

5. COMPULSORY ENGLISH-II

Course Content

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

1. Core English
2. Extensive Reading and Writing

The text for language skills has the following units.

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

The texts for extensive reading are as follows:

- Poems**
1. William Stafford, "Travelling through the Dark"
 2. W. B. Yeats, "The Lamentation of the Old Pensioner"
 3. William Shakespeare, "Full Fathom Five Thy Father Lies"
 4. Ray Young Bear, "Grandmother"
 5. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur"
- Essays**
6. Moti Nissani, "Two Longterm Problem"
 7. Marsha Traugot, "The Children Who Wait"
 8. Martin Luther King, "I have a Dream"
 9. Ilene Kantrov, "Women's Business"
 10. Lilla, M and Barry, C. Bishop, "Hurried Trip to Avoid a Bad Star"
 11. Germaine Greer, "A Child is Born"
- Stories**
12. Poe, "The Tell-Tale Heart"
 13. Dylan Thomas, "A Story"
 14. James Joyce, "The Boarding House"
 15. G. Garcia Marquez, "The Last Voyage of the Ghost Ship"
 16. Chekhov, "About Love"
 17. Brothers Grimm, "Hansel and Gretel" and its variations
- Play**
1. W. B. Yeats, "Purgatory"

Model Question 2056

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 35

Answer all the questions.

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

If there were no mountains or oceans, and if the winds circled the earth with perfect regularity then the amount of heat and the length of the farmer's growing season would progress uniformly from north to south. Instead, there are all kinds of unexpected differences in climate, as temperature maps of the United States show. For instance, all along the western coast, the temperature changes little between winter and summer. In some places, the average difference between July and January is as little as 10 degrees centigrade. The climate along the northern part of this coast is similar to that of England. But in the north central part of the country, summer and winter are worlds apart. There the average difference between July and January is 36 degrees centigrade and more violent extremes are common. The coldest days of a typical January may be 40 degrees centigrade, and the hottest July day may be 45 degrees. This is the sort of climate that is also found in central Asia, far from the moderating influence of the oceans. In the eastern part of the United States, the difference between summer and winter is also very distinct, but not nearly so extreme. Near the southwestern corner of the country, the climate is mild and spring like in winter, but in summer the temperature may reach equatorial intensity. In Alaska, almost continuous daylight in summer makes the short growing season an intense one. The variations in temperature within the United States have had a marked effect on the country's economy and living standards.

[Unseen Passage]

1. What are the causes of unexpected differences in climate?
 2. In which part of the United States are summer and winter worlds apart?
 3. What is the temperature of the coldest days of a typical January in the north?
 4. What is the effect of continuous daylight in summer on the growing season in Alaska?
 5. Which sectors are affected by the variations in temperature in the United States?
2. Answer any FIVE questions. 5×3=15
- a. Why does the poet show his anger against time?
(The Lamentation of the Old Pensioner)
 - b. How were the boy's uncle and aunt?
(A story)
 - c. Why did the old man kill the boy?
(Purgatory)
 - d. What does the traveler feel when he touches the dead doe?
(Traveling through the Dark)
 - e. Why was the father not quite willing to accept his wife's proposal to leave the children in the forest?
(Hansel and Gretel)
 - f. What differences does the writer show between a traditional society and a modern society in matters of childbearing?
(A Child is Born)

3. Answer any ONE of the following: 10
 - a. Describe the problems of over population and deforestation Moti Nissani has dealt with.
[Two Long Term Problems]
 - b. Write an essay on women's position in Nepal.
[A Child is Born]
4. Change the voice of following sentences. 4
 - (a) I have written a poem. (change into passive)
 - (b) Pop singers are always surrounded by teenagers. (change into active)
 - (c) A ball hit me as I was walking along the street. (change into passive)
 - (d) The building was completely damaged by fire. (change into active)

[Grammar]

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

5. Put the verbs in brackets in correct grammatical form. 4
 - (a) This is the first time I (watch) a movie in the cinema hall.
 - (b) I bought the book which I not (find) for years.
 - (c) I wish they (live) nearer.
 - (d) As soon as the telephone (ring) he answered.

[Grammar]

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

6. Complete the sentences by joining the following words using, When.... 4
 - (a) turn off/lights - change / bulb -
 - (b) eat/meal - pay/bill -
 - (c) arrive / border - show / passport -
 - (d) meet / stranger - shake / hands -

[Grammar]

Ans: (a) When you turn off the light, you have to change the bulb. (b) When you eat a meal at a restaurant, you have to pay the bill. (c) When he arrived at the border, he showed the passport. (d) When I met the stranger, I shook hands.

7. Rewrite the following sentences using the word 'seem'. 5
 - (a) His front garden always looks a bit neglected.
 - (b) You only see his children during the school holidays.
 - (c) He usually carries a walking stick when he goes out.
 - (d) There are African masks on the wall of his sitting room.
 - (e) He never stops to chat with you if you have got your dog with you.

[Grammar]

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

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

agreed, refused, threatened, advised, tried to persuade

Example:

'Very well, then we'll give him his deposit back.'

They agreed to give him his deposit back.

(a) 'If you don't pay up, we'll take legal action.'

(b) 'No, I have absolutely no intention of sending you the money.'

- (c) 'Please, you must help me ! I don't know what to do
(d) 'I think you ought to get in touch with 'Safeguard.' [Grammar]
- Ans:** (a) They threatened to take legal action if he didn't pay up. (b) He refused to send me the money. (c) She tried to persuade me to help her. (d) He advised me to get in touch with safeguard.
9. Imagine you are in the situations below.
- (i) Write a wish for each of the following situations. 3
a) You are sick b) You need a job c) It's raining
Ans: (a) I wish someone would come to see me. (b) I wish I could get a job. (c) I wish it wasn't raining.
- (ii) Express regrets for the following situations. 2
a) You forgot your friends birthday.
b) You could not keep your promise. [Grammar]
Ans: (a) I shouldn't have forgotten my friend's birthday. (b) I shouldn't have been careless.
10. Write a description of your classroom in about 50 words. 5
[Paragraph Writing]
11. Change the following sentences as shown in the example. 5
Example: Someone is singing in the bath. It's getting on Hari's nerves.
Answer: If there's one thing that gets on my nerves, it's people who sing in the bath.
- a) Someone has taken Sita. It's making her angry.
b) Someone has taken Ram's pen without permission. He is angry.
c) It's after midnight, and the people next door are playing loud music. Ram objects of it.
d) Someone's just spat in the street. Ram is offended.
e) Ram's just seen someone with purple and green hair. He can't stand this. [Grammar]
- Ans:** (a) If there is one thing that makes me angry, it's people who take my seat. (b) If there is one thing that makes me angry, it's people who take my pen without permission. (c) If there is one thing that annoys me it's people who play loud music after midnight. (d) If there is one thing that offends me, it's people who spit in the street. (e) If there is one thing I can't stand, it's people with purple and green hair.
12. Write in about 120 words about the remarkable experiences that you have had during your school life. Include the following things. 10
(People /friends you met, events or activities you took part in, achievements you made, impressions you left behind.) [Essay Writing]
13. Look at this letter to a local newspaper and answer the questions. 10
Dear Sir,
If the traffic congestion gets any worse, there is likely to be a permanent traffic jam in the town centre during working hours, which will make it impossible for shops and businesses to operate efficiently.
The proposed scheme for banning cars from the centre is, however, unlikely to solve this problem. This ban will only cause more congestion in the suburbs, and in any case there are many people who genuinely need to take their cars to work.
A much better solution would be to double the numbers of train services into the centre, and to halve the fares. This would encourage people to stay off the roads, and would avoid the bad feeling that the present scheme seems likely to cause among the business community.

