

**6. 2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 5**

Add an appropriate **relative clause** to these sentences:

[5]

- I am very much grateful to Madan, .....
- I am proud of my college, .....
- The Road Department managed to repair the road, .....
- The Electricity Authority managed to repair the wire, .....
- The boy, ....., turned round suddenly.

Ans: (a) I am very much grateful to Madan, who helped me in my business. (b) I am proud of my college, where I have spent my two years. (c) The Road Department managed to repair the road, which had been damaged by the earthquake. (d) The Electricity Authority managed to repair the wire, that had been damaged. (e) The boy, who had been addressing the mass turned round suddenly

**7. 2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 5**

Rewrite these sentences adding a **non-defining relative clause**

[5]

- The Old house, ....., was sold.
- Madan became quite fond of Ilam, .....
- Anju showed me round her house, .....
- Bijaya took me to the college, .....
- David, ....., did his work honestly.

Ans: (a) The Old house, where I was born, was sold. (b) Madan became quite fond of Ilam, where he spent his childhood. (c) Anju showed me round her house, which was damaged by earthquake. (d) Bijaya took me to the college, where she had studied. (e) David, who got appointed yesterday, did his work honestly.

**8. 2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 2**

Complete the following sentences using **past perfect tense**.

[5]

- I apologised to him for all the mistake I ...
- I took back to the library all the books I ...
- I wanted to show her the present I ...
- I threw away the pieces of the vase I ...
- He couldn't pay back the money I ...

Ans: (a) had made (b) had issued (c) had bought (d) had bought before (e) had borrowed

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

Join the following sentences together using a **non-defining relative clause**

[5]

- The principal presented the paper. The principal was highly qualified.
- Nani Maiya was a veteran social worker. Nani Maiya was rewarded.
- Mr. Khanal never missed any classes. Mr. Khanal's students always scored excellent marks.
- Anish Showed me round his house proudly. Anish had paid Rs. 40,000,000 for it.
- Laxmi installed solar plant. She paid Rs. 20,000 for it.

Ans: (a) The principle, who was highly qualified, presented the paper. (b) Nani Maiya, who was veteran social worker, was rewarded. (c) Mr. Khanal, whose students always scored excellent marks, never missed any classes. (d) Anish showed me round his house proudly for which he had paid Rs. 40,000. (e) Laxmi installed a solar plant for which she played Rs. 20,000.

**10. 2069 Q.No. 3**

Join the following sentences together using a **relative clause**.

[5]

- The baby is catching a ball. She is my daughter.
- There is some juice in the bottle. The juice is not fresh.
- The place is called Gathaghar. I've been living there for 5 years.
- My son lives in America. I love my son very much.
- The lady is in the reception desk. Her job is to receive the guest.

Ans: (a) The baby who is catching a ball, is my daughter. (b) There is some juice in the bottle which is not fresh. (c) The place where I've been living for 5 years is called Gathaghar. (d) My son, whom I love very much, lives in America. (e) The lady, whose job is to receive the guest, is in the reception desk.

**11. 2067 Q.No. 3**

Join the following sentences together using a **relative clause**:

[5]

- The woman is wearing a red saree. She is my math teacher.
- There are some books in the library. They are not for reading.



- c. The place is called Anamnagar. I've been living there since 1990.  
 d. My son went to Australia last week. I also bought a car last week.  
 e. Ms. Gautam is going to spend her holidays in Bangkok. Her son works there.

Ans: (a) The woman, who is wearing a red, saree is my math teacher. (b) There are some books in the library which are not for reading. (c) The place, where I have been living since 1990, is called Anamnagar. (d) My son went to Australia last week when I bought a car. (e) Ms. Gautam is going to spend her holidays in Bangkok where her son works.

## 12. 2066 Q.No. 8

Join the following sentences using a **Relative clauses**:

[5]

- a. I saw her at the gate. A man was lying there.  
 b. He had spent many years in Pokhara. He was born there.  
 c. Phil was an excellent driver. Phil's forehead was covered in sweat.  
 d. The dog was sitting facing the back window. The dog loved travelling in fast cars.  
 e. Alex had just taken the gