of the adult's world from your own perspective.
35. **2069 Partial Q.No. 13** Write an essay on an outing (actual or imaginary) in which you were a participant.

9. The Last Voyage of the Ghostship. (A story)

G. Garcia Marquez.

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 2e** Why does the boy have to prove who he was?
2. **2075 GIE Q.No. 2b** Why do the villagers beat the boy?
3. **2075 Set C Q.No. 2c** Why doesn't the mother show her good interest to her son's story?
4. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 12c** What does the refrain of the boy 'Now they're going to see who I'm mean'?
5. **2073 Set D Q.No. 2e** What is the significance of the repetition of words 'Now they are going to see who I am...?'?
6. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 2d** How does the boy prove his maturity at the end of the story?
7. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 12 d** "The story 'The Last Voyage of the Ghost Ship' is about the maturity, consciousness of the boy rather than the appearance and disappearance of the ship". Explain.
8. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 12 e** What is the strangest thing about the ghost ship?
9. **2064 Q.No. 12 b** Why did the boy have to prove who he was?
10. **2061 Q.No. 10 b** What does the refrain of the boy "Now they're going to see who I am mean"?

Long Answer Questions

11. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 13 a** How does the nature of the boy change in the span of time from the first time he saw the ship to the time when he captures it?
12. **2057 Q.No. 3 a** Narrate the story of a boy's growth from an ordinary boy to an assertive young man.

UNIT 4: GOD AND MAN

10. God's Grandeur

Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 GIE Q.No. 2f** How is God's Grandeur reflected in the world?
2. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 2f** Why are people unable to understand the greatness of God?
3. **2075 GIE Q.No. 2e** Why men are unaware of the greatness of the God? Give reasons.
4. **2075 Set A Q.No. 2a** **2074 Partial D Q.No. 2a** **2062 Q.No. 12d** **2061 Q.No. 10 c** **2059 Q.No. 2 d** What is the central idea of the poem, "God's Grandeur"?

5. **2075 Set C Q.No. 2d** How do the human beings hurt the world? [3]
6. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 2b** How is the glory of God praised in the poem 'God's Grandeur'? [3]
7. **2072 Supp Q.No. 2d** Write the central idea of the poem 'God's Grandeur'? [3]
8. **2072 Set C Q.No. 2d** What is the significance of the repetition of the words, "have trod..." in the poem? [3]
9. **2072 Set D Q.No. 2d** What is the significance of the repetition of the words, "have trod..."? [3]
10. **2072 Set E Q.No. 2d** How is the glory of the God praised in the poem "God's Grandeur"? [3]
11. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 2d** What do the words 'bleared', 'smeared' and 'seared' suggest? [3]
12. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 2d** What do the words 'bleared', 'smeared' and 'seared' suggest? [3]
13. **2071 Set D Q.No. 12 a** What are the reasons to determine the god as powerful? Illustrate. [3]
14. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 12 c** What is the main idea of the poem 'God's Grandeur'? [3]
15. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 12 c** What is the central idea of the poem 'God's Grandeur'? Discuss. [3]
16. **2070 Set C Q.No. 2 c** When does the God show its greatness, according to GM Hopkins? [3]
17. **2069 Q.No. 12c** What is the central idea of the poem 'God's Grandeur'? Explain. [3]
18. **2068 Q.No. 12 a** Give the central idea of the poem "God's Grandeur." [3]
19. **2067 Q.No. 12e** How is the glory of God praised in the poem 'God's Grandeur'? [3]
20. **2058 Q.No. 3 c** Give reasons why men are unaware of the greatness of God? [3]

■ Long Answer Questions

21. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 13 b** Critically appreciate the poem, 'God's Grandeur'. [10]
22. **2065 Q.No. 13 b** What is the central idea of the poem "God's Grandeur"? [10]

UNIT 5: HUMAN RIGHTS

11. I Have a Dream (An Essay/ A speech) Martin Luther King, Jr.

■ Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 GIE Q.No. 2e** What does Martin Luther King dream about? [3]
2. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 2d** Discuss the dream of Martin Luther King in brief. [3]
3. **2075 Set B Q.No. 2e** What does the term 'dream' refer to in Martin Luther King's speech? [3]
4. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 12b** What is the dream of Martin Luther King? [3]
5. **2074 Supp Q.No. 2d** What is the apparent purpose of Martin Luther King's speech? Does his action contradict his nonviolent philosophy? [3]
6. **2074 Set A Q.No. 2d** What dream does Martin Luther King have? How does he want to fulfil it? [3]
7. **2074 Set B Q.No. 2d** How does Martin Luther King want to fulfil his dream? Does he ask his activists to be very calm and civilize in the process of their protest? Explain. [3]
8. **2074 Partial E Q.No. 2a** Explain the purpose of Martin Luther King's speech. [3]
9. **2073 Set C Q.No. 2d** When will the coloured people be satisfied, according to King? Does he encourage them to start violence? [3]
10. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 2f** What does Martin Luther King dream about? [3]
11. **2071 Set C Q.No. 2 e** What does Martin Luther King dream about? [3]
12. **2071 Set D Q.No. 12 c** Why was Martin Luther King's speech so popular? Explain. [3]
13. **2072 Set E Q.No. 2c** What does the sad picture of the society as exposed by Martin Luther King refer to? [3]
14. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 12 b** What seems to be the King's purpose in making the speech? [3]
15. **2070 Set C Q.No. 2 b** Martin Luther King exposes a sad picture of the coloured people in America. What does this sad picture refer to and how does he want to over this sad picture? [3]
16. **2066 Q.No. 12 c** To what extent does King's personal authority lend power to his words? [3]
17. **2065 Q.No. 12 b** What is the real dream of Martin Luther King about the future of America? [3]
18. **2063 Q.No. 12 c** What is Martin Luther King complaining about? [3]

■ Long Answer Questions

19. **2075 GIE Q.No. 3a** How does Martin Luther King expose the social discrimination prevailing in American society? [10]
20. **2075 Set A Q.No. 3b** Discuss the dreams of Martin Luther King. [10]
21. **2075 Set C Q.No. 3a** 'I Have a Dream' is a heart-breaking appeal for the human rights and values. Justify this statement. [10]
22. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 3b** What dream does Martin Luther King envision for America? Write them in paragraph form. [10]
23. **2069 Q.No. 13a** Discuss 'I Have a Dream' as a plea for freedom and equality. [10]
24. **2068 Q.No. 13 b** Describe the dream which Martin Luther King had in his speech "I Have a Dream." [10]
25. **2067 Q.No. 13 b** What is the dream of Martin Luther King as stated in 'I Have a Dream'? [10]
26. **2061 Q.No. 12** Argue in favour of some course of action in a situation that you consider an injustice. Racial injustice is one possible area, or unfairness to any minority, or to women, children, the old, ex-convicts, the handicapped, the poor. If possible narrow subject to a particular incident or a local situation on which you can write knowledgeably. [10]
27. **2061 Q.No. 11 a** What is the dream Martin Luther King. Jr. has? How is he going to achieve it? [10]

28. **2057 Q.No. 3 a OR** What is the historical significance of Martin Luther King's speech? [10]

UNIT 6: WOMEN AND CHILDREN

11. Women's Business, Ilene Kantrov

■ Short Answer Questions

- 2077 Set D Q.No. 2c** What was the business policy of Lydia Pinkham? [3]
- 2076 GIE Q.No. 2a** How did Lydia E. Pinkham become a notable American entrepreneur? [3]
- 2076 Partial D Q.No. 2c** What are the businesses of Getrude Muller and Helena Rubinstein? [3]
- 2075 Set C Q.No. 2e** Justify the title 'Women's Business'. [3]
- 2075 Partial D Q.No. 2d** How did Pinkham act as a savior of her sex? [3]
- 2073 Set C Q.No. 2c** What sort of strategy did Annie-Turnbo Malone develop to flourish her business? [3]
- 2072 Supp Q.No. 2c** Why did the FDA ask Helena Rubinstein to withdraw her claims? [3]
- 2072 Set C Q.No. 2c** What strategy did Lydia E Pinkham use to grow her business? [3]
- 2072 Set D Q.No. 2c** How did Margaret Rudkin and Jennie Grossinger grow their business? Did they help their class as they claimed? [3]
- 2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 2c** What was the major motive of the business women? Did they want to help their class? [3]
- 2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 2c** How did Annie Turnbo-Malone grow her business? What strategy did she develop? [3]
- 2071 Set D Q.No. 12 e** Why is Lydia Pinkham most notable character in the essay? Explain [3]
- 2064 Q.No. 12 c** What is the main idea of the essay? [3]
- 2061 Q.No. 10 d** How did the women start and flourish their business in America? [3]
- 2058 Q.No. 3 e** Why did Lydia Pinkham first begin to sell her products? [3]

■ Long Answer Questions

- 2076 Set B Q.No. 3a** How does Pinkham emerge in the pages of newspapers and magazines? What does she claim to get the trust of people? Does she get a success? [10]
- 2076 Set C Q.No. 3a** What kind of business did the business women from Pinkham to Malone, begin? What was their main purpose? Explain. [10]
- 2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 13 b** Write a newspaper article about a success story of a Nepali business woman. [10]

13. The Children Who Wait, (An Essay) Marsha Traugot

■ Short Answer Questions

- 2076 Set B Q.No. 2c** Why are the children like Tammy waiting for adoption? [3]
- 2076 Set C Q.No. 2c** What is the significance of starting and ending the essay with the reference of Tammy, the Negro Child? [3]

- 2075 GIE Q.No. 2c** Why is it difficult for the handicapped children to find permanent home? [3]
- 2075 Partial E Q.No. 12d** What does the title "Children Who Wait" actually signify? [3]
- 2073 Supp Q.No. 2d** According to Traugot, what changes are transforming the American adoption scene? What factors are responsible for the changes? [3]
- 2073 Set D Q.No. 2d** How did paper media help in the adoption process? [3]
- 2073 Partial A Q.No. 2c** Why were the children like Tammy not adopted in the past? [3]
- 2073 Partial W Q.No. 2d** How did the Negro's Civil Rights Movement help positively in the adoption process? [3]
- 2071 Set C Q.No. 2 c** Why was Tammy labelled as unadoptable in the past? [3]
- 2071 Set D Q.No. 12 d** How were the handicapped, black and weak children viewed in the past? [3]
- 2069 Partial Q.No. 12f** What is "fetal alcoholic syndrome"? Explain. [3]
- 2065 Q.No. 12 d** What had happened to the handicapped children in the past? [3]
- 2064 Q.No. 12 e** How do the adoption agencies find the potential parents? [3]
- 2062 Q.No. 12 e** What kinds of parent were considered suitable for adopting children? What kinds of children were considered 'Unadoptable'? [3]
- 2060 Q.No. 10 d** Why was it difficult for the handicapped and the black children to find Foster family? [3]
- 2060 Q.No. 10 e** According to Traugot, what changes are transforming American adoption scene? What factors are responsible for the changes? [3]
- 2057 Q.No. 2 a** Whom does Marsha Traugot refer to as the children who wait? [3]

■ Long Answer Questions

- 2076 GIE Q.No. 3b** According to Traugot, what changes are transforming the American adoption scene? What factors are responsible for the changes? [10]
- 2074 Set A Q.No. 3b** According to Traugot, What changes are transforming the American adoption scene? What factors are responsible for the changes? [10]
- 2074 Set B Q.No. 3b** Why were the children like Tammy not adopted in the past? Mention the factors which have brought changes in the adoption process. [10]
- 2071 Supp Q.No. 13a** "Many changes have undergone in the adaption process during the recent years." Explain. [10]

14. A Child is Born, (An Essay) Germaine Greer.

■ Short Answer Questions

- 2076 Partial D Q.No. 2d** Why does one of the Muslim Women decide to hold her tongue? [3]
- 2074 Supp Q.No. 2c** Why didn't the young woman with university graduation challenge the traditional outdated culture of the East? Was she superstitious herself? [3]

3. **2074 Set A Q.No. 2c** Why does the writer bring in the examples of the east to discuss the problems of a modern western society? [3]
4. **2074 Set B Q.No. 2c** What kind of positive treatment does a young Sylheti woman get before and after the childbirth? [3]
5. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 2c** How is a child birth celebrated in the Sylheti community in Bengal in India? [3]
6. **2071 Supp Q.No. 12c** What differences does the writer show between a traditional society and a modern society in matters of child bearing? [3]
7. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 12 f** What are the practices of child-rearing seen in traditional societies? [3]
8. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 12 f** How did traditional society look into pregnancy and childbirth? [3]
9. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 12 c** Describe the appalling scene Sheila Kitzinger observed in the hospital set up for Bantu patient in South Africa. [3]
10. **2070 Set C Q.No. 3 b** The author has introduced number of examples of the east, in matters of pregnancy, childbirth and child rearing, in order to discuss with the problems of the west. In your view, what is the significance of the author's purpose to introduce them? Does she want to ask the West to follow examples of the East? Explain. [3]
11. **2066 Q.No. 12 d** What differences does the writer show between a traditional society and a modern society in matters of child bearing? [3]
12. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 12 d** Sketch the differences of child bearing in traditional and modern western society. [3]
13. **2063 Q.No. 12 d** What kind of treatment does a woman in Bangladesh receive during her pregnancy and after the childhood? [3]
- **Long Answer Questions**
14. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 3b** The writer, Germaine Greer, in her essay 'A Child is Born' differentiates the modern society and traditional society in matters of pregnancy, childbirth and child rearing practices. Do you agree with the writer? Give reasons. [10]
15. **2074 Supp Q.No. 3b** Can the children of different abilities be adopted today? How did electronic and paper media help in the adoption process? [10]
16. **2073 Set D Q.No. 3b** **2072 Set E Q.No. 3a** What differences does the writer show between a traditional society and modern society in matters of pregnancy, childbirth and childbearing? [10]
17. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 13 b** Many countries of Asia and Africa have realized that mother child death is a tragedy and it should be minimized as much as possible. Yet they are still irrational in this regard: they compel a woman to follow rituals, taboos and prohibitions and give birth at the cost of her life. Explain this statement in the context of the essay, 'A Child is Born'. [10]
18. **2069 Q.No. 13b** Write about the place of a mother in the Nepali family with reference to different stages of her life. [10]
19. **2067 Q.No. 13 a** The essay 'A Child is Born' is often found controversial and one-sided. Do you agree? Give reasons for you agreement or disagreement. [10]
20. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 13 b** Write in about 100 words about the values held by the traditional Nepali society in which a woman who can not bear children considered as a failure in her personal life and a useless woman in the eyes of the society. Give your own views on the subject. [10]
21. **2065 Q.No. 13 a** What differences does the writer show between a traditional society and a modern society in matters of pregnancy, childbirth and child bearing? [10]
22. **2061 Q.No. 13** Write in about 100 words about the values held by the traditional Nepali society in which a woman who cannot bear children is considered as a failure in her personal life and a useless woman in the eyes of the society. Give your own views on the subject. [10]
23. **2060 Q.No. 11** What differences does the writer show between a traditional society and a modern society in matters of pregnancy, childbirth and childbearing? [10]
24. **2059 Q.No. 3 a** Discuss in about 200 words the advantages of child rearing in a traditional society. How is the traditional child-rearing a beneficial practice for the child and young mother? [10]