Yours Faithfully,
Sarada Shrestha,
Baghbazar.

Why does the writer think:

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

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

Price Chart (In Rs. per kilogramme)

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

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

Exam Questions

Meanings into Words

1. Comprehension Passages

A. Unseen Passages (Based on Exercises in Meanings into Words)

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. $5 \times 3 = 15$

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

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

In fact, Ritvik toys is one of hundreds of companies that are looking at workers' correspondence on a routine basis. And the number of companies regularly doing so is soaring. Managers give variety of reasonings for installing such software. Some lookout for oversize e-mail attachment that clog network. Others seek to dissuade and discourage employees from using their systems for personal activities. And other want to make sure that employees are not sending message that disturb or hurt others.

[Q.N.1, 2072'C']

Questions:

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

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. $5 \times 3 = 15$

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

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

Besides, demand also signifies a price and period of time in which demand is to be fulfilled. It is obvious that a person's demand for anything varies with the price at which it is offered. He buys more of it at a lower price and less of it at a higher price. Similarly, his demand varies with the period of time. [Q.N.1, 2072'D']

Questions:

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

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

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

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

Therefore, I believe that although a main aim of university education is to get the best job, there are clearly further benefits. If we continue to promote and encourage university attendance, it will lead to a better future for individuals and society. [Q.N.1, 2072'E']

Questions:

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

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. 3×5=15

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

By the thirteenth century, power-propelled fire arrows had become rather common. The Chinese relied on this type of technological development to produce incendiary projectiles of many sorts, explosive grenades and possibly cannons to repel their enemies. One such weapon was the 'basket of fire' or, as directly translated from Chinese, the 'arrows like flying leopards'. The 0.7 meter-long arrows, each with a long tube of gunpowder attached near the point of each arrow, could be fired from a long, octagonal-shaped basket at the same time and had a range of 400 paces. Another weapon was the 'arrow as a flying sabre', which could be fired from crossbows. The rocket, placed in a similar position to other rocket-propelled arrows, was designed to increase the range. A small iron weight was attached to the 1.5m bamboo shaft, just below the feathers, to increase the arrow's stability by moving the centre of developed the 'egg which moves and burns'. This 'egg' was apparently full of gunpowder and stabilized by a 1.5m tail. It was fired using two rockets attached to either side of this tail.

It was not until the eighteenth century that Europe became seriously interested in the possibilities of using the rocket itself as a weapon of war and not just to propel other weapons. Prior to this, rockets were used only in pyrotechnic displays. In the early nineteenth century the British began to experiment with incendiary barrage rockets. The British rocket differed from the Indian version in that it was completely encased in a stout, iron cylinder, terminating in a conical head, measuring one meter in diameter and having a stick almost five meters long and constructed in such a way that it could be firmly attached to the body of the rocket. [Q.N.1, Supp. 2071]

Questions:

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

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 5×3=15

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

According to Adams: "Education is a bi-polar process in which one personality acts on another to modify the development of other. The process is not only conscious but deliberate ... the means ... are two fold. a) ... educator's personality, b) use of knowledge in various forms.

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

Questions:

- How does the author define the quality of a good teacher?
- Why does the writer believe that education is a bi-polar process?
- How does Adams describe education?
- What did Aristotle emphasize on?
- Summarize the passage in one third of its length.

[Q.N.1, Set 'C' 2071]

6. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 5×3=15

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

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

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

Questions:

- What was the biology teacher teaching to his students?
- What did the teacher tell the class before leaving?
- What happened after one of the students disobey the teacher's advice?
- What was the cause of butterfly death?
- What lesson do you learn from this story? [Q.N.1, Set 'D' 2071]

7. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: 5×3=15

[Q.N.1, 2070 'Supp']

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

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

Questions:

- What are barbs ?
- How does a porcupine defend itself from its attackers ?
- How does porcupine cause starvation to its attackers ?
- Where do most porcupines live ?
- How does a porcupine damage the vital organs to its attackers ?

8. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 5×3=15

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

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

By the time the attack had ended the Imperial Japanese Navy had accomplished its goal of crippling the U.S. Pacific fleet. Most of the fleet was at the bottom of the harbor, and most of the Army, Navy and Marine fighter planes and bombers were smoking ruins. Forty six minutes after the first bombs and torpedoes had

been dropped, the Japanese ambassadors delivered their country's declaration of war on the United States to U.S. Secretary of State Council Hull, who was outraged at Japan's treachery.

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

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

Questions:

- What does the code word Tora! mean?
- What did the president Roosevelt order for?
- When did the Japanese ambassadors deliver their country's declaration of war on the U.S. to the U.S. secretary?
- What incited the American youths to join the defence forces?
- Use any three underlined words from the passage to make meaningful sentence. [Q.N. 1, 2070 'C']

9. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 3×5=15

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

An impressive variety of facts about usage support this view. According to conservative estimates, mother-tongue speakers have now reached around 300 million; a further 300 million use English as a second language; and a further 100 million use it fluently as a foreign language. This is an increase of around 40% since the 1950s. More radical estimates, which include speakers with a lower level of language fluency and awareness, have suggested that the overall total is these days well in excess of 1,000 million. The variation results largely from a lack of precise data about English language use in such areas as the Indian sub-continent, where the historical impact of the language exercises a continuing influence on many of its 900 million people, and China, where there has been a burst of enthusiasm for English language studies in recent years, with over 100 million people watching the BBC television English series follow me. Even if only 10% of these learners become fluent, the effect on totals is dramatic: the number of foreign learners is immediately doubled.

