

74. Fill in the gaps with **in, on, at, of** or **for**: [Q.N. 9, Supp. 2071]
- He is responsible **for** his duty.
 - She is aware **of** her work.
 - She got married **at** the age of 25.
 - I met her **on** my way to college yesterday.
 - There are some sheep **in** the field.
- Ans: (a) for (b) of (c) at (d) on (e) in

75. Read the examples and make two sentences for each of the following (a) using **too** (b) using **not ... enough**. Use **for** only where it is necessary. [Q.N. 10, Supp. 2071]

Example: He can't climb the trees. He is too weak.

1. He is too weak to climb the tree

2. He isn't strong enough to climb the tree.

- We arrived late. We could not get any dinner.
 - Don't get married yet. You are too young.
 - Don't eat that bread. It's stale.
 - He spoke very fast. I couldn't understand him.
 - You can't drink wine every day. It's expensive.
- Ans: (a) We arrived too late to get any dinner.
We did not arrive early enough to get any dinner.
- You are too young to get married.
You are not old enough to get married.
 - That bread is too stale to eat.
That bread is not fresh enough to eat.
 - He spoke too fast for me to understand him.
He did not speak slowly enough for me to understand him.
 - Wine is too expensive for you to drink everyday.
Wine is not cheap enough for you to drink everyday.

76. Rewrite the following sentences using the adverbs from the list to show precise frequency; use once only.
always, often, never, usually, occasionally

- We go for a picnic.
- I brush my teeth after food.
- She has an English lesson.
- I don't drink wine.
- Do you take a bath?

- Ans: (a) never (b) often (c) occasionally (d) usually (e) always [Q.N. 11, Supp. 2071]

77. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences using appropriate prepositions. [Q.N. 8, 2071'C']

- Have you an electric blanket **on** your bed?
- I have only got a hot water bottle **in** mine.
- There is a ticket machine **at** the entrance to the car park.
- In summer, there are always flies **on** the kitchen ceiling.
- She spent the day sunbathing **at** the swimming pool.

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

78. Give a piece of advice to these people. 5x1=5[Q.N. 9, 2071'C']

- My wife has left me.
- I have lost my English book.
- I can't go to sleep at night.
- I'm unable to get good marks in exam.
- I've lost my wallet.

- Ans: a. You ought to marry second time.
b. You had better buy another book.

- c. You ought to take a sleeping tablet.
 d. You ought to work hard in your study.
 e. You had better report to the police.

79. Change the following sentences using "in spite of" or "despite".

5×1=5[Q.N. 10, 2071'C']

- a. He was eighty years old but still lived an active life.
 b. Her parents objected, but she still insisted on getting married.
 c. Beethoven was deaf, but he continued composing until his death.
 d. Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.
 e. He used his raincoat, but still he got wet.

Ans: a. In spite of his old age, he lived an active life.
 b. In spite of her parents' objection, she insisted on getting married.
 c. In spite of the fact that Beethoven was deaf, he continued composing until his death.
 d. In spite of the fact that video machines are expensive, lots of people are buying them.
 e. In spite of his raincoat, he got wet.

80. Write a sentence each saying how often Marks does different things,

5[Q.N. 11, 2071'C']

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

Ans: a. He has bath twice a day.
 b. He visits his parents every Sunday.
 c. He changes his job every two years.
 d. He has his hair cut twice a month.
 e. He sees the doctor twice a year.

81. Add a decision to these remarks.

5[Q.N. 8, 2071 'D']

Example: I'll go for a walk.

I think, I'll go for a walk. The weather is fine.

- (a) I'm getting much too fat.
 (b) I'm fed up with my job.
 (c) She seems very friendly.
 (d) I really must try and get rid of this cough ...
 (e) I hope they're not worried about me ...

Ans: (a) I think I'll go for morning walk. I need exercise.
 (b) I think I'll look for another job. That'll refresh my mind.
 (c) I think I'll make her my friend. She's in the same class.
 (d) I think I'll consult a doctor. I need medicine.
 (e) I think everything will be OK. Time heals everything.

82. Fill in the gaps with appropriate preposition

5[Q.N. 9, 2071 'D']

- (in, on, for, to, at)
 (a) There is a fly a wall.
 (b) A cow is grazing the field.
 (c) He was born 1980.
 (d) They are going long walks.
 (e) There is a book the table.

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

83. Use the passive to talk about the changes in the village. Follow the example. 5

[Q.N. 10, 2071 'D']

Example: They have developed the village as a tourist resort.

The village has been developed as a tourist resort.

- (a) The atmosphere of the village
 (b) The old cottages
 (c) A standard school

- (d) A car park
- (e) The village shop
- Ans: (a) The atmosphere of the village has been changed because of the absence of trees.
- (b) The old cottages have been removed.
- (c) A standard school has been established.
- (d) A car park has been arranged in the locality.
- (e) The village shop has been enlarged.
84. How do you describe the following persons. [Q.N. 11, 2071 'D']
- Example: a vain person:
A vain person is a person who is praising himself.

- (a) a jealous man
- (b) a kind mother
- (c) a cruel man
- (d) an absent-minded person
- (e) a clumsy man
- Ans: (a) A jealous man is a person who gets irritated easily with other's success.
- (b) A kind mother is a person who loves her children.
- (c) A cruel man is a person who exploits even poor people.
- (d) An absent-minded person is a person who frequently forgets things.
- (e) A clumsy man is a person who looks bad in every way.

