

# Compulsory English

## NEW SYLLABUS

Level: Class XII (Commerce)

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 35

### Course Contents

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

1. Core English
2. Extensive Reading and Writing

The text for language skills has the following units.

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

The texts for extensive reading are as follows:

### Poems:

1. William Stafford, "Travelling through the Dark"
2. W.B. Yeats, "The Lamentation of the Old Pensioner"
3. William Shakespeare, "Full Fathom Five Thy Father Lies"
4. Ray Young Bear, "Grandmother"
5. G.M. Hopkins, "God's Grandeur"

### Essays:

6. Moti Nissani, "Two Long-term Problems: Too Many People, Too Few Trees"
7. Marsha Traugot, "The Children Who Wait"
8. Martin Luther King, "I Have a Dream"
9. Ilene Kantrov, "Women's Business"
10. Lilla, M and Barry, C. Bishop, "Hurried Trip to Avoid a Bad Star"
11. Germanine Greer, "A Child is Born"

### Stories:

12. Edgar Allen Poe, "The Tell-Tale Heart"
13. Dylan Thomas, "A Story"
14. James Joyce, "The Boarding House"
15. G. Garcia Marquez, "The Last Voyage of the Ghost Ship"
16. Anton Chekhov, "About Love"
17. Brothers Grimm, "Hansel and Gretel" and its Variations

### Play:

1. W.B. Yeats, "Purgatory"

## MODEL QUESTIONS

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 35

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt All Questions.

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

If there were no mountains or oceans; and if the winds circled the earth with perfect regularity then the amount of heat and length of the farmer's growing season would progress uniformly from north to south. Instead, there are all kinds of unexpected differences in climate, as temperature maps of the United States show. For instance, all along the western coast, the temperature changes little between winter and summer. In some places, the average difference between July and January is a little as 10 degrees centigrade. The climate along the northern part of this coast is similar to that of England. But in the north central part of the country, summer and winter are worlds apart. There the average difference between July and January is 36 degrees centigrade and more violent extremes are common. The coldest days of a typical January may be 40 degrees centigrade, and the hottest July day may be 45 degrees. This is the sort of climate that is also found in central Asia, far from the moderating influence of the oceans. In the eastern part of the United States, the difference between summer and winter is

also very distinct, but not nearly so extreme. Near the southwestern corner of the country, the climate is mild and spring like in winter, but in summer the temperature may reach equatorial intensity. In Alaska, almost continuous daylight in summer makes the short growing season an intense one. The variations in temperature within the United States have had a marked effect on the country's economy and living standards.

#### Questions:

- What are the causes of unexpected differences in climate?
- In which part of the United States are summer and winter worlds apart?
- What is the temperature of the coldest days of a typical January in the north?
- What is the effect of continuous daylight in summer on the growing season in Alaska?
- Which sectors are affected by the variations in temperature in the United States?

#### 2. Answer any FIVE questions.

[5×3= 15]

- Why does the poet show his anger against time? (*The Lamentation of the Old Pensioner*)
- How were the boy's uncle and aunt? (*A Story*)
- Why did the old man kill the boy? (*Purgatory*)
- What does the traveler feel when he touches the dead doe? (*Traveling through the Dark*)
- Why was the father not quite willing to accept his wife's proposal to leave the children in the forest? (*Hansel and Gretel*)
- What differences does the writer show between a traditional society and a modern society in matters of childbearing? (*A Child in Born*)

#### 3. Answer any ONE of the following:

[10]

- Describe the problems of over population and deforestation that Moti Nissani has dealt with. (*Two Long term Problems*)
- Write an essay on women's position in Nepal. (*A Child is Born*)

#### 4. Change the voice of following sentences.

[4]

- I have written a poem. [Passive]
- Pop singers are always surrounded by teenagers. [Active]
- A ball hit me as I was walking along the street. [Passive]
- The building was completely damaged by fire. [Active]

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

#### 5. Put the verbs in brackets in correct grammatical form.

[4]

- This is the first time I (watch) a movie in the cinema hall.
- I bought the book which I not (find) for years.
- I wish they (live) near.
- As soon as the telephone (ring) he answered.

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

#### 6. Complete the sentences by joining the following words using, When.....

[4]

- |                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. turn off/lights -change / bulb- | b. eat/meal -pay/bill-          |
| c. arrive/border -show/ passport   | d. meet/stranger - shake/ hands |

Ans: (a) When you turn off the light, you change the bulb. (b) When you eat the meal, you pay bill. (c) When you arrive the border, you show passport. (d) When you meet the stranger, you shake hands.

#### 7. Rewrite the following sentences using the word 'seem'.

[5]

- His front garden always looks a bit neglected.
- You only see his children during the school holidays.
- He usually carries a walking stick when he goes out.
- There are African masks on the wall of his sitting room.
- He never stops to chat with you if you have got dog with you.

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

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

**agreed, refused, threatened, advised, tried to persuade**

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

*They agreed to give him his deposit back.*

- a. 'If you don't pay up, we'll take legal action.'  
 b. 'No, I have absolutely no intention of sending you the money.'  
 c. 'Please, you must help me! I don't know what to do.'  
 d. 'I think you ought to get in touch with 'Safeguard.'

Ans: (a) They threatened to take legal action. (b) They refused to send me the money. (c) He tried to persuade me to help him. (d) He advised me to get in touch with Safeguard.

9. Imagine you are in the situations below. [3]

a. Write a wish for each of the following situations.

- (i) You are sick (ii) You need a job (iii) It's raining.

Ans: (i) I wish someone would bring medicine for me. (ii) I wish I could get a job. (iii) I wish it wasn't raining.

b. Express regrets for the following situations: [2]

- (i) You forgot your friend's birthday.  
 (ii) You could not keep your promise

Ans: (i) I should have asked his best friend. (ii) If I had not kept promise, I would be fail

10. Write a description of your classroom in about 50 words. [10]

11. Change the following sentences as shown in the example. [5]

Example: *Someone is singing in the bath. It's getting on Hari's nerves.*

Answer: *If there's one thing that gets on my nerves, it's people who sing in the bath.*

- a. Someone has taken seat. It's making her angry.  
 b. Someone has taken Ram's pen without permission. He is angry.  
 c. It's after midnight, and the people next door are playing loud music. Ram objects of it.  
 d. Someone's just spat in the street. Ram is offended.  
 e. Ram's just seen someone with purple and green hair. He can't stand this.