Questions:

- Why is English becoming a world language?
- What is the estimated growth of English language?
- What is the influence of English in Indian-sub continent and China?
- What situation can 'immediately double' the number of foreign learners of English?
- Do you think the use of English is really increasing as the passage claims? Give reasons. [Q.N. 1, 2070 'D']

10. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: 5×3=15

Nepal has a huge hydropower potential. In fact, the perennial nature of Nepali rivers and the steep gradient of the country's topography provide ideal conditions for the development of some of the world's largest hydroelectric projects in Nepal. Current estimates are that Nepal has approximately 40,000 MW of economically feasible hydropower potential. However, the present situation is that Nepal has developed only approximately 600 MW of hydropower. Therefore, bulk of the economically feasible generation has not been realized yet. Besides, the multipurpose, secondary and tertiary benefits have not been realized from the development of its rivers.

Although bestowed with tremendous hydropower resources, only about 40% of Nepal's population has access to electricity. Most of the power plants in Nepal are run-of-river type with energy available in excess of the in-country demand during the monsoon season and deficit during the dry season.

Nepal's electricity generation is dominated by hydropower, though in the entire scenario of energy use of the country, the electricity is a tiny fraction, only 1% energy need is fulfilled by electricity. The bulk of the energy need is dominated by fuel wood (68%), agricultural waste (15%), animal dung (8%) and imported fossil fuel (8%). The other fact is that only about 40% of Nepal's population has access to electricity. With this scenario and having immense potential of hydropower development, it is important for Nepal to increase its energy dependency on electricity with hydropower development. This contributes to deforestation, soil erosion and depletion, and

increased flooding downstream in the Ganges plain. Shortage of wood also pushes farmers to burn animal dung, which is needed for agriculture. Not only this, the development of hydropower will help to achieve the millennium development goals with protecting environment, increasing literacy, improving health of children and women with better energy. Growing environmental degradation adds a sense of urgency.

Questions:

- What are the ideal conditions for hydro-electric projects in Nepal?
- Compare the hydropower potential and developed hydropower in Nepal.
- What is the defect of run-of-river power plants?
- How do you find the place of hydropower in electricity generation in Nepal?
- What are the main advantages of hydropower development?

[Q.N. 1, Supp. 2069]

11. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 5×3=15

A tsunami is a series of water waves caused by the displacement of a large volume of a body of water, typically an ocean or a large lake. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and other underwater explosions (including detonations of underwater nuclear devices), landslides, glacier calvings, meteorite impacts and other disturbances above or below water all have the potential to generate a tsunami.

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

The Greek historian Thucydides suggested in 426 B.C. that tsunamis were related to submarine earthquakes, but the understanding of a tsunami's nature remained slim until the 20th century and much remains unknown. Major areas of current research include trying to determine why some large earthquakes do not generate tsunamis while other smaller ones do; trying to accurately forecast the passage of tsunamis across the Oceans; and also to forecast how tsunami waves would interact with specific shorelines.

Questions:

- What do you mean by a tsunami?
- What are the potential factors to generate a tsunami?
- In what ways are tsunami waves different from normal sea waves?
- Why is the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami known as one of the deadliest natural disasters in human history?
- List the major areas of current research on 'tsunami'.

[Q.N.1, Set 'A', 2069]

12. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: 5×3=15

The other day we heard someone smilingly refer to poets as dreamers. Now, it is accurate to refer to poets as dreamers, but it is not discerning to infer as this person did, that the dreams of poets have no practical value beyond the realm of literary diversion. The truth is that poets are just as practical as people who build bridges or look into microscopes; and just as close to reality and truth. Where they differ from the logician and the scientists is in the temporal sense alone, they are ahead of their time, whereas logicians and scientists are a breath of their time. We must not be superficial that we fail to discern practicability of Dreams. Dreams are the sunrise streamers heralding a new day of scientific progress, another forward surge. Every forward looking person in any field of life, is first taken along the dreamy paths of imagination.

Questions:

- How are the poets dreamers?
- Do you think the person is correct in saying that poets are just as practical as other people? Why?
- How can a poet be a practical man?
- What is the role of a dream in a literary creation?
- Do you agree with the author that the dreams are also useful to the world?

[Q.N. 1, Set 'B' 2069]

13. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

5×3=15

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

Today, Nepal, like many other less developed countries, is undergoing gradual change. The influence of globalization is increasing, and its impact is being felt on even the smallest and most remote countries. Times have long passed when a place could remain isolated from others. In this context, the Nepalese economy, as minor as it is, will eventually enter the market system. Step by step, traditional economies will be replaced by a commercially oriented market economy, even in the most remote villages. This trend is already visible in the shrinking influence of agriculture in the country's gross domestic product. A country such as Nepal cannot rely on its own commercial agriculture to provide the nation's needs. Self sufficiency is costly to achieve and technologically difficult to develop in a poor country. As a result, Nepal is dependent on imports for much of its food, particularly, that consumed in urban centers. Such an economic policy, however, creates several problems.

Questions:

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

[Q.N. 1, 2068]

14. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

5 × 3 = 15

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

Pun is the fourth Nepali national to win the coveted award also known by some as the Nobel Prize of Asia. Dr. Sanduk Ruit, head of the Tilganga Eye Center in Nepal had received the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2006 for "placing Nepal at the forefront of developing safe, effective and economic procedures for cataract surgery, enabling the needlessly blind in even the poorest countries to see again."

Nepal's renowned journalist, Bharat Dutta Koirala, received the award in 2002 for his outstanding contribution to the development of journalism in Nepal. Late Mahesh Chandra Regmi was the first Nepali to receive the award for journalism, literature, and creative communication arts in 1977.

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

Questions:

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

[Q.N. 1, 2067]

15. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 5×3=15

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

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

Questions:

- Why are lesser number of people dying in the modern world?
- What are the different diseases associated with affluence and mechanization?
- What does high cholesterol in blood indicate?
- What measures should we adopt to minimize heart attacks?
- Summarize the passage in about 50 words. [Q.N.1. 2066]

16. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 5×3=15

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

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

Questions:

- How did Daniel spend his early life?
- Why did Defoe give up writing political articles?
- What was Defoe's best known novel?
- What are the novels that Daniel wrote?
- How did he clear his debts? [Q.N.1. 2065]

17. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 5×3=15

We were summoned to his room at the end of the day. Under normal conditions, he would welcome us with a smile, crack a joke or two, talk of nothing in particular for a couple of minutes and state the actual business. But today we found him dry and sullen. He motioned us to our seats and said, "Could you imagine a worse shock for me? I came across a student of the English Honours who did not know till this day that 'honours' had to be spelt with a 'u'. He finished his sentence with a sharp, grim laugh. We looked at each other at a loss to know what to reply. Our Assistant Professor, Gajapathy, scowled at us as if it were us who had induced the boy to drop the 'u'. Brown cleared his throat as a signal for further speech, and we watched his lips. He began to lecture on the importance of the English Language, and the need for preserving its purity. Brown's thirty years in India and had not been ill spent if they had opened the eyes of Indians to the need for speaking and writing correct English!

