

प्राथमिक तहमा कार्यरत शिक्षकहरूका लागि
उच्चमाध्यमिक शिक्षा परिषद्बाट स्वीकृत उच्च माध्यमिक तहको
विशेष पाठ्यक्रममा आधारित

परीक्षा सहयोग सामग्री

अंग्रेजी

(कक्षा ११)



नेपाल सरकार

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय

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२०६८

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Acknowledgements

This book is prepared in accordance with the special curriculum for the in service teachers teaching in the primary schools in Nepal and has completed ten months teachers' training. As National Centre for Educational Development has aimed promoting them to plus two level degree holders, it has developed a new curriculum. This book is one of the parts of that curriculum.

This book entitled "A Complete Teachers' Supporting Material" has been strictly prepared on the basic of the syllabus prescribed by Higher Secondary Education Board (HSEB) for those specializing in different subjects/areas as a compulsory one. The writers in this regards have tried their best to facilitate those concerned examinees by serving the materials as demanded by the situation. The Chief goal of this attempt is to ease the readers secure good marks in the examination they appear conducted by HSEB.

As it is a well-known fact that English in the context of Nepal is considered as the second or third language. Thus, having some difficulties in this subject is not an exception. To meet the needs of NCED and the readers, this book will contribute to some extent. In addition to this, the book comprises of a through dealing of each and every items, units and their sub- units objectively. And the materials are arranged from simple to complex manner so that readers can find it easier. It is also expected that in- service teachers will be familiar with the variety of questions asked in the examination. The valued readers will be encouraged to give answers more reasonably and rationally after they go thoroughly with this book.

We claim that we are in different than others because we have not missed any of the exercises of the three course books namely ' The Magic of the Words', 'Meanings into Words' and ' Link English'. Moreover, we have also given due priority on practice section where readers can explore themselves with their originality and creativity. Here by, we, writer hope that the concerned readers will quench their thirst so easily and the purpose of learning will be clear and meaningful.

We have tried to conclude all the materials prescribed by NCED. Thinking the difficulties of the teachers' of remote areas, we have included all the sectors of curriculum with enough example and exercises as well. If the teachers go thoroughly through this book, they will certainly obtain good marks in their examination. We have included mostly asked questions in the examination conducted by HSEB and most probable questions in the examples and exercises. Therefore, we would like to request the teachers to study all the examples and to attempt all the exercises.

At last we would like to extend our sincere gratitude to our respected teachers and good wishers for their encouragement towards the preparation of such "Teacher's Supporting Material." We are equally grateful to NCED for giving us this opportunity in assisting on its objectives.

Any constructive and remarkable suggestions for further improvement of the quality are ever welcomed.

Authors

23rd, Ashar, 2068

Guidelines

1. *Dear teachers, you are the person who guide the world but you don't have persons to guide you. Therefore, we have attempted to fulfill your thrust of higher education by developing this book to guide you and for your convenience. In this book, we have tried to include all the topics and all the probable questions so that you do not have to worry about exam.*
2. *First, kick out from your mind that "English is very difficult subject." English is also a language like your native language. If a person is determined, s/he can do everything. Therefore, make up your mind that you can obtain good marks in English.*
3. *However, you are busy in your different businesses, manage at least two hours' time for study because it not only helps you to pass certain degree and brightens your future but also it builds confidence within you, provides strength to use the potential within you, as well as supports your profession by making you active and creative.*
4. *When you are preparing for the examination, first buy all the prescribed books and reference books so that you would not feel this part of study is missed. Then, go thoroughly through those books and reference book and note down the important points. You may not understand in one attempt repeat them until you do not understand clearly.*
5. *This book is designed for examination practice. There are lots of examples and exercises. Study all the examples and on the basis of them solve the given exercises.*
6. *For composition and comprehensive passage some models (mostly asked in the HEBS examinations) have been given. Practise writing them. Other enough probable extra questions have been given, try to solve them. You can use other reference books.*
7. *For your answering strategy, a model question and its marking scheme have been given. Study them seriously and prepare yourself according to them.*
8. *"Practice makes men perfect." Therefore, practise more and more. We hope that if you study this book and practise all the exercises given in the book, you will pass the HEBS examination.*
9. *Teachers/candidates are required to arrive in the examination centre earlier than the intended time for the examination.*
10. *Candidates should be well prepared by themselves. They need to bring everything required for the exam such as admit card, pen, pencil that can be acceptable for the exam.*
11. *They need to organize the test booklets and answer sheets, check errors or faculty information if any.*
12. *It is essential to manage the time for all the items to be done during the 3 hours period.*
13. *Make sure that every question is attempted at reasonable length.*
14. *Utmost clarity is very important. Thus candidate are required to write inside the margin line given on the sheet.*
15. *They are suggested to leave two lines (at least) each after the question- answer.*
16. *Try to write answer what is actually asked. It is better to write what you think essential not what others say ought to be essential.*
17. *Concentrate only on your paper but not at avert your head here and there because it will kill your important time.*
18. *Candidates should remain silent in their own place until all the materials have been collected and their numbers checked by the invigilators promptly.*

Part One

Link English

1. **Alphabetical order:**

In dictionaries words are listed according to their first letter. When you are looking for the word 'abacus', you have to start from 'a' at the top of page of the dictionary. Then you have to turn over the page having 'a b', then 'a b a', 'a b a c', abacus respectively. This is called alphabetical order.

Example:

assize, assist, ass, assign, associate, assimilate, assign, assume, assure, assonance, assault, assert, asset, aside, assonance, asteroid, astride, assess, aspire, aspect

Here, letters 'as' are common in all words. So, when you are arranging in alphabetical order look third letter that is after 'as' here is the letter that comes first, then p, s,etc. In this way;

The correct order is:

aside, aspect, aspire, ass, assault, assert, assess, asset assign, assimilate, assist, assize, associate, assort, assume, assure, asteroid, astray, astride.

Examples:

1. **Arrange in alphabetical.**

from, form, firm, film, flimsy, fine, fin, fun, for, far, fee, flee, free, foam, farm, freeze, frenzy, flame, fame, France

Answers:

fame, far, farm, fee, film, fin, fine, firm, flame, flee, flimsy, foam, for, form, France, free, freeze, frenzy, from, fun

2. **Complete the following sentences by writing an correct letter in each space.**

- Choice comes before choose because.....comes before.....in the alphabet.
- Deference comes before 'different because.....comes before....in the alphabet.
- Examination comes before 'examine' becausecomes before ..in the alphabet.
- Disappear comes before disappoint because ...comes before.....in the alphabet.
- 'Mainly' comes before 'many' because.....comes beforein the alphabet.

Answers:

- Because 'i' comes before 'o' in the alphabet.
- Because 'e' comes before 'i' in the alphabet.
- Because 'a' comes before 'i' in the alphabet.
- Because 'e' comes before 'o' in the alphabet.
- Because 'i' comes before 'n' in the alphabet.

3. **Arrange the following words in alphabetical order:**

pole, poky, polka, poker, poke, polaroid

Answers: poke, poker, poky, Polaroid, pole, polka,

Exercises:

1. **Put the following words in alphabetical order.**

Phone, picture, piece, picnic, phrase, pirate

2. Arrange the following words in alphabetical order:

misery, missing, mistake, miserable, missionary, mishap, mislead, missing.

3. Put the following words in alphabetic order:

Choir, Choice, Chocolate, Cholera, Chock, Chop.

4. Arrange the following words in an alphabetical order:

Neutralize, Notorious, narcotic, Nebula, Neutral

Note: Remember that in ease of person's name, surname comes first not the first name.

Example: Ghale, Pushpa not Pushpa Ghale.

2. Easy Way to Find a Word in the Dictionary:

Generally, a dictionary is divided into 4 quarter (1/2 or 25% of the pages)

- (a) **First quarter:** It contains the words begin with the letters **a – d.**
- (b) **Second quarter:** it contains the words begin with the letters **e – l.**
- (c) **Third quarter:** It contains the words begin with the letters **m – r.**
- (d) **Fourth quarter:** It contains the cords begin with the letters **s – z.**

Examples:

1. In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words?

- (i) journey2nd
- (ii) fence.....2nd
- (iii) picture.....3rd
- (iv) until.....4th
- (v) benefit.....1st
- (vi) include.....2nd
- (vii) kitchen.....2nd
- (viii) where.....4th
- (ix) yellow.....4th
- (x) towards4th

2. In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words

- (i) earn (ii) society (iii) menthol (iv) fool
- Answers:** (i) 2nd (ii) 4th (iii) 3rd (iv) 2nd

Exercises:

1. In which quarter of the dictionary will you fine the following words?

- (i) justice (ii) profession (iii) beautiful (iv) kitchen (v) weather

2. In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words?

- (i) fast (ii) monkey (iii) x-ray (iv) ant

3. In which quarter of the dictionary you find the following words:

- i) irony ii) negotiation iii) badger iv) trip

3. Guide Word.

When you look at the top of the dictionary, you will find two-bolded word on the both end. They are called guidewords. The first one is the first word of the page and the other is the last word of that page.

Example

mole	986	987 moneyed ,
mole.....
.....
..... moneyed

(Advanced learner Dictionary 7th edition)

The pages given above shows that ‘mole’ is the first word of those two pages and ‘monkeyed’ is the last word of those two pages. You can find all the word that fall between them.

For example: mole, molecule mom, moment, Monday monkeyetc

Example:

1. Choose the guide words for each head word.

civil	guard/ guidance	enlighten/ensconce
guild	chief/circular	desert/ desk
desire	dermatitis/ desert	citizen/cite.

Answers:

civil	=	citizen/ civilized.
guild	=	guide/gull
desire	=	desert/ desk

Exercise:

1. Choose the guide words for each head word.

rebel	canal/canopy	manufacturer/migraine
carpet	caricature/ cart	Occasion/ odd
march	ecology/ edit	readiness/ reality
education	edition/effort	readiness/reality
realistic	hateful/head	three/ though

4. Checking Spelling

1. Word having single syllable with single vowel before ending single consonant is doubled when we add any suffix.

Example: hit = hitting, run= runner knit=knitted

2. Two or three syllable word ending in single consonant followed by a single vowel is doubled.

Example:

acquit = acquitter, begin =beginner, recur = recurring (qu = single consonant)

3. Final consonant of handicap, kidnap and worship is doubled.

Example: kidnap – kidnapped, worship = worshipped, kidnap = kidnapped.

4. Two separately pronounced single ‘l’ following single vowel is usually doubled.

Example: appal-appalling, travel= travelling, but duel= duelist

5. Final “e” is omitted while adding suffices.

Example: love = loving, move = movable, make = making

But ending in ‘ee’ ‘ce’ ‘ge’, suffix beginning with consonant, ‘e’ is retained.

Example: agree = agreement, agreeing, judge = judgment, peace = peaceful,
hope = hopeful, fortunate = fortunately

6. When suffix ‘full’ is added one ‘L’ is dropped.

Example: beauty + full = beautiful, skill + full = skilful

7. Word ending in ‘y’ after single consonant, ‘y’ changes into ‘i’ before any suffix added.

Example: carry + ed = carried, baby + es = babies, happily = happily
but carry = carrying.

8. ‘I’ comes before ‘e’ except after ‘c’.

Example: believe, sieve but deceive, receipt

Exceptions: eight, heir, reign, their, foreign, veil,
weight, height, leisure, forfeit, seize

9. ‘ef’ or ‘fe’ becomes ‘ves’ when we add ‘es’ suffix.

Example: wife = wives, thief = thieves

10. Different between British & American spelling.

British	American	British	American
centre	center	labour	labor
programme	program	colour	color
traveller	traveler	skilful	skillful
fulfil	fulfill	a licence	a license
to practise	to practice		

Example:

1. All the words below are spelt wrongly, write each of them correctly.

arguement	decieve	dieing	disapear	enquier	famous
fulfill	grammer	imediately	nineth	queit	seperate
suceed	sucessful	writting	beleif	foriegn	grateful
knifes	untill				

Answers:

argument	deceives	dyeing	disappear	enquire	famous
fulfill	grammar	immediately	ninth	quiet	separate
succeed	successful	writing	belief	foreign	grateful
knives	until				

Example:

1. All the words below are spelt wrongly, write each of them correctly.

replaceable	judgement	thier	liesure	carriing	skillfull
graceous	duely	truely	wifes	runer	recurring
duellist	repelent	center	labor	hieght	begining
handicaped	precious				

3. Words often Confused

Some words are very similar in spelling, having slightly one or two spellings different but give different meaning and are of different form.

Example:

effect (noun) = produce an effect on
principal (post) = chief of school
practice (noun) = habitual action

affect (verb) = result of an action
principle (verb) = fundamental truth
practise (verb) = carry out an action

Example:

1. Complete the following sentence choosing the correct word in the brackets.

- (a) Marry was greatlyed by her father's death. (affect/effect)
- (b) His death had a terrible on her. (affect/effect)
- (c) There were a few sheets of paper on the table. (loose/lose)
- (d) He expected to the election. (loose/lose)
- (e) My doctor has a private (practice/practise)
- (f) Ann must for the exam. (practice/practise)

Answers

- (a) affected (b) effect (c) loose (d) lose
- (e) practice (f) practise

2. Rewrite the following sentences choosing the correct words from the pair given in the brackets.

- (a) Someone rules and regulations will come into (effect, affect) from the coming year.
- (b) Your handwriting should be (illegible, eligible)
- (c) There were a few (loose, lose) sheets of paper over there.
- (d) The students are (taking, giving) the HSEB examination.

Answers:

- (a) Some new rules and regulations will come into effect from the coming year.
- (b) Your handwriting should be legible.
- (c) There were a few loose sheets of paper over there.
- (d) The students are taking the HSEB examination.

3. Rewrite tense sentences filling in the gaps with the appropriate words from the brackets:

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

Answers:

- (a) She hasn't finished the work yet.
- (b) We must be proud of our country.
- (c) I offered her a cup of tea, but she refused.
- (d) Your recommendation helped me to find a job.

Exercise:**1. Complete the following sentence choosing the correct word in the brackets.**

- (a) She was ... enough to carry an umbrella during the monsoon period.(sensible/sensitive)
- (b) Please, could you me your book? (borrow/ lend)
- (c) What did you to her. (say/ speak)
- (d) He was in the earthquake last year. (died/killed)
- (e) She said she was in playing badminton. (interested/interesting)
- (f) The thief the bank. (robbed/stole)
- (g) I will for you near the entrance. (expect/wait)
- (h) Could you some tea for me? (bring/take)
- (i) I am sorry, but your handwriting is (eligible/illegible)
- (j) That man cannot read or write. He is (illiterate/literate)

2. Rewrite these sentences filling in the gap with the appropriate words from the brackets:

- (a) Anuradha runsa shop. (stationary/stationery)
- (b) Utah ismid-west USA.(to/in)
- (c) I'm sorry. But your hand writing is(eligible/illegible)
- (d) His shirt is torn..... he needs a new one. (however/therefore)

3. Rewrite the following sentences choosing the correct word from the pair given in the brackets.

- (a) I would stronglyyou to use the dictionary (advice, advise)
- (b) He arrested to see herin the day. (later/ latter)
- (c) That man can't read or write: he is..... (literate/illiterate)
- (d) She said she was.....in playing volleyball. (interested/interesting)

4. Finding the Meanings

When you want to find out the meaning of a word;

- (a) find the correct quarter
- (b) find the correct guide words.
- (c) find the headword.
- (d) choose the grammatical class e.g. noun (c/unc.)/adj./adv./v./perp. etc.
- (e) there may be more meanings, choose the meaning according to your situation or sentence.

Example:**1. Read the following dictionary entry and answer the question about it.**

great /greit/ adj. {usually attrib.}very large, much bigger than average in size. He lived a great age. 2. of excellent quality of ability; outstanding; a great man. 3. (infml.) wonderful, very good.

Questions:

- (a) What does adj. mean?
- (b) In above dictionary entry, what is the headword?
- (c) Does the following sentence come from definition 1, 2, or 3?

Answers:

- (a) adjective
- (b) great
- (c) from the first definition.

Exercise:**1. Study the following entry from the Oxford Dictionary and answer the questions given at the end.**

catalogue (LIST), US usually catalog noun [C] 1. a book or booklet containing list of items; library catalogue, an exhibition catalogue,. 2. [fig.] series; a catalogue of disaster ► catalogue v [in.], list sth. in a catalogue.

Questions:

- (a) How many syllables are there in the given entry?
- (b) Which syllable do you think receive stress?
- (c) Write the full form of 'fig'.
- (d) What does 'sth' stand for?
- (e) Make one sentence using given entry in verb form.

Answers:

- (a) 3
- (b) First
- (c) Figurative
- (d) Something
- (e) Catalogue the books in alphabetical order.

5. Structures with Verbs/Jumbled Words

To be a sentence, there must be a verb e.g. go, stop. Before and after verb, there can be added different parts of speech. e.g. - noun, pronoun, adjective, article, adverb, auxiliary verb, preposition, connective

He was studying English for four years.

S +AUX+V5 +O + PREP+ADJ + N.

Where was he going?

Wh-word + aux + s+ V₄?

In this way putting other parts of speech, to the either side of verb, a sentence is constructed. All the parts of speech have their certain place so when we reconstruct a sentence from jumbled words, we have to put them in their right place as illustrated above. Let's learn from the example.

Examples:**1. Put the words below in to correct order to make sensible sentences.**

- (a) years/she/ English/four/was/for/compulsory/studying.
- (b) official/he/a/to/wanted/government/become.
- (c) a/she/hospital/in/doctor/become/given/a/to.
- (d) of/he/tea/her/him/cup /asked/give/a/to.
- (e) his/he/to/had/dinner/started/just/eat.

Answers:

- (a) He was studying compulsory English for four years.
- (b) He wanted to become a doctor in a hospital.
- (c) She hoped to become a doctor in a hospital.
- (d) He asked her to give him a cup of tea.
- (e) He had just started to eat his dinner.

2. Put the words below into correct order to make sensible sentences.

- (a) like/as/you/long/stay/as/can/you.
- (b) if/i/paid/you/debt/would/be/well.
- (c) being/are/the/looked/them/by/children/after.
- (d) cars/both/to/decided/we/the/sell.
- (e) i/while/having/news/the/breakfast/was/heard

Answers:

- (a) You can stay as long as you like.
- (b) If you paid the debt, I would be well.
- (c) The children are being looked after by them.
- (d) We decided to sell both cars.
- (e) I heard the news while I was having breakfast.

Exercises:

1. Put the following words in the correct order to make suitable sentence.

- (a) wearing/she/a/be/dress/will/white.
- (b) english/he/a/to/wanted/teacher/be/of.
- (c) cricket/they/found/playing/of/are.

2. Put the following words in the correct order to make suitable sentences.

- (a) does/her/have/what/she/hand/in?
- (b) what/do/she/not/have/I/wants.
- (c) of/he/tea/her/him/cup/asked/give/a/to.

3. Put the following words in correct order in order to make sensible sentences:

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

6. Conjunctions

1. Because/ because of/ as/ since etc. connect statement and reason.

Nobody likes him. He is stupid. Nobody likes him because he is stupid.

Nobody likes him because of stupidity.

He didn't study hard. He failed the exam.

Since he didn't study hard, he failed the exam.

He failed the exam as he didn't study hard.

2. To, in order to, so, so that, therefore connect action and purpose.

Sita went to the market to/ in order to buy some rice.

She always studies hard. She always stood first in the class.

She always studies hard therefore/so she always stood first in the class.

He went to the bank. He cashed the cheque.

He went to the bank so that he could cash the cheque.

3. Although/even though/though/ in spite of/ despite connect situation and unexpected results.

She studied hard. She failed the exam.

Although/even though/ though she studied hard, she failed the exam.

In spite of/ Despite her hard study, she failed the exam.

In spite of/ Despite the fact that she studied hard, she failed the exam.

Look at the following example and do the exercise.

Example:

1. Fill in each blank with the best word or phrase chosen from the following list: (because/in spite of/in order to / so that although)

Example: We stayed inside the house.....it was too dangerous to go outside.

Answer: We stayed inside the house because it was too dangerous to go outside.

- (a)..... his illness, he continued working hard.
- (b) She went to Kathmandu.....buy a bicycle.
- (c)They were enjoying the film, they left before it finished.
- (d) He was angry.....they broke his pen.
- (e).....she was very old, she still cooked her own food.

Answer:

- (a) In spite of his illness, he continued working hard.
- (b) Although she was very old, she still cooked her own food.
- (c) She went to Kathmandu in order to buy a bicycle.
- (d) Although they were enjoying the film, they left before it finished.
- (e) He was angry because they broke his pen.

Exercise:

1. Rewrite these sentences, filling in the gap with appropriate words from the list. (therefore, because, though, in spite of, however, because of)

- (a) He sat in front of the fire.....he liked its warmth.
- (b) His stamp albums were full.....he needs a new one.
- (c) He collected space travel stamp.....his grandson's interest.
- (d)having collected stamps for so many years' he still enjoying the hobby.
- (e) It was getting more expensive to buy stamps.....he started to continue collecting them.
- (f) He still preferred to collect British stamps.....they were not as colorful as Nepalese stamps.

7. Comparisons

Look at the following examples and do the activities that follow.

Leather is stronger than plastic.

Plastic isn't as stronger as leather.

Cars are more expensive than motorbikes.

Motorbikes aren't as expensive as cars.

I write more carefully than he does.

She can swim faster than I can.

They are working as hard as they can.

He sings better than he dances.

That dog isn't as dangerous as it looks.

Dolpa is the largest district of Nepal.

She has the most beautiful voice.

Example:

1. Fill in the gap with the help of suitable comparative words:

- (a) More people live in Britain in Switzerland.
- (b) Britain has a agricultural area Switzerland.
- (c) Switzerland has population Britain.
- (d) The main religion in Switzerland, Christianity, is the in Britain.
- (e) Tourism is important in Switzerland as in Britain.

Answers:

- (a) than
- (b) larger, than
- (c) less, than
- (d) same
- (e) as

Exercise:

1. Write sentences comparing the words given below. Use the words in brackets and begin each sentence with the first word given.

Example 1: Kathmandu/ Dhankuta (big) Kathmandu.....

Answer: Kathmandu is bigger than Dhankuta.

Example 2: Pokhara/ Kathmandu (big) Pokhara.....

Answer: Pokhara is not as big as Kathmandu.

- (a) rocks/ feather (heavy)
Rocks.....
- (b) Fish/human beings (intelligent)
Fish.....
- (c) Palpa/ Jhapa (flat)
Jhapa.....
- (d) The top of Mount Everest.....
- (e) Cars/bicycle (expensive)
Cars

8. Word Formation

We can form a new word by adding prefix or suffix ahead or behind a word. It may have similar meaning to the old word or may have quite different from its old world.

Prefix: By adding un-, en-, im-, in-, dis etc.

happy	unhappy
possible	impossible
like	dislike

Suffix: By adding -ment, -able, -er, -est, -less, -ness etc.

large	larger
develop	development
replace	replaceable

Example:

1. Add appropriate prefix or suffix in the following words:

- (i) usual
- (ii) satisfied
- (iii) child
- (iv) do
- (v) happy
- (vi) loyal

Answers:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| (i) unusual | (ii) unsatisfied | (iii) children |
| (iv) undo | (v) happiness | (iv) loyalist |

Exercises:

(1) Make the following words negative by using both the negative prefixes dis- and un- Cover, like, able, interested, satisfied.

(1) Add dis-or un – as appropriate to the following he words.

common,	please,	interested,	popular,	healthy
qualify,	close,	loyal,	connect,	conditional.

Part Two

The Magic of Word

1. The Recurring Dream

Summary: *The story is laid on the background of England. The main character of this story is Kimberly Clerk. She works in the office of a large company. She is beautiful young woman. But she has a great problem of dream that begins on a country road which has lane with a white fence. On the top of the little hill, she sees little white cottage with green shutters. She walks up to the house and finds an old man. He is old with white hair and white beard. When Kim goes near his bed, the man wakes up. Then he sits up and looks towards her, when Kim opens her mouth to speak with him; she wakes up in her room in London.*

This mysterious dream bothers so much to Kim which gives a lot of troubles to her. She talks about it to her roommate Janet Wilson. One day Janet suggests Kim to visit her parent farm for a few days.

According to their plan, they leave the city in Janet's car. On the way, into the car Kim closes her eyes and sees the same dream which she sees in the dream. She surprises and requests Janet to stop the car. Kim gets out from the car and walks up the lane to the home. She is quite nervous on that situation.

Everything is the same but there is a sign for sale in front of the house. She goes to the door and knocks at the door. A little old man opens the door. He is the same as in her dream. Kim asks to the old man to sell the house but the old man claims that she does not want to buy this house because a ghost haunts there. She doesn't believe what he says with her. She asks who the ghost is to the old man and the old man says she is the ghost and he closes the door from inside.

There are two common explanations of this story. The first is that when Kim dreams, she sends her thoughts to the old man in the house. This means when Kim is dreaming, the old man thinks he is seeing a ghost. The second explanation is that when Kim dreams, her spirit leave her body and visits the house.

Important Questions

1. Write about a dream that you have seen recently.

Ans: Yesterday I saw a terrible dream about a ghost. In my dream I found myself sitting with my friends in the jungle. When I was a little away from my friends, I saw a ghost dancing around me. It was telling me that I was going to be killed. In my dream, I cried so badly. I was asking for a help. My friends did not listen to me what I was saying. I fell in a critical condition. I thought I had to kill the ghost. Then, the fight began between me and the ghost. The ghost had had very sharp claws and red-red eyes. It was so furious so I was. I tried to thrash it on the stone. Fortunately, I succeeded on my own and the ghost was thrown into the river nearby.

Finally, I went to my friends who were looking at me. They asked me how the fight was like. I also narrated the event as it was happened. The next day, the result of my dream came true. I got the first division in exam.

2. Do dream have any connection to our real life? Discuss your personal view.

Also relate to the story. “The Recurring Dreams.”

Ans: Of course, dreams have connection to our real life. I have got such experience in my life. Once I saw my friend Mohan fallen down from a tree in my dream. After few days, I heard the news that he met an accident. He was rushed to the hospital. His condition became worse. His hands and legs were broken and ultimately died.

