

51. Write similar conversation as in the example.

5

Example: Snoring

A: Would you mind not snoring? I'm reading.

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

1. trapping her/his foot

Ans: A: Would you mind not tapping your foot? I'm reading.

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

2. speaking English

Ans: A: Would you mind not speaking English? I am not understanding anything.

B: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you could understand it.

3. blowing smoke in your face

Ans: A: Would you mind not blowing smoke in my face? I'm feeling quite uneasy.

B: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't see you around.

4. interrupting you

Ans: A: Would you mind not interrupting me? I'm speaking to him.

B: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you would not mind it.

5. humming songs

Ans: A: Would you mind not humming songs? I'm listening the news.

B: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you were not doing anything.

[Q.N.10,2068]

52. Change the following sentences into passive.

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a) His newspaper pays him a huge salary.

b) They publish all his articles.

c) They send him all over the world.

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

[Q.N.11,2068]

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

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

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

If he had not been reading the book,

he wouldn't have missed the bus.

(a) The goalkeeper was not concentrating - they scored a goal.

(b) She broke her legs - she could not go on holiday.

(c) They were not in the theater - they were not killed in the explosion.

(d) He was not speaking very loudly - I could not understand him.

(e) She was listening to the radio - she didn't hear the knock.

- Ans: (a) If the goalkeeper had been concentrating, they would not have scored a goal.

(b) If she had not broken her legs, she could have gone on holiday.

(c) If they had been in the theater, they would have been killed in the explosion.

(d) If he had spoken very loudly, I could have understood him.

(e) If she had not been listening to the radio, she could have heard the knock.

54. Write similar conversation as in the example.

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

Example: drive/fast

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

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

a. write/neat

b. dance/good

c. speak/clear

d. type/careful

e. play/quiet

- Ans: (a) A: Can't you write a bit more neatly than that?

B: No, I can't. I'm writing as neat as I can.

(b) A: Can't you dance a bit better than that?

B: No, I can't. I'm dancing as well as I can.

- (c) A: Can't you speak a bit more clearly than that?  
B: No, I can't. I'm speaking as clearly as I can.  
(d) A: Can't you type a bit more carefully than that?  
B: No, I can't. I'm typing as carefully as I can.  
(e) A: Can't you play a bit more quietly than that?  
B: No, I can't playing as quietly as I can.

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

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

Example: Play squash (Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday)  
*He plays squash four times a week.*

- (a) Visit parents (Saturdays)  
(b) Have haircut ( 1 January, 1 February, 1 March)  
(c) Have bath (morning, evening)  
(d) Go jogging (Sunday 6 am, Monday 6 am, Tuesday 6 am)  
(e) Brush teeth (Sunday 9:30 am and 8 pm, Monday 9:30 am and 8 pm)

Ans:

(a) **He visits parents every Saturday.**  
(b) **He has haircut on the first of every month.**  
(c) **He has bath twice a day.**  
(d) **He goes jogging at 6 am every day.**  
(e) **He brushes teeth twice a day.**

56. Change the following into passive: 5[Q.N. 11, Supp. 2068]

Example: The gunmen are holding the hostages in an old Farm house.  
*The hostages are being held by the gunmen in an old Farm house.*

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

Ans:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Events

Circumstances

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



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

59. Decide to do/not to do these things and add a reason. [5[Q.N. 10, 2069]

For example : go for a walk

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

- (a) to learn to drive

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

- (b) to go swimming

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

- (c) not to have any more to eat

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

- (d) not to invite Jane to your party

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

- (e) to give up smoking

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

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

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

If he hadn't been reading a book,

he wouldn't have missed the train.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (d) They didn't arrive in time, because the car broke down.

Ans: If the car hadn't broken down, they would have arrived in time.

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

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

61. Use too or not enough to join the sentences as shown in the example: [5[Q.N. 8, Supp. 2069]

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

We were too late to get any dinner.

Or

We were not early enough to get any dinner.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) The tourist's purse was stolen.

- (b) Erica fainted at the party.

- (c) Gordon nearly drowned.

- (d) Janny failed her maths exam.

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

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

63. Complete each of the following short conversations, using a comparison. 5[Q.N. 10, Supp. 2069]

Example : A: I am getting terribly fat . (eat, calories use up)  
B: That's because you eat more calories than you use up.

(a) A: He won't win. He is too small. (be, weak, look)  
B: Ah, but he is not .....