Questions:

- What did Brown use to do in normal conditions?
- Why was Brown in a worse shock that very days?
- What did Gajapathy's scowling indicate?
- On what issue did Brown begin to lecture before his college staff?
- Summarize the passage in about 40 words. [Q.N. 1, 2064]

18. Read the following passage and answer the questions below. 15

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

He stopped taking the drugs, and moved out of the hospital into a hotel room, which was not only a more cheerful place to be but was also cheaper. There he hired a lot of Marx Brothers and candid camera films, and started to watch them. He found that every time he laughed, the laughter acted as anesthetic and gave him relief from pain. And the effect lasted some time:

10 minutes' laughter could give him around two hours free from pain. More important, he found that he was slowly getting better, and eventually recovered completely from illness. For many years, the medical profession refused to take Cousins' claims seriously, but now things are changing and some American hospitals have set up 'laughter rooms', where patients can watch videos, listen to cassettes and read joke books, instead of sitting around feeling depressed.

Questions

- Why was Cousins admitted to hospital ?
- Why did he move out of the hospital ?
- What effects of the laughter did Cousins have ?
- How did the hospitals react to the claims made by Cousins initially ?
- Summarise the passage in 30 words. [Q.N. 1, 2063]

19. Read the following passage and answer the questions below : 15

When the next Olympic Games begin, satellites will carry T.V. pictures of the opening ceremony to millions of people thousands of miles away. From their armchairs these people will be able to see their country's athletics competing in events and may be winning a bronze, silver or even gold medal.

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

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

Questions :

- How will the pictures of the opening ceremony reach millions of people ?
- What can people watch on the T.V. about their country's athletics ?
- Where, when and how did the Olympic Games start ?
- Give two reasons for major cities competing to host the Olympic Games ?
- Summarize the passage in 30 words. [Q.N. 1, 2062]

20. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 3x5=15

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

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

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

Questions:

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

[Q.N. 1, 2061]

21. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: 5×3=15

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

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

Questions:

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

[Q.N. 1, 2058]

22. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below. 5×3=15

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

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

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

The size and shape of the deer's antlers depend on the animal's age and health. The first set grows when the deer is from one to two years old. On most deer the first antlers are short and straight. As deer gets older, their antlers grow larger and form intricate branches.

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

[Q.N. 1, 2057]

B. Seen Passages

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 15

The development of the space shuttle has dramatically reduced the cost of sending loads into space. The shuttle takes off from Earth like a rocket, and lands again like an aircraft. It can transport not only its own crew, but also passengers, and has a huge cargo-hold which is capable of carrying large satellites or a space laboratory.

Before the space shuttle was created, it was necessary to plan trips into space several years in advance. However, for the rest of the century it should be

possible to make space flights every week or so. Any scientist or engineer needing travel onto orbit will simply take the next shuttle flight, stay as long as necessary, and then return at his or her convenience.

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

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

Questions :

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

[Q.N. 1 (Book Unit - 14, (14.7), Page No. 140), 2060]

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 5x3=15

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

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

[Q.N. 1 (Book Unit - 15, (15.8), Page No. 153), 2059]

3. Read this paragraph and answer the questions given below. 10

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

Why does the writer think:

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

[Q.N. 14 (Book Unit - 12(12.7), Page No. 119), 2057]

2. Note Making and Summary Writing*The questions from Note Making and Summary Writing have not been asked yet.***3. Grammar and Language Use**

1. Rewrite these sentences adding an appropriate non-defining relative clause.

5 [Q.N.4, 2072'C']

- My sister couldn't wait to get back to College,
- The NTC managed to repair the telephone,
- The coach,, is polite.
- I found the check,, in my bag.
- We were all very grateful to our college,

Ans: (a) My sister couldn't wait to get back to college, when her classes finished. (b) The NTC managed to repair the telephone, which was damaged by the earthquake. (c) The coach, who taught me how to win a football game, is polite. (d) I found the check, which was lost yesterday, in my bag. (e) We were all very grateful to our college, where we had studied fifteen years ago.

2. For each of the following situations make sentences with I wish/if only, using:

(i) would, or (ii) could, or (iii) simple past tense. 5[Q.N.5, 2072'C']

- It is cold here.
- You are jobless.
- Your bicycle has a puncture.
- You are staying in a rented house.
- You are ill in bed.

Ans: (a) I wish/if only it would have a sunny day. (b) I wish/if only I could have a job. (c) I wish/if only I repaired my bicycle. (d) I wish/if only I had my own house. (e) I wish/if only I was better.

3. For each of the situations below:

(i) Ask a question with How long

(ii) Answer it using the words in brackets (use until/for, in/by whichever is appropriate) 5[Q.N.6, 2072'C']

- They played golf. (dusk)
- The gardener mowed the lawn. (10 minutes)
- We waited at the bus stop. (30 minutes)
- My friend wrote all his letters. (lunch time)
- The helper had to change the wheel. (five minutes)

Ans: (a) How long did they play golf? They played golf until dusk.
(b) How long did the gardener mow the lawn? The gardener mowed the lawn for ten minutes.

(c) How long did we wait at the bus stop? We waited at the bus stop for thirty minutes.

(d) How long did my friend write all his letters? My friend wrote all his letter until lunch time. (e) How long did the helper have to change the wheel? The helper had to change the wheel in five minutes.

4. Report the following remarks, beginning

He told me

5[Q.N.7, 2072'C']

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

Ans: (a) He told me that the children were playing well. (b) He told me that he repaired his bike. (c) He told me that the workers looked as if they had not eaten for weeks. (d) He told me that I had not done all my assignments. (e) He told me that he had not been invited to the party.

5. Change the following remarks using **supposed to**: [Q.N.8, 2072'C']
- People say more than thirty million Armenians were killed in 1915 and 1916.
 - They say King Cobra is most dangerous.
 - Apparently, elephants have a good memory.
 - I hear that sneezing is the sign of evil.
 - They say it rains on the day of Shivaratri.

Ans: (a) More than thirty million Armenians were supposed to be killed in 1915. (b) King Cobra is supposed to be most dangerous. (c) Elephants are supposed to have a good memory. (d) Sneezing is supposed to be the sign of evil. (e) It is supposed to rain on the day of Shivaratri.