3. Why do some people have recurring dreams? Give your opinion.

Ans: Many people have their dreams at night. We have also got some experiences of dreams. In our dreams sometimes we see ghosts, wild animals, great buildings, juggles, death person, friends etc. In my opinion we see these persons, animals, things because of our unsatisfied desires. We have experienced that what we desire in a daytime, occurs in our dream at night. So desire of getting something might be the cause of recurring dream. In the same way sometimes we see same dream day by day. We have experienced the fact that we fail in our exam in the dream if we are waiting for exam result. So fear might be the cause of dream.

4. Why does Janet want to take Kim to her parent’s farm for a few days?

Ans: Janet wants to take her friend to her parents' farm because Kim had a problem of recurring dream. She used to see the same old man and the white house in her dream. Kim tried to speak to that old man in her dream but suddenly woke up from her dream. This happened daily. Her friend, Janet wanted to take Kim to her parent’s farm so that Kim will feel easy and forget that recurring dream. So Janet takes Kim to her own parents’ farm for a few days.

Questions for Practice

1. Why do you think cottage is for sale?
2. Describe a village house in about ten sentences.
3. Narrate the story of “The Recurring Dream” in 200 words.
4. What do you think is the reason some people having recurring dream?
5. Describe the man Kim sees in the house.

2. The lost Doll

Summary: *The lost doll is the story laid on the background of South America. Carmen was a daughter of Roberto and Rosa. She was beautiful, bright and loving. But she was sick from the day of her birth. When she reached at the age of four, her condition became worse and she died. Her body was taken to the cemetery in the small wooden coffin.*

After a few days, Rosa collected all the clothes and playthings of Carmen and gave a priest who had come from the next village down the valley. Because the doctor had told that she wouldn't have any children but Roberto had still hope to get another baby again. He asked about the doll to Rosa which she used to play with her friends. Rosa replied that she had not given that doll. On the anniversary of the death of Carmen, Rosa gave birth to another baby girl. The name was kept Evangelina. She was healthy. When Evangelina reached almost four she said that she had been sick for a long time ago. And she had a doll with red dress and blue eyes. Rosa's sister

also had come from Bogotá. Both sisters were surprised when they listened to Evangelina talking about the lost doll. She added that she had been sick before and a priest had prayed with his hand on her hand then Evangelina fell asleep. But a nice man woke up her and told to leave the doll and he took her with him and he helped her to put her doll under the ground. When they dug up the place showed by the girl, they found the doll. When Evangelina told her past, Rosa couldn't say anything. This is story about reincarnation. Reincarnation is when the soul or spirit of one body is reborn in another body. Evangelina is the reincarnation of Carmen. This explains why Evangelina "remembers" being sick and why she knows where the lost doll was hidden.

Important Questions

1. Summaries the story "The Lost Doll".

Ans: See the summary above for complete answer.

2. How were Carmen and Evangelina alike and different? Or

In what ways Mariya Del Carmen and Evangelina alike?

Ans: Evangelina was Rosa's second daughter and Carmen was the first one. Evangelina's actions and body structure were similar to her sister Carmen who had died after being sick. Evangelina looked as Carmen. The difference was that Carman was sick but Evangelina wasn't sick.

3. What evidences are there in the story to show that the Soto family was poor?

Ans: Roberto and Rosa were both husband and wife. They had little daughter who died at the age of four. When Roberto doesn't find the doll of Carmen, he wants to save that doll for next child. This shows the poor condition of Soto family. They were living a simple and ordinary life.

Questions for Practice

1. Why did they name the new baby Evangelina?
2. Why did Roberto want to save Carmen's things?
3. Write your opining about Carmen in brief.
4. What could be the reasons for attending Carmen's funeral by almost everyone?
5. Do you believe "The Lost Doll" is a story of reincarnation? How was it possible for Evangelina to lead her parents to the site where the lost doll was buried?
6. Why did Rosa said that there was no reason to save Carmen's things?
7. Rosa said to her husband. "False hope is not good". When does hope become false? How can we know when hope is false?

3. The House Call

Summary: *The house call is laid down on the background of German. There is a major character named Dr. Emil Braun. It was 9:30 in the evening Dr. Braun was sitting alone in the dining room. He was so tired because of his difficult surgical operations of the day. He suddenly woke up hearing the doorbell. There was a girl saying to his wife that her mother was dying. Meanwhile a little girl arrived at the door to call the doctor to visit her apartment .Then the doctor became ready to go with her. It was lightly raining the little girl walked so fast and the doctor followed to*

her. The doctor wanted to ask some questions about the sickness of her mother but he couldn't catch her. She was ahead keeping a good distance between the doctor and herself. At last she went into an old house. It was absolutely dark inside. She started climbing the stairs and reached the fifth floor. The girl pointed to the doctor that her mother was there and thanked him. The doctor entered the room. He found a woman lying in the bed. She was the maintenance staff of his hospital. When he checked her, he found that she was suffered from pneumonia. He gave some medicine. The doctor talked with her about her little girl. But she told him that she had been already died before three months. The sick mother had kept her shoes and shawl for her memory. Then the doctor looked it more closely and found that they were damp and wet. Elda told him that she was thinking about him. The doctor saw that the woman was asleep. He touched her feverish head once again and returned back closing the door. There are two possible explanations the girl who came to fetch the doctor. One possibility is that it was a girl who lived near to the sick woman. However, the girl said it was her own mother who was sick. This means the girl must have been the ghost of the daughter of the sick woman.

Important Questions

1. Summarize the story "The House Call"

Ans: See the summary above for complete answer.

2. Why did the doctor have a look of surprise on his face when Elda told him that little daughter died in September?

Ans: It was so because Elda's little daughter had gone to Dr. Braun's house to call him for the treatment of her sick mother. Dr. Braun had followed the same girl on the way. So, the doctor had a look of surprise.

3- What did Dr. Braun discover when he went with the girl who came to house?

Ans: The doctor reached to Elda's house. He saw that girl at the door. But Elda said that her daughter had died in September. Dr. Braun surprised when he heard this. He finally realized that he might have been called by Elda's dead daughter's spirit. It shows that it was a dead spirit of Elda's daughter who haunted the door of the doctor.

Questions for Practice

1. What sickness did the woman have?
2. What was the doctor doing when the doorbell rang?
3. What details in the story suggest to the reader that the little girl is in fact a ghost?
4. What do you think the doctor thought when he found out that the shoes were wet and the shawl damp?
5. Why do you think the little girl walked ahead of the doctor instead of walking with him?

4. Fear

Summary: Armando Gonzalez is the major character of this story. According to this story, Armando entered a large bank in Mexico City and gave the cheque and the pass book to the bank teller. The teller asked so many questions to him and he counted the money with loud voice but he realized himself that everyone was going to

be known. He was so nervous while everybody was watching towards him. He put the money into his baggy pants and went out. He was watched by everyone because he was putting his hat on back ward. He saw one rather heavy man there who looked at him. His whole body was shaking. He was sure that he was following on him and knows about his cash. And he waited for a bus putting his hand into the pocket when he got on the bus. The heavy man also got on. When other people got on they were looking at him. He thought the money collected after his hard work. After thinking so much, he decided to get off the bus. Armando thought that three boys were helpers of heavy man. When Armando got off, the three boys also got off. Armando was waiting for another bus but three boys were looking at him because he had still his hat on backwards. He was very frightened after that he thought if they were about to rob him. He ran saying "help me" and he ran across the road through the fence into an old junk yard. Armando asked why they got off with him. They answered that they were students and they had gone there for football tournament. Armando requested to them not to take his money. But they said that they got on the wrong bus and they were talking with a heavy man about bus. Finally, he knew all the reality and put his hat forward and walked together along the street. This is not a supernatural story because there are no ghosts or spirits in the story .It is a thriller based on the human fear of a nervous man.

Important Questions

1. Summarize the story 'Fear'

Ans: See the summary above for complete answer.

2. What were the things which made Armando think that someone was going to rob him?

Ans: There were so many things that made Armando think that somebody was going to rob him out. They were; a man in the bank ward and some boys in the bus looking at him etc. When Armando was at the bank, the cashier counted the money loudly. Everyone saw him withdrawing money from the bank. Next the fat man was beside him looking at him at the bank. Thirdly the fat man got on the same bus. Fourth he thought that three boys were sent by the fat man to rob him. He also found that the three boys were also following him. These things made Armando think that someone was going to rob him.

3. Why is Armando afraid of the heavy man in the bus?

Ans: Armando is much afraid of the heavy man in the bus because the heavy man was looking at him and standing next to him at the bank. The heavy man also got on the same bus. Armando wanted to be free from fear of heavy man by getting off from the bus. Those three boys, who were talking with heavy man, also got off from the bus. Armando thought that these three boys might have been sent by the heavy man. He thought they might be the helper of the heavy man. So he was always afraid of the heavy man.

Questions for Practice

1. How did Armando's wife Eva, earn a little money?

2. What made Gonzalez think that he was going to be robbed?
3. Why did Armando believe that everyone in the bank was watching him? What was the truth?
4. Explain the changes in Armando's behaviour as a result of fear?
5. Write the story of "Fear" in about 300 words.
6. Why were the people looking at Armando?
7. What did Armando think was the reason some people looked at him?
8. Describe what effect fear had on Armando.
9. Why did Armando leave the bus?
10. Why did Armando have the idea that everyone in the bank was watching him?
And describe what various sights made him more and more nervous.

5. The Loving Mother

Summary: *The loving mother is a supernatural story based on the background of Japan. Shoji Sakota, a pharmacist lived alone just behind a drugstore because his wife had died many years before. One stormy winter night, he was preparing annual business report and there was only one light for the entire store. The door was knocked but he ignored it and he heard the knock a third time. He went on the door. He thought that it would be emergency case. He saw that there was a young woman and asked her to come in the morning. The woman borrowed that her child needed ame. Shoji Sakota stopped his working and found that she was really mysterious. Her eyes showed that she has come from another world. The doctor gave ame and after getting ame the woman went quickly into stormy night. The same thing repeated the next two nights. But Sakota wondered why she didn't come in the day. Sakota called his friend for taking photos of the woman. In the third night, she came on the same time for request. According to their plan, they took her photo. After developing the photo, they felt surprise because the image of the shop could be seen in the photo but there was no image of the woman. They decided to follow her next night. When she came again they followed her. They reached a house and walked up three flats of stairs in a building. They saw the door was open and went in the room. There was a baby who was licking ame and the woman was sleeping beside the baby. She was the same woman who requested for ame. They thought that she was just acting. Sakota touched her shoulder. She didn't move and he put his hand on her neck, they found that she was lifeless. She had been dead for so many days.*

The author gives many clues that the woman is a ghost. For example she only visits the pharmacist after midnight; her skin is "abnormal light"; her eyes strange and seems to look straight through Mr. Sakota, she cannot be photographed.

Important Questions

1. Summarize the story "The Loving Mother."

Ans: See the summary above for complete answer.

2. Describe the women who visited Mr. Sakota's pharmacy late at night.

Ans: The women who visited Shoji Sakota's pharmacy late at night, was abnormally pale. Her hair was untidy and she had mysterious eyes. She looked to be rather slim and thin. Her appearance was not usual.

3. Show the points of similarities and differences between the supernatural stories "A House Call" and "The Loving Mother"

Ans: Both the stories 'A House Call' and 'The Loving Mother' are the supernatural stories. In the story 'The House Call' a small girl's spirit comes and visits doctor. Similarly in the story 'The Loving Mother' the spirit of death mother comes and visits the pharmacist. In both stories there is description of love and affection between the mother and the child. Both stories show that even after someone's death, their spirit visits their loving members of the family.

The difference is that in the story of 'The House Call' small girl visit the doctor but in the second story the mother visits the pharmacist. In the first story, the little girl requests the doctor to get to her house but in the second story, the mother asks for ame.

Questions for Practice

1. Why did Mr. Sakota want the picture taken?
2. Why did not Mr. Sakota go to the door at the first knocking?

6. My Heart leaps up when I behold

Summary: *This poem is composed by William Wordsworth. In this poem, the poet has expressed his feeling about natural beauty of rainbow and recollected an experience of his childhood days.*

According to this poem, the poet says that his heart begins to beat when he sees a rainbow in the sky. He compares his life with rainbow of the sky. He is standing on the earth as the rainbow in the sky. The poet says that he was born with rainbow because when he was born, it was there and it still remains there. He believes that the rainbow will remain there throughout his life. The poet presents the continuity of life and nature from past to future. In this poem, the rainbow gives the continuation of nature and human life. He really expresses that present is the result of the past and future is the outcome of present. Wordsworth is the worshiper of nature. According to him nature is both God and religion. The paradoxical line, "the child is the father of the Man", has made the poem interesting. It is true because this can have different meanings. One meaning is that the things we do as children, and the things we feel as children, affect and control the way we feel when we are adults. It means that child is the beginning of man. The man is greatly affected by his childhood. As morning shows the day like the child is the father of the man.

Therefore, the poet wishes that his days would be bounded by natural piety. He says that natural beauty is unforgettable. He praises the nature. The poet wants to escape from present life and wants to enjoy from his childhood days. He spends his life in nature. It means that the system of life should be bound in the circle of nature. Life is moral nature is immortal. Death is certain but nature is not faced with death.

Important Questions

1. Explain the paradox ‘The Child is the father of Man.’

Ans: In this poem the poet William Wordsworth says, “The child is the father of man”. He wants to say that present is the outcome of past. According to him, the child grows up and becomes father. Manhood is outcome of the childhood. So, the poet says this statement.

This paradox might have different meaning. The poet might have said that the child is innocent. We can learn many things from the child who never lies. In reality, we try to learn from father. We can also say that a man can be younger by age but may be more matured by mind that is what the poet wants to express through this paradox.

2. Why does the heart of the poet leap up when he sees a rainbow in the sky?

Ans: The poet William Wordsworth is identified as a nature loving poet. He enjoys on nature and natural things. The poet was the worshipper of the nature. He enjoys the scenic beauty of nature. He saw the same rainbow when he was a child. It is the same as in the past. It will remain the same but the poet will die soon. Here, the rainbow symbolizes the continuation in his life but it is not possible. So, his heart leaps up.

Questions for Practice

- 1) Explain what William Wordsworth means by “Natural piety” that binds every day.
- 2) Write a critical appreciation of the poem “My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold”.
- 3) Give a summary of “My Heart Leaps Up” and add your impressions about the poem.
- 4) Give a summary of “My Hearts Leaps UP Again.” Explain what it means when poet says that child is man’s father.
- 5) Summarize the poem “My heart Leaps up When I behold” in a paragraph.
- 6) Give the main idea of Wordsworth’s poem “My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold”
- 7) Why does William Wordsworth wants his heart to leap up when he sees a rainbow as an old man?

7. Speaking of children

Summary: *This essay is written by Barbara Holland. In this essay, the writer has examined an idea of having more than one child. She compares the advantages of having one child to the disadvantages of having many children. The writer speaks in favour of having single child and speaks against having many children. She says that single child is like an appendage of the parents. One child never becomes the burden of parents. Parents spend their life with freely. Parents can take him anywhere with them. They can educate him anything he likes. Parents can afford money and time to make the future for single child. If they have one child, they can live in their own way. Their child is just like a thing such as a toothbrush or dog. One child is out numbered. There is no any interruption if they have single child in their family. But*

according to the writer, there are so many disadvantages of having many children. Home becomes a nursery school. They play games in house like the playground. Parents do not get to talk about their privacy. Plural children are burden to the parents. They make their life so complicated and hard. They face many problems for their education and so many areas. Having many children is like a curse for them. They are always disturbed by their children. They hardly use their telephone. They have to spend all their time for them .They have to take them for difficult places of entertainment. The parents don't succeed to fulfill their demands. They must work hard all day for their betterment of life. Those parents who have plural child, they do not have private life. Although there is togetherness, Love and sharing in plural children. But Barbara has favored on single child because the parents always become happy and free in single child.

Important Questions

1. How does the essay 'Speaking of children' examine the idea of having more than one child?

Ans: Having more than one child is an obstacle of happy married life. Having more than one child is a way of child i.e. parents have to change their way of life into the children's way of life since the parents are outnumbered. The parents hardly get time for their private affair. The children always come in between. The mother of plural child gets tired and by the time she goes to bed sleep faster. So they even don't get time to share their idea even in bed time. Moreover, your holiday plan should be changed because of plural children. The parents search for cheaper and nearby place etc.

2. Does the essay speaking of children speak in favour or against having many children? Give reason.

Ans: This essay speaks implicitly against having many children. The essayist without passing her judgment examines the idea of having more than one child is the consequent expenses of parents. Barbara Holland talks about the sacrifices that the parents have to make for the sake of their children. She says that one child is just one extra thing in one's life. They can make it do what they want to go. They can teach it nice things as they wish. In short, one child is never a nuisance.

But more than one child becomes unmanageable for their parents. Even if there are only two children, they are sufficient enough to outnumber you and your husband. They almost completely deny you any time to enjoy a private chat with your husband. Barbara also tells us that parents of plural children can spare time for themselves only after they have taken the children somewhere and brought them home again. Things are never in order. Whenever you move in the house, children's playthings come in your way. In short, with more than one child, you and your husband are never yourselves.

Questions for Practice

1. Does Barbara Holland speak in favour of against having many children? Give reasons.

2. What does Barbara Holland say about having many children?
3. Write the advantage of having one child and disadvantage of having many children for the present as shown in the essay 'Speaking of Children.'

8. Look at the Tea Cup

Summary: *This essay is written by Patricia Hampel. In this essay, the writer reads her mother's history in a delicate tea cup after The Second World War. This essay represents the relationship of the writer and her mother. The Second World War had begun in 1939 and the writer's mother was married in 1939. However the year 1939 was the cause of declining of art, culture, hope, faith and virginity and faith in marriage. In The Second World War, women lost their husband and lost their happiness. In the same year, the mother got teacup as gifts. And later it was given to the writer.*

And tea cup has inspired her to collect family life and mother daughter relationship. There was destruction of art, culture, humanity, and peace because of terrible war. Hampel's mother wanted to hand over her culture and art to her own daughter. But the writer does not like to accept the traditional values. Such is marrying and bearing children. When the writer looks at the teacup, she begins to remember different events of the 1939. She tries to know about the culture, art, and history of year 1939 although she does not want to follow her mother's suggestions. The falling flowers and the teacups are related to each other. The falling flowers and the teacup have symbolic meaning of the degradation of art and culture. The falling bodies indicate that the tragic moment of dying people in the war. The writer says that there was first sexual relationship before 1939. But today, in writer's age, sexual relationship before marriage, was important but in writer's opinion, work is important.

So in this essay, after 1939, the attitude of modern generation has completely changed. So the writer tries to show the relationship between old tradition and modern tradition. By holding the teacup in her hand, she felt that her mother and the flowers in the tea cup. The writer knows about the symbol of traditions. She talks with her friends about it. She says that history had to be written.

Therefore in the essay, the writer has pointed the relationship between the teacups and flowers, about the history 1939, the relationship between old generation and young generation, relationship between mother and daughter by presenting tea cup. Tea cup is the all thing which describes everything of 1939.

Important Questions

1. How does Hampel see herself and her mother connected by the teacup?

Ans: Hampel's mother bought a teacup in 1939. The Second World War also started in the same year. That teacup was brought to America from Czechoslovakia before the beginning of the war. The level of tea in the cup can be seen from outside. There are thin bands of gold around the edges of the saucer and the cap. There is also a band of gold on the inner, which has been disappeared by the constant use. There is no decoration outside cup. There were flowers, later on, Hampel's mother handed

that cup to Hampel to hand over the tradition and culture of her own generation to Hampel. This is the gift given to Hampel by her mother. Hampel's cultural values are disappearing as the bands of inner circle of the saucer and tea cup disappearing. This cup reminds Hampel about not only her mother but also the tragic destruction of the Second World War

2. What do you mean by “many thing” fell that year?

Ans: Here, many things fell that year indicates the destruction that happened during the Second World War. The second war started in 1939. The falling off bombs caused much destruction. The countries were captured by their enemies. Many European innocent youths lost their lives in the battlefield. The married women who lost their husband were compelled to fall in the beds of other people. Hampel's mother had bought a teacup from Czechoslovakia before the Second World War began. But it was also destroyed in the war. In this way art, virginity, culture, tradition, and faith in marriage fell in that year.

3. How does the writer in her essay, “Look at a Tea cup” show the relationship among the falling flowers and teacups, falling bodies and beds, and falling off bombs onto women and falling countries.

Ans: The teacup about which the writer Hampel talks was brought from Czechoslovakia which was later on destroyed in the Second World War. Hampel's mother offered that teacup to hand down her culture to her daughter but Hampel didn't follow her mother's culture of marrying and bearing children. The flowers inside the cup are scattered and they are falling separately. The band of gold on the inner circle is disappearing due to constant use. This indicates that the old tradition is disappearing.

The Second World War began in 1930, many women lost their husband in the battlefield, and enemies compelled these widows to fall in the beds of others. Here, falling bodies and beds indicates the miserable condition of married women of that time. The Second World War made women's future dark. The young girls were afraid of getting married.

In the same way, many countries means falling of freedom, peace and their own identify after the Second World War.

4. What is Hampel's attitude to marriage?

Ans: The Hampel's mother got married in 1939 when the Second World War began. It destroyed many things. Many married women who lost their husband and family members were compelled to fall on the beds of strange persons after own husband's death in the battlefield. The destructive Second World War caused a sense of fear in young girl's life. The writer herself saw miserable condition of married women of that period. They lost the faith in marriage. Hampel takes 'work' as the important thing but not marriage. For writer and her generation marriage is a tragedy.

5. What does the story “Look at a Teacup” tell us about being women?

Ans: Hampel says that in the generation of Hampel's mother, there was a great faith in marriage and family relations before marriage. The traditional women wanted to hand over their tradition and culture to their daughters. They considered that women

should marry for sexual relations. For them family life was greater than work. But modern women don't follow the traditional values and work is greater than families for modern women. Marriage and family life is tragedy for Hampel's generation.

6. What does the essay “Look at a Teacup” tell us about marriage? About mother-daughter relationship? About importance of family?

Ans: The ‘tea cup’ about which is talking was bought from Czechoslovakia. Later on this country was destroyed in the Second World War. According to the writer, Hampel before the Second World War marriage and family life was considered a great thing. The mother used to hand over culture and their possession to their daughter. Hampel's mother also did the same thing as other women used to do. Her mother gave her a teacup as a gift. The teacup reminds the writer her mother’s marriage, happy life, etc. they didn’t have sexual relations before marriage. This essay also tells us about the importance of happy family life before the Second World War. But during the Second World War, many married women lost their husbands and family members in the battlefield and compelled to fall in the beds of strange ones and these women cursed themselves of being women.

After the Second World War, the importance of married life fell down. The Second World War caused fear in young women. Married life means to means to Hampel and Hampel's generation is a tragedy.

7. Explain “The cup is a detail, a small uncharged finger from the mid-century bonfire”.

Ans: The cup, which was offered to the writer Hampel, was brought from Czechoslovakia. It was beautiful cup with beautiful flowers inside it. In that century, Czechoslovakia was destroyed in the Second World War. The Second World War started in 1939 or in the mid-century. The married women lost their husbands as well as family members in the war. Everything was destroyed but the cup remained unaffected. Here, uncharted finger indicates that whole body or everything brunt except little finger or little tea cup in the war. The country Czechoslovakia lost its culture, tradition, identity, freedom, etc. in the war. Here, unchanged finger is the symbol art of Czechs.

Questions for Practice

1. What major event took place in 1939 and what were the “many things that fell that year?”
2. What does “Look at a Teacup” tell us about marriage? About mother daughter relationship? About the importance of family about women?
3. In what significant ways are the mother and the daughter different from each other in “Look at a Teacup”?
4. Explain the daughter’s attitude to marriage.
5. How does the write in the essay, ‘Look at the Tea Cup’ show the relationship among falling flowers and tea cup, falling bodies and beds, falling of the bombs into women and falling countries. Also, write Patricia Hampel’s view on Marriage.

9. A Worn path

Summary: *This story is written by Eudora Welty. In this story, the writer has described the journey made by an old woman to get medicine for her grandson who has suffered from throat disease.*

According to this story, Phoenix goes to the city to get some medicine for her grandson. She walks up the hill along the way through palm trees. She walks very carefully through the fence protecting her clothes from being torn. When she walks in the cotton field, the old woman is very much frightened to see something black and moving on the way, she has many problems of wild animals and rough paths. Though she feels tired, she continues to walk but she feels them as usual things. She thinks that she has lost her senses. When she walks in the cotton field, she is frightened by something. Finally, she knows that it is a scarecrow. Then she walks along the narrow paths of hills. When she passes the muddy track and reaches the high bank a dog barks to her. She becomes unconscious and starts dreaming.

While a hunter sees her he pulls her up. Finally, she reaches a stone building and climbs the stairs enter the doctor's office. The nurse asked her about her grandson but she does not reply. She is quite tired on that situation. The nurse brings her a bottle of medicine. She holds it close to her eyes and puts it carefully into her pocket. And she comes down in hospital building she wants to return after buying a paper windmill for her grandson.

Therefore, a worn path has dealt with a serious and difficult journey of old Phoenix.

Important Questions

1. Explain Phoenix Jackson and journey she makes to the town of Natchez.

Ans: Phoenix Jackson is an old lady. She makes her journey to get medicine for her grandson. It was cold early December morning. She had a cane to walk. She has wrinkled face and unlaced shoes. Once she was caught in thorny bush and freed herself. Then she comes across a small river and barbed wire fence. She found herself in cotton field and saw scarecrow. After this, she comes across a dog, which barks at her. She hits the dog with her cane and she herself falls in the ditch. A Whiteman comes and helps her by lifting and she ran after dog. Then she found a shining nickel and put it into her pocket. The Whiteman returned and wanted to give her a dime but he hadn't she saw a church and talks with a lady there. Finally she reached a stone building and climbed stairs. The receptionist asked her a lot of questions. Then comes a nurse and asks questions to Phoenix. Phoenix replied that her grandson had a throat problem. The doctor asked the nurse to give Phoenix medicine freely. The receptionist gave her a nickel and she said that she would buy a paper windmill for grandson.