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

(c) A : I don't think I am going to like her. (be, frightening, sound)  
B: Don't worry. She is not .....

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

(e) A: She says she is a terrible dancer. (dance, badly, pretend)  
B: Don't believe her. She .....

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

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

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

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

- (a) She was 85 years old, but she still lived a very active life.  
(b) Video machines are expensive, but lots of people are buying them.  
(c) Her parents objected, but she insisted on getting married.  
(d) Beethoven was deaf, but he continued composing music until his death.  
(e) We've known each other for a long time, but we still call each other by our surnames. [Q.N. 11, Supp. 2069]

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

65. Change the voice of the following sentences: 5[Q.N. 8, 2070 'C']

- a. The gunmen are holding the hostages in an old farm house.  
b. The company pays her a huge salary.  
c. People give me something to eat now and again.  
d. I always get blamed if the food is not good.  
e. Is anyone using this room?

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

66. Write two sentences about each of those people: 5[Q.N. 9, 2070 'C']

Example: Peter is unemployed.

- a. He hasn't found a job yet.  
b. He is still looking for a job.

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

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

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

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

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

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



67. Change the following sentences using **used to**: 5[Q.N. 10, 2070 'C']

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

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

68. Make two sentences for each of the following using: 5[Q.N. 11, 2070 'C']

- i) too ii) not... enough. Use for only when it is necessary.  
 Example: You can't drink fruit juice every day. It's expensive.  
 The fruit juice is too expensive to drink every day.  
 The fruit juice not cheap enough to drink every day.

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

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

- Your son is too young to go to school.  
 Your son is not old enough to go to school.
- The ceiling was too high for my mother to touch it.  
 The ceiling was not low enough for my mother to touch it.
- The ground is too damp to sit on.  
 The ground is not dry enough to sit on.
- We arrived too late to attend the meeting.  
 We did not arrive early enough to attend the meeting.

69. Express the ideas below using 'if'. 5[Q.N. 8, 2070 'D']

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example: A secretary

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

- A receptionist
- An air hostess
- A plumber
- A mechanic
- A gardener

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

72. Write two sentences about each of these people. 5[Q.N. 11; 2070 'D']
- 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 has passed his exams.
  - Tony is a bachelor.
  - Julia is not in the office-it's her lunch time.
- Ans:
- He hasn't visited any company for the job yet.  
He is still waiting for the opportunity without working hard.
  - She hasn't bought a house in the countryside yet.  
She is still working hard to collect money.
  - He has not seen the result yet.  
He is still waiting for the news of the result.
  - He has not married yet.  
He is still looking for a beautiful life partner.
  - She has not returned from the lunch yet.  
She is still having her lunch.

### Composition

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



- (c) Suppose you are Junu Sherpa from Solukhumbu and presently steady 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. 2×10=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: 2×10=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: 2×10=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: 2×10=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. 2×10=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.
  - 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. 2×10=20
- Write a brief description of Nepal (in about 200 words). Include location, climate, regions, resources, towns and historical places.
  - 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)
- Write a short magazine article describing about a place you have recently visited.
  - Write an account of any two important events in your country's history, and when they happened?
  - Write a letter to your uncle, asking him for some financial support for your study.
17. Answer any **two** of the following questions. [Q.N. 7, 2069]  $2 \times 10 = 20$
- Describe a place you last visited. Mention what facilities were there for visitors and what you did?
  - Write a letter to a friend describing what you would do to eliminate poverty if you were the Prime Minister of your country.
  - Write an advertisement for the product you like most.
18. Answer any **two** of the following questions: [Q.N. 7, Supp. 2069]  $2 \times 10 = 20$
- Write a letter to a local newspaper proposing a solution to the problem of traffic jam in your town.
  - 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)
  - Write a few paragraphs about the growing use of computers in our daily lives.
19. Answer any **two** of the following questions: [Q.N. 7, 2070 'C']  $2 \times 10 = 20$
- 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.
  - 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.)
  - Write a report on a road accident you have recently seen or heard.
- [Q.N. 7, 2070 '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:
- What does Mary want to become ?
  - How long is Mary's football practice ?
  - Every week, how often does Mary go swimming ?
  - What is Mary's favourite activity ?
  - Why does Mary like Sundays ?
2. Read the following advertisement, and then answer the questions about it. [Q.N.6, 2056]  $5 \times 2 = 10$

#### Nalgene Water Bottle

Many people buy bottles of mineral water when they travel away from home. Buying water is more expensive than carrying your own water. If you buy a Nalgene water bottle you can easily carry water from your own home. Nalgene water bottles are made from a type of plastic that is stronger than steel.