Composition

1. Answer two of the following questions. Write approximately 150 words for each answer. $2 \times 10 = 20$
- (a) Write about what you have done in the past week.
- (b) Write about an important event in the history of your country.
- (c) Compare Nepal and India. [Q.N.7, 2056]
2. Answer two of the following questions. Write approximately 150 words for each answer. $2 \times 10 = 20$
- (a) Write directions on how to go from your school to Kathmandu or Ilam.
- (b) Describe your daily routine. Write complete sentences.
- (c) Explain what you intend to do next year. [Q.N.7, 2057]
3. Answer any two of the following questions. Write about 150 words for each. 20
- (a) You are a student. Write a letter to your parents describing life in your new accommodation. [Q.N.7 (a), 2058]
- (b) Write a story about someone whose plans went horribly wrong. [Q.N.7 (b), 2058]
- (c) Write a brief geographical description of your country. Include only important and interesting information. [Q.N.7, 2058]
4. Answer any two of the following questions. Write about 150 words for each answer. 20
- (a) Write a few paragraphs describing your town or village and what visitors can do there.
- (b) Write a review of a film that you have recently seen.
- (c) Write an essay on "MY Hobbies". [Q.N.7, 2059]
5. Answer any two of the following questions. Write about 150 words for each answer. 20
- (a) Write a short magazine article entitled 'My first day in college'.
- (b) Write an article on the good and bad effects of the TV.
- (c) Write a letter to your friend telling him/her an interesting incident that happened recently. [Q.N.7, 2060]
6. Answer any two of the following questions. Write about 150 words for each answer. 20
- (a) Imagine that, 50 years from now, someone in your class is very popular, write an account of his/her life.
- (b) Describe a place you last visited. Mention what facilities were there for visitors and what you did ?

- (c) Recently there have been complaints that the ways we celebrate our festivals have changed. Write a few paragraphs on a specific festival or a traditional activity showing the difference in celebrating it now and then. [Q.N.7, 2061] 20
7. Answer **any two** of the following questions. Write about 150 words for each answer: 20
- Write a short magazine article entitled 'My Last Day in School.'
 - Write an account of the most important event in your country's history.
 - Suppose you are Junu Sherpa from Solukhumbu and presently staying at a higher secondary school away from home. Write a letter to your parents telling them how you are feeling in a new place. [Q.N.7, 2062]
8. Attempt **any two** of the following questions. Write about 200 words for each answer. 20
- Write a short note on 'The Day I Passed the SLC Examination'. (Suppose: You are Gopal and your school's name is Nepal Higher Secondary School, Banepa.)
 - Write an account of the 'Importance of Peace for the Development of a Country'.
 - Write a letter to the Editor of a National daily drawing the attention of the government to support the activities related to sports and music to encourage the young generation. [Q.N. 7, 2063] (Suppose: You are Gopal and your school's name is Nepal Higher Secondary School, Banepa.)
9. Answer **any two** of the following questions in about 200 words each. $2 \times 10 = 20$
- Write a magazine article about the growing unrest in our country.
 - Write a story ending "I never saw him/her again."
 - Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about your plans for the next twelve months. (Suppose : You are **Aditya** and your school's name is **Jagaran Higher Secondary School.**) [Q.N. 7, 2064]
10. Write in a paragraph showing your like and dislikes about - reading books, swimming, dancing, indoor games, singing, listening to the music, watching TV, surfing the net, telephoning. Use the suitable structures in your answer. 5 [Q.N. 11, 2064]
11. Answer **any two** of the following questions in about 200 words each: $2 \times 10 = 20$
- Write a short travel magazine article on your village or town or any other place of your choice.
 - Write a story about someone whose plans went horribly wrong.
 - Write a letter to your friend describing a difficult situation you are going through at the moment. [Q.N. 7, 2065]
12. Answer **any two** of the following questions in about 200 words each: $2 \times 10 = 20$
- Write a short newspaper article on 'Electricity crisis and its impact on Nepal'.
 - Write a letter to your friend in Germany telling her about a festival you like the most.
 - Write a short story about someone who has been successful because of his hard work. [Q.N. 7, 2066]
13. Answer **any two** of the following questions in about 200 words each: $2 \times 10 = 20$
- Write a short magazine article describing your village or town and visitors can enjoy there.
 - Write a letter to your friend in France telling her about the political situation of your country.
 - Write an essay on "The Importance of Education" in human life. [Q.N. 7, 2067]
14. Attempt **any two** of the following questions. $2 \times 10 = 20$
- Write a newspaper article (in about 200 words) on a famous town in Nepal and describe what tourists can do there.
 - Write a review of a film you have recently seen or a book that you have recently read.

