

16. 2066 Q.No. 11 Old

Write a short paragraph describing a very difficult situation you are going through at the moment. [5]

17. 2064 Q.No. 11

Write in a paragraph showing your likes and dislikes about- reading books, swimming, dancing, indoor games, singing, listening to the music, watching TV, surfing the net, telephoning. Use the suitable structures in your answer. [5]

18. 2063 Q. No. 3

Imagine that a pen-friend in the United Kingdom is coming to Nepal for a holiday to go trekking. You are sending a man to receive him/her at the airport. Write a description of the man so that your pen-friend will recognize him. [5]

19. 2062 Q. No. 3

Write a description of 'Your Favourite Game' in about 60 words. [5]

20. 2058 Q. No. 3

Write a description of your classroom in about 60 words. [5]

21. 2057 Q. No. 3

Write a short essay in about 60 words comparing the hill regions of Nepal with the Terai. Use comparative and superlative adjectives. [5]

22. 2056 Q. No. 3

Write a description of a wedding in Nepal. Write approximately 60 words. [5]

Comprehensive Passages

1. 2072 Set C Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below: [5×2=10]

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

Questions:

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

2. 2072 Set D Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below: [5×2=10]

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

Questions:

- What was the lorry carrying?

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

3. 2072 Set E Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

[5×2=10]

A lioness in her prime can pick up 600 pounds heifer and jump a corral fence, without as much as a leg touching the ground. We knew this yet we fed the lioness for a few more days by throwing meat to her as her wound was half healed. One night she came right up to me as I sat in a camp chair, cutting a haunch of buck for her dinner. She growled quietly as she came, but took the meat I threw her, purred in her throat, happy as a well-fed cat. By and by she became our regular partner during dinner time and we marked a change in her behaviour. She was no more a ferocious creature for us. But one day suddenly something happened that changed her norms and she flew at one of my assistants and swallowed his head. It was a terrible sight.

Questions:

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

4. 2072 Partial A Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×2=10]

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

Questions:

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

5. 2072 Partial B Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×2=10]

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

Questions:

- a. What is Tango and where is it located?
- b. What did the people find out?
- c. What did the drug make things easier for people?
- d. What did the drug make difficult?
- e. How did the people enjoy?

6. 2071 Supp. Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×2=10]

June 1968 was the 25th anniversary of the climbing of Mount Everest. This great peak in the Himalayan Mountains of Nepal, the highest mountain in the World, had always looked down mockingly on mere man, seeming to say, "I challenge you to climb me, poor, weak mortals!" And try they did, but failed to reach the top. There were avalanches, blizzards, extreme cold, and hunger to contend with. The mountain reigned supreme; that is, until June 1953.

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

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

Questions:

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

7. 2071 Set A Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×2=10]

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

Questions:

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

8. 2071 Set B Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×2=10]

The great advantage of early rising is that one can start one's work long before other. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning, the mind is fresh and no sounds or noises disturb our attention. The work done at that time is generally well done. Also one finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air. Exercise supplies him with a good deal of energy that enables him to work hard until the evening. By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do his work thoroughly. He has not to hurry over any part of his work. He gets to sleep long before midnight. At that time sleep is refreshing. After a sound night's rest, he rises early next morning in good health for the labour of a new day.

Questions:

- What advantages does an early riser have over others?
- What can one feel early in the morning?

- c. Why should one take exercise in the morning and begin one's work so early?
- d. What are the uses of going to sleep long before midnight?
- e. Why does the writer advise us to go to bed early and rise earlier?

9. 2071 Set C Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×2=10]

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

Questions:

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

10. 2071 Set D Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×2=10]

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

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

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

Questions:

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

11. 2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[5×2=10]

Experiments are sometimes made by experts to find out how many errors people make in their statements. Here is one experiment which was tried. Some students at a university were shown on a screen a picture of a bullfight. They were then asked to write a short account of what they had seen when this was finished, they were told to put a number on every statement made 1. If they were fairly sure about it, and 2, if they were prepared to swear to the statement on oath. Every student had at least ten percent error in the statement on oath. Every student had at least ten percent error in the statements he was prepared to swear to an oath, and considerably more than ten percent in other group. Here, for example, was one mistake. A student saw the bull hat its tongue out. Yet when he was shown the picture again, he saw that the bull's mouth

was closed, but that, because his head turned to the side, the ear looked like the longue. So whenever you are arguing with someone about a point, remember that there is quite a good change that you are wrong, however confident you feel about it.

Questions:

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

12. 2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×2=10]

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

Questions:

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

13. 2070 Set C Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×2=10]

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

Questions:

- Why is AIDS treated as a special case?
- What is so dangerous about AIDS?
- How AIDS get transmitted?
- How is AIDS different to other virus illnesses?

- e. Why AIDS is considered to have a problem never before been encountered?

