

Higher Secondary Education Board

Class XI (Humanities)

1. Compulsory English

Course Content

The contents of this paper are:

a. A remedial or refresher course. It will be given at the beginning of the session. The contents include basic English structures and the use of Dictionary.

b. Core English. The texts in this component primarily aim at teaching various language skills in an integrated manner. The emphasis is on providing tools for using language for communicative purposes, and for receiving as well as imparting information effectively.

The contents of this unit are:

• places • decisions and intentions • jobs and routine • direction • past event • talking about new • requests and offers • recent actions and activities • comparison • the past and the present • likes and dislikes • events and circumstances • leisure activities and skills • advice • origin and duration • location • similarities and differences • obligation • prediction • objects • degree • setting a scene • criticizing • explanations

c. Extensive Reading and Writing. The prescribed materials in this component expose students to various interesting and informative topics of global interest and common human concern. The contents include.

Poems

1. Arthur Guiterman, "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness"
2. Dorothy Charles, "Concrete Cat"
3. Mark Strand, "Keeping Things Whole"
4. Cowper, "The Poplar Field"
5. W. Wordsworth, "My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold"

Essays

1. Barbara Holland, "Speaking of Children"
2. Joan Didion, "In Bed"
3. Issac Asimov, "The Nightmare Life Without Fuel"
4. Roger Rosenblatt, "Oops! How's That Again?"
5. Harold J. Morowitz, "The Six Million Dollar Man"
6. W. S. Merwin, "Unchopping a Tree"

Stories

1. Stories of the Supernatural: L "The Recurring Dream, "The Lost Doll," "The House Call, "Fear, " "The Loving Mother"
2. Hemingway, "The Three-Day Blow"
3. R. Kipling, "The Gardener"
4. Patricia Hempel, "Look at a Teacup"
5. Eduarda Welty, "A Worn Path"

Play

1. R.N. Tagore, "Malini"

Model Question 2056

Time : 3hrs

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 35

Answer all questions

1. (a) Put the following words in alphabetical order. 2
Recent, recover, reclusive, real, record, recoil [Dictionary Use]

- Ans: **real, recent, reclusive, recoil, record, recover** 3
- (b) Choose the correct guide words for each headword.

Head word

Guide word

- i) wither
ii) ghee
iii) pinch

- i) wise/witness
iii) gesture/get
v) pilot/ ping

- ii) witter/wood
iv) getaway/giddy
vi) pink/pit

[Dictionary Use]

Ans: **Headword**

- (i) wither
(ii) ghee
(iii) pinch

Guide word

- (i) wise / witness
(iv) getaway / giddy
(v) pilot / ping

2. a) Choose the appropriate word from the brackets. 3
- The new rule will come into (affect, effect) from the next month.
 - Mr. Thapa is the (principal, principle) of this campus.
 - He purchased a dozen pencil's from the (stationery, stationary) shop.
 - You have to (practise, practice) all the grammatical exercises given in your textbooks.
 - Don't take your teachers' (advise, advise) for granted.
 - The (new, knew) chairman will start his work from tomorrow.

Ans: (i) The new rule will come into **effect** from the next month. (ii) Mr. Thapa is the **principal** of this campus. (iii) He purchased a dozen pencils from the **stationery** shop. (iv) You have to **practise** all the grammatical exercises given in your textbooks. (v) Don't take your teachers' **advice** for granted. (vi) The **new** chairman will start his work from tomorrow. [Grammar]

- b) Write the antonyms of the following words: 2
- Cheerful
 - fast
 - near
 - regular

Ans: (i) cheerful = sad (ii) fast = slow
(iii) near = far (iv) regular = irregular [Grammar]

3. Write a dialogue between two friends describing their first day in college. 5

Ans: [Dialogue Writing]

4. Answer any two of the following questions: 10 × 2 = 20
- Narrate the story of **The House Call**. [The House Call]
 - What changes does the poet notice when he returns to the poplar fields after a long time? (The Poplar Field)
 - What are Barbara Holland's opinions about single and multiple children? Describe. [Speaking of Children]

5. Give short answers to any three of the following questions: 3 × 5 = 15
- What are the features of migraine headaches? (In Bed)
 - What are the obstacles faced by Phoenix Jackson on her way to the city? (A Worn Path)

- Into what groups has Rosenblatt organized his numerous examples of verbal mis-steps? (Oops! How's That Again)
- Would you call Supriya a betrayer? Give reasons for your answer. (Malini)

6. Write appropriate prepositions in the gaps. 10 × 0.5 = 5

- When the bull began to run me, I jumped.....
The fence the next field.
- She ran the corridor, and the stairs into the basement.
- His bullet whistled me ear, so I shot him right the eyes.
- The prisoner jumped the window, ran the street, and jumped..... a car that was waiting for him on the other side. [Grammar]

Ans: (a) When the bull began to run **towards** me, I jumped **over** the fence **into** the next field. (b) She ran **along** the corridor, and **down** the stairs into the pavement. (c) His bullet whistled **past** my ear, so I shot him **right between** the eyes. (d) The prisoner jumped **through** the window, ran **along** the street, and jumped **into** a car that was waiting for him on the other side.

7. Read the following conversations between A and B, and make similar conversations beginning with the sentences given in each. 5 × 1 = 5

Example:
A: He works hard, doesn't he?
B: Oh! I don't know. I work much harder than he does.
A: Of course -nobody works as hard as you do.
a. He gets up early, doesn't he
b. She played well, didn't she?
c. They live dangerously, don't they ?
d. She behaved badly, didn't she?
e. He can dance beautifully, can't he?

8. Read the following illustration, and make similar conversations based on the remarks Use the points or periods of time given. 5 × 1 = 5
- Examples: I know your sister. (September)

[Grammar]

- A: How long have you known her?
 B: I've known her since September.
 C: (to A) When did he meet her?
 A: He met her in September.
 a. I'm engaged now, you know. (July)
 b. I've got a movie camera. (Christmas)
 c. My leg's hurting. (8 O'clock this morning)
 d. I know that joke already. (years and years)
 e. I'm a graduate now. (a fortnight)

[Grammar]

9. Read the following example and change the sentences given in the same way? $5 \times 1 = 5$

a. With although/even though b. With in spite of/ despite

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

- A. Although
 he looked very scruffy, he got the job.
Even though
- B: In spite of
 his scruffy appearance, he got the job.
Despite
- a. She was 85 years old, but she still lived a very active life.
 b. Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.
 c. The acoustics in the hall is poor, but it is still regularly used for concerts.
 d. We've known each other for a long time, but we still call each other by our surnames.
 e. Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.

[Grammar]

10. Answer any two of the following: $2 \times 10 = 20$
- a. Write an account of the most important event in the history of your country. (about 150 words) [Essay Writing]
- b. Write a letter to your friend whom you have not seen for a long time. Tell him/ her what you and your family are doing these days. [Letter Writing]
- c. Write a brief geographical description of your country. Include only important and interesting information (about 150 words) [Essay Writing]

11. Read the following passage and answer the questions given. $5 \times 2 = 10$

In London, I get up every morning at 7: 00 AM. I'm not allowed to get up any later because I have to prepare breakfast for the children. Sometimes they drink milk, but they prefer to drink tea, so usually I make tea with bread and eggs. After the children have eaten breakfast, I walk with them to their school. After that, I return to the house and clean it. On Wednesdays, I have to wash the children's clothes and sometimes they ask me if I can wash the car as well.

At 3:00 o'clock I have to collect the children from school. I would like to help them with their housework, but their parents won't let me. In the evening we eat a yummy dinner that tastes really good. After dinner I am allowed to go out. I like to go and watch films in the local cinema. I don't have to work on Saturday or Sunday. Then I visit interesting places around London.

Questions

- a. What does an au pair boy do?
 b. Why is he not allowed to get up later than 7 am?
 c. Why doesn't Gautam help with the children's homework?
 d. Why does he do after dinner?
 e. Do you think Gautam likes being an au pair in London? Give reasons for your answer. [Comprehensive Passage]