Ans: (a) If there is one thing that makes me angry, it's people who take my seat. (b) If there is one thing that makes me angry, it's people who take my pen without permission. (c) If there is one thing that annoys me it's people who play loud music after midnight. (d) If there is one thing that offends me, it's people who spit in the street. (e) If there is one thing I can't stand, it's people who colour their hair.

12. Write in about 120 words about the remarkable experiences that you have had during your school life. Include the following things. [10]

(People/friends you met, events or activities you took part in, achievements you made, impressions you left behind.)

13. Look at this letter to a local newspaper and answer the questions. [10]

Dear Sir,

If the traffic congestion gets any worse, there is likely to be a permanent traffic jam in the town centre during working hours, which will make it impossible for shops and business to operate efficiently.

The proposed scheme for banning cars from the centre is, however, unlikely to solve this problem. This ban will only cause more congestion in the suburbs, and in any case there are many people who genuinely need to take their cars to work.

A much better solution would be to double the number of train services into the centre and two halve the far. This would encourage people to stay off the roads, and would avoid the bad feeling that the present scheme seems likely to cause among the business community.

Yours Faithfully,  
 Sarada Shrestha  
 Baghbazar.

**Why does the writer think:**

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

14. Read the price chart given below, compare the prices and write four sentences using "as much as, as expensive as, the price of, and twice". [4]

Price Chart (in Rs. per kg)			
<u>Mutton</u>	<u>Chicken</u>	<u>Potato</u>	<u>Onion</u>
Rs. 220	Rs. 110	Rs. 15 (Red)/Rs. 10 (White)	Rs. 15

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

## A. UNSEEN PASSAGES

### 1. 2073 Set C Q.No. 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: [5×3=15]

This is the era of science. There is hardly any domain where science and technology do not play significant role. Whether it is on the decency, in the matter of clothing or comfort, in the organization of leisure or past time, modern science and technology contribute to make man's life more comfortable, effective, fast and pleasant. Science has also entered into the world of art lately. It covers general truths or the operation of general laws, especially as obtained and tested through scientific methods. Culture in the act of developing the intellectual and moral faculties, especially by education. It brings enlightenment and excellence of taste acquired by aesthetic training.

In this age of rocket and space research, science has made a remarkable contribution to the development of culture in every society and civilization. Although men of letters, who are generally taken to be the guardians of culture, tend to look with certain apprehension at the impact of science on cultural values. Modern thinking on the subject differs with this outlook and regards their fears as unfounded. Science and culture are moving closer gradually and is no wedge between these once conflicting disciplines. Science doesn't spell the ruin of culture; it promotes and harnesses it to modern requirement.

#### Questions:

- Who are the guardians of culture, according to the author?
- How has modern science contributed to bring change in man's life?
- How does the speaker define the domain of science?
- What is culture and what does it bring?
- What is the remarkable contribution of science in culture? Does it promote or ruin?

### 2. 2073 Set D Q.No. 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: [5×3=15]

Wages are the reward paid to the workers for his/her labour. The term labour, as used in economics, has a broad meaning. It includes . It also includes the exertions of independent professional men and women like doctors, lawyers, musicians, painters and even scholars who render service for money. In fact, in economics, labour means all kind of work for which reward is paid. Any type of reward for human exertion. Whether paid by hour, day, month or year and paid in cash, kind or both is called wages. A wage may be defined as a sum of money paid under contract by an employer to a worker for services rendered.

Wages are given different names for example, salaries for the higher staff, pay to the lower staff like clerks and typists, wages for the workers, fees for the persons in independent professions like lawyers and doctors, commission for middle men, brokers, etc, and allowance, for special work or for special reasons, e.g. travelling allowance, dearness allowance, etc.

#### Questions:

- What are the different types of wages paid to different people?
- What does the word 'labour' refer to in economics?
- How is commission different from allowance?
- What do labours get as a reward for their work?
- Suggest a word or a phrase that would be an appropriate title for the passage.

**3. 2073 Partial A Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: [5×3=15]

Demand increases or decreases with a fall or rise in prices. This quality of demand by virtue of which it changes is called elasticity of demand. Therefore, elasticity means sensitiveness or responsiveness of demand to the change in price.

This change, sensitiveness or responsiveness, may be small or great. Let's take the case of salt, even a considerable fall in its price may not induce much extension in its demand. On the other hand, a slight fall in the price of oranges may cause a considerable increase in their demand. That is why, the demand of salt is inelastic and the demand for oranges is elastic. The demand is elastic when with a small change in price, there is a great change in demand; it is inelastic or less elastic when even a great change in price induces only a slight change in demand.

**Questions:**

- What is elasticity of demand?
- When does the demand for things become elastic?
- Why is the demand for salt inelastic?
- Why is the demand for oranges elastic?
- Suggest a word or a phrase which would be an appropriate title for the passage.

**4. 2073 Partial W Q.No. 1**

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

In order to be healthy it is important to have a balanced diet- in other words, food that contains something from each of the three main groups of food. These groups are protein, carbohydrate and fat.

Proteins are very important for building our bodies; they help us to build new cells as old one dies. Meat and dairy products are major sources of protein, but not the only ones- we can also get proteins from fish, eggs and beans.

Carbohydrate and fat are important to enable us to store energy- they provide fuel for the body. Carbohydrates are found in sugar, and in cereals such as rice, maize and wheat. Fats are found in vegetable oil, in butter and in nuts.

Our body also needs minerals such as iron and calcium, and vitamins. Fish, vegetables and milk contain most of the minerals we need. Vitamins are found in fresh vegetables and fruits.

