

Q.No.10 (2061) - 5 MARKS

Give a piece of advice to these people:

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

- Ans:**
- You should ~~secede~~ *secede* next marriage.
 - You ought to inform the bank officials immediately.
 - You should take him to the hostel.
 - You had better take medicine.
 - You should write love letter through the email.

Q.No.11 (2061) - 5 MARKS

Make a remark each using should (n't) have:

Example: Sarala broke a vase.

She shouldn't have lifted it.

- The tourist's purse was stolen.
- Erica fainted at the party.
- Gordon nearly drowned.
- Jenny failed her maths exam.
- Ganesh cut his foot on some broken glass.

- Ans:**
- He shouldn't ~~kept~~ *have kept* his purse in back pocket.
 - She shouldn't ~~have gone~~ *have gone* there.
 - He shouldn't ~~have gone~~ *have gone* mid of the river.
 - She should have practised ~~maths~~ *maths* better.
 - He shouldn't have ~~walked without~~ *walked without* shoes.

Q.No.8 (2060) - 5 MARKS

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're a doctor, are you?

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

- Police station / policeman? / secretary.
- library / librarian? / cleaner.
- language school / language teacher? / sweeper.
- bus station / ticket collector? / porter.
- airport / pilot? / air hostess.

Q.No.9 (2060) - 5 MARKS

Rewrite the following sentences using 'If' as in the example:

Example: She was reading a book in the waiting room - she missed the train.

If she hadn't been reading a book, she wouldn't have missed the train.

- He didn't set the alarm, so he overslept.
- The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating - they scored a goal.
- She wasn't talking very loudly, so I couldn't understand her.
- He couldn't go on holiday because he broke his leg.
- They didn't know the man was armed, so they didn't run away.

- Ans:**
- If he had set the alarm, he wouldn't have overslept.
 - If the goalkeeper had been concentrating, they couldn't have scored the goal.
 - If she had seen talking very loudly, I could have understood her.
 - If he hadn't broken his leg, he would have gone on holiday.
 - If they had known the man was armed, they would have run away.

Q.No.10 (2060) - 5 MARKS

Re-write these sentences, using the word in brackets, so that they mean the same:

Example: Perhaps I won't have any breakfast today. (think)
I don't think I'll have any breakfast today.

- a) Perhaps I'll go for a walk. (think)
- b) They heard the news while they were having lunch. (when)
- c) I love people admiring my clothes. (having)
- d) The college runs examination every four months. (year)
- e) You can get up whenever you like. (any time)

- Ans:** a) I think I'll go for a walk.
b) When they heard the news, they were having lunch.
c) I love having my clothes admired.
d) The college runs examination thrice a year.
e) You can get up any time you like.

Q.No.11 (2060) - 5 MARKS

Fill in the gaps with **in, on, at, to**:

- a) She was standing **at** the entrance the car park.
- b) There's a newspaper shop **on** my way to the office.
- c) She spent the day sunbathing **at** the swimming pool.
- d) There are some cows **in** that field.

- Ans:** a) She was standing **at** the entrance to the car park.
b) There's a newspaper shop **on** my way to the office.
c) She spent the day sunbathing **at** the swimming pool.
d) There are some cows **in** that field.

Q.No.8 (2059) - 5 MARKS

Change the following sentences as shown in the example:

Example: Somebody's watching us.
We're being watched.

- a) Someone's following us.
- b) Some men are pulling down the house.
- c) Another car's overtaking us.
- d) Someone's looking after the children.
- e) Two policemen are questioning the man.

- Ans:** a) We're 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.

Q.No.9 (2059) - 5 MARKS

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 those days.
- d) I was in love with her.
- e) How did you spend the winter evenings?

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

Q.No.10 (2059) - 5 MARKS

Fill the gaps in the following sentences using in, on or at.

- Have you an electric blanketyour bed? I have only got a hot water bottle..... mine.
- There's a ticket machinethe entrance to the car park.
- In summer, there are always fliesthe kitchen ceiling.
- She spent the day sunbathingthe swimming pool.

Ans: a) Have you an electric blanket in/on your bed? I have only got a hot water bottle on mine.
b) There's a ticket machine at the entrance to the car park.
c) In summer, there are always flies on the kitchen ceiling.
d) She spent the day sunbathing at the swimming pool.

Q.No.11 (2059) - 5 MARKS

Change the following sentences as shown in the example.

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

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

- She was 85 years old, but she still lived a very active life.
- Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.
- Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.
- Beethoven was deaf, but he continued composing until his death.
- We've known each other for a long time, but we still call each other by our surnames.