Exam Questions

Link English

Dictionary Use

1. a) Read the following dictionary entry and answer the questions about it. 3
 Indifferent adj. 1 [usu] having no interest in sb/sth; not caring about sb/sth; She was indifferent to the war in Kosovo. 2 of low quality; This is an indifferent film.
 i) What does sth mean?
 ii) In the above dictionary entry, what is the headword?
 iii) If a film is of indifferent quality, is it good or bad?
Ans: (i) something (ii) Indifferent (iii) It is bad. [Q.N.1 (a), 2056]
- b) Complete the following sentences by putting an appropriate letter in the blank. 2
 i) "Mellow" comes before "melody" because l comes before
 ii) "Sardine" comes before "sardonic" because s comes before
Ans: (i) "Mellow" comes before "melody" because l comes before o.
 (ii) "Sardine" comes before "sardonic" because s comes before o. [Q.N.1 (b), 2056]
2. Read the following dictionary entry and answer the questions about it. 3
 great / greɪt / adj. 1 [usu attrib] very large; much bigger than average in size: He lived a great distance away. She lived to a great age. 2 of excellent quality or ability; outstanding; a great man. 2. (informal) wonderful, very nice or satisfactory; isn't he great?
 a. (i) What does adj. mean?
 (ii) In the above dictionary entry, what is the headword?
 (iii) Does the following sentence come from definition 1, 2, or 3?
 "The greater part of the district is flooded." [Q.N.1 (a), 2057]
Ans: (i) adjective (ii) great (iii) The sentence comes from the first definition.
- b. Put the following lists of words into alphabetical order. 2
 (i) disunite / disturb / disunity / disuse / district
 (ii) retake / retain / retard / retouch / retail [Q.N.1 (b), 2057]
Ans: (i) district, disturb, disunite, disunity, disuse (ii) retain, retain, retake, retard, retouch.
3. Complete the following sentences by writing an appropriate letter in each space. 5
 (a) 'Choice' comes before 'choose' because ... comes before in the alphabet.
 (b) 'Difference' comes before 'different' because ... comes before .. in the alphabet.
 (c) 'Disappear' comes before 'disappoint' because ... comes before ... in the alphabet.
 (d) 'Examination' comes before 'examine' because comes before in the alphabet.
 (e) 'Mainly' comes before 'many' because comes before in the alphabet. [Q.N.1, 2058]
Ans: (a) i, o (b) c, t (c) e, o (d) a, e (e) i, n
4. In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words? 5
 (a) justice (b) profession (c) beautiful (d) kitchen (e) weather
Ans: (a) 2nd quarter (b) 3rd quarter (c) 1st quarter (d) 2nd quarter (e) 4th quarter [Q.N.1, 2059]

5. (a) Put the following words in alphabetical order : 3
phone, picture, piece, picnic, phrase, pirate. [Q.N.1 (a), 2060]
Ans: **phone, phrase, picnic, picture, piece, pirate**
(b) In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words ? 2
(i) fast (ii) monkey (iii) x-ray (iv) ant [Q.N.1 (b), 2060]
Ans: (i) 2nd quarter (ii) 3rd quarter (iii) 4th quarter (iv) 1st quarter
6. (a) Put the following words in alphabetical order : 3
pole, poky, polka, poker, poke, polaroid [Q.N.1 (a), 2061]
Ans: **poke, poker, poky, polaroid, pole, polka**
(b) In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words : 2
(i) grateful (ii) seal (iii) truth (iv) ladder [Q.N.1 (b), 2061]
Ans: (i) 2nd quarter (ii) 4th quarter (iii) 4th quarter (iv) 2nd quarter.
7. (a) Put the following words in alphabetical order: 3
allude, aloof, alloy, allocate, allusion, alarm. [Q.N.1 (a), 2062]
Ans: **alarm, allocate, alloy, aloof, allude, allusion.**
(b) In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words: 2
i. qualified ii. turmoil iii. dog iv. justice. [Q.N.1 (b), 2062]
Ans: i. 3rd quarter ii. 4th quarter iii. 1st quarter iv. 2nd quarter
8. a. Put the following words in alphabetical order: 3
examination, exemplary, exception, exertive, exciting, exhorted [Q.N. 1(a), 2063]
Ans: **examination, exception, exciting, exemplary, exertive, exhorted**
b. In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words:
(i) vehicle (ii) purify (iii) butterfly (iv) kitten
Ans: (i) 4th quarter (ii) 3rd quarter (iii) 1st quarter (iv) 2nd quarter
9. (a) Put the following words in alphabetical order : 3
Sit, Swear, Shower, Suit, Sat, Swim [Q.N. 1(a), 2064]
Ans: **Sat Shower Sit Suit Swear Swim**
(b) In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words : 2
(i) paint (ii) cheerful (iii) yawn (iv) loud [Q.N. 1(b), 2064]
Ans.: (i) paint : 3rd quarter (ii) cheerful : 1st quarter
(iii) yawn : 4th quarter (iv) loud : 2nd quarter
10. (a) Put the following words in alphabetical order : 3
Contact, Content, Context, Continue, Continent, Contest [Q.N. 1(a), 2065]
Ans: **Contact, Content, Contest, Context, Continent, Continue**
(b) In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words ? 2
(i) dwell (ii) orphan
(iii) socket (iv) hive [Q.N. 1(b), 2065]
Ans: i) dwell = 1st quarter
(ii) orphan = 3rd quarter
(iii) socket = 4th quarter
(iv) hive = 2nd quarter
11. (a) Put the following words in alphabetical order : 3
Schnook, Scheme, Schnoore, Schism, Schlep, Schist [Q.N. 1(a), 2066]
Ans: **Scheme, schism, schist, schlep, schnook, schnoore**
(b) In which quarter of the dictionary do you find the following words : 2
(i) deer (ii) yacht (iii) leopard (iv) realm [Q.N. 1(b), 2066]
Ans: (i) deer = 1st quarter
(ii) yacht = 4th quarter
(iii) leopard = 2nd quarter
(iv) realm = 3rd quarter
12. (a) Put the following words in alphabetical order : 3
Choir, Choice, Chocolate, Cholera, Chock, Chop [Q.N. 1 (a), 2067]
Ans: **Chock, Chocolate, Choice, Choir, Cholera, Chop**

- (b) In which quarter of the dictionary do you find the following words: 2
 (i) irony (ii) negotiation (iii) badger (iv) trip [Q.N. 1 (b), 2067]
Ans: (i) irony = 2nd (ii) negotiation = 3rd
 (iii) badger = 1st (iv) trip = 4th
13. (a) Arrange the following words alphabetically: 3
 photo, photograph, photographer, photogenic, photosynthesis,
 photographed. [Q.N.2(a),2068]
Ans: photo, photogenic, photograph, photographed, photographer,
 photosynthesis
- (b) Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms. 3 [Q.N.2(b),2068]
 i) The girl (get) married six months ago.
Ans: The girl *got* married six months ago.
 ii) If you drop it, it (break).
Ans: If you drop it, it *will break*.
 iii) Everyday Sarah (go) to her college by the bus.
Ans: Everyday Sarah *goes* to her college by the bus.
14. (a) Arrange the following words alphabetically: 3[Q.N. 1(a), Supp. 2068]
 shroud, shrine, shrink, shrunk, shrew, shrewd
Ans: shrew, shrewd, shrine, shrink, shroud, shrunk
- (b) Rewrite the following sentences choosing the correct form inside the brackets. 3[Q.N. 1(b), Supp. 2068]
 i. I'm tired today. (quite/quiet)
 ii. She bought a pencil from the local (stationery/stationary)
 iii. The of the college is not in the office right now.
 (principal/principle)
Ans: (i) I'm quite tired today.
 (ii) She bought a pencil from the local stationery.
 (iii) The principal of the college is not in the office right now.
15. (a) Put the following words in alphabetical order: 3[Q.N. 1(a), 2069]
 Posture, pure, pine, piety, pearl, pave
Ans: pave, pearl, piety, pine, posture, pure
- (b) In which quarter of the dictionary do you find the following words?
 2 [Q.N. 1(b), 2069]
 (i) hand (ii) ring (iii) tumb (iv) dive
Ans: (i) hand- 2nd quarter (ii) ring- 3rd quarter
 (iii) tumb- 4th quarter (iv) dive- 1st quarter
16. a) Put the following words in alphabetical order: 3[Q.N. 1(a), Supp. 2069]
 Newsreader, Newsflash, Newsletter, Newsprint,
 Newscaster, Newsgroup
Ans: Newscaster, Newsflash, Newsgroup, Newsletter, Newsprint,
 Newsreader
- b) Choose the correct guide words for each head word. 2[Q.N. 1(b), Supp. 2069]
- | Head word | Guide word |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| (i) record | (i) imagine/impart |
| (ii) impact | (ii) recipe/redeem |
| | (iii) impeach/impede |
| | (iv) reckless/recluse |
- Ans:** (i) record - (iv) recipe/redeem (ii) impact - (i) imagine/impart
17. a. Put the following words in alphabetical order: 3[Q.N. 1(a), 2070 'C']
 estate, eternity, establish, essay, estimate, essential
Ans: essay, essential, establish, estate, estimate, eternity
- b. In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words?
 2[Q.N. 1(b), 2070 'C']
 last, mother, X-ray, animal
Ans: last- 2nd; mother- 3rd; X-ray- 4th; animal- 1st
18. In which quarter of the dictionary do you find the following words?
 outlook, cereal, sweetheart, intelligence [Q.N. 1(a), 2070 'D']
Ans: outlook- 3rd; cereal- 1st
 sweetheart- 4th; intelligence- 2nd

- 19 (a) Put the following words in alphabetical order: 2 [Q.N. 1(a), Supp. 2071]
 anecdote, anchovy, android, anchor,
 ancillary, ancestral
- Ans:** **ancestral anchor anchovy ancillary android anecdote**
- (b) Choose the word given in brackets to complete the sense: 3 [Q.N. 1(b), Supp. 2071]
- i. She has abandoned all her (principal, principle)
 ii. Please table. (lay, lie)
 iii. I have had some tea. (all ready, already)
- Ans:** (i) **principle** (ii) **lay** (iii) **already**