**Questions:**

- What are the three main groups of food ideally needed for balanced diet?
- Mention the major sources of minerals. Which food items do most of the minerals contain?
- What are the sources of protein and how do they help in building human bodies?
- How do carbohydrate and fat help the body? What are their major sources?
- Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

**5. 2072 Supp Q.No. 1**

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

The consumers that kill other animals for food are called predators. The word predator usually brings to mind pictures of lions and wolves, but such creatures as robins, frogs and humans are also predators. Some predators, carnivores such as lions, depend entirely on animals they kill while many others, such as foxes and humans, eat plant food too.

Some people think of predators as 'bad', though humans themselves are the greatest predators the world has known, sometimes, individual predators do prey upon farm animals and these individuals have to be controlled. Too often, however people try to wipe out entire populations of predators, with the mistaken idea that they are doing good.

People usually think that predators have an easy time of it, killing defenseless prey. But studies of predators and their prey show quite the contrary- the tiger has to work quite hard for its meals. The author estimates that, for every wild prey killed, the tiger makes twenty to thirty unsuccessful attempts.

**Questions:**

- Define predators. Which animals are mostly known as predators?
- Are human beings predators? Justify your answer.
- Why does the author consider that the individual predators are to be controlled?
- What mistake do people make when they try to wipe out the predators?
- How many unsuccessful attempts does the tiger make for its meals?

**6. 2072 Set C Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

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

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

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

**Questions:**

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

**7. 2072 Set D Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

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

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

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

**Questions:**

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

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

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

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

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

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

**Questions:**

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

**9. 2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

What exactly makes for the thought that the world of the future will be a woman's world? Biologically, there is something about women that makes them strong. If we look around us we see that women live longer than men; sometimes outliving their husbands by decades. In spite of men having bigger muscles, what is it about women which makes them live longer? One reason suggested is their ability to cope with stress better than men. Women cry and release stress; men are too proud to cry and end up with serious illness. Women are also tougher. For instance, most men would find it difficult to cope without a woman in their lives after the death of their wives and are likely to remarry; whereas, most women can bring up their families without a man in their lives. Hence we see that independence seems to be an in-built quality in women. Women's bodies are also more streamlined and they have higher metabolic rates. This suggests that they have more efficient systems. Women's skins are smoother and they have much less body hair. This suggests that they are more evolved than men. In fact, scientists have suggested that women are millions of years ahead of men in evolution.

**Questions:**

- What specific ability of women possess to help them live longer?
- What sort of natural power do women have to make them tougher than men?
- What does the higher metabolic rate suggest about women?
- According to the scientists, in what respect women are ahead of men?
- Mention the weakness men have, in the context of the passage?

**10. 2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

All the world is divided into three parts finger feeders, fork feeders and chopstick feeders. The topic of technology of eating is one that is rife with dispute over the utensils used to eat food. It is also a subject loaded with chauvinism. Supporters of one implement may often regard others as uncivilized

or even barbaric.

According to Dr. Lynn White, fork feeders are most common in Europe and North America, Chopstick feeders in most Eastern Asia, and finger-feeders in much of Africa, the Middle East, Indonesia, and the Indian sub continent. Academics agree fork-users have historically been in the minority. As little as three centuries ago, most Western Europeans still used fingers regarding the fork as decadent or worse. French historians Fernand Braudel tells of one medieval preacher in Germany who condemned the fork as a diabolical luxury: God would not have given us fingers if he had wished us to use such an instrument.

Forks and chopsticks became popular because they made it easier to handle hot food. Before this, people generally scooped up hot meals on flat bread. According to Dr. K.C. Chang, the chairman of Harvard University's anthropology department, Chinese Cuisine was characterised by small portions which didn't require cutting by a knife and fork eaten from bowls. "There was a need for morsels to be carried from a bowl to the mouth, and chopsticks met that need", he said.

**Questions:**

- What three different types of feeders the author has introduced in the passage?
- In which part of the world these different types of feeders are common?
- How do forks and chopsticks become popular among people?
- What does the Harvard Scholar K.C. Chang claim?
- Why does the French historian Braudel condemn the fork?

**11. 2071 Supp Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

[5×3=15]

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

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

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

**Questions:**

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



**12. 2071 Set C Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

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

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

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

**Questions:**

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

**13. 2071 Set D Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

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

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

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

**Questions:**

- What was the biology teacher teaching to his students?
- What did the teacher tell the class before leaving?
- What happened after one of the students disobey the teacher's advice?
- What was the cause of butterfly death?
- What lesson do you learn from this story?

**14. 2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

Cheung Yan is one of the most successful businesswomen in the world. She made billions of dollars. How did she do it? Does she sell computers? Does she sell diamonds? Does she sell real estate? No. She sells trash. In fact, many people call her the Queen of Trash.

Cheung was born in China in 1957. Her family wasn't rich. When Cheung was a young woman, she worked as an accountant. She saved some money, and she moved to Hong Kong. There, she became interested in the paper trash business. She and two partners started a company with a small amount of money. The company collected paper trash and sold it to paper mills.

Then Cheung had an idea. China had a shortage of paper. Cheung knew just where to get paper for China. In 1990, she and her husband moved to Los Angeles. They found paper-tons of it. They drove their van to garbage dumps around Los Angeles. They collected the paper

trash. Then they exported the trash to China. What did Chinese factories do with Cheung's paper trash? They recycled it and made cardboard, a thick, stiff paper. Then they made the Cardboard into packing boxes. They used the boxes to pack "Made in China" products, such as toys, electronics, and clothing. They sent these products to the United States and Europe.

In 1996, Cheung moved back to China. She started her own paper-making company called Nine Dragons paper. Today, Cheung buys paper trash in the United States and Europe. She sends it to her factory in China. Then she makes it into materials for packaging. Big companies like Sony use her packaging. When people in the United States receive their "Made in China" products, they throw the packaging boxes away as trash. Cheung gets the boxes and recycles them again into packaging.

What kind of a person is Cheung? She's a little mysterious. She almost never gives interviews. Other businesspeople say she's good at making deals. She develops good strategies for her business. She works very hard, and she expects her employees to work hard, too.

The Queen of Trash is a hard working businesswoman. She started her own company and she made it grow. What will her future be? She hopes she will be successful for many years. Cheung knows one important thing. There will always be paper trash that she can recycle again and again.