UNIT 7: CRIME AND CONFESSION

15. The Tell-Tale Heart (A story), Edgar Allan Poe.

■ Short Answer Questions

1. **2077 Set D Q.No. 2a** Why does the acute sense of hearing later become unbearable and lead the narrator to confess his crime? [3]
2. **2076 Set B Q.No. 2a** Explain the significance of the repetition of the words . . . "low, dull, quick sound - much such a sound as a watch makes when enveloped in cotton". Does this sound encourage the narrator to commit crime? [3]
3. **2076 Set C Q.No. 2a** How does the old man annoy the narrator? [3]
4. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 2f** How does the narrator kill the old man? [3]
5. **2075 Set C Q.No. 2f** How is the reality of the murder exposed in the story? [3]
6. **2074 Supp Q.No. 2b** How long did the narrator plan to kill the old man? Why couldn't he kill him all those nights? [3]
7. **2074 Set A Q.No. 2b** Why does the narrator want to kill the old man? Why does his effort to kill him go in vain for seven nights? [3]
8. **2074 Set B Q.No. 2b** Describe the scene in which the narrator killed the old man. [3]
9. **2073 Set D Q.No. 2a** Describe the situation which encouraged the narrator to kill the old man? [3]
10. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 2a** Why couldn't the narrator kill the Old Man for seven nights? [3]
11. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 2a** Why were the efforts of the narrator to kill the old man unsuccessful for seven nights? [3]
12. **2071 Supp Q.No. 12f** Write the summary of the story "The Tell-Tale Heart" in a short paragraph. [3]
13. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 12 e** Describe the nature of murderer. [3]

14. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 12 e** Describe the situation and the sound which incited the narrator to commit crime, at first and to confess in at the end of the story. [3]
15. **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 12 d** Would you call the narrator mad? Give reasons for your answer. [3]
16. **2070 Set D Q.No 12 c** Why does the narrator kill the man? How does he feel after the murder? [3]
17. **2069 Q.No. 12f** How was the narrator betrayed by his own heart? Discuss. [3]
18. **2068 Q.No. 12 f** Would you call the narrator mad? Give reasons for your answer. [3]
19. **2066 Q.No. 12 e** Would you call the narrator of "The Tell-Tale Heart" mad? Give reasons for your answer. [3]
20. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 12 f** Why does the narrator confess his guilt? [3]
21. **2065 Q.No. 12 c** What made the narrator confess his crime?[3]
22. **2064 Q.No. 12 d** Describe the scene in which the narrator killed the old man. [3]
23. **2062 Q.No. 12 f** What made the narrator confess his crime?[3]

■ Long Answer Questions

24. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 3a** Why does the narrator kill the old man? What makes him confess the crime at the end? [10]
25. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 13a** Why does the narrator develop hatred toward the old man? Would you call, the narrator mad? Give reasons for your answer. [10]
26. **2073 Supp Q.No. 3b** In "The Tell-Tale Heart", Edgar Allan Poe makes the narrator unfold the minute details one after another. Discuss how he does it and what is the impact on his readers? [10]
27. **2071 Set D Q.No. 13 a** Why does the narrator kill the old man? Would you call the narrator mad? Provide appropriate reasons to your answer. [10]
28. **2059 Q.No. 3 b** Why does the narrator develop intense hatred against the old man? Would you call the narrator mad? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

16. Purgatory, (A Drama), W.B. Yeats

■ Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 GIE Q.No. 2c** What is the old man's motive in murdering the boy? [3]
2. **2075 GIE Q.No. 2d** What happens to the souls of dead ones in purgatory, according to W.B. Yeats? [3]
3. **2075 Set A Q.No. 2c** What is the Old Man's motive in murdering the boy? [3]
4. **2075 Set B Q.No. 2a** Why does the old man kill his son? [3]
5. **2074 Partial D Q.No. 2c** What is the Old Man's motive in murdering the Boy? [3]
6. **2073 Supp Q.No. 2e** What is the Old Man's motive in murdering the Boy? [3]
7. **2073 Set C Q.No. 2b** What were the reasons which lead the old man kill the Boy? [3]
8. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 2a** Why did the Old Man punish the Boy? [3]

9. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 2b** How does the Old Man break the cycle of violence? [3]
10. **2072 Supp Q.No. 2a** Why does the Old Man murder the Boy? [3]
11. **2072 Set C Q.No. 2a** What were the circumstances which made the Old Man kill the Boy? [3]
12. **2072 Set D Q.No. 2a** What is the motive of the Old Man in killing the Boy? [3]
13. **2071 Supp Q.No. 12e** Discuss the kind of relationship between father and son in the play 'Purgatory'. [3]
14. **2071 Set C Q.No. 2 a** Why does the Old Man kill the Boy? [3]
15. **2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 12 d** Why did the Old Man kill his son? [3]
16. **2070 Set D Q.No 12 d** Discuss the kind of relationship between father and son in the play "Purgatory". [3]
17. **2069 Q.No. 12d** What is the Old Man's motive in murdering the Boy? Elaborate. [3]
18. **2069 Partial Q.No. 12d** What is the Old Man's motive in murdering the Boy? [3]
19. **2067 Q.No. 12 f** What is the Old Man's motive in murdering the Boy? [3]
20. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 12 c** Explain how "Purgatory" explores the relation of human life to supernatural forces. [3]
21. **2058 Q.No. 3 d** Why did the Old Man kill his own son? [3]

■ Long Answer Questions

22. **2071 Set D Q.No. 13 b** Why did the Old man kill his own son and father? Explain how this drama is connected with religious belief. [10]
23. **2064 Q.No. 13 b** "We are always punished for our sins." Elaborate this statement. [10]
24. **2063 Q.No. 13.a** Sketch the character of the Old Man. [10]

UNIT 8: PLAYING WITH THE TEXTS

17. a. Hansel and Gretel - Grimm Brothers

■ Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 Set B Q.No. 2b** Why does Hansel drop shiny pebbles on the way to the forest? [3]
2. **2076 Set C Q.No. 2b** What role does Gretel play in the story? How does she free her brother? [3]
3. **2076 Partial D Q.No. 2e** What role does Gretel have in the story? [3]
4. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 2a** How did Hansel and Gretel free themselves from the witch? [3]
5. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 2e** How did the witch receive the two children in their first night at the witch's house? [3]
6. **2074 Supp Q.No. 2a** How did Hansel and Gretel manage to come back their home the first time provided that they were lost in the forest the second time? [3]
7. **2074 Set A Q.No. 2a** What role does the witch have in the story? What does she symbolize? [3]

17. b, G

■ Short

1. **2076** brot
2. **207** fem
3. **207** and
4. **207** in K
5. **206** Sk
6. **20** fer
7. **20** br

8. **2074 Set B Q.No. 2a** How does Hansel show his boldness, wisdom, determination and vigour in the beginning of the story? [3]
9. **2073 Supp Q.No. 2f** What types of character is Gretel? Describe her character in your own words. [3]
10. **2073 Set C Q.No. 2a** How did Gretel free her brother and herself from the trap of the witch and prove her maturity and masculinity? [3]
11. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 2b** Why did Gretel kill the witch? [3]
12. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 2a** How does Gretel save her brother and herself from the witch? [3]
13. **2072 Set C Q.No. 2b** How did the witch tempt the children in the ginger bread house? What had she planned at last? [3]
14. **2072 Set D Q.No. 2b** How did the lost children find the witch's house? [3]
15. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 2b** How did the shiny stones help Hansel and Gretel return home the first time? [3]
16. **2071 Set C Q.No. 2 b** What role does Gretel play to save her brother and herself from the witch? [3]
17. **2070 Set D Q.No 12 e** Describe the character of Hansel. [3]
18. **2060 Q.No. 10 a** How did Hansel and Gretel free themselves from the witch? [3]
19. **2059 Q.No. 2 f** How did the witch receive the two children in their first night at the witch's house? [3]

■ Long Answer Questions

20. **2075 Partial E Q.No. 13b** Grimm Brothers' "Hansel and Gretel" reflects the social problems of eighteenth century. Explain the statement on the basis of Jack Zipe's interpretation of the story. [10]
21. **2073 Supp Q.No. 3a** **2072 Supp Q.No. 3b** Retell the story 'Hansel and Gretel'. [10]
22. **2073 Set D Q.No. 3a** Summarise the story 'Hansel and Gretel' in about 200 words. [10]
23. **2066 Q.No. 13 b** Narrate the story of 'Hansel and Gretel'. [10]
24. **2062 Q.No. 13 b** Briefly narrate the story of 'Hansel and Gretel'. [10]

17. b. Gretel - Keillor

■ Short Answer Questions

1. **2076 GIE Q.No. 2d** Why does Gretel condemn her father and brother? [3]
2. **2075 Set B Q.No. 2c** How does Gretel stand as modern feminist woman? [3]
3. **2072 Supp Q.No. 2b** Why does Gretel condemn her father and brother? [3]
4. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 12 a** Sketch the character of Gretel in Keillor's version of the story? [3]
5. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 12 b** How was Garrison Keillor's Gretel? Sketch the character of Gretel in short. [3]
6. **2061 Q.No. 10 e** Do you think Gretel represents modern feminist woman? Give your opinion briefly. [3]
7. **2058 Q.No. 3 a** Why does Gretel blame her father and brother? [3]

17. c. Hansel and Gretel - Bruno Bettelheim and Jack Zipes

■ Short Answer Questions

1. **2077 Set D Q.No. 2b** Briefly analyse the story 'Hansel and Gretel' from socio-economic perspectives. [3]
2. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 2b** What role did the birds have in the story Hansel and Gretel? [3]
3. **2070 Set C Q.No. 2 a** What role do the birds have in the story 'Hansel and Gretel'? What do they symbolize? [3]
4. **2067 Q.No. 2 d** What do the bird and the expanse of water symbolize in the fairy tale 'Hansel and Gretel'? [3]

■ Long Answer Questions

5. **2070 Set D Q.No 13 b** Compare and contrast the Hansel and Gretel by Bruno Bettelheim and Jack Zipes. [10]

18. The Boarding House, James Joyce.

■ Short Answer Questions

1. **2075 Set A Q.No. 2f** **2075 Set B Q.No. 2d** **2074 Partial D Q.No. 2f** Sketch the character of Mrs Mooney. [3]
2. Sketch the character of Mrs. Mooney. [3]
3. **2073 Set D Q.No. 2a** How did Mrs Mooney prove herself bold, determined and imposing in the story 'The Boarding House'? [3]
4. **2072 Set E Q.No. 2f** **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 12 a** Briefly sketch the character of Mrs. Mooney. [3]
5. **2071 Set D Q.No. 12 b** How is Mrs. Mooney succeed in her mission at the end? Explain. [3]
6. **2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 12 f** How did Mrs. Mooney solve the problem of her daughter and fulfill her responsibility? [3]
7. **2070 Set D Q.No 12 f** Do you think Mr. Doran married Polly? Explain. [3]
8. **2069 Partial Q.No. 12e** Briefly sketch the character of Polly Mooney. [3]
9. **2060 Q.No. 10 f** Write an interpretation of the story, "The Boarding House". [3]
10. **2059 Q.No. 2 e** How do you think Mrs. Mooney settled with Mr. Doran about Polly? Did Mr. Doran marry Polly or pay out compensation? [3]

■ Long Answer Questions

11. **2076 Set B Q.No. 3b** Summarise the story 'The Boarding House' in your own words, avoiding the repetition and other unnecessary words. [10]
12. **2076 Partial E Q.No. 3a** Narrate the story 'The Boarding House'. [10]
13. **2075 GIE Q.No. 3b** Summarize the story "The Boarding House" at least in three paragraphs. [10]
14. **2075 Partial D Q.No. 3b** What was the main problem in the relation between Mr. Doran and Polly and how did Mrs. Mooney settle her daughter's relation with Mr. Doran? [10]
15. **2073 Set C Q.No. 3b** "Mrs Mooney got success in her business because of her straight forward nature, hard work, boldness and determination". Explain, how did these characteristics of her help in promoting her business. [10]

16. **2073 Partial A Q.No. 3b** Summarise the story 'The Boarding House' in about 200 words. [10]
17. **2073 Partial W Q.No. 3b** **2071 Supp Q.No. 13b** **2058 Q.No. 2a** Sketch the character of Mrs. Mooney. [10]
18. **2072 Set C Q.No. 3b** Describe Mrs. Mooney. How did she solve the problem of Miss Polly, her daughter and Mr. Doran? [10]
19. **2072 Set D Q.No. 3b** Describe Mrs Mooney. How did she solve the problem of her daughter? [10]
20. **2072 Set E Q.No. 3b** How did Miss Polly help her mother in the Boarding House? Did her mother solve her problem positively? Explain. [10]
21. **2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 3b** Describe Mrs. Mooney. How did she grow her business and how she solved the problem of Miss Polly? [10]

22. **2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 3b** Retell the story of Boarding House. [10]
23. **2071 Set C Q.No. 3 b** Retell the story "The Boarding House" [10]
24. **2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 13 b** Summarize the story "The Boarding House" [10]
25. **2069 Partial Q.No. 13 OR** Imagine that you are Mr. Doran. Now rewrite the story of 'The Boarding House.' [10]
26. **2066 (Partial) Q.No. 13 a** Briefly narrate the story of 'The Boarding House'. [10]
27. **2064 Q.No. 13 a** Sketch the character of Mrs. Mooney. [10]
28. **2063 Q.No. 13 b** Briefly narrate the story 'The Boarding House'. [10]

YEARWISE QUESTIONS

2077 (Set D)

Time: 1:30 hrs

Full Marks (Condense): 40

Attempt all the questions.

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [2×2=4]

Someone once put forward an attractive though unlikely theory. Throughout the earth's revolution around the Sun, there is one point of space always hidden from our eyes. This point is the opposite part of the Earth's orbit which is always hidden by the Sun. Could there be another planet there, essentially similar to our own but always invisible?