2. What was the purpose of Phoenix Jackson's trip to town? What obstacles did she face in her way?

Ans: The old lady Phoenix Jackson's purpose of her trip to the town was to get some medicine for her grandson who is suffering from throat pain. Her grandson had swallowed lye and his throat stops working.

She faced many obstacles on the way to the town. She was caught in thorny bush and freed herself. Later on, she came across a dog. She hits the dog but she fell down herself in to the ditch. The Whiteman helps her. She walks through the jungle.

3. What does Phoenix keep talking to herself? What do her monologues add to the total portrait of her?

Ans: Phoenix often talks herself on the way to the town. Mentally she is disturbed because of her grandson's throat problem. When she was on the bank of river, she saw a boy coming towards her with cake in her imagination. When she found Whiteman's nickel, she realized herself as if she was doing something bad. From her monologues, we know about her poor condition of old age, greed for money, love for grandson, courage, etc.

4. 'A worn path' is a story of unconscious heroism of Phoenix Jackson.

Ans: Phoenix Jackson went to town for medicine for her grandson who had swallowed lye. Her grandson's throat was not working. Nobody is there except Phoenix Jackson and her sick grandson. On the way to town, she speaks to herself on the way. She faces problems one after another. Once she was caught in thorny bush. She freed herself. Then she kicked the dog in spite of her old age when she kicked the dog, she fell into the ditch. She comes across a log and goes ahead. Finally, she brings medicine and returns back home. So this story is a story of unconscious heroism. Her monologues make this factor clear.

5. Describe two obstacles old Phoenix comes up against on her way to hospital and how she deals with them.

Ans: Phoenix Jackson is an old lady. She makes her journey to get medicine for her grandson. It was cold early December morning. She had a cane to walk. She has wrinkled face and unlaced shoes. Once she was caught in thorny bush and freed herself. Then she comes across a small river and barbed wire fence. She found herself in cotton field and saw scarecrow. After this, she comes across a dog which barks at her. She hits the dog with her cane and she herself falls in the ditch. A Whiteman comes and helps her by lifting and she ran after dog. Then she found a shining nickel fallen out of the man's pocket. The Whiteman returned and wanted to give her a dime but he hadn't. She saw a church and talks with a lady there. Finally, she reached a stone building and climbed stairs. The receptionist asked her a lot of questions. Then comes a nurse and asks questions to Phoenix. Phoenix replied that her grandson had a throat problem. The doctor asked the nurse to give Phoenix medicine freely. The receptionist gave her a nickel and she said that she would buy a paper windmill for grandson.

Questions for Practice

1. Phoenix Jackson sees a nickel fall out of the man's pocket. Rather than tell him about it, she later on hides it. How does this act fit in with her character and with the purpose of her journey? What does Old Phoenix plan to do with the money she has got during the day? Why?
2. Why did Phoenix steal the nickel?

3. What examples do you find in “A Worn Path” that show Phoenix Jackson’s concern for her grandchild?

10. Three Days Blow

Summary: *This is a dramatic story by Ernest Hemingway. Hemingway presents natural symbols of three days blow as an analogy of Nick’s character who is suffering from the conflict of love affair. The affair ends in reconciliation like the one the day becomes clear after three day’s blow.*

The autumn wind lasted in three days. Nick came to the road through orchard field and went to the top of the hill where Bill welcomed him. The two friends sat together to have drinks. When Bill’s father had gone for hunting, they sat in front of the fire and talked about many things.

At first, they talked about baseball, then about different writer like Walpole and Chesterton and their books. It was too cold; Bill brought shocks for Nick. Nick and Bill drank very much. Nick brought the log from outside and they enjoyed the heat fire.

They drank Irish and Scotch whisky. They drank in the name of fishing and game. Bill felt glad that Nick had broken his love affair with Marjorie. Bill tried to console him that if he had in love with Marge, they wouldn’t have enjoyed like this. Nick considered that he had broken his affair because Marjorie’s mother had interfered their love affair. So he thought that it would be better to break love affair.

When they had finished their drinking, they went out with two shotguns, which Bill took out from the shelf. On the way out they saw the surf was rising in the sea. At last, when they went down the hill, they heard the blow of shooting by Bill’s father. Every Saturday Nick still went to market that was kept secret.

The story presents natural symbols of three day’s blow and the conflict undergoing in Nick’s mind is parallel.

Important Questions

1. Discuss “The Three Day Blow” as a dramatic story.

Ans: Drama is a genre that tells a story through the speech and actions of the character in the story. Here, in “The Three Day Blow” the story is presented with the help of dialogues. In the drama, the story is presented in different places, in the same way in ‘The Three Day Blow’ there are scenes too. The whole story becomes clear by the dialogue between Nick and Bill in different places.

2. The story is presented in a sequence of approximately seven scenes. Can you find them?

Ans: In this story, Nick and Bill are the main characters. They are presented in different places. In the first scenes, Nick and Bill stand outside the cottage. In the second scenes Nick and Bill drink sitting in Bill’s sitting room. In the third scene Nick is picking up the apricots he has dropped in the kitchen. In the fourth scene, they are putting the log on the fire in the sitting room. In the fifth scene, they were coming from the kitchen. In the scene, they are in the sitting room talking about Marjorie. In

the seventh scene both friends Nick and Bill are outside the cottage and they are ready to go for hunting.

3. What is the relationship between the Three Day Blow and Nick's mental condition?

Ans: There is similarity between the Three Day Blow and Nick's mental condition. As the three day blow comes suddenly and makes the tree leafless, similar kind of tragic blow comes in the love affair between Nick and Marjorie. Nick loves Marjorie but her mother is bad. The first day blow indicates Nick's hatred towards Marjorie's mother; the second blow indicates his suffering from separation. The third day blow indicates his planning for reunion.

Questions for Practice

1. What does Nick have to say about his married life in "Three Day Blow"? How does he say it?
2. What did Nick and Bill talk about?

11. The Poplar Field

Summary: *This poem is composed by William Cowper. In this poem, the poet has raised his voices against the destruction of the forests and the favour of nature conservation.*

According to this poem, poplars are cut down and there are no shades. The leaves can't sing melodious songs. So the poet is very sad. The shade and the song of the wind have missed from his sight and the poet doesn't get the image of Ouse River. The black bird has fled away to find the shelter in next trees. Twelve years before, the poet used to enjoy the beautiful scene of the poplar tree heard the melodious song of the black bird. But now, there is no melodious music of birds and wind as it was before.

The poet thinks that he will die one day. He says that all the pleasures of man are destroyed. Even our life is short but our enjoyment will die before our death. He says that he is lying on the earth like the tree. He feels that cutting down the trees is serious as the death of human beings. The poet thinks that she pleasures of man are perishable and momentary. So, he appeals to the people for conserving the nature. He says that deforestation should be stopped.

This poem is remarkable for its celebration of the rural and its nostalgic tone. In the past, he had recollected the beauty of nature. But now he has no any pleasures in the world's trees. Thus, he gives the idea of the cut down poplars trees with end of human life and pleasures.

Important Questions

1- Summarize the poem "The Popular Field" in one paragraph.

Ans: The poem 'The Popular Field' was composed by William Cowper. The poet compares the condition of the popular field before 12 years and after 12 years. Before twelve years, when he visited the popular field, at that time there were many trees and the shade of these tree could be seen in the Ouse river. The black bird used to sing. The wind used to blow in the leaves. He sat under the trees. But after twelve

years he found nothing, only cut down trees were lying on the ground. Finally, the poet compares his life with the condition of those popular trees. The trees were once strong and straight but now they are lying on the ground, similarly, the poet was also handsome and young but now he has become old and he thinks he will lie on the ground soon. It means he will die soon.

2. What changes did the poet see in the popular field when he came back after 12 years?

Ans: After twelve years, he saw the many changes in the popular field. The trees were cut down. They were lying down on the ground there was no reflection of trees in the Ouse River. The black birds had left the popular field. The poet couldn't hear bird's song. The wind wasn't blowing in the leaves of the trees as in the past. He sat on cut down trees.

3. Discuss how the poet links up the idea of the cut down poplars with the end of human life and pleasures.

Ans: After twelve years, he saw many changes in the popular field. The trees were cut down. They were lying down on the ground there was no reflection of trees in the Ouse River. The black birds had left the popular field. The poet couldn't hear bird's song. The wind wasn't blowing in the leaves of trees as in the past. He sat on cut down trees. The popular field has changed to a desert. The sight of the fallen poplars makes the poet feel sad. He realizes that he will die soon in the future and lie in the grave like the fallen poplars lying on the grass. The poet also says that our pleasures are shorter than our life.

4. Write essay on "Living in the country." Or, write an essay on rural life".

Ans: Country Life means spending our life in village. Most people in our country live in village. There is peaceful environment in the village. There is no noise of vehicles and there isn't much crowd. Village people have fresh air, water, and they have leisure life. They are not as busy as town people. Village people are co-operative and they help each other in need. But there are not many schools and there is illiteracy. Most of them are uneducated. There are less opportunities of job. Everywhere there is poverty. There aren't many facilities of schools, hospital, transport, and so on. Therefore, they can't get good education, treatment well.

Questions for Practice

1. What does the poet miss when he visits the poplar field after the poplars were cleared?
2. Why is William Cowper saddened by the devastation of the poplar trees?
3. Why do you think the poet has written this poem in the first person?
4. Discuss how the poet links up the idea of the cut down poplars with the end of human life and pleasures.

12. The Nightmare life without Fuel

Summary: *This essay is written by Isaac Asimov. In this essay, the writer has drawn out attention to the possibility of fuel shortage and its results in the nineties if we do not conserve it.*

The writer has described about the condition of America in the late nineties on the fuel crisis. On the one hand the writer has presented advantages and disadvantages of the fuel crisis and on the other hand he has shown the burning problem of the world which is created by fuel crisis.

According to the writer, the population growth increases and the subways are crowded. Due to fuel crisis, there are no use of cars and vehicles.

People must carry their loads on animals. People must work all day. They suffer from starvation. People must walk many miles on foot. When they lack of fuels, they will be useless. The death rate of child will be increased on the lack of fuel crisis. Shortage of food will be the cause of death of people. Coal is too difficult to dig up.

The destroyed cities become a source of mineral mines. Nuclear fission is found out to be dangerous. Because of the fuel crisis, vehicles will be disappeared. The only way to deliver food is lay cart. There will not be certainly for food but there will be confirm for works and sleep. People will be suffered from diseases, darkness, and violence. The adult's minds will be damaged.

But the writer says that there are certain advantages of fuel crisis. He says that people can get fresh air. If a man feels cold, he will get the opportunity for sitting in the sun. People can walk freely at night. Local parks can be fulfilled. The crime rate will be decreased. Roads will be full of people and there will natural understanding in the crowd. There will be pollution of noise. Military forces will be controlled and reduced it. If there is no smoke, the people will not use smell of sent. The police or security service will not be necessary and the population growth rate also will be decreased.

But the writer says that people will have invented new resources. Nuclear energy and its power will be discovered. Only the United States and Soviet Union can keep tanks of petrol. He sees no hope of correcting this situation. But also Asimov says that the remaining resources will be properly used. It is too late for conserving it. And for this, he says that the American government is responsible. Otherwise, we will be back into the pre-industrial age. The future imagined by Asimov is very dark. But we can still individual if we take stand of saving fuel today, we may not ran out of it on the near future unit under energy source is found.

But now, we can't do anything except looking at the suddenly falling of the world. Therefore, the writer has focused on the impacts of the fuel crisis all over the world in this essay.

Important Questions

1. According to the Author, what will be the advantage of the fuel crisis?

Ans: The essayist talks about advantages and disadvantages of having fuel. The essayist says that the air will be pollution free if there is no fuel. There will be no new danger along the road. There will be fewer crimes. Police service will not be needed. The parks and theatres will be full of people.

2. What will be the disadvantages of the fuel crisis in 1919 according to the author?

Ans: People won't get enough light heat, water, etc. people will have to work for longer hours and they will have less time to enjoy. People will have to walk on crowded trains or buses. The babies will die of hunger and adults mind will be damaged permanently.

3. What does the author mean when he says, "The suburbs were born with the auto, lived and dying with the auto?"

Ans: People go to urban area from village area for good facilities. When cities become crowded, people start to move towards suburb areas for peace. They move to suburb areas because they can go there easily on their vehicles if there is lack of fuel, they will have difficulties.

Questions for Practice

1. What are the functions of fuel in human life as described by Isaac Asimov in "The Nightmare Life without Fuel"?
2. Explain what Isaac Asimov means when he says, "work, sleep, and eating are the great trinity of 1997, and only the first two are a guaranteed.
3. What would be the impact of a complete disappearance of fossil fuel on the life of people in big cities? Describe the comparative advantages of the fuel crises as shown in the essay. "The Nightmare Life without Fuel." Also write its result to the rest of the world.
4. What kind of serious problems could a fuel shortage cause? You base your answer on "The Nightmare Life without Fuel."
5. What kinds of serious problems could a fuel shortage cause?
6. Describe what the writer thinks will happen when fuel begins to run out.

13. Unchopping a Tree

Summary: *This essay is written by W.S. Marwin. In this essay, the writer has shown the impossibility of reversing the ruined environment. This essay persuades the readers not to chop the trees. He wants to show how difficult to bring things back in earlier position.*

This essay consists of two parts. One is the directive part, where the writer describes the entire process of putting back a chopped tree. The second part consists of the more serious message he wants to give.

According to the writer, unchopping a tree is impossible task. We should not take back to the chopped tree. The second part consists of the more serious message he wants to give. The writer tells us how to labor hard to make a chopped tree alive again. He has given all advices for the purpose of preservation against deforestation. It is too much difficult for joining after it is fallen down. The writer says that we have to join all broken parts of the tree and make the tree stand as before.

We have to make its stand and give new life. The writer feels great pains describing the process of repairing the tree. It becomes clear from the beginning. The tree

cannot be put back. Men can only stick back the leaves and branches but it will not be alive.

Therefore, the writer says that our unwise chopping of trees will lead us to the destruction of the environment for our safety. Senseless and widespread chopping of trees must be ended at once. Another idea that is expressed in the essay is that natural things cannot be replaced by manmade structures. They will not have life. If we cut down the trees, they will be destroyed. He presents the surgical work of tree for survival in the world.

Important Questions

1. What does the essay “Unchopping a tree” suggest about conservation?

Ans: The essay “ unchopping a tree” by showing the impossibility of restoring once cut down trees, makes people aware of the fact that we should not destroy the natural forest indiscriminately. Even if by hook or crook, you are able to make the tree stand, you can’t infuse life on it. It is easy to chop but impossible to restore. Thus before we chop we must know how to unchop, which is impossible. To sum up, he warns us against deforestation. If the acts are not stopped on time, it is going to boomerang on us in the long run.

2. How is the chopping down of trees compared to a man’s life in the poem ‘The Poplar Field’?

Ans: The poet thinks that he will die one day. He says that all the pleasures of man are destroyed. Even our life is short but our enjoyment will die before our death. He says that he is lying on the earth like the tree. He feels that cutting down of trees is serious as the death of human beings. The poet thinks that the pleasures of man are perishable and momentary. So, he appeals to the people for conserving the nature. He says that deforestation should be stopped.

Questions for Practice

- 1) Is unchopping a tree possible? What does the essay “Unchopping a Tree” suggest about conservation and against deforestation?
- 2) What does the essay “Unchopping a Tree” say for conservation and against deforestation?

14. Keeping Things Whole

Summary: *This poem has been composed by Mark Strand. In this poem, the poet has shown his feelings for wholeness against the usual fragmentation that goes on in everyday life.*

According to the poem, the poet is in the field but he cannot feel his presence. When he walks, he parts the air. He is losing himself everywhere. He only makes the air whole not partial. Usual fragmentation is temporary in the world. The poet thinks himself as the absence of field. While he walks, he realizes that he divides the air and the air moves into the space in his body. He says that people walk from one place to another place for different purposes. But they mix themselves everywhere. The poet concludes this poem after giving his ideas. He says that the earth is moving and all planets are moving. But they include for doing all activity to make something whole.

Therefore, everything is moving and it moves to keep things whole. So he is against the usual fragmentation that goes in life.

Important Questions

1. Interpret the poem “Keeping Things Whole.”

Or,

Write the central idea of the poem.

Ans: We human beings move from one place to another place to fulfill our purpose. We all have our own purposes for moving. When we move from one place to another place, we divide the air but the air moves in to fulfill the place from where we have gone through. Similarly we become absent in the place which we leave. According to the poet this happiness all the time in our life, we try to do wholeness/completeness but everything remains incomplete. When we solve one problem, other problems move in like air moves in. In the same way we find something missing in the first place when we go to another place.

Questions for Practice

- 1) Give your interpretation of the poem “Keeping Things Whole”.
- 2) How does the poet view himself in the field, in the air and in the backdrop?
- 3) How does the poet view himself in the field and in the air?
- 4) Summarize the poem “Keeping Things Whole” in a paragraph.

15. Concrete Cat

Summary: *This poem is composed by Dorthi Charles. In this poem the poet has described about physical appearance of the cat. This poem is an example of a concrete poem, a poem made for the eye not for ears. This poem has presented the catness in action. The poet has fully concerned with physical appearance of the cat. Capitalizing the ‘A’ in ear, he has shown the shape of the cat’s ear. Similarly, ‘U’ in the mouth looks like a tongue. The capital ‘Y’ in eyes has made it look like eyes. The main concern of such poem is with the physical parts of the poetry. The poet has used pun in the middle part of the structure of the cat. The cat’s middle stripe is the only place where languages aspire forward poetry and becomes figurative. The poem is humorous. This poem is not concerned with feelings, ideas, and emotions. The words are only used for making the structure of the cat. Stripe means a long band of colour in the body of cat and stripes mean lining of a cow’s or pig’s stomach, eaten. As food, but in this poem it means stomach tissues of a mouse, which the cat has eaten. All the words are made for different parts of the cat. The mouse is killed by the cat and it is kept upside down. Every word forms a certain limb of the cat, Ears are pointed upright. Eyes show sign of surprise. The tail is moving happily. The whiskers are wonderful and the tongue is moving for dish. Therefore this is different types of poem which is only made for eye not for ears.*

Important Questions

1. ‘Concrete Cat’ is an example of a concrete poem, how?

Ans: This poem is made for eye. This poem doesn’t concern much with emotions. The capitalized ‘A’ in ear is for pointed ear, ‘Y’ for eyes, ‘U’ for cat’s mouth. Similarly the words ‘stripes’ is for stripes of the cat and ‘upside’ mouse indicates

dead mouse and the cat killed it. The poem is very fully and humorous. The poet is successful to give the concrete structure of the cat with the help of individual letters and words.

Questions for Practice

1. How does the Dorothy Charles make use of language, print and space to describe a cat in “Concrete Cat”?
2. What else beside that cat does “concrete Cat” describe? Why do you think the poet finds it important to describe these items?

16. Opps How’s that Again?

Summary: *This essay describes the mistakes people make when speaking, and the reasons why they make these mistakes. The mistakes are divided into categories, for example slips of the tongue, faux pas, mistranslation and spoonerisms. Slips of the tongue are common mistakes where the speaker says one thing when they mean to say another. Usually a faux pas occurs when a person says something that he or she thinks is harmless but it actually has a meaning that will upset some people. Mistranslations are mistakes made when words in one language are translated badly into another language. Spoonerisms occur when a person mixes up the letters of the words they are saying. The author gives examples of each type of mistakes being made by a famous person.*

This essay looks at why we make mistakes. Several theories are described. One theory is that mistakes show our inner thoughts. These are the thoughts we have inside us but want to keep secret.

This essay explains why we find mistakes humorous. For example, sometimes we find mistakes funny because we are being meant, but at other times we laugh because we fell sympathy. This is because we all make mistake.

Important Questions

1. Into what group has Rosenblatt organized his blunders example of verbal miss-steps?

Ans: Rosenblatt has organized them into four groups: public blunder, memorable mistranslations, bloopers and spoonerisms. First he talks about public blunders e.g. Nancy Regan describes the voters as “The beautiful white people” secondly, the writers say about memorable translation. This type of error is created when “Come alive with Pepsi” another verbal error is blooper is generally made on TV and radio programmes. In place of saying “Herbert Hoover” one says “Boobert Heever”. The fourth error is “Spoonersisms” once Spooner said to his students. “You have hissed all my mystery lectures” instead of “You have missed all my history lectures.”

2. What explanation does Rosenblatt advice for the human tendency to make verbal errors?

Ans: The writer examines many reasons why the speaker makes such errors.

According to the writer, slip of the tongue is the main cause of the mistakes (verbal errors). Slip of the tongue is like slip on the banana peels. The thoughts in our mind are put into the grammatical order before we express them. According to Freud, the

slips or the verbal errors are caused by the speaker's inner desires. The tongue slips also because other types of verbal errors such as blooper (stupid mistakes) and spoonerism. The writer says that nothing is perfect and ever successful. It is human nature to make mistakes.

Questions for Practice

1. Provide two examples of verbal errors from the text "Oops! How's that Again" from accrual life. Explain why people make such errors.
2. In "Oops! How is that again?" Rosenblatt talks about various types of verbal errors that people make. Take up one such error from your own experience or from some other source, and guess the possible cause.

17. Malini

Summary: *This play is written by Rabindranath Tagore. Malini has been taught by Buddhist monks, although she is the daughter of a Hindu King. She wants to leave the King's palace and go out into the world. She says: "Wealth does not cling to those whose destiny it is find riches in poverty." The King is worried. He says: "storm clouds are gathering over the King's house." The people want him to throw Malini out of the Kingdom because they feel threatened by her ideas on religion. Malini wants to be sent away (banished) but the Queen does not understand this. Malini wants to help the people outside the palace solve their problems.*

A crowd of Brahmins appears in front of the palace. They ask for Malini to be banished. They are led by Kemankar. A Brahmins says they must tell the King: "a snake has raised its poisonous head from his own nest and is aiming at the heart of our scared religion."

He says: "I am ashamed to won as mine a creed that depends on force for its existence." The Brahmins hear the army has decided to support them against the King. They recite prayers calling for a goddess to take human form to help them.

At this moment Malini enters saying: "I have come." The Brahmins believe she is a goddess, but even when they realize she is really Malini they are overcome by her love of world and take her back to the palace.

Kemankar is worried. He says. "It is a fearful moment when a man's heart deceives him. Then blind desire becomes his gospel and fancy usurps the dread throne of the gods." He believes religion has been replaced by love for a woman, Malini. Kemankar decides to go to another country to find soldiers to fight for his religion. He tells Supriya to stay, warning him that "In evil times the strongest bonds give way brothers strike brothers and friends against friend.

Act II takes place in the palace garden. It begins with Supriya talking to Malini. She says she cannot argue with him because he has read many books. Supriya says "I am praying more. It is your love, dearer than my life.

Important Questions

1. **Would you call Supriya a betrayer? Give reasons for your answer.**

Ans: Yes, we can say Supriya as a betrayer because Supriya and Kemankar were two close friends. They used to stay together. Kemankar wanted to go to foreign land

to bring armies to revolt against Malini. Supriya also wanted to go with Kemankar. Kemankar asked him to remain there and inform him. While Kemankar was in foreign land, he warns Supriya not to betray their old friendship because of the new religion. But Kemankar goes to foreign land and writes his friend about plans then Supriya informs about Kemankar's secret plan to the king. King captures Kemankar. In this way, Supriya can be said as a great betrayer. He actually deceived his own close friend.

2. Describe the characters of Malini.

Ans: Malini is a beautiful and young girl. She is the princess. She is from royal family but impressed by Buddhism. She doesn't follow the traditional old religion. But Brahmins go against Malini because they are followers of traditional old religion (i.e. Hinduism). She asks for her own banishment. She likes to live among the poor people. She doesn't want comforts, pleasure, treasures, etc. she wants to guide the people who are living in the darkness. The queen calls her pure flame of fire. The common people regard her mother of the world. When the king wants to punish Kemankar, Malini requests the king to forgive Kemankar. This shows that Malini is a kind hearted, virtuous girl who always speaks in favour of non-violence and poor people.

3. Why were the Brahmins demanding for the banishment of Malini?

Ans: Malini is a beautiful young princess who was taught by Buddhist monk. She wanted to bring new creed among people. She doesn't follow the traditional old religion. Hinduism but follows new religion Buddhist. The Brahmins believe that the members of the royal family should spend their life in pleasures and comforts but Malini doesn't like this. Brahmins wanted to revolt against Buddhism. They were demanding for the banishment of Malini to protect their old religion. Finally, Kemankar brings armies to revolt against the new religion.

4- How is the character of Supriya different from that of Kemankar?

Ans: Kemankar is the blind follower of traditional old religion-Hinduism. When Malini speaks in favour of Buddhism, Kemankar as well as other Brahmins can't tolerate it and revolt for the banishment of Malini. Later on other Brahmins speak in favour of Malini; he leaves country to bring armies from foreign country and revolt against his countrymen.

On the other hand, Supriya supports Malini. Finally, Supriya betrays Kemankar informing the king about secret plans of Kemankar. According to Kemankar, Supriya is lost in the love and Charm of Malini.

5. What is the reason that Malini asks for her own banishment from the palace?

Ans: Malini is a beautiful young princess who is taught by a Buddhist monk. She is impressed by Buddhism. She doesn't like royal happiness, pleasures and comforts. But the Brahmins who are the followers of traditional old religion believe that members of royal family should spend their life in comforts. Malini doesn't like it at all. When Malini goes against traditional old religion – Hinduism, at that time Brahmins go to royal palace for the banishment of Malini. Malini thinks that the outside world wants her. Malini then asks for her own banishment from the palace to

go to live among the poor people. She wants to teach the Brahmins the reality and lead them to the truth.

Questions for Practice

1. Write a character sketch of Supriya.
2. Were Brahmins demanding the banishment of Malini?
3. Draw a character sketch of Kemankar.
4. Why does Kemankar kill his dear friend Supriya?
5. Draw a character sketch of Supriya. (Malini)
6. Why does Malini ask the king to forgive Kemankar at the end of the play?
7. The play “Malini” ends with Malini’s words” “Father, forgive Kemankar.” Do you think the king will forgive Kemankar? Discuss.
8. What was the revolt against? Against Malini? Against the king? Against Buddhism? Explain. (Malini)
9. Why do you think Malini asked for her own banishment from the palace?
10. Why does Malini call upon her father to forgive Kemankar? Do you think the king will forgive Kemankar? Discuss.