14. 2070 Set D Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×2=10]

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

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

Questions:

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

15. 2070 Partial Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×2=10]

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

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

Questions:

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

16. 2069 Q. No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[5×2=10]

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

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

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

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

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

The Portuguese, who sailed around the stormy Cape of Good Hope 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?

17. 2069 Supp Q.No. 6

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. [5×2=10]

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

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

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

Questions:

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

18. 2069 Partial Q. No. 6

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below: [5×2=10]

The inside of the earth is very very hot. It is so hot that the rock has melted. It has become liquid like water, but much thicker. It is always boiling like water in a kettle. If you have seen a

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

Questions:

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

19. 2068 Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[5×2=10]

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

Pashupatinath on the banks of the Bagmati River, Barahachhetra on the banks of the Kosi River and 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.

20. 2067 Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[5×2 = 10]

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

But the costs of our car-dependent lifestyles are becoming increasingly serious. The lengthening traffic jams, demand for new roads, increasing air pollution and threat of climate change are all issues we must tackle sooner rather than later. Nearly all countries have traffic problems, which can be hard to solve. It is well known fact that cars and buses unlike bicycles use lots of petrol and create great deal of pollution. Local people can reduce some of the

problems by choosing to walk rather than drive. If we can't get people to walk or share vehicles, we should put more pressure on scientists to build solar powered or electric engines.

Questions:

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

21. 2067 Q.No. 6 Partial

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[5 × 2 = 10]

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

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

(Extract from Winston Churchill's Address)

Questions:

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

22. 2066 Q.No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[5×2=10]

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

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

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

Questions

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

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

23. 2066 Q.No. 6 Old

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[5x 2= 10]

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

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

Questions:

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

24. 2065 Q. No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[5x2=10]

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

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

25. 2064 Q.No. 6

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

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

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

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

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

26. 2063 Q. No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[10]

Good Queen Bess

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

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

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

Questions:

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

27. 2062 Q. No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[10]

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

will steal them.' The next morning the tree was again transformed. When the rays of the sun fell on the tree, they were reflected in all directions.

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

Questions:

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

28. 2061 Q. No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[10]

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

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

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

Questions:

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

29. 2060 Q. No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[10]

I am Ram Thapa. I usually wake up when the sunrises, and the light begins to shine through the shutters, if my mother does not hear me getting up, she knocks loudly on the door, or comes in and shakes me. In summer, I have a shower and get dressed. In winter, it is too cold to have a shower, as we have no water-heater in our house, so I wash quickly and put my clothes on as fast as I can. Our houses are very cold in winter. Then I say prayers with my father. By the time, we have finished my mother has fetched the brown beans we eat for

breakfast. A man sells these in the street; he pushes a cart with a huge metal pot, and shouts as he goes along. We live on the fourth floor, so my mother lets down a bowl with the money in a basket on a rope, and the man spoons the hot beans into the bowl. Then she pulls up the basket, and breakfast is ready. We eat the beans with oil, lemon juice and bread, and we drink tea.

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

Questions:

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

30. 2059 Q. No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[10]

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

Questions:

- Why is it very difficult 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?

31. 2058 Q. No. 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[10]

In Nepal today, the size and volume of industry and business are constantly growing. This growth has opened 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 cutthroat competition, and to get the job, you have to prove your worth.

Questions:

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

32. 2057 Q. No. 6

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

[5×2]

Nalgene Water Bottle

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

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

33. 2056 Q. No. 6

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

[5×2]

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

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

Questions:

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

Compositions

1. Letter Writings

a. Personal Letter

1. 2072 Set D Q.No. 7c

Write a letter to your friend in America about the major problems your country is facing at present. [10]

2. 2072 Partial A Q.No. 7b

Write a letter to your friend who wants to know what to give you as a wedding present. Give him/her a choice of four things you would like. [10]

3. 2072 Partial B Q.No. 7c

Write a letter to a friend describing a dream which forced you to get up. [10]

4. 2071 Supp. Q.No. 7c

Write a letter to your friend in a foreign country telling him/her about your success in the examination [10]

5. 2071 Set C Q.No. 7a

Write a letter to one of your foreign friends giving focus on the peace process that is going on in Nepal. [10]

6. 2071 Set D Q.No. 7b

Write a letter to your friend in a foreign country telling him/her about the Constituent Assembly Election that took place a few months ago. [10]

7. 2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 7a

Write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on the success of getting a job. [10]

8. 2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 7b

Write a letter to a foreign pen friend telling him/her about the present political situation of Nepal. [10]

9. 2070 Set C Q.No. 7b

You have just come back from a disappointing holiday. Write to your friend describing how it was different from what you had expected. (Don't mention your name, school's name and address. Write xyz in the place of your name and address) [10]