If a space probe today sent back evidence that such a world existed, it would cause not much more sensation than Sir William Herscheel's discovery of a new planet, Uranus, in 1781. Herscheel was an extraordinary man- no other astronomer has ever covered so vast a field of work- and his career deserves study. He was born in Hanover in Germany, left German army in 1757 and arrived in England the same year with no money.

Serious observation began in 1774. He set himself the astonishing task of 'reviewing the heavens' in other words pointing his telescope to every accessible part of the sky and recording what he saw. The first review was made in 1775, the second and most momentous in 1780-81. It was that he discovered Uranus. Afterwards, supported by the royal grant in recognition of his work, he was able to devote himself entirely to astronomy. His final achievements spread from the Sun and Moon to remote galaxies.

Questions:

- a. What was the attractive theory about?
b. What do you mean by 'reviewing the heavens'?

2. Answer any three of the following questions. [3×3=9]
- a. Why does the acute sense of hearing later become unbearable and lead the narrator to confess his crime (The Tell-Tale Heart) [3]
- b. Briefly analyse the story 'Hansel and Gretel' from socio-economic perspectives. [Hansel and Gretel -Jack Zipes] [3]
- c. What was the business policy of Lydia Pinkham (Women's Business) [3]
- d. What makes the old pensioner lament in his old age? Give at least three reasons. (The Lamentation ...) [3]
3. Change the following remarks using 'supposed to.' [4]
- a. They say it's unlucky to walk under a ladder.
b. Apparently Maldives is slowly sinking into the sea.
c. They say Dinosaurs lived for many years.
d. People say he was born in Lumbini Province.
4. Choose one of the verbs in the list to report each of the remarks below. [4]
- Urge, beg, suggest, promise, recommend**
- a. I can't tell you how important it is for you to give up smoking.
b. You have got to lend me the money! oh! please, please
c. Why don't you paint the wall yellow?
d. I will buy you a bike if you pass grade XII.
5. Change the sentences below using must, can't and might/may, whichever is correct. [4]
- For example:** Perhaps he was tired.
He may have been tired.
- a. I am sure he isn't from Cyprus.
b. Perhaps he was reading.
c. Perhaps Devkota wrote the poem.
d. Obviously, she passed the entrance.
6. Write a short paragraph about your visit to a new place. [5]
7. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you money for various purpose (like college fee/tuition fee/hostel fee or for the language class) [10]

1.	(a) Have your friend punched (e) Have
2.	(a) She doing m stared at to living
3.	(a) She inviting/ (d) We used to
4.	(a) She not use spicy fo are not
5.	(a) A: B: (b) A: B: (c) A: B: (d) A: B: (e) A: B:
6.	(a) A: B: (b) A: B: (c) A: E: (d) A: E: (e) A: E:
7.	(a) A: (b) A: (c) A: (d) A: (e) A:
8.	(a) A: (b) A: (c) A: (d) A: (e) A:
9.	(a) A: (b) A: (c) A: (d) A: (e) A:
10.	(a) A: (b) A: (c) A: (d) A: (e) A:

ANSWER TO THE GRAMMAR

Unit 1: Experience

1.	(a) Have you ever been shouted in the street by police? (b) Has your friend ever been insulted by them? (c) Have you ever been punched on the nose? (d) Have you ever had your passport lost? (e) Have you ever flown in a supersonic jet?
2.	(a) She is not used to being given flowers. (b) I am not used to doing my washing and cleaning myself. (c) He is used to being stared at. (d) He is used to sleeping in the street. (e) I am not used to living alone.
3.	(a) She is not used to being invited for lunch. (b) I am not used to inviting/bringing all of them. (c) I am not used to eating guava. (d) We are not used to cooking lunch for many guests. (e) I am used to washing my own clothes.
4.	(a) She is not used to delivering speech on the stage. (b) She is not used to walking with high heels. (c) He is not used to eating spicy food. (d) He is not used to being praised (awarded). (e) They are not used to working on the construction site.
5.	(a) A: Have you ever had your wallet stolen? B: No, I haven't but I have had my umbrella stolen. (b) A: Have you ever been trapped in a lift? B: No, I haven't but I've been trapped in the bathroom. (c) A: Have you ever had your chest X-rayed? B: No, I haven't but I've had my hand X-rayed. (d) A: Have you ever been thrown out of class? B: No, I haven't but I have been thrown out of the library. (e) A: Have you ever been mistaken for a singer? B: No, I haven't but I have been mistaken for a TV actor.
6.	(a) A: Have you ever participated in social works? B: No I haven't, but I have participated in Cultural Program. (b) A: Have you ever worked in remote areas? B: No I haven't, but I have worked in city areas. (c) A: Have you ever played badminton? B: No I haven't, but I have played lawn tennis. (d) A: Have you ever performed alone on the stage? B: No I haven't, but I have performed in a group. (e) A: Have you ever helped the poor? B: No I haven't, but I have helped the handicapped.
7.	(a) A: Have you ever had your book stolen? B: No I haven't, but I have had my umbrella stolen. (b) A: Have you ever been trapped into a bathroom? B: No I haven't, but I have been trapped in a lift. (c) A: Have you ever had your leg x-rayed? B: No I haven't, but I have had my head x-rayed. (d) A: Have you ever been asked to go out of the class? B: No I haven't, but I have been asked to out of the hall. (e) A: Have you ever been mistaken for an artist? B: No I haven't, but I have been mistaken for a business man.
8.	(a) A: Have you ever had your teeth X-rayed? B: No I haven't, but I have had my chest X-rayed. (b) A: Have you ever played chess? B: No I haven't, but I have played badminton. (c) A: Have you ever participated in cultural programme? B: No I haven't, but I have participated in social works. (d) A: Have you ever been mistaken for a singer? B: No I haven't, but I have been mistaken for a player. (e) A: Have you ever been thrown out of a bus? B: No I haven't, but I have been thrown out of the class.
9.	(a) A: Have you ever had your shirt stolen? B: No, I haven't, but I have had my sweater stolen? (b) A: Have you ever been trapped in a bathroom? B: No, I haven't, but I have been trapped in a lift. (c) A: Have you ever had your chest x-rayed? B: No, I haven't, but I have had my leg x-rayed. (d) A: Have you ever been thrown out of class? B: No, I haven't, but I have been thrown out of the hall. (e) A: Have you ever been mistaken for a business man? B: No, I haven't, but I have been mistaken for a scholar.
10.	(a) a: This is the first time I've ever taken spicy food. b: I've never taken Newari food before. (b) a: This is the first time she has ever got so drunk. b: She has never taken sleeping tablet before. (c) a: This is the first time they have ever stayed out late. b: They have never gone to picnic before. (d) a: This is the first time I've ever faced interview. b: I've never spoken on stage before. (e) a: This is the first time I've ever lifted the heavy load. b: I've never driven my car in the highway before.

11.	(a) My friend is not used to working on the construction site. (b) Sheela is not used to getting flowers from her friends. (c) Bhuban is used to being stared at. (d) Bina is used to dancing in parties. (e) My grandfather is not used to being alone in the room.
12.	(a) The most frightening experience I have ever had was my encounter with a cobra in Terai. It nearly bit me in the leg. (b) The stupidest mistake I have ever made was dropping my physics exam. The questions were so easy. (c) The most uncomfortable bed I have ever slept in was that of Ram's. It was as hard as rock. (d) The most boring job I have ever had was that of clerk. I could get only thousand in a month. (e) The funniest film I have ever watched was "Hera Pheri". I couldn't help laughing upto the end of the movie.
13.	(a) Suman is used to eating fruits. (b) Sarita is used to reading horror stories. (c) The Buddhists are used to praying for peace. (d) Street children are used to begging money from tourists. (e) Children are used to making noise.

Unit 2: Appearance

1.	(a) He seems (to be) very friendly. (b) He seems (to be) very civilized. (c) He seems to study hard. (d) He seems to be always ready to help others. (e) He seems to score excellent marks.
2.	(a) He seems to be a social worker. (b) He seems (to be) honest in his activities. (c) He doesn't seem to like gossiping. (d) He seems to honour the seniors and love the juniors. (e) He seems to be liked by all.
3.	(a) It smells like pizza. (b) He sounds like an American. (c) They look like twins. (d) It feels like gravel. (e) It tastes like bakery.
4.	(a) crooked-nose (b) cleft-chin (c) heavily-built (d) fair-complexion (e) wavy- hair
5.	(a) She does not seem to be keen on gardening. (b) She seems to have maintained a library at her home. (c) She seems to have children at her home. (d) She seems to be new to the place. (e) She seems to have her children admitted at boarding school.
6.	(a) He seems to be blind. (b) His parents seem to have a job in other city. (c) He seems to (love) be fond of stamps. (d) He doesn't seem to be interested in gardening. (e) He seems to have made a lot of friends in foreign.
7.	He seems to be a manual worker. (b) He seems to be rich. (c) He seems to be a chain smoker. (d) He seems to be careful about friends and relatives. (e) He seems to have problem of far-sightedness.
8.	(a) He looks as if he has lost his mind. (b) She looks as if she was walking in rain. (c) It looks as if it got collided with a truck. (d) They sound as if they are celebrating party. (e) They look as if they are quarrelling.
9.	(a) He seems (to be) very friendly. (b) He seems (to be) very hard working. (c) He seems (to be) honest. (d) He doesn't seem (to be) very rich. (e) He seems to forget things.
10.	(a) He seems to be very friendly. (b) He seems to be honest. (c) They seem to be regular. (d) They don't seem to spend much money out. (e) She seems to be very hard working.
11.	(a) He looks as if he is a tramp. (b) He looks as if he is going to fight. (c) They look as if they are frustrated. (d) He looks as if he's seriously wounded. (e) He looks as if he is about to die.
12.	(a) He seems to be an excellent driver. (b) He doesn't seem to be selfish. (c) He seems to be the Himalayan. (d) He seems to be punctual. (e) He seems to take care of his children. He seems to be a loving father.
13.	(a) He looks as though he needs a wash. (b) He looks as though he is aggressive. (c) It looks as though it gives excellent result. (d) They look as though they are brother and sister. (e) She looks as though she is celebrating herself.
14.	(a) It looks as if someone has got an accident. It looks as though there is a show of magic trick. (b) It smells as if something is burning. It smells as though something is spilled over. (c) It feels as if he has completed marathon race. It looks as if he is sweating. (d) It sounds as if his relative has passed away. It sounds as though he has been injured. (e) It looks as if it is a public holiday. It looks as though the gate-keeper is out.
15.	(a) It tastes like coffee. (b) It sounds like a pop song. (c) He sounds like an American. (d) It feels like velvet. (e) They look like brothers.
16.	(a) He doesn't seem (to be) very rich. (b) He seems (to be) happily married. (c) He seems to be some kind of business man. (d) He doesn't seem to spend much time out of door. (e) He seems to watch TV a lot.

17.	(a) Mr. Harvey seems (to be) very friendly (b) He doesn't seem (to be) very rich (c) He seems to have lived a very interesting life (d) He seems to watch television a lot (e) He seems to be some kind of businessman
18.	(a) She looks as if she is going to dive into the sea (b) He looks as if he is a thief (c) He looks as if he is repairing the car (d) She looks as if she is walking in rain (e) They look as if they are lovers
19.	(a) She seems (to be) very friendly (b) She doesn't seem (to be) very rich (c) She seems to watch TV a lot (d) She seems (to be) happily married (e) She doesn't seem to spend much time out of doors
20.	(a) He looks like a drunkard. (b) The building looks terribly complicated (c) They look like a honeymoon couple. (d) They look as if/as though they have come out of a swimming pool. (e) She looks as if she has never seen a mountain
21.	(a) Shanti seems (to be) very friendly (b) Shanti doesn't seem (to be) very rich (c) Shanti seems (to be) happily married. (d) Shanti doesn't seem to spend much time out of doors. (e) Shanti seems to watch television a lot.
22.	(a) It feels like a stone. (b) It sounds like Jazz. (c) It tastes like coffee (d) He sounds like Russian.
23.	(a) He seems to be very friendly. (b) He doesn't seem to be rich. (c) He seems to be happily married (d) He seems to watch television a lot. (e) He seems to have lived a very interesting life.
24.	(a) He seems to be a thief. (b) The desk seems to be recently painted. (c) He seems to know a lot of people in different places. (d) His children seem to be at boarding school. (e) He seems to have injured his leg.