6. Change the sentences below, using: [Q.N.9, 2072'C']

- (i) **As soon as + Past + Past Simple.**
or
(ii) **As soon as + Past Perfect + Past Simple.**

- I broke the vase and burst into tears.
- The Prime Minister was elected and his supporters cheered.
- The thief opened the window and the bell rang.
- The teacher went into the classroom and started teaching.
- The Principal entered the hall and started counselling the students.

Ans: (a) As soon as I had broken the vase, I burst into tears. (b) As soon as the Prime Minister had been elected, his supporters cheered. (c) As soon as the thief opened the window, the bell rang. (d) As soon as the teacher had gone into the classroom, he/she started teaching. (e) As soon as the Principal had entered the hall, he/she started counselling the students.

7. Rewrite these sentences adding an appropriate non-defining relative clause. [Q.N.4, 2072'D']

- Janak went back to Mahendranagar,
- At last the N-cell managed to repair the telephone,
- The librarian,, turned round suddenly.
- We were all very grateful to Mr. Pandey,
- The diver,, was rewarded.

Ans: (a) Janak went back to Mahendranagar, where his parents lived. (b) At last the N-cell managed to repair the telephone, which had not worked all over the country. (c) The Librarian, who was keeping the records of the members, turned round suddenly. (d) We were all very grateful to Mr. Pandey, who was very polite and helpful. (e) The driver, who used to drive the ambulance of Bir Hospital, was rewarded.

8. For each of the following situations make sentences with I wish/if only, using: [Q.N.5, 2072'D']

- (i) **would**, or (ii) **could**, or (iii) **simple past tense.**
- It is hot here.
 - You are out of work.
 - Your bike has a puncture.
 - You are living in a small room.
 - You are ill in bed.

Ans: (a) I wish/if only I could have a fan. (b) I wish/if only I could have a job. (c) I wish/if only there was a workshop for repairing bikes. (d) I wish/if only it would be a big room. (e) I wish/if only I was better.

9. For each of the situations below:

- Ask a question with How long ?
- Answer it using the words in brackets (use until/for, in/by whichever is appropriate) [Q.N.6, 2072'D']

- They played cricket. (evening)
- Mrs Chang mowed the lawn. (30 minutes)
- We waited at the bus stop. (45 minutes)
- The secretary wrote all the letters. (lunch time)
- Sudha read the whole of Muna Mandan. (5 days)

- Ans:** (a) (i) How long did they play cricket? (ii) They played cricket until evening.
 (b) (i) How long did Mrs. Chang mow the lawn? (ii) She mowed the lawn for thirty minutes.
 (c) (i) How long did we wait at the bus stop?
 (ii) we waited at the bus stop for forty-five minutes.
 (d) (i) How long did the secretary write all the letters?
 (ii) The secretary wrote all the letters by lunch time.
 (e) (i) How long did Sudha read the whole of Muna Madan?
 (ii) She read the whole of it in five days.

10. Change the direct speech into indirect speech beginning:
 He told/asked me...

5[Q.N.7, 2072'D']

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

Ans: (a) He asked me if I had had my meal. (b) He told me that I could take as many books as I liked. (c) He told me that the rate of interest was going down. (d) He asked me if I had finished all my book. (e) He asked me if I had cleaned my room.

11. Change the following remarks using supposed to:

5[Q.N.8, 2072'D']

- a) They say the earth is round.
 b) Apparently, elephants have a good memories.
 c) People say it is unlucky to sit under a ladder.
 d) I am told that Birman was lorry driver at one time.
 e) People say consumption of yogurt on the day of exam brings good luck.

Ans: (a) The earth is supposed to be round. (b) Elephants are supposed to have good memories. (c) It is supposed to be unlucky to sit under a ladder. (d) Birman was supposed to have been a lorry driver at one time. (e) Consumption of yoghurt on the day of exam is supposed to bring good luck.

12. Change the sentences below, using:

5[Q.N.9, 2072'D']

- (i) As soon as + Simple Past + Simple Past.
 (ii) As soon as + Past Perfect + Simple Past. (omit and or but)
 a) My neighbour peeled the banana and gave it to the baby.
 b) I looked in the fridge and found some oranges.
 c) He kicked the dog and it barked.
 d) I went to the shop and bought a carate of eggs.
 e) I paid my bill and left the shop.

Ans: (a) As soon as my neighbour had peeled the banana, he/she gave it to the baby. (b) As soon as I looked in the fridge, I found some oranges. (c) As soon as he kicked the dog, it barked. (d) As soon as I had gone to the shop, I bought a carate of eggs. (e) As soon as I had paid the bill, I left the shop.

4. Write sentences which have the same meaning as those below. Choose the verbs given and begin with the words given.

5[Q.N.4, 2072'E']

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

Example:

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

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

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

- Ans: (a) The drug made it easier for them to relax and enjoy more easily. (b) Even the food shortage didn't discourage them to take the drug. (c) The economic crisis forced the governments to take some decisive action. (d) The new law encouraged them to take the drug even more. (e) This allowed them to sit in the sun all day long.

13. Rewrite the following questions into indirect questions.

5 [Q.N.5, 2072'E']

Example:

What are golf balls made of?

Do you know what golf balls are made of?

- What time did you wake up this morning?
Can you remember
- Was he alone?
Did you notice
- When are they getting married?
I'm longing to know
- Has the train left?
Have you found out
- How much do touch-screen laptops cost these days?
Have you any idea

- Ans: (a) *Can you remember what time you woke up that morning?* (b) *Did you notice if he had been alone?* (c) *I'm longing to know when they are getting married?* (d) *Have you found out if the train has left?* (e) *Have you any idea how much touch-screen laptops cost those days?*

14. Add an appropriate relative clause to the following sentences:

5 [Q.N.6, 2072'E']

- When I came back I found that my car,, had disappeared.
- At last they managed to repair the telephone,
- The teacher,, turned round suddenly.
- I could not wait to get back to Sindhupalchok,
- I eventually found the letter,, in my jacket pocket.

- Ans: (a) *When I came back I found that my car, which I had parked at the side of the road, had disappeared.* (b) *At last they managed to repair the telephone, which had been disconnected due to unpaid the charge.* (c) *The teacher, who was standing in front of the class, turned round suddenly.* (d) *I could not wait to get back to Sindhupalchok, where there were many epicentres of aftershocks of great earthquake.* (e) *I eventually found the letter, which my girlfriend had sent me, in my jacket pocket.*

15. Write advantages and disadvantages to the expressions below as given in the examples.

5[Q.N.7, 2072'E']

Examples: Package holidays

Package holidays enable people to travel abroad cheaply.