#### Questions:

- Why is Cheung Yan called the Queen of Trash?
- How did she help to solve the paper shortage in China?
- What was done with the paper trash by the mills?
- What did she do after returning to China?
- What makes her hopeful that she will be successful for many years?

#### 15. 2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

I had given those boots up, when one evening they came. Opening the parcel, I set the four pairs out in a row. Then one by one. I tried them on. There was no doubt about it. In shape and fit, in finish and quality of leather, they were the best he had ever made. And in the mouth of one of the town walking boots I found his bill. The amount was the same as usual, but it gave me quite a shock. He had never before sent it till quarter-day. I flew downstairs, and wrote a cheque and posted it at once with my own hand. A week later, passing the little street, I thought I would go in and tell him how splendidly the new boots fitted. But when I came to where his shop had been, his name was gone. Still there, in the window, were the slim pumps, the patent leather cloth tops, the sooty riding-boots.

#### Questions:

- What did the narrator get in the parcel?
- Where did he get the bill?
- Why was he shocked?
- How did he send the money?
- Did he meet the shoe-maker at the end?

#### 16. 2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

[5×3=15]

As Hitler was gaining power as leader of Germany, in Asia, Japan was growing increasingly powerful both economically and militarily. But Japan had two big problems: it had very little land and a lot of people to feed. The only way it could keep growing was to import food and raw materials to feed its people and supply its industry. Also, it was not treated as an equal by the other big industrial countries. This angered Japan because it had been an ally of Great Britain, France, the United States, and Italy during the World War I.

Between the World War I and World War II the Japanese army grew more powerful and aggressive. Hideki Tojo was the Japanese Minister of war and one of the military leaders who believed that the only way Japan would be treated equally was if it took what it wanted and needed by force. In 1937, instead of signing a trade agreement with China, Japan chose to attack and keep the parts of China it had invaded.

America demanded that Japan halt its invasion of China and return the land it had conquered. Japan refused. So, the United States stopped all shipments of raw materials that Japan needed, including oil, iron ore and other metals, issuing a trade embargo against them.

On October 17, 1941, Tojo, who had become the Prime Minister of Japan told Emperor Hirohito that if Japan didn't immediately take strong action against the United States, he feared Japan would become a third class nation in two or three years.

On November 5, 1941, with the emperor's agreement, the Japanese government secretly made the decision to go to war. On December 7, 1941 Japanese airplanes launched a surprise attack on the U.S. military bases and port at Pearl Harbor. World War II in the Pacific had begun.

**Questions:**

- What two problems did Japan have when it was growing increasingly powerful?
- Why was Japan irritated with its ally?
- How was America expose its friendly gesture toward China and against Japan?
- Mention the year when had World War II in the Pacific begun?
- Use any three underlined words from the passage to make meaningful sentence.

**17. 2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 1**

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

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

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

**Questions:**

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

**18. 2070 Set C Q.No. 1**

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

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

At 7:53 A.M. on Sunday, December 7, 1941, Lt. Commander Mituso Fuchida, in his lead Japanese bomber called out on his radio, "Tora! Tora! Tora!" (Tiger, tiger! Tiger!). It was the code word that signalled that the Imperial Japanese Navy had achieved maximum strategic surprise over U.S. Army and Navy forces based in and around Pearl Harbor. At 7:55 A.M. the Japanese war planes attacked.

By the time the attack had ended the Imperial Japanese Navy had accomplished its goal of crippling the U.S. Pacific fleet. Most of the fleet was at the bottom of the harbor, and most of the Army, Navy and Marine fighter planes and bombers were smoking ruins. Forty six minutes after the first bombs and torpedos had been dropped, the Japanese ambassadors delivered their country's declaration of war on the United States to U.S. Secretary of State Council Hull, who was outraged at Japan's treachery.

It was 'a date which will live infamy', Roosevelt remarked when he asked the Congress to declare war on Japan. "Remember Pearl Harbor!" became the war cry across the nation as young men enlisted in the Army, Navy, Air force and Marines by the hundreds of thousands. When Japan's Axis allies, Hitler and Mussolini, honoured their treaty obligation and declared war on the United States four days later, the conflict had truly become a world war.

**Questions:**

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

**19. 2070 Set D Q.No 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

[5×3=15]

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

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

**Questions:**

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

**20. 2069 Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

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

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

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

**Questions:**

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

**21. 2069 Partial Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: [5×3=15]

Benjamin Franklin was born on January 17, 1706. His schooling ended when he was ten. At twelve, he became an apprentice to his brother James, a painter, who taught Ben the painting trade. Franklin was a prodigious inventor. Among many of his creations were the lightning rod, glass armonica, stove, bifocal glasses and the flexible urinary catheter. He became involved in politics and was selected as a councilman. In June 1749 he became a Justice of the peace for Philadelphia.

Franklin died on April 17, 1790, at the age of 84. He is now considered as one of the founding fathers of the United States of America. He is very popular in the U.S.A. Since 1928 his photograph has adorned American \$ 100 bills which are sometimes referred to in slang as "Franklins."

**Questions**

- What was Ben taught by his brother?
- What were Benjamin's inventions?
- When did he become a justice of the peace?
- What has US\$ 100 adorned?
- After being involved in politics, what did he become?

**22. 2068 Q.No. 1**

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

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

Today, Nepal like many other less developed countries, is undergoing gradual change. The influence of globalization is increasing and its impact is being felt on even the smallest and most remote countries. Times have long passed when a place could remain isolated from others. In this context, the Nepalese economy, as minor as it is, will eventually enter the market system. Step by step, traditional economies will be replaced by a commercially oriented market economy, even in the most remote villages. This trend is already visible in the shrinking influence of agriculture in the country's gross domestic product. A country such as Nepal cannot rely on its own commercial agriculture to provide the nation's needs. Self sufficiency is

costly to achieve and technologically difficult to develop in a poor country. As a result, Nepal is dependent on imports for much of its food, particularly, that consumed in urban centres. Such an economic policy, however, creates several problems.