Unit 3: Relating Past Events

1.	(a) I wanted to highlight all the programmes I had attended. (b) My sister showed me the marks she had secured. (c) Students wanted to study all the books they had borrowed from the library. (d) The teachers visited all the places they had thought. (e) I could not repair the telephone that had been dead for couple of days.
2.	(a)I had demanded. (b)had won. (c) had been damaged. (d)I had been assigned. (e)had played.
3.	(a) Mr. Gyawali became quite fond of Dillibazaar prison, where he had spent 12 years. (b) Mrs. Dhakal showed me round her house, for which she had paid 2 crore. (c) Mr. Thapa, who had spent 30 years as a professor, was finally retired. (d) Mr. Rai, who had fought in world war II, died last year. (e) Jeevan, with whom she had always been in love, finally asked her to marry him.
4.	(a) Finally Mr. Thapa, with whom Mr. Rai had been sharing an office, decided to retire. (b) He proudly showed me round the house, for which he had paid 20 millions. (c) The old car, which Sohan had used for more than 20 years, was finally sold. (d) Mohan, with whom she had always been in love, finally asked her to marry him. (e) He became quite fond of his office, where he had served many years of his life.
5.	(a) Anu went back to Butwal, where she was born. (b) At last NTC managed to repair the telephone, which had been dead for couple of days. (c) The teacher, who was teaching philosophy, turned round suddenly. (d) We were all very grateful to our friend Hari, who gave us a house warming party. (e) The guard, who had caught the thief red handed, was rewarded.
6.	(a) The old house, in which the family had lived for 100 years, was finally sold. (b) Luna noticed that Niru was wearing her ring which she had lost two years before. (c) Mrs. Thapa, who was married with two children, never recovered. (d) He proudly showed me his laptop for which he had paid Rs. 50,000. (e) Bipin, who she had always been in love with, finally asked her to marry him.
7.	(a) When I came back, I found that my book, which I had bought yesterday, had disappeared. (b) The policeman, who was facing the other side, turned round suddenly. (c) I eventually found the letter, which had been written by my brother, in my jacket pocket. (d) At last I got success to win the match, which had been off track for a while. (e) I couldn't wait for Ashu, who had been in love with me.
8.	(a) The children couldn't wait to get back to Namche, where their parents lived. (b) At last the contractors managed to repair the bridge, which had been destroyed by earthquake. (c) The shopkeeper, with whom I had bargained a lot, turned round suddenly. (d) I eventually found the purse, which I had bought few days ago, in my school bag. (e) We were all grateful to our principal, who had taken us for educational tour in Hong Kong.
9.	(a) I am very grateful to Madan, who helped me in redecorating my house. (b) My parents always helped the people, who had been

	ignored by the government (c) The municipality repaired the road which had been damaged for years (d) Anu showed me her house, which she had bought a month ago (e) Bijaya gave sweets to his friends, who had come to visit him
10.	(a) My sister couldn't wait to get back to College, where she had studied. (b) The NTC managed to repair the telephone, which had been damaged. (c) The coach, who is from Pokhara, is polite (d) We found the check, which had got lost, in my bag (e) We were all very grateful to our college, where we pursued quality education
11.	(a) Janak went back to Mahendranagar, where he was born (b) At last the N cell managed to repair the telephone, which had been damaged (c) The librarian, who was issuing the book, turned round suddenly. (d) We were all very grateful to Mr Pandey, who had invited us in his party. (e) The driver, who had driven us safely, was rewarded.
12.	(a) .. which I had parked, .. (b) .. which had been out of order (c) .. who was writing on the board .. (d) .. where I was born (e) .. that I had written to John ..
13.	(a) I am very much grateful to Madan, who helped me in my business. (b) I am proud of my college, where I have spent my two years. (c) The Road Department managed to repair the road, which had been damaged by the earthquake. (d) The Electricity Authority managed to repair the wire, that had been damaged suddenly (e) The boy, who had been addressing the mass turned round
14.	(a) The Old house, where I was born, was sold (b) Madan became quite fond of illam, where he had spent his childhood (c) Anju showed me round her house, which was damaged by earthquake. (d) Bijaya took me to the college, where she had studied. (e) David, who got appointed yesterday, did his work honestly.
15.	(a) had made (b) had issued (c) had bought (d) had bought before (e) had borrowed
16.	(a) The principal, who was highly qualified, presented the paper (b) Nani Malya, who was veteran social worker, was rewarded (c) Mr. Khanal, whose students always scored excellent marks, never missed any classes. (d) Anish showed me round his house proudly for which he had paid Rs. 40,00,000. (e) Laxmi installed a solar plant for which she paid Rs. 20,000.
17.	(a) The baby, who is catching a ball, is my daughter (b) There is some juice in the bottle which is not fresh. (c) The place where I've been living for 5 years is called Gathaghar (d) My son, whom I love very much, lives in America. (e) The lady, whose job is to receive the guest, is in the reception desk
18.	(a) The woman, who is wearing a red saree, is my math teacher (b) There are some books in the library which are not for reading (c) The place, where I have been living since 1990, is called Anamnagar. (d) My son went to Australia last week when I bought a car. (e) Ms. Gautam is going to spend her holidays in Bangkok, where her son works.
19.	(a) I saw her at the gate where a man was lying (b) He had spent many years in Pokhara where he was born (c) Phil, whose forehead was covered in sweat, was an excellent driver (d) The dog, which loved travelling in fast car, was sitting facing the back window. (e) Alex, who never went anywhere without his gun, had just taken the gun out of his pocket
20.	(a) The woman, who is living next door, is a doctor (b) There are some words which are very difficult to translate (c) I was looking for a book which got lost yesterday (d) Mrs. Jha, whose daughter lives in Birgunj is going to spend her holiday there (e) Hari passed his examination that is good news
21.	(a) Finally Browne, with whom Willis had been sharing an office, decided to retire. (b) The old house in which the family had lived for 300 years, was finally sold (c) He proudly showed me round his house for which he had paid 40 lakhs (d) He became quite fond of his college where he had spent many years of his life (e) Harold, with whom he had always been in love, finally asked her to marry
22.	(a) Mary, who had been in a deep sleep, was woken up suddenly by a strange noise (b) The window, which Mary had locked securely the night before, was wide open (c) The servants, whom Mary had laughed only that afternoon for being superstitious, had left (d) Mary saw an old woman whose mouth was twisted into a toothless grin (e) Mary heard a strange noise which seemed to come from outside her window
23.	(a) Diamond, which is used for cutting is a very hard substance (b) A road, which isn't suitable for cars, leads to the farm (c) A girl who is now in the hospital, was injured in the accident (d) A man who told me you were away, answered the phone

1.	(a) A person believes good things to
2.	(a) Gen
3.	(a) If the restaur are cru it's peo it's peo detest
4.	(a) If rubbish people me an that I there' midni
5.	(a) A sting skinn insul a hig expe
6.	(a) (b) pun curri ther abo
7.	(a) (d)
8.	(a)
9.	(a)
10.	(a) (o)
11.	(a) qu sh pe it' m
12.	(a) m th w w it
13.	(a)
14.	(a)
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	

Unit 4: Attitudes and Reactions

1.	(a) A person who easily loses his temper is bad tempered . (b) A person who helps other people is helpful . (c) A person who believes whatever you tell him is gullible . (d) A person who expects good things to happen is optimistic . (e) A person who expects bad things to happen is pessimistic .
2.	(a) Generous (b) Gullible (c) Modest (d) Optimist (e) Bad tempered
3.	(a) If there is one thing that annoys me it's people who smoke in restaurants. (b) If there is one thing that upsets me it's people who are cruel to animals. (c) If there is one thing that makes me angry it's people who break promises. (d) If there is one thing (that) I hate it's people who spit in the street. (e) If there is one thing (that) I detest it's people who interrupt when I'm speaking.
4.	(a) If there's one thing that annoys me it's people who throw rubbish on the streets. (b) If there's one thing that upsets me it's people who kick the stray dogs. (c) If there's one thing that makes me angry it's people who break promises. (d) If there's one thing that I can't stand it's people who interrupt when I'm speaking. (e) If there's one thing that I object it's people who play loud music at midnight.
5.	(a) An unreliable person is someone who lets people down. (b) A stingy person is someone who never buys you a drink. (c) A thick-skinned person is someone who is insensitive to the criticism and a high opinion of himself. (d) A vain person is someone who has a high opinion of himself. (e) An optimistic person is someone who expects good things to happen.
6.	(a) The way political leaders give only speeches offends me. (b) The thing that I like about the doctors is <u>the way</u> they are punctual. (c) What I like about the visitors is <u>the way</u> they are curious about learning my culture. (d) <u>The way</u> ministers involve themselves in corruption annoys me. (e) The thing that I admire about the policemen is <u>the way</u> they patrol round my area at night.
7.	(a) sensitive (b) extrovert, outgoing, partygoer (c) modest (d) bad-tempered/hot-tempered (e) selfish/egotist/ self-centered
8.	(a) vain (b) shy/reserved (c) calm (d) optimistic (e) sceptic
9.	(a) unreliable (b) pessimistic (c) generous (d) stingy (e) inconsiderate
10.	(a) generous/kind (b) credulous. (c) modest (d) optimist (optimistic) (e) quick-tempered/short - tempered
11.	(a) If there's one thing that infuriates me it's people who jump queue. (b) If there's one thing that I can't stand it's people who shout unnecessarily gullible. (c) If there's one thing (that) I hate it's people who speak lie. (d) If there's one thing that depresses me, it's people who complain a lot. (e) If there's one thing that upsets me it's people who break promises.
12.	(a) If there's one thing that annoys me it's people who talk too much. (b) If there's one thing that I hate it's people who do not fulfil their commitments. (c) If there's one thing that I hate it's people who give miss calls. (d) If there's one thing that I hate it's people who smoke in public places. (e) If there's one thing that upsets me it's people who are cruel to animals.
13.	(a) Bad-tempered (b) Generous (c) Sceptic (d) Sociable/ outgoing (e) Modest
14.	(a) If there is one thing that annoys me it's people who smoke in public places. (b) If there is one thing that upsets me it's people who are cruel to animals. (c) If there is one thing that makes me angry it's people who break public property. (d) If there is one thing I hate it's people who violate rules. (e) If there is one thing I detest it's people who don't help other people in trouble.
15.	(a) generous (b) stingy (c) vain (d) modest (e) reserved
16.	(a) optimistic (b) frivolous, (c) sensitive (d) skeptic (e) reserved/shy
17.	(a) frivolous (b) serious (c) sensitive (d) insensitive (e) modest
18.	(a) If there's one thing (that) I hate it's people who are cruel to pets. (b) If there's one thing that makes me angry it's people who break promises. (c) If there's one thing (that) I can't stand it's people who forget to feed the pets. (d) If there's one thing that I can't stand it's people who ring me early in the morning. (e) If there's one thing (that) I hate it's people who speak while eating.
19.	(a) If there is one thing that irritates me it's people who drive very fast. (b) If there is one thing that I detest it's people who disturb me when I'm working. (c) If there is one thing (that) I hate it's people who don't speak politely with kids. (d) If there is one thing that upsets me it's people who are cruel to animals. (e) If there is one thing (that) I loathe it's people who ring me up early in the morning.
20.	(a) If there's one thing that upsets me it's people who scratch themselves all the time. (b) If there's one thing that terrifies me it's people who drive very fast. (c) If there's one thing that I can't stand it's people who smoke in the bus. (d) If there's one thing I can't stand it's people who interrupt me when I'm speaking. (e) If there's

	one thing I can't stand it's people who have shaggy hair.
21.	(a) quick-tempered (b) stingy (c) modest (d) sceptical (e) frivolous/light-hearted
22.	(a) If there is one thing that upsets me it's people who are cruel to animals. (b) If there is one thing that makes me angry it's people who break promises. (c) If there is one thing (that) I hate it's people who smoke in restaurants. (d) If there is one thing (that) I detest, it's people who interrupt when I am speaking. (e) If there is one thing (that) I loathe, it's people who ring me up early in the morning.
23.	(a) embarrassed (b) impressed (c) confusing (d) fascinating (e) depressing.
24.	(a) a person who doesn't let people down. (b) easily loses his/her temper. (c) likes going to parties. (d) doesn't joke about anything. (e) expects bad things to happen.
25.	interesting, confusing, irritating, shocking, offensive
26.	(b) placid/calm (c) optimistic (d) light-hearted (e) sociable (f) sceptical
27.	(a) helpful/considerate (b) inconsiderate (c) pessimist (d) greedy/stingy (e) quick tempered
28.	(i) People who speak several languages. A: What do you think of people who speak several languages? B: Oh, I find them impressive. C: Yes, they impress me too. D: Yes I agree. I get impressed when people speak several languages. (ii) People who talk about themselves. A: What do you think of people who talk about themselves? B: Oh, I find them boring. C: Yes, they bore me, too. D: Yes, I agree. I get terribly bored when people talk about themselves.
29.	(a) is someone who helps other. (b) is someone who never buys you a drink (c) is someone who lets people down. (d) is someone who is not easily upset by criticism or unkind comments. (e) is someone who has high opinion of himself
30.	(a) What I like about my parents is the way they care for me. (b) What I dislike about politicians is the way they do not keep promise. (c) What I like about teachers is the way they love children and teach them. (d) I like the way the businessmen put advertisement on T.V. (e) What I like about the religious leaders is the way they deliver religious speech to us.
31.	(a) If there is one thing (that) I hate it's people who are cruel to animals. (b) If there is one thing (that) I detest it's people who interrupt when I am speaking. (c) If there is one thing (that) I dislike it's people who break promises. (d) If there is one thing (that) I hate it's people who speak while eating. (e) If there is one thing (that) I loathe it's people who ring me early in the morning.

Unit 5: Duration

1.	(a) until (b) for (c) by (d) in (e) for
2.	(a) I borrowed my friend's book <u>for</u> a few days. (b) He stayed in bed <u>until</u> breakfast time. (c) The game was over <u>by</u> 4:30. (d) He saved Rs. 2000 <u>by</u> Dashain. (e) They reached the top of mountain in four hours.
3.	(a) It didn't reach for two week. - It was two weeks before it reached. (b) I didn't sleep till midnight. - It was midnight before I slept. (c) He didn't return the record for six weeks. - It was six weeks before he returned the record. (d) The meeting did not end for three hours. - It was three hours before the meeting ended. (e) I didn't submit the homework till Tuesday. - It was Tuesday before I submitted the homework.
4.	(a) (i) How long did they talk on the telephone? (ii) They talked on the telephone for forty minutes. (b) (i) How long did she take to paint the classroom ceiling? (ii) She painted the classroom ceiling by 6 o' clock. (c) (i) How long did the golfer play golf on Sunday for? (ii) He played golf on Sunday until dusk. (d) (i) How long did the gardener take to mow the lawn? (ii) The gardener mowed the lawn in ten minutes. (e) (i) How long did the typist take to type all her letters? (ii) She typed all her letters by lunch time.
5.	(a) A: How long did they talk to their parents? B: They talked to their parents for 20 minutes. (b) A: How long did they play ball? B: They played ball until the television program came.