Ans: a) In spite of her old age, she lived a very active life.
b) In spite of their expensiveness, lots of people are buying video machines.
c) In spite of the objection from her parents, 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.

Q.No.8 (2058) - 5 MARKS

Explain what these people do:

Example: a secretary

A secretary writes letters and keeps records.

- a cashier
- a mechanic
- a plumber
- a night watchman
- a receptionist

Ans: a) A cashier counts or deals with money in a bank.
b) A mechanic repairs machines in a repairing shop.
c) A plumber mends the pipes.
d) A night-watchman guards our houses.
e) A receptionist welcomes guests or customers in an office.

Q.No.9 (2058) - 5 MARKS

Use the following verbs in the passive voice:

Example: Write : Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.

- publish
- send
- cheat
- arrest
- confiscate

Ans: a) My articles are published by The Kantipur Post. b) Letters were sent to them.
c) He was badly cheated by bus. d) The criminal was arrested by the police.
e) Those illegal things were confiscated by the authority.

Q.No.10 (2058) - 5 MARKS

Write conversations using the points or periods of time given.

Examples: I know your sister. (September)

A: How long have you known her?

B: I've known her since September.

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

A: He met her in September.

- I'm engaged now, you know. (July)
- I'm writing a novel. (a few weeks)

Q.No.11 (2058) - 5 MARKS

Change the following sentences as shown in the example:

Examples: Some kettles switch themselves off.

There are kettles that switch themselves off.

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

Ans: a) There are fridges that can be fixed on the wall.
 b) There are glass dishes that can be put in a hot oven.
 c) There are saucepans that stop your milk boiling over.
 d) There are fridges that can be defrosted without taking the food out.
 e) There are dishwashers that can even get the egg off your plates.

Q.No.8 (2057) - 5 MARKS

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

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

Ans: a) through b) across c) off d) under e) down

Q.No.9 (2057) - 5 MARKS

Write sentences making requests and offers for each of the situations given below. Begin each sentence with the words given in brackets.

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

Answer: Would you mind lending me your bicycle?

- You want your friend to open a window. (Would you mind)
- You want your friend to stop talking. (Could you stop)
- You want your teacher to help you. (I don't suppose)
- You want to offer your friend a cup of tea. (Would you)
- You want to leave the room. (Do you mind)

Ans: a) Would you mind opening the window? b) Could you stop talking?
 c) I don't suppose I can do it without your help.
 d) Would you like to have a cup of tea?
 e) Do you mind leaving the room?

Q.No.10 (2057) - 5 MARKS

Write answers for the following questions using the words in brackets. Begin each sentence with the words given.

Example: Question: How long have you been a student?

I've been a student (twelve years)

Answer: I've been a student for twelve years.

- How long have you had a bicycle?
I've had a bicycle (six months)
- When did he learn to cook rice?
He learnt to cook rice (two years)
- How long ago did you become a student?
I became a student (twelve years)
- How long have they been watching her?
They have been watching her (two o'clock)
- When did Gautam's brother leave his village?
Gautam's brother left his village (January)

Ans: a) for b) for c) for d) since e) since

Q.No.11 (2057) - 5 MARKS

Fill in the blanks with a word or phrase chosen from the following list:

So / such / enough / enough to / too / too much / so much

Example: I have money to buy a new house.

I have enough money to buy a new house.

- a) The bus had a noisy engine that he couldn't hear her speak.
- b) There are not books in the school library.
- c) His house is cold that 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.

Ans: a) such b) enough c) so d) enough to e) so

Q.No.8 (2056) - 5 MARKS

Write answers for the following questions using the words in brackets. Begin each answer with the words given.

Example: 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 Ben (three weeks ago)
- c) When did you buy your shoes? I bought my shoes (January)
- d) When was the bicycle invented?
The bicycle was invented (the nineteenth century)
- e) When did they go to India?
They went (the summer)

Ans: a) She got up at seven O'clock this morning.
b) I first met Ben three weeks ago.
c) I bought my shoes on January.
d) The bicycle was invented in the nineteenth century.
e) They went to India in the summer.

Q.No.9 (2056) - 5 MARKS

Write sentence comparing the words given below. Use the word 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/The Terai (cold). The top of Mount Everest.....
- e) cars/bicycles (expensive). Cars.....

Ans: a) Rocks are heavier than feather.
b) Fish is not as intelligent as human beings.
c) Jhapa is flatter than Palpa.
d) The top of Mount Everest is colder than the Terai.
e) Cars are more expensive than bicycles.