20. a. Arrange the following words in alphabetical order: 3 [Q.N. 1(a), 2071'C]
 tendon, tentacle, tenacity, tender, tension, tenant
- Ans:** **tenacity tenant tender tendon tension tentacle**
- b. In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words?
2 [Q.N. 1(b), 2071'C]
- (i) kitchen (ii) yellow (iii) priest (iv) beetle
- Ans:** (i) **kitchen : 2nd quarter**
 (ii) **yellow : 4th quarter**
 (iii) **priest : 3rd quarter**
 (iv) **beetle : 1st quarter**

21. (a) Put the following words in alphabetical order: 3 [Q.N. 1(a), 2071 'D']
 concert, conceit, conclave, concerto, concur, concept
- Ans:** **conceit concept concert concerto conclave concur**
- (b) In which quarter of the dictionary will you find the following words?
2 [Q.N. 1(b), 2071 'D']
- colour, work, month, long.
- Ans:** **colour : 1st quarter**
work : 4th quarter
month : 3rd quarter
long : 2nd quarter

Grammar

1. a) Rewrite the following sentences in the form of a question, using the question word in brackets. 3
 Example: Kevin is eating an apple. (What)
 What is Kevin eating ?
 i) School started an hour ago. (When)
 ii) I'm going to the temple. (Where)
 iii) Raju and Sunita passed the exam. (Who) [Q.N.2 (a), 2056]
- Ans:** (i) **When did school start ?** (ii) **Where am I going ?** (iii) **Who passed the exam ?**
- b) Write the following sentences in the simple past tense. 2
 i) Sunil eats rice. ii) They watch TV [Q.N.2 (b), 2056]
- Ans:** (i) **Sunil ate rice.** (ii) **They watched TV.**
2. Fill in the blank with the best word from the brackets. 5 × 1 = 5
- a) Sarah sat _____ (at / in / of) the library.
 b) Everyone drank tea _____ (also / and / but) Mary.
 c) The book is _____ (at / in / on) the floor.
 d) Most _____ (in / of / for) the students arrived on time.
 e) The coat is _____ (in / of / for) my sister. [Q.N.2, 2057]
- Ans:** (a) **at** (b) **but** (c) **on** (d) **of** (e) **for**

3. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct word from the pair given in brackets: 5
- Mary was greatlyed by her father's death.
(affect/effect)
 - When does the new law come into?
(affect/effect)
 - There were a few sheets of paper on the table.
(loose/lose)
 - He expected to the election.
(loose/lose)
 - My doctor has a private
(practice/practise)

[Q.N.2, 2058]

Ans: (a) affected (b) effect (c) loose (d) lose (e) practice.

4. Put the following words into the correct order to make suitable sentences. 5
- years | she | English | four | was | compulsory | studying | for
 - official | he | a | to | wanted | government | become
 - a | she | hospital | hoped | in | doctor | become | to | a
 - of | he | tea | her | him | cup | asked | give | a | to
 - his | he | to | has | dinner | started | just | eat

[Q.N.2, 2059]

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

5. (a) Put the following words in the correct order to make suitable sentences : 3
- wearing / she / a / be / dress / will / white
 - English / he / a / to / wanted / teacher / be / of
 - cricket / they / fond / playing / of / are

[Q.N.2 (a), 2060]

Ans: (i) She will be wearing a white dress. (ii) He wanted to be a teacher of English. (iii) They are fond of playing cricket.

- (b) Rewrite the following sentences, choosing the correct word from the pair given in brackets : 2

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

[Q.N.2 (b), 2060]

Ans: (i) effect (ii) legible (iii) loose (iv) taking

6. (a) Rewrite these sentences, filling in the gap with appropriate words from the list : 3

(Words: therefore, became, though, in spite of, however, because of)

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

[Q.N.2 (a), 2061]

Ans: (i) because (ii) therefore (iii) because of (iv) In spite of (v) However (vi) though

- (b) Rewrite these sentences filling in the gaps with appropriate forms of the verb HAVE : 2

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

Ans: (i) has (ii) had (iii) will have (iv) have

7. (a) Rewrite these sentences, filling in the gap with the appropriate words from the bracket: 2
- She hasn't finished the work _____. (yet / already)
 - We must be _____ of our country. (pride / proud)
 - I offered her a cup of tea, but she _____ (accepted / refused)
 - Your _____ helped me to find a job. (recommendation / accommodation) [Q.N.2 (a), 2062]

Ans: i. yet ii. proud iii. refused iv. recommendation

- (b) Put the following words in the correct order to make suitable sentences: 3
- the / must / bus / he / have / caught.
 - angry / she / with / is / Ram.
 - him / made / captain / we. [Q.N.2 (b), 2062]

Ans: i. He must have caught the bus. ii. She is angry with Ram. iii. We made him captain.

8. (a) Rewrite these sentences, filling in the gap with the appropriate words from the brackets: 2
- Anuradha runs a _____ shop. (stationary/stationery)
 - Utah is _____ mid-west USA. (to/in)
 - I'm sorry, but your handwriting is _____ (eligible/illegible).
 - His shirt is torn, _____, he needs a new one. (however/therefore) [Q.N. 2(a), 2063]

Ans: i. stationery ii. in iii. illegible iv. therefore

- (b) Put the following words in the correct order to make suitable sentences: 3
- does / her / have / what / she / hand / in ?
 - What / do / she / not / have / I / wants.
 - of / he / tea / her / him / cup / asked / give / a / to. [Q.N. 2(b), 2063]

Ans: i. What does he have in her hand ? ii. She wants what I do not have. iii. He asked her to give him a cup of tea.

9. (a) Write present participle and past participle forms of the following verbs: 2
- (i) sing (ii) run [Q.N. 2(a), 2064]
- Ans: (i) sing : sang (present participle)
sung (past participle)
(ii) run : ran (present participle)
run (past participle)

- (b) Add appropriate prefix or suffix in the following words: 3
- (i) usual (ii) satisfied (iii) child
(iv) do (v) happy (vi) loyal [Q.N. 2(b), 2064]
- Ans.: (i) usual = unusual (ii) satisfied = unsatisfied
(iii) child = children (iv) do = undo
(v) happy = unhappy (vi) loyal = disloyal

10. (a) Rearrange the following words in correct order so as to make sensible sentences: 3
- do / you / see / Pokhara / in / like / to / what / ?
 - he / had / visit / to / Ashish / if / money / , / enough / would / Australia / go.
 - Where / is / the / village / I / this / live. [Q.N. 2(a), 2066]
- Ans: (i) What do you like to see in Pokhara?
(ii) If Ashish had enough money, he would go to visit Australia.
(iii) This is the village where I live.

- (b) Rewrite the following sentences choosing the correct word from the pair given in brackets: 2
- We are sending her a letter of (Congratulation- / Congratulations)
 - The of our school is mostly busy. (Principal / Principle)

- (iii) Do you think the new constitution of Nepal will come into (affect / effect) soon?
- (iv) She is fond of (Play / Playing) badminton. [Q.N. 2(b), 2066]
- Ans:** (i) congratulation (ii) principal (iii) effect (iv) playing
11. (a) Rearrange the following words to make sensible sentences : 3
- (i) his/ he/ to/ had/ lunch/ started/ just/ eat.
 (ii) medicine/ wanted/ study/ he/ to.
 (iii) not/ him/ casino/ let/ go/ to/ do. [Q.N. 2 (a), 2067]
- Ans:** (i) He had just started to eat his lunch.
 (ii) He wanted to study medicine.
 (iii) Do not let him go to casino.
- (b) Rewrite the following sentences choosing the correct word from the pair given in brackets: 2
- (i) Switzerland has a smaller population Britain. [then/ than]
 (ii) The thief..... the bank. [robbed/ stole]
 (iii) Tom scored a in the match. [goal/ goal]
 (iv) Mohan promised to follow his teacher's [advise/advise] [Q.N. 2 (b), 2067]
- Ans:** (i) than (ii) robbed (iii) goal (iv) advice
12. (a) Correct spellings of the following words: 3
 Decieve, grammer, beleif, greatfull, immediately, foriegn [Q.N.1(a),2068]
- Ans:** Deceive, grammar, belief, grateful, immediately, foreign
- (b) Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct word from the pair given in brackets. 3
- (i) My doctor has a private (practjee/practise).
Ans: My doctor has a private practice.
 (ii) Don't get off the bus until it is (stationery/stationary).
Ans: Don't get off the bus until it is stationary.
 (iii) When does the new law come into (effect/affect).
Ans: When does the new law come into effect. [Q.N.1(b),2068]
13. The following words are in British English. Change them into their (North American forms. 4[Q.N. 2, Supp. 2068]
- licence, fulfill, labour, programme.
- Ans:** license, fulfill, labor, program
14. (a) Change the following words as indicated in the bracket: 2[Q.N. 2(a), 2069]
- (i) Write (Present participle) (ii) Sing (Past participle)
 (iii) Dig (Present participle) (iv) Cut (Past participle)
- Ans:** (i) writing (ii) sung (iii) digging (iv) cut
- (b) Arrange the following words into correct sentences: 3 [Q.N. 2(b), 2069]
- (i) asked/where/from/she/me/was/I.
Ans: She asked me where I was from.
 (ii) many/studying/we/compulsory English/years/for/have been.
Ans: We have been studying compulsory English for many years.
 (iii) you/exam/expect/your/I/that/will pass.
Ans: I expect that you will pass your exam.
15. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct word from the pair given in brackets: 5[Q.N. 2, Supp. 2069]
- (a) When does the new constitution come into? (affect/effect)
 (b) Reena must her music for the exam. (practice/practise)
 (c) Mr. Thapa was in the civil war last year. (died/killed)
 (d) The thief the bank. (robbed/stole)
 (e) That man can't read or write: he is (illiterate/literate)
- Ans.** (a) When does the new constitution come into effect? (b) Reena must practise her music for the exam. (c) Mr. Thapa was killed in the civil war last year. (d) The thief robbed the bank. (e) That man can't read or write: he is illiterate.