- c) Write a letter to your friend describing a trade fair (Mela) you have visited.
[Q.N.7,2068]
15. Answer any **two** of the following questions. $2 \times 10 = 20$
 (a) Write a brief description of Nepal (in about 200 words). Include location, climate, regions, resources, towns and historical places.
 (b) Write a letter to your friend describing a difficult situation you are going through at the moment.
 (c) Write a story (in about 200 words) ending in "I never saw her again".
[Q.N. 7, Supp. 2068]
16. Answer any **two** of the following questions in about 200 words each: $2 \times 10 = 20$
(Don't mention your name, your school's name and address, Write XYZ in the place of your name and address)
 (a) Write a short magazine article describing about a place you have recently visited.
 (b) Write an account of any two important events in your country's history, and when they happened?
 (c) Write a letter to your uncle, asking him for some financial support for your study.
[Q.N. 7, 2069]
17. Answer any **two** of the following questions. $2 \times 10 = 20$
 (a) Describe a place you last visited. Mention what facilities were there for visitors and what you did?
 (b) Write a letter to a friend describing what you would do to eliminate poverty if you were the Prime Minister of your country.
 (c) Write an advertisement for the product you like most.
[Q.N. 7, Supp. 2069]
18. Answer any **two** of the following questions: $2 \times 10 = 20$
 a. Write a letter to a local newspaper proposing a solution to the problem of traffic jam in your town.
 b. You have just come back from a disappointing holiday. Write to your friend describing how it was different from what you had expected.
(Don't mention your name, school's name and address. Write xyz in the place of your name and address)
 c. Write a few paragraphs about the growing use of computers in our daily lives.
[Q.N. 7, 2070 'C']
19. Answer any **two** of the following questions: $2 \times 10 = 20$
 (a) Write an essay about your favourite TV programme. Describe how often it is shown in a week. What is interesting about it and its drawback, if any.
 (b) Write a letter to your friend telling him or her about a festival you like most. *(Don't mention your name, school's name and address. Write xyz in the place of your name and address.)*
 (c) Write a report on a road accident you have recently seen or heard.
[Q.N. 7, 2070 'D']
20. Attempt any **two** of the following questions. $2 \times 10 = 20$
(Don't mention your name, your school's name and address. Write XYZ in the place of your name and address)
 (a) Write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on the success of getting a job.
[Q.N. 7(a), Supp. 2071]
 (b) Write an account of picnic that you have enjoyed lately.
[Q.N. 7(b), Supp. 2071]
 (c) Write a short newspaper article on the peace-process in present Nepal.
[Q.N. 7(c), Supp. 2071]
21. Answer any two of the following questions in about 200 words each: $2 \times 10 = 20$
Don't mention your name, school's name and address; write XYZ in the place of your name and address.)
 a. Write a letter to one of your foreign friends giving focus on the peace process that is going on in Nepal.
[Q.N. 7(a), 2071 'C']
 b. Write an essay on pollution problem.
[Q.N. 7(b), 2071 'C']
 c. Write a description of your village/town.
[Q.N. 7(c), 2071 'C']

22. Answer any two of the following questions; 2×10=20
 (Don't mention your name, school's name and address. Write XYZ in the place of your name and address.)
- (a) Write an essay on 'A Football Match'. [Q.N. 7(a), 2071 'D']
- (b) Write a letter to your friend in a foreign country telling him/her about the Constituent Assembly Election that took place a few months ago. [Q.N. 7(b), 2071 'D']
- (c) Write a review of a film you have recently seen or a book that you have recently read. [Q.N. 7(c), 2071 'D']

Comprehensive Passage

1. Read the following passage and then answer the questions about it. $5 \times 2 = 10$
 Mary is a famous female footballer in the United States of America. She wants to be the best female footballer in the world, so every day she has a hard training routine. Every morning she gets up at 5 a.m. and goes running. Usually she runs about 10 kilometres. After running, she eats a large breakfast. At 8 a.m. she practices football with her team. When the practice ends, four hours later, the whole team eats lunch together.
- On Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons Mary goes swimming. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays she goes cycling with her friends. Although Mary prefers cycling to swimming, playing football is her favourite activity. On Sundays, Mary does not have to train. She usually spends the day visiting her family. Sunday is Mary's favourite day because she likes talking to her mother.
- Questions:
- a) What does Mary want to become ?
- b) How long is Mary's football practice ?
- c) Every week, how often does Mary go swimming ?
- d) What is Mary's favourite activity ?
- e) Why does Mary like Sundays ? [Q.N.6, 2056]
2. Read the following advertisement, and then answer the questions about it.

Nalgene Water Bottle

$5 \times 2 = 10$

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

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

- a) What do many people buy to drink when they travel away from home ?
- b) How long can you use a Nalgene water bottle for ?
- c) What is special about the material Nalgene bottles are made from ?
- d) Compare the bigger Nalgene bottles to the smaller ones.
- e) According to the advertisement, why will buying a Nalgene water bottle save you money ? [Q.N.6, 2057]
3. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: 10

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

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

Questions:

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

[Q.N.6, 2058]

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: 10

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

Questions:

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

[Q.N.6, 2059]

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

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

Then at 7.25 I pick up my bag and run downstairs and to the end of our street. The school bus passes there at 7:30 and picks me up. School begins at 8:00 a.m., and finishes at 2:00 p.m. We have a break at 11:00 a.m., when we play in the playground, and buy groundnuts, biscuits or sweets from a man who comes to the gate with a cart.

Questions :

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

[Q.N.6, 2060]

6. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below : 10

Many African mothers carry, or nestle, their babies on their backs. This custom has advantages for both mother and child. A working mother who has nobody to look after the baby, knows he is safe on her back, while her hands are free for her work. Meanwhile, the baby stays in close contact with his mother and feels warm and safe. This sense of security may be suddenly

broken, however, when the child can no longer be carried. He may be put down and expected to behave like a grown-up child. But he has been over-protected for so long through nestling that he now feels very insecure and may behave like a baby.

Children need freedom and the chance to use their limbs. They need to be able to observe and explore their environment. They also need to learn how to make and do things on their own.¹ Therefore even when mothers must carry their babies everywhere, they should try to set them free whenever possible.² Moreover, in the hot months, the less back-nestling the better.

Many women,³ however, prefer to carry their children all day long. They feel the children are safe, sleep longer, keep quieter and do not make a mess ! I once visited a friend's home where the mama-nurse was nestling my friend's eleven-month-old child. Seeing he was restless, I asked the mama-nurse to put him down.⁴ At first she didn't want to because she thought the child would make the room untidy. When she⁵ finally agreed I asked for some kitchen pots, spoons, unopened tins and boxes since there were no toys to play with.⁶ Immediately the child started examining them one by one. Then he started banging the pots and boxes with the spoons. The different sounds fascinated him.⁸ But mama-nurse didn't like the noise or the mess.

