

## 7. Requests and Offers

### 1. 2072 Set C Q.No. 10

Write a similar conversation as in the example:

[5]

Example

A: *Would you mind not switching on your radio? I'm reading.*

B: *Oh, I'm sorry I didn't know that.*

- make | a noise
- speak | English
- sing | songs
- shut | the door
- phone | this week

Ans: (a) A: would you mind not making a noise? I'm writing a paper. B: Oh, I'm sorry I didn't know that. (b) A: Would you mind not speaking English? - I do not understand it. B: Oh, I'm sorry I didn't know that. (c) A: Would you mind not singing songs? - I'm trying to sleep. B: Oh, I'm sorry I didn't know that. (d) A: Would you mind not shutting the door? - I want to play out. B: Oh, I'm sorry I didn't know that. (e) A: Would you mind not phoning me this week? - I'm preparing for my exam. B: Oh, I'm sorry I didn't know that.

### 2. 2068 Q.No.10

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.*

- tapping her/his foot
- speaking English
- blowing smoke in your face
- interrupting you
- humming songs

Ans: (1) A: Do you think you could stop tapping your foot? I'm reading. B: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you were doing nothing. (2) A: Would you mind not speaking English? I don't get it. B: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you understood it. (3) A: Would you mind not blowing smoke in my face? I'm feeling giddiness. B: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize you were here. (4) A: Would you mind not interrupting me? I'm working here. B: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize you were also here. (5) A: Would you mind not humming songs? I'm trying to concentrate. B: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize you were in the room.

### 3. 2065 Q. No. 10

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) Could you wake me up early in the morning? (b) Would you mind returning a book for me. (c) Do you mind if I invite my friends here? (d) Would you like to drink water? (e) Would you like me to take you to the city?

### 4. 2061 Q. No. 9

Report the following using the past tense:

[5]

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

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

## 5. 2057 Q. No. 9

Write sentences making requests and offers for each of the situations given below. Begin each sentence with the words given in brackets. [5×1]

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

Answer: Would you mind lending me your bicycle?

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

Ans: (a) opening a window? (b) talking, please? (c) you could help me. (d) like to have a cup of tea? (e) if I leave the room?

## 8. Recent Actions and Activities

## 1. 2072 Set E Q.No. 8

Write two sentences about each of these people. [5]

Example: Madan is unemployed.

- He has not found the job yet.
  - He is still looking for a job.
- Her library book is overdue.
  - Sita's article is only half written.
  - Alex doesn't have driving license.
  - Krishna's house is still in the market.
  - The guests are still in the hall.

(i) a. she hasn't returned it yet. b. she is still reading it. (ii) a. she hasn't finished it yet. b. she is still writing her article. (iii) a. He has not passed his driving test yet. b. He is still preparing for the test. (iv) a. He hasn't bought his house in the village yet. b. He is still looking for a good house in the country side. (v) a. the program has not finished yet. b. they are still enjoying the program.

## 2. 2070 Set C Q.No. 9

Write two sentences about each of those people: [5]

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) (i) He is still keeping the library book (ii) He has not returned the book yet. (b) (i) He has not completed his article yet. (ii) He is still writing the article. (c) (i) He has not passed the exam yet. (ii) He is still learning to drive. (d) (i) Her house has not been sold yet. (ii) She is still living there. (e) (i) They haven't left the house yet. (ii) They are still staying there.

## 3. 2070 Set D Q.No. 11

Write two sentences about each of these people. [5]

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

Ans: (a) (i) He has not got a job yet. (ii) He is still looking for the job. (b) (i) She has not sold the house yet. (ii) She is still living there. (c) (i) Alex has not checked his result yet. (ii) He is still waiting for it. (d) He has not got married yet. (ii) He is still having love affair. (e) (i) Julia has not been in office yet. (ii) She is still having her lunch.

## 4. 2064 Q.No. 8

Write two sentences about each of these people using **yet** and **still** telling what these people.

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

[5×2×0.5 = 5]

**Example:** Shyam is unemployed.

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

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

(a) Lisa doesn't know whether she has passed her exams.

(b) Ajit's house is still on the bank of the river.

(c) Shankar's essay is only half written.

(d) Mary is not in her office- it's her lunch time.

(e) Peter is a bachelor.

**Ans:** (a) (i) She has not checked her result yet. (ii) She's still looking for her result. (b) (i) He has not bought house in city area yet. (ii) He's still living on the bank of river. (c) (i) He hasn't completed his essay yet. (ii) He's still writing his essay. (d) (i) She hasn't taken her lunch yet. (ii) She's still working in office. (e) (i) He has not got married yet. (ii) He's still searching a girl to marry.