**Questions:**

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

**23. 2067 Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5 × 3 = 15]

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

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

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

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

**Question:**

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

**24. 2066 Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

Coronary heart disease is the most common cause of death in the developed countries. With the rise in general living standards, containments of infectious diseases, good hygiene, and better nutritions, less people are dying. However factors such as stress, obesity, sedentary life style associated with affluence and mechanization have given way to hypertension, diabetes, and coronary heart diseases. The heart is a muscular fist-sized organ which pulsates 60 - 80 times per minute pumping 3600 gallon of blood a day to keep the body alive. For doing this, the heart muscles require enormous amounts of energy. The heart muscles derive energy from oxygen dissolved in the blood, which flows through the coronary arteries. Every day the heart and its circulatory system battle to maintain an uninhibited supply of blood along the arteries. The blockage is mainly due to cholesterol, a fatty substance present in eggs, liver, kidney, and

sea foods like prawns, and also produced in the body by the liver from saturated fats present in the food. A certain amount of cholesterol is needed to make the cell wall work, to produce steroid hormones and vitamin D.

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

#### Questions:

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

#### 25. 2066 (Partial) Q.No. 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

Fish is among the diverse group of animals that live and breathe in water. All fishes are vertebrates (animals with backbones) with gills for breathing. Most fish have fins for swimming, scales for protection, and a streamlined body for moving easily through the water.

The skeleton of the fish has the same general structural components as other vertebrates: a skull, spinal column, limbs, and a tail. Fish limbs have developed into fins, which are adapted for swimming and for providing stability while swimming.

Fishes live in nearly every underwater habitat, from near-freezing Arctic waters to hot desert springs; from mud in dried-up tropical ponds to the deepest ocean abyss. Special antifreeze chemicals in the blood of Antarctic ice fish enable them to survive in water below 0°C (32°F). Desert pupfish found in hot springs of western North America live in temperatures higher than 40°C (100°F).

Stonefish with venom powerful enough to kill humans, are the deadliest fish in the sea. With approximately 25,000 recognized species, fishes make up the most diverse vertebrate group, comprising about half of all known vertebrate species. New fishes continue to be discovered and named at the rate of 200 to 300 species per year. With this vast number of different fishes comes a diversity of sizes and shapes, from huge whale sharks that reach 12 m (40 ft) in length to the smallest vertebrate, a tiny goby, measuring only 1 cm (0.4 in) long.

Both the digestive and circulatory systems in most fishes are rather simple. Although a few species can breathe atmospheric air, most fish breathe by means of gills. The swim (or gas) bladder allows fish to maintain a constant buoyancy regardless of the changing water pressure at varying depths.

#### Questions

- What are the characteristics of fish?
- Which fish is regarded to be the deadliest? Why?
- What characteristics of the fish makes them survive even in the changing pressure of water?
- How do some fish survive even in ice water? Which fish survives even in the hottest water?
- How many species of fish have already been identified and in what rate are they being identified in a year?

#### 26. 2065 Q.No. 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

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

best-known adventure stories in the world. The novel was Robinson Crusoe- a story which thrills readers even today, more than two hundred and fifty years later.

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

**Questions:**

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

**27. 2064 Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

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

**Questions:**

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

**28. 2063 Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

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

He stopped taking the drugs, and moved out of the hospital into a hotel room, which was not only a more cheerful place to be but was also cheaper. There he hired a lot of Marx Brothers and candid camera films, and started to watch them. He found that every time he laughed, the laughter acted as anesthetic and gave him relief from pain. And the effect lasted some time: 10 minutes' laughter could give him around two hours free from pain. More important, he found that he was slowly getting better, and eventually recovered completely from illness. For many years, the medical profession refused to take Cousins' claims seriously, but now things are changing and some American hospitals have set up 'laughter rooms', where patients can watch videos, listen to cassettes and read joke books, instead of sitting around feeling depressed.

**Questions:**

- Why was Cousins admitted to hospital?
- Why did he move out of the hospital?
- What effects of the laughter did Cousins have?
- How did the hospitals react to the claims made by Cousins initially?
- Summarize the passage in 30 words.



## 29. 2062 Q.No. 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

When the next Olympic Games begin, satellites will carry TV pictures of the opening ceremony two millions of people thousands of miles away. From their armchairs these people will be able to see their country's athletics competing in events and may be winning a bronze, silver or even gold medal.

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

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

**Questions:**

- How will the pictures of the opening ceremony reach millions of people?
- What can people watch on the TV about their country's athletics?
- Where, when and how did the Olympic Games start?
- Give two reasons for major cities competing to host the Olympic Games?
- Summarize the passage in 30 words.

## 30. 2061 Q.No. 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[5×3=15]

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

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

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

**Questions:**

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

## 31. 2060 Q.No. 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[5×3=15]

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

Before the space shuttle was created it was necessary to plan trips into space several years in advance. However, for the rest of the century it should be possible to make space flights every week or so. Any scientist or engineer needing travel onto orbit will simply take the next shuttle flight, stay as long as necessary and then return at his or her convenience.

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

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

**Questions:**

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

**32. 2059 Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

[5×3=15]

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

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

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

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

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

**Questions:**

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

**33. 2058 Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

[5×3=15]

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

It all began a year ago, when Suman returned home one evening and found a large dog in front of her gate. She was very fond of animals and as she happened to have a small piece of chocolate in her pocket, she gave it to the dog. The next day, the dog was there again. It held up its paws and received another piece of chocolate as a reward. Suman called her new friend "Bingo". She never found out the dog's real name, nor who his owner was. However, Bingo appeared regularly every afternoon and it was clear that he preferred chocolate to bones. He soon grew dissatisfied with small pieces of chocolate and demanded a large bar a day. If at any

time Suman neglected her duty. "Bingo got very angry and refused to let her open the gate. Suman was now at Bingo's mercy and had to bribe him to get into her own house! She spent such a large part of her salary to keep Bingo supplied with chocolate that in the end she had to move somewhere else.