Q.No.10 (2056) - 5 MARKS

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 (in/on/at) the India Ocean.

Ans: a) in b) at c) on d) on e) in

Q.No.11 (2056) - 5 MARKS

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.

Ans: a) In spite of b) in order to c) Although d) Because e) Although

□□□

2 | Composition

Q.No.7. (2070) 'C' [2×10=20 MARKS]

Answer any two of the following questions:

- a. Write a letter to a local newspaper proposing a solution to the problem of traffic jam in your town.
 b. You have just come back from a disappointing holiday. Write to your friend describing how it was different from what you had expected. (Don't mention your name, school's name and address. Write xyz in the place of your name and address.)
 c. Write a few paragraphs about the growing use of computers in our daily lives.

Q.No.7 (2070) 'D' [2×10=20 MARKS]

Answer any two of the following questions:

- a) Write an essay about your favorite TV programme. Describe how often it is shown in a week. What is interesting about it and its drawback, if any?
 b) Write a letter to your friend telling him or her about a festival you like most. (Don't mention your name, school's name and address. Write xyz in the place of your name and address.)
 c) Write a report on a road accident you have recently seen or heard.

Q.No.7 (2069) -20 MARKS

Answer any TWO of the following questions in about 200 words each:

(Don't mention your name, your school's name and address, Write XYZ in the place of your name and address)

- a) Write a short magazine article describing about a place you have recently visited.
 b) Write an account of any two important events in your country's history, and when they happened?
 c) Write a letter to your uncle, asking him for some financial support for your study.

Q.No.7 (2069) SUPP. -20 MARKS

Answer any TWO of the following questions.

- a) Describe the place you last visited. Mention, what facilities were there for visitors and what you did?
 b) Write a letter to a friend describing what you would do to eliminate poverty if you were Prime Minister of your country.
 c) Write an advertisement for the product you like most.

Q.No.7 (2068) -20 MARKS

Attempt any **TWO** of the following questions.

- Write a newspaper article (in about 200 words) on a famous town in Nepal and describe what tourists can do there.
- Write a review of a film you have recently seen or a book that you have recently read.
- Write a letter to your friend describing a trade fair (Mela) you have visited.

Q.No.7 (2068) SUPP. -20 MARKS

Answer any **TWO** of the following questions.

- Write a brief description of Nepal (in about 200 words). Include location, climate, regions, resources, towns and historical places.
- Write a letter to your friend describing a difficult situation you are going through at the moment.
- Write a story (in about 200 words) ending in "I never saw her again."

Q.No.7 (2067) -20 MARKS

Answer any **TWO** of the following questions in about 200 words each:

- Write a short magazine article describing your village or town and visitors can enjoy there.
- Write a letter to your friend in France telling her about the political situation of your country.
- Write an essay on "The Importance of Education" in human life.

Q.No.7 (2066) -20 MARKS

Answer any **TWO** of the following questions in about 200 words each:

- Write a short newspaper article on 'Electricity crisis and its impact on Nepal'.
- Write a letter to your friend in Germany telling her about a festival you like the most.
- Write a short story about someone who has been successful because of his hard work.

Q.No.7 (2065) -20 MARKS

Answer any **TWO** of the following questions in about 200 words each:

- Write a short travel magazine article on your village or town or any other place of your choice.
- Write a story about someone whose plans went horribly wrong.
- Write a letter to your friend describing a difficult situation you are going through at the moment.

Q.No.7 (2064) - 20 MARKS

Answer any **TWO** of the following questions in about 200 words each.

- Write a magazine article about the growing unrest in our country.
- Write a story ending "I never saw him/her again."
- Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about your plans for the next twelve months.
(Suppose: You are Aditya and your school's name is Jagaran Higher Sec. School.)

Q.No.11 (2064) -5 MARKS

Write in a paragraph showing your like and dislikes about-reading books, swimming, dancing, indoor games, singing, listening to the music, watching TV, surfing the net, telephoning. Use the suitable structures in your answer.

Q.No.7 (2063)

Attempt any **TWO** of the following questions. Write about 200 words for each answer.

- Write a short note on The Day I Passed the SLC Examination. (Suppose: You are Gopal and your school's name is Nepal Higher Secondary School, Banepa.)
- Write an account of the Importance of Peace for the Development of a Country.
- 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.)