## 9. Comparison

## 1. 2056 Q. No. 9

Write sentences comparing the words given below. Use the word in brackets and begin each sentence with the **first word** given. [5×1]

**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 feathers; (b) Fish aren't as intelligent as human beings; (c) Jhapa is flatter than Palpa; (d) The top of Mt. Everest is colder than the Terai; (e) Cars are more expensive than bicycles.

## 10. The Past and the Present

## 1. 2072 Partial A Q.No. 9

Change the following sentences using "Used to".

[5]

a. I was in love with her.

b. He lived in London as a teacher.

c. We went to school together.

d. We had our milk delivered.

e. There was wide spread unemployment at that time.

**Ans:** (a) I used to be in love with her. (b) He used to live in London as a boy. (c) We used to go to school together. (d) We used to have our milk delivered. (e) There used to be widespread unemployment at that time.

## 2. 2071 Supp. Q.No. 10

The following sentences are concerned with habitual past actions or with past states. Change them using **used to**. [5]

i. He lived in America as a boy.

ii. I was in love with her.

iii. We had our milk delivered.

iv. We went to school together.

v. At one time there were trees in the garden.

**Ans:** (i) He used to live in America as a boy. (ii) I used to be in love with her. (iii) We used to have our milk delivered. (iv) We used to go to school together. (v) At one time there used to be trees in the garden.

## 3. 2071 Set D Q.No. 10

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

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

*The village has been developed as a tourist resort.*

- The atmosphere of the village .....
- The old cottages .....
- A standard school .....
- A car park .....
- The village shop .....

Ans: (a) ..... has been changed. (b) ..... have been pulled down. (c) ..... has been built there. (d) ..... has been put. (e) ..... has been turned into awful cafes.

## 4. 2070 Set C Q.No. 10

Change the following sentences using used to: [5]

- 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 evenings?

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

## 5. 2070 Partial Q.No. 11

Here are some things that Mike remembers about his childhood.

Rewrite each sentence with 'I remember + ..... ing.' [5]

Example: I used to eat meat once a week.

*I remember eating meat once a week.*

- I used to play football in the street.
- I had my hair cut once a fortnight.
- I ran away from home when I was thirteen.
- My father used to come home drunk.
- I used to get some pocket money once a week.

Ans: (a) I remember playing football in the street. (b) I remember having my hair cut once a fortnight. (c) I remember running away from home when I was thirteen. (d) I remember my father coming home drunk. (e) I remember getting some pocket money once a week.

## 6. 2067 Q.No. 10

Change the following sentences using use(d) to: [5]

- He lived in Italy.
- I was in love with her.
- What did you do in the summer?
- We went to zoo together.
- We had our goods delivered.

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.

## 7. 2067 Q.No. 10 Partial

Change the following sentences into habitual past actions using 'used to': [5]

- He lived in France as a boy.
- At one time there were trees in the garden.
- I was in love with her.
- We had our milk delivered.
- Trains were driven by steam at one time.

Ans: (a) He used to live in France as a boy. (b) At one time there used to be trees in the garden. (c) I used to be in love with her. (d) We used to have our milk delivered. (e) Train used to be driven by steam at one time.

**8. 2063 Q. No. 11**

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.

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

**9. 2059 Q. No. 9**

Change the following sentences using 'used to'. [5]

- 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 evenings?

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

**11. Likes and Dislikes****1. 2072 Set E Q.No. 9**

Change the following sentences using either 'being' or 'having' whichever is appropriate. [5]

- I hate people telephoning me early in the morning.
- I love having my photograph taken.
- I enjoy people taking me to party.
- I love people bringing my breakfast to me in bed.
- 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 being taken to the party. (d) I love having my breakfast brought to me in bed. (e) I adore being given expensive presents.

**2. 2072 Partial A Q.No. 11**

Change the following sentences using either 'being' or 'having' whichever is suitable: [5]

- I love people taking my photograph.
- I hate people disturbing me early in the morning.
- I enjoy people helping me in my difficulty.
- I admire people giving me good advice.
- I avoid friends backbiting me all the time.

Ans: (a) I love having my photograph taken. (b) I hate being disturbed early in the morning. (c) I enjoy being helped in my difficulty. (d) I admire being given good advice. (e) I avoid being backbitten by friends all the time.

**3. 2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 9**

Rewrite the following sentences using having or being whichever is appropriate. [5]

- I like people admiring my clothes.
- I don't mind journalists following me about.
- I enjoy people taking me to expensive restaurants.
- I love people bringing my breakfast to my room.
- I adore people giving me expensive presents.

Ans: (a) I like having my clothes admired. (b) I don't mind being followed about. (c) I enjoy being taken to expensive restaurants. (d) I love having my breakfast brought to my room. (e) I adore being given expensive presents.

**4. 2070 Set D Q.No. 9**

Change the following sentences using either 'being' or 'having' whichever is appropriate. [5]

- I hate people telephoning me early in the morning.
- 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 being taken to expensive restaurant. (d) I love having my breakfast brought in my bed. (e) I adore being given expensive presents

5. 2069 Supp Q.No. 9

For each of the choices below, say which you prefer: [5]

Example: Watch TV/listen to the radio.