	(c) A: How long did she take to clean the room? B: She finished cleaning the room by lunch time. (d) A: How long did he take to write an essay? B: He wrote an essay in 3 days. (e) A: How long did you take to change the wheel? B: I changed the wheel of my car in 10 minutes.
6.	(a) (i) How long did they play golf for? (ii) They played it until dusk. (b) (i) How long did he take to mow the lawn? (ii) He mowed the lawn in ten minutes. (c) (i) How long did you wait at the bus stop? (ii) We waited at the bus stop for 30 minutes. (d) (i) How long did he take to write all his letters? (ii) He wrote all his letters by lunch time. (e) (i) How long did he take to change the wheel? (ii) He changed the wheel in five minutes.
7.	(a) (i) How long did they play cricket for? (ii) They played it until evening. (b) (i) How long did she take to mow the lawn? (ii) She mowed the lawn in 30 minutes. (c) (i) How long did you wait at the bus stop? (ii) We waited at the bus stop for 45 minutes. (d) (i) How long did she take to write all the letters? (ii) She wrote all the letters by lunch time. (e) (i) How long did she take to read the whole of <i>Muna Madan</i> ? (ii) She read the whole of <i>Muna Madan</i> in 5 days.
8.	(a) (i) How long did she take to write all her letters? (ii) She wrote all her letters by lunch time. (b) (i) How long did they watch the television for? (ii) They watched the television until their class started. (c) (i) How long did they take to read the whole of <i>War and Peace</i> ? (ii) They read the whole of <i>War and Peace</i> in two weeks. (d) (i) How long did they wait at the bus station? (ii) They waited at the bus station for 4 hours. (e) (i) How long did they talk to their parents? (ii) They talked to their parents for more than one hour.
9.	(a) (i) How long did he telephone his father this morning? (ii) He telephoned his father this morning for twenty minutes. (b) (i) How long did she have a cold? (ii) She had a cold for three days. (c) (i) How long did you take to write all your letters? (ii) I wrote all my letters by lunch time. (d) (i) How long did they take to read the whole story of "Hansel and Gretel"? (ii) They read the whole story of "Hansel and Gretel" in five hours. (e) (i) How long did he watch television for? (ii) He watched television until late movie came on.
10.	(a) (i) How long did he play golf for? (ii) He played golf until dusk. (b) (i) How long did you take to change the wheel? (ii) We changed the wheel in ten minutes. (c) (i) How long did he take to read the whole of <i>War and Peace</i> ? (ii) He read the whole of <i>War and Peace</i> in two weeks. (d) (i) How long did she watch television? (ii) She watched television until late movie came on. (e) (i) How long did she do some piano practice? (ii) She did Piano practice until bed time.
11.	(a) until (b) for (c) for (d) until (e) in
12.	(a) by (b) until (c) in (d) in (e) by
13.	(a) How long did Mr. Chaudhary talk on the cell-phone? He talked for half an hour. (b) How long did the painter work in the theatre? He worked for 2 hours. (c) How long did class 12 students study English? They studied until eleven O'clock. (d) How long did our receptionist take to type all letters. She typed all letters by lunch time. (e) How long did the young scholars take to read the whole of <i>Munamadan</i> ? They studied in 2 hours.
14.	(a) How long did she take to paint the bathroom ceiling? She painted by six o'clock. (b) How long did they, talk on the telephone? They talked for 20 minutes. (c) How long did you play cricket? We played until dark.
15.	(a) in (b) until (c) until (d) for (e) for
16.	(a) How long did they talk on the phone? They talked on the phone for 20 minutes. (b) How long did he take to mow the lawn? He mowed the lawn in ten minutes. (c) How long did you take to write all your letters? I wrote all my letters by the lunch time. (d) How long did you take to read the whole of " <i>War and Peace</i> "? I read the whole of " <i>War and Peace</i> " in two weeks. (e) How long did she practice piano?

	or How long did she do some piano practice? She did some piano practice till bed time.
17.	(a) by (b) for (c) for (d) until (e) in
18.	(a) until (b) in (c) for (d) by (e) in
19.	(a) We did all our housework in a couple of hours. (b) The engineer worked in a project for five years. (c) He stayed in bed until lunchtime. (d) The programme was over by half-past nine. (e) She studied medicine by the age of 25.
20.	(a) He stayed in bed until lunch time. (b) I studied French for five years. (c) The train is running on time today. (d) We did some housework for a couple of hours. (e) We did all our housework in a couple of hours. (f) They lived in Palpa until 1990.
21.	(a) She studied medicine by the age of 25. (b) They got the lunch ready by 12.30. (c) He learnt to swim in six weeks. (d) My father ran bookshop for two years. (e) He stayed in bed until lunch time.

Unit 6: Reporting

1.	(a) He urged me to give up smoking. (b) He begged me to lend him the money. (c) He suggested me that I should paint the ceiling yellow. (d) He promised to buy me a bike if I passed grade XII.
2.	(a) He told me that he had been working for four hours. (b) He told me that she had had her meal in the college canteen. (c) He told me that he would do his responsibility honestly. (d) He told me that the students were trying their best for excellent achievement. (e) He told me that the health workers were demanding better remuneration.
3.	(a) He told me that his subject teacher would inform him soon. (b) He told me that the game warden had not been involved in unlawful works. (c) He told me that the culprits were trying to make money easily. (d) He told me that people in remote areas had not got proper health services. (e) He told me that Nepal could be hub for medical science.
4.	(a) He threatened to report to the police if I didn't do what he said. (b) He suggested me that I should repair my gate. (c) He recommended me to spend a week in Pokhara. (d) He urged me to give up smoking. (e) He advised me to buy SAMSUNG mobile.
5.	(a) He told me he would inform him if he saw him. (b) He told me she had been feeling uneasy. (c) He told me Pandey had not been invited to the party. (d) He told me Krishna had his bicycle repaired. (e) He told me they did not play as much football as they used to.
6.	(a) He told me his father was ill. (b) He told me the price of petrol was going to go up. (c) He told me he had had his car serviced. (d) He told me he was reading the book I had lent him. (e) He told me they didn't play as much tennis as they used to.
7.	(a) She agreed to give me my bag back. (b) The boy's father promised to buy him a laptop if he had been good. (c) The neighbour threatened to report to the police if I hadn't done what he had said. (d) The doctor recommended me to spend a week in Bhedetar. (e) He advised me to paint the wall blue.
8.	(a) He told me (that) she would come back soon. (b) He told me (that) she had finished her job. (c) He told me (that) they had paid the dues. (d) He told me (that) they had learned Chinese. (e) He told me (that) he had completed his assignment.
9.	(a) He told me that the children were playing well. (b) He told me that he repaired his bike. (c) He told me that the workers looked as if they had not eaten for weeks. (d) He told me that I had not done all my assignments. (e) He told me that he had not been invited to the party.
10.	(a) He asked me if I had had my meal. (b) He told me that I could take as many books as I liked. (c) He told me that the rate of interest was going down. (d) He asked me if I had finished all my work. (e) He asked me if I had cleaned my room.
11.	(a) He told me that he would return soon. (b) He told me that he had finished his work. (c) He told me that she had not paid the rent. (d) He told me that he had been sick for the long time. (e) He told me that his mother always helped the poor.
12.	(a) He told me that he was from Pokhara. (b) He told me that his father was happy then. (c) He told me that she had been feeling well. (d) He told me that he was reading that book. (e) He told me that the bus fare was not decreasing.
13.	(a) The sales manager accused him of interfering in a private matter. (b) The salesman assured Mr. Lock that he was under no obligation to buy the drill if he did not like it. (c) The student explained that he did not want the book because its pages were torn. (d) The book seller admitted that the pages of the book had been torn- the student had been right all along. (e) The grocer

dealer warned seven days. the danger at all. should see a. (e) He denied. (a) He threatened should go to (d) He recom insisted on p. (a) He threatened (b) He suggested pain. (c) He my bike served. (a) He told r was reading been invited product was when he sa. (a) He threat said. (b) He spend a we were good. (a) Ram in for causing offered to

(a) He ca (c) Devko passed th (a) He m (c) He m name. (e)

(a) He ca (c) He m (e) She m (a) A: H B: ... (b) A: S B: ... (c) A: H B: ... (d) A: h B: ... (e) A: B: ...

(a) She You mu (e) She

(a) He (c) She the bus (a) If he not be passpo left ear to the the wa

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	dealer warned him that if he didn't pay the previous balance within seven days, they would have to take legal action.
14.	(a) He/she assured Mr. Lock/him that he would be in absolutely no danger at all. (b) He agreed to give him. (c) He suggested that I should see a doctor (d) He/She begged (me) to help him/her. (e) He denied that he had taken his pen.
15.	(a) He threatened to report to the police. (b) He suggested that I should go to clinic if I could pay. (c) He advised me to try it again. (d) He recommended me to have my car serviced. (e) He once insisted on paying.
16.	(a) He threatened to report to the police if I didn't do what he said. (b) He suggested that I should start medicine if I couldn't bear the pain (c) He insisted on paying. (d) He recommended me to have my bike serviced. (e) He advised me to try once again.
17.	(a) He told me that he had had his hair cut. (b) He told me that he was reading that book I had lent him. (c) He told me that he hadn't been invited to the party. (d) He told me that the price of petroleum product was going to go up. (e) He told me that he would tell her when he saw her.
18.	(a) He threatened to report me to the police if I didn't do what he said (b) He begged me to help him. (c) He recommended me to spend a week in Rara. (d) He promised to buy me an ice-cream if I were good. (e) He suggested that I should paint the ceiling yellow.
19.	(a) Ram invited Shyam to stay for lunch. (b) Ranjeeta apologized for causing trouble. (c) Sita advised Gita to see a doctor. (d) Tashi offered to do the washing up.

Unit 7: Deductions and Explanation

1.	(a) He can't be from Cyprus. (b) He might have been reading. (c) Devkota might have written the poem. (d) She must have passed the entrance.
2.	(a) They must have arrived. (b) She can't be going to marry him. (c) He might have heard you. (d) She can't have forgotten my name. (e) He may have been delayed.
3.	(a) He can't have stolen the money. (b) She may not be at work. (c) He may have been delayed. (d) He might have finished his job. (e) She must be working hard.
4.	(a) A: He's got a lovely suntan..... B:so he must be sunbathing. (b) A: She is driving a Ferrari..... B:so she must be rich. (c) A: He speaks excellent Spanish..... B: so he can't be Nepali. (d) A: He isn't wearing a uniform..... B: so he can't be going to his school. (e) A: I can hear music next door..... B:so they must be celebrating.
5.	(a) She can't be having lunch. (b) He may have been delayed. (c) You must be imagining things. (d) He must have been kidnapped. (e) She may be going to ring.
6.	(a) He must be sleeping. (b) He must have been at home. (c) She might not have got the invitation. (d) They can't have taken the bus. (e) She might be absent.
7.	(a) If he was a soldier, he would be wearing a uniform. (b) If he had not been to America, he would not have a US' stamp in his passport. (c) If she had been enjoying herself, she wouldn't have left early. (d) If she didn't know English, she would not be listening to the BBC. (e) If he had lived in India, he would have understood the waiter who spoke to him in Hindi.
8.	(a) If it was not his birthday, he wouldn't get a lot of posts this morning. (b) If the table was an antique, it wouldn't only cost him Rs.400. (c) If he was not reading on bed, his bed room light wouldn't be on. (d) If she was not rich, she wouldn't be driving a Mercedes. (e) If she was not French, she wouldn't speak excellent French.
9.	(a) If they were not having an argument, they would not have shut the door. (b) If they were not working hard, they wouldn't have been tired. (c) If she had been working in the bank, I would have seen her there. (d) If she hadn't known English, she wouldn't have been listening to the CNN. (e) If they had gone anywhere, he would have closed the door.
10.	(a) If they didn't have some important business, they would not be rushing. (b) If they were not working hard, they wouldn't have been exhausted. (c) If he was working in the hospital, I would have seen him there. (d) If she was not feeling cold, she would have been trembling. (e) If he hadn't fractured his leg, he wouldn't have been using crutch for several days.
11.	(a) So he must have been sunbathing. (b) So she must have sold her Toyota. (c) So he must be a Spanish. (d) So he can't be a school student. (e) So they must be celebrating birthday party.

12.	(a) The snow must have melted. (b) He might have been tired. (c) They can't have been camping. (d) He might have been listening. (e) They must have stolen the money.
13.	(a) He must have passed the examination because he was working very hard. (b) He can't have taken a bath because he smells awful. (c) They must have been working all day because they look exhausted. (d) You must have seen the Himala because the weather was clear. (e) He must be talking on the phone because the line's engaged.
14.	(a) If the girl child hadn't been kidnapped, she would have been here. (b) If she hadn't known English, she wouldn't have been reading Sunday Times. (c) If he was teaching at college, I would have seen him dealing with the college students. (d) If his parents hadn't been here recently, the fire wouldn't have been in the hearth. (e) If the children had been enjoying recently, they wouldn't have left early.
15.	(a) She might hear me. (b) You must be tired. (c) They can't be busy. (d) He mayn't be listening. (e) They must have been present in the class.
16.	(a) He must be working. (b) She must be ill. (c) He can't smoke. (d) He may be listening. (e) He might have been tired.
17.	(a) The principal might watch you. (b) He may be telling truth. (c) You must be imagining things, (d) They must work honestly. (e) She can't be busy.
18.	(a) He might work hard. (b) They might be studying. (c) He must be honest. (d) She must have been at work. (e) They can't be working.
19.	(a) She must achieve the first position. (b) Nepal must have won the final match. (c) He may be sociable. (d) Many students might be flying abroad. (e) He must teach well.
20.	(a) They can't come. (b) He might be going to take me out. (c) He must have been drinking. (d) He may not be studying. (e) He can't be a Nepali.
21.	(a) My friends must have passed the entrance exam. (b) The umpire might have heard player's voice. (c) You must know the history of our country. (d) Ashok can't be involved in unlawful works (e) You can't have done anything wrong.
22.	(a) He must be working. (b) He might be going to ask me. (c) He can't be French. (d) They must have stolen the money. (e) He may have gone home.
23.	(a) She must have been studying hard. (b) They might be living in Pokhara. (c) We may be winning the game. (d) They can't be our enemies. (e) She mightn't have been writing a letter.
24.	(a) They might be going away. (b) You must be exhausted. (b) She may not have seen you. (d) He might have been tired. (e) They can't have been informed.
25.	(a) They must have gone out. (b) She may/might not have met her friends. (c) They may/might be visiting us. (d) You must have been unopposed. (e) She may/might not have been telling the truth.
26.	(a) You must have been very tired. (b) It can't have been very good. (c) I must have forgotten to turn it off. (d) They can't have known many people. (e) It must be very expensive.
27.	(a) She mightn't have heard you. (b) They must have left. (c) The election may be postponed. (d) There may be peace in Nepal. (e) The gardener can't have been serious.
28.	(a) She must be working. (b) It can't have been snowing. (c) She may have been delayed. (d) He may be telling the truth. (e) The snow must have melted.
29.	(a) (i) He must have migrated here recently. (ii) He can't be famous. (b) (i) They must be at home. (ii) He can't have gone out.
30.	(a) They must have arrived. (b) He may not have heard you. (c) He might have been delayed. (d) They might be going away.
31.	(a) They must have arrived. (b) She can't be having dinner. (c) He may have heard you. (d) He can't have forgotten my name. (e) He might have been delayed.

Unit 8: Advantages and Disadvantages

1.	(a) We might as well give it away. (b) There is no point in asking him English. (c) You ought not to take your children to see that film. (d) There is no point in selling it. (e) We might as well watch TV.
2.	(a) You oughtn't to take your children to see that film. (b) We might as well give it anyway. (c) There's no point in asking him English. (d) You ought to take a pull over. (e) We ought not to talk about it now.
3.	(a) There's no point in investing money in business. The market is down. (b) There's no point in buying electronic gadgets. They save our time. (c) It's not worth selling the old furniture. The new one is very expensive. (d) There's no point in buying new book case. There is not enough space. (e) There's no point in replacing old car with a new one. You are unlikely to take loan from bank.