**Questions:**

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

**34. 2057 Q.No. 1**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

[5×3=15]

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

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

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

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

**Questions:**

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

**35. 2057 Q.No. 14**

Read this paragraph and answer the questions given below:

[10]

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

Why does the writer think:

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

## MEANING INTO WORDS

## B. THE GRAMMAR

## UNIT 1: EXPERIENCE

## 1. 2073 Set C Q.No. 4

Continue the remarks below with a sentence using 'Is/ am/ are' (not) used to+ing form as in the example. [5]

Example: My college principal was surprised when I gave her flowers.  
- She is not used to being wished.

- My friend Bina is feeling terribly nervous.
- My mother's feet are killing her.
- Pandey sir has get a stomach-ache.
- Mr Dhakal is absolutely delighted today.
- The bachelors are going to find it hard work working on building site.

Ans: (a) She is not used to delivering speech on the stage. (b) She is not used to walking with high heels. (c) He is not used to eating spicy food. (d) He is not used to being awarded. (e) They are not used to working on the construction side.

## 2. 2073 Partial W Q.No. 4

Read the conversation below and write a similar conversation between 'A' and 'B' [5]

Example:

Fine/for a parking offence (speeding)

A: Have you ever been fined for parking offence?

B: No, I haven't but I have been fined for speeding.

- Steal/wallet? (umbrella)
- Trap/ in a lift? ((bathroom)
- X-ray/chest? (hand)
- Throw/out of class? (library)
- Mistake/for a singer. (T.V. actor/actress)

Ans: (a) A: Have you ever had your wallet stolen? B: No, I haven't but I have had my umbrella stolen. (b) A: Have you ever been trapped in a lift? B: No, I haven't but I've been trapped in bathroom. (c) A: Have you ever had your chest X-rayed? B: No, I haven't but I've had my hand X-rayed. (d) A: Have you ever been thrown out of class? B: No, I haven't but I have been thrown out of library. (e) A: Have you ever been mistaken for a singer? B: No, I haven't but I have been mistaken for TV actor.

## 3. 2072 Supp Q.No. 4

Read the example and write similar conversation between 'A' and 'B'. [5]

Example: Annoy/by friend (stranger)

A: Have you ever been annoyed by your friend?

B: No I haven't, but I have been annoyed by a stranger.

- Participate/ Social works! (Cultural Programme)
- Work/ remote? (city areas)
- Play/ badminton? (Lawn tennis)
- Performed/ on the stage? (in a group)
- Help/ the poor? (handicapped)

Ans:

- (a) A: Have you ever participated in social works? B: No I haven't, but I have participated in Cultural Program.
- (b) A: Have you ever worked in remote areas? B: No I haven't, but I have worked in city areas.
- (c) A: Have you ever played badminton? B: No I haven't, but I have played lawn tennis.
- (d) A: Have you ever performed alone on the stage? B: No I haven't, but I have performed in a group.
- (e) A: Have you ever helped the poor? B: No I haven't, but I have helped the handicapped.

## 4. 2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 4

Read the example and write similar conversation between 'A' and 'B'. [5]

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

B: No I haven't, but I have been fined for making noise in the class.

- steal/book? (umbrella)
- trap/in bathroom? (lift)
- X-ray/leg? (head)
- asked/out of class? (hall)
- mistake/for an artist? (business man)

Ans: (a) A: Have you ever had your book stolen? B: No I haven't, but I have had my umbrella stolen.  
 (b) A: Have you ever been trapped into the bathroom? B: No I haven't, but I have been trapped in the lift.  
 (c) A: Have you ever had your leg x-rayed? B: No I have had my head x-rayed.  
 (d) A: Have you ever been asked to go out of the class? B: No I haven't but I have been asked to out of the hall.  
 (e) A: Have you ever been mistaken for an artist? B: No I haven't, but I have been mistaken for a business man.

#### 5. 2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 4

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

[5]

**Example: trap/in a bathroom? (storeroom)**

A: *Have you ever been trapped in a bathroom?*

B: *No I haven't, but I have been trapped in a storeroom.*

- x-ray/teeth? (Chest)
- play/chess. (Badminton)
- participate/cultural programme? (Social works)
- mistake/for a singer? (Player)
- thrown/out of a bus? (Class)

Ans: (a) A: Have you ever had your teeth X-rayed? B: No I haven't, but I have had my chest X-rayed.  
 (b) A: Have you ever played chess? B: No I haven't, but I have played badminton.  
 (c) A: Have you ever participated in cultural programme? B: No I haven't, but I have participated in social works.  
 (d) A: Have you ever been mistaken for a singer? B: No I haven't, but I have been mistaken for a player.  
 (e) A: Have you ever been thrown out of a bus? B: No I haven't, but I have been thrown out of the class.

#### 6. 2071 Set C Q.No. 4

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

[5]

**Example: Fine/for spitting in the street (noise)**

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

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

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

Ans:

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

#### 7. 2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 7

Continue the remarks below as shown in the example.

[5]

**Example: I can't get to sleep.**

*This is the first time I've ever slept in a tent.*

*I've never flown at night before.*

- I can't eat any more ...
- She's feeling very drowsy ...
- I hope they have reached home ...
- Do you think you could speak a little louder ...
- My hands are hurting real bad ...

Ans:

- (a) a → This is the first time I've ever taken spicy food.  
b → I've never taken Newari food before.
- (b) a → This is the first time she has ever drunk.  
b → She has never taken sleeping tablet before.
- (c) a → This is the first time they have ever stayed out late.  
b → They have never gone to watch night show before.
- (d) a → This is the first time I've ever faced interview.  
b → I've never spoken on stage before.
- (e) a → This is the first time I've ever lifted the heavy load.  
b → I've never lifted the heavy load before.

**8. 2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 2**

Continue the remarks below with a sentence using be (is/am/are) used to (not) + ing form. [5]

- a. My friend is going to find it hard work working on the construction site...
- b. Sheela was surprised when she got flowers from her friends...
- c. Bhuban won't mind if you stare at him...
- d. Bina won't mind if you watch her dancing...
- e. My grandfather feels a bit lonely when I am not in the room...

Ans: (a) My friend is not used to working on the construction site. (b) Sheela is not used to getting flowers from her friends. (c) Bhuban is not used to being stared at. (d) Bina is used to dancing in parties. (e) My grandfather is not used to being alone in the room.