*I prefer listening to the radio to watching TV.*

- a. eat in restaurants/ eat at home
- b. play cards/ play tennis.
- c. learn English/ learn maths
- d. tea/ coffee
- e. swim in a pool/ swim in the sea.

Ans: (a) I prefer eating at home to eating in restaurants. (b) I prefer playing tennis to playing cards. (c) I prefer learning Maths to learning English (d) I prefer coffee to tea. (e) I prefer swimming in the sea to swimming in a pool

6. 2064 Q.No. 10

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.

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

7. 2063 Q. No. 9

Add a general statement, saying what each of the following people likes to do, as in the examples. [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.

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

Ans: (a) In other words, she likes to keep control of her class. (b) In other words, he likes to keep in touch with his family. (c) In other words, he likes to have a good social life. (d) In other words, she likes to get plenty of exercise. (e) In other words, she likes to keep herself busy at home.

## 12. Events and Circumstances

1. 2071 Set B Q.No. 11

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: [5]

- a. I could see a man (sit) on the balcony and (read) a newspaper.
- b. Then I saw him (get) up and (go) indoors.
- c. I turned round and (see) a snake slowly (slither) towards me.
- d. I (look) at it for a minute.
- e. Then I (run) away from there.

Ans: (a) sitting, reading, (b) get, go, (c) saw, slithering (d) looked (e) ran

## 2. 2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 11

Look at the newspaper headline below, and explain what they mean. [5]

Example: Express derailed at 90 mph.

*An express train was derailed while it was travelling at 90 miles per hour.*

- Tomatoes thrown at minister during speech.
- Man with bomb arrested at Heathrow.
- Golfer struck by lightning.
- Boeing 747 hijacked over Atlantic.
- Ambassador's son kidnapped on the way to school

Ans: (a) The crowd threw tomatoes while the minister was delivering his speech. (b) A man with bomb was arrested while he was walking towards the Heathrow airport. (c) The Golfer was struck by lightning while he was playing his final match. (d) A Boeing 747 was hijacked while it was flying over Atlantic. (e) Ambassador's son was kidnapped while he was walking on the way to his school.

## 3. 2069 Q. No. 9

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

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

## 4. 2069 Supp Q.No. 10

Each pair of prompts below refers to a past event and the circumstances in which it took place. Write two sentences for each pair saying what happened (i) using when (ii) using while. [5]

- find a Rs. 20 note/ do the washing. He .....
- hear the news/ have dinner. We .....
- read a novel/ fall asleep. I .....
- got on the bus/ be arrested. She .....
- lose consciousness/ throw water on the flames. He .....

Ans: (a) (i) He was doing the washing when he found a Rs. 20 note. (ii) He found a Rs 20 note while he was doing the washing. (b) (i) We were having dinner, when we heard the news. (ii) We heard the news while we were having dinner. (c) (i) I was falling asleep, when I read a novel. (ii) I fell asleep while I was reading a novel. (d) (i) She was getting on the bus, when she was arrested. (ii) She was arrested while she was getting on the bus. (e) (i) They were throwing water when he lost consciousness. (ii) He lost consciousness while they were throwing water.

## 5. 2062 Q. No. 9

Match the events and the circumstances given below using 'when'. [5]

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.

Ans: (i) She was taking meat out of the oven when she burnt her hand. (ii) She was being given injection when she lost consciousness. (iii) She was tidying her room when she found her passport. (iv) She was writing a cheque when her pen ran out. (v) She was having her breakfast when she bit her tongue.

### 13. Leisure Activities and Skills

1. 2072 Set E Q.No. 10

Write about any five of the following activities:

[5]

Example: Fishing

A : I do (quite) a lot of fishing.

B : I don't do much fishing.

C : I don't do any fishing.

gardening, swimming, cooking, washing, reading, yoga, painting

Ans: (a) A : I do (quite) a lot of gardening. B : I don't do much gardening. C : I don't do any gardening. (b) A : I do (quite) a lot of swimming. B : I don't do much swimming. C : I don't do any swimming. (c) A : I do (quite) a lot of cooking. B : I don't do much cooking. C : I don't do any cooking. (d) A : I do (quite) a lot of reading. B : I don't do much reading. C : I don't do any reading. (e) A : I do (quite) a lot of yoga. B : I don't do much yoga. C : I don't do any yoga.

### 14. Advice

1. 2071 Set C Q.No. 9

Give a piece of advice to these people.

[5×1=5]

a. My wife has left me.

b. I have lost my English book.

c. I can't go to sleep at night.

d. I'm unable to get good marks in exam.

e. I've lost my wallet.