4. (a) The drug made it easier for them to relax and enjoy themselves more easily. (b) Even the food shortage didn't discourage them from taking the drug. (c) The economic crisis forced the government to take some decisive action. (d) The new law encouraged them to take the drug even more. (e) This allowed them to sit in the sun all day long.
5. (a) There is no point in walking. (b) There is no point in asking him. (c) We might as well give it away. (d) You ought not to take your children to see that film. (e) You ought to get up early.
6. (a) Being rich and famous enables people to spend their money as they like. (b) Having a freezer enables people to buy much vegetable at once. (c) Practicing English in groups from buying daily fresh vegetables. (d) Practicing English in groups enables people to learn by each other. (e) Practicing English in groups discourages people from doing themselves. (f) Driving a motorbike on highways enables people to drive on speed. (g) Driving a motorbike on highways discourages people from driving with skill. (h) Watching television enables people to spend their time easily. (i) Watching television discourages people from being adventurous.
7. (a) No, there is no point in investing it. The share market is down. (b) No, there is no point in getting into the trouble. We are in hurry. (c) No, there is no point in keeping an ice-cream for Mary. She doesn't like it. (d) No, there is no point in going to school today. Today is holiday. (e) No, there is no point in making a bookcase. We have an extra already.
8. (a) There is no point in selling it. (b) There is no point in asking him. (c) You might as well take hot soup. (d) There is no point in arguing about it. (e) We ought not to use the mobile.
9. (a) There is no point in arguing about these people's character. (b) We ought to take the example of Dil Sobha. (c) We ought not to talk about the news now. (d) We might as well work here. (e) You might as well take a pair of riding boots.
10. (a) You ought not to take your children to see that film. (b) There is no point in selling it. (c) We might as well give it away. (d) There is no point in asking him. (e) We ought not to talk about it now.

Unit 9: Clarifying

1. (a) Have you found out if the train has left? (b) Have you any idea if the election results have been announced yet? (c) Do you know if he was alone? (d) I am longing to know what color curtains they bought. (e) Do you know what golf balls are made of?
2. (a) What are the juniors doing? (b) What do you like to read? (c) What is your relative suffering from? (d) Which size screw did he use? (e) Whose bicycle are you taking?
3. (a) How long are you staying in Pokhara? (b) Which colour sweater did you buy? (c) Which size shoes do you take? (d) How many of you are there? (e) When did you perform worship?
4. (a) Which language songs would you like to sing? (b) What time do you get up early in the morning? (c) Where was this book printed? (d) Whose house did they buy? (e) When was he born?
5. (a) Which flavoured soup are we having today? (b) How was the weather like when you were in London? (c) How are you going to cook those eggs? (d) How many of you are there? (e) Who are you to Margaret?
6. (a) types of crime (b) ways/ methods of cooking meat (c) brands of car (d) materials (e) ranks in army
7. (a) Which flavoured soup are we having today? (b) How many of you are there? (c) Which size shoes did you use? (d) How was the weather like when you were in Pokhara? (e) Where is the cinema from the station?
8. (a) I wonder when you came back. (b) Do you know if that mobile phone costs high? (c) Have you any idea what time the film starts? (d) I'm longing to know if I returned your book. (e) I need to know if you are coming next week.
9. (a) Can you remember what time you woke up this morning? (b) I often wonder what he does for living. (c) I'm longing to know when they are getting married. (d) I've forgotten what your brother's name is. (e) I wonder what time the film starts.
10. (a) Do you remember if I locked the front door? (b) I wonder what time the film starts. (c) Have you found out if the train has left? (d) Do you know what golf balls are made of? (e) Do you know what colour curtains they bought?
11. (a) Can you remember what time you woke up this morning? (b) Have you any idea how much normal cell phone costs these days? (c) I wonder what time the play starts. (d) Did you notice if he was alone in the hall? (e) I am longing to know when they are getting engaged.

12. (a) Did you notice if he was alone? (b) Have you found out if the train has left? (c) I have no idea what time the concert starts. (d) I need to know if you are coming tomorrow. (e) Do you remember if I locked the front door?
13. (a) Did you notice if he went away? (b) Have you noticed if the train has left? (c) I have not been informed what time the meeting begins. (d) I want to know now if you are leaving for Pokhara tomorrow? (e) Do you remember if I locked the gate?
14. (a) Types of crime (b) Methods of cooking meat. (c) Brands of car (d) Types of material (e) Rank of army
15. (a) What flavoured soup are we having today? (b) What was the weather like when you were in London? (c) How are you going to cook those eggs? (d) How many of you are there? (e) Who are you to Margaret?
16. (a) What was the weather like when you were in Butwal? (b) Whose bike are you planning to drive? (c) How many of you are there? (d) Who are you to Sita? (e) What have you done to my sweater?
17. (a) Can you remember at what time you woke up this morning? (b) Did you notice if he was alone? (c) I'm longing to know when they are getting married? (d) Have you found out if the train has left? (e) Have you any idea how much touch-screen laptops cost these days?
18. (a) you had already eaten. (b) it was not going to rain. (c) that was \$24 a week. (d) you wouldn't smoke. (e) that you had been interested to go with us.
19. (a) How many of you are there? (b) Who are you to Rita? (c) Which flavoured soup are you having today? (d) How was the weather when you were in London?
20. (a) Have you decided yet when you are coming back from Jomsom? (b) I wanted to know if you ever found your lost book. (c) The minister wants to know if hailstorm destroyed the crops. (d) Do you notice if the lab boy got angry? (e) The CEO wants to know what my parents are busy with.
21. (a) How was the weather like when you were in Pokhara? (b) How far is Dhangadhi from here? (c) Whose car are you planning to use? (d) What size of screws did you use? (e) What has she done to her leg?
22. (a) She asked if we would go for a walk. (b) He wanted to know from me what else I would suggest for the trip. (c) She questioned how it felt like to ride a cable car. (d) He repeated that he was counting on my help.
23. (a) It wasn't Marco Polo who discovered America. It was Columbus. (b) It isn't the sun that causes the tides. It is the moon. (c) It wasn't Italy where democracy started. It was in England.
24. (a) They asked if they would take sandwiches. (b) He wanted to know if he should buy some spare batteries. (c) He asked what felt like to be hypnotized. (d) She tried to persuade me to help her.

Unit 10: Wishes and Regrets

1. Wishes

1. (a) I wish someone would offer me a job. (b) I wish there was a mechanic nearby. (c) I wish I could visit my friends. (d) I wish I had sat on the shade. (e) If only I had travelled by air.
2. (a) I wish someone would provide me an umbrella. (b) I wish I could score good marks. (c) I wish my mother would buy a new car for me. (d) I wish I could get the new one. (e) I wish I could take a shower.
3. (a) I wish someone would offer me a job. (b) If only someone would take me to hospital. (c) I wish I was at home.
4. (a) I wish someone would take me for a tour. (b) I wish I could change my job. (c) If only I went abroad. (d) I wish my parents would be with me. (e) If only I had a beautiful wife.
5. (a) I wish my parents would support me. (b) If only I visited some romantic places. (c) I wish I could convince myself. (d) If only my wife would love me. (e) I wish I passed my exam.
6. (a) a. I wish the weather would change soon.
b. I wish I could be at home.
(b) a. I wish my friends would be with me.
b. I wish I could call my mom home.
(c) a. I wish someone would give me a lift.
b. I wish I could mend it.
(d) a. I wish someone would give me loan.
b. I wish I could get the things on credit.
(e) a. I wish someone would give me a lift.
b. I wish I could possess a car.
7. (a) I wish it would be a sunny day. (b) I wish my friends would come to visit me. (c) I wish someone would give me a glass of water. (d) I wish I could fix it. (e) I wish I could get a bank loan.

- (b) (i) I wish someone would offer me a job.
(ii) I wish there was a mechanic nearby.
(iii) I wish I could visit my friends.
(iv) I wish I had sat on the shade.
(v) If only I had travelled by air.
- (b) (i) I wish someone would provide me an umbrella.
(ii) I wish I could score good marks.
(iii) I wish my mother would buy a new car for me.
(iv) I wish I could get the new one.
(v) I wish I could take a shower.
- (b) (i) I wish someone would offer me a job.
(ii) If only someone would take me to hospital.
(iii) I wish I was at home.
- (b) (i) I wish someone would take me for a tour.
(ii) I wish I could change my job.
(iii) If only I went abroad.
(iv) I wish my parents would be with me.
(v) If only I had a beautiful wife.
- (b) (i) I wish my parents would support me.
(ii) If only I visited some romantic places.
(iii) I wish I could convince myself.
(iv) If only my wife would love me.
(v) I wish I passed my exam.
- (b) (i) a. I wish the weather would change soon.
(ii) b. I wish I could be at home.
(c) (i) a. I wish my friends would be with me.
(ii) b. I wish I could call my mom home.
(d) (i) a. I wish someone would give me a lift.
(ii) b. I wish I could mend it.
(e) (i) a. I wish someone would give me loan.
(ii) b. I wish I could get the things on credit.
(iii) (e) a. I wish someone would give me a lift.
(iv) b. I wish I could possess a car.
- (b) (i) I wish it would be a sunny day.
(ii) I wish my friends would come to visit me.
(iii) I wish someone would give me a glass of water.
(iv) I wish I could fix it.
(v) I wish I could get a bank loan.

8.	(a) (i) I wish someone would accompany me. (ii) I wish I could go out. (iii) I wish my friends visited me. (b) (i) I wish the doctor would be here. (ii) I wish I could go to hospital (iii) I wish I got well soon. (c) (i) I wish the mechanic would be near by. (ii) I wish I could fix it (iii) I wish I got a lift. (d) (i) I wish my father would come back from the U.K. (ii) I wish I could go abroad. (iii) I wish I was a billionaire. (e) (i) I wish the teacher would help me. (ii) I wish I could do the solution (iii) I wish I had attended the class.
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9.	(a) (i) I wish I would get hot water. (ii) I wish I could get heater. (iii) I wish I lit a fire. (b) (i) I wish they would give me a good job. (ii) I wish I could go abroad. (iii) I wish I was rich. (c) (i) I wish a mechanic would make it. (ii) I wish I could get a lift. (iii) I wish I had a car. (d) (i) I wish they would reduce the rent. (ii) I wish I could make my house. (iii) I wish there were free houses. (e) (i) I wish the doctor would treat me. (ii) I wish I could get well soon. (iii) I wish I played out side.
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10.	(a) (i) I wish they would switch on the fan. (ii) I wish I could go to the Himalaya. (iii) I wish I had an A/C in my room. (b) (i) I wish they would give me a job. (ii) I wish I could earn a lot. (iii) I wish I went abroad. (c) (i) I wish someone would repair it. (ii) I wish I could get a bike. (iii) I wish someone gave me a lift. (d) (i) I wish my parents would afford for a flat. (ii) I wish I could make my own house. (iii) I wish I had a large room. (e) (i) I wish someone would call the doctor. (ii) I wish I could get medicine. (iii) I wish I got well soon.
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11.	(a) I wish he would find it. (b) I wish I had a work. (c) I wish I were not in bed with flu. (d) I wish the bank would not ask me. (e) I wish I had recharged it in time.
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12.	(a) (i) I wish I had not eaten the pork. (ii) I wish I had not forgotten the map.
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13.	(a) I wish my friend would come. (b) I wish someone would bring me medicine. (c) I wish there was workshop nearby. (d) I wish I got a bank loan. (e) I wish I could bring the note from friend.
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14.	(a) I wish you'd talk nothing rude about me. (b) I wish you'd be quick to get ready. (c) If only you didn't smoke. (d) I wish you would close the door. (e) If only I could know what you think.
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15.	(i) I wish my friends would come to visit me. (ii) If only I had time to sleep. (iii) I wish I could return home.
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2. Regrets

1.	(a) I wish I had turned off the gas. (b) I wish I had opened my own business.
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2.	(a) I wish I had harvested in time. (b) If only I had travelled by air. (c) I shouldn't have eaten ice-cream. (d) I should have stayed in home only. (e) I shouldn't have gone for night show in theatre.
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3.	(a) I wish I hadn't taken off the roof of the car. If I hadn't taken the roof of the car, I wouldn't have suffered from sunstroke. (b) I wish I hadn't travelled by ship. If I hadn't travelled by ship, I wouldn't have had seasick. (c) I wish I'd proposed her in time. If I'd proposed her in time, she wouldn't have refused to marry me. (d) I wish I had left the hotel early. If I had left the hotel early, I wouldn't have been stuck into the hotel room. (e) I wish I slept early last night. If I had slept early last night, I wouldn't have felt sort of sleep.
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4.	(i) I wish I had not resigned the job. (ii) I should not have teased her. (iii) I should not have gone out.
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5.	(a) I wish I had travelled by airplane. (b) I shouldn't have watched late night movie. (c) I wish I had proposed her later. (d) I wish I had kept it safe. (e) I wish I had repaired it in time.
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6.	(a) I could have sent them message on time. I needn't have gone to the public booth. (b) I could have called a doctor. You needn't have gone to hospital alone. (c) I could have gone by bus. I
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	needn't have walked, (d) I could have been economic while shopping. I needn't have carried all money along. (e) I could have taken light cotton clothes. I needn't have carried heavy sweaters and jackets
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7.	(a) I wish I had unplugged my television. If I had unplugged the television, the children wouldn't have watched and then they would have done their homework. (b) I wish I had not lost my passport. If I had not lost it, I would not have spent so many hours looking for it, then and I wouldn't have missed my plane.
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8.	(i) If only I had written home to my parents. (ii) If only I had taken my motorbike back home.
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Unit 11: Events in Sequence