The plastic is so strong that boiling water cannot make a hole in it, and each bottle can be used for at least fifteen years. Nalgene water bottles come in different sizes. The bigger bottles are more expensive than the smaller ones, but they carry more water. The smaller bottles are as strong as the big bottles and they last as many years.

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

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

[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. <sup>1</sup> Therefore even when mothers must carry their babies everywhere, they should try to set them free whenever possible. <sup>2</sup> Moreover, in the hot months, the less back-nestling the better.

Many women, <sup>3</sup> 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. <sup>4</sup> At first she didn't want to because she thought the child would make the room untidy. When she <sup>5</sup> finally agreed I asked for some kitchen pots, spoons, unopened tins and boxes since there were no toys to play with. <sup>6</sup> Immediately the child started examining them one by one. <sup>7</sup> Then he started banging the pots and boxes with the spoons. The different sounds fascinated him. <sup>8</sup> 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 as proud of its own leaves as the other trees felt of theirs.

#### Questions:

- Why did the tree feel sad at the beginning?
- What happened to the leaves of gold at night?
- What was the reason that the tree felt proud of its leaves made of glass?
- Why was the tree not 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, alcotar and dirt. The atmosphere of the town is 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?



- (c) What was the positive outcome of the dispute between students and locals?
- (d) What is the Coimbra Group? What is its relation with the University?
- (e) How does the Rhodes Scholarship contribute to the highly accomplished students? [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:

- (a) Why did people climb into their cars ?
- (b) What does advertising portray cars as ?
- (c) What serious issues should we tackle sooner or later ?
- (d) How can local people reduce the problem of traffic jam ?
- (e) 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.'

- a) If properly harnessed, what could be the role of rivers of Nepal ?
- b) What are the places of pilgrimage in Nepal for the people of India ?
- c) The relationship in water resources between Nepal and India exists in two levels. What are they ?
- d) Mention five pilgrimage sites on the banks of rivers in India for the people of Nepal.
- e) 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 sentences.

[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 AIDS get transmitted?
- How is AIDS different to other virus illnesses?
- Why AIDS is considered to have a problem never before been encountered?

[Q.N. 6, 2070 'C']

18. Read the following passage and answer the questions below: 5×2=10  
 Suppose that you are considering whether to become a vegetarian. You might consider this issue for at least two different sets of reasons. On the one hand you might feel this is essentially a moral issue-about the rights and wrongs of treating animals in a particular way and eating them. Or you might see it mainly as a health issue-about the benefits and health risks associated with eating meat. Of course, you might think both sets of 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']

### 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]

##### 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]

#### 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 upto 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 Elda 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 Elda 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 Elda ? 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 was 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]

#### 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]

### 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']

#### 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

- a. Describe Phoenix Jackson and the journey she makes to the town of Natchez. 10 [Q.N.4 (a), 2056]  
b. 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]  
c. 'A Worn Path is a story of unconscious heroism of Phoenix Jackson.' Discuss. 10 [Q.N. 4(b), 2063]



- d. 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]
- e. Describe the obstacles which phoenix Jackson overcomes while going to the town. 10 [Q.N. 4(a), Supp. 2068]
- f. How does Phoenix Jackson show unconscious heroism to overcome the obstacles she comes across during her journey? Explain. 10 [Q.N. 4(b), 2069]

## 10. The Three Day Blow

### Short Answer Questions

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

### Long Answer Questions

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

## 11. The Poplar Field

### Short Answer Questions

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

### Long Answer Questions

- a. 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]
- b. Write a summary of the poem "The Poplar Field". 10 [Q.N.4 (b), 2060]
- c. 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]
- d. Write an essay on "Living in the country" (here, "country" means rural area). 10 [Q.N. 4(b), Supp. 2068]
- e. Write a summary of the poem 'The Poplar Field'. [Q.N. 4(b), 2070 '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 plea against deforestation. 5 [Q.N. 5(c), 2064]

**Long Answer Questions**

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

**14. Keeping Things Whole**

**Short Answer Questions**

- a. Interpret the poem "Keeping Things Whole". 5 [Q.N.5 (c), 2062]

**Long Answer Questions**

(No any questions have been asked in this section upto 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']

**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**

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

**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. [Q.N. 5(e), 2070 'D']

**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']

**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]