**9. 2066 (Partial) Q.No. 7**

Look at the example, and write about the other topics in the same ways: [5]

Example: Mean people:

*The meanest person I've ever met was Jack Davies. He used to walk everywhere rather than paying for the bus.*

- a. frightening experiences      b. stupid mistakes  
c. uncomfortable beds            d. boring jobs  
e. funny films

Ans: (a) The most frightening experience I have ever had was may encounter with a cobra in Terai. It nearly bit me in the leg. (b) The stupidest mistake I have ever made was dropping my physics exam. The questions were so easy. (c) The most uncomfortable bed I have ever slept in was that of Ram's. It was as hard as rock. (d) The most boring job I have ever had was that of clerk. It could get only thousand in a month. (e) The funniest film I have ever watched was "Hera Pheri". I couldn't help laughing upto the end of the movie.

**10. 2062 Q.No. 2**

Rewrite the following sentences using 'used to + ing'. [5]

- a. Suman enjoys eating fruits.
- b. Sarita reads horror stories at least five hours a day.
- c. The Buddhists pray for peace everyday.
- d. Street children beg money from tourists.
- e. Children make noise.

Ans: (a) Suman is used to eating fruits. (b) Sarita is used to reading horror stories.. (c) The Buddhists are used to praying for peace. (d) Street children are used to begging money from tourists. (e) Children are used to making noise.

**UNIT 2: APPEARANCE****1. 2073 Set D Q.No. 4**

Rewrite these sentences using: seem (to be) [5]

- a. Mr Pandey is very friendly.
- b. He is very hard working.
- c. He is honest.
- d. He is not very rich.
- e. He forgets things.

Ans: (a) He seems (to be) very friendly. (b) He seems (to be) very hard working. (c) He seems (to be) honest. (d) He doesn't seem (to be) very rich. (e) He seems to forget things.

**2. 2073 Partial A Q.No. 4**

Rewrite these sentences using **seem**

[5]

- He is very friendly.
- He is honest.
- They are regular.
- They don't spend much money out.
- She is very hardworking.

Ans: (a) He seems to be very friendly. (b) He seems to be honest. (c) They seem to be regular. (d) They don't seem to spend much money out. (e) She seems to be very hard working.

**3. 2073 Partial W Q.No. 5**

Use these phrases in sentences using 'look' 'as if' as in the example.

[5]

Example:

They are unhappy.

They look as if they are unhappy.

- He is a tramp.
- He is going to fight.
- They are frustrated.
- He is seriously wounded.
- He is about to die.

Ans: (a) He looks as if he is a tramp. (b) He looks as if he is going to fight. (c) They look as if they are frustrated. (d) He looks as if he's seriously wounded. (e) He looks as if he is about to die.

**4. 2071 Supp Q.No. 4**

Rewrite the following sentences about Murari using 'seem'.

[5]

- He's an excellent driver.
- He's not selfish.
- He's used to live in cold climate.
- He does not take much leave from office.
- He takes care of his children.

Ans: (a) He seems to be an excellent driver. (b) He doesn't seem to be selfish. (c) He seems to be a Himalayan. (d) He seems to be punctual. (e) He seems to take care of his children. / He seems to be a loving father.

**5. 2071 Set C Q.No. 5**

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

[5]

Example: They are happy.

*They look as though they are happy.*

- He needs a wash.
- He is aggressive.
- It gives excellent result.
- They are brother and sister.
- She is celebrating.

Ans: (a) He looks as though he needs a wash. (b) He looks as though he is aggressive. (c) It looks as though it gives excellent result. (d) They look as though they are brother and sister. (e) She looks as though she is celebrating herself.

**6. 2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 2**

Make comments based on the following statement using looks as if/as though.

[5]

**Example:** you see a man lying underneath a car.

*He looks as if he wants to commit suicide.*

*He looks as though he is drunk.*

- You see a big crowd gathered on the street.
- When you get into the kitchen, you get a very bad smell.
- When you touch your friend's shirt, you can feel it wet.
- You see a man crying in front of a hospital.
- When you go to school, you see the gate closed.

Ans: (a) It looks as if someone has got an accident. It looks as though there is a show of magic trick. (b) It smells as if something is burning. It smells as though something is spilled over. (c) It feels as if he has completed marathon race. It looks as if he is sweating. (d) It sounds as if his relative has passed away. It sounds as though he has been injured. (e) It looks as if it is a public holiday. It looks as though the gate-keeper is out.

7. 2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 3

Continue the following remarks with selecting appropriate verbs from the box. One is done for you. [5]

**Look, sound, smell, feel, taste, like**

**Example:** Surely he's not a manual worker.

*He looks like a businessman.*

- Are you sure this is tea?
- I wonder who wrote that music.
- He's got a foreign accent.
- This material is very soft.
- They have got very similar faces.

Ans: (a) It tastes like coffee. (b) It sounds like a pop song. (c) He sounds like an American. (d) It feels like velvet. (e) They look like brothers.

8. 2070 Set D Q.No 2

Change the following sentences using **seem** as in the example: [5]

**Example:** He is very friendly.

*He seems (to be) very friendly.*

- He isn't very rich.
- He's happily married.
- He's some kind of business man.
- He doesn't spend much time out of doors.
- He watches television a lot.

Ans: (a) He doesn't seem (to be) very rich. (b) He seems (to be) happily married. (c) He seems to be some kind of business man. (d) He doesn't seem to spend much time out of door. (e) He seems to watch TV a lot.

9. 2068 Q.No. 2

Rewrite the following sentences using **seem**. [5]

- Mr. Harvey is very friendly.
- He is not very rich.
- He has lived very interesting life.
- He watches television a lot.
- He is some kind of businessman.

Ans: (a) Mr. Harvey seems (to be) very friendly. (b) He doesn't seem (to be) very rich. (c) He seems to have lived a very interesting life. (d) He seems to watch television a lot. (e) He seems to be some kind of businessman.