Ans: (a) Why don't you call her back? (b) You'd better buy another book. (c) You shouldn't watch the late night movie. (d) You ought to take extra classes. (e) If I were you, I would inform the police.

2. 2066 Q.No. 10

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?

Ans: (a) Because it might be stolen. (b) Because you might write wrong answer. (c) Because it might prevent communicable diseases. (d) Because you might gain weight. (e) Because you might get an accident.

3. 2065 Q. No. 9

Give a suggestion to each of these people:

[5]

a. I don't seem to be able to lose weight.

b. I can't get to sleep at night.

c. I am madly in love with Sita, but she won't even look at me.

d. My car won't start.

e. I missed my classes.

Ans: (a) Why don't you join fitness centre? (b) You would better take medicine. (c) You should wait for good time to come. (d) Why don't you call the mechanic? (e) If I were you, I would take tuition classes.

4. 2061 Q. No. 10

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.



Ans: (a) You should remarry; (b) You ought to inform the bank; (c) If I were you, I would send him to the army; (d) You'd better consult your family doctor; (e) If I were you, I would propose with a ring.

## 15. Origin and Duration

### 1. 2071 Supp. Q.No. 8

Write similar conversation as shown in the example. [5]

Example: Learn to drive?

A: When did you learn to drive?

B: I learn to drive when I was 20. How about you?

A: I learn to drive when I was 18. I didn't learn to drive till I was 20.

i. Learn to swim?

ii. Start learning English?

Ans: (i) A: When did you learn to swim? B: I learnt to swim when I was 18. How about you? A: I learnt to swim when I was 16. I didn't learn to swim till I was 18. (ii) A: When did you start learning English? B: I started learning English when I was 4. How about you? A: I started learning English when I was 3. I didn't learn to swim till I was 4.

### 2. 2066 Q.No. 8Old

Have similar conversations as shown in the example using the period or points of time given in the remarks below. [5]

Example : I know your sister. (September)

A: How long have you known her?

B: I have 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'm writing a novel. (a few weeks)

(c) I go to evening classes. (three months)

(d) I know that Joke already. (years and years)

(e) I have got a movie camera. (Christmas)

Ans: (a) A: How long have you been engaged? B: I have been engaged since July. C: (to A) When did he get engaged? A: He got engaged in July. (b) A: How long have you been writing a novel? B: I have been writing a novel for few weeks. C: (to A) When did he start writing a novel? A: He started writing a novel a few weeks ago. (c) A: How long have you gone to evening classes? B: I have gone to evening classes for three months. C: (to A) When did he go to evening classes? A: He went to evening classes three months ago. (d) A: How long have you known that joke? B: I have known that joke for years and years. C: (to A) When did he know that joke. A: He knew that joke years and years ago. (e) How long have you got a movie camera? B: I have got a movie camera since Christmas. C: (to A) When did he get movie camera? D: He got a movie camera in Christmas.

### 3. 2058 Q. No. 10

Write conversations using the points or periods of time given. [5]

Example: 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.

a. I'm engaged now, you know. (July)

b. I'm writing a novel. (a few weeks)

Ans: (a) A: How long have you been engaged? B: I have been engaged since July. C: (to A) When was he engaged? A: He was engaged in July. b. A: How long have you been writing a letter? B: I've been writing a letter for a few weeks. C: (to A) When did he start writing a letter? A: He started writing a letter a few weeks ago.

### 4. 2057 Q. No. 10

Write answers for the following questions using the words in brackets. Begin each sentence with the words given. [5×1]

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)
- Ans: (a) for six months (b) two years ago (c) twelve years ago (d) since 2 o'clock. (e) in January

## 16. Location

### 1. 2071 Set A Q.No. 8

Fill in the gaps with in, on, at, for, or about. [5]

- a. I saw him ..... the afternoon.
- b. He had been hit ..... the head.
- c. .... night you can see the stars.
- d. There is no need ..... you to go.
- e. She has written a book ..... flowers.

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

### 2. 2071 Set C Q.No. 8

Fill in the gaps in the following sentences using appropriate prepositions [5×1=5]

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

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

### 3. 2071 Set D Q.No. 9

Fill in the gaps with appropriate preposition. [5]

(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

### 4. 2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 9

Fill in the gaps with in, on, at, of or for. [5]

- a. He is responsible ..... his duty.
- b. She is aware ..... her work.
- c. She got married ..... the age of 25.
- d. I met her ..... my way to college yesterday.
- e. There are some sheep ..... the field.

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

### 5. 2066 Q.No. 10 Old

Fill in the gaps with appropriate prepositions: [5]

- (a) My job is different ... .. his job.
- (b) Are you interested ... .. business studies.
- (c) They came out ... .. the tunnel and ran away.
- (d) I saw the man standing ... .. the gate yesterday.
- (e) An insane person was running ... .. the street.