They discourage people from being adventurous.

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

- Ans: (a) *Being rich and famous enables people to get visa to study in a foreign country in self-investment.*

It discourages people to live in a slum area.

- (b) *Having a freezer enables people to store food for long time.*

It discourages people to buy food daily.

- (c) *Practising English in groups enables us to interact each other.*

It discourages us to read and write deeply thinking alone.

- (d) *Driving a motorbike on highways enables people to drive freely in high speed.*

It discourages people to make show the speed.

- (e) *Watching television encourages people to know world information and entertainment.*

It discourages people to read and write.

16. Change the sentences below using either when/as soon as+ past or when/as soon as + past perfect. [Q.N.8, 2072'E']
- They saw the house and immediately fell in love with it.
 - I wrote the letter and posted it straight away.
 - The train passed and immediately the crossing barrier went up.
 - He left the house straight after breakfast.
 - The television program finished and then I went straight to bed.

Ans: (a) *They fell in love with it as soon as they saw the house.* (b) *As soon as I had written the letter I posted it.* (c) *As soon as the train had passed the crossing barrier went up.* (d) *As soon as he had breakfast he left the house.* (e) *I went straight to bed as soon as the television programme had finished.*

17. Change the sentences below into comparative using: (a) than, (b) as ... as [Q.N.9, 2072'E']
- Example:** The exam is not usually very difficult, but this year it was quite tough.
The exam this year was tougher than it usually is.
The exam this year was not as easy as it usually is.

- His parents would like him to work hard, but he doesn't.
- I had expected a lot of help from them, but in fact they hardly helped me at all.
- I had not expected her to be very furious, but in fact she was absolutely angry.
- I had imagined my principal madam would be in her forties, but she turned to be thirty.
- You said I would enjoy the film, but in fact I didn't like it much.

Ans: (a) *His parents would like him to work harder than he does.*
He does not work as hard as his parents would like him to do.

(b) *They helped me far less than I had expected to do.*

They did not help me as much as I had expected to do.

(c) *She was much more furious than I had expected her to be.*

She was not as quiet as I had expected her to be.

(d) *My principal madam is younger than I had imagined her to be.*

My principal madam is not as old as I had imagined her to be.

(e) *I enjoyed the film less than you said I would do.*

I did not enjoy the film as much as you said I would do.

18. For each of the situation below ask questions with 'how long?' and answer them using the words in brackets. [Q.N.3, Supp. 2071]

Example: They talked on the telephone. (20 minutes)

How long did they talk on the telephone?

They talked on the telephone for 20 minutes.

- We played golf on Sunday. (dusk)
- We had to change the wheel of our car. (ten minutes)
- He read the whole of *War and Peace*. (two weeks)
- She watched television. (late movie came on)
- Santa did some piano practice. (bedtime)

Ans: (a) (i) *How long did you play golf for?*

(ii) *We played golf until dusk.*

(b) (i) *How long did you have to change the wheel of your car?*

(ii) *We had to change the wheel of our in ten minutes.*

(c) (i) *How long did he read the whole of War and Peace?*

(ii) *He read the whole of War and Peace in two weeks.*

(d) (i) *How long did she watch television?*

(ii) *She watched television until late movie come on.*

(e) (i) *How long did Santa do some piano practice?*

(ii) *She did some piano practice until bedtime.*

19. Rewrite the following sentences about Murari using 'seem'. [Q.N.4, Supp. 2071]

a. He's an excellent driver.

b. He's not selfish.

c. He's used to live in cold climate.

- d. He does not take much leave from office.
e. He takes care of his children.

Ans: (a) He seems to be an excellent driver. (b) He does not seem to be selfish. (c) He seems to use to live in cold climate. (d) He does not seem to take much leave from office. (e) He seems to take care of his children.

20. Give advice to the following remarks. Follow the examples. 5[Q.N.5, Supp. 2071]

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

No, there is no point in keeping all these old clothes. It is not worth.

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

Ans: (a) No, there is no point in investing the money. It is not profitable. (b) There is no point in getting into the trouble. It does not last long. (c) There is no point in keeping some of this ice-cream for Mary. She is not here. (d) There is no point in going to school today. The teacher won't come. (e) There is no point in making a bookcase.

You feel seasick.

- c. Someone had just refused to marry you.
d. War has suddenly broken out, and you are stuck in your hotel room.
e. You are short of sleep.

Ans: (a) I wish I had stayed inside the house. If I had stayed inside I would never have suffered from sunstroke. (b) I wish I shouldn't have visited the seaside. If I had not visited, I would not have felt seasick. (c) I wish I had known her love to Krishna. If I had known I would never have put marriage proposal with her. (d) I wish I had lived in my house. If I had lived in my house I would not have stuck in my hotel room. (e) If only I shouldn't have played cards the whole night. If I hadn't played I would never have felt short of sleep.

22. Change the sentences below, using sure to, certain to, bound to, likely to and unlikely to, whichever is appropriate. 5[Q.N.7, Supp. 2071]

- a. He probably won't arrive.
b. By the end of this century, cars will probably be obsolete.
c. In ten years' time, everyone will have a smartphone.
d. I'm sure a new chairman will be appointed soon.
e. The price of petrol will definitely go up within this month.

Ans: (a) He is unlikely to arrive. (b) By the end of this century, cars are likely to be obsolete. (c) In ten years time everyone is bound to have a smart phone. (d) A new chairman is sure to be appointed soon. (e) The price of petrol is certain to go up within this month.

23. Read the example and write similar conversation between 'A' and 'B'.

Example: fine/for spitting in the street (noise) 5[Q.N.4, Set 'C' 2071]

A: Have you ever been fined for spitting in the street?

B: No, I haven't, but I have been fined for making noise

- (a) Steal/shirt (sweater)
(b) Trap/in a bathroom? (lift)
(c) X-ray/chest? (leg)
(d) thrown/out of class? (hall)
(e) mistake/for a business man? (scholar)

- Ans: (a) A : Have you ever had your shirt stolen ?
B : No I haven't but I have had my sweater stolen.
- (b) A : Have you even been trapped in the bathroom ?
B : No I haven't but I have been trapped in the lift.
- (c) A : Have you ever had your chest x-rayed ?
B : No I haven't but I have had my leg x-rayed.
- (d) A : Have you ever been thrown out of class ?
B : No, I haven't but I have been thrown out of hall.
- (e) A : Have you ever been mistaken for a businessman ?
B : No, I haven't but I have been mistaken as a scholar.