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

[Q.N.6, 2061]

7. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: 10

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

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

Questions:

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

[Q.N.6, 2062]

8. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below : 10

Good Queen Bess

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

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

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

Questions

- For how long did Elizabeth I reign ?
 - Why are Drake and Raleigh amongst the great names of history ?
 - What is meant by England became 'a nest of singing birds' ?
 - What things were brought back to England that are now considered to be British ?
 - What were the countries to the east which England began to trade with ?
- [Q.N. 6, 2063]

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

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

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

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

- Why does the writer consider Kathmandu dull ?
 - Who established Kathmandu and how ?
 - How does the writer show that the temperature of this town is uneven ?
 - How does the writer describe the young boys and girls of Kathmandu ?
 - Give a suitable title to the given passage.
- [Q.N. 6, 2064]

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

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

That night I could not sleep, thinking about the letter that I would write. First, I would tell him that I was eleven years old, and that if he had a little girl of my age, she could write to me instead of him. I knew that he was a very busy man. Then I would explain to him the real purpose of my letter. I would

tell him how wonderful he looked with the shadow that I had seen across his photograph, and I would most carefully suggest that he grow whiskers.

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

"Ladies and gentlemen", he said, "I have no speech to make and no time to make it in. I appear before you that I may see you that I may see you and that you may see me". Then he picked me right up and kissed me on both cheeks. The whiskers scratched. "Do you think I look better, my little friend?" he asked me.

My name is Grace Bedell, and the man in the photograph was Abraham Lincoln.

Questions :

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

[Q.N. 6, 2065]

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

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

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

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

Questions :

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

[Q.N. 6, 2066]

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

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

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

Questions:

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

[Q.N. 6, 2067]

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

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

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

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

[Q.N.6,2068]

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

Twenty five hundred years ago Hippocrates told his students to "let food be your medicine and medicine your food". For many years, modern medicine ignored this directive. Nutrition, except in the context of such severe deficiency diseases as scurvy and rickets (vitamin C and Vitamin D deficiencies), which were rarely seen in the united states, was not even discussed. Conversational medical wisdom maintained that as long as an individual obtained enough calories and enough foods from the "four basic food groups" meat, milk, fruits and vegetables, and grains, adequate nutrition and adequate vitamins and minerals were assured. Since the 1970s, however holistic physicians, nutritionists, and lay people have challenged this perspective and returned to hippocrates' advice. Because the quantity of information about nutrition is vast, and conclusive evidence for the efficacy of one or another diet is rare, there are only a few principles, and a few generally agreed upon facts to discuss. To begin with, the diet that most of us eat is totally different from the one that characterized our species for the previous 30,000 years. It is composed of far more animal fats, refined sugars, and salt, as well as processed and preserved substances. There is far less bulk, fiber, and raw food in our diet. There are food additives, some of which we eat has been raised in soil polluted by herbicides and pesticides. In addition, meat and

poultry may have been contaminated by the antibiotics, hormones, and other chemicals designed to make animals grow larger.

Questions:

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

[Q.N. 6, Supp. 2068]

15. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: $2 \times 5 = 10$
Long ago men spent most of their time looking for food. They ate anything they could find.

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

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

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

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

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

In America the explorers found new foods, too. Here the Spanish explorers tasted hot chocolate for the first time. They had no name for this new drink, as they borrowed the Mexican word chocolate. They found both white and sweet Potatoes. They also found corn, Peanuts and tomatoes. Columbus himself found pineapple in the West Indies and brought it back with him to Europe.

Questions:

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

[Q.N. 6, 2069]

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

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

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

Questions:

- What do you need to be able to write clearly and logically?
- How do you train yourself to write clearly and logically?
- What is necessary if you want to learn to write well?
- It is inspiration or hard work that is more important before you write well?
- Summarize the passage in one sentence. [Q.N. 6, Supp. 2069]

17. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: $5 \times 2 = 10$

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

Questions:

- Why is AIDS treated as a special case?
- What is so dangerous about AIDS?
- How does AIDS get transmitted?
- How is AIDS different from other virus illnesses?
- Why is AIDS considered to have a problem never before encountered? [Q.N. 6, 2070 'C']

18. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: $5 \times 2 = 10$

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

Sometimes being clear about why a decision is necessary means identifying a problem and sometimes it will require you to think carefully about objectives-what you or others want to achieve. So for example, if you are considering which university to attend, you might realise you know very little about the institutions you could attend, so that is a problem. Alternatively someone might advise you to apply for university A 'because that is the most prestigious place for the subjects in which you are interested', but you may

feel that this is not necessarily right for you, so you may need to think carefully about what you want to get from your university education, what you are looking for-what your objectives are.

Questions:

- Give two reasons why you want to become a vegetarian.
- What do you mean by health issue?
- Why do you need to be as clear as possible about the background to the decision?
- What is a problem if you are considering which university to attend?
- Give a suitable title for the passage. [Q.N. 6, 2070 'D']

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

5×2=10

Experiments are somethings made by experts to find out how many errors people make in their statements. Here is one experiment which was tried. Some students at a university were shown on a screen a picture of a bullfight. They were then asked to write a short account of what they had seen when this was finished, they were told to put a number on every statement made. If they were fairly sure about it, and 2, if they were prepared to swear to the statement on oath. Every student had atleast ten percent error in the statements he was prepared to swear to an oath, and considerably more than ten percent in other group. Here, for example, was one mistake. A student saw the bull had its tongue out. Yet when he was shown the picture again, he saw that the bull's mouth was closed, but that, because its head turned to the side, the ear looked like the tongue. So whenever you are arguing with someone about a point, remember that there is quite a good chance that you are wrong, however confident you feel about it.

Questions:

- What was the aim of the experiment tried at the university?
- What were the students shown on the screen?
- What were they asked to do when it was shown?
- What was the extent of horror in their statements?
- What truth does this passage reveal? [Q.N. 6, Supp. 2071]

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

5×2=10

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

Questions:

- How do sons open the gateway to heaven?
- Why do parents invest less money on their daughters?
- What does it mean, "To get a girl is like watering a neighbour's tree?"
- Why is girl's mortality rate higher than the boy's?
- What problem do adolescent girls face? [Q.N. 6, 2071'C']

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

5×2=10

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

and also the dates that grow up the palm trees. They dry them too, and use them as food all they year round.

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

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

Questions:

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

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

The Magic of Words

1. The Recurring Dream

Short Answer Questions

- Why does Janet want to take Kim to her parents' farm for a few days?
5 [Q.N.5 (a), 2059]
- Why do some people have recurring dreams? Give your opinion.
5 [Q.N. 5(a), 2063]
- Write about an interesting dream you saw recently. What is the special meaning of your dream?
5 [Q.N. 4(b), 2067]
- Why do some people have recurring dreams? Give your opinion. (The Recurring Dream)
[Q.N. 5(a), Supp. 2069]
- Why does Janet Wilson suggest Kim to go to her parent's farm house? (The Recurring Dream)
[Q.N. 5(a), 2071'C']
- Describe the man Kim sees in the house. (The Recurring Dream)
[Q.N. 5(a), 2071 'D']

Long Answer Questions

- Write about a dream that you have seen recently. 10 [Q.N.4 (c), 2058]
- Do dreams have any connection to our real life? Discuss your personal view. Also relate to the story 'The Receiving Dream'.
10 [Q.N.4 (c), 2061]
- Describe the mysterious dream Kimberly Clark has. (The Recurring Dream)
[Q.N. 4(a), Supp. 2071]

2. The Lost Doll

Short Answer Questions

- In what ways were Maria del Carmen and Evangelina alike?
5 [Q.N.5 (a), 2060]
- What evidences are there in the story to show that the Soto family was poor?
5 [Q.N.5 (a), 2062]
- Make a comparison between Roberto and Rosa Soto.
5 [Q.N.5(a),2068]
- What evidence is there in the story to show that Carmen and Evangelina were alike?
5 [Q.N. 5(a), 2069]
- In what ways were Maria Del Carmen and Evangelina alike? (The Lost Doll)
[Q.N. 5(b), Supp. 2069]

Long Answer Questions

(No any questions have been asked in this section up to now.)

3. The House Call

Short Answer Questions

- What did Dr. Braun discover when he went with the girl who came to his house ? 5 [Q.N.5 (a), 2057]
- Why did the doctor have a look of surprise on his face when Eida told him that her little daughter died in September? 5 [Q.N.5 (a), 2058]
- Why did the doctor have a look of surprise on his face when Eida told him that her little daughter died in September ? 5 [Q.N. 5(c), 2063]
- Who is Dr. Emil Braun ? How old is he when he visits Eida ? 5 [Q.N.5(d),2068]

Long Answer Questions

- Show the points of similarities and differences between the two supernatural stories 'A House Call' and 'The Loving Mother'. 10 [Q.N. 4(a), 2064]
- What are two possible explanations of who the girl who came to fetch the doctor ? 10 [Q.N. 4(a), 2066]

4. Fear

Short Answer Questions

- Why is Armando afraid of the heavy man on the bus ? 5 [Q.N.5 (b), 2056]
- What made Gonzalez think that he was going to be robbed ? 5 [Q.N.5 (d), 2061]
- What made Armando think that someone was going to rob him ? 5 [Q.N. 5(a), 2065]
- Why did Armando have the idea that everyone in the bank was watching him ? What was the truth ? 5 [Q.N. 5(c), 2067]
- Why were the people looking at Armando? [Fear] [Q.N. 5(a), 2070 'D']

Long Answer Questions

- Sketch the character of Armando Gonzalez. 10 [Q.N.4(c),2068]

5. The Loving Mother

Short Answer Questions

- Describe the woman who visited Mr. Sakota's pharmacy late at night. 5 [Q.N.5 (a), 2056]
- How did Soji Sakota follow the woman and what did he see there? 5 [Q.N. 5(b), Supp. 2068]
- Describe the woman who visited Mr. Sakota's pharmacy late at night. [Q.N. 5(a), 2070 'C']

Long Answer Questions

- Show the points of similarities and differences between the two supernatural stories 'A House Call' and 'The Loving Mother'. 10 [Q.N. 4(a), 2064]
- Show the points of similarities and differences between the two supernatural stories 'A House Call' and 'The Loving Mother.' [Q.N. 4(a), Supp. 2069]
- Write the story of "The Loving Mother" from the perspective of Shoji Sakota. [Q.N. 4(c), 2070 'D']

6. My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold

Short Answer Questions

- Why does the heart of the poet leap up when he sees a rainbow in the sky? 5 [Q.N.5 (c), 2059]
- Explain the paradox in "The Child is Father of the Man". 5 [Q.N.5 (c), 2060]
- What is the main theme of the poem 'My Heart Leaps up When I Behold'? 5 [Q.N. 5(b), 2066]
- In one sentence summarize the poem. "My Heart Leaps Up when I Behold. 5 [Q.N.5(c),2068]