18. The Six Million Dollar Man

Summary: *This essay is written by Marowitz. In this essay, the writer has examined the statistical statement the chemical values of human body is only a few cents. According to the essay, once the writer receives a birthday card from his daughter and son in law. On card he finds that “according to biochemist that materials that make up the human body are only worth 97cents”.Then he decides to study about the human beings. He wants to make a complete study on the whole thing. After calculating everything, he concludes that he is a six million dollar man. Which is really great promotion after 97 cents? The writer tries to involve deep study of the cells tissue and organs and gives conclusion that human organs are priceless. He calculates thoroughly and finds that each gram of dry body costs\$245.54.The writer’s dry body equals the weight 24436 and he multiplies the cost and finds his price \$6000015.44, which is so expensive. After his deep research, six million dollar is very low. This is the price of separate natural products. If they are synthesized its price it would be six hundred million. All his thoughts are taking a drastic turn. Finally, the writer comes to literary value of human being. He says that how would we assemble the cells into tissues, tissues into organs and organs into persons? And he decides that human being is priceless. Man becomes worthless cent to dollars to philosophical conclusion. And the writer finally says that the human body is really an instrument for production of art in the life of the human soul. Therefore, the writer begins to study with parts of the body and concludes with the wholeness being in the essay.*

Important Questions

1. Why did the writer say he was a six Million Dollar man?

Ans: Once, the writer received a birthday card sent by his daughter and son-in-law. In that card, it was mentioned that the price of the human body is only 97 cents. Later

he gets price list of all the parts of the body from bio-chemical company. He concludes that the value of dry human body is \$ 245.54 per-gram. The weight of the writer's dry body is 244436 grams. He multiplies it and finds the total value of his body \$ 6,000,015.44. So he calls himself a six Million Dollar man.

2. How does the writer come to the conclusion that each human being is priceless?

Ans: Once, the writer received a birthday card sent by his daughter and son-in-law. In that card, it was mentioned that the price of the human body is only 97 cents. Later he gets price list of all the parts of the body from bio-chemical company. He concludes that the value of dry human body is \$ 245.54 per-gram. The weight to the writer's dry body is 244436 grams. He multiplies it and finds the total value of his body \$ 6,000,015.44. So he calls himself a six Million Dollar man. After doing this, he calculates prices of cells, tissues, souls, etc. then he finds a man valuable or priceless. He concludes that the price of human body can't be measured in terms of dollar. The human body is endlessly valuable.

3. Explain Harold J. Morowitz's Joy in discovering that he is a six million Dollar man.

Ans: The writer – Harold J. Morowitz received birthday greeting card sent by his daughter and son – in- law. On it he finds the statement "According to biochemists, the materials that make up human body are worth 97 cents. This statement shows that human body is very cheap. Then he visits a biochemist and takes a price list of all the human body. The weight of the writer's dry body is 2444.36 grams. He multiplies it and finds the total value of his body \$ 6,000,015.44. So he calls himself a six Million Dollar man. After doing this, he calculates prices of cells, tissues, souls, etc. then he finds a man valuable or priceless. He concludes that the price of human body can't be measured in terms of dollar. The human body is endlessly valuable.

Questions for Practice

1. Explain the meaning of the title "The Six Million Dollar" as used by Harold J. Morowitz. What pleasure does the author feel in making this discovery?
2. Is every human being a "a Six Million Dollar Man"? Explain your answer.
3. How does the writer come to the conclusion that each human being is priceless?
4. In "The Six Million Dollar Man" the writer shifts his subject. He starts out talking about the human body and ends up the talking about the human being. Do you agree, or do you think the author's subject remains the same all the way through?
5. Explain the title of the essay "Six Million Dollar Man" and author's joy in discovering that he is a six million dollar man.
6. Describe the author's joy in discovering that he is a Six Million Dollar Man, and write few sentences about the tone of the essay.

19. On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness

Summary: This poem has been composed by Arthur Guiterman. In this poem, the poet has tried to show the greatness of human being. And he says that vanity of

greatness is bubble reputation. His poem refers to valuelessness of any bubble reputation of any person in the world.

According to this poem, the tusks of mastodons which were fought in the past up to now, it has changed into billiard balls. The light of the sword of the great emperor Charlemagne has rusted now. Great mighty and grizzly bear for which people were frightened, but it has now been a rug. Julius Caesar was a Roman statesman and general who won large empire those days but he has become self as an object of decoration. So the greatness of today will be useless for tomorrow. Thus, the poet has given satire for the earthly greatness. This poem makes us the regretting of time and the vanity of earthly greatness.

We know that power and superiority can be converted into minority and useless things. All the things of universe are changeable. He says that all the greatness beauty, honor, power, rank, and adventures are like bubble reputation like a drop of water on leaf. So it is irony piece for greatness.

Important Questions

1. What changes to people and objects are described in the poem, "On the vanity of Earthly Greatness?"

Ans: In this poem, the poet shows greatness of time. According to the poet time is powerful. It brings the changes to people or objects. The tusks of mastodons that fought powerful fights in the past have now become playthings (i.e. billiard balls). The brave emperor Charlemagne's sword has now rusted. People were afraid of grizzly bear in the past but now its skin has changed into rug in the same way, the bust powerful Roman general is kept in the self. This shows that every powerful person or things become powerless with the passage of time. So the poet makes the fun of greatness of human beings and things. Every greatness becomes the subject of decay, death and worthless.

2. What are the different examples used by the poet to show the vanity of early greatness?

Ans: There are different examples being used by the poet to show the vanity of earthly greatness in the poem. Generally, we think that the great persons or things of today will be equally great tomorrow but greatness of persons or things of present time may be worthless with the passage of time. The poet makes the fun of greatness and power of great people and things. The tusks of mastodons that fought powerful fights in the past have now become playthings (i.e. billiard balls). The brave emperor Charlemagne's sword has now rusted. People were afraid of grizzly bear in the past but now its skin has changed into rug in the same way, the bust powerful Roman general is kept in the self. This shows that every powerful person or things becomes powerless with the passage of time. So the poet makes the fun of greatness of human beings and things. Every greatness becomes the subject of decay, death and worthless.

Questions for Practice

1. Describe the examples with which Arthur Guiterman has illustrated the vanity of human greatness in his poem "On the vanity if Earthly Grayness?"

2. What changes to people and objects are described in the poem, "On The Vanity of Earthly Greatness"?
3. Give a summary of the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness". Tell what is ironical about the poem.
4. Explain the irony in the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness".

20. In Bed

Summary: *This essay was written by Joan Didion. It is writer's own experience. She had a migraine headache. A migraine is a very painful headache. Joan Didion has migraine three or four times every month. In the beginning, she was afraid to admit that she had migraine. She was afraid she wouldn't get job because of that headache. Migraines are inherited. Joan Didion's parents and grandparents also suffered from migraines. Migraine headache is very unpleasant and patient also suffered from stomach pain. Joan Didion complains that people don't take migraine seriously. Many people think migraines are imagined. They think migraine sufferers make themselves ill by worrying too much. This is partly true. Joan Didion has learnt to live with migraines because she can't avoid them. They are when she is very worried about something. The migraine is very painful. When migraine has finished, Joan Didion feels better. She takes herself as lucky woman.*

Important Questions

1. What are the distinctive traits of migraine headaches?

Or

What are the features of migraine headache?

Ans: Migraine is a type of severe recurrent headache usually in one-side of head. It can't be easily cured. Ordinary headache can be cured by taking aspirins. Migraine can be prevented only by injections or drugs. A sufferer of migraine headache starts vomiting. When migraine starts, some people have hallucination, blinding effect, stomach pain, tiredness, pain in all the senses and they are unable to do their normal work. They look if they are drunk; however, nobody dies of it.

2. Why does the writer consider herself as fortunate?

Ans: Writer's husband had also same problem. He was also suffering from migraine. Her husband understands writer's pain very well. He also faces same pains as the writer. He doesn't blame the writer. Otherwise, he would say that her wife was pretending. So the writer takes herself as fortunate.

3. Write about the suffering and bitter experiences of John Didion as a migraine person.

Ans: In this essay, John Didion writes about migraine headache. She herself suffers from this headache. She feels quite uneasy and a strong flow of blow is fallen in the veins of her brain in the beginning. She doesn't want to reveal. She spends one or two days a week painfully in bed. Tears come from the right side of her face. She goes to toilet and vomits there. She wishes a surgeon would come to avoid her brain. The writer can't speak clearly when it attacks her. She looks as if she is drunk. She tries to escape from it but she can't. When the migraine starts, she lies on bed with patience.

4. What are causes of migraine headache? And what are its effects?

Ans: Anything can start an attack of migraine headache such as stress, allergy, tiredness, unexpected events, a change in air pressure, lack of sleep, a fire drill, etc. the sufferers of migraine headache have hallucinations blinding effect, stomach problem, weakness, tiredness etc. the migraine headache also causes cold sweating and vomiting etc. But nobody dies of it.

5. What are the misconceptions associated with migraine headache?

Ans: Some people believe that migraine headache is imaginary. They accuse the sufferers as if sufferers are pretending. They accuse the migraine sufferers for refusing to cure themselves. They also accuse sufferers as if sufferers have wrong thinking and bad tempers. According to writer, the accusing eyes of the people are more painful for her than the migraine itself.

Questions for Practice

1. Why does the writer consider herself fortunate that her husband has migraine? What would happen if he did not have it?
2. According to John Didion, how do migraines differ from ordinary headaches?
3. What popular misconceptions about migraine headache does Didion want to correct in her essay "In bed"?
4. How did the writer Joan Didion suffer from migraine headaches? What were the misconceptions associated with such headaches? Has she been able to correct them?

21. The Gardener

Summary: *This story is written by Rudyard Kipling. In this story, the writer has shown his bitter view of the world. According to this story, Helen had told all the villagers that the Michael was not her son. He was the son of George Turrell, who was an inspector of Indian police, died on falling from a horse. Actually, she was the mother of the child. She told many lies to escape from the scandals of society. She had gone to France to bear the child but she told the society that she had gone there due to her lung problems. She planned to receive her brother child from India. The society had believed about it. She persuaded Michael to call her Auntie. Michael kept all the secrets to her.*

When Michael finished his public school, he joined in the army. In one morning, a shell splinter dropped and killed Michael. Helen was shocked from his death. She found that the dead body of the Michael was buried in the Hagenzeel third military cemetery.

She ran towards the cemetery when she reached to the cemetery in the morning, she was unable to find Michael. She saw that man was kneeling behind a line of headstones and firming a plant in the soft earth. He asked her who she was looking for. The man led her to the grave of him. Thus in the end of the story, the gardener reveals the truth that Michael is Helen's own son.

Important Questions

1. What is the real relation between Helen and Michael?

Ans: The real relation between Helen and Michael can be described as close relatives. Helen Turrell says that her brother George Turrell had a relationship with the daughter of retired non-commissioned police officer. She also says that before George Terrell's death, George gave birth to a child, later on George died falling from a horse. According to Helen, she goes to French because of her lung problem and there she manages to bring the child from India. Her parents and brother are not alive to know the truth. She also says that Michael's mother said nothing for child. At the graveyard the gardener, also she said Michael was her son. In fact, what she said to the villagers was false. She might have created this false story to keep the villagers silent. Otherwise, she would be condemned in the society. To tell the truth, she was unmarried. So she hid the real fact. In fact Helen and Michael were mother and son. She told all these lies so that she would not be condemned in the society.

2. How do we know who the gardener really is?

Ans: The person who was the eyewitness of the death of Michael was a gardener. According to this story, the gardener reveals the truth. The Gardener is seen at the end of this story at the graveyard. And when Helen reaches at the graveyard, the gardener asks Helen who she is looking for. When Helen replies that, she is looking for her nephew. Then the Gardener says "Come with me and I will show you where your son lies." The gardener was able to show her Michael's name through Helen hadn't said any grave number. So I think that God was incarnated in form of a gardener. So the gardener must be God.

3. What was the effect of Michael's death on Helen?

Ans: Helen was eager to know more about Michael's death who had become a soldier. First he was sent to England but later on he was sent to Somme. One day a shell-splinter dropped and killed Michael. Helen becomes so sad when she heard the news about Michael's death. She wrote many letters too many people and offices to find Michael's death. The war stopped but she didn't take any interest in the war. She sat on various relief committees. One day she got an official letter and there was news of Lieutenant Michael Turrell. She knew that Michael's dead body was in Hagenzeele. Hagenzeele was the third military cemetery. Finally, she goes to Hagenzeele to see Michael's grave.

4. Sketch the character of Helen.

Ans: Helen Turrell was a thirty five years independent young woman. She fell in love with a young man of lower status than her and became pregnant. Frightened with criticism of society, she made a false story that her brother George Turrell had a relationship with the daughter of retired non-commissioned police officer. She also says that before George Terrell's death. George gave birth to a child, later on George died falling from a horse. According to Helen, she goes to France because of her lung problem and there she manages to bring the child from India. Her parents and brother are not alive to know the truth. She also says that Michael's mother said nothing for child. She convinced Michael to say her auntie. At the graveyard the gardener also

said Michael was her son. In fact, what she said to the villagers was false. She might have created this false story to keep her villagers silent otherwise, she would be condemned in the society. To tell the truth, she was unmarried. So she hid the real fact. In fact, Helen and Michael were mother and son. She told all these lies so that she would not be condemned in the society. She was victim of emotion and fear of social condemnation. At last, emotions got victory over fear.

5. “Helen Turrell is ashamed that Michael is her son.” Do you agree with this statement?

Ans: Helen Turrell says that her brother George Turrell had a relationship with the daughter of retired non-commissioned police officer. She also says that before George Terrell's death. George gave birth to a child, later on George died falling from a horse. According to Helen, she goes to France because of her lung problem and there she manages to bring the child from India. Her parents and brother are not alive to know the truth. She also says that Michael's mother said nothing for child. At the graveyard, the gardener also Michael said was her son. In fact, what she said to the villagers was false. She might have created this false story to keep her villagers silent. Otherwise, she would be condemned in the society. To tell the truth, she was unmarried so she hid the real fact. In fact, Helen and Michael were mother and son. She told all these lies so that she would not be condemned in the society.

Questions for Practice

1. Give a summary of ‘The Gardener’. How do we come to know the Michael is Helen's own son?
2. Differentiate migraines from ordinary headaches and also write the measures the writer has suggested “In Bed” to do away with the misconceptions related to migraine headaches.

Part Three

Comprehensive Passages

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 5×2=10

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

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

Questions:

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

Answers:

- (a) People climb cars to work to the shop or to enjoy themselves.
- (b) Advertising portrays cars as symbols of personal status and freedom, sources of comfort and convenience.
- (c) Demand for new roads, increasing oil pollution and threat of climate changes are the issues that we must tackle sooner or later.
- (d) Local people can reduce the problem of traffic jam by walking or sharing the vehicles
- (e) Problem created by cars/Solution for traffic problem etc.

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: 5×2 = 10

To form an administration of this scale and completely is a serious undertaking in itself. But we are in preliminary phase of one of the greatest battle in history. We are in action at many other points- in Norway and in Holland- and we have to be prepared in Mediterranean. The air battle is continuing, and many preparations have to be here at home.

In this crisis, I think I may be pardoned if I do not address the House at any length today, and I hope that any of my friends and colleagues or former colleagues who are affected by the political reconstruction will make all allowances necessary to act. I say to the Home as I said ministers who have joined this government, I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tear and sweat. We have before us an ordeal of the most

grievous kind. We have before us many, many months of struggle and suffering. You ask, what is our policy? I say it is to wage war by land, sea and air. War with all our might and with all strength of god has given us, and to wage war against a monstrous tyranny never surpassed in the dark and lamentable catalogue of human crime.

Questions:

- (a) Why was Weston Churchill formed a big and complex administration?
- (b) Why does he ask for forgiveness?
- (c) Is the situation before the government easy? Why? And why not?
- (d) What according to Churchill, is his policy regarding the war?
- (e) Where, do you think, is Churchill addressing – before a public gathering, parliament, or a private house?

Answers:

- (a) Weston Churchill formed a big and complex administration for the preparation of preliminary phase of one of the greatest battles – in action at many other points.
- (b) He ask forgiveness for the effect caused by political reconstruction
- (c) No, difficult situation- many months of struggle and suffering ahead
- (d) His policy regarding the war is to wage war by land , sea and water- war with all might strength
- (e) Churchill is addressing before a parliament –in the 2nd paragraph: if I don't address the house.....

3. Read the following passage and answer the question given below: 5×2 =10

Nepalese Sherpas laid player scarves on Sir Edmund Hillary's coffin on 22nd January 2008 as thousand across New Zealand bid farewell to the Mount Everest conqueror. About 500 and international dignitaries joined the Hillary' family at a state funeral in St. Mary's Anglican Church in this northern city, while thousands gathered at big screen venues in cities nationwide to pay respects to Hillary.

The enormously popular adventurer died of a heart attack on January 11, 2008 at the age of 88. As the service begin, five Sherpas, including one woman, laid traditional player scarves on the coffin for Hillary, who had spent more than 40 years working aid to Nepal's development.

The ice axe used by Hillary on his May 29, 1953 conquest of Mt. Everest with mountain guide Tenzing Norgay Sherpa was also laid a top the flagdraped coffin.

The former bee-keeper, Hillary, became a humanitarian, by building schools, hospitals, health clinics and other facilities in Nepal to aid the Sherpas – people of Nepal's mountain region near Everest.

Questions:

- (a) Why did Nepali Sherpa scarve on coffin?
- (b) Who took part at this funeral?
- (c) When did Hillary die?
- (d) What was Hillary famous for?
- (e) How did he become a humanitarian?

Answers:

- (a) Nepali Sherpa scarves on coffin to pay homage to Edmund Hillary who had spent a long time working to aid Nepal's development.
- (b) A great many people across New Zealand and dignitaries from various parts of the world took part at this funeral.
- (c) Hillary died on January 11, 2008.
- (d) Hillary famous was for reaching Mt. Everest summit for the first time.
- (e) He became a humanitarian by making school, hospitals health clinics and other facilities from various part of the world.

Passages for Practice

1. Read the following passage & answer the following questions given below: 10

The **University of Oxford** located in the city of Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, is the oldest university in English speaking world. It is also regarded as one of the world's leading academic permanent private halls.

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

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

Questions:

- (a) Where is the University of Oxford located?
- (b) When was the University established?
- (c) What was the positive outcome of the dispute between students and locals?
- (d) What is the Coimbra Group? What is its relation with the University?
- (e) How does the Rhodes scholarship contribute to the highly accomplished students?

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below: 10

Prior to her birthday, my mother had made a simple request. "I don't want any of your usual gifts just buy me some rose plants of rare variety, profuse bloomers with double-shaded blooms." she said, after a tiring search, I found the variety and gifted her. She was delighted but I felt sorry for not having thought about it earlier.

My mother, an avid gardener, has a beautiful garden which she tends with great love and care. Every spare moment of hers has been spent there. Though she had shown

her love for flowers, it never struck any of us that a gift of flower plants would send her spirits soaring.

This incident has changed my concept of gifts. Gifts, which are a token of love and goodwill, are intended to spread happiness and build bonds. The giver glows with the joy of giving and sharing while the recipient exults with the feeling of being cherished and wanted. Every human being craves for affection and gifts are little gestures that make this happen. There is no criterion for choosing gifts. It all depends on the giver's ability to understand the recipient's taste and interest.

The gift need not be expensive. The most valued gifts are those which mean little to one but may have a great value for the other. A relative of mine who was in the army once mentioned that he didn't have photographs of his parents. "The album has been lost during transfers and he is unable to show his children what their grandparents looked like," he said adding, "I would do anything to get their photographs." As his parents were my uncle and aunt, I presented him the photographs from my old album on his birthday. He was overjoyed to receive the precious gift and my gift had no comparison.

Questions:

- (a) What does the writer's mother do in her leisure?
- (b) What incident changed the writer's concept about gifts?
- (c) Why are gifts given?
- (d) How could the writer make his relative happy?
- (e) What are the most valued gifts?

3. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below:

10

We had an enormous apple tree in our garden only a few yards from the kitchen window. "We really must cut the tree down," my husband said, soon after we moved into the house. "I'm sure it's dangerous," he said. Don't be silly," I said. I quite liked the tree myself. "It's quite safe. It's not going to fall down on the house."

Well, I read something in the paper only the other day," He said, "A tree crashed into a woman's bedroom during a storm. She was going to get rid of the tree - and now she's in hospital."

In the end, after several arguments of this kind, we asked a couple of workmen to come along and cut the tree down. It was not an easy job. In fact, it took them all morning. But at last, the tree was lying on the ground.

"What about the roots?" the men asked. "Shall we take them out too or leave them?"

"Oh, take them out," I said, "Let's make a good job of it." This took all afternoon but I was beginning to think about the size of the bill. There was also a big hole in the garden. "You'll be able to put all your old rubbish in there!" the men said as they left.

My husband climbed down into the hole and began to look around, "Hey look!" he called up to me. "There are some old coins here! And, I think they are gold!" I climbed down into the hole and we started to dig around, hoping to find some more coins. We did and we also found a small metal box. We broke it open. It was full of jewelry - rings, necklaces, and bracelets!

"Well, aren't you glad now that you got rid of the old tree?" My husband said, and I was speechless!

Questions:

- (a) Why did the husband of the writer want to get rid of the apple tree?
- (b) What did the workmen ask after they had cut the tree?
- (c) What did they suggest about the use of the big hole?
- (d) Why did the writer become speechless at the end?
- (e) What did they find under the root of the tree?

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: 10

One common mistake that many people have made is this: they have thought that it would be a very good thing if everybody had exactly the same amount of money. No matter whether they worked hard or lived quite idly. They forget that very few people would work at all if it were not for the money their work brings them, and that without work there would be no money. And they have imagined that if all the money in the country were equally divided everybody would be rich. Now that is very great mistake, because there simply is not enough money to make everybody rich. If it were shared, equally all round everyone then would, on the basis of the calculations made in 1935, receive only about Rs. 65 a year. Today with a rise in the price level, it might be Rs. 150 a year. That may be more than you receive now or it may be less, but would certainly not make you really rich. It is quite true that there are in this country a small number of very rich people; but they are so few in comparison with the whole population that even if they were to share out all their wealth among the rest, it would make very little difference. It is said that if you flattened out that great French mountain Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe, and spread it over the whole of France you would only raise the level of the land by about six inches. See if you can think out what that has to do with the question I have been talking about.

Questions:

- (a) What would people do if everybody was given exactly the same amount of money?
- (b) Why is it not possible to make everybody rich?
- (c) What is the proportion of very rich people and the whole population in a country?
- (d) What happens if the highest mountain of Europe is flattened and spread over the whole of France?
- (e) What is the common mistake that every people make?

5. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows: 10

Supposing you have to make a payment of Rs. 100, you can do so in rupee coins: but it would be cumbersome to pay in nickel or copper coins, because they are heavy to carry and also because it takes much time to count them. The Government therefore permits you to make the payment in rupee-notes. What are these rupee-notes really? They are a kind of money; right enough, although they are made of paper instead of

metal. You can use them in just the same way that you use ordinary money. The reason why they are made of paper and used is that they save the trouble of carrying metal coins about of course, paper is lighter than metal-and they also save using silver and other metals when they are scarce.

What makes these more pieces of paper bear the value of the number of rupees that is printed upon them? Why should a piece of paper, with '100' printed on it be worth twenty times as much as a piece of paper with 'five' printed on it and also worth a hundred times as much as silver rupee-coin? The reason is that Government guarantees that the piece of paper is worth the amount printed on it and promises to pay that amount to anybody who wishes to exchange this paper for the rupee-coins. Also if you think about it, you can easily realize that millions and millions more of rupee-coins would have to be minted, if all paper-money were abolished.

Questions:

- (a) Why are coins not preferable to use?
- (b) What does the government guarantee for the paper note?
- (c) What would happen if all paper money were abolished?
- (d) What does the piece of text explain about?
- (e) Why are paper-notes preferable to use?

Part Four

Compositions/Free Writing

1. Paragraphs

1. Write about a dream that you have seen recently.

Yesterday I saw a terrible dream about a Ghost. In my dream, I found myself sitting with my friends in the jungle. When I was a little away from my friends, I saw a ghost dancing around me. It was telling me that I was going to be killed. In my dream, I cried so badly. I was asking for a help. My friends did not listen to me what I was saying. I fell in a critical condition. I thought I had to kill the ghost. Then, the fight began between the ghost and me. The ghost had had very sharp claws and red-eyes. It was so furious and so was I. I tried to thrash it on the stone. Fortunately, I succeeded on my own and the ghost was thrown into the river nearby.

Finally, I went to my friends who were looking at me. They asked me how the fight was like. I also narrated the event as it was happened. The next day, the result of my dream came true. I got the first division in exam.

2. Write a couple of paragraphs to support/oppose on "Village Life is better than the City Life."

People live in a village as well as in cities. The people who live in city have city life. The people who live in villages have village life. Village life is better than the city lives. People of the village are very helpful, kind and co-operative. They help in each other's troubles and sorrows. They exchange their views, gather in feasts and festivals. But in the city we find the people selfish. They always keep busy (themselves). So they don't have time to care others. They just gather in city to get faculties and help to pollute the city.

The people of the village grow vegetable grains, fruits and so on. They eat fresh things whereas in city people don't get fresh things to eat. People work in field in the village so they don't need extra exercise but the people in city have to go to clubs and morning walk for exercise. The environment of the village is always clean. In the city, there is polluted environment which damages their health. The people of the village are stronger than the city though they have lack of facilities. Thus the village life is far better than the city life.

3. Write a short magazine article entitled "My First Day in College".

My name is Bhimsen Dahal. I am from Butwal. I have passed the SLC from Kalika Higher Secondary School Kalikanagar Butwal. Then I went to Mani Mukunda College to study science. I went there with my close friend Mohan Balami on the first day. He is my best friend and we studied in the school together for five year. We arrived at college in time. It was the first day for all the students. At first Raghubir sir came to teach English. We were sitting in the middle of the class. Teacher gave his introduction and asked us to introduce ourselves. After a few minutes, our English a teacher told the course details that we had to study in grade XI. When the class finished I realize that there were many other students from the same school we were

from. Then other classes went on. I enjoyed the first day in my college. All the teachers were friendly. I returned home at 11 o'clock with new experience of life.

4. Write a brief geographical description of your country. Include only important and interesting information.

My country's name is Nepal. It lies in the southern part of Asia between two large countries India and China. Kathmandu is the capital city of Nepal. Nepal has warm climate. It has mild type of climate. Nepal is divided into three distinct geographical zones. They are: high mountains lowland hills and plain Terai. There is fertile land in the Terai. Most of people in Nepal are farmers. Kathmandu, Pokhara, and Lumbini are famous places for tourists. Koshi, Gandaki and Karnali are important rivers. Highest mountain pick of the world, Mt. Everest is in Nepal. Important cities are Butwal, Biratnagar, Bhairahawa, Nepalgunj, Surkhet, Jhapa, Palpa Bharatpur, and Hetaunda and so on. Nepal is very rich in natural beauty and cultural heritage. Therefore, many tourists come here every year.

5. Write the short story on what physical and historical thinking you would like to see in your country.

Our country Nepal is rich in different physical and historical things. They all are interesting and unique in themselves. They make us remember our history of bravery. In spite of this, I would like to visit these places that fascinate me with full information about the past time and that give me more and more pleasure. I would look to visit these historical things that make me aware of my duty towards country and that facilitate me with nationality. I would like to visit those historical things that brightened our cultural sites that have simple but vast architecture and sculpture, that gives me knowledge about the lifestyle of the earlier people and that gives me detail notices about the persons.

Furthermore, would you like to see those physical things provide me lots of relaxation? I would like to see or visit those places where environment is clean and healthy which is rich in natural vegetation.

I would like to visit these place which surrounding more beautiful than the heaven. I would like to see these physical and historical things that make me feeling jealous my county and add natural beauty to my country. Some of these are Bhaktapur Darbar Square, Basantapur Darbar Square, Pashupatinath, Swayambhunath, Pokhara, Mankamana, Dhankutta, Palpa, Chitwan National Park, Swargadwari, Muktinath, Jitgadhi in Butwal etc.

6. Write a story about someone whose plans went horribly wrong.

This is the story of my maternal uncle who had three daughters and one son. His name was Tahir. The family was very rich. The family had fifteen acres of land, a mill, two tractors two buses a truck and four houses in different places of Nepal; in Kathmandu, Butwal and Bharatpur and in Kapilvastu. Nobody had such a wealth in the village as he had. He used to work in a reputed bank. He had made a plan to make his son doctors. But the son was fallen in bad company. He used to take different kinds of drug and could not complete his doctor's degree. He had to sell the

property to make his son a doctor. He himself was accused of a huge corruption case in the bank. As a result, he had to sell rest of property to get rid of the corruption case. After some time, both the parents were badly injured in a bus accident. They had hardly recovered from the injury; a daughter eloped with a low caste boy. Because of these entire events, my maternal uncle got heart attack and hardly recovered losing lots of money. Now they are living in a small house with very little property.

7. Write a review of a film or a book that you have recently seen or read.

People watch film, read book for entertainment. I also like to see the films frequently. In the beginning I used to go to the cinema halls to see the films. Now I generally watch the film on TV channels or by using DVD player. Recently I saw a Hindi film called 'Tiranga' acted by Nana and Raj Kumar. The film is filled with the emotion of patriotism. They fought to save their country from terrorist. A villain called 'Genda Swami' kidnapped a well-known scientist of the country and forced him to make missile to destroy the country totally. But both the heroes failed his mission by plucking up the fudges of the missiles secretly. They killed the villain and the film finished. Dialogues of Nana are admirable. If you have time, you should see this film.

8. Write a couple of paragraphs in about 150-200 words, describing what would you do if you became a doctor.

If I became a doctor, at first, I would serve the poor people. I would facilitate those needy, sick and poor people correctly and give them medicine that helps to recover soon. If I became a doctor, I would not let the people die without treatment. I will serve the sick people; produce skilled and able main power to my country. If I became a doctor, I would go for running health camps in the different rural parts of the country, give them health education and request them to be careful about their health. I would also provide medicines for the sick people. The first thing that the doctors have to do is to help the sick people who come to them. So, I would try my best to serve them. Today, different criminal activities such as smuggling of kidney, hearts etc. are increasing. So I would try to give message about these activities to police and I wouldn't follow such activities for money. Even though If I became a doctor, I would do some research works on different fatal diseases such as AIDS, Cancer etc. then if I became successful I would provide those medicines to the people at low cost. I would open a clinic in my village and provide health facilities to my villagers. I would shout for research in different modern technologies to the Nepalese doctors and do different medical operations in our own country. I would advise all the people to check up this health monthly. I wish I would be a successful doctor.

9. Write an article on 'Good and Bad Effect of TV'.

Science has given different discoveries to the human beings. These discoveries are very useful for development. Among them 'Television' is one of the most popular discovery. A British scientist J.M. Layard invented the television.

Television has become the major part of life. All the T.V. programmes are regulated by waves. We can see and hear different happenings of the world by sitting in our own room. We can entertain different programmes of T.V. while we feel bored. For students, T.V. provides different knowledgeable things about science and technology etc. which further develop the mind of the children. T.V. also provides different informal programmes to all. It helps to advertise the different new goods of companies. It helps to provide different information about health care. It gives knowledge about different wildlife and environmental conservation. It helps people to know every kind of news of the world. We can also enjoy different sport programmes on television. Thus, there is vital importance of television in the modern world.

Everything has good and bad aspect so television is not exception of it. Now-a- days people are watching television for long time which may cause eye blindness and makes them fat and lazy because of lack of exercise. This also destroys the culture of the society and exports the foreign culture. It may also hamper the students learning as they hover around it. It may lead the society towards wrong direction.

Anyway, if we use television in proper ways, we can develop our personality and build up our career. We can get the knowledge of the world quickly. So we should use the television to fulfil our necessities but we shouldn't be used by it.

10. Write a short travel magazine article on your village or town or any other place of your choice (historic or religious).

During the last vacation, we went on a journey to Lumbini the birthplace of Lord Buddha. I went there with my parents. We started our journey from Kathmandu at 6.30 am. We reach there at 7.00 pm travelling Naranayanghar, Butwal and Bhairahawa. As it was already dark and we were too much tired because of a whole day journey, we looked for a good hotel nearby. We found a hotel and had a rest after dinner. We got up in the morning, had a bath. It was the month of Phalgun so the weather there was pleasant. We set to visit the important things and places of Lumbini. First, we went to Mayadevi temple. The temple was recently reconstructed. It was looking very beautiful. There was a long queue for pray. We also queued ourselves in the line. After sometime our turn came. We pray Mayadevi and Lord Buddha. There were many pictures on the wall of the temple related to Buddha's life. We observed them interestingly. There was a famous pillar near the temple. It was erected by great emperor Asoka of India in 250 B.C. There was something carved on the pillar but we could not read them as they were carved in traditional language. Then we went to visit the monasteries made by different countries. There are many monasteries made by China, Sri-Lanka, Thailand, Indonesia, etc. They look very beautiful made in different styles of their countries. We can see the art and architecture of different countries in the monasteries. After observation of the monasteries, we went to visit sacred garden. It was very peaceful. We went to see the 'Flame of Peace' near a large pond. It is said that it never goes out. Then we walked

around the large surroundings of Lumbini. We had completely exhausted by then. We came back to our room and had rest. Next day we returned back to Kathmandu.

11. Write an account of the 'Importance of peace for the development of a country.'

Peace is important not only for a country but also for individual. If there is no peace in the mind of a human being, he can't do any creative or productive work. In the same way if there is peace in a country it can progress otherwise there will be violence and killing in a country. When there is peace in country, everyone can do his work easily. The conflict between the Maoists and the government caused much destruction in country because there wasn't peace during the conflict. When there is a peaceful environment, people can walk comfortably anywhere and they feel physically and mentally secured. There is possibility of liberty, equality and happiness when there is peace. In the same Constructive work like producing goods, building bridges, making roads etc. will take in the country. Though election of constitutional has been successfully completed and parliament has been formed. Parliament and constitutional assembly have been trying to establish peace and to write constitution of Nepal, but there is no convincing situation for peace and development. Let's hope all will go on well.

12. Write a short paragraph about how you will spend your holidays.

At first, what I want say that, I quite like holidays but not so long holidays. I spend my holidays in my own ways. During the holidays, being a student, I finish my school homework first. I alternatively go out for visiting different places. During the holidays, I watch TV, for about 2-three hours and I would like to sleep for many hours even in day. I will visit different places and my friends. I would like to visit places like Swayambhu, museum, airport, zoo etc. and many other places. I feel very happy during the holidays. So I use an idea for passing time and to be active. The first thing I do is reading novels and play games. But I usually read and write in the morning and evening. I also go to my maternal uncle's house with my mother. Sometimes I play football, volleyball, tennis and other games with my friends.

Paragraph Writing Practice

1. Write in a paragraph what you like or dislike about travelling by bus.
2. Make a list of five precautions people should take if they leave their house empty for a few days or if they go hill walking.
3. Think of wedding present and describe it in a paragraph.
4. Write a paragraph about what the coming winter will be like in your town/village.
5. Imagine a lifestyle of a bus conductor or a farmer. Write a paragraph saying what s/he does and what happens to him/her. Say when or how often all these things happen.
6. Write a paragraph about yourself showing that you are/are not either lazy or careful or fashionable.

7. On your birthday, you receive a present from your uncle. Write a paragraph or two telling what is it, what it looks like, and what you can do with it.
8. Tell in about 200 words a story that you like most.
9. Take any three things or persons. Write about their appearance, their behaviour or habit, and their usefulness or merit.
10. Write a paragraph telling what you did last Saturday. In another paragraph, what you plan to do next Saturday.
11. Write an article in about 150 words about good and bad effect of the telephone.
12. Write two paragraphs telling a supernatural experience that you have had.
13. Write a paragraph describing the good and the bad effect of the telephone.
14. Describe an interesting picture, photograph, or poster that you have at your home in ten sentences. (use simple present tense)
15. Describe your daily routine. Write complete sentences
16. Describe an incident when you were frightened. Say what happened and in what circumstances.
17. Give arguments both in favour of and against eating out in a restaurant.
18. Write an advertisement for promoting sales of a product that you produce in your industry.
19. Write a few paragraphs describing you town or village and what visitors can do there.
20. Write two paragraphs on why you believe in God and the other on why you don't.
21. You live in a busy city, and you have the choice of three different means of transport- a bus, a motorcycle and a bicycle. Write a paragraph comparing them, and decide which the best for travelling in the city is.
22. Imagine you are a devoted football player and a serious student of science too. Write a paragraph describing. How you plan to balance your time and do equally well in both fields.
23. Write a paragraph in about 150 words describing some electronic gadgets you are fond of using such as audio, cassette player, VCD or DVD or even internet. What is the pleasure you derive and what are three benefits you get out of these?
24. Write a review for a newspaper of a recent film, or book which you have seen or read.
25. Write a short article in about 150 words about the convenience the pocket calculator has provided you in course of your studies and daily life.
26. Write an announcement for the science exhibition that your college is planning for the next month. Use information about the place, time, duration and three major attracting of the exhibition.
27. Describe your classroom. Use as many sense organs as possible to do so.
28. Write ten sentences making requests for permission. (would you mind if open the window)
29. What directions on how to go from your school to Kathmandu or Ilam.
30. Write in about 100 words a story that you like the most.

31. Write in a paragraph what an English teacher or a bus- driver does
32. Write in 100 words about following:
33. Library b) Telephone c) The computer

2. Writing Essays

1. Write an essay in about 150-200 words on "My Hobbies."

A hobby is an interest different from occupation or the main business of life. It is a favourite pursuit. It gives us joy and amusement. Different people have different tastes. Therefore, there are different kinds of hobbies as well. Some people collect stamps and take delight in displaying them. Others are fond of collecting coins of various countries and ages. They keep them as a valuable treasure. Some collect rare specimens of art. Some people may be interested in photography, painting, music, rearing birds or other pets, sports, there are people who are mad after money. They earn money. Such people have no heart to indulge in a healthy hobby. There are again some people, who always pore over books. They wear a gloomy look and no sunny smiles ever dance on their face. I am neither a bookworm nor a money- hunter. I take life lightly. I like light moments when my mind is free to enjoy the fun and the folly of life.

Hobbies have their own value for an individual. I have my own hobby. I have a passion for gardening. I always love flowers. I have a small garden of my own. I have planted a variety of flowers, fruits and vegetable in it. I always spend my leisure in the garden. I water the plants daily. My hearts dances to see the flowers fruits and vegetables planted by me. They put forth beautiful flowers. As long as I am in the garden, I forget the realities of life.

My hobbies have become a part of my life. Life, without it, would be dull and monotonous. It would be devoid of all charms. Hobby gives variety to life and interest in work. Gardening is not my business; it is not the profession of my life. Yet it is not less important for the study of plant life. It also gives physical exercise.

I not only get the pleasure from my hobby gardening but also money sometimes by selling the flowers, fruits and vegetables.

A hobby is never an idle occupation. It is the best thing to keep one engaged during the leisure time. An idle brain is devil's workshop. A hobby does not allow the brain to remain idle. But any hobby carried on to an excess ruins all the man. So it should be indulged within only certain bounds. It must not be a substitute for the main occupation. I should only aim at relief and pleasure.

2. Write an essay on "The uses of National Resources in the Development of a country".

Every country is gifted with one or another type of national resources. Similarly Nepal is famous for its natural resources. National resources play a great role in the development of a nation.

Nepal is rich in natural resources. Nepal is the second richest country in water resources in the world. There are rare plants and animals, various kinds of herbals, birds, minerals oil gas etc. But because of lack of good governance and policies as

well as lack of enough financial availability and technical manpower, they couldn't have been used properly. Therefore, Nepal is still an underdeveloped country even though it is rich in natural resources.

Natural resources are available at free of cost. They provide raw material raw materials to various cottage and large-scale industries. People can start different herbal and handicraft production using natural resources. National resources can also provide a large amount of wood, animal or mineral materials.

Apparently, domestic materials are far cheaper than imported once. In this way, we can produce things in low cost. Also in collecting, processing and refining the materials many people get employment. As a result, national economy achieves a great improvement.

Not only in commercial and industrial development natural resources have a great role in making the life happier in other ways. They keep the environment in balance. National resource support the farming a lot, they even supply with the food and goods of everyday need.

In a nut shell, natural resources are the cheap and materials. They can play a vital role in an all-round development of quality life.

3. Write an essay in about 150-200 words on the position of women in your society today.

The status of women in Nepal cannot be said to be good. More than 60% of women are illiterate. The status of women is different according to regions, castes, economy, religion, and structure of the community. The women of higher castes have been more suppressed though they have got more facilities and opportunities of education and employment. The women of lower castes have got more freedom than the former ones but they have got less chance of education and employment. Most of Nepalese women do not have right to the property. They are not often involved in making policies and decisions of family as well as nation. Nowadays some reservation and empowerment programmes are being held to encourage the women. Though they have they have equal right in the articles of constitution but in the field it has not been followed. They are however unable to participate into the public affairs due to the dominant ideology of culture being practiced. While the latter women have no autonomy even within the private sphere, but enjoy limited position in the public sphere. Their suppression stems from the concepts of hierarchy the caste system, traditional thought about food, and the high value of chastity. Although the women belonging to different caste, religion, and culture have different status, one thing is certain that they are being suppressed with respect to economic, socio-cultural, political and legal status which can't be analyzed in isolation because each is intrinsically tied to the next. But for the clarity, each category is discussed separately. Economically the status of Nepalese women is also not good. The dominant Hindu religion and culture have popularized a belief that women should be dependent on the males for income from cradle to grave. Men are considered the sole breadwinners of families; and women are viewed only as domestic and maternal. Women's work is

confined to the household. Their responsibilities are thought to include cooking, washing, maternity, collecting fuel and firewood, fetching water, engaging in agriculture, and service to males and other family members. Although their works plays vital role, it is generally left uncounted.

The workload of Nepalese women is immense. They work about 16 hours every day. Nepalese women are mainly engaged in agricultural works, carpet Industries, and wage labour activities. Furthermore, Nepalese women are compelled to resort to prostitution and to be sold as commercial sex-workers. Because of modernization, their work load has certainly increased. Thus they are now forced to perform triple roles; that of mother, of traditional wife and of community participant. Generally, Nepalese women have much less access to institutional credit, both an individual and household enterprise level irrespective of ecological regions, urban of rural increasing feminization of poverty. To remedy this situation, women should need full economic rights.

Dowry system has also decreased the status of women especially in Terai and urban areas. Women have been bargained as fancy good in a shop.

4. Write an essay on “National Unity” in about 150-200 words.

National unity means one nation as a whole formed in a one complete nation. Many people of different castes live in the same nation. They speak different languages. They have different modes of living and different religions. There are Hindus, Buddhists, Muslims, Sikhs etc. though we have unity.

We can give several examples of the power of unity. Power lies in unity, not in diversity. A drop of water is not too strong enough to wash anything away the whole villages. A thin thread is very weak. Even a child can break it but when a number of threads are woven into a thick rope that an elephant can't break so what made a feeble thread so strong. So unit is strength or power.

Unity brings peace and development. If we have good relationship with others our enemies can't take advantage. It always drives peace. If there is peace the development works can run smoothly throughout the country. Now a day we have a glance of peace but the development works hasn't been run as usual. Because of lack of political instability and wrong ideology people are being divided into groups in the name of region, castes and religions. The poverty is being increased day by day.

The government of Nepal has always urged the people to realize the value of national unity. The villagers have to be given the education about national unity. There should be punishment for criminal works otherwise a person can be hanged and died miserably.

5. Write an essay on “Wild Life Conservation” in about 150-200 words.

The word 'conservation' means to keep something safe. Wild life conservation is the way of preserving of animals or the plants which are endangered. Wild life conservation is concerned with environment, ecosystem and conservation of natural resources. Wild life conservation helps to protect the natural environment, endangered animals and plants.

Conserving wildlife controls over the ecosystem in a balanced way. Ecosystem is a chain of support of all living things and non-living things for existence. Conserving wildlife economically supports the country. Wild conservation needs reserves and national parks as well. They have to pay the certain amount of money to be entered and a big fund can be raised ultimately. Tourists keep on traveling and paying for seeing the endangered animals. Tourists spend money in our country and people become economically rich.

Some important animals are going to be vanished that hampers to keep the ecosystem balanced. Important animals can't be seen in the zoo, too. Being over population the people started destroying the jungle for their habitat. The main ways of preserving the wildlife are controlling the high population growth rate.

So conserving wildlife is not only helpful to environmental maintenance and balance of ecosystem but also economically and socially assistance to human beings.

6. Write an essay on "Patriotism" in about 150-200 words.

Patriotism is the love of one's own country. It's a noble virtue that inspires one to sacrifice anything for the welfare of nation. A true patriot values his motherland like in proverb 'Mother and Motherland are even greater than heaven'. We are here only because our motherland is here.

We need to be aware of blind patriotism. That can cause war. World War II began with Hitler's boastful patriotism. War generally generate from similar sentiment. Humanism should always be kept above patriotism. A bigoted patriotism is likely to make a man unjust, unfair and inaccurate of other people.

For Mahatma Gandhi, patriotism is good but it must not suppress the feeling of universal love for all humanity. Patriotism should be full of love and responsibility and free from boastfulness.

Our historic warrior Amar Singh Thapa, the martyr Dasharath Chand and other national figures are some of the true patriots. A true patriot is immortal even after his or her physical death. They are pride of nation. One with no feeling of patriotism may fail to serve his or her country even when she is in urgent need.

Patriotism does not lie in the feeling that our country is the best. We must love our country, but at the same time we must respect others.

7. Write an essay in about 150-200 words on "Importance of Travelling in Education".

Moving one place to another place for different purposes is called travelling. We don't like to stay at one place forever because life becomes monotonous. So we like to go from one place to another for a change and enjoyment. Travelling has many benefits. It is part and parcel of our education. Our education remains incomplete without travelling. We have to read about many places in our history books. If we visit these places, the study of history becomes interesting. We can remember many things easily. We read rivers, lakes, become interesting. We can remember many things easily. We read rivers, lakes, mountains, seas, waterfalls, historical things and places in our course books. How interesting it will be if we see these all the things

with our own eyes. By traveling, we see the different places, people and new things. We can learn the manners and customs of those people of different countries. We can gain much knowledge. The narrowness of our mind disappears.

Travelling in developed countries is much advanced than our country. People use their holidays for travelling. They can spend much money than ours. But it brings many problems for our health and environment. Because of the low income source we cannot go for travelling. There should be certain rules for travelling. The school and family should have indicated the time and ways traveling to make our life more advanced.

8. Write an essay in about 150-200 words on “Tihar”.

One of the important festivals is Tihar or Dipawali. It is generally celebrated on the month of October. During this festival we clean our houses and community. It is observed for five days. It is known as Yam Panchak. The sisters worship the crow, the dog, the cow, Laxmi, and the brothers. On the first day of Yam Panchak, the crow second day the dog, next cow and at last brothers are worshipped. They worship the brothers by putting Tika on the forehead and garland round their neck. They give good foods to them. The last day of the Tihar is called Bhai Tika. Sisters worship their brothers by putting Tika on their forehead and garland round their neck. They present their brothers' sweets and fruits. Brothers present clothes, money in return. This is the most popular festival and my favourite festival. In this festival, houses are decorated with lamps and people play cards. Some others go to Dheusi, Bhailo for delight. I like Tihar very much.

9. Write an essay in about 150-200 words on “Religious place”.

There are several religious places in Nepal. Nepalese people observe many festivals and worship different gods. Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal is called the city of temples. Out of the capital there are many places with great religious importance. Lumbini is the world famous religious place for Buddhism. It is very popular and important. It lies in Kapilvastu district of western Nepal.

This is the birthplace of Lord Buddha. This is why it is famous and important. Many people visit Lumbini. It is one of the most famous religious places in Nepal. Many Buddhist priests visit here. People from foreign country also come here in great numbers. Tourists and visitors from many countries are attracted by this place. There are very old historical monuments and Buddha temples. Ashok tower, Mayadevi temple etc. are main attractions. Government as well as other NGOs are trying to develop it. Special attention of government has paid for the development and conservation of Lumbini. At last we can say that it is the most famous religious place in Nepal and South Asia also.

10. Write an essay in about 150-200 words on “Our Country.”

Nepal is our country. It is situated between India in the south, east and west and the autonomous region of China in the north. It is a small landlocked country with a total area of 1, 47, 181 sq. km.

Nepal can be physically divided into three regions. They are the Himalayan region in the north, mountains and valleys in the middle and the plain Terai in south. Most parts of our country are full of mountains. It is only the Terai where crop farming is carried on and is called the granary of Nepal.

There are a number of cities here. Kathmandu is the capital of Nepal. Other important cities are Patan, Bhaktapur, Biratnagar, Birgunj, Janakpur, Pokhara, Butwal, Nepalgunj, Dhankuta, Bharatpur, Mahendranagar etc.

Nepal has got some specialities which make it famous to the rest of the world. Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world which is situated in Nepal and attracts the tourist and mountaineers. It is also the birthplace of Lord Buddha, 'The Light of Asia'.

The population of Nepal is about 35000000 consisting of Hindus, Buddhists, Islam, and Christians. Nepali, Maithili, Newra, Bhojpuri, Tharu, Sherpa, Gurung, Magar, Bhote and other many languages are spoken in Nepal. There are more than 100 castes in Nepal. Most of people live in village area. Most of them are farmers and they are poor as well as illiterate. As Nepal is an underdeveloped country, most of young people have gone to overseas and to India to earn money. Very few people are government or private service holder and businessman.

Nepalese are very simple, social, helpful and hospitable. They are world famous for their bravery. Nepalese celebrate many kinds of festivals. Dashain, Tihar, Holi, Chhatha, Lhosar, Christmas, Ramjan, Id, are the major festivals celebrated in Nepal. They have their own traditions and cultures different from place to place.

However Nepal is peaceful place to live in and we must love our country. All the Nepalese should devote themselves for the development, peace, prosperity of Nepal.

11. Write an essay in about 150-200 words on "My village or Town".

My village lies at the top of a green hill. Generally middleclass people live here. Though it is a small, you can find an amazing cultural diversity here. Some of the houses are made of wood and some are of mud and stones. Most of them have tinned roof.

Though few roads are being newly built and few shops have been opened but there are narrow paths in the village. There are merely 1500 people in my village. Most of the people are farmers. Most of the youth have gone to overseas or Indian cities to earn their livelihood. Most of people here are Hindus. They celebrate Dashain, Tihar, Teej, Holy etc. Nearly all the people are literate. There are fifteen primary five lower secondary and three secondary schools in my village. There is a health post, a post office and a police post. There is very little water supply and no electricity. People have to go far away to fetch water. The village is very beautiful as it is surrounded by green forest. Forests have been conserved forming many community forest consumers' groups.

Many NGOs and government are preparing to run some public awareness and development programmes. After the completion of the programmes, the village will be clean, green, peaceful, civilized, developed and beautiful place.

12. Write an essay in about 150-200 words on "Festival which is celebrated in Your Community".

A festival, which is celebrated in my community, is "Dashain". This is the biggest festival of Nepal and is mostly celebrated by Hindus but other people also celebrate this festival. This is the religious and cultural festival of Nepalese people. It is celebrated from Ashiwin Sukla Pratipada to full moon of Kojagrat. It gets its most value during Phulpati, Astami, Nawami and Dashami. There are different stories about the celebration of this festival. There are mainly two stories behind this festival:

The Gods were attacked by the Devils Mahishasur, Chanda and Munda. So, they did many worship of Goddess. Durga and at last Durga was happy with their worships and killed all Devils and a ritual of celebrating the victory of holy forces over the evil ones began.