24. Use these phrases in sentence with look as though, as in the example. 5

Example: They are happy

They look as though they are happy.

- (a) He needs a wash.
(b) He is aggressive
(c) It gives excellent result.
(d) They are brother and sister.
(e) She is celebrating.

[Q.N.5, Set 'C' 2071]

Ans: (a) He looks as if he need a bath. (b) He looks as through he is aggressive. (c) It looks as if it gives excellent result. (d) They look as if they are brother and sister. (e) He looks as if he

Ans: (a) joker (b) serious (c) careful

26. Rewrite these sentences below using may/might, must, can't.

- (a) Perhaps he works hard.
(b) Perhaps they are studying.
(c) I am sure he is honest.
(d) I am sure she was at work.
(e) I am sure they are not working.

Ans: He may work hard. (b) They might be studying. (c) He must be honest. (d) She must be a work. (e) They can't be working.

27. For each of the following situation, make a wish with I wish/If only using a) would or b) could or c) past tense: 5 [Q.N.8, Set 'C' 2071]

Example: I am tired.

I wish I could take rest.

- (a) My friend has lost his purse.
(b) You are out of work.
(c) You are in bed with flu.
(d) You are asked by the bank to pay in time.
(e) Your cell phone doesn't have balance.

Ans: (a) I wish he got it back. (b) I wish you were working. (c) I wish you were feeling good. (d) I wish you had paid on time in the bank. (e) I wish your cell phone had enough balance.

28. Change the following remarks using supposed to: 5 [Q.N.9, Set 'C' 2071]

- (a) People say onion is good for health.
(b) Apparently, Sanu was an insomniac.
(c) They say there is a large snake at Pashupatinath.
(d) People say it is unlucky to walk or drive when a cat crosses the road.
(e) They say January is a cold month of the year.

Ans: (a) Onion is supposed to be good for health. (b) Sanu was supposed to be insomniac. (c) There is supposed to be a large snake in Pashupatinath. (d) It is supposed to be unlucky to walk or drive when a cat crosses the road. (e) January is supposed to be the cold month of the year.

29. Change the following sentences using **supposed to** 5

- I'm told garlic stops you catching cold.
- People say the universe is collapsing by 2015.
- Apparently Kathmandu is slowly getting over populated.
- People say she was born in a flying plane.
- People say the students waste their golden time just kidding. [Q.N.2, Set 'D' 2071]

Ans: Garlic is supposed to stop you catching cold. (b) Universe is supposed to be collapsed by 2015. (c) Kathmandu is supposed to be over populated. (d) She was supposed to be born in a flying plane. (e) Students are supposed to be wasting their golden time just kidding.

30. Change the following sentences using **when** instead of **and** or **but**. 5

Example: He went to the kitchen and started cooking.
When she went to the kitchen, she started cooking.

- I looked in the kitchen and found some fried eggs.
- She drank the coffee and asked for another cup.
- He put his foot on the brake but nothing happened.
- I read his autobiography and discovered him as a man of multiple intelligences.
- He kicked the ball to the post but it got punctured. [Q.N.3, Set 'D' 2071]

Ans: (a) I found some fried eggs when I looked in the kitchen. (b) She asked for another cup of coffee when she finished drinking a cup of coffee. (c) Nothing happened when he put his foot on the brake. (d) I discovered him as a man of multiple intelligences when I read his autobiography. (e) The ball had punctured when he kicked the ball to the post.

31. Express your wish or regret as appropriate. 5 [Q.N.4, Set 'D' 2071]

(a) Write a wish for the following sentences:
i. You're suffering from swine flu.

ii. You have lost the way.

(b) Express regret for the following:

i. You are jobless now

ii. She is angry with you.

iii. You missed the class

Ans: (a) (i) I wish you were free of swine flu. (ii) I wish you had found the key.

(b) (i) I wish I hadn't left the job. (ii) I wish I wouldn't flirt with her.

(iii) I wish I wasn't late for bus.

32. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with **for**, **in**, **until** and **by**: 5

(a) They studied in the college the break time.

(b) I studied English sixteen years.

(c) The translator worked in USAID project ten years.

(d) My father will be in Norway 2015

(e) We did our project assignment six hours. [Q.N.5, Set 'D' 2071]

Ans: (a) until (b) for (c) for (d) until (e) in

33. Change the suggestion between using **ought**, **to**, **ought not to**, **might**, as well as **there's no point**. 5

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

There's no point in taking life.

(a) Let's not sell it - it's not worth any way.

(b) Don't ask him - he doesn't speak English.

(c) Why don't you take a hot soup - it might turn cold.

(d) Let's not argue about it - that won't solve the problem.

(e) Let's not use the mobile now - the examination is going on.

[Q.N.6, Set 'D' 2071]

Ans: (a) There is no point in selling it. (b) We ought not to ask him to speak English. (c) You ought to ask for hot soup. (d) There is no point in arguing about it. (e) We ought not to use mobile.

34. Rewrite the following sentence using **If there's one thing ...** e.g. I dislike, hate, detest: [Q.N.7, Set 'D' 2071]

- People who are cruel to pets are hateful.
- People who break promises make me angry.
- Alisha has forgotten to feed the cat again.
- I loathe people who ring me early in the morning.
- I hate people who speak while eating.

Ans: (a) **If there is one thing that I hate it's people who are cruel to pets.** (b) **If there is one thing that makes me angry it's people who break promises.** (c) **If there is one thing that I don't like it's Alisha who forgets to feed the cat.** (d) **If there is one thing that I loathe it's people who ring me early in the morning.** (e) **If there is one thing that I hate it's people who speak while eating.**

35. Rewrite the following sentences using **must, can't** or **may/might**: [Q.N.8, Set 'D' 2071]

- I'm sure she will achieve the first position.
- Obviously, Nepal won the final match.
- May be he is sociable.
- Many students are flying abroad.
- He actively teachers well.

Ans: (a) **She must achieve the first division.** (b) **Nepal must have won the final match.** (c) **He may be sociable.** (d) **Many students might be flying abroad.** (e) **He must teach well.**

36. Rewrite the sentences below beginning 'If there's one thing ...' as in the example. 5 [Q.N.2, 2070 'Supp']

Example : People who spit in the street irritate me.

If there's one thing that irritates me it's people who spit in the street.

- People who scratch themselves all the time upset me.
- People who drive very fast terrify me.
- I hate people who smoke in the bus.
- I detest people who interrupt when I'm speaking.
- I loathe people who have shaggy hair.