- e. Summarize the poem "My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold" in your own words. 5 [Q.N. 5(a), Supp. 2068]
- f. What does the poet see between nature and a man? (My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold) [Q.N. 5(c), Supp. 2071]
- g. "The child is father of the man". Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons. (My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold) [Q.N. 5(b), 2071'C]

Long Answer Questions

- a. Describe the central idea of Words Worth's "My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold". [Q.N. 4(b), 2070 'D']

7. Speaking of Children

Short Answer Questions

- a. What are the disadvantages of having plural children? 5 [Q.N.5 (a), 2061]
- b. How does the author try to convince that it is better to have one child, rather than have several children? 5 [Q.N. 5(c), 2066]

Long Answer Questions

- a. Describe the writer's attitude to plural children. 10 [Q.N.4 (b), 2056]
- b. Why is Barbara Holland in favour of a single child? 10 [Q.N.4 (a), 2058]
- c. What does Barbara Holland say about having many children? 10 [Q.N.4 (a), 2060]
- d. How does Barbara Holland express her feeling about having many children? 10 [Q.N.4 (a), 2062]
- e. Write a newspaper article on "the advantages of having a single child." 10 [Q.N.4(a), 2068]
- f. Why is Barbara Holland in favour of a single child? Discuss. 10 [Q.N. 4(a), 2069]
- g. What does Barbara Holland say about having many children? (Speaking of Children) [Q.N. 4(b), 2071'C]

8. Look at a Teacup

Short Answer Questions

- a. Explain the daughter's attitude to marriage. 5 [Q.N.5 (b), 2057]
- b. What do you mean by "Many things fell that year"? 5 [Q.N.5 (b), 2059]
- c. Describe the cup which the writer's mother had bought. 5 [Q.N. 5(c), Supp. 2068]
- d. What do you mean by "Many things fell that year"? (Look at a Teacup) [Q.N. 5(e), Supp. 2069]
- e. How does Hampl see herself and her mother connected by the teacup? [Q.N. 5(c), 2070 'C']
- f. What do you mean by "Many Things Fell That Year"? [Look at a Teacup] [Q.N. 5(d), 2070 'D']
- g. What does the story tell us about being a woman? (Look at a Teacup) [Q.N. 5(d), Supp. 2071]

Long Answer Questions

- a. "The cup is a detail a small uncharred finger from the mid-century bonfire." Explain. 10 [Q.N.4 (c), 2060]
- b. What does Patricia Hampl say about women, marriage, mother-daughter relationship and importance of a family? 10 [Q.N.4 (b), 2062]
- c. Describe what the essay tells us about women and marriage. 10 [Q.N. 4(b), 2065]

9. A Worn Path

Short Answer Questions

- a. Why does Phoenix keep talking to herself? What do her monologues add to the total portrait of her? 5 [Q.N.5 (b), 2062]
- b. Describe two obstacles Old Phoenix comes-up against on her way to the hospital and how she deals with them. 5 [Q.N. 5(b), 2065]
- c. Why does phoenix take the long trip to town? 5 [Q.N. 5(a), 2067]
- d. Why does phoenix take the long trip to town? (A worn path) [Q.N. 5(c), Supp. 2069]

Long Answer Questions

- Describe Phoenix Jackson and the journey she makes to the town of Natchez. 10 [Q.N.4 (a), 2056]
- What was the purpose of Phoenix Jackson's trip to town? What obstacles did she face on her way? 10 [Q.N.4 (a), 2059]
- 'A Worn Path' is a story of unconscious heroism of Phoenix Jackson.' Discuss. 10 [Q.N. 4(b), 2063]
- How does Phoenix Jackson show unconscious heroism through her journey to town? Why does she undertake this journey and how does she overcome all the obstacles she comes across on the way? 10 [Q.N. 4(b), 2064]
- Describe the obstacles which Phoenix Jackson overcomes while going to the town. 10 [Q.N. 4(a), Supp. 2068]
- How does Phoenix Jackson show unconscious heroism to overcome the obstacles she comes across during her journey? Explain. 10 [Q.N. 4(b), 2069]
- Why did Phoenix Jackson make a trip to the town? What obstacles did she face on her way? (A Worn Path) [Q.N. 4(a), 2071 'D']

10. The Three Day Blow**Short Answer Questions**

- What did Nick and Bill talk about? 5 [Q.N.5 (c), 2057]
- What is the relationship between the three-day blow and Nick's mental condition? 5 [Q.N. 5(d), 2064]

Long Answer Questions

- Discuss 'The Three Day Blow' as a dramatic story. 10 [Q.N.4 (b), 2061]
- Describe the "Three Day Blow" as a dramatic story. [Q.N. 4(b), Supp. 2071]

11. The Poplar Field**Short Answer Questions**

- What changes did the poet see in the poplar field when he came back after 12 years? 5 [Q.N.5 (b), 2058]
- Interpret the poem "The Poplar Field" in your own words. 5 [Q.N.5 (b), 2067]
- How does the poem 'The Poplar Field' defend the conservation of nature? Elaborate. 5 [Q.N. 5(c), 2069]
- Summarize the poem "The Poplar Field" in one paragraph. [Q.N. 5(b), 2070 'D']

Long Answer Questions

- Discuss how the poet links up the idea of the cut down poplars with the end of human life and pleasures. 10 [Q.N.4 (b), 2059]
- Write a summary of the poem "The Poplar Field". 10 [Q.N.4 (b), 2060]
- How is the chopping down of trees compared to a man's life in the poem 'The Poplar Field'? 10 [Q.N. 4(c), 2066]
- Write an essay on "Living in the country" (here, "country" means rural area). 10 [Q.N. 4(b), Supp. 2068]
- Write a summary of the poem 'The Poplar Field'. [Q.N. 4(b), 2070 'C']
- Summarise the poem "The Poplar Field". What lesson do you learn from the poem? Explain. [Q.N. 4(c), 2071 'C']