- 16 a. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense: 3[Q.N. 2(a), 2070 'C']
simple present, simple future or present perfect
 i. Everyday Shyam (go) office by bus.
 ii. The girl (get) married six months ago.
 iii. I (write) a book, but I don't know how to get it published.
 iv. The earth (go) round the sun.
 v. If the balloon bursts, the child (ask) for another.
 vi. When I first (meet) him in 1999, he was a small boy.
Ans: i. Everyday Shyam goes office by bus. ii. The girl got married six months ago. iii. I have written a book, but I don't know how to get it published. iv. The earth goes round the sun. v. If the balloon bursts, the child will ask for another. vi. When I first met him in 1999, he was a small boy.
- b. Write the antonyms of the following words: 2[Q.N. 2(b), 2070 'C']
 cheerful, fast, regular, lucky
Ans: cheerful- sad/unhappy; fast- slow regular- irregular; lucky- unlucky
17. Put the following words into correct order to make suitable sentences. [Q.N. 1(b), 2070 'D']
 i. English/he/a/to/wanted/teacher/be/of.
 ii. wearing/she/a/be/dress/will/red.
 iii. height/she/slim/is/and/average/of.
Ans: i. He wanted to be a teacher of English. ii. She will be wearing a red dress. iii. She is slim and of average height.
18. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. [Q.N. 2, 2070 'D']
 i. I (buy) this book yesterday.
 ii. The earth (go) round the sun.
 iii. Everyday Mr. Sharma (go) college on bike.
 iv. They (not go) out yet.
 v. The girl (get) married six months ago.
Ans: i. I bought this book yesterday. ii. The earth goes round the sun. iii. Everyday Mr. Sharma goes college on bike. iv. They has not gone out yet. v. The girl (get) married six months ago.
19. (a) Put the verbs given in brackets in correct tense: 3
 i. At that time he nine hours a day. (study)
 ii. Roses in the summer. (bloom)
 iii. When I was going to university, I an accident. (see)
Ans: (i) studied (ii) bloom (iii) saw
- (b) Arrange the words below into correct sentences: 2
 i. by | be | a | will | we | car | loan | with | able | bank | a | to
 ii. television | rarely | we | during | watch | weak | the
Ans: (i) We will be able to buy a car with a bank loan.
 (ii) We rarely watch television during the week.
 [Q.N.-2, Supp. 2071]
- 20 a. Choose the correct word from the brackets. 3[Q.N. 2(a), 2071 'C']
 i. Don't get off the bus until it is (stationary/stationery)
 ii. Prices of food item seem to every year. (raise/rise)
 iii. They didn't me. (respond/response)
Ans: (i) stationary (ii) rise (iii) respond
- b. Put the following words below into the correct order to make suitable sentences. 2[Q.N. 2(b), 2071 'C']
 (i) of/he/tea/her/him/cup/asked/give/a/to
 (ii) his/he/to/had/dinner/started/just have
Ans: (i) He asked her to give him a cup of tea.
 (ii) He had just started to have his dinner.
21. (a) Supply the correct words: [Q.N. 2(a), 2071 'D']
 (i) What do you me to do? (advice/advise)
 (ii) People love to give to other. (advise/advise)
 (iii) She has abandoned all her (principal/principle)

- (iv) The will see you in his office now. (principal/principle)
 (v) There is a football on Sunday. (practice/practise)
 (vi) Do you as a doctor. (practice/practise)
- Ans:** (i) advise (ii) advice (iii) principle (iv) principal
 (v) practice (vi) practise
- (b) Write the antonyms of the following words:
 quick, bright, good, active
- Ans:** quick = slow
 bright = dark
 good = bad
 active = passive

2 [Q.N. 2(b), 2071 'D']

Composition

1. Write a description of a wedding in Nepal. Write approximately 60 words. 5
[Q.N.3, 2056]
2. Write a short essay in about 60 words comparing the hill regions of Nepal with the Terai. Use comparative and superlative adjectives. 5 [Q.N.3, 2057]
3. Write a description of your classroom in about 60 words. 5
[Q.N.3, 2058]
4. Compose a dialogue between two Nepalese friends talking about a friend getting married. 5
[Q.N.3, 2059]
5. Write a dialogue between two friends talking about the quality of education in your college. 5
[Q.N.3, 2060]
6. Write a letter to the editor of the Rising Nepal complaining about a problem in your area. 5 [Q.N.3, 2061]
7. Write a description of 'Your Favourite Game' in about 60 words. 5 [Q.N.3, 2062]
8. Imagine that a penfriend 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 penfriend will recognize him. 5
[Q.N. 3, 2063]
9. Compose a dialogue between two friends about the need to keep our surrounding clean. 5 [Q.N. 3, 2064]
10. Write a dialogue between two friends who are talking about their future plans. 5 [Q.N. 3, 2065]
11. Write a short travel magazine article on your village or town or any other place of your choice. [Q.N. 7(a), 2065]
12. Write a story about someone whose plans went horribly wrong. [Q.N. 7(b), 2065]
13. Write a letter to your friend describing a difficult situation you are going through at the moment. [Q.N. 7(c), 2065]
14. Write a dialogue between two friends on visiting a museum. 5 [Q.N. 3, 2066]
15. Compose a dialogue between two friends about their study room. 5
[Q.N. 3, 2067]
16. Write a paragraph making a comparison between you and your friend. 5
[Q.N.3,2068]
17. Write a paragraph describing marriage custom in your society. 5
[Q.N. 3, Supp. 2068]
18. Write a dialogue between two friends on visiting a historical place. 5
[Q.N. 3, 2069]
19. Compose a dialogue between two friends about their plans after they complete grade twelve. 5 [Q.N. 3, Supp. 2069]
20. Write a short description about your favourite game. 5 [Q.N. 3, 2070 'C']
21. Compose a dialogue between two friends about the effect of load shedding in Nepal during the final examination. 5 [Q.N. 3, 2070 'D']
22. Write a paragraph on a street accident in about 100 words. 5 [Q.N. 3, Supp. 2071]

23. Write a dialogue between two friends about load shedding. [Q.N. 3(Or), Supp. 2071]
24. Write a dialogue between two friends who have just visited a museum. [Q.N. 3, 2071 'C']
25. Write a short description about your favourite subject. [Q.N. 3, 2071 'D']

Meanings into Words

Grammar

1. Write answers for the following questions using the words in brackets. Begin each answer with the words given. 5×1 = 5
- Example: When was your brother born ?
My brother (1992)
Answer: My brother was born in 1992.
- a) What time did she get up this morning ?
She got up (seven o'clock)
- b) When did you first meet Ben ?
I first met Ben (three weeks ago)
- c) When did you buy your shoes ?
I bought my shoes (January)
- d) When was the bicycle invented ?
The bicycle was invented (the nineteenth century)
- e) When did they go to India ?
They went (the summer) [Q.N.8, 2056]
- Ans: (a) She got up at seven o'clock this morning. (b) I first met Ben three weeks ago. (c) I bought my shoes in January. (d) The bicycle was invented in the nineteenth century. (e) They went to India in the summer.
2. Write sentence comparing the words given below. Use the word in brackets and begin each sentence with the first word given. 5×1 = 5
- Example 1: Kathmandu/Dhankuta (big)
Kathmandu
- Answer: Kathmandu is bigger than Dhankuta.
- Example 2: Pokhara/Kathmandu (big)
Pokhara
- Answer: Pokhara is not as big as Kathmandu
- a) rocks/feather (heavy)
Rocks.....
- b) fish/human beings (intelligent)
Fish
- c) Palpa/Jhapa (flat)
Jhapa
- d) The top of Mount Everest/The Terai (cold)
The top of Mount Everest
- e) cars/bicycles (expensive)
Cars
- Ans: (a) Rocks are heavier than feather. (b) Fish is not as intelligent as human beings. (c) Jhapa is flatter than Palpa. (d) The top of Mount Everest is colder than the Terai. (e) Cars are more expensive than bicycles. [Q.N.9, 2056]
3. Fill in the blanks using the best word from the brackets. 5×1 = 5
- a) There are fish swimming _____ (in/on/at) the river.
- b) There are some goats _____ (in/on/at) that field.
- c) Lahan is _____ (in/on/at) the Mahendra Highway.
- d) There is some writing _____ (in/on/at) the wall.
- e) The Maldives are _____ (in/on/at) the India Ocean. [Q.N.10, 2056]
- Ans: (a) in (b) at (c) on (d) on (e) in

4. Fill in each blank with the best word or phrase chosen from the following list:

5×1=5

because / in spite of / in order to / so that / although

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

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

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

[Q.N.11, 2056]

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

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

5 × 1 = 5

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

[Q.N.8, 2057]

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

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

5 × 1 = 5

Example: You want to borrow a friend's bicycle.

(Would you mind)

Answer: Would you mind lending me your bicycle ?

- a) You want your friend to open a window.

(Would you mind)

- b) You want your friend to stop talking.

(Could you stop)

- c) You want your teacher to help you.

(I don't suppose)

- d) You want to offer your friend a cup of tea.

(Would you)

- e) You want to leave the room.

(Do you mind)

[Q.N.9, 2057]

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

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

5 × 1 = 5

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

I've been a student (twelve years)

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

- a) How long have you had a bicycle ?

I've had a bicycle (six months)

- b) When did he learn to cook rice ?

He learnt to cook rice (two years)

- c) How long ago did you become a student ?

I became a student (twelve years)

- d) How long have they been watching her ?

They have been watching her (two o'clock)

- e) When did Gautam's brother leave his village ?

Gautam's brother left his village (January)

[Q.N.10, 2057]

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

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

5 × 1 = 5

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

Example: I have _____ money to buy a new house.

I have enough money to buy a new house.

- The bus had _____ a noisy engine that he couldn't hear her speak.
- There are not _____ books in the school library.
- His house is _____ cold that I have to wear my jacket inside it.
- She doesn't have _____ pay for the cloth she ordered.
- The car is _____ expensive that they cannot afford to buy it.

[Q.N.11, 2057]

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

9. Explain what these people do:

5

Example: a secretary

A secretary writes letters and keeps records.

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

[Q.N.8, 2058]

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

10. Use the following verbs in the passive voice:

5

Example: Write

Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.

- publish
- send
- cheat
- arrest
- confiscate

[Q.N.9, 2058]

Ans: (a) The books were published by him. (b) Letters were sent to them. (c) I was badly cheated by him. (d) The thief was arrested by the police. (e) These illegal things were confiscated by the authority.

11. Write conversations using the points or periods of time given.

5

Examples: I know your sister. (September)

A: How long have you known her?

B: I've known her since September.

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

A: He met her in September.

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

[Q.N.10, 2058]

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

5

Examples: Some kettles switch themselves off.

There are kettles that switch themselves off.

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

[Q.N.11, 2058]

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

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

5

Example: Somebody's watching us.

We're being watched.

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

[Q.N.8, 2059]

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

14. Change the following sentences using 'used to'. 5

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

[Q.N.9, 2059]

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

15. Fill the gaps in the following sentences using in, on or at. 5

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

[Q.N.10, 2059]

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

16. Change the following sentences as shown in the example. 5

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

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

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

[Q.N.11, 2059]

Ans: (a) In spite of her old age, she lived a very active life, (b) In spite of their expansiveness, lots of people are buying video machines. (c) In spite of the objection from her parents, she insisted on getting married. (d) In spite of his deafness, Beethoven continued composing until his death. (e) In spite of being known to each other for a long time, we call each other by our surnames.

17. Read the following conversation carefully and then construct similar conversation, using the ideas given. Each time, say exactly what you do in your job : 5

Example : hospital / doctor ? / gardener

A : Where do you work ?

B : I work at the hospital.

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

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

- (a) Police station / policeman ? / secretary
 (b) library / librarian ? / cleaner
 (c) language school / language teacher ? / sweeper
 (d) bus station/ ticket collector ? / porter
 (e) airport / pilot ? / air hostess

[Q.N.8, 2060]

18. Rewrite the following sentences using if as in the example : 5

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

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

- (a) He didn't set the alarm, so he overslept.
 (b) The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating - they scored a goal.
 (c) She wasn't talking very loudly, so I couldn't understand her.

- (d) He couldn't go on holiday because he broke his leg.
 (e) They didn't know the man was armed, so they didn't run away.

[Q.N.9, 2060]

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

19. Rewrite these sentences, using the word in brackets, so that they mean the same: 5

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

I don't think I'll have any breakfast today.

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

[Q.N.10, 2060]

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

20. Fill in the gaps with in, on, at, to: 5

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

[Q.N.11, 2060]

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

21. Write a sentence each saying how often marks does different things : 5

- (a) Have bath (morning, evening)
 (b) Visit parents (Sundays)
 (c) Change job (1996, 1998, 2000, 2002)
 (d) Have Haircut (1 March, 15 March, 1 April)
 (e) See the doctor (January, June, July)

[Q.N.8, 2061]

Ans: (a) Marks has a bath twice a day. (b) Marks visits his parents every Sunday. (c) Marks changes his job every two years. (d) Marks has his hair cut every fifteen days. (e) Marks sees the doctor every month.

22. Report the following using the past tense: 5

- (a) Sita : Do you think you could lend me Rs. 500 ?
 (b) Madan : Would it be all right if I brought the children !
 (c) Gita : Would you mind helping me with the washing-up ?
 (d) Shyam : Can I come too ?
 (e) Pasang : Do you mind if I phone my parents ?

[Q.N.9, 2061]

Ans: (a) Sita asked me to lend her Rs. 500. (b) Madan asked me for permission to bring the children. (c) Gita requested me to help her with the washing-up. (d) Shyam asked me whether he could come too. (e) Pasang asked me for permission to phone his parents.

23. Give a piece of advice to these people : 5

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

[Q.N.10, 2061]

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

24. Make a remark each using should (n't) have : 5

Example : Sarala broke a vase.

She shouldn't have lifted it.

- (a) The tourist's purse was stolen.
 (b) Erica fainted at the party.
 (c) Gordon nearly drowned.

- (d) Jenny failed her maths exam.
 (e) Ganesh cut his foot on some broken glass. [Q.N.11, 2061]
- Ans:** (a) He shouldn't have been so careless. (b) She shouldn't have gone there.
 (c) He shouldn't have dived in the river. (d) She should have practised maths better. (e) He shouldn't have walked along that way.
25. Add an explanation to each of the remarks below saying what is happening. 5
 Example: Don't go out in your sandals: It's pouring with rain.
 (a) Pass me a paper handkerchief :
 (b) I'm afraid you can't use that room just now :
 (c) We need to have our roof repaired :
 (d) You'd better hurry up and eat the ice-cream :
 (e) There's no need to worry about the children : [Q.N.8, 2062]
- Ans:** (a) Pass me a paper handkerchief : Prem is asking for it. (b) I'm afraid you can't use that room just now : they're leaving the room only tomorrow. (c) We need to have our roof repaired : it's badly leaking. (d) You'd better hurry up and eat the ice-cream : they're also waiting for their turns. (e) There's no need to worry about the children : Sony is looking after them.
26. Match the events and the circumstances given below using 'when'.

| Event | Circumstances |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| She burnt her hand | She was being given injection. |
| She lost consciousness | She was having her breakfast. |
| She found her passport | She was taking meal out of the oven. |
| Her pen ran out | She was writing a cheque. |
| She bit her tongue | She was tidying her room. |

 [Q.N.9, 2062]
- Ans :** When she burnt her hand, she was taking meal out of the oven.
 When she lost consciousness, she was being given injection.
 When she found her passport, she was tidying her room.
 When her pen ran out, she was writing a cheque.
 When she bit her tongue, she was having her breakfast.
27. Answer the following questions-as given in the example. 5
 Example: A : Do I have to sit here ?
 B : No, you can sit wherever you like.
 C : I don't mind where you sit.
 (a) What time should I come ?
 (b) When can I visit you ?
 (c) Do I have to drink coke ?
 (d) Should I sleep in this room ?
 (e) When do I have to get up ? [Q.N.10, 2062]
28. Change the following sentences as shown in the example : 5
 Example : We are being watched.
 Somebody is watching us.
 (a) The children are being looked after.
 (b) The cows are being fed.
 (c) The prisoner is not being guarded.
 (d) Is the tea being made ?
 (e) The car is not being used today. [Q.N.11, 2062]
- Ans:** (a) Parents are looking after the children. (b) They are feeding the cows.
 (c) Police are not guarding the prisoner. (d) Is she making the tea ? (e) He is not using the car today.
29. Answer the questions below as given in the example: 5
 Example: How soon can I go home ?
 You can go home any time you like.
 a. How often can I come and see you ?
 b. How much money can I borrow ?
 c. How fast can I run ?
 d. How late can I stay out ?
 e. How long can I stay at your home ? [Q.N. 8, 2063]
- Ans:** (a) You can come and see me anytimes you like. (b) You can borrow any amount of money you like. (c) You can run any speed you like. (d) You can stay out any time you like. (e) You can stay at my home any longer you like.

30. Add a general statement, saying what each of the following people likes to do, as in the example: 5

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

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

- Anu does not allow talking in class, and her students have to stand up when she comes in.
- When he's abroad, Aman sends a lot of e-mails and phones home every week.
- Aaditya goes out every night, and has a party most weekends.
- Shanti goes for morning walk everyday, and plays a lot of basketball.
- Januka writes a few letters in the morning on Saturdays and she does all her cleaning during the day time. [Q.N. 9, 2063]

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

31. Make two sentences for each of the following using: 5
(i) too, and (ii) not enough. Use for only when it is necessary.

Example: You can't drink fruit juice every day. It's expensive.

The fruit juice is too expensive to drink everyday.

The fruit juice not cheap enough to drink everyday.

- She spoke very fast. I could not understand her.
- Don't send your son to school. He is very young.
- The ceiling was very high. My mother could not touch it.
- You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.
- We arrived late. We could not attend the meeting. [Q.N. 10, 2063]

Ans: (a) She spoke too fast for me to understand her. She did not speak slowly enough for me to understand her. (b) Your son is too young to go to school. Your son is not old enough to go to school. (c) The ceiling was too high for my mother to touch it. The ceiling was not low enough for my mother to touch it. (d) The ground is too damp to sit on. The ground is not dry enough to sit on. (e) We arrived too late to attend the meeting. We did not arrive early enough to attend the meeting.

32. Change the following passive sentences into active as shown in the example: 5

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

They have developed the village as a tourist spot.

- A star hotel has been built.
- The streets have been widened.
- The old cottages have been repaired.
- The large wall has been coloured.
- The elderly people have been cared well. [Q.N. 11, 2063]

Ans: (a) They have built a star hotel. (b) They have widened the streets. (c) They have repaired the old cottages. (d) They have coloured the large wall. (e) They have cared the elderly people well.

33. Write two sentences about each of these people using yet and still telling what these people 5 × 2 × 0.5 = 5

(i) have not done yet. (ii) what they are still doing.

Example: Shyam is unemployed.

(i) He hasn't found a job yet.

(ii) He's still looking for a job.

- Lisa doesn't know whether she had passed her exams.
- Ajit's house is still on the bank of the river.
- Shankar's essay is only half written.
- Mary is not in her office - it's her lunch time.
- Peter is a bachelor. [Q.N. 8, 2064]

Ans: (a) (i) She hasn't seen the result yet.
(ii) She's still waiting for the result.

- (b) (i) He hasn't gone to his house for 10 years.
 (ii) He's still living in the town.
 (c) (i) He hasn't finished it yet.
 (ii) He's still collecting points.
 (d) (i) She hasn't come to her office yet.
 (ii) She's still working at home.
 (e) (i) He hasn't married yet.
 (ii) He's still looking for a right partner.

34. Fill the following gaps with **in, on** or **at**. 5
 (a) There's a ticket machine the entrance to the car park.
 (b) In summer, there are always flies the kitchen ceiling.
 (c) Have you got a blanket your bed ? I have only got a pillow mine.
 (d) There's a newspaper shop my way to the office. [Q.N. 9, 2064]

- Ans: (a) **at** (b) **on** (c) **on, in** (d) **on**
 35. Rewrite the following sentences using **having** or **being**, whichever is appropriate. 5

- (a) I hate people telephoning me early in the morning.
 (b) I love people taking my photograph.
 (c) I adore people giving me expensive presents.
 (d) I love people bringing my breakfast to me in bed.
 (e) I like people admiring my clothes. [Q.N. 10, 2064]

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

36. (a) Put the following words in correct order in order to make sensible sentences : 3
 (i) his/he/to/had/dinner/started/just/eat
 (ii) of/he/tea/her/him/cup/asked/give/a/to
 (iii) a/she/hospital/hoped/in/doctor/become/to/a

- Ans: (i) **He had started just to eat his dinner.**
 (ii) **He asked her to give him a cup of tea.**
 (iii) **She hoped to become a doctor in a hospital.**

- (b) Rewrite the following sentences choosing the correct word from the pair given in the brackets : 2

- (i) I would strongly you to use the dictionary. (advise/advice)
 (ii) He arranged to see her in the day. (later/latter)
 (iii) That man cannot read or write : he is (literate/illiterate)
 (iv) She said she was in playing volleyball.

(Interested/interesting)
[Q.N. 2(b), 2065]

- Ans: (i) **advise** (ii) **later** (iii) **illiterate** (iv) **interested**

37. Using the information below, write a sentence each in the passive : 5

- (a) Mona Lisa, Leonardo da Vinci, Paint
 (b) Penicillin, Alexander Fleming, discover
 (c) The pyramids, ancient Egyptians, build
 (d) The Singh Durbar, the Rana regime, build
 (e) Muna Madan, Devkota, write [Q.N. 8, 2065]

- Ans: (a) **Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.**
 (b) **Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming.**
 (c) **The pyramids were built by ancient Egyptians.**
 (d) **The Singh Durbar was build in the Rana regime.**
 (e) **Muna Madan was written by Devkota.**

38. Give a suggestion to each of these people : 5
- I don't seem to be able to lose weight.
 - I can't get to sleep at night.
 - I am madly in love with Sita, but she won't even look at me.
 - My car won't start.
 - I missed my classes.
- Ans: (a) I think you should go on dieting. [Q.N. 9, 2065]
 (b) You ought to do meditation regularly.
 (c) You had better write a love letter to her.
 (d) You had better call a mechanic from the garage.
 (e) You should write an application letter to the principal.
39. What will you say in the following situations, write as indicated : 5
- You want your mother to wake you up in the morning. (making a request)
 - You want your friend to return a library book for you. (making a request).
 - You are staying at your uncle's house. You want to invite your friends over there. (asking for permission)
 - Your friend looks thirsty. (making an offer)
 - Your friend hasn't seen much of your place. (making an offer)
- Ans: (a) Will you please wake me up in the morning, Mom ? [Q.N. 10, 2065]
 (b) Would you please return this library book for me ?
 (c) Would you mind if I invite my friends over here ?
 (d) Do you like to have some cold drink ?
 (e) Will you please like to go around the building ?
40. Fill in the blanks with *in, on or at* : 5
- Have you got an electric blanket your bed ? I've got a hot-water-bottle mine.
 - There's a ticket machine the entrance to the car park.
 - Kathmandu is situated Bagmati zone.
 - In summer, there are always flies the kitchen ceiling.
- Ans: (a) on (b) in (c) at (d) in (e) on [Q.N. 11, 2065]
41. Add a decision to these remarks : 5
- I'm a bit tired today. I think
 - She is getting much too thin. I don't think
 - You look happy with your job.
 - They have had enough to eat.
 - Hitchhiking is terribly dangerous.
- Ans: (a) I think I'll take a rest. [Q.N. 8, 2066]
 (b) I don't think she'll have to go on dieting any longer.
 (c) I think you'll continue the job.
 (d) I think they'll give food to the poor.
 (e) I think you'll be careful not to hitchhike any people on the way.
42. Change these sentences as given in the example : 5
- Example : Somebody's watching us.
We're being watched.
- Nobody's giving us money.
 - A policeman is questioning the men.
 - Is anyone reading the book?
 - We're overtaking another Car.
 - They're following us.
- Ans: (a) We are not being given money. [Q.N. 9, 2066]
 Or, Money is not being given to us.
 (b) The men are being questioned by a policeman.
 (c) Is the book being read?
 (d) Another car is being overtaken.
 (e) We are being followed.

43. Complete these sentences as given in the example : 5
 Example : Why is it a good idea to carry an umbrella
 When you go out in Britain?
Because it might rain anytime.
 Why is it a good idea to :
- (a) put a padlock on your bicycle?
 (b) read all the questions properly before you start writing answers?
 (c) wash your hands before you eat?
 (d) go for morning walk regularly?
 (e) drive slowly in the crowded area? [Q.N. 10, 2066]
- Ans: (a) **Because it might be stolen.**
 (b) **Because it might be easier to select easy questions first.**
 (c) **Because the hands might have some germs of diseases.**
 (d) **Because it might keep my body fit and healthy.**
 (e) **Because somebody might be run over.**
44. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions : 5
 (a) Moona was born *on* Tuesday, 15 June.
 (b) What will happen *in* the 22nd Century?
 (c) We must pay our bills *by* the end of June.
 (d) You must take *off* your shoes before entering a temple.
 (e) Do not throw rubbish out *of* the window. [Q.N. 11, 2066]
- Ans: (a) **on** (b) **in/by** (c) **by** (d) **off** (e) **of**
45. Explain what these people do:
 Example : a secretary – A secretary is a person who writes letters, manages documents and assists the boss.
- (a) a cashier
 (b) a gardener
 (c) an airhostess
 (d) a receptionist
 (e) a plumber [Q.N. 8, 2067]
- Ans: (a) **A cashier is a person who deals with money.**
 (b) **A gardener is a person who takes care of a garden.**
 (c) **An airhostess is a person who serves passengers during the flight.**
 (d) **A receptionist is person who helps customers with information of the office.**
 (e) **A plumber is a person who sets pipelines.**
46. Write a true of each using passive voice. Use the most appropriate verbs : 5
 Example : Mona Lisa (Leonardo da Vinci)
 Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
- (a) Hamlet (William Shakespeare) found
 (b) London (Fire : 1666) assassinate
 (c) The Pyramids (Ancient Egyptians) build
 (d) President Kennedy (Dallas : 1963) destroy
 (e) The Society of Authors (1884) write [Q.N. 9, 2067]
- Ans: (a) **Hamlet was written by William Shakespeare.**
 (b) **London was destroyed by the fire in 1666.**
 (c) **The pyramids were built by ancient Egyptians.**
 (d) **President Kennedy was assassinated by Dallas in 1963.**
 (e) **The society of Authors was founded in 1884.**
47. Change the following sentences using use(d) to : 5
 (a) He lived in Italy.
 (b) I was in love with her.
 (c) What did you do in the summer ?
 (d) We went to zoo together.
 (e) We had our goods delivered. [Q.N. 10, 2067]
- Ans: (a) **He used to live in Italy.**
 (b) **I used to be in love with her.**
 (c) **What did you use to do in the summer?**
 (d) **We used to go to zoo together.**
 (e) **We used to have our goods delivered.**