Ans: (a) from (b) in (c) of (d) at (e) on, down

## 6. 2065 Q. No. 11

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...in (b) at (c) in (d) on

## 7. 2064 Q.No. 9

Fill the following gaps with *in, on* or *at*.

[5]

- There's a ticket machine ... the entrance to the car park.
- In summer, there are always flies ... the kitchen ceiling.
- Have you got a blanket ... your bed? I have only got a pillow ... mine.
- There's a newspaper shop ... my way to the office.

Ans: (a) at (b) on (c) on...in (d) on

## 8. 2060 Q. No. 11

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

[5]

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

Ans: (a) at, in, (b) on, (c) at, (d) in

## 9. 2059 Q. No. 10

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

[5]

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

Ans: (a) on,in (b) at; (c) on; (d) at

## 10. 2057 Q. No. 2

Fill in the blank with the best word from the brackets.

[5×1]

- Sarah sat ..... (at/in/of) the library.
- Everyone drank tea ..... (also/and/but) Mary didn't.
- The book is ..... (at/in/on) the floor.
- Most ..... (in/of/for) the students arrived on time.
- The coat is ..... (in/of/for) my sister.

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

## 11. 2056 Q. No. 10

Fill in the blanks using the best word from the brackets.

[5×1]

- There are fish swimming ..... (in/on/at) the river.
- There are some goats ..... (in/on/at) that field.
- Lahan is ..... (in/on/at) the Mahendra Highway.
- There is some writing ..... (in/on/at) the wall.
- The Maldives are ..... (in/on/at) the Indian Ocean

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

## 17. Similarities and Differences

## 1. 2072 Set D Q.No. 11

Use the prompts below to have conversations as in the example.

[5]

**Example:****breakfast**

A: I had a boiled egg for breakfast.

B: So did I

C: I had one too

a. this evening

b. my dog

c. three times a day

d. a party

e. modern jazz.

Ans: (a) A: I have got a party this evening. B: so have I. C: I have got one too. (b) A: My dog barks a lot. B: so does mine. C: Mine barks too. (c) A: I take my meal three times a day. B: So do I. C: I take it three times too. (d) A: I enjoy parties a lot. B: So do I. C: I enjoy them too. (e) A: I like modern jazz. B: So do I. C: I like it too.

## 18. Obligation

### 1. 2072 Partial A Q.No. 8

Write must, mustn't, can, can't, may; whichever is needed in the following expressions: [5]

- Her parents said to her, "you ..... come home by 9 o'clock.
- You ..... pay by cheque.
- You ..... come in.
- They ..... break the law.
- We ..... obey our parents.

Ans: (a) can, (b) can't, (c) may, (d) mustn't, (e) must

### 2. 2063 Q. No. 8

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.

- How often can I come and see you?
- How much money can I borrow?
- How fast can I run?
- How late can I stay out?
- How long can I stay at your home?

Ans: (a) You can come anytime you like; (b) You can borrow any amount/as much as you like; (c) You can run as fast as you like; (d) You can stay as late as you like, (e) You can stay so long you like;

### 3. 2062 Q. No. 10

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.

- What time should I come?
- When can I visit you?
- Do I have to drink coke?
- Should I sleep in this room?
- When do I have to get up?

Ans: (a) No, you can come whenever you like. I don't mind when you come. (b) No, you can visit whenever you like. I don't mind when you visit. (c) No, you can drink whatever you like. I don't mind what you drink. (d) No, you can sleep wherever you like. I don't mind where you sleep. (e) No, you can get up whenever you like. I don't mind when you get up.

## 19. Prediction

N/A

## 20. Objects

### 1. 2067 Q.No. 11 Partial

Change the following sentences as in the example: [5]

Example: Some Kettles Switch themselves off.

There are Kettles that switch themselves off.

- Some coffee percolators keep your coffee hot all day.
- 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.
- Some dishwashers can even get the egg off your plates.

Ans: (a) There are coffee percolators that keep your coffee hot all day. (b) There are fridges that can be fixed on the wall. (c) There are some glass dishes that can be put in a hot oven. (d) There are saucepans that stop your milk boiling over. (e) There are dishwashers that can even get the egg off your plates.

**2. 2058 Q. No. 11**

Change the following sentences as shown in the example:

**Example:** *Some kettles switch themselves off.*

*There are kettles that switch themselves off.*

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

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

**21. Degree****1. 2072 Set C Q.No. 8**

Change the following nouns into adjectives.

religion, strength, patience, hunger, noun

**Ans:** religious, strong, patient, hungry, nounal/nominal

**2. 2072 Set C Q.No. 9**

Join the following pairs of sentences using 'too' as shown in the example.

**Example:**

*He can't run. He is very weak.*

*He is too weak to run.*

- She arrived late. She could not get a bus.
- Don't get married yet. You are too young.
- Don't eat that cake. That is stale.
- She talks very fast. I can't understand her.
- Don't sit on the ground. It's muddy.