12. The Nightmare Life Without Fuel

Short Answer Questions

- a. According to the author, what will be the advantage of the fuel crisis?
5 [Q.N.5 (c), 2058]
- b. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of fuel crisis.
5 [Q.N.4 (a), 2067]
- c. Mention five disadvantages of fuel crisis. 5 [Q.N. 5(d), Supp. 2068]
- d. According to the author, what will be the advantages of fuel crisis? Explain.
5 [Q.N. 5(b), 2069]

Long Answer Questions

- a. Describe what the writer thinks will happen in the future.
10 [Q.N.4 (c), 2056]
- b. Describe what the writer thinks will happen when fuel begins to run out.
10 [Q.N.4 (a), 2057]
- c. What will happen if we do not conserve the world's natural resources?
10 [Q.N.4 (c), 2062]
- d. What specific problem does Asimov focus on in his essay "The Nightmare Life Without Fuel" ?
10 [Q.N. 4(c), 2063]
- e. Drawing ideas from 'The Nightmare Life Without Fuel' and using your own, discuss what will happen if the fuel resources of the world are finished.
10 [Q.N. 4(c), 2065]

13. Unchopping A Tree

Short Answer Questions

- a. What is Merwin implying by asking the reader to unchop the tree? Discuss briefly his plead against deforestation.
5 [Q.N. 5(c), 2064]

Long Answer Questions

- a. What does the writer of "Unchopping a Tree" suggest about conservation and against deforestation? Describe it in your own words. (Unchopping a Tree)
[Q.N. 4(c), Supp. 2071]

14. Keeping Things Whole

Short Answer Questions

- a. Interpret the poem "Keeping Things Whole".
5 [Q.N.5 (c), 2062]
- b. Write a summary of the poem "Keeping Things Whole".
[Q.N. 5(a), Supp. 2071]

Long Answer Questions

(No any questions have been asked in this section up to now.)

15. Concrete Cat

Short Answer Questions

- a. 'Concrete Cat' is an example of a 'Concrete Poem'. How?
5 [Q.N. 5(b), 2063]
- b. Justify "Concrete Cat" as a Concrete poem.
[Q.N. 5(d), 2070 'C']
- c. Describe "Concrete Cat" as a concrete poem.
[Q.N. 5(d), 2071 'D']

Long Answer Questions

- a. What do you mean by concrete poem? Discuss "Concrete cat" as the typical concrete poem. [Q.N. 4(c), Supp. 2069]

16. Oops ! How's That Again**Short Answer Questions**

- a. Give an example of Spoonerism. (Oops! How is That Again) [Q.N. 5(c), 2071'C']

Long Answer Questions

- a. What are the different types of verbal errors ? Why do we commit them ? Why do we laugh at them ? 10 [Q.N. 4(c), 2064]

17. Malini**Short Answer Questions**

- a. Why does Kemankar leave the kingdom ? 5 [Q.N.5 (c), 2056]
 b. Why were the Brahmins demanding for the banishment of Malini? 5 [Q.N.5 (d), 2058]
 c. How is the character of Supriya different from that of Kemankar ? 5 [Q.N.5 (d), 2062]
 d. What is the reason that Malini asks for her own banishment from the palace ? 5 [Q.N. 5(d), 2063]
 e. Give a character sketch of Malini. 5 [Q.N. 5(b), 2064]
 f. Would you call Supriya a betrayer ? Give reasons for your answer. 5 [Q.N. 5(d), 2065]
 g. Sketch a Character of Malini. 5 [Q.N. 4(c), 2067]
 h. How is the character of Supriya different from that of Kemankar? Discuss. 5 [Q.N. 5(d), 2069]
 i. Would you call Supriya a betrayer? Give your answer with reasons. [Malini] [Q.N. 5(e), 2070 'D']
 j. Draw a character-sketch of Kemankar in about 100 words. (Malini) [Q.N. 5(b), Supp. 2071]

Long Answer Questions

- a. Describe the character of Malini. 10 [Q.N.4 (b), 2057]
 b. Draw a character sketch of Malini. 10 [Q.N.4 (c), 2059]
 c. Sketch the character of Malini. 10 [Q.N.4 (a), 2061]
 d. Sketch the character of Kemankar. 10 [Q.N. 4(c), Supp. 2068]
 e. Sketch the character of Malini. [Q.N. 4(b), Supp. 2069]
 f. Sketch the character of Malini. [Q.N. 4(a), 2070 'C']
 g. Discuss how Malini is a story of love and hatred. [Q.N. 4(a), 2071'C']
 h. Write the story of Malini. [Q.N. 4(b), 2071 'D']

18. The Six Million Dollar Man**Short Answer Questions**

- a. Why did the writer say he was a Six Million Dollar Man ? 5 [Q.N.5 (d), 2056]
 b. In every human being a "six million dollar man" ? Explain your answer. 5 [Q.N.5 (b), 2060]
 c. How does the writer come to the conclusion that each human being is priceless ? 5 [Q.N.5 (b), 2061]
 d. Is human being a Six Million Dollar Man ? Explain. 5 [Q.N.5 (d), 2067]
 e. Why did the writer say he was a Six Million Dollar Man? [Q.N. 5(e), 2071'C']

Long Answer Questions

- a. Explain Harold J. Morowitz's joy in discovering that he is a Six Million Dollar Man. 10 [Q.N. 4(a), 2063]
 b. How does the writer in the essay 'The Six Million Dollar Man' try to justify that human beings are priceless. 10 [Q.N. 4(b), 2066]

- c. How does the writer in the essay "The Six Million Dollar Man" try to justify that human beings are priceless. [Q.N. 4(a), 2070 'D']

19. On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness

Short Answer Questions

- a. What changes to people and objects are described in the poem, "On The Vanity of Earthly Greatness" ? 5 [Q.N.5 (d), 2057]
- b. What are the different examples used by the poet to show the vanity of earthly greatness ? 5 [Q.N. 5(a), 2064]
- c. How is human vanity laughed at in the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness" ? 5 [Q.N. 5(d), 2066]
- d. How is human vanity laughed at in the poem "On the vanity of Earthly Greatness"? [Q.N. 5(d), Supp. 2069]

Long Answer Questions

- a. Write a summary of the poem "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness." [Q.N. 4(c), 2071 'D']

20. In Bed

Short Answer Questions

- a. Why does the writer consider herself fortunate that her husband has migraine ? What would happen if he did not have it ? 5 [Q.N.5 (c), 2061]
- b. What popular misconceptions about migraine headache does Didion want to correct ? 5 [Q.N. 5(c), 2065]
- c. Describe the author's experiences with migraines. 5 [Q.N. 5(a), 2066]
- d. What popular misconceptions about migraine headaches does Didion want to correct? [Q.N. 5(b), 2070 'C']
- e. What is a migraine headache? How does it differ from ordinary headache? [In Bed] [Q.N. 5(c), 2070 'D']
- f. What popular misconceptions about migraine headache does Didion want to correct? Explain. (In Bed) [Q.N. 5(d), 2071 'C']
- g. What is a migraine headache? Write its symptoms and treatment. (In Bed) [Q.N. 5(b), 2071 'D']

Long Answer Questions

- a. Write about the suffering and bitter experience of Joan Didion as a migrainous person. 10 [Q.N.4 (b), 2058]
- b. What is migraine headache ? Write its symptoms and treatment. 10 [Q.N.4(b),2068]

21. The Gardener

Short Answer Questions

- a. What was the effect of Michael's death on Helen? 5 [Q.N.5 (d), 2059]
- b. What is the real relation between Helen and Michael ? 5 [Q.N.5 (d), 2060]
- c. Why did Helen Turrell tell lies to her neighbours about her own son ? 5 [Q.N.5(b),2068]
- d. What mystery do you find in the story "The Gardener"? [Q.N. 5(c), 2071 'D']

Long Answer Questions

- a. "Helen Turrell is ashamed that Michael is her son." Do you agree with this statement ? 10 [Q.N.4 (c), 2057]
- b. Sketch the character of Helen. 10 [Q.N. 4(a), 2065]
- c. Sketch the character of Helen on the basis of the story. 10 [Q.N. 4(c), 2069]
- d. "Helen Turrell" is ashamed that Michael is her son'. Do you agree with this statement? [Q.N. 4(c), 2070 'C']

2. अनिवार्य नेपाली

Course Content

क्रम संख्या	पाठ	व्याकरण	बोध	अभिव्यक्ति	पाठ्य भार
१.	कविता नेपालै तरहे माधव घिमिरे	अ) नेपाली वर्ण (कथ्य र लेख्य) को पहिचान आ) (क) स्वर (ख) व्यञ्जन उच्चार्य व्यञ्जन वर्णको वर्गीकरण (स्थान, प्रयत्न, घोषत्व र प्राणत्व)	सामाजिक विषय (भाषा, जाति र संस्कृति) सम्बन्धी अनुच्छेदको बोध	- कविताको भावार्थ लेखन - सामाजिक / सांस्कृतिक विषयमा अनुच्छेद लेखन	७
२.	कथा छिमेकी गुरुप्रसाद मैनाली	अ) नेपाली अक्षरको पहिचान आ) नेपाली अक्षरका प्रकार (स्व, स्वव्य, व्यस्व, व्यस्वव्य, व्यस्वस्व, व्यस्वव्यस्व) इ) शब्दलाई अक्षरमा विभाजन	वातावरण र स्वास्थ्यसम्बन्धी अनुच्छेदको बोध (प्रदूषण र मानवस्वास्थ्य विषयक) (अनुच्छेदको पठन विषयवस्तु तथा भाषा बोध)	- कथासार लेखन	७
३.	निबन्ध आइमाई साथी श्यामप्रसाद शर्मा	अ) तत्सम र आगन्तुक शब्दको वर्णविन्यासका प्रमुख समस्याक्षेत्र र त्रुटिहरूको पहिचान तथा निराकरण आ) शब्दवर्ग: नाम, सर्वनाम, विशेषण र क्रियाको पहिचान इ) भाषिक त्रुटि निराकरणमा शब्दकोशको प्रयोग र अभ्यास	निबन्धको अनुच्छेदबाट बोध र बुँदाटिपोट	- लैङ्गिक समतासम्बन्धी अनुच्छेद लेखन	८
४.	कथा मधुमालतीको कथा रमेश विकल	अ) लेख्य चिह्न र तिनको प्रयोग: पूर्णविराम, अर्धविराम, अल्पविराम, कोष्ठ, विकल्पबोधक, प्रश्नविराम, उद्गार, उद्धरण, विस्मयसूचक, निर्देशक र योजक चिह्नको पहिचान र प्रयोग आ) शब्दवर्ग: नामयोगी, क्रियायोगी, संयोजक विस्मयादिबोधक र निपातको पहिचान	भूगोलसम्बन्धी अनुच्छेदको बोध र बुँदाटिपोट	- पात्रको परिचय लेखन - अनुच्छेदमा चिह्न प्रयोग	८