Q.No.7 (2062) - 20 MARKS

Answer any **TWO** of the following questions. Write about 150 words for each answer:

- Write a short magazine article entitled 'My Last Day in School.'
- Write an account of the most important event in your country's history.
- Suppose you are Junu Sherpa from Solukhumbu and presently staying at a Higher Secondary School away from home. Write a letter to your parents telling them how you are feeling in a new place.

Q.No.7 (2061) - 20 MARKS

Answer any **TWO** of the following questions. Write about 150 words for each answer:

- Imagine that, 50 years from now, someone in your class is very popular, write an account of his/her life.
- Describe a place you last visited. Mention what facilities were there for visitors and what you did?
- Recently there have been complaints that the ways we celebrate our festivals have changed. Write a few paragraphs on a specific festival or a traditional activity showing the difference in celebrating it now and then.

Q.No.7 (2060) - 20 MARKS

Answer any **TWO** of the following questions. Write about 150 words for each answer.

- Write a short magazine article entitled 'My first day in college'.
- Write an article on the good and bad effects of the TV.
- Write a letter to your friend telling him/her an interesting incident that happened recently.

Q.No.7 (2059) - 20 MARKS

Answer any **TWO** of the following questions. Write about 150 words for each answer.

- Write a few paragraphs describing your town or village and what visitors can do there.
- Write a review of a film that you have recently seen.
- Write an essay on "My Hobbies".

Q.No.7 (2058) - 20 MARKS

Answer any **TWO** of the following questions. Write about 150 words for each.

- You are a student. Write a letter to your parents describing life in your new accommodation.
- Write a story about someone whose plans went horribly wrong.
- Write a brief geographical description of your country. Include only important and interesting information.

Q.No.7 (2057) - 20 MARKS

Answer **TWO** of the following questions. Write approximately 150 words for each answer.

- Write directions on how to go from your school to Kathmandu or Ilam.
- Describe your daily routine. Write complete sentences.
- Explain what you intend to do next year.

Q.No.7 (2056) - 20 MARKS

Answer **TWO** of the following questions. Write approximately 150 words for each answer.

- Write about what you have done in the past week.
- Write about an important event in the history of your country.
- Compare Nepal and India.

□□□

Q.No.6 (2070) 'C' - $5 \times 2 = 10$ MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

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

Questions:

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

Q.No.6 (2070) 'D' - $5 \times 2 = 10$ MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Suppose that you are considering whether to become a vegetarian. You might consider this issue for at least two different sets of reasons. On the one hand, you might feel this is essentially a moral issue—about the rights and wrongs of treating animals in a particular way and eating them. Or you might see it mainly as a health issue—about the benefits and health risks associated with eating meat. Of course, you might think both sets of considerations are relevant, but it is very common for the people to adopt one perspective or the other. The point is that you need to be as clear as possible about the background to the decision, the assumption which lie in the background, the context and so on if you are to weigh the case wisely. Although models of good decision making often fail to mention this requirement explicitly, it is implicit and getting clear about why a decision is necessary helps to focus one's thinking.

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

Questions:

- Give two reasons why you want to become a vegetarian.

- b) What do you mean by health issue?
- c) Why do you need to be clear as possible about the background to the decision?
- d) What is a problem if you are considering which university to attend?
- e) Give a suitable title for the passage.

Q.No.6 (2069) SUPP. -5 × 2=10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

To write well you have to be able to write clearly and logically, and you can't do this unless you can think clearly and logically. If you can't do this yet, you should train yourself to do it by taking particular problems and following them through, point by point, to a solution without leaving anything out and without avoiding any difficulties that you meet. At first, you may find that your mind is not able to concentrate. But practice will improve your ability to think clearly and logically. In order to increase your vocabulary and to improve your style you should read wisely and carefully. Use a good dictionary to help you with the exact meanings and correct usage of words.

Always remember that regular and frequent practice is necessary if you want to learn to write well. It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write. Even with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare. Writing is ninety percent hard work and one percent inspiration. So the sooner you get into habit of disciplining yourself to write, the better.

Questions:

- a. What do you need to be able to write clearly and logically?
- b. How do you train yourself to write clearly and logically?
- c. What is necessary if you want to learn to write well?
- d. Is it inspiration or hard work that is more important before you write well?
- e. Summarize the passage in one sentence.

Q.No.6 (2069) 5 × 2=10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

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

Some lived mostly on plants. They ate the fruit, stems and leaves of some plants and the roots of others. When food was scarce, they ate the bark of trees. If they were lucky, they would find the birds nest with eggs. People who lived near the water ate fish or anything that washed ashore, even rotten whales. Some people ate insects and small animal like lizards that were easy to kill.