During the Tretayug, God Ramchadra did worship of Goddess Kali and defeated Rawan. That day is known as Dashami and thus Vijaya Dashami got its clear beginning. During Dashain different school and offices allow a long vacation in order to celebrate Dashain greatly. In spite of poverty, all the people of the country celebrate this festival even by talking loan.

During Dashain all the people have cheerful face. All become happy. Children and young boys enjoy flying kites; girls enjoy swing and elders also enjoy this festival. During Dashain there will be the warship of different incarnations of "Durga". On the 8th day of Dashain, he goats, ducks, hens, sheep etc. are sacrificed to please Goddess Durga. On the 10th day of Dashain, all the family members get together with new clothes and celebrate Dashain by taking "Tika and Jamara" actually, Dashain has played a vital role in keeping co-relation between family members and re-meeting of people. Dashain is celebrated till Purnima. All the people keep their houses clean and beautiful by scrubbing and painting. During Dashain, there is fashion of gambling which also makes dispute among family member. So this practice is to be abolished.

At last, Dashain is one of the main festivals that create mutual relationship between the family members and also increase love and harmony.

Essay Writing Practice

1. Write a short essay in about 60 words comparing the hilly regions on Nepal with the Terai. Use comparative and superlative adjectives.
2. Write an essay about keeping your city or village clean inn nor more than 150 words:
3. Write an essay about your childhood experiences.
4. Write an essay on ecology and environment in about 150 words.
5. Write an essay on The Changing Status of Women in Nepal.
6. Write an essay on deforestation: Need of the Time.
7. Write an essay about your favorite TV program. Describe how often it is shown in a week; what is interesting about it and its drawbacks, if any.

8. Write essays on "Good and Bad Effect of
(i) Internet (ii) The computer (iii) Telephone

3. Writing Letters

- 1. Write a letter to a foreign friend giving an account of your village.**

Butwal
16 May 2005.

Dear Mike,

I received your letter yesterday. I'm glad to know that you intend to visit Nepal this autumn. My joy was doubled to know that you would like to visit us in my village for a day or two. My family and I will, indeed, be delighted to have you here with us.

Ours is a small village, far from the main highway in the western part of Nepal. It's name Simalpani. It lacks most of the modern amenities like electricity, tap water and telephones. One has to commute long distances to fetch water from streams and get the daily essentials. The houses are simple, made of mud and thatch. But in the scorching heat, they help us keep cool. So life is not all comforts here. But the discomfort is more than made up by the green hills surrounding it, unpolluted environment, pure and organic food. People are simple, honest and hardworking. They are helpful and live in peace and harmony. I'm sure you will enjoy peace and beauty of the village. I look forward to welcoming you here.

Yours lovingly
Bipin

- 2. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily drawing the attention of the government to support the activities related to sports and music to encourage the young generation. (Suppose you are Gopal and your school's name is Nepal Higher Secondary School Banepa.)**

Nepal Higher Secondary
School Banepa
15th Asar 2068

To
The Editor
The Rising Nepal
Kathmandu, Nepal

Dear Sir,

The future of any country is on the young generation of that country. If the young generations are eligible well-disciplined well educated the future of the country. If they are grown in enjoyable and creative environment, they would be creative in the future. Music and sports such activities that make creative, mentally and physically fit, socially well-behaved. Therefore, I would like to attract the attention of the government to support the activities related to sports and music to encourage the young generation. There is no doubt that sports and cultural programmes help the youths to build their personalities. The youths always contribute their contribution in

revolution. But the government allocates little budget for sports and music activities. If the government allocates much, the youths will be encouraged in these activities. I would be highly grateful if you could print it in your newspaper.

Yours sincerely
Gopal Bhusal

3. Suppose you are Janu Sherpa from Solukhumbu and presently studying in the higher secondary school away from home. Write a letter to your parents telling them how you feeling in a new place.

Solukhumbu
9th Asar, 2068

Dear father and mother,

I was very happy that I got your letter yesterday when I returned from my educational tour. Last week we had an educational tour to Pokhara. We visited different place of interest in Pokhara. We enjoyed much by rowing boat on Phewa Lake. We went to Davis Falls, Mahendra Cave, Begnash Lake, Rupa Lake, and Bindabasini Temple. We also visited PN Campus too. We saw snow covered mountain picks Fishtail, Annapurna. I am staying with my friends who are from Dhankuta and Sunsari. My room partner is helpful and hardworking. Sometimes I feel difficulty in cooking food and clearing pots. I have to take tuition class and buy some books. Therefore send me some money at the end of this month. I am studying hard for the exam.

I hope you are all well there and please convey my sweet love to little sister.

Yours lovely
Janu Sherpa

4. A Letter to the Editor of a newspaper on 'Reckless Driving'.

Banepa,
Kavre
July 5, 2011

The Editor,
The Kathmandu Post,
Kathmandu,

Dear Sir,

Accidents of different type of vehicles are increasing in our city these days. Every day get to read in the papers that people are run over by cars or hit by motorcycles. They are either being killed or seriously injured. This is most depressing.

It was only yesterday I saw an old lady, trying to cross the road, very narrowly escape being run over by a speeding car. It must have been running at a speed of 60 mph. Such reckless driving in the city is a hazard. It causes fatal accidents to pedestrians trying to cross the road.

Although there are speed limits, drivers do not seem to care and the traffic authorities are not strict in enforcing the regulation. What use is the rule if it is not enforced or followed?

I hope your newspaper will publish this letter to raise public awareness to the hazards of reckless driving. Everyone must work together to bring pressure on the traffic police and local authorities to check reckless driving and make roads safe for the people.

Yours sincerely,
Ramesh Tamang

5. You are a student. Write a letter to your parents describing life in your new accommodation.

Butwal
12th Shrawan, 2067

Dear father and mother,

I am very glad that I got your letter yesterday. You know that I have moved to a new room. I have taken room in Naya Bazaar in Kritipur. Sita, Lalita and I have been living together a month. The friends staying with me and the other friends living in the same house are very good. They are hardworking and helpful. They behave like sisters and brothers.

I feel difficultly fetching water from community tap. We can't get enough water as in the village. We cook our food in cooperation. We wash clothes and clean the pots ourselves. I am taking tuition classes to secure good marks in the exam. Please send me Rs. 10, 000 and convey my love to my little brother Mohan.

Yours loving daughter
Pramila

6. Write a letter to a relative asking for a loan; explain why you need the money.

Kalanki, Kathmandu
5th Asar, 2065

Dear uncle,

As you know I have passed SLC in the first division this year and I want go to Kathmandu for further study. You also know the economic condition of my family. Therefore, I request you to grant me loan of Rs. 50,000. I will duly pay the interest of the money and return back the money when I will have completed my study and will get the job. Otherwise I will pay the loan from my property.

Yours faithfully
Chetan Karki

Letter Writing Practice

1. Write a letter to your younger friend who is waiting for the SLC results suggesting him to take up science for his +2 studies.
2. Write a letter to the editor of the Rising Nepal complaining about a problem in your area.

3. Write a thank you letter for your friend who helped you in a big way at a time of serious difficulty you were in.
4. You are a student. Write a letter to your parents describing life in your new accommodation.
5. You have just returned from a three- month trip round Europe. You have a lovely time. Write a letter to a friend advising him/her to go on a similar holiday.
6. Write a letter to a friend who wants to know what to give you as a wedding present. Give him/her a choice of three things that you would like to have.
7. Write a letter to your friend whom you haven't seen for long time. Tell him/her what you are doing these days.
8. Write a letter to your friend about your present examination.
9. Your cousin is going to stay with a friend of yours in England. Your friend wants to know something before s/he arrives. Write part of letter to your friend, in which you explain what your cousin likes and dislikes. Talk about any two of these. a) good and bad habits. b) interest c) food d) taste in cloth.
10. Your sister is in the tenth class. Write in short how she should study and make preparation for the final examination.
11. Imagine that a pen friend from England is coming to Nepal for a holiday to go trekking. You would meet your friend at Tribhuwan International Airport, Kathmandu. Write a description of yourself so that your pen friend will recognize you by just looking at you.

4. Dialogues

1. Complete the following dialogue with the appropriate sentences:

- Student** : Excuse me, sir.....(**Ans:** I want to borrow a book.)
Librarian : Which book would you like to borrow?
(Ans: Of course, you can.)
- Student** : Let me go to the rack and find out one as I need.
Librarian : Ok, you can go in and.....
(Ans: You'll choose the book you want.)
- Student** :, But page no. 105 is missing in this book. You can have a look.
(Ans: Here's the book I wanted.)
- Librarian** : May be!I'll stamp here to indicate that the page has been torn out.
(Ans: Somebody has torn it away.)
- Student** : (**Ans:** Thank you very much.)

2. Complete the following dialogue with the correct sentences.

- Tourist** : Good morning **Ans:** Have you any room vacant?)
- Receptionist** : Yes, sir, double or single?
Tourist : I want one double on the ground floor.
Receptionist : I'm sorry, sir.
(Ans: There is no double room vacant at the moment on the ground floor.)

Tourist : Hum! What about on the first floor?
 (Ans: Do I have to pay only in advance?)

Receptionist : Yes, sir, I've a double room on the first floor.....
 (Ans: Could I book one of the rooms for you in advance, sir?)

Tourist : Can I know something about the facilities you provide here?

Receptionist :
 (Ans: Of course! Here's a brochure here giving all the information about hotel.)

Tourist : Well, I want to book a room for three days.

Receptionist : (Ans: Ok. Thank you, sir.)

Dialogues Practice

1. Complete the following dialogue held between John and Peter:

Peter : What time is your first lecture today?

John :

Peter : Have you got any material/ information this afternoon?

John :

Peter : Will you be going to the library?

John :

Peter :

John :

2. Compose a dialogue between TWO Nepalese friends talking about a friend getting married.

3. Read the following conversation carefully and then construct similar conversation, using the ideas given each time, say exactly what you do in your job.

Example: hospital/doctor?/gardener

A : When do you work?

B : I work at the hospital.

A : Oh, so you're a doctor, are you?

B : No, I'm a gardener. I look after the gardens around the

hospital.

- (a) Police station /policeman?/secretary
- (b) Library/ librarian? Cleaner
- (c) Language school/ language teacher/ sweeper
- (d) Bus station/ ticket collector? / porter
- (e) Airport/ pilot?/air hostess

5. Compose a dialogue between two Nepalese friends talking about a friend getting married.

6. Write a dialogue between two friends talking about the quality of education in your college.

7. Write a dialogue between two friends talking about contemporary issues.

- 8. Write a dialogue between two friends talking about political situation of the country.**
- 9. Write a dialogue between two friends talking about quality of food in the hostel.**
- 10. Write a dialogue between two friends talking about standard of education in the colleges.**

Part Five

Meanings into Words

1. Tenses

Tense means time. Everything happens in time. There are three types of tenses in English. They are **the past tense** (which describes the events happened before the time of speaking), **the present tense** (which describes the events happening at the time of speaking), **the future tense** (which describes the events going to happen after time of speaking). Each has four branches; **simple, continuous, perfect and perfect continuous**.

1. Present tenses

A. Simple present tense (S+v₁/v₅ + obj.)

She/he/it/Ram = v₅ I/you/we/they = v₁ S = subject, V = verb obj = object

Use:

1. With every day, always, ever, often, seldom, sometimes, now days, rarely, daily, hardly, occasionally, generally, usually, once/twice a day/week/month etc.
2. For habitual actions or repeated actions, general or universal truth, fixed timetable or work or near future.

Examples:

He eats rice.

I write a letter.

They play football.

She keeps goat.

He often comes late.

The sun rises on the east.

The exam starts from the next month.

B. Present continuous (S+ is/am/ are+ v₄+ obj.)

I = am

We/you/they = are

He/she/it/Sita = is

Use:

1. With Now, still, at present, at this time
2. With Don't! / Wait! / Listen! / Look!
3. Actions, which are taking, place at the time of speaking, to express pre- decided future plan, to show temporary actions and change in behavior/situation.

Examples:

You are writing a story.

They are playing football.

Look! Someone is coming.

Don't, cross the road, the bus coming.

I am inviting my friend on my sister's wedding.

C. Present perfect tense (S+ have/ has+ V₃+ obj.)

I/we/you/they = have

He/she/it = has

Use:

1. Just, recently, already, ever, yet (negative/question), since, for
2. Repeated past actions
3. Action just completed but result present

Examples:

He has just cut his finger. It is bleeding.

He has gone out. He will be back in an hour.

She has already done her work.

He hasn't gone out yet

D. Present perfect continuous tense (S+ have/ has been+ V₄+ obj.)

Use:

1. To express an action that has already been started in the past but it is still going on.
2. With Since (for point time)/ for (period of time)
3. For prolonged action

Examples: I have been playing football.

Ram has been writing an essay since Sunday.

She has been working in the rain for five hours.

2. Past tense

A. Simple past tense (S+ V₂+ obj.)

Use:

1. With yesterday, last week, last month, ago, in 1999.
2. With the action completed in the past.
3. "Used to" is used to denote past habit.

Examples:

I played football.

He wrote a story last week.

He composed poetry last year.

She was born in 1992.

She used to wear skirts. But now she wears sari.

B. Past continuous tense (S + was/were +v₄+ obj.)

I/He/she/it = was We/you/they = were

Use:

1. With when/while + simple past.
2. For the action that was going on for some times at particular time in the past
3. At this moment/at this time past time.

Examples:

He was reading stories. At this time last year, we were planting rice.

When I played football, my brother was writing a letter.

C. Past perfect tense (S+ had+ V₃+ obj.)

Use:

1. With when with simple past.
2. With before, after
3. For the action had already completed before another action started.

Examples:

She had eaten rice.

They had gone out.

When the doctor came, the patient had died.

As soon as I had written the letter, I posted it.

D. Past perfect Continuous (S+ had been+ V₄+ obj.)

Use:

1. To express the action, this had been going in the past before another action started.
2. With simple past.

Examples:

He had been writing an essay.

She had been playing tennis.

Rama had been working on computer before I phoned her.

3. Future tense

A. Simple Future (S. + shall/will+v₁+ obj.)

I, we = shall.

You, she, he, it, and they = will

Use:

1. This tense is used to express the action, which takes place at a time in the future.
2. We use simple future for prediction, expectation, for future happening of situation.
3. With tomorrow, next week, next year, soon, tonight

4. For plans and telling intentions

A: She will buy a book tomorrow.

B: I shall help him.

A: Do you think she will pass?

B: Yes, she will pass.

Examples:

We shall pay football.

He will play football.

They will sit outside.

They will draw a map.

B. Future Continuous Tense: (S+ shall/will be+v₄+ obj.)

Use:

1. It is used for an action that will be going at some (particular time) in the future.

2. At this time/moment + future time.

Examples:

a) Don't phone me between seven to nine I shall be writing my homework.

b) At this time tomorrow, Manisha will be planting rice.

c) I shall be working in the field.

d) He will be doing his work.

C. Future Perfect Tense (S + shall/will/have+v₃+ obj.)

Use:

It is used to express the action that will be completed before a certain action or period of time in the future. This tense is generally used with by + point of time, in + period of time, before + point of time e.g. by tomorrow, by next week, by next year, by 2015, by Sunday, by June.

Examples:

I shall have gone to market.

He will have played football.

They will have done work.

They won't have done work.

Will they have done work?

They will have completed the work by June.

I will have settled in the UK before 2015.

Priya will have passed SLC in two years.

D. Future Perfect Continuous Tense: (S + shall/will have been + v₄+ obj.)

Use:

1. The future perfect continuous tense is used to express the action that will be going on for certain time in the future.

2. By + future time + + for + period of time.

Examples:

Poff.Pandit will have been teaching here for 10 years by the end of next month.

I shall have been writing a story.

He will have been playing football.

Sita will have been writing novels.

Sita won't have been writing novels.

They will have been living in the village for two months by the next month.

More about tenses:

1. Simple Past and Simple Past

If two past actions occur at the same time and one action cause to happen another action, then both actions are expressed in the simple past.

I read the book and fell asleep.

When he pushed me, I fell off.

2. Simple Past and Past Continuous:

The simple past tense is also used with past Continuous and past perfect tense to show two past events in a sequence. Here one is running action (past continuous) another sudden action (simple past).

When I saw me, I was reading a book.

He saw me while I was reading a book.

3. Simple past and Past Perfect

Simple past is also used with past perfect to show one action completed before another. Or if we want to emphasize that action happened before another, we put it in before, after or when.

She phoned me as soon as I had left my office.

By the way the time I reached there, they had already gone.

When the police came, the thief had run away.

The patient had died before the doctor arrived.

Examples:

1. Change the following sentences using “used to”

- (a) He lived in France as a boy.
- (b) At one time, there were trees in the garden.
- (c) They came out in these days.
- (d) I was in love with her.
- (e) How did you spend the winter evenings?

Answers:

- (a) He used to live in France as boy
- (b) At one time there used to be trees in the garden
- (c) They used to come out in those days.
- (d) I used to be on love with her.
- (e) How did you use to spend the winter evenings ?

2. Rewrite these sentences filling in the gaps with appropriate forms of the verbs HAVE

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

Answers:

- (a) My brother doesn't have much money at the moment.
- (b) She had an accident last year.
- (c) By next month he will have finished the exam.
- (d) My friend is lucky; her parents have television.

3. Match the events the circumstances given below using ‘When’.

Events

- She burnt her hand
- She lost consciousness
- She found her passport
- Her pen ran out
- She bit her tongue

Circumstances

- She was being given injection.
- She was having her breakfast.
- She was taking meal out of the oven.
- She was writing a cheque.
- She was tidying her room.

Answers:

- When she burnt her hand, she was taking meal out of oven.
- When she lost consciousness, she was being given injection.
- When she found her passport, she was tidying her room.
- When her pen ran out, she was writing a cheque.
- When she bit her tongue, she was having her breakfast.

4. Write present participle and past participle forms of the following verbs.

- (i) Sing (ii) run

Answers:

Word	past participle (v3)	present participle (v4)
Sing	sung	singing
Run	run	running

Exercises:

1. Complete the following sentences:

- I broke a tooth this morning when.....
- The au pair girl broken two glasses yesterday while.....
- Jack cut his face this morning at the time of.....
- He fell off the ladder while he.....
- He found his passport lying.....

2. Choose the appropriate word in brackets to complete the sentences given below:

- Carmen (did/died) when she was only four years old.
- After the funeral, Roberto (lead/led) the procession to the cemetery.
- Rosa didn't (give/gave)away the doll.
- I don't think the priest (believe/believed) in reincarnation.
- Roberto and Maria didn't (know/knew) what happened to the doll.

3. From a question and write two possible replies as shown below:

Example:

You are sweating.

Why are you sweating?

- I have been running.
- I have been working in the sun.
- You have got blood on your hands.
- There is saw dust on the floor.
- You are feeling tired.
- Your fingers are marked with ink.
- You have got headache.

4. Study the dialogue given below and write a similar dialogue beginning with any one of the prompts given below:

Example:

A : My shirt got torn this morning.

B : What were you doing at that time?

A : I was getting through the barbed wires.

B : And what did you do when your shirt got torn?

A : I rushed to a nearby tailor's shop.

(i) My servant broke two plates last evening.

(ii) Laxmi cut her fingertip this morning.

5. For each of the following statement ask a question and answer it:

Example:

A: Your eyes are all red.

B : I've been peeling onions.

(a) Your hair's wet.

(b) You're out of breath .

(c) Your hands area shaking.

(d) There's saw dust on the floor.

(e) You've got oil on your hands.

2. There is/are

There + Present continuous

- There are some men mending the road.
- Look- there's something standing outside the window.
- Is there anyone sitting here?

There is + Noun complement

- There's a desk in the room.
- There are plenty of cheap hotels in the town.

3. Is there a campsite here?

Example:

1. Change the following sentences as shown in the example.

Example: The room has a table.

There is a table in the room.

Something is standing outside the door.

There is something standing outside the door.

- (a) Some people are building a road.
- (b) Our village has three schools.
- (c) Some TVs can be fixed on the wall.
- (d) We have a temple near our house.
- (e) 200 tigers have been counted in Chitawan National Park.

Answers:

- (a) There are some people building a road.
- (b) There are three schools in our village.
- (c) There are some TVs that can be fixed on the wall.
- (d) There is a temple near our house.
- (e) There are 200 tigers in Chitawan National Park.

Exercise:

1. Change the following sentences as shown in the example.

Example: Some kettles switch themselves off.

There are some kettles that switch themselves off.

- (a) Some fridges can be fixed on the wall.
- (b) You can put some glass dishes in a hot oven.
- (c) Some saucepans stop your milk boiling over.
- (d) You can defrost some fridges without taking food out.
- (e) Some dishwashers can even get the egg off your plates.

3. Prepositions

Prepositions normally precede noun or pronoun. There are three types of prepositions.

a) Preposition of place or position: in, at, below, above, on, between, behind, in front of, opposite etc.

b) Preposition of time and date: in, on, at, since, for, by, from, before.

c) Preposition of Travel and movement: from, at, to, up, down, across, along etc.

Above = higher than in position/higher than in status.

Across = on the other side from here/from outside to the other.

After = later than/ at the end of specified period.

Along = together with/ in company of/ from one end to the other end of the length.

Among = surrounded by sb/sth.

At = exact time/ exact place/ with the sense of engaged in.

Before = earlier than/ in front of/ immediately preceding.

Behind = At the back of/ later than.

Below = lower than in position/ status.

Between = position in two things/ person/ place.

By = agent/ for means of transport (car/ bus/ air/ train)/ near to/ at the side of/ for dimension/ to denote amounts, quantities, numbers selling or buying....

For = purpose/ in favour of/ period of time/ length of time, representation.

In	= position or entry to/ enclosed within a particular place; area, or object/ external physical environment/ location/ idea of holding/ in the form of/ A period of time (in 2005)/ wearing something (in sari)
Into	= combination of 'in' and 'to' (in motion)/ change from one form or state to another.
On	= position in relation to another object (on the table)/ a place an object, a part of body as the recipient of an activity (top on shoulder)/ a means of support from beneath (supported on pillars)/ time of specific days (on Monday, on Asar 27 th)/ the subject of a book, article, talk, lecture (article on 'Human Rights').
Opposite	= on the side opposed to and facing. (His house is opposite of mine).
Out of	= from within, inside/ beyond, (out of pocket/ out of control).
Over	= directly above/ above and covering/ above in state and position/ finish/ across.
Since	= from some specific time and up to the present.
Through	= penetration/ point/ space by which sth. passes/ from the beginning to end.
Till	= up to specific time or event/ before specific time or event.
To	= in direction of / destination/ a point of arrival/ relation between two person or thing.
Next to	= by the side/ near to (touching)
Pass	= to go forward by place or thing
Under	= beneath / at the foot of or close against/in control within authority/ less than in status of position.

Examples:

1. Fill the following gaps with **in, on, or at**:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (a) There is a ticket machine the entrance to the car park. | Ans: at |
| (b) In summer, there are always flies the kitchen ceiling. | Ans: on |
| (c) Have you got blankets your bed? | Ans: on |
| (d) I have only got a pillow..... mine. | Ans: in |

2. Fill in the blanks with **in, on or at**”.

- (a) Have you got an electric blanket your bed? I have got a hot-water-bottle mine.
- (b) There is a ticket machine the entrance to the car park.
- (c) Kathmandu is situated Baghmati zone.
- (d) summer, there are always flies the kitchen ceiling

Answers:

- (a) Have you got an electric blanket **on** your bed? I have got a hot-water-bottle **in** mine.
- (b) There is a ticket machine **at** the entrance to the car park.
- (c) Kathmandu is situated **in** Baghmati zone.
- (d) **In** summer, there are always flies **on** the kitchen ceiling

3. Fill in the blanks using the best word from the brackets.

- (a) There are fish swimming.....(in/on/at) the river.
- (b) There are some goats.....(in/on/at)that field.
- (c) Lahan is(in/on/at) the Mahendra Highway.
- (d) There is some writing(in/on/at)the wall.
- (e) The Maldives are.....(on/in/at) the Indian Ocean.

Answers:

- (a) There are fish swimming **in** the river.
- (b) There are some goats **in** that field.
- (c) Lahan is **on** the Mahendra Highway.

- (d) There is some writing on the wall.
- (e) The Maldives are in the Indian Ocean.

4. Complete the following sentences by filling blanks with the best word from brackets.

- (a) Rita walked.....(through/ between /across) the door.
- (b) The dog ran..... (through/between/across) the road.
- (c) The students fell.....(down/off/between) the wall.
- (d) The river flows(under/between/along) the bridge.
- (e) The women cycled.....(through/down/out of) the hill.

Answers:

- (a) Rita walked through the door.
- (b) The dog ran across the road.
- (c) The students fell off the wall.
- (d) The river flows under the bridge.
- (e) The women cycled down the full.

Exercises:

1. Fill in the blanks with the best words from the brackets.

- (a) Sarah sat (at/in/of) the library.
- (b) Everyone drank tea.....marry (also/and/but)
- (c) The book is(at /in/on) floor.
- (d) Most.....(in /of/for) the students arrived on time.
- (e) The coat is(in/of/for) my sister.

2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

- (a) Rita walked (through/ between/ across) the door.
- (b) The dog ran (through/ between/ across) the road.
- (c) The students fell (off/ down/ between) the wall.
- (d) The river flows (under/ between/ along) the bridge.
- (e) The woman yelled (though/ down/ out of) the hill.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

- (a) Mona was bornTuesday, 15 July.
- (b) What will happen.....the 22nd century?
- (c) You must takeyour shoes before entering the temple
- (d) You must pay your billsthe end of June.
- (e) Don't throw rubbish out.....the window.

4. Fill in the gaps with in, on, at, to:

- (a) She was standingthe entrance.....the car park.
- (b) There's a newspaper shop.....my way to the office.
- (c) She spent the day sunbathingthe swimming pool.
- (d) There are some cows.....that field.

4. Transformation

Changing a statement into negative or interrogative and vice versa is called transformation of sentences.