**Ans:** (a) She arrived too late to get a bus. (b) You are too young to get married. (c) That cake is too stale to eat. (d) She talks too fast for me to understand her. (e) The ground is too muddy to sit on.

**3. 2072 Set D Q.No. 10**

Rewrite the following sentences using 'too'

**Example:** *I am very busy today.*

*I can't come to your office.*

*I am too busy to come to your office today.*

- You could never wear those trousers in winter. They are too thin.
- We couldn't see through the windows. They were dirty.
- Don't eat that food. It's stale.
- The stream was too wide. You can jump across it.
- He spoke very fast. I couldn't understand him.

**Ans:** (a) Those trousers are too thin to wear in winter. (b) The windows were too dirty to see through. (c) That food is too stale to eat. (d) The stream is too wide for you to jump across it. (e) He spoke too fast for me to understand him.

**4. 2072 Set E Q.No. 11**

Rewrite the following sentences using 'too'.

**Example:** *You can't eat cheese everyday. Its expensive.*

*The cheese is too expensive to eat everyday.*

- She spoke very fast. I could not understand her.
- We arrived late. We could not attend the meeting.
- The ceiling was very high. I could not touch it.
- Don't send your daughter to school. She is very young.
- He is very busy now. He can't give you time.

**Ans:** (a) She spoke too fast for me to understand her. (b) We arrived too late to attend the meeting. (c) The ceiling was too high to touch it. (d) Your daughter is too young to send to school. (e) He is too busy to give you time.

**5. 2070 Set A Supp Q.No. 10**

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. [5]

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

- He is too weak to climb the tree.*
- 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 everyday. It's expensive.

Ans: (a) (i) We were too late to get any dinner. (ii) We were not early enough to get any dinner.

(b) (i) You are too young to get married. (ii) You are not old enough to get married.

(c) (i) The bread is too stale to eat. (ii) The bread is not fresh enough to eat.

(d) (i) He spoke too fast for me to understand him. (ii) He did not speak slow enough for me to understand him.

(e) (i) Wine is too expensive to drink everyday. (ii) Wine is not cheap enough to drink everyday.

**6. 2070 Set B Supp Q.No. 8**

Make a sentence for each of the following using too; [5]

Example: He can't climb the ladder. He's too weak.

*He's too weak to climb the ladder.*

- Don't get married yet. You're very young.
- We couldn't see through the windows. They were dirty.
- You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.
- We arrived late. We couldn't get any dinner.
- He spoke very fast. I couldn't understand him.

Ans: (a) You are too young to get married. (b) The windows were too dirty to see through. (c)

The ground is too damp to sit on. (d) We were too late to get any dinner. (e) He spoke too fast for me to understand him.

**7. 2070 Set C Q.No. 11**

Make two sentences for each of the following using:

i) too ii) not ... enough. Use for only when it is necessary. [5]

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 is 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) (i) She spoke too fast for me to understand her. (ii) She did not speak slow enough

for me to understand her. (b) (i) Your son is too young to be sent to school. (ii) Your son is

not old enough to be sent to school. (c) (i) The ceiling was too high for my mother to touch.

(ii) It was not low enough for my mother to touch (d) (i) The ground is too wet to sit on. (ii)

The ground is not dry enough to sit on. (e) (i) We were too late to attend the meeting. (ii) We

were not early enough to attend the meeting.

**8. 2070 Partial Q.No. 9**

Change the following sentences as shown in the example: [5]

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

He is not strong enough to climb the stairs.

- You'd better not sit on the ground. It's damp.
- The river was wide. We couldn't cross it.
- Don't swim in that lake. It's dangerous.
- We couldn't see through the windows. They are dirty.
- The snake is deadly. I can't catch it.

Ans: (a) The ground is not dry enough to sit on. (b) The river is not narrow enough for us to

cross. (c) That lake is not safe enough to swim. (d) The windows are not clean enough to see

through. (e) The snake is not harmless enough for me to catch.

## 9. 2069 Q. No. 8

Fill in each space of the following sentences with *so* or *such* whichever is suitable: [5]

- There were.....many people on the plane that some of them had to stand.
- We had to wait for the bus.....a long time that we nearly lost our patience.
- It was..... a good meal that we enjoyed it very much.
- The river was..... deep that we could not cross it.
- I did not imagine that she could make..... a bad mistake.

Ans: (a) *so* (b) *such* (c) *such* (d) *so* (e) *such*

## 10. 2069 Supp Q.No. 11

Use the words in brackets to continue the remarks below. Use 'too + adjective', or 'adjective + enough' or 'too much/many + noun' or 'enough+ noun'. [5]

Example: We can't buy a meal. (money)

*We haven't got enough money.*

- I can't drink this coffee. (sugar)
- He can't reach the shelf. (tall)
- He's not a good teacher. (patience)
- We'll have to cancel the concert. (tickets)
- I'm afraid we can't all go in the car. (room)

Ans: (a) There isn't enough sugar in the coffee. (b) He isn't too tall to reach the self. (c) He is not too patient to be a teacher. (d) We haven't got enough tickets. (e) There is n't enough room.