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

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

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

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

In America the explorers found new foods, too. Here the Spanish explorers tasted hot chocolate for the first time. They had no name for this new drink, as they borrowed the Mexican word chocolate. They found both white and sweet Potatoes. They also

found corn, Peanuts and tomatoes. Columbus himself found pineapple in the West Indies and brought it back with him to Europe.

Questions:

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

Q.No.6 (2068) - 5x2= 10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Water is the most important natural resource that Nepal possesses, although most of it is yet to be exploited. Nepal has more than 6,000 rivers with a combined run-off of about 200 billion cubic metres (BCM). If properly harnessed, this resource could make substantial contributions to the socioeconomic development not only of the people of Nepal but also of millions of people living in the countries of South Asia, especially Bangladesh and India. The Ganga is the natural drainage of the water flowing from Nepal. The overall contribution of the rivers flowing from Nepal to this mighty river is 46 percent of its flow. During the lean season it is as high as 71 percent. The relationship in water resources between the two countries, i.e. Nepal and India, exists at both people-to-people and official levels. The people-to-people relationship has existed since time immemorial whereas the official level relationship based on available records, dates back by over 100 years.

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

Questions:

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

Q.No.6 (2068) SUPP. - 10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Twenty five hundred years ago Hippocrates told his students to "let food be your medicine and medicine your food". For many years, modern medicine ignored this directive. Nutrition, except in the context of such severe deficiency diseases as scurvy and rickets (Vitamin C and Vitamin D deficiencies), which were rarely seen in the united states, was not even discussed. Conversational medical wisdom maintained that as long as an individual obtained enough calories and enough foods from the "four basic food groups" meat, milk, fruits and vegetables and grains adequate nutrition and adequate vitamins and minerals were assured. Since the 1970s, however holistic physicians, nutritionists and lay people have challenged this perspective and returned to hippocrates' advice. Because the quantity of information about nutrition is vast, and conclusive evidence for the efficacy of one or another diet is rare, there are only a few

principles, and a few generally agreed upon facts to discuss. To begin with the diet that most of us eat is totally different from the one that characterized our species for the previous 30,000 years. It is composed of far more animals fats, refined sugars, and salt, as well as processed and preserved substances. There is far less bulk, fiber, and raw food in our diet. There are food additives, some of which we eat has been raised in soil polluted by herbicides and pesticides. In addition, meat and poultry may have been contaminated by the antibiotics, hormones, and other chemicals designed to make animals grow larger.

Questions:

- What did modern medicine ignore for many years?
- Which diseases are caused by the deficiency of Vitamin C and D?
- What is carcinogenic food?
- How, according to this passage, may meat and poultry have been contaminated?
- How is the diet that most of us eat composed of?

Q.No.6 (2067) - 5x2=10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

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

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

Questions:

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

Q.No.6. (2066) - 5x2=10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

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

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

The University of Oxford is a member of the Russell Group of research-led British universities, the Coimbra Group (a network of leading European universities), the League of European Research Universities, International Alliance of Research Universities and is also a core member of the Europaeum. Academically, Oxford is consistently ranked in the world's top 10 universities. For more than a century, it has

served as the home of the Rhodes Scholarship, which brings highly accomplished students from a number of countries to study at Oxford as postgraduates.

Questions:

- Where is the University of Oxford located?
- When was the University established?
- What was the positive outcome of the dispute between students and locals?
- What is the Coimbra Group? What is its relation with the University?
- How does the Rhodes Scholarship contribute to the highly accomplished students?

Q.No.6. (2065) - $5 \times 2 = 10$ MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

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

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

Four months later when I met him at the train station near my home in Westfield, New York, he was wearing a full beard. He was so much taller than I had imagined from my tiny photograph.

"Ladies and gentlemen", he said, "I have no speech to make and no time to make it in. I appear before you that I may see you that I may see you and that you may see me". Then he picked me right up and kissed me on both cheeks. The whiskers scratched, "Do you think I look better, my little friend?" he asked me. My name is Grace Bedell; and the man in the photograph was Abraham Lincoln.

Questions:

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

Q.No.6 (2064) - 10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

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

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

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

Questions:

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

Q.No.6. (2063) - 10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Good Queen Bess

Elizabeth I was Queen of England for forty-five years, from 1558 to 1603. During her reign many exciting things happened in England and overseas. Sometimes English people were in danger, as when Spain tried to conquer them.