1.	(a) As soon as they saw the vase, they liked it. (b) As soon as I dropped the chalk, it broke. (c) As soon as he had reached home, he started doing his assignment. (d) As soon as the Prime Minister had resigned, the president called the leader of opposition. (e) As soon as I had paid the bill, I left the restaurant.
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2.	(a) As soon as I broke the vase, I burst into tears. (b) As soon as the thief opened the window, the bell rang. (c) As soon as the coordinator had entered the classroom, he started counselling the students. (d) As soon as the programme had been over, the driver started the bus. (e) As soon as I had finished reading the book, I returned it to the library.
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3.	(a) As soon as she saw a snake, she screamed. (b) As soon as I had written a letter, I posted it straight away. (c) As soon as the news on television had finished, I went straight to bed. (d) As soon as the mother peeled the banana, she gave it to her baby. (e) As soon as she had brought an ice-cream, she started eating it.
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4.	(a) When he had drunk coffee, he asked for another cup. (b) When I sat down, I read my letters. (c) When I heard the news, I was upset. (d) When he put his foot on the brake, nothing happened. (e) When the plane had taken off, the stewardess came up with the orange juice.
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5.	(a) As soon as he had seen me, he ran way. (b) As soon as they saw the house, they fell in love with it. (c) As soon as I had written the letter, I posted it straight away. (d) As soon as he had got his exam results, he rang up his parents. (e) He got married again as soon as his wife had died.
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6.	(a) As soon as I saw the house, I liked it. (b) As soon as I looked in the fridge, I found a glass of yoghurt. (c) As soon as I pressed the brake, the bike stopped. (d) As soon as he had broken the pot, he threw it away. (e) As soon as the thief had opened the window, he entered the room.
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7.	(a) As soon as I broke the vase, I burst into tears. (b) As soon as the Prime Minister had been elected, his supporters cheered. (c) As soon as the thief opened the window, the bell rang. (d) As soon as the teacher had gone into the classroom, he started teaching. (e) As soon as the principal had entered into the hall, he started counseling the students.
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8.	(a) As soon as my neighbour had peeled the banana, she gave it to the baby. (b) As soon as I looked into the fridge, I found some oranges. (c) As soon as he kicked the dog, it barked. (d) As soon as I had gone to the shop, I bought a carate of eggs. (e) As soon as I had paid the bill, I left the shop.
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9.	(a) As soon as they saw the house they fell in love with it. (b) As soon as I had written the letter I posted it straight away. (c) As soon as the train passed the crossing barrier went up. (d) As soon as he had had his breakfast he left the house. (e) As soon as the television program had finished, I went straight to bed.
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10.	(a) As soon as I had made the bed, I felt tired. (b) As soon as I pressed the brake, nothing happened (c) As soon as he pushed the puppy down, it cried. (d) As soon as I had checked the bill, I paid it. (e) As soon as my parents had seen the exam result, they congratulated me.
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11.	(a) As soon as he put his foot on the brake, nothing happened. (b) As soon as he had peeled banana, he gave it to the baby. (c) As soon as he kicked the dog, it barked. (d) As soon as he had broken the glass, he picked up all the pieces and threw them away. (e) As soon as I had read the letter, I threw it into the wastepaper basket.
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12.	(a) When I looked in the kitchen, I found some fried eggs. (b) When she had drunk the coffee, she asked for another cup. (c) When he put his foot on the brake, nothing happened. (d) When I read this autobiography, I discovered him as a man of multiple intelligent. (e) When he kicked the ball to the post, it got punctured.
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13.	(a) As soon as I had filled in the form, I submitted it. (b) As soon as I had told him my problem, he offered me a help. (c) As soon as the concert had finished, I went to my place. (d) As soon as the
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	class had ended, he left the school (e) As soon as he had got the gift, he called up his friends
14.	(a) Very sensibly, he measured the room before he ordered the carpet. (b) Very sensibly, teacher didn't leave the classroom until he had checked his answer. (c) Very sensibly, they did not put it up for sale until they'd had their house decorated. (d) Very sensibly, he turned off the electric blanket before he got into the bed. (e) Very sensibly, he didn't tear off the envelope until he had checked the address
15.	(a) a → The mobile thief had only just stolen the mobile when the police caught him red-hand. b → No sooner had the mobile thief stolen the mobile than the police caught him red-handed. (b) a → The new film hall had only just begun when it was destroyed in blaze. b → No sooner had the new film hall begun than it was destroyed in blaze. (c) a → The principal had only just started when he resigned from the post. b → No sooner had the principal started than he resigned from the post. (d) a → The Sahara club player had only just started the game when he broke his leg. b → No sooner had the Sahara club player started than he broke his leg. (e) a → The plane had only just taken off when it was hijacked. b → No sooner had the plane taken off than it was hijacked.
16.	(a) When she had peeled the banana, she gave it to the boy. (b) When I looked in the fridge, I found something. (c) When the security man had searched our hand baggage, we boarded the plane. (d) When he put his foot on the brake, nothing happened. (e) When I had paid my bill, I left the restaurant.
17.	(a) No sooner had Rita gone to bed than she heard a strange noise. (b) No sooner had the plane taken off than two hijackers walked into the cabin. (c) No sooner had the new cinema hall been opened than it was destroyed by fire. (d) No sooner had they come back from their honeymoon than they had a terrible quarrel. (e) No sooner had the washing machine been repaired than it broke down again.
18.	(a) He read the instructions before he switched on the machine. He didn't switch on the machine until he'd read the instructions. (b) He measured the room before he ordered the carpet. He didn't order the carpet until he'd measured the room. (c) He checked his answer before he left the exam room. He didn't leave the exam room until he'd checked his answer. (e) They had their house decorated before they put it up for sale. They didn't put the house for sale until they'd had it decorated. (e) He turned off the electric blanket before he got into the bed. He didn't get into the bed until he'd turned off the electric blanket.
19.	(a) No sooner had my grandfather retired than he had a heart attack. (b) No sooner had Sharma gone to bed than he heard a strange noise. (c) No sooner had the plane taken off than the three hijackers walked into the cabin. (d) No sooner had the new exhibition hall been opened than it was destroyed by fire. (e) No sooner had we had the washing machine repaired than it broke down again.
20.	(i) (a) We had only just gone to bed when my brother heard a strange noise. (b) No sooner had we gone to bed than my brother heard a strange noise. (ii) (a) I had only just sat down to watch my favourite programme when some friends turned up. (b) No sooner had I sat down to watch my favourite programme than some friends turned up. (iii) (a) The auditorium had only just been opened when it was destroyed by fire. (b) No sooner had the auditorium been opened than it was destroyed by fire. (iv) (a) We had only just had the machine repaired when it broke down again. (b) No sooner had we had the machine repaired than it broke down again. (v) (a) I had only just finished my exams when I got a job offer. (b) No sooner had I finished my exams than I got a job offer.
21.	(a) (i) Very wisely, he measured the room before he ordered the carpet. (ii) Very wisely, he didn't order the carpet until he'd measured the room. (b) (i) Sensibly, he checked his answers before he left the exam room. (ii) Sensibly, he did not leave the exam room until he had checked his answers.
22.	(a) When she had peeled the banana, she gave it to the baby. (b) When I looked in the fridge, I found some sausages. (c) When he kicked the dog, it barked. (d) When the plane had

	taken off, the stewardess came round with orange juice.
23.	(a) As soon as the chief guest arrived, the programme started. (b) No sooner had the thief opened the window than the police came. (c) When the police had searched the car, he found a gun. (d) As soon as the teacher had gone into the classroom, the students asked a lot of questions. (e) When I had made the bed, my husband came to sleep.

Unit 12: Comparison

1.	(a) Our teacher was not as old as I had imagined. (b) They didn't help me as much as they could have. (c) The car is not as quiet as it used to be. (d) She wasn't as unfriendly as I had expected her to be. (e) I didn't enjoy the book as much as you said I would.
2.	(a) They didn't come as few people as they had been invited. (b) My teacher wasn't as old as I had imagined him to be. (c) It doesn't work as hard as his parents would like him to do. (d) The film didn't help me as much as they could have. (e) I didn't enjoy the film as much as you said I would.
3.	(a) height (b) width (c) thickness (d) weight (e) speed
4.	(a) (i) Standard Bed is four times as expensive as Ordinary Bed. (ii) Ordinary Bed is a fourth the price of Standard Bed. (b) (i) Colour TV is almost four times as expensive as Black and White TV. (ii) Black and White TV is almost a fourth the price of Colour TV. (c) (i) Cotton Gloves are almost twice as expensive as Woolen Gloves. (ii) Woolen Gloves are almost half the price of Cotton Gloves. (d) (i) Steel Spoon is almost twice as expensive as Aluminium Spoon. (ii) Aluminium Spoon is almost half the price of Steel Spoon. (e) (i) Standard Jacket is almost three times as expensive as Local Jacket. (ii) Local Jacket is almost a third the price of Standard Jacket.
5.	(a) Pilot pen is about three times as expensive as Gel pen. - Gel pen is about a third the price of pilot pen. (b) Cotton pants are about two times as expensive as Jeans. - Jeans pants is about half the price of cotton pants. (c) Leather gloves are about three times as expensive as woollen gloves. - Woollen gloves is about a third the price of leather gloves. (d) Colour T.V. is about the four times as expensive as Black and White TV. - Black and White TV is about a fourth the price of the colour TV. (e) Mustard oil is about two times as expensive as sunflower oil. - Sunflower oil is about half the price of the mustard oil.
6.	(a) Steel tray is about three times as expensive as Aluminium tray. - Aluminium tray is about a third the price of steel tray. (b) Foreign sweater is about two times as expensive as local sweater. - Local sweater is about a half the price of foreign sweater. (c) Colour T.V. is about three times as expensive as Black and White TV. - Black and White TV is about a third the price of the colour TV. (d) Kantipur is about two times as expensive as the Kathmandu Post. - The Kathmandu Post is about a half the price of Kantipur. (e) Basmati rice is about two times as expensive as local rice. - Local rice is about a half the price of 'Basmati' rice.
7.	(a) height (b) width (c) thickness (d) weight (e) speed
8.	(a) He doesn't work as hard as his parents would like him to do. He doesn't work harder than his parents would like him to do. (b) They didn't help me as much as I had expected. They helped me less than I had expected. (c) She was more furious than I had expected her to be. She was not as calm as I had expected her to be. (d) The principal madam was far younger than I had imagined. My principal madam was not quite as old as I had imagined. (e) I didn't enjoy the film as much as you had told me. I enjoyed the film less than you said I would.
9.	(a) (i) Kshitiz has obtained far more marks than Yash. (ii) Yash has not obtained nearly as much mark as Kshitiz. (b) (i) My shoes are a lot more expensive than yours. (ii) Your shoes are not nearly as expensive as mine. (c) (i) Kathmandu-Changunarayan road is not nearly as long as Kathmandu-Dhulikhel Road.

	(ii) Kathmandu Kathmandu Bhairawa (d) (i) Narayan (ii) Madan's (e) (i) Hari's (ii) Madan's
10.	(a) The exam landlady was (c) He does not (d) They did not (e) They did not
11.	(a) Double room Single room (b) Cezanne's Rembrandt's merchandise Province. (c) takes thrice as Dover to Bou (d) London-G much time as Airways cost (e) American many as those
12.	(a) Jane got far cheaper yesterday. Kathmandu
13.	(i) (a) The (b) The (ii) (a) My (b) My (iii) (a) He (b) He (iv) (a) I h do (b) I c (v) (a) Th (b) Th
14.	(a) He dri earlier th cheaper t much mor

1.	(a) The congeals
2.	(a) When turned on you light When yo
3.	(a) You check th the wou you go before
4.	(a) You (b) You shoes. teeth. temper until yo
5.	chang becom becom
6.	(a) Y (b) Y (c) Y (d) Y temp you h
7.	(a) Y your less teeth water
8.	(a) Y eate

	(ii) Kathmandu-Dhulikhel road is considerably longer than Kathmandu-Changunarayan Road (d) (i) Bhairawa is slightly hotter than Narayangarh (ii) Narayangarh is not nearly as hot as Bhairawa (e) (i) Madan's experience is a bit more than Hari's (ii) Hari's experience of teaching is not quite as much as Madan's
10.	(a) The exam this year wasn't as easy as it usually is. (b) My landlady was not as old as I had imagined her to be. (c) He does not work as hard as his parents would like him to. (d) They did not help me as much as they could have done. (e) They did not come as few as I had invited
11.	(a) Double room costs about twice as much as single room. OR Single room costs about half the price of double room. (b) Cezanne's landscape in Province costs thrice as expensive as Rembrandt portrait of a merchant. OR Rembrandt portrait of a merchant costs a third the price of Cezanne's landscape in Province (c) The journey, from Dover to Boulogne by car ferry takes thrice as much time as by Hovercraft. OR The journey, from Dover to Boulogne by Hovercraft takes a third the time car ferry. (d) London-Glasgow journey by British Airways takes on fifth as much time as British Rail. OR London-Glasgow journey by British Airways costs almost twice as much as by British Rail. (e) Americans killed since 1900 in road accidents are five times as many as those killed in war.
12.	(a) Jane got far more marks than Paul in the exam. (b) My house is far cheaper than your house. (c) Today is quite hotter than it was yesterday. (d) Paul is slightly older than Jane. (e) Pokhara-Kathmandu highway is far longer than Banepa-Kathmandu highway.
13.	(i) (a) The exam this year was more difficult than it usually is. (b) The exam this year was not as easy as it usually is. (ii) (a) My landlady was younger than I had imagined her to be. (b) My landlady was not as old as I had imagined her to be. (iii) (a) He works less hard than his parents would like him to do. (b) He doesn't work as hard as his parents would like him to do. (iv) (a) I have managed to do less work today than I had hoped to do. (b) I couldn't do work today as much as I had hoped to do. (v) (a) They helped me less than they could have. (b) They didn't help me as much as they could have.
14.	(a) He drinks much more than he's supposed to. (b) You got up earlier than you needed to. (c) The room was actually much cheaper than I had thought it would be. (d) During that flight, I was much more frightened than I've ever been.