1. Transformation of statement into negative.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| She is a teacher. | ↔ | She is not a teacher. |
| They are playing football. | ↔ | They are not playing football. |
| She reads a book. | ↔ | She doesn't read a book. |
| I have taken your book. | ↔ | I have not taken your pen. |
| You went out. | ↔ | You didn't go out. |
| She has beautiful hair | ↔ | She doesn't have beautiful hair. |
| I shall come to your house. | ↔ | I shall not come to your house. |
| You will play tennis. | ↔ | You will not play tennis. |

I am writing some letters.	↔	I am not writing any letter.
Open the window.	↔	Don't open the window.
You have a lot of money.	↔	You do not have a lot of money.
He always goes to school.	↔	He never goes to school.

2. Transformation of statement into interrogative.

(a) Yes/no question

She is a teacher.	↔	Is she a teacher?
They are playing football.	↔	Are they playing football?
She reads a book.	↔	Does she read a book?
I have taken your book.	↔	Have I taken your pen?
You went out.	↔	Did you go out?
She has beautiful hair	↔	Does she have beautiful hair?
I shall come to your house.	↔	Shall I come to your house?
You will play tennis.	↔	Will You play tennis?
I am writing some letters.	↔	Am I writing any letter?
Open the window.	↔	Do you open the window?
You have a lot of money.	↔	Do you have a lot of money?
He always goes to school.	↔	Does he always go to school?

(b) Wh –question

Wh – words

What → things	Where → place	When → time
How → process/quantity	Why → reason/cause	Who → person (subject)
Which → thing(choice)	whom → person (object)	Whose → possessive

She gets up early in the morning.	↔	When does she get up?
They are playing football.	↔	What are they playing?
She reads a book.	↔	Who reads book?
He has taken your book.	↔	What has he done your book?
You went out.	↔	Where did he go?
She has beautiful hair	↔	How kind of hair does she have?
I shall go to your house.	↔	Where shall I go?
		Or Where will you go?
You will play tennis.	↔	What will you play?
I am writing some letters to my relatives.	↔	Whom are you writing any letters to?
This is Ram's house.	↔	Whose house is this?
You have a lot of money.	↔	How much money do you have?
He always goes to school to read.	↔	Why does he always go to school?

Example:

1. Rewrite the following sentence in the form of a question using the question word in brackets.

Example: Kevin is eating an apple. (what)

What is Kevin eating?

- (a) School started an hour ago.(when)
- (b) I'm going to temple (where)
- (c) Raju and Sunita passed the exam (Who)

Answers:

- (a) When did school start?
- (b) Where are you going?
- (c) Who passed the exam?

Exercises:

1. Imagine you have met your friend after a long time. For each of the five questions word are given below. Ask him/her questions using them.

(a) What (b) When (c) Where (d) why (e) How

2. Choose the correct in the brackets to complete the sentences given below.

- (a) Rosa didn't (give/gave) away the doll.
- (b) Kim and her roommate (live/lived) in London.
- (c) The man does not (sleep/sleeps) on the floor.
- (d) Cottages do not always (have/has) green shutter.
- (e) She doesn't (know/knows) the place either.

5. Describing people

1. Compound noun phrases

He teaches English.	→	He is an English teacher.
He mends shoes.	→	He is a shoe mender.
He drives buses.	→	He is a bus driver.
She sweeps road.	→	She is a road sweeper.

Examples:

1. Explain what these people do.

Example: a secretary

Answer: A secretary writes letters and keeps records.

- (a) a cashier
- (b) a mechanic
- (c) a plumber
- (d) a night watchman
- (e) a receptionist

Answers:

- (a) A cashier deals with clients/money in a bank.
- (b) A mechanic repairs machines in a repairing shop.
- (c) A plumber mends pipes.
- (d) A night watchman guards buildings.
- (e) A receptionist welcomes guests or customers in an office.

2. Read the following conversation carefully and then construct similar conversation, using the ideas given. Each time, say exactly what you do in your job.

Example: hospital/doctor?/gardener

A: Where do you work?

B: I work at the hospital.

A: Oh, so you are a doctor, are you?

B: No, I'm a gardener. I look after the gardens around the hospital.

(a) **police station/ police man?/ secretary**

A: Where do you work?

B: I work at the police station.

A: Oh, so you are a policeman, are you?

B: No, I'm a secretary. I do official work.

(b) **library/librarian?/cleaner**

A: Where do you work?

B: I work at library.

A: Oh, so you re a librarian, are you?

B: No, I'm a cleaner. I clean library.

(c) **language school/language teacher?/sweeper**

A: Where do you work?

B: I work at language school.

C: Oh, so you're a language teacher, are you?

D: No, I'm a sweeper. I sweep and clean the classroom.

(d) bus station/ticket collectors?/porter

- A: Where do you work?
 B: I work at the bus station.
 C: oh, so you're a ticket collector, are you?
 D: No, I'm a porter, I carry luggage.

(e) airport/pilot?/air hostages

- A: Where do you work?
 B: I work at the airport.
 C: Oh, so you're a pilot, are you?
 D: No, I'm an air hostess. I serve the passengers.

Exercises:

1. Explain what these people do.

Example: a bus driver

Answer: A bus driver drives buses.

- (a) A book-seller (d) A gardener
 (b) A photographer (e) An air hostess
 (c) A musician

6. Passive voice & Being /Having+ v₃

How to change an active sentence into a passive sentence

Subject is changed into object and object is changed into subject followed by 'by'; be verb is added and main verb is changed into past participle.

- Ram eats rice. ▶ Rice is eaten by Ram.
 Ram ate rice. ▶ Rice was eaten by Ram.
 Ram will eat rice. ▶ Rice will be eaten by Ram.

For tense wise examples, see the following table.

Tense	Structures		Examples	
	Active	Passive	Active	Passive
Simple present	S+v ₁ /v ₅ +obj	obj+is/am/are+v ₃ +by s.	Ram eats rice.	Rice is eaten by Ram.
Present continuous	...is/am/are +v ₄	obj+ is/am/are+being +v ₃ +by s.	He is helping me.	I'm being helped by him.
Present perfect	...has/have +v ₃	obj+has/have been +v ₃ +by s.	She has eaten rice.	Rice has been eaten by her.
Simple past	...v ₂ +...	obj+was/were+v ₃ +by s.	Ram killed Raman	Raman was killed by Ram.
Past continuous	...was/were +v ₄	obj+was/were being+v ₄ +by s.	He was cooking rice.	Rice was being cooked by him.
Past perfect	...had+v ₃ +.....	obj+had been+v ₃ +by s.	She had cooked rice.	Rice had been cooked by her.
Simple future	...will/shall +v ₁ +....	obj+will/shall be+v ₃ +by s.	She will read book.	Book will be read by her.
Future perfect	..will/shall have+v ₃	o+will/shall have been+v ₃ +by s.	I shall have eaten rice.	Rice will have been eaten by me.

Present perfect Continuous/past perfect continuous can be made passive by using 'get'.

- He has been publishing a book. ▶ A book has been getting published.

The case of two objects

He gave me some money.

► Some money was given to me by him.

► I was given some money by him.

Pronouns:

Subject	You	I	He	She	It	We	They	who
Object	You	Me	Him	Her	It	Us	Them	Whom

But if the object is benefactive object or complement object, it can't be subject of the passive voice.

I cooked him meat.

► Meat was cooked for him by me.

I called him donkey.

► She was called donkey by me.

Generally, adverbs come after verbs in passive but some adverbs of manner and time may come before the main verbs.

They often eat meat.

► Meat is often eaten by them.

He paints the pictures nicely.

► Pictures are nicely painted by him.

Have/has to + v₁ + = have/has to + be + v₃

He has to write letters.

► Letters have to be written by him.

I have to help her.

► She has to be helped by me.

They are to do the homework.

► Homework is to be done by them.

Like, hate, remember in active;

Prem likes people praising him.

► Prem likes being praised.

I remember them talking about me.

► I remember being talked about me.

Is, am, are + going to + v₁ = is, am, are + going to + be + v₃

She is going to write a book.

► A book is going to be written by her.

Imperative: general order = Let + object + be + v₃ and request and obligatory = object + be + v₃ or you are requested/supposed to = v₁ can be used. In instructive = object is/am/are + v₃.

Write an essay.

► Let an essay be written.

Obeey your elders.

► Elders should be obeyed.

► You are supposed to obey you elders.

Please, open the door.

► Let the door be opened.

► You are requested to open the door.

► The door should be opened.

First scratch the card. Next dial the numbers.

► First the card is scratched. Next numbers are dialed.

If there is not subject or object in Wh-question, Wh-word is used as subject.

Who teaches you?

► By whom are you taught?

► Who are you taught by?

What damaged the crop?

► By what was the crop damaged ?

What is Sita doing in the room?

► What is being done in the room by Sita?

If there is infinitive after object in active, 'to' is added in passive; but not with 'let'.

Our teacher made us do homework.

► We are made to do homework.

He let me work in her room.

► I was let work in her room.

When there is verb + Preposition + object combination then, we sift preposition after verb in passive voice.

I must write to him.

► He must be written to.

You can play with this ball.

► This ball can be played with.

If there is people say, think, believe in active, it is said that.....is made in passive voice.

People say that Mr. Hen Raj Joshi is a gentle person.

- ▶ It is said that Mr. Hen Raj Joshi is a gentle person.
- ▶ Mr. Hen Raj Joshi is said to be a gentle person.
- People said that he is helpful. ▶ It was said that he was helpful.
- ▶ He was said to have been helpful.

Having and being + V₃/Get + object + V₃

He hates people calling him early in the morning.

He hates being called early in the morning.

She loves people praising her.

She loves being praised.

You can have your car washed at that garage.

Where can I have my coat cleaned?

He got his shoes polished.

They got their demand fulfilled.

Use of Active and Passive Voice

When the doer is unknown or we want to hide the doer for some reason, we use passive voice.

- (a) A lot of money was stolen.
- (b) Prakash Koirala was killed in America.

Examples:

1. Use the following verbs in the passive voice.

Example: write

Answer: A letter was written by him.

- (a) publish
- (b) send
- (c) cheat
- (d) arrest
- (e) confiscate

Answers:

- (a) The letters were published by Ramila.
- (b) Letters were sent to him.
- (c) Ramila was cheated.
- (d) The thief was arrested by the police.
- (e) Those illegal things were confiscated.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using having or being whichever is appropriate.

- (a) I hate people telephoning me early in the morning.
- (b) I love people talking my photograph.
- (c) I adore being giving me expensive parents.
- (d) I love people bringing my breakfast to me in bed.
- (e) I like having admiring my clothes.

Answers:

- (a) I hate being telephoned early in the morning.
- (b) I love having my photograph taken.
- (c) I adore being given expensive parents.
- (d) I love having my breakfast brought in bed.
- (e) I like having my clothes being admired.

3. Change the following sentence as shown in the example.

Example: Somebody's watching us.

Answer: We're being watched.

- (a) Someone's following us.
- (b) Some men are pulling down the house.

- (c) Another car's overtaking us.
- (d) Someone's looking after the children.
- (e) Two policemen are questioning the man.

Answers:

- (a) We are being followed.
- (b) The house is being pulled down.
- (c) We're being overtaken by another car.
- (d) The children are being looked after.
- (e) The man is being questioned by two policemen

Exercises:

1. Change the following sentences as shown in the example:

Example:

We are being watched.

Somebody is watching us.

- (a) The children are bring looked after.
- (b) The cows are being fed.
- (c) The prisoner is not being guarded.
- (d) Is the tea being made?
- (e)The car is not being used today.

2. Change the following passive sentences into active as shown in the example:

Example: The village has been developed as a tourist spot.

They have developed the village as a tourist spot.

- (a) A star hotel has been built.
- (b) The streets have been widened.
- (c) The old cottages have been repaired.
- (d) The large wall has been coloured.
- (e) The elderly people have been cared well.

3. Using the information below, write a sentence each in the passive

- (a) Mona Lisa, Leonardo da Vinci-paint

Ans: Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.

- (b) Penicillin, Alexander Fleming, discover
- (c) The pyramids, ancient Egyptians, build
- (d) The sing Durbar was built in Rana regime.
- (e) Muna Madan, Devkota, write

7. Requests and offers.

1. Requests:

Here are some structures to make requests.

- Could you? → Could you make a cup of tea?
- Would you? → Would you open the window?
-could you ? → Give me your book for a day , could you?
-would you ? → Shut the door please, would you?
- Would you mind.....ing ? → Would you mind leading me your book?
- Do you think? →Do you think you could give Rs 100?

2. Negative request:

- I don't suppose .you could, could you?
- I don't suppose you could give me RS 100, could you?
- Do you think you could possibly.....?
- Do you think you could possibly stop making noise?
- Would you mind noting? →Would you mind not making noise?

3. Reporting requests

I asked him to give me Rs. 100, and he refused.
She asked him if she could use his phone.
He let me read his books.

4. Appropriate request for permission.

Do you mind if I? → Do you mind if I use your phone?
Would it be all right if I? → Would it be all right if I use your phone?

5. Offers and offers of permission:

Would you like? → Would you like a cup of coffee?
Would you like me to? → Would you like me to prepare breakfast for you?
I'll if you like. → I'll prepare breakfast for you if you like.
Would you like to? → Would you like to spend the night here?
Would you like to? → Would you like to spend the night here?
You canif you like. → You can spend the night here if you like.

6. Reporting Offers

He offered me a cup of coffee.
She offered to prepare breakfast for me.
She offered to let me spend the night at her house.

Example:

1. Write sentence making requests and affairs for each of the situations given below.

Example: You want to borrow a friend's bicycle. (would you mind.....)

Answer: Would you mind lending me your bicycle?

- (a) You want your friend to open a window. (Would you mind.....)
- (b) You want your friend to stop talking.(could you stop.....)
- (c) You want your teacher to help you(I don't suppose.....)
- (d) You want to offer your friend a cup of tea.(would you.....)
- (e) You want to leave the room.(do you mind.....)

Answers:

- (a) Would you mind opening a window?
- (b) Could you stop talking?
- (c) I don't suppose you could help me, could you?
- (d) Would you like to have a cup of tea?
- (e) Do you mind if I leave the room?

Exercise:

2. What will you say in the following situations, writes an indicated?

- (a) You want your mother to wake you in the morning. (making a request)
- (b) You want your friend to return a library book for you. (making request)
- (c) You are studying at your uncle's house. You want to invite your friends over there. (asking for permission)
- (d) Your friend looks thirsty (making offer)
- (e) Your friend hasn't seen much of your place. (making an offer)

8. Comparison

Adjectives give more information about noun and adverbs give more information about verb.
They both have three forms of comparison.

1. Comparison of adjectives

Leather is stronger than plastic.

Plastic isn't as stronger as leather.

Cars are more expensive than motorbikes.

Motorbikes aren't as expensive as cars.

2. Comparison of adverbs

I write more carefully than he does.

She can swim faster than I can.

They are working as hard as they can.

3. Comparison involving two verbs

He sings better than he dance.

That dog isn't as dangerous as it looks.

4. Superlative form

Dolpa is the largest district of Nepal. She has the most beautiful voice.

Generally we add 'er' or 'est' to make an adjective comparative and superlative. If the adjective or adverb has 2 or more than two syllable more, less and most; least are added before adjective or adverb.

We put 'the' before superlatives of the after comparatives when used in sentences.

5. Rather:

Rather is also used to ask comparative question

Would you rather like tea or coffee?

Would you rather live in a city or village? etc.

Example:

1. Use the following clauses to form sentences:

- beautiful /country in the world (superlative)
- Clever person/in the class (superlative).
- Strange film/I've watched (comparative)
- Poodles/grey hounds/run. (comparative)
- Doctors/nurses/money (comparative)

Answers:

- Nepal is the most beautiful country in the world.
- Mina is the cleverest person in the class.
- The film, I have watched today was rather strange.
- Poodles can run as fast as grey hounds.
- Doctors earn more money than nurses.

Exercise:

1. Write the correct form if the adjective in the blanks:

- The man with the black hat was.....(heavy) than Armando.
- A cashier's check is(good) than cash.
- He did not think that the girl was the(good) teller in the bank.
- He felt(good) when he left the junkyard than when he had entered.
- After one.....(quick) look at the man, Armando jumped off the bus.

9. Likes and Dislikes

1. Active & passive gerund forms

I enjoy swimming.

I'm fond of going to the opera.

I love people inviting me to parties.

I love being invited to parties.

She doesn't like people pulling her hair.

She doesn't like having her hair pulled.

2. 'Prefer'

Which do you prefer, eating at home or eating in restaurants?

I prefer eating in restaurants.

I prefer eating in restaurants to eating at home.

3. 'Like doing' and 'like to do'

I like eating caviar.

I like to have a good breakfast in the morning.

Example:

1. Add a general statement, saying what each of the following people likes to do, as in the example:

Example:

Mala reads two newspapers, and watches all the current affairs programme on TV.

In other words, Mala likes to keep up with world events.

- (a) Anu does not allow talking in class, and her students have to stand up when she comes in.
- (b) When he's abroad, Aman sends a lot of e-mails and phones home every week.
- (c) Aaditya goes out every night, and has a party most weekends.
- (d) Shanti goes for morning walk every day, and plays a lot of basketball.
- (e) Januka writes a few letters in the morning on Saturdays and she does all her cleaning during the daytime.

Answers:

- (a) In other words, Anu likes to maintain class discipline.
- (b) In other words, Aman likes to keep in touch with his family.
- (c) In other words, Aaditya likes to enjoy parties.
- (d) In other words, she likes to keep herself fit.
- (e) In other words, she likes to use her holidays to the full extent.

Exercise:**1. Change the questions below as given in the example:****Example:**

How soon can I go home?

You can go home any time you like.

- (a) How often can I come and see you?
- (b) How much money can I borrow?
- (c) How fast can I run?
- (d) How late can I stay out?
- (e) How long can I stay at your home?

10. Advices/Suggestions**1. Basic advice structures**

You should take a holiday.

You ought to phone the police.

Why don't you have a rest?

You'd better speak to your father about it.

If I were you, I'd look for a job.

2. Reporting advice

I advised him to take a holiday.

I suggested that he should phone/phoned the police.

3. Try + - ing

Why don't you try ringing them up?

Have you tried writing to them?

4. Reasons for taking precautions

You should wash your hands before eating because they might have germs on them.

You should wash your hands before eating in case they have germs on them.

You should lock the car because otherwise someone might steal it.

You should lock the car so that no one steals it./In case someone steals it.

5. General advice structures

If you go sailing, you should always take weatherproof clothing.

It is good idea/best to check weather forecast before you set out.

Examples:**1. Give a suggestion to each of these people:**

- (a) I don't seem to be able to lose weight.

- (b) I can't get to sleep at night.
- (c) I am madly in love with Sita, but she won't even look at me.
- (d) My car won't start.
- (e) I missed my class.

Answers:

- (a) I think you should go on dieting.
- (b) You ought to do meditation regularly.
- (c) You'd better write a letter to convince her.
- (d) You'd better take it to a garage.
- (e) You should write an application to the principal.

2. Give a piece of advice to these people:

- (a) My wife has left me.
- (b) I have lost my bank cheque book.
- (c) We can't control our 16 year old son.
- (d) I can't get to sleep at night.
- (e) I'm madly in love with Maya, but she doesn't even look at me.

Answers:

- (a) You would go and call her back.
- (b) You ought to inform the bank officials immediately.
- (c) You should give him some responsibility of home.
- (d) You had better take medicine.
- (e) You had better make close relationship with her.

Exercises:

1. Give two different reasons for each of the following pieces of advice as given in the example. Use the words given:

Example:

You should carry an umbrella when you go out in Britain (a) so that you don't get wet. (b) in case you get wet.

- (a) You ought to reserve a seat on the train.
 - (i) Otherwise
 - (ii) in case
- (b) It is Friday; you ought to go to the bank.
 - (i) So that
 - (ii) otherwise
- (c) You ought to take the gun with you.
 - (i) In case
 - (ii) so that

2. Give suggestion to each of these people"

- (a) I don't seem to be able to lose weights.
- (b) I don't get to sleep at night.
- (c) I am madly in love with Sita, but she won't even look at me.
- (d) My car won't start.
- (e) I missed my classes.

11. Origin & Duration

1. 'Origin' structures

How long ago did you become a teacher?
 I became a teacher a long time ago/in 1968
 When did he start playing the guitar?

He started playing six months ago/in June.
 How long ago did you buy your cooker?
 We bought it a year ago/last year.

2. 'Duration' structures

How long have you been a teacher.
 I've been a teacher for a long time/since 1968.
 How long has he been playing guitar?
 He's been playing guitar for six months/since June.

How long have you had your cooker?
We've had it for a year/since last year.

3. 'Since' with clauses

He started playing the guitar when he got one for his birthday.
He's been playing the guitar (ever) since he got one for his birthday.

4. Negative origin and duration

When did you last have a meal?
How long is it since you last had a meal?
I last had a meal two days ago.
It's two days since I last had a meal.
I haven't had a meal for two days/since Tuesday.

Examples:

1. Write answers for the following questions using the words in brackets. Begin each sentence with the word given.

Example:

Question: How long have been a student?
I've been a student (twelve years)

Answer: I've been a student for twelve years.

- (a) How long have you had bicycle?
I've had a bicycle (six month)
- (b) When did he learn to cook rice?
He learnt to cook rice (two years)
- (c) How long ago did you become a student?
I've become a student twelve years ago.
- (d) How long have they been watching he?
They have been watching her (two o'clock)
- (e) When did Gautam's brother leave his village.
Gautam's brother left his village (January)

Answers:

- (a) I've had a bicycle for six month.
- (b) He learnt to cook rice for two years.
- (c) I've been a student for twelve year.
- (d) They have been watching her since two o'clock.
- (e) Gautam's brother left his village in January.

2. Write answer for the following questions using the words in bracket. Begin each answer with words given.

Example:

Question: When was your brother born?
My brother (1992)

Answer: My brother was born in 1992.

- (a) What time did she get up this morning? She got up.....(seven o'clock)
- (b) When did you first meet Ben? I first met Bin(three weeks ago)
- (c) When did you buy you shoes?
I bought my shoes (January)
- (d) When was the bicycle invented?
The bicycle was invented..... (the nineteenth century)
- (e) When did the go to India?
They went..... (the summer)

Answers:

- (a) She got up at seven o'clock this morning.

- (b) I first met Ben three weeks ago.
- (c) I bought my shoes in January.
- (d) The bicycle was invented in the nineteenth century.
- (e) They went to India in this summer.

Exercises:

1. Write conversation using the points or periods of time given.

Example:

- (a) know your sister.(September)
 - A: How long have you known her?
 - B: I have known her since September.
 - C: (to A) When did you meet her?
 - A: He met her in September.
- (b) I am engaged now, you know.(July)
- (c) I am writing a novel. (a few weeks)

2. Write a sentence each saying how often Marks does different things:

- (a) Have bath (morning, evening)
- (b) Visit parents (Sunday)
- (c) Change job (1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002)
- (d) Have hair cut (1march, 15 March, 1 April)

12. Similarities and differences

1. Positive and negative ‘arguments’ structures. I have got a cat.

- I’ve got one too. →So I have
- I enjoyed the film. →I did too. →So did I.
- I don’t like dogs. →I don’ like them either. →Nor do I. Neither do I.
- I can’t sing. →I can’t either →Nor/Neither can I.

2. ‘Myself’

- I don’t like dogs. →No, I’m not very fond of them myself.
- I enjoyed the film. →Yes, I quite like it myself.

3. ‘Both’, ‘either’, ‘neither’.

- We have both have been to China. →Both of us have been to China.
- Neither of them knows how to read.

Does either of the room have a bath?

4. ‘Both and’ and ‘Neither nor’

Both Iceland and Norway are famous for fishing.

Neither tea nor coffee is good for you in large quantities.

5. ‘Where as’
In Mexico they speak Spanish, where as in Brazil they speak Portuguese.

Example:

1. Respond to the following remarks in two different ways. Use these words:

- | | So | nor/neither | too | either |
|--|----|-----------------------|----------|--------|
| 1. I have been to Denmark. (my sister) | | | | |
| a) So has my sister. | | b) My sister has too. | | |
| 2. My father drives a Fiat. (my father) | | | | |
| a) So does mine. | | | b)..... | |
| 3. I haven’t tasted steak and kidney pie before. (Tom) | | | | |
| a) | | | b)..... | |
| 4. My parents were born in America. (my parents) | | | | |
| a) | | | b) | |
| 5. My cat will eat anything. (my dog) | | | | |
| a)..... | | | b) | |
| 6. I didn’t think much of that book. (I) | | | | |

- | | |
|--|----------|
| a)..... | b) |
| 7. The Times hasn't been delivered yet. (The Guardian) | |
| a) | b)..... |
| 8. August was beautiful this year. (July) | |
| a)..... | b)..... |
| 9. Your car isn't in very good condition. (your car) | |
| a) | b) |
| 10. Donald ought to see the doctor. (Sheila) | |
| a) | b) |

Answers:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2. b) Mine does too. | |
| 3. a) Neither/ nor has Tom, | b) Tom hasn't either. |
| 4. a) So were mine, | b) Mine were too. |
| 5. a) So will mine, | b) Mine will too. |
| 6. a) Neither/ Nor did I. | b) I didn't either. |
| 7. a) Neither/Nor has The Guardian, | b) The Guardian hasn't either. |
| 8. a) So was July, | b) July was too. |
| 9. a) Neither/Nor is yours, | b) Your isn't either. |
| 10. a) So ought Sheila, | b) Sheila ought too. |

Exercises:

1. Respond to the following remarks in two different ways. Use these words:

(So nor/neither too either)

- (a) Sita doesn't like wild animals. (I)
- (b) Mira and Mina are in Grade XI. (Sunil)
- (c) My father works in a bank. (Mohan's)
- (d) Muslims doesn't eat pork. (Jews)
- (e) Devkota wasn't a politician. (Parijat)

2. Put the correct word in each space; neither...nor, either... or, both, all.

- (a) giraffes Zebras live wild in Nepal.
- (b) my friends, Gita & Mina passed the exam.
- (c) Please take your books home.
- (d) I don't like math's science.

13. Use of Too and Enough

1. 'Too' and 'enough'

- The classrooms are too cold in winter.
- The classrooms aren't warm enough in winter.
- There are too many American films on TV.
- There aren't enough educational programs on TV.