10. 2070 Set D Q.No. 7b

Write a letter to your friend telling him or her about a festival you like most. (Don't mention your name, school's name and address. Write xyz in the place of your name and address) [10]

11. 2070 Partial Q.No. 7c

Write a letter to your friend in a foreign country about the condition of drug addiction in Nepal. [10]

12. 2069 Q. No. 7c

Write a letter to your uncle, asking him for some financial support for your study. [10]

13. 2069 Supp Q.No. 7c

You are Namrata from Nawalparasi. Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about the happiest moment in your life. [10]

14. 2069 Partial Q. No. 7b

Write a letter to your friend describing a fire accident that took place in your locality. (Don't mention your name, your school's name and address. Write XYZ in the place of your name and address) [10]

15. 2068 Q.No. 7c

Write a letter to your friend describing a trade fair (Mela) you have visited. [10]

16. 2067 Q.No. 7b

Write a letter to your friend in France telling her about the political situation of your country. [10]

17. 2066 Q.No. 7b

Write a letter to your friend in Germany telling her about a festival you like the most. [10]

18. 2066 Q.No. 7c Old

Write a letter to a relative, asking for a loan, and explaining why you need the money. (Suppose you are Abinaya and your relative is Pitamber.) [10]

19. 2065 Q. No. 7c

Write a letter to your friend describing a difficult situation you are going through at the moment. [10]

20. 2064 Q.No. 7c

Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about your plans for the next twelve months. (Suppose: You are Aditya and your school's name is Jagaran Higher Secondary School.) [10]

21. 2062 Q. No. 7c

Suppose you are Junu Sherpa from Solukhumbu and presently studying at a higher secondary school away from home. Write a letter to your parents telling them how you are feeling in a new place. [10]

22. 2060 Q. No. 7c

Write a letter to your friend telling him/her an interesting incident that happened recently. [10]

23. 2058 Q. No. 7a

You are a student. Write a letter to your parents describing life in your new accommodation. [10]

b. Letters to the Newspaper**1. 2072 Set C Q.No. 7a**

Write a letter to a local newspaper suggesting a solution to the problem of drinking water in your own area. [10]

2. 2072 Set E Q.No. 7c

Write a letter to the parliamentarian of your constituency requesting to play an important role in drafting new constitution without delay. [10]

3. 2071 Set B Q.No. 7a

Write a letter to a local newspaper proposing a solution to the problem of drinking water in your own area. [10]

4. 2070 Set C Q.No. 7a

Write a letter to a local newspaper proposing a solution to the problem of traffic jam in your town. [10]

5. 2063 Q. No. 7c

Write a letter to the Editor of a Nationally Daily drawing the attention of the government to support the activities related to sports and music to encourage the young generation. (Suppose: You are Gopal and your school's name is Nepal Higher Secondary School, Banepa)[10]

6. 2061 Q. No. 3

Write a letter to the editor of the Rising Nepal complaining about a problem in your area. [5]

c. Application Letter**1. 2072 Set C Q.No. 7c**

Write a job application for the post of a teacher at a school. Mention your educational qualification, experience and relevant training. [10]

2. 2071 Set A Q.No. 7a

Write a letter of application for a job of secretary at your V.D.C. [10]

2. Essay Writing**1. 2072 Set C Q.No. 7b**

Write a description about your visit to a historical place. [10]

2. 2072 Set D Q.No. 7b

Write a description of the picnic you have recently enjoyed. [10]

3. 2072 Set E Q.No. 7a

Imagine you are on holiday in one of the places you have seen. Describe your holiday trip about 200 words. [10]

4. 2072 Partial B Q.No. 7a

You wish to get elected as a class representative in college election. Draft a speech in about 200 words, appealing to your classmates to vote for you. [10]

5. 2072 Partial B Q.No. 7b

Write an essay on the good and bad effects of television. [10]

6. 2071 Supp. Q.No. 7a

Write an essay about your favourite game. [10]

7. 2071 Set B Q.No. 7b

Describe a journey that you recently made. [10]

8. 2071 Set C Q.No. 7b

Write an essay on pollution problem. [10]

9. 2071 Set D Q.No. 7a

Write an essay on 'A Football Match.' [10]

10. 2071 Set D Q.No. 7c

Write a review of a film you have recently seen or a book that you have recently read. [10]

11. 2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 7b

Write an account of picnic that you have enjoyed lately. [10]

12. 2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 7a

Write an essay on "Historical and cultural sites of your area".

[10]

13. 2070 Set C Q.No. 7 c

Write a few paragraphs about the growing use of computers in our daily lives.

[10]

14. 2070 Set D Q.No. 7 a

Write an essay about your favourite TV programme. Describe how often it is shown in a week. What is interesting about it and its drawback, if any.

[10]

15. 2070 Partial Q.No. 7b

Write a review of a book you have recently read.

[10]

16. 2069 Q. No. 7b

Write an account of any two important events in your country's history, and when they happened?

[10]

17. 2069 Supp Q.No. 7a

Imagine that, 50 years from now, you are very famous. Write an account of your life.

[10]

18. 2069 Partial Q. No. 7a

Write an essay about what you want to be in the future and why, and also add how you are working to achieve your goal.

[10]

19. 2069 Partial Q. No. 7c

Write any essay on Role of Education in Democracy.

[10]

20. 2068 Q.No 7b

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

[10]

21. 2067 Q.No. 7c

Write an essay on "The Importance of education" in human life.

[10]

22. 2067 Q.No. 7a Partial

You wish to get elected as class representative in college election. Draft a speech of about 200 words, appealing to your classmates to vote for you.

[10]

23. 2067 Q.No. 7b Partial

Write an essay on 'If I were the Prime Minister of Nepal?'

[10]

24. 2067 Q.No. 7c Partial

Write an essay on 'The Role of Women in democracy'.

[10]

25. 2066 Q.No. 7b Old

Write about the greatest living writer / musician explaining why you have chosen him / her.

[10]

26. 2063 Q. No. 7a

Write a short note on 'The Day I passed the SLC Examination'. (Suppose: You are Gopal and your school's name is Nepal Higher Secondary School, Banepa)

[10]

27. 2063 Q. No. 7b

Write an account of the 'Importance of Peace for the Development of a Country'.

[10]

28. 2062 Q. No. 7b

Write an account of the most important event in your country's history.

[10]

29. 2061 Q. No. 7c

Recently there have been complaints that the ways we celebrate our festivals have changed. Write a few paragraphs on a specific festival or a traditional activity showing the difference in celebrating it now and then.

[10]

30. 2060 Q. No. 7b

Write an article on the good and bad effects of the TV.

[10]

31. 2059 Q. No. 7b

Write a review of a film that you have recently seen.

[10]

32. 2059 Q. No. 7c

Write an essay on 'My Hobbies'.

[10]

33. 2057 Q. No. 7a

Write directions on how to go from your school to Kathmandu or Ilam.

[10]

34. 2057 Q. No. 7b

Describe your daily routine. Write complete sentences.

[10]

35. 2057 Q. No. 7c

Explain what you intend to do next year.

[10]

36. 2056 Q. No. 7a

Write about what you have done in the past week.

[10]

37. 2056 Q. No. 7b

Write about an important event in the history of your country.

[10]

38. 2056 Q. No. 7c

Compare Nepal and India.

[10]

3. Magazine/ Newspaper Article

1. 2072 Set D Q.No. 7a

Write a newspaper article in about 200 words about rising market price.

[10]

2. 2072 Partial A Q.No. 7a

Write a brief geographical description of your own area/VDC.

[10]

3. 2072 Partial A Q.No. 7c

Write a report of your participation in the discussion of pollution problem.

[10]

4. 2071 Supp. Q.No. 7b

Write a newspaper article about quality education.

[10]

5. 2071 Set A Q.No. 7b

Write a short newspaper article on the crisis of honesty in today's Nepal.

[10]

6. 2071 Set C Q.No. 7c

Write a description of your village/town.

[10]

7. 2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 7c

Write a short newspaper article on the peace-process in present Nepal.

[10]

8. 2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 7c

Write a newspaper article on the 'Problem of Load shedding and its solution'.

[10]

9. 2070 Set D Q.No. 7 c

Write a report on a road accident you have recently seen or heard.

[10]

10. 2070 Partial Q.No. 7a

Write a newspaper article on 'political stability for development'.

[10]

11. 2069 Q. No. 7a

Write a short magazine article describing about a place you have recently visited.

[10]

12. 2068 Q.No 7a

Write a newspaper article (in about 200 words) on a famous town in Nepal and describe what tourists can do there.

[10]

13. 2067 Q.No. 7a

Write a short magazine article describing your village or town and visitors can enjoy there.

[10]

14. 2066 Q.No. 7 a

Write a short newspaper article on 'Electricity crisis and its impact on Nepal'.

[10]

15. 2066 Q.No. 7a Old

Write a magazine article about "The Importance of Punctuality".

[10]

16. 2065 Q. No. 7 a

Write a short travel magazine article on your village or town or any other place of your choice.[10]

17. 2064 Q.No. 7 a

Write a magazine article about the growing unrest in our country.

[10]

18. 2062 Q. No. 7a

Write a short magazine article entitled 'My Last Day in School'.

[10]

19. 2061 Q. No. 7b

Describe a place you last visited. Mention what facilities were there for visitors and what you did?

[10]

20. 2060 Q. No. 7a

Write a short magazine article entitled 'My first day in college'.

[10]