## 11. 2069 Partial Q. No. 11

Fill in the blanks with a word or phrase choosing from the following list: [5×1=5]

*So/such/enough/too many/too much/so much.*

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

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

## 12. 2068 Q.No 8

Change the following adjectives into nouns: [5]

patient, ambitious, strong, tactful, dedicated

Ans: *patience, ambition, strength, tact, dedication*

## 13. 2068 Q.No 9

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.

Ans: (1) We arrived too late to get any dinner. (2) You are too young to get married yet. (3) That bread is too stale to eat. (4) He spoke too fast for me to understand him. (5) It is too damp to sit on the ground.

## 14. 2063 Q. No. 10

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

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

The fruit juice is too expensive to drink everyday.

The fruit juice is 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.

- e. We arrived late. We could not attend the meeting.

Ans: (a) (i) She spoke too fast for me to understand her. (ii) Her speaking isn't slow enough to understand her. (b) (i) He is too young to go to school. (ii) He is not old enough to go to school. (c) (i) The ceiling was too high for my mother to touch it. (ii) The ceiling wasn't low enough for my mother to touch it. (d) (i) The ground is too damp to sit on. (ii) The ground is not dry enough to sit on. (e) (i) We arrived too late to attend meeting. (ii) We didn't arrive fast enough to attend meeting.

15. 2057 Q. No. 11

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

[5×1]

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.

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

## 22. Setting a Scene

1. 2071 Supp. Q.No. 9

Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the correct form of one of the verbs given. Use each verb once. [5]

cross, lie, stand, face, flow

- He couldn't see me because he..... the other way.
- An elderly woman who..... the road was knocked down by a motorcyclist.
- The village..... at the foot of the mountain.
- The river which..... through the town was polluted.
- A large oak tree..... in the garden casting its shade over the house.

Ans: (i) was facing, (ii) was crossing, (iii) stood, (iv) flowed, (v) stood

## 23. Criticizing

1. 2072 Partial A Q.No. 10

How do you describe a person who is:

[5]

jealous, aggressive, clumsy, absent-minded, a pessimist.

Ans: (a) A jealous person is a person who keeps desiring other go down. (b) An aggressive person is a person who keeps getting angry all the time. (c) A clumsy person is a person who keeps doing things in awkward way. (d) An absent-minded person is a person who keeps forgetting things. (e) A pessimist person is a person who keeps expecting bad to happen.

2. 2072 Partial B Q.No. 8

Express the ideas below with 'If'.

[5]

Example: He was not wearing a life jacket..... he drowned.

If he had been wearing a life jacket, he wouldn't have drowned.

- He was reading a book in the waiting room ..... he missed the train.
- She didn't set the alarm .....she overslept.
- The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating ..... they scored a goal.
- They didn't arrive in time .....the car broke down.
- He didn't know the man was armed ..... he didn't run away.

Ans: (a) If he had not been reading a book in the waiting room, he wouldn't have missed the train. (b) If she had set the alarm, she wouldn't have overslept. (c) If the goal keeper had been concentrating, they wouldn't have scored a goal. (d) If they had come in time, the car wouldn't have broken down. (e) If he had known the man was armed, he wouldn't have run away.

3. 2071 Set D Q.No. 11

How do you describe the following persons:

[5]

Example: a vain person:

A vain person is a person who is praising himself.

- a jealous man
- a kind mother
- a cruel man
- an absent-minded person
- a clumsy man



Ans: (a) A Jealous man is a person who is always suspecting of being displaced by a rival. (b) A kind mother is a person who is always having a generous nature or attitude. (c) A cruel man is a person who is always causing pain without pity. (d) An absent-minded person is a person who is always forgetting the things. (e) A clumsy man is a person who is always lacking in skill or physical co-ordination.

4. 2070 Set D Q.No. 8

Express the ideas below using 'if'.

[5]

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.*

- She did not set the alarm, so she overslept.
- She didn't hear the knock on the door, because she was listening to the radio.
- He was walking along the seashore when he found a gold ring.
- He was not talking very loudly, so I couldn't understand him.
- They didn't arrive in time because the car broke down.

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

5. 2069 Q. No. 11

Express the ideas below using if.

[5]

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.*

- She didn't set the alarm, so she overslept.
- The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating-they scored a goal.
- She didn't hear the knock on the door, because she was listening to the radio.
- They didn't arrive in time, because the car broke down.
- He wasn't talking very loudly, so I couldn't understand him.