Unit 13: Processes

1.	(a) The balloon expands. (b) The cement sets. (c) The blood congeals. (d) The rice swells. (e) The sugar dissolves.
2.	(a) When you boil water, you pour into tea pot. (b) When you have turned off light, you change the bulb. (c) When you turn on gas, you light gas. (d) When you meet stranger, you shake hands. (e) When you have eaten meal, you pay the bill.
3.	(a) You should check the bills before you pay it. (b) You should check the ticket before you get into the bus. (c) You should clean the wound before you bandage it. (d) You should buy a gift before you go to a birthday party. (e) You should ask for permission before you get inside the class.
4.	(a) You shouldn't come out of the shop until you have paid the bill. (b) You shouldn't get in the house until you have taken off the shoes. (c) You shouldn't go to bed until you have brushed your teeth. (d) You shouldn't bathe the baby until you have tested the temperature of the water. (e) You shouldn't start driving the car until you have got driving license.
5.	changes in size- contract; solids becoming liquid- melt; liquid becoming solid- freeze; liquids becoming gas- evaporate; gases becoming liquid- condense
6.	(a) You shouldn't go out until you have closed your windows. (b) You shouldn't drive the car until you have got a driving license. (c) You shouldn't go to bed until you have brushed your teeth. (d) You shouldn't bathe the baby until you have tested the temperature of the water. (e) You shouldn't open other's gate until you have rung the door bell.
7.	(a) You should wash your hand before you eat. (b) You should close your windows before you go out. (c) You should have some driving lessons before you take your driving test. (d) You should clean your teeth before you go to bed. (e) You should test the temperature of the water before you bathe the baby.
8.	(a) When you meet stranger, you shake hands. (b) When you have eaten the meal, you pay bills. (c) When you boil the water, you

	pour in teapot. (d) When you have arrived the border, you show the passport
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Unit 14: Prediction

1.	(a) The price of bread is sure to go up within a few weeks. (b) There is likely to be more fighting in the capital. (c) They are unlikely to move this summer. (d) In ten years' time, everyone is sure to have a digital watch. (e) A new teacher is sure to be appointed soon.
2.	(a) The price of petrol is sure to go up after Tihar. (b) A new principal is sure to be appointed soon. (c) There are likely to be all the Ministers at the meeting. (d) The farmers are certain to grow more crops this year. (e) The government is unlikely to increase the allowance.
3.	(a) The stationery could open this week. (b) A new CEO is sure to be appointed soon. (c) The price of edible oil is likely to go up again. (d) There definitely won't be much price hike of essential commodities this year. (e) There are unlikely to be many patients of heart problems.
4.	(a) The price of gas is likely to go up again in a few months. (b) Our former principal is unlikely to be back. (c) A new chairman is sure to be appointed soon. (d) The letter is likely to arrive this week. (e) There isn't sure to be much food problem this year.
5.	(a) The textbooks could arrive this week. (b) A new manager is sure to be appointed soon (c) There definitely won't be much power cut this year. (d) There are unlikely to be many visitors this year. (e) The price of fuel is likely to increase in a few months.
6.	(a) The price of edible oil is sure to go up within few weeks. (b) There are sure to be few books left. (c) The school teacher is unlikely to go on a strike. (d) The new principal is unlikely to arrive. (e) There is likely to be more power cut next year.
7.	(a) He is unlikely to arrive. (b) By the end of this century, cars are likely to be obsolete. (c) In ten years' time, everyone is sure to have a smartphone. (d) A new chairman is sure to be appointed soon. (e) The price of petrol is sure to go up within this month.
8.	(a) The transport workers are unlikely to go on strike. (b) The vice-principal is unlikely to arrive. (c) The price of everyday needs is sure to go up if there is election for parliament. (d) The Nepalese government isn't sure to ban the students' union in Government College. (e) There is certain to be a few papaya trees in the garden
9.	(a) The price of bread is sure to go up within a few weeks. (b) The miners are unlikely to go on strike. (c) The government is unlikely to make its policy implemented easily. (d) A lot of people are likely to take part in the mass meeting. (e) In five years time every one is sure to have a laptop.
10.	(a) There are likely to be a lot of tourists there. (b) She is sure to be able to walk again soon. (c) There is unlikely to be much snow this winter. (d) A new chairperson is bound to be appointed soon. (e) New plants will never to grow on the wetland.
11.	(a) We can't have a picnic unless it is a nice day. (b) Don't leave the TV on unless you are watching it. (c) We can't do the job unless we get help. (d) I wouldn't buy the picture unless I liked it.
12.	(a) The price of bread is sure to go up within a few weeks. (b) He is unlikely to arrive. (c) They are unlikely to move out this summer. (d) Lots of people are likely to be at the meeting.

Unit 15: News

1.	(a) It is supposed to be unlucky to walk under ladder. (b) Maldives is supposed to be slowly sinking into the sea. (c) Dinosaurs are supposed to have lived for many years. (d) He is supposed to have been born in Lumbini Province.
2.	(a) Wild animals are supposed to eat spiders. (b) The universe is supposed to be getting hotter. (c) She is supposed to have been born in a flying plane. (d) They are supposed to have twelve children. (e) The earth is supposed to be round.
3.	(a) The sun is supposed to be becoming hotter. (b) She is supposed to have been born on board a ship. (c) Prices of every day needs are supposed to be decreasing. (d) She's is supposed to have been a lorry driver at one time. (e) Garlic is supposed to stop you catching a cold.
4.	(a) It is supposed to be unlucky to walk under a ladder. (b) She is supposed to have been a bookseller once. (c) Phoenix is supposed to have lived for three hundred years. (d) The universe is supposed to be expanding all the time. (e) Onion is supposed to be good for health.
5.	(a) It is supposed to be unlucky to walk under a ladder. (b) Garlic is supposed to stop you catching a cold. (c) He's supposed to have been born on board a ship. (d) The universe is supposed to be expanding all the time. (e) She is supposed to have completed her study.

6. (a) The sun is supposed to be bigger than the earth. (b) He is supposed to be living in Birgunj. (c) She's supposed to have been killed one week ago. (d) It is supposed to rain on 15th of Ashadh. (e) Mr. Pandey is supposed to have ten children.
7. (a) He is thought to have taken to America when he was seven by his parents. (b) He is rumoured to be living on a remote island. (c) He is believed to have been married five times. (d) He is thought to have had a serious heart attack recently. (e) He is estimated to be worth five billion dollar.
8. (a) He is supposed to be selfish. (b) Hitler is supposed to have been killed himself. (c) There are supposed to be lots of beggars in the USA. (d) Maldives is supposed to be slowly sinking into the sea. (e) She is supposed to have been born on board a ship.
9. (a) Methuselah is supposed to have lived for more than 300 years. (b) He is supposed to have been born on board a ship. (c) Venice is supposed to be slowly sinking into the sea. (d) Garlic is supposed to stop you catching cold. (e) Alsations are supposed to make good pets.
10. (a) I'm told that giving a lot of holidays is the problem of this college. (b) Apparently hypnotized is the state in which you are interested in someone or something in such a way that you can think of nothing else. (c) People say that living in Hollywood is luxurious. (d) Alsations are supposed to make good pets. (e) People say that "Balidan" is a social movie.
11. (a) A dog is supposed to be a good pet. (b) I'm told our country is facing economic crisis. (c) Our prime minister is supposed to be a rebellious leader. (d) They say Nepali economy is improving nowadays. (e) I hear American Indians live traditional life.
12. (a) Elephants are supposed to have long memories. (b) It is supposed to be unlucky to drive when cat crosses the road. (c) Lord Shiva is supposed to have had a garland of snake. (d) Garlic is supposed to stop you catching a cold. (e) Herbalists are supposed to have a control over the unseen forces.
13. (a) The universe is supposed to be expanding all the time. (b) Mina is supposed to have been born on board a ship. (c) The different programmes are supposed to be running at college. (d) Mrs. Jackson is supposed to have lived for more than two years. (e) The groundwater is supposed to be running short in Kathmandu.
14. (a) It is supposed to rain on the day of Teej. (b) It is supposed to be unlucky to walk under the ladder. (c) Garlic is supposed to stop you catching a cold. (d) The universe is supposed to be expanding all the time. (e) The businessmen are supposed to be hiding food stuff.
15. (a) More than thirty million Americans are supposed to have been killed in 1915 and 1916. (b) King Cobra is supposed to be most dangerous. (c) Elephants are supposed to have a good memory. (d) Sneezing is supposed to be the sign of evil. (e) It is supposed to rain on the day of Shivaratri.
16. (a) The earth is supposed to be round. (b) Elephants are supposed to have good memories. (c) It is supposed to be unlucky to sit under the ladder. (d) Birman is supposed to have been a lorry driver. (e) Consumption of yoghurt on the day of exam is supposed to bring good luck.
17. (a) Elephants are supposed to have very long memories. (b) It is supposed to be good to take fruits after the meal. (c) Pokhara is supposed to be sinking every day. (d) Turmeric is supposed to be an antibiotic. (e) Millions of people are supposed to offer prayer every year at Pashupatinath.
18. (a) Alsations are supposed to make good pets. (b) The earth is supposed to be becoming hot. (c) People are supposed to be making good fortune by selling orange. (d) Horse is supposed to be more intelligent than other animals. (e) Birds are supposed to be used as messengers of god.
19. (a) Onion is supposed to be good for health. (b) Sanu is supposed to have been insomniac. (c) There is supposed to be a large snake at Pashupatinath. (d) It is supposed to be unlucky to walk or drive when a cat crosses the road. (e) January is supposed to be a cold month of the year.
20. (a) Garlic is supposed to stop you catching cold. (b) The universe is supposed to be collapsing by 2015. (c) Kathmandu is supposed to be getting over populated. (d) She is supposed to have been born in flying plane. (e) The students are supposed to waste their golden time just kidding.
21. (a) Media men are supposed to earn a lot. (b) Teaching job is supposed to be highly honourable. (c) Political leaders are not supposed to be honest enough. (d) Market price is supposed to be uncontrolled. (e) The rebel's weapons are supposed to have come across the border by road.
22. (a) The universe is supposed to be expanding all the time. (b) Venice is supposed to be slowly sinking into the sea. (c) It is

- supposed to be unlucky to walk under a ladder. (d) He is supposed to have been a lorry driver at one time. (e) She is supposed to have been an insomniac.
23. (a) There's supposed to have been a robbery in the High Street. (b) A tiger is supposed to have been on the loose. (c) The universe is supposed to be expanding all the time. (d) she's supposed to have been born on board a ship. (e) Garlic is supposed to stop you catching a cold.
24. (a) He's supposed to be terribly stingy. (b) He's supposed to be living in Paris. (c) He's supposed to have been a lorry driver at one time. (d) Marilyn Monroe is supposed to have been an insomniac. (e) Rajesh is supposed to have got married.
25. (a) The earth is supposed to be round. (b) The environment of Kathmandu is supposed to be deteriorating every year. (c) Watching television is supposed to be a waste of time. (d) She is supposed to have been killed a week ago. (e) The man is supposed to have been in his late 80s.
26. (a) Madhav is supposed to eat spiders. (b) The universe is supposed to be getting hotter. (c) The terrorists are supposed to have robbed a bank a few days ago. (d) She is supposed to have been born in flying plane. (e) Mr. Chaudhary is supposed to have 12 children.
27. (a) It's supposed to be unlucky to walk under a ladder. (b) Garlic is supposed to stop you catching a cold. (c) The universe is supposed to be expanding all the time. (d) She is supposed to have been born in a flying plane. (e) Venice is supposed to be sinking slowly into the sea.
28. (a) There is supposed to be a monster in Loch Ness. (b) Garlic is supposed to stop you catching a cold. (c) Marilyn Monroe is supposed to have been an insomniac. (d) Methuselah is supposed to have lived for more than 300 years.

Unit 16: Revision

1. (a) I was asked some difficult questions at the interview. (b) How much will you be paid? (c) Empty bottles must not be thrown away. (d) Have you been shown what to do? (e) Weren't you ever taught how to behave?
2. (a) It took her two hours to solve if all the problems. (b) I found his speech impressive. (c) Meera said that she would do her work herself she had enough time. (d) He seems to have lived most of his life with his wife. (e) Have you ever been shouted at?
3. (a) She was pulled down. (b) The house has been turned into offices. (c) The whole work will be finished by 6 o'clock. (d) The old house was being dismantled. (e) I was asked a lot of questions by the police.
4. (a) You might as well go to picnic. (b) There is no point in complaining. (c) He is supposed to be stingy one. (d) If only I could read the sign. (e) I wish I was not so tired.
5. (a) I wish I changed my job. (b) I did not look both sides before I crossed the road/ I crossed the road before I had looked both sides. (c) A credit card makes it easier to do shopping in a shopping mall if you don't have cash. (d) No, he isn't. It is Suraj who is coming to supper. (e) It takes one week to deliver a letter.
6. (a) It took him 15 minutes to complete the race. (b) They found his behavior impressive. (c) Gopal told me that the earth moves round the sun. (d) He seems to be the inhabitant of Pokhara. (e) Have you ever been laughed at?
7. (a) I wish he had borrowed the money from me. (b) The distance was so long that I could not complete in one day. (c) As soon as I had met my friend, I started telling her: a story. (d) She doesn't call me thinking that I'm always out of home. (e) My father prevented me from going to cinema.
8. (a) He looks as if he loves her so much. (b) There's no point in asking him English. (c) If only I lived my whole life in Hollywood. (d) As soon as they had moved in, they gave a house warming party. (e) If there's one thing I can't stand it's people who drive carelessly.
9. (a) It took her two hours to solve all the problems. (b) I found his speech very impressive. (c) Meera said that she would do her work herself if she had enough time. (d) He seems to have lived most of his life with his wife. (e) Have you ever been shouted at?
10. (a) I wish he told the truth. (b) As soon as he had climbed the tree, he jumped off/of it. (c) The shirts were so cheap that I bought three at a time. (d) They have built a special fence to prevent the animals from getting in. (e) If you had been at home, I would have telephoned you.

11. (a) I hate people twisted. (c) I ad people laughing at
12. (a) She offered to (c) She offered to (e) She offered m
13. (a) Doing tests (b) John said tha him an hour to do (e) If there's one say 'thank you'
14. (a) All you have rectangle on the (c) I should not mains before I turned off the r friends with peo

11.	(a) I hate people interrupting me. (b) I hate having my arms twisted (c) I admire having my English corrected? (d) I hate people laughing at me (e) I hate people scratching my back.
12.	(a) She offered me a sandwich. (b) She offered me a drive. (c) She offered to let her carry it. (d) She offered me a help. (e) She offered me a seat or She offered to sit down.
13.	(a) Doing tests isn't nearly as interesting as having lessons. (b) John said that he would come if he had enough time. (c) It took him an hour to do all the shopping. (d) I found his speech impressive. (e) If there's one thing that gets on my nerves it's people who don't say 'thank you'.
14.	(a) All you have to do is to ensure that everything lies within the rectangle on the screen and click. (b) I wish I was on a holiday. (c) I should not have criticized his behaviour. (d) I didn't turn off the mains before I touched the wire. I touched the wire before I had turned off the mains. So I am in the hospital. (e) I generally make friends with people who doesn't let people down.

15.	(a) He has got a lovely suntan. (b) She is carrying a handbag. (c) He always wears a uniform while on duty. (d) My brother speaks excellent English.
16.	(a) A young couple bought the house. But they didn't live there long. (b) I have lost my purse. I can't find it anywhere. (c) I felt very tired. When I got home, I went straight to bed. (d) The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody had gone to bed.
17.	The palace was built in 1827 and today it is regarded as the finest Victorian building in the country. A number of changes have been made since it was built, but the front of the building has not been changed.
18.	(a) I think they are going to declare war. (b) They've been mending the road since last week. (c) I find people who spit in the street offensive. (d) People who are always complaining depress me.