10. 2066 Q.No. 3

Talk about the people below in the same way as given in the example: [5]

**Example:** You see a man lying on the ground in a pool of blood.

*He looks as if he is seriously wounded.*

- You see a girl standing on the seashore, staring into the water.
- You see someone climbing through a window.
- You see a man lying underneath a car.
- You see a woman whose clothes are soaked, and she is sneezing.
- You see a boy and a girl sitting together in a restaurant.

Ans: (a) She looks as if she is going to dive into the sea. (b) He looks as if he is a thief. (c) He looks as if he is repairing the car. (d) She looks as if she is walking in rain. (e) They look as if they are lovers.

11. 2065 Q.No. 6

Rewrite these sentences about Rekha using **seem**: [5]

- She's very friendly.
- She isn't very rich.
- She watches television a lot.



- d. She's happily married.  
e. She doesn't spend much time out of doors.

Ans: (a) She seems (to be) very friendly. (b) She doesn't seem (to be) very rich. (c) She seems to watch TV. (d) She seems (to be) happily married. (e) She doesn't seem to spend much time out of doors.

**12. 2062 Q.No. 5**

Make sentences from the following hints using 'look, look like or look as if/look as though'. [5]

- a. drunkard  
b. terribly complicated  
c. a honeymoon couple  
d. they have come out of a swimming pool  
e. she has never seen a mountain.

Ans: (a) He looks like a drunkard. (b) The building looks terribly complicated. (c) They look like a honeymoon couple. (d) They look as if/as though they have come out of a swimming pool. (e) She looks as if she has never seen a mountain.

**13. 2062 Q.No. 6**

Rewrite these sentences about Shanti using **seem**. [5]

- a. She's very friendly.  
b. She isn't very rich  
c. She's happily married.  
d. She doesn't spend much time out of doors.  
e. She watches televisions a lot.

Ans: (a) Shanti seems (to be) very friendly. (b) Shanti doesn't seem (to be) very rich. (c) Shanti seems (to be) happily married. (d) Shanti doesn't seem to spend much time out of doors. (e) Shanti seems to watch television a lot.

**14. 2060 Q.No. 3**

Continue the following remarks with **look, sound, smell, feel or taste** (whichever is appropriate) + **like**. [4]

**Example:** Surely he's not a manual worker.

**Answer:** He looks like a businessman to me.

- a. I've got something in my shoe.  
b. I wonder who wrote that music.  
c. Are you sure this is tea?  
d. He's got a foreign accent.

Ans: (a) It feels like a stone. (b) It sounds like Jazz. (c) It tastes like coffee. (d) He sounds like Russian.

**15. 2058 Q.No. 10**

Change each of the following sentences using **seem**: [5]

- a. Mr. Panth is very friendly.  
b. He isn't very rich.  
c. He's happily married.  
d. He watches television a lot.  
e. He has lived a very interesting life.

Ans: (a) He seems to be very friendly. (b) He doesn't seem to be rich. (c) He seems to be happily married. (d) He seems to watch television a lot. (e) He seems to have lived a very interesting life.

**16. 2057 Q.No. 7**

Rewrite the following sentences using '**seem**'. [5]

- a. You see someone climbing through a window.  
b. When you touch your writing desk, you notice it's sticky.  
c. The postman always delivers a lot of letters with foreign stamps to his house.  
d. You only see his children during the school holidays.  
e. He usually carries a walking stick when he goes out.

Ans: (a) He seems to be a thief. (b) The desk seems to be recently painted. (c) He seems to know a lot of people in different places. (d) His children seem to be at boarding school. (e) He seems to have injured his leg.

### UNIT 3: RELATING PAST EVENTS

#### 1. 2073 Set C Q.No. 5

Rewrite these sentences using appropriate **relative clause** in the spaces given. [5]

- a. The children could not wait to get back to Namche, ... ..
- b. At last the contractors managed to repair the bridge, ... ..
- c. The shopkeeper, ... .. turned round suddenly.
- d. I eventually found the purse, ... .., in my school bag.
- e. We were all grateful to our principal, ... ..

Ans: (a) The children couldn't wait to get back to Namche, Where their parents lived. (b) At last the contractors managed to repair the bridge, which had been destroyed by earthquake. (c) The shopkeeper, with whom I had bargained a lot, turned round suddenly. (d) I eventually found the purse, which I had bought few days ago, in my school bag. (e) We were all grateful to our principal, who had taken us for educational tour in Hong Kong.

#### 2. 2072 Supp Q.No. 5

Rewrite these sentences adding an appropriate **non-defining relative clause**. [5]

- a. I am very grateful to Madan, .....
- b. My parents always helped the people, .....
- c. The municipality repaired the road, .....
- d. Anu showed me her house, .....
- e. Bijay gave sweets to his friends, .....

Ans: (a) I am very grateful to Madan, who helped me in redecorating my house. (b) My parents always helped the people, who had been ignored by the government. (c) The municipality repaired the road, which had been damaged for years. (d) Anu showed me her house, which she had bought a month ago. (e) Bijay gave sweets to his friends, who had come to visit him.

#### 3. 2072 Set C Q.No. 4

Rewrite these sentences adding an appropriate **non-defining relative clause**. [5]

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

Ans: (a) My sister couldn't wait to get back to College, where she had studied. (b) The NTC managed to repair the telephone, which had been damaged. (c) The coach, who is from Pokhara is polite. (d) I found the check, which had got lost, in my bag. (e) We were all very grateful to our college, where we pursued quality education.

#### 4. 2072 Set D Q.No. 4

Rewrite these sentences adding an appropriate **non-defining relative clause**. [5]

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

Ans: (a) Janak went back to Mahendranagar, where he was born. (b) At last the N-cell managed to repair the telephone, which had been damaged. (c) The librarian, who was issuing the book, turned round suddenly. (d) We were all very grateful to Mr Pandey, who had invited us in his party. (e) The driver, who had driven us safe, was rewarded.

#### 5. 2072 Set E Q.No. 6

Add an appropriate **relative clause** to the following sentences: [5]

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

Ans: (a) ...., which I had parked at parking. .... (b) ... which had been out of order, ... (c) ... who was writing on the board ... (d) ... where I was born ... (e) ... that I had written to John ...