2. 'Too' and 'enough' + infinitive

- I feel too tired to go out this evening.
- The water was much too dirty to swim in.
- The office is too busy for me to take any time off.
- He's not nearly old enough to get married.
- The ice isn't thick enough to walk on.
- There isn't enough food for everyone to eat.

3. 'So' and 'such'

- The hotel was so comfortable that we stayed another week.
- It was such a bad film that we left half way through.
- He has so many children that he can't remember all their names.

Examples:

1. Fill in the blanks with a word or phrase chosen from the following list:
(So/such/enough to/too/too much/ so much)

- a) The bus had a noisy engine that he couldn't hear her speak.
- b) There are not books in the school library.
- c) His house is cold that I have to wear my jacket inside it.
- d) She doesn't have pay for the cloth she ordered.
- e) The car is expensive that they cannot afford to buy it.

Answers:

- (a) The bus had such a noisy engine that he couldn't hear her speak.
- (b) There are not enough books in the school library.
- (c) His house is so cold that I have to wear my jacket inside it.
- (d) She doesn't have enough to pay for the cloth she ordered.
- (e) The car is so expensive that they cannot afford to buy it.

2. Change the following passive sentences into active as shown in the example:

Example: The village has been developed as a tourist spot.

They have developed the village as a tourist spot.

- (a) A star hotel has been built.
- (b) Don't send your son to school. He is very young.
- (c) The ceiling was very high. My mother could not touch it.
- (d) You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.
- (e) We arrived late. We could not attend the meeting.

Answers:

- (a) They have built a star hotel.
- (b) Your son is too young to go to school. Your son is not old enough to go to school.
- (c) The ceiling was too high for my mother to touch it. The ceiling was not low enough for my mother to touch it.
- (d) The ground is too damp to sit on. The ground is not dry enough to sit on.
- (e) We arrived too late to attend the meeting. We did not arrive early enough to attend the meeting.

Exercise:

1. Join the following sentences using either too or not enough:

- (a) We arrived late. We couldn't get any dinner.
- (b) Don't eat that bread. It's stale.
- (c) You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.
- (d) He spoke very fast. I couldn't understand him.
- (e) You can't drink wine every day. It's expensive.

2. Fill in the blanks with a word or phrase, choosing from the following list
so/such/enough to / too/ too much/ so much

Example:

I have..... money to buy a new house.

I have enough money to buy a new house.

- (a) The bus had..... a noisy engine that he couldn't hear her speak.
- (b) There are not.....books in the school library.
- (c) His house iscold that I have to wear my jacket inside it.
- (d) She doesn't have pay for the cloth she ordered.
- (e) The car is.....Expensive that they cannot afford to buy it.

3. Make two sentences for each of the following using:

- (i) too, and (ii) not..... enough. Use for only when it is necessary

Example:

You can't drink fruit juice every day. It's expensive.

The fruit juice is too expensive to drink every day.

The fruit juice is not cheap enough to drink every day.

- (a) She spoke very fast. I could not understand her.
- (b) Don't send your son to school. He is very young.
- (c) The ceiling was very high. My mother could not touch it.
- (d) You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.
- (e) We arrived late. We could not attend the meeting.

14. Prediction**1. Adverbs and modals expressing probability**

He will probably/certainly get on touch with us.

They may/ might/ could move to a bigger house.

She probably/ certainly won't come back before midnight.

2. Others ways of expressing probability

I expect he'll go aboard.

I shouldn't think she'll be promoted.

I doubt if he'll get into trouble.

3. 'If' and 'unless'+ Present Simple tense

The firm may make a profit if they attract new customers.

The firm certainly won't make a profit unless they attract new customers.

4. 'Will' and 'going to'

Those plants will die unless you water them.

Look at that plant - I think it's going die.

5. 'Will be doing' and 'will have done'

Next summer they'll be living in Berlin.

By next summer they will have moved to Berlin.

Example:**1. Write prediction for the following conditions using.**

(Certainly, probably, perhaps, probably not, certainly not.)

- (a) rain tomorrow (75% chance)
- (b) taxes be cut (20%)
- (c) result coming today(100%)
- (d) shop be open(50%)
- (e) terrorist be caught (0%)

Answers:

- (a) It'll probably rain tomorrow.
- (b) The taxes may be cut.
- (c) The result will certainly come today.
- (d) The shop may be opened.
- (e) The terrorist certainly won't be caught.

Exercise:**1. Write prediction for the following conditions using**

(Certainly, probably, perhaps, probably not, certainly not.)

- (a) financial crisis (75% chance)
- (b) salary increase (20%)
- (c) constitution writing (100%)
- (d) rain tomorrow (50%)
- (e) criminal be caught (0%)

15. Criticism

1. Should/shouldn't

He should keep his café cleaner. → You shouldn't be working very hard.
You should have stayed in bed. → You shouldn't have been driving so fast.

2. If + Past tense

If he cleaned his café, he would get more customers.
If you didn't watch TV so much, you would have more time for work.

3. If + had(n't) done/ had(n't) been doing

If she'd stayed in bed, her temperature would have gone down.
If you hadn't shouted at him, he wouldn't have walked out.
If he'd been watching the toast, it would have been burnt.
If you hadn't been driving so fast, you wouldn't have skidded.

4. Keeps doing/is always doing

He's bore – he keeps talking about himself,
Mary's so absent minded – she is always forgetting things.

Example:

1. Make a remarks each using should (n't):

Example: Sarla broke a vase.
She shouldn't have lifted it.

- (a) The tourist's purse was stolen.
- (b) Erika fainted at the party.
- (c) Gordon nearly drowned.
- (d) Jenny failed her maths exam.
- (e) Ganesh cut his foot on some broken glass.

Answers:

- (a) He shouldn't have been so careless.
- (b) She shouldn't have gone there.
- (c) He shouldn't have dived into the water.
- (d) She should have practised maths better
- (e) He shouldn't have walked along that way.

Exercise:

1. Rewrite the following sentences using 'if' as in example:

Example: She was reading a book in the waiting room – she missed the train.

Answer: If she hadn't been reading a book, she wouldn't have missed the train

- (a) He didn't set the alarm, so he overslept.
- (b) The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating- they scored goal.
- (c) She wasn't talking loudly, so I couldn't understand her.
- (d) He couldn't go on holiday because he broke his leg.
- (e) They didn't know the man was armed, so they didn't run away.

16. Object/Clause

1. Compound noun phrases

A sports car	a racing car	a lawn mower
An alarm clock	a sewing machine	a screwdriver
Nail varnish	writing paper	flying killer

2. Structures for indicating

My coat is the one with/that has a silk lining.
His skis are the ones with/that have silver strip.
He has got a watch with a luminous dial.
I've got one with a square face.

3. Subject and object defining relative clauses

He's got a gun that fires 20 rounds a second.

I'm looking for a pen that will write on glass.

I want a dish (that) you can put in a hot oven.

A carving knife is a knife (that) you can carve meat with.

4. 'Use for - ing....'

A typewriter is a machine (you use) for typing letters.

What do you call that white stuff (you use) for washing clothes?

Glue is used for sticking things together.

Example:

1. Change the following sentence as in the example:

Example: Fred drives buses.

He's a bus driver.

- (a) Janet mends watches.
- (b) Ann sells books.
- (c) Mandy takes photographs.
- (d) Richard and Liz act in a films.
- (e) Angela reads the news on television.

Answers:

- a) She's a watch mender.
- b) She's a bookseller.
- c) She's a photographer.
- d) He is an actor and she is an actress.
- e) She's a T.V. news reader.

2. Join the pairs of sentences below, using a subject or object relative clause.

- (a) They've got a T.V. You can plug it into your car battery.
- (b) He's got some running shoes. They only weigh a few ounces.
- (c) You can leave this kind of garden chair out in the rain. I prefer them.
- (d) Some sun creams keep out all the sun's rays. They stop you getting brown.
- (e) I've just bought some sheets. You never need to iron them.
- (f) My son likes model airplanes. You make them yourself.
- (g) Some clothes run. They have to be washed separately.
- (h) You can park some cars in a very small space. I want one.

Answers:

- (a) They've got a T.V. which you can plug it into your car battery.
- (b) He's got some running shoes which only weigh a few ounces.
- (c) I prefer garden chair which you can leave out in the rain.
- (d) The sun creams which keep out all the sun's rays stop you getting brown.
- (e) I've just bought some sheets which you never need to iron.
- (f) My son likes model airplanes which you make them yourself.
- (g) The clothes that run have to be washed separately.
- (h) I want the cars which you can park some in a very small space.

Exercise:

1. Combine the following sentences using the relative clause:

- (a) I need a pair of boots. I want to wear them for the hill- walking.
- (b) I want to buy a shirt. And I don't want to have iron it.
- (c) I'd like to buy a watch. It must give the day and date.
- (d) I am looking for a car. It mustn't cost too much.
- (e) Have you got a camera? I want to be able to carry it in my pocket.

2. Rewrite these sentences using the words in brackets. So that they mean the same.

Example: Perhaps I won't have any breakfast today. (thank)

I don't think I'll have any breakfast today.

- (a) They heard the news while that were having lunch.(when)
- (b) I love people admiring my clothes. (having)
- (c) The college runs examination every four months. (year)
- (d) You can get up whenever you like. (any time)
- (e) You can get up whenever you like. (any time)

17. Obligation

1. 'Obligation' structures

You must be home by 9 o'clock.

You mustn't stay out to late.

We've got to stay in our seats.

We can't /aren't allowed to walk about.

2. 'Permission' structures

You can do the washing up later.

You needn't/don't need to do the washing up now.

We can pay by cheque.

We don't have to pay in cash.

3. Make and let

At some schools, they make you wear a uniform.

He doesn't make his students do enough work.

They let their car on the table.

Her parents don't let her eat sweets.

4. Habitual obligation and permission in the past

They made us do the washing up every morning.

I couldn't have any guests in my room.

He didn't have to get up early on Saturdays.

They let us smoke during the examination.

5. Freedom of choice

You can say whatever you like.

You can go anywhere you like.

I don't mind who you invited to dinner.

You can stay here as long as you can.

Example:

1. Answer the following questions as given in the example:

Example:

A: Do I have to sit here?

B: No, you can sit wherever you like.

C: I don't mind where you sit.

(a) What time should I come?

(b) When can I visit you?

(c) Do I have to drink coke?

(d) Should I sleep in this room?

(e) When do I have to get up?

Answers:

(a) A: What time should I come?

B: You can come whenever you like.

C: I don't mind when you come.

(b) A: When can I visit you?

B: You can visit me whenever you like.

C: I don't mind when you visit me.

(c) A: Do I have a drink coke?

B: No, you can drink whatever you like.

- C: I don't mind what you drink.
- (d) A: Should I sleep in this room?
B: No, you can sleep whenever you like.
C: I don't mind where you sleep.
- (e) A: When do I have to get up?
B: You can get up whenever you like.
C: I don't mind when you get up.

Exercise:

1. Answer the following questions as given in the example:

Example:

A: Do I have to eat meat?
B: No, you can eat wherever you like.
C: I don't mind what you eat.

- (a) Do I have to drink milk? (d) Should I wear a uniform?
(b) Where can I visit you? (e) When do I have to meet you?
(c) What time should I go out?

18. Explanations (Conjunctions) :

There are many ways of explaining reasons cause, effect and result. But we are discussing about important way of explanations:

1. Because/ because of/ as/ since etc. connect statement and reason

Nobody likes him. He is stupid.
Nobody likes him because he is stupid.
Nobody likes him because of stupidity.
He didn't study hard. He failed the exam.
Since he didn't study hard, he failed the exam.
He failed the exam as he didn't study hard.

2. To, in order to, so, so that, therefore connect action and purpose.

Sita went to the market to/ in order to buy some rice.
She always studies hard. She always stood first in the class.
She always studies hard therefore/so she always stood first in the class.
He went to the bank. He cashed the cheque.
He went to the bank so that he could cash the cheque.

3. Although/even though/though/ in spite of/ despite connect situation and unexpected results.

She studied hard. She failed the exam.
Although/even though/ though she studied hard, she failed the exam.
In spite of/ Despite her hard study, she failed the exam.
In spite of/ Despite the fact that she studied hard, she failed the exam.

Note: When you connect (join) two sentences with in spite of/ despite/ because of you must change the statement/ situation into noun phrase. You cannot write full sentence.

4. Explanation for remarks

Don't play much. Your exams are soon.
Please, open the window. It's a bit stuffy in here.
I am afraid I could not come to the party. I am feeling unwell.
You'd better drink tea quickly. It will be cold soon.

Examples:

1. Combine the following sentences using because, because of, so that, although and as a result of.

- (a) Many people do yoga. They want to keep fit.
(b) Her parents objected, but she still instated on getting married.

- (c) She joined a drama group. She could meet people.
- (d) Cigarette price has risen. Many people are giving up smoke.
- (e) We stayed indoors. There was fighting in the streets.

Answers:

- (a) Many people do yoga because they want to keep fit.
- (b) Although her parents objected, she insisted on getting married.
- (c) She joined a drama group so that she could meet people.
- (d) Cigarette price has risen as a result many people are giving up smoking.
- (e) We stayed indoors because of fighting in the street.

2. Change the following sentences as shown in the example.

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

Answer: In spite of his scruffy, he got the job.

- (a) She was 85 years old, but she lived very active life.
- (b) Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.
- (c) Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.
- (d) Beethoven was deaf, but he continued composing until his death.
- (e) We've known each other for a long time, but we still call each other by our surnames.

Answers:

- (a) In spite of her old age, she lived a very active life.
- (b) In spite of being expensive, lots of people are buying video machines.
- (c) In spite of her parents objection, she insisted on getting married.
- (d) In spite of his deafness, Beethoven continued composing until his death.
- (e) In spite of being known to each other for a long time, we call each other by our surnames.

3. Add an explanation to each of the remarks below saying what is happening:

Example: Don't go out in your Sandals:

Answer: It's pouring with rain.

- (a) Pass me a paper handkerchief:
- (b) I'm afraid you can't use that room just now!
- (c) We need to have our roof repaired.
- (d) You'd better hurry up and eat the ice-cream:
- (e) There's no need to worry about the children: They are doing well.

Answers:

- (a) Pass me a paper handkerchief. My nose is running.
- (b) I'm afraid you can't use that room just now: We are using the room.
- (c) We need to have our roof repaired: It's leaking.
- (d) You'd better hurry up and eat the ice-cream: It is melting.
- (e) There's no need to worry about the children: They are doing well.

Exercises:

1. Rewrite the following sentences, filling in the gap with appropriate words from the list (therefore, however, because, in spite of, because of)

- (1) He sat in front of the fire. He liked its warmth.
- (2) His stamp albums were full. He needs a new one.
- (3) He collected apace travel stamps. His guardians were interested in it.
- (4) He collected stamps for so many years, he still enjoy the hobby.
- (5) It was getting more expensive to buy stamps. He decided to continue collecting them.
- (6) He still preferred to collect British stamps. They were not colorful as Nepalese stamps.

2. Complete these sentences as given in the example:

Example: Why is it a good idea to carry an umbrella?

When you go out in Britain?

Answer: Because it might rain anytime.

Why is it a good idea to:

- (a) Put a padlock on your bicycle?
- (b) Read all the questions properly before you start writing answers?
- (c) Wash your hands before you eat?
- (d) Go for morning walk regularly?
- (e) Drive slowly in the crowded area?

6. Adverbs: Yet/still

Look at the following structures and do the activities given below.

Mahendra is riding old bike.

He hasn't bought a new bike.

He is still riding old bike.

Example:

1. **Write two sentences about each of these people using yet and still.**

Example:

Shyam is unemployed.

(i) He hasn't found a job yet.

(ii) He's still looking for a job.

- (a) Lisa doesn't know whether she has passed her exams.
- (b) Ajit is still using that house.
- (c) Shankar's essay is only half written.
- (d) Marry is not in her office-it is her lunch time.
- (e) Peter is a bachelor

Answers:

- (a) She hasn't heard exam result yet.
She is still waiting for exam result.
- (b) Ajit hasn't sold the house yet.
Ajit is still using that house.
- (c) He hasn't finished it yet.
He is still writing as essay.
- (d) She hasn't returned yet.
She is still having launch.
- (e) Peter hasn't got married yet.
He is still looking for a civilized girl.

Exercise:

1. **Write two sentences about each of these people using yet and still.**

Example: Ram is looking for a flat.

(i) He hasn't found a new flat yet.

(ii) He's still staying in the old flat.

- (a) Mohan is wearing old dress.
- (b) Rita doesn't know which subject she has to study.
- (c) Prem has sold the house but is staying in the same house.
- (d) Mina is studying grade XI.
- (e) Bipin is working in the same company.

**HEBS – Grade XI
2067 (2010)
Compulsory English**

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Full marks: 100

Pass Marks: 35

Time : 3 hours

1. a) Put the following words in alphabetic order: 3
Choir, Choice, Chocolate, Cholera, Chock, Chop.
- b) In which quarter of the dictionary you find the following words: 2
i) irony ii) negotiation iii) badger iv) trip
2. a) Rearrange the following words to make sensible sentences: 3
i) his/ he/ to/ had/ lunch/ started/ just/ eat.
ii) medicine/ wanted/ study/ he/ to.
iii) not/ him/ casino/ let/ go/ to/ do.
- b) Rewrite the following sentences choosing the correct word from the pair given in brackets: 2
(a) Switzerland has a smaller population Britain. [then/ than]
(b) The thief the bank. [robbed/ stole]
(c) Tom scored a in the match. [goal/gaol]
(d) Mohan promised to follow his teacher's [advise/ advice]
- 3) Compose a dialogue between two friends about their study room. 5
- 4) Answer any two of the following questions: 2×10=20
(a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of fuel crisis. [The Nightmare life Without Fuel]
(b) Write about an interesting dream you saw recently. What is the special meaning of your dream? [The Recurring Dream]
(c) Sketch a Character of Malini. [Malini]
5. Answer any three of the following questions: 3×5=15
(a) Why does Phoenix take the long trip to town? [A Worn Path]
(b) Interpret the poem "The Poplar Field" in your own words.
(c) Why did Armando have the idea that everyone in the bank was watching him? What was the truth? [Fear]
(d) Is human being a Six Million Dollar Man? Explain. [The Six Million Dollar Man]
6. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 5×2=10
Every day, millions of us climb into our cars and set off on journeys to work, to the shops, or just to enjoy ourselves. And once inside our cars, few of us are inclined to spare a thought for the environmental impact of driving in heavy traffic. Advertising consistently portrays cars as symbols of personal status and freedom, and sources of comfort and convenience. But the costs of our care – dependent lifestyles are becoming increasingly serious. The lengthening traffic jams, demand for new roads, increasing air pollution and threat of climate changes are all issues we must tackle sooner rather than later. Nearly all countries have traffic problems, which can be hard to solve. It is well known facts that cars and buses unlike bicycles use lots of petrol and create great deal of pollution. Local people can reduce some of the problems by choosing to walk rather than drive. If we can't get people to walk or share vehicles, we should put more pressure on scientists to build a solar powered or electric engines.

Questions:

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

7) Answer any two of the following questions in about 200 words each: 2×10=20

- (a) Write a short magazine article describing your village or town and visitors can enjoy there.
- (b) Write a letter to your friend in France telling her about the political situation in your country.
- (c) Write an essay on “The Importance of Education” in human life.

8. Explain what these people do:

5

Example:

a secretary = A secretary is a person, who writes letters, manages documents and assists the boss.

- (a) A cashier
- (b) A gardener
- (c) An airhostess
- (d) A receptionist
- (e) A plumber

9. Write a true of using passive voice. Use the most appropriate verbs:

5

Example: Mona Lisa (Leonardo da Vinci)

Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.

- (a) Hamlet (William Shakespeare) found
- (b) London (Fire: 1666) assassinate
- (c) The Pyramids (Ancient Egyptians) built
- (d) President Kennedy (Dallas: 1963) destroy
- (e) The Society of Authors (1884) write

10. Change the following sentences using use (d) to:

5

- (a) He lived in Italy.
- (b) I was in love with her.
- (c) What did you do in the summer?
- (d) We went to zoo together.
- (e) We had our goods delivered.

11. Change the following sentences using in spite of or despite:

5

- a) He was 80 years old but still lived in an active life.
- b) Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.
- c) Beethoven was deaf, but he continued composing until death.
- d) Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.
- e) He used his raincoat, but still he got wet.

**HEBS – Grade XI
2067 (2010)
Compulsory English
Marking Scheme**

1.(a) Awards 0.5 mark to each correct answer:

$$0.3 \times 6 = 3$$

Chock, chocolate, choice, choir, cholera, chop

(b) Awards 0.5 mark to each correct answer:

$$0.5 \times 4 = 2$$

(i) second (ii) third (iii) first (iv) fourth

2. (a) Awards 0.5 mark to each correct answer:

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

- a) he had just started eating his lunch.
- b) He wanted to study medicine.
- c) Do not let him go to casino.

(b) . Awards 0.5 mark to each correct answer:

$$0.5 \times 4 = 2$$

(i) than (ii) robbed (iii) goal (iv) advice

3.

1 mark for the relevance of the answer to the question.

2 mark for creativity and originality

2 marks for language i.e. use of correct tense, accuracy and appropriateness of words.

4. 10 marks for each answer. Award marks on the basis of the following.

Content

4

Creativity and originality

2

Correctness of language

2

Consider the following points:

a) According to Isaac Asimov, fuel crisis has both advantages and disadvantages. However, some of the advantages, he has mentioned, are ironical. He puts forward the long term vision that how human being will be compelled to be dependent on "beast of burden" once again and this reflects the society of pre-industrial era.

▶ The advantages people will have fresh air since no automobile will be running and fume/smoke will be no longer there.

▶ Security personnel also will be walking so that people will have more social security everywhere like parks, roads etc. Asimov says "legs are the kings of road".

▶ People will not be suffering from 'cold' any longer since the environment is fresh and healthy in the absence of automobile pollution.

Even though, Asimov points out few advantages, ironically, fuel crisis adversely affects the quality of life e.g. starvation, brain damage, malnutrition, transport, discontinued food supply etc.

b) The answer may differ for one to another. Thus, check if students have included any supernatural element. And how the meaning is applied for ex. Kimberly Clark's possible meanings are i) Her father, whom she loved a lot, might have died a few years back. ii) She might be obsessed with such "old man" as she was unmarried girl etc.

c) Malini is a harbinger of social transformation. She presents a brilliant reformer who is bold enough to confront every situation that challenges the society itself. Malini, a small girl, proves that transformation is possible when one is committed, has patience and knows to forgive and in short, one should have "love to all the creatures to make everything possible.

Unlike other characters Malini possesses a firm commitment to her mission and thus she is successful. She even forgives the man, who wanted to finish her once and for all, hence, Malini's greatness in accommodating every creature, violent and innocent under the same canopy.

5. Awardn5 marks for each answer. Award marks on the basis of following:

Content	3
Coverage of language	2

Consider the following points:

a) In the manifest level Phoenix takes the long trip to town to collect medicine for her grandson, who has swallowed lye. In its latent level the trip has so many things to do in the afternoon of civil right movement. Phoenix is asserting her black identity stronger than the white's. the binarity presented earlier by the whites is completely reversed by the old lady's activities.

b) There might be various interpretations; however the interpretation containing the idea of ecological degradation is highly valued.

► The poet makes a contrast between gloomy present the rural past. In this process the focus is given on how deforestation inflicts slow death into the spiritual and physical well-being of mankind.

c) Several coincidences made Armando think that everyone in the bank was watching him.

► The teller counting money every time repeating thousand.

► The teller asking him so many questions like if he wants the money in cash or in cheque.

► Running of the heavy man into a table of the large bank lobby when he looked at Armando second time.

► By being nervous the sweaty hand slipped on the big door producing a loud noise. The truth was he was psychologically victimized if he could be robbed. Moreover, he had his cap in a wrong order.

d) No, human being is not six million dollar man. Human being is priceless and perhaps out of reach of science. No device can measure up man's chemical value properly. Human being can't and should not be priced chemically. He/She is priceless, infinitely precious. The result of the discussion must go beyond science and change our world view. Human being is not ridiculously as cheap as it is thought.

6. Award 2 marks for each answer

- (a) people climb cars – to work to the shop or to enjoy themselves.
- (b) symbols of personal status and freedom – sources of comfort and convenience.
- (c) traffic jams, demand for new roads, increasing oil pollution and threat of climate changes are the issues.
- (d) by walking or sharing the vehicles
- (e) Car Development Style/Problem created by cars/solution for traffic problem etc.

7. Award marks considering the following:

For (a) and (c)

Subject matter/Content 6
marks

Organization//coherence and correctness of language 4
marks

For (b)

Layout/pattern i.e. address, date, salutation, closing 2
marks

Relevancy of subject matter/body 6
marks

Organization and correctness of language 2
marks

8. Awards 1 mark too each correct answer.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- a) A cashier is a person who deals with in a bank/hotel/shop etc.
- b) A gardener is a person who works in the garden/grows vegetable
- c) An airhostess is a person who looks after/care of passengers.
- d) A receptionist is a person who welcomes guests/clients in a hotel/business organization etc.
- e) A plumber is a person who fits/repairs water pipes.

9. Awards 1 mark to each correct answer.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- a) Hamlet was written by William Shakespeare.
- b) London was destroyed by fire in 1666.
- c) The Pyramids were built by Egyptians.
- d) President Kennedy was assassinated at Dallas in 1963.
- e) The Society of Author was founded in 1884.

10. Awards 1 mark to each correct answer.

1×5=5

- (a) He used to live in Italy.
- (b) He used to be in love with her.
- (c) What did you use to do in the summer?
- (d) We used to go to zoo together.
- (e) We used to have our goods delivered.

11. Award 1 mark to each correct answer:

1×5=5

- (a) In spite of/ Despite his old/ great age he (still) lived an active life.
- (b) In spite of/ Despite her parents' objection she (still) insisted on getting married.
- (c) In spite of/ Despite Beethoven's deafness he continued until his death.
- (d) In spite of/ Despite the cost/ price of video machines lots of people are buying them.
- (e) In spite of/ Despite the use of/ using his raincoat he (still) got wet.