Ans: **If there is one thing that upsets me, it's people who scratch themselves.** (b) **If there is one thing that terrifies me it's people who drive very fast.** (c) **If there is one thing that I hate most it's people who smoke in the bus.** (d) **If there is one thing that I detest it's people who interrupt me when I am speaking** (e) **If there is one thing that I dislike (loathe) most it's people who have shaggy hair.**

37. How would you describe a person who 5 [Q.N.3, 2070 'Supp']

- easily loses her/his temper ?
- never buys you a drink ?
- doesn't boast ?
- doubts what you tell her/him ?
- Jokes about everything ?

Ans: (a) **angry** (b) **selfish/greedy** (c) **gentle** (d) **sceptive** (e) **humorous**

38. For each of the situations below : 6 [Q.N.4, 2070 'Supp']

Ask a question with 'How long ...' and answer it using the words in brackets.

- She painted the bath room ceiling (six o' clock)
- They talked on the telephone. (20 minutes)
- We played cricket (dark)

Ans: (a) **A : How long did you take to paint the ceiling ?**
B ; It took six hours for me (to paint the ceiling.

- (b) A : How long did they talk on the phone ?
B : They talked on the phone for twenty minutes.
- (c) A : How long did they play cricket ?
B : They played cricket until the dark.

39. Change the following remarks using supposed to as in the example :

5 [Q.N.5, 2070 'Supp']

Example : *Apparently he's living in Paris.*

He's supposed to be living in Paris.

- a. They say the universe is expanding all the time.
b. Apparently Venice is slowly sinking into the sea.
c. People say that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder.
d. I'm told that he was a lorry driver at one time.
e. Apparently she was an insomniac.

Ans: (a) *Universe is supposed to be expanding all the time.* (b) *Venice is supposed to be sinking into the sea.* (c) *It is supposed to be unlucky to walk under the ladder.* (d) *He was supposed to be a lorry driver at one time.* (e) *She was supposed to be insomniac.*

40. Changing the following questions into information questions: 4 [Q.N.6, 2070 'Supp']

- a. Are there four/five/six of you ?
b. Are you Rita's cousin/brother/nephew ?
c. Are we having tomato/chicken/mushroom soup today ?
d. Was it raining/foggy/cold when you were in London ?

Ans: (a) *How many of you are there ?* (b) *What is your relation to Rita ?* (c) *What soup are we having today ?* (d) *What was the weather when you were in London ?*

41. Use the following phrases in the sentences of your own so as to bring out their meaning clearly : 5 [Q.N.7, 2070 'Supp']

might as well, there's no point in, supposed to, if only, I wish

Ans: *She might as well go by bus to college.*

There is no point in waiting for him. He has been sick for two days.

Nepal is supposed to be under the Tethis sea.

I help you if only you are honest.

I wish I was a prime minister.

42. Choosing appropriate verbs from the list, report the remarks below. Begin with the words given. 5[Q.N. 4, 2070 'C']

Verbs: warn, accuse, assure, explain, admit

- a) You are interfering in a private matter.
The sales manager
- b) You are under no obligation to buy the drill if you don't like it.
The salesman
- c) I don't want the book, because its pages are torn.
The student
- d) The pages of the book have been torn - the student has been right all along.
The bookseller
- e) If you don't pay the previous balance within seven days, we will have to take legal action.
The grocery dealer

Ans: (a) *The sales manger accuses the customer of interfering him in private affair.w* (b) *The salesman assures that the customer may not buy the drill if he does not like it.* (c) *The student explains that the book's pages are torn.* (d) *The bookseller admits that the book's pages have not been torn.* (e) *The grocer dealer warns the customer that he should pay the previous balance.*

43. Write comparative sentences based on the information below. In each case, write two sentences: 5 [Q.N. 5, 2070 'C']

(a) with than (b) with as + adj + as
Example: Bhoj is 16.5 Rishav is 17

a) *Rishav is a bit older than Bhoj. (a bit)*
 b) *Bhoj is not quite as old as Rishav (not quite)*

- a) Exam Marks : i. Kshitiz : 80% ii. Yash 42% (far/not nearly)
 b) i. My shoes : Rs. 1700 ii. Your shoes: Rs. 375 (a lot/not nearly)
 c) i. Kathmandu-Changunarayan 11 km (not nearly)
 ii. Kathmandu-Dhulikhel 25km (considerably)
 d) Yesterday's temperatures:
 i. Bhairahawa: 19° ii. Narayangarh 17° (slightly/nearly)
 e) i. Madan's experience of teaching 19 years (a bit)
 ii. Hari's experience of teaching 17 years (not quite).

Ans: (a) (i) *Kshitiz is far more intelligent than Yash. (ii) Yash is not nearly as intelligent as Kshitiz. (b) (i) My shoes are a lot more expensive than your shoes. (ii) Your shoes are not nearly as expensive as my shoes. (c) (i) Changunarayan is not nearly as far from Kathmandu as Dhulikhel. (ii) Dhulikhel is considerably farther from Kathmandu than Changunarayan. (d) (i) Bhairahawa was slightly hotter than Narayangarh yesterday. (ii) Narayangarh was not nearly as hot as Bhairahawa. (e) (i) Madan is a bit more experienced in teaching than Hari. (ii) Hari is not quite as experienced as Madan.*

44. Change the suggestions below, using ought to, might as well, ought not to or there's no point: 5 [Q.N. 6, 2070 'C']

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

Ans: (a) *There's no point in arguing about these people's character. (b) We ought to take the example of Dil Shobha. (c) We ought not to talk about the news now. (d) We might as well give up the idea of going to foreign countries. (e) You ought to take a pair of riding boots when you go mountain climbing.*

45. Combine the following pair of sentences into indirect questions: 5 [Q.N. 7, 2070 'C']

Examples: What does he do for a living? I often wonder.

I often wonder what he does for a living.

- (a) When are you coming back from Jomsom? Have you decided yet?
 (b) Did you ever find your lost book? I wanted to know.
 (c) Did the hailstorm destroy the crops? The minister wants to know.
 (d) Did the lab boy get angry? Did you notice?
 (e) What are your parents busy with? The CEO wants to know.

Ans: (a) *Have you decided when you are coming back from Jomsom? (b) I wanted to know if you ever found your lost book., (c) The minister wants to know if the hailstorm destroyed the crops. (d) Did you notice if the lab boy got angry?, (e) The CEO wants to know what your parents are busy with.*

46. Respond to these situations. 5 [Q.N. 8, 2070 'C']

- (a) You are becoming upset these days. Make a wish.
 (b) You had an accident while crossing the road, and now you are in hospital. Explain to your friend what you did wrong.
 (c) A friend asks you, "what are the advantages of having a credit card of 'Nepal Bank Limited'?" What do you reply?