Many famous Englishmen lived during the time Elizabeth was queen. There were heroes like Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh who went exploring in parts of the world that had not long been discovered. They returned to England with wonderful stories of happenings far away. They brought new plants from America, potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco; and also the first turkeys. English ships traded with India, Russia and remote countries where few foreigners had ever been.

Men who stayed at home also helped to make England a great country. It was once said that during Elizabeth's reign, England became 'a nest of singing birds'. Men like William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, and Edmund Spenser wrote splendid plays and poetry that will last forever and ever.

Questions:

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

Q.No.6. (2062) - 10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Once upon a time there was a tree in the forest which had thin, pointed leaves. It felt sad when it saw the large, green leaves of the other trees swaying and rustling in the wind. 'How unlucky I am!' it moaned. 'If only God gave me leaves of gold, I could stand proud among my neighbours and shine with dazzling brilliance in the sun.' The next morning the tree stood transformed. It had leaves of gold. It looked around at the other trees and saw how envious they were. But when night fell, a greedy man crept close to the tree and plucked all the golden leaves, put them into a sack and stole away. 'Oh, how unlucky I am,' the tree lamented again. 'But perhaps I can have leaves made of glass. They will shine brighter than gold and no one will steal them.' The next morning the tree was again transformed. When the rays of the sun fell on the tree, they were reflected in all directions.

The tree felt proud of its leaves. But that night there was thunder and lightning, and the wind blew violently and shook the tree. All its glass leaves were broken. 'Bad luck, again,' sighed the tree. 'Let me have beautiful green leaves like the other trees, but let mine be perfumed.' This wish was granted too, and the next day the whole forest was filled with the sweet smell of its leaves. But within a few hours, goats from all around the forest gathered, drawn by the pleasant smell, and nibbled at the leaves until not a trace of green was left on the tree. 'How foolish I have been,' said the tree sadly. 'My own leaves are best for me, not any other. I've learnt my lesson.' The next day the tree stood covered once again with thin, pointed leaves. It felt as proud of its own leaves as the other trees felt of theirs.

Questions:

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

Q.No.6. (2061) - 10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

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

Children need freedom and the chance to use their limbs. They need to be able to observe and explore their environment. They also need to learn how to make and do things on their own. ¹Therefore even when mothers must carry their babies everywhere, they should try to set them free whenever possible². Moreover, in the hot months, the less back-nestling the better.

Many women, ³however, prefer to carry their children all day long. They feel the children are safe, sleep longer, keep quieter and do not make a mess! I once visited a friend's home where the mama-nurse was nestling my friend's eleven-month-old child. Seeing he was restless, I asked the mama-nurse to put him down. ⁴At first she didn't want to because she thought the child would make the room untidy. When she ⁵finally agreed I asked for some kitchen pots, spoons, unopened tins and boxes since there were no toys to play with⁶. ⁷Immediately the child started examining them one by one⁷. Then he started banging the pots and boxes with the spoons. The different sounds fascinated him⁸. But mama-nurse didn't like the noise or the mess.

Questions:

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

Q.No.6. (2060) - 10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

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

Then at 7.25 I pick up my bag and run downstairs and, to the end of our street. The school bus passes there at 7:30 and picks me up. School begins at 8:00 am., and

finishes at 2:00 p.m. We have a break at 11:00 a.m., when we play in the playground, and buy groundnuts, biscuits or sweets from a man who comes to the gate with a Cart.

Questions:

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

Q.No.6 (2059) - 10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

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

Questions:

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

Q.No.6 (2058) - 10 MARKS

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

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

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

Questions:

- What has been the effect of the growth of industry?
- Where do you look for information about job opportunities?
- Do you think your response to the advertisement will get you a job?
- What do you think a cut-throat competition is?
- How can you get a job?

Q.No.6. (2057) - 5x2= 10 MARKS

Read the following advertisement and then answer the questions about it.

Nalgene Water Bottle

Many people buy bottles of mineral water when they travel away from home. Buying water is more expensive than carrying your own water. If you buy a Nalgene water bottle you can easily carry water from your own home. Nalgene water bottles are made from a type of plastic that is stronger than steel. The plastic is so strong that boiling water

cannot make a hole in it, and each bottle can be used for at least fifteen years. Nalgene water bottles come in different sizes. The bigger bottles are more expensive than the smaller ones, but they carry more water. The smaller bottles are as strong as the big bottles and they last as many years.

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

Questions :

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

Q.No.6 (2056) [5×2=10 MARKS]

Read the following passage and then answer the questions about it.

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

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

Questions:

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

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