Ans: (a) If she had set the alarm, she wouldn't have overslept. (b) If the goalkeeper had been concentrating, they wouldn't have scored a goal. (c) If she hadn't been listening to the radio, she would have heard the knock on the door. (d) If the car hadn't been broken down, they would have arrived in time. (e) If he hadn't been talking very loudly, I would have understood him.

6. 2069 Supp Q.No. 8

Express the following ideas using if.

[5]

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.*

- She didn't set the alarm, so she overslept.
- The goalkeeper wasn't concentrating-they scored a goal.
- They didn't arrive in time, because the car broke down.
- He didn't know the man was armed, so he didn't run away.
- She didn't hear the knock on the door, because she was listening to the radio.

Ans: (a) If she had set the alarm, she wouldn't have overslept. (b) If the goalkeeper had been concentrating, they wouldn't have scored a goal. (c) If the car hadn't been broken down, they would have arrived in time. (d) If he had known the man was armed, he wouldn't have run a way. (e) If she hadn't been listening to the radio, she would have heard the knock on the door.

7. 2069 Partial Q. No. 9

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

[5×1=5]

Example: Sarala broke a vase.

She shouldn't have lifted it.

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

Ans: (a) She/he should have kept it carefully. (b) She should not have stood in a crowd for a long time; (c) He should have put on the life jacket; (d) She should have studied sincerely. (e) He shouldn't have walked on bare feet.

## 8. 2061 Q. No. 11

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

[5]

Example: *Sarala broke a vase. → She shouldn't have lifted it.*

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

Ans: (a) She/he should have kept it carefully. (b) She should not have stood in a crowd for a long time; (c) She should have put on the life jacket; (d) She should have studied sincerely. (e) He shouldn't have walked on bare feet.

## 9. 2060 Q. No. 9

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.*

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

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

## 24. Explanations

## 1. 2071 Set A Q.No. 9.

Rewrite the sentences below using *although*, *in spite of*, *despite* or *even though* whichever is needed:

[5]

- He is 90 years old, but he is still active.
- Computers were expensive in the past, but many people bought them.
- He was very popular, he didn't win the election.
- He had irregular attendance at school, but he secured good marks.
- She is highly qualified, but she is not successful to get a job.

Ans: (a) **Although** he is 90 years old, he is active. (b) **Even though** computers were expensive in the past, many people bought them. (c) **In spite of the fact** that he was very popular, he did not win the election. (d) **In spite of** his irregular attendance at school, he secured good marks. (e) **Even though** she is highly qualified, she is not successful to get a job.

## 2. 2071 Set B Q.No. 3

Change the following sentences using *in spite of* / *despite* / *although* / *even though*.

[5]

- He was 85 years old, but he still lived an active life. (although)
- He looked unqualified, but he got the job. (despite)
- Video machines are expensive, but people are buying them. (even though)
- Her parents objected but she still insisted on getting married. (in spite of)
- He is uneducated, but he is polite. (although)

Ans: (a) **Although** he was 85 years old, he lived an active life. (b) **Despite the fact** that he looked unqualified, he got the job. (c) **Even though** video machines are expensive, people are buying them. (d) **In spite of** her parents' objection, she still insisted on getting married. (e) **Although** he is uneducated, he is polite.

## 3. 2071 Set C Q.No. 10

Change the following sentences using *in spite of* or *despite*.

[5×1=5]

- He was eighty 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.

Ans: (a) **In spite of** his age, he lived an active life. (b) **Despite** her parents' objection, she insisted on getting married. (c) **In spite of** Beethoven's deafness, he continued composing until his death. (d) **In spite of** the expense, lots of people are buying the video machines. (e) **Despite** his rain coat, he got wet.

## 4. 2067 Q.No. 11

Change the following sentences using in spite 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.

Ans: (a) Despite his age, he lived an active life. (b) In spite of her parents' objection, she insisted on getting married. (c) Despite his deafness, he continued composing until his death. (e) In spite of his raincoat, he got wet.

## 5. 2059 Q. No. 11

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.*

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

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

## 6. 2056 Q. No. 11

Fill in each blank with best word or phrase chosen from the following list:  
because/ in spite of/ in order to/ so that/ although.

[5]

**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.*

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

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

## 25. Some Questions asked From 'Mixed Units'

## 1. 2072 Set D Q.No. 8

Fill up the gaps in the sentences below with suitable preposition:

[5]

- She studied in America ..... two years.
- We are talking ..... politics.
- Don't leave your glass ..... the floor.
- He is still ..... college.
- These days he goes ..... university.

(a) for, (b) about, (c) on, (d) in, (e) to

## 2. 2070 Set C Q.No. 8

Change the voice of the following sentences:

[5]

- 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 (b) She is paid a huge salary by the company (c) I am given something to eat now and again (d) They always blame me if the food is not good (e) Is this room being used?