48. Change the following sentences using inspite of or despite: 5
- He was 80 years old but still lived an active life.
 - Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.
 - Beethoven was deaf, but he continued composing until his death.
 - Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.
 - He used his raincoat, but still he got wet.

[Q.N. 11, 2067]

- Ans: (a) In spite of being 80 years old, he lived an active life.
 (b) In spite of the objection from her parents, she insisted on getting married.
 (c) In spite of Beethoven's deafness, he continued composing until his death.
 (d) Despite the fact that video machines are expensive, lots of people are buying them.
 (e) Despite the fact that he used his raincoat, he got wet.

49. Change the following adjectives into nouns: 5
 patient, ambitious, strong, tactful, dedicated. [Q.N.8,2068]

- Ans: **patience, ambition, strength, tact, dedication.**
 50. Join the following pairs of sentences using too as shown in the example. 5
 Example: He can't climb the stairs. He is too weak.

- He is too weak to climb the stairs.
- We arrived late. We could not get any dinner.
 - Don't get married yet. You're too young.
 - Don't eat that bread. That is stale.
 - He spoke very fast. I could not understand him.
 - You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.



[Q.N.9,2068]

- Ans: 1. We arrived too late to get any dinner. 2. You're too young to get married.
 3. That bread is too stale to eat. 4. He spoke too fast to understand him.
 5. It's too damp to sit on the ground.

51. Write similar conversation as in the example. 5
 Example: Snoring

A: Would you mind not snoring? I'm reading.
 B: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize that.

1. trapping her/his foot

Ans: A: Would you mind not tapping your foot? I'm reading.
 B: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize that.

2. speaking English

Ans: A: Would you mind not speaking English? I am not understanding anything.
 B: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you could understand it.

3. blowing smoke in your face

Ans: A: Would you mind not blowing smoke in my face? I'm feeling quite uneasy.
 B: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't see you around.

4. interrupting you

Ans: A: Would you mind not interrupting me? I'm speaking to him.
 B: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you would not mind it.

5. humming songs

Ans: A: Would you mind not humming songs? I'm listening the news.
 B: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you were not doing anything.

[Q.N.10,2068]

52. Change the following sentences into passive. 3

- His newspaper pays him a huge salary.
- They publish all his articles.
- They send him all over the world.

- Ans: (a) He is paid a huge salary by his newspaper or, A huge salary is paid to him by his newspaper. (b) All his articles are published by them. (c) He is sent all over the world.

[Q.N.11,2068]

53. Rewrite the following sentences using **if** as in the example.

5[Q.N. 8, Supp. 2068]

Example: He was reading a book in the bus station - he missed the bus.

*If he had not been reading the book,
he wouldn't have missed the bus.*

- (a) The goalkeeper was not concentrating - they scored a goal.
 (b) She broke her legs - she could not go on holiday.
 (c) They were not in the theater - they were not killed in the explosion.
 (d) He was not speaking very loudly - I could not understand him.
 (e) She was listening to the radio - she didn't hear the knock.

- Ans: (a) **If the goalkeeper had been concentrating, they would not have scored a goal.**
 (b) **If she had not broken her legs, she could have gone on holiday.**
 (c) **If they had been in the theater, they would have been killed in the explosion.**
 (d) **If he had spoken very loudly, I could have understood him.**
 (e) **If she had not been listening to the radio, she could have heard the knock.**

54. Write similar conversation as in the example.

5 [Q.N. 9, Supp. 2068]

Example: drive/fast

A: *Can't you drive a bit faster than that?*

B: *No, I can't. I'm driving as fast as I can.*

a. write/neat

b. dance/good

c. speak/clear

d. type/careful

e. play/quiet

- Ans: (a) A: **Can't you write a bit more neatly than that?**
 B: **No, I can't. I'm writing as neat as I can.**
 (b) A: **Can't you dance a bit better than that?**
 B: **No, I can't. I'm dancing as well as I can.**
 (c) A: **Can't you speak a bit more clearly than that?**
 B: **No, I can't. I'm speaking as clearly as I can.**
 (d) A: **Can't you type a bit more carefully than that?**
 B: **No, I can't. I'm typing as carefully as I can.**
 (e) A: **Can't you play a bit more quietly than that?**
 B: **No, I can't playing as quietly as I can.**

55. Look at the information about Ashish Sharma below and write sentences saying how often he does different things as in the example.

5[Q.N. 10, Supp. 2068]

Example: Play squash (Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday)

He plays squash four times a week.

- (a) Visit parents (Saturdays)
 (b) Have haircut (1 January, 1 February, 1 March)
 (c) Have bath (morning, evening)
 (d) Go jogging (Sunday 6 am, Monday 6 am, Tuesday 6 am)
 (e) Brush teeth (Sunday 9:30 am and 8 pm, Monday 9:30 am and 8 pm)
- Ans: (a) **He visits parents every Saturday.**
 (b) **He has haircut on the first of every month.**
 (c) **He has bath twice a day.**
 (d) **He goes jogging at 6 am every day.**
 (e) **He brushes teeth twice a day.**

56. Change the following into **passive**:

5[Q.N. 11, Supp. 2068]

Example: The gunmen are holding the hostages in an old Farm house.

The hostages are being held by the gunmen in an old Farm house.

- (a) The shops are selling a lot of bikes just now.
 (b) Five presidents are attending the talks.
 (c) Women are wearing kurta salwar this winter.
 (d) The council is pulling down the old building.
 (e) The police is arresting the demonstrators.

- Ans: (a) A lot of bikes are being sold just now.
 (b) The talks are being attended by five presidents.
 (c) Kurta salwar are being worn by women this winter.
 (e) The demonstrators are being attested.

57. Fill in each space of the following sentences with **so** or **such** whichever is suitable: 5[Q.N. 8, 2069]

(a) There were so many people on the plane that some of them had to stand.

Ans: There were so many people on the plane that some of them had to stand.

(b) We had to wait for the bus a long time that we nearly lost our patience.

Ans: We had to wait for the bus such a long time that we nearly lost our patience.

(c) It was a good meal that we enjoyed it very much.

Ans: It was such a good meal that we enjoyed it very much.

(d) The river was deep that we could not cross it.

Ans: The river was so deep that we could not cross it.

(e) I did not imagine that she could make a bad mistake.

Ans: I did not imagine that she could make such a bad mistake.

58. Match the events and the circumstances in the two lists below. Join each pair using (i) when (ii) while: 5[Q.N. 9, 2069]

Events

Circumstances

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (a) His pen ran out of ink | He was tidying his room. |
| (b) He burnt his hand | He was being given injection. |
| (c) He lost consciousness. | He was going to the market |
| (d) He met with an accident. | He was writing an answer. |
| (e) He found a thousand rupee note. | He was taking the potato out of the oven. |

- Ans: (a) His pen ran out of ink while he was writing an answer.
 (b) He burnt his hand when he was taking the potato out of the oven.
 (c) He lost consciousness while he was being given injection.
 (d) He met with an accident while he was going to the market.
 (e) He found a thousand rupee note while he was tidying his room.

59. Decide to do/not to do these things and add a reason. 5[Q.N. 10, 2069]
 For example : go for a walk

I think I will go for a walk. The weather is lovely.

(a) to learn to drive

Ans: I think I will learn to drive. Driving is an adventure.

(b) to go swimming

Ans: I think I will go swimming. I am feeling quite refreshed.

(c) not to have any more to eat

Ans: I don't think I will have any more to eat. I am not hungry any more.

(d) not to invite Jane to your party

Ans: I don't think I will invite Jane to your party. She will irritate everyone.

(e) to give up smoking

Ans: I think I will give up smoking. It is injurious to health.

60. Express the ideas below using **if**. 5[Q.N. 11, 2069]

Example: He was reading a book in the waiting room-he missed the train.

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

(a) She didn't set the alarm, so she overslept.

Ans: If she had set the alarm, she wouldn't have overslept.

(b) The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating-they scored a goal.

Ans: If the goalkeeper had been concentrating, they wouldn't have scored a goal.

(c) She didn't hear the knock on the door, because she was listening to the radio.

Ans: If she hadn't been listening to the radio, she would have heard the knock on the door.

(d) They didn't arrive in time, because the car broke down.
Ans: If the car hadn't broken down, they would have arrived in time.

(e) He wasn't talking very loudly, so I couldn't understand him.

Ans: If he had been talking very loudly, I could have understood him.

61. Use **too** or **not enough** to join the sentences as shown in the example:

5[Q.N. 8, Supp. 2069]

Example: We arrived late. We couldn't get any dinner.

We were too late to get any dinner.

Or We were not early enough to get any dinner.

(a) Don't get married, you are very young.

(b) You can't drink wine everyday. It is too expensive.

(c) My mother's shopping basket was very heavy. She couldn't carry it.

(d) Don't eat that bread. It's stale.

(e) We couldn't see through the windows. They were dirty.

Ans: (a) **You are too young to get married.** (b) **It is too expensive for you to drink wine everyday.** (c) **My mother's shopping basket was not light enough for her to carry.** (d) **That bread is not fresh enough to eat.** (e) **The windows were too dirty for us to see through.**

62. Make a remark for each sentences using **shouldn't** have: 5[Q.N. 9, Supp. 2069]

(a) The tourist's purse was stolen.

(b) Erica fainted at the party.

(c) Gordon nearly drowned.

(d) Janny failed her maths exam.

(e) Genesh cut his foot on some broken glasses.

Ans: (a) **He shouldn't have kept it in back pocket.** (b) **She shouldn't have gone to the party.** (c) **He shouldn't have gone for swimming.** (d) **She shouldn't have been so careless.** (e) **He shouldn't have walked on the broken glasses.**

63. Complete each of the following short conversations, using a comparison.

5[Q.N. 10, Supp. 2069]

Example: A: I am getting terribly fat. (eat, calories use up)

B: That's because you eat more calories than you use up.

(a) A: He won't win. He is too small. (be, weak, look)

B: Ah, but he is not

(b) A: His writing is good, but his accent is terrible. (write, well, speak)

B: Yes, he

(c) A: I don't think I am going to like her. (be, frightening, sound)

B: Don't worry. She is not

(d) A: You did badly in the exams, didn't you? (fail, papers, pass)

B: Yes, I

(e) A: She says she is a terrible dancer. (dance, badly, pretend)

B: Don't believe her. She

Ans: (a) **B: Ah, but he is not weaker than he looks.** (b) **B: Yes, he writes better than he speaks.** (c) **B: Don't worry. She is not more frightening than she sounds.** (d) **B: Yes, I failed more papers than I passed.** (e) **B: Don't believe her. She dances more badly than she pretends.**

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

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

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

(a) She was 85 years old, but she still lived a very active life.

(b) Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.

(c) Her parents objected, but she insisted on getting married.

(d) Beethoven was deaf, but he continued composing music until his death.

(e) We've known each other for a long time, but we still call each other by our surnames.

[Q.N. 11, Supp. 2069]

Ans: (a) **In spite of her old age, she lived a very active life.** (b) **In spite of expensiveness of video machines, lots of people are buying them.** (c) **In spite of objection from her parents, she insisted on getting married.** (d) **In spite of Beethoven's deafness, he continued composing music until his death.** (e) **In spite of knowing each other for a long time, we call each other by our surnames.**

65. Change the voice of the following sentences: 5[Q.N. 8, 2070 'C']
- The gunmen are holding the hostages in an old farm house.
 - The company pays her a huge salary.
 - People give me something to eat now and again.
 - I always get blamed if the food is not good.
 - Is anyone using this room?

Ans: a. *The hostages are being held by the gunmen in an old farm house.* b. *A huge salary is paid to her by the company.* c. *Something is given to me to eat now and again.* d. *They always blame me if the food is not good.* e. *Is this room being used?*

66. Write two sentences about each of those people: 5[Q.N. 9, 2070 'C']
- Example:** Peter is unemployed.
- He hasn't found a job yet.
 - He is still looking for a job.

- Jack's library book is overdue.
- Olga's article is only half-written.
- Axel doesn't have driving license.
- Wendy's house is still in the market.
- The hostages are still in the building.

Ans: a. *He hasn't returned the book yet.*
He is still reading the book.

b. *She hasn't finished the article yet.*
She is still writing the article.

c. *He has not practised for the trial yet.*
He is still thinking of applying for the test.

d. *She hasn't bought a house in the countryside yet.*
She is still working hard to collect money.

e. *The rescue team hasn't arrived yet.*
They are still waiting for the rescue.

67. Change the following sentences using *used to*: 5[Q.N. 10, 2070 'C']
- He lived in France as a boy.
 - At one time there were trees in the garden.
 - They came out in those days.
 - I was in love with her.
 - How did you spend the winter evening?

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

68. Make two sentences for each of the following using: 5[Q.N. 11, 2070 'C']
- i) too ii) not... enough. Use for only when it is necessary.

Example: You can't drink fruit juice every day. It's expensive.
The fruit juice is too expensive to drink every day.
The fruit juice not cheap enough to drink every day.

- She spoke very fast. I could not understand her.
- Don't send your son to school. He is very young.
- The ceiling was very high. My mother could not touch it.
- You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.
- We arrived late. We could not attend the meeting.

Ans: a. *She spoke too fast to me to understand her.*
She didn't speak slowly enough to understand her.

b. *Your son is too young to go to school.*
Your son is not old enough to go to school.

c. *The ceiling was too high for my mother to touch it.*
The ceiling was not low enough for my mother to touch it.

d. *The ground is too damp to sit on.*
The ground is not dry enough to sit on.

e. *We arrived too late to attend the meeting.*
We did not arrive early enough to attend the meeting.

69. Express the ideas below using 'if'. 5[Q.N. 8, 2070 'D']
 Example: He was reading a book in the waiting room-he missed the train.
If he hadn't been reading a book, he wouldn't have missed the train.
- (a) She did not set the alarm, so she overslept.
 (b) She didn't hear the knock on the door, because she was listening to the radio.
 (c) He was walking along the seashore when he found a gold ring.
 (d) He was not talking very loudly. So I couldn't understand him.
 (e) They didn't arrive in time because the car broke down.

Ans: (a) *If she had set the alarm, she would not have overslept. (b) If she had not been listening to the radio, she could have heard the knock on the door. (c) If he had not been walking along the seashore, he could not have found the gold ring. (d) If he had been talking very loudly, I could have understood him. (e) If the car had not broken down, they could have arrived in time.*

70. Change the following sentences using either 'being' or 'having' whichever is appropriate: 5[Q.N. 9, 2070 'D']

- (a) I hate people telephoning me early in the morning.
 (b) I love people taking my photograph.
 (c) I enjoy people taking me to expensive restaurants.
 (d) I love people bringing my breakfast to me in bed.
 (e) I adore people giving me expensive presents.

Ans: (a) *I hate being telephoned early in the morning. (b) I love having my photograph taken. (c) I enjoy myself being taken to expensive restaurants. (d) I love having my breakfast brought to me in bed. (e) I adore having expensive presents given to me.*

71. Explain what these people do. 5[Q.N. 10, 2070 'D']
 Example: A secretary

A secretary is a person who writes letters and keeps records in the office.

- (a) A receptionist (b) An air hostess
 (c) A plumber (d) A mechanic
 (e) A gardener

Ans: (a) *A receptionist is a person who receives guests/clients in an office. (b) An air hostess is a person who serves the passengers during the flights. (c) A plumber is a person who sets pipelines for water and drainage. (d) A mechanic is a person who repairs and works with a machine. (e) A gardener is a person who takes care of plants in a garden.*

72. Write two sentences about each of these people. 5[Q.N. 11, 2070 'D']

- i) Saying what they haven't done yet.
 ii) Saying what they are still doing.
 (a) Peter is unemployed.
 (b) Wendy's house is still on the market.
 (c) Alex does not know whether he has passed his exams.
 (d) Tony is a bachelor.
 (e) Julia is not in the office-it's her lunch time.

Ans: (a) *He hasn't visited any company for the job yet. He is still waiting for the opportunity without working hard.*
 (b) *She hasn't bought a house in the countryside yet. She is still working hard to collect money.*
 (c) *He has not seen the result yet. He is still waiting for the news of the result.*
 (d) *He has not married yet. He is still looking for a beautiful life partner.*
 (e) *She has not returned from the lunch yet. She is still having her lunch.*

73. Write sentences in the past tense using the verbs given below:

drive, seek, crawl, ride, lie

5[Q.N. 8, Supp. 2071]

Ans: drive = She drove the car.
 seek = He sought the purse in the market.
 crawl = The dog crawled into the hole.
 ride = The child rode the horse.
 lie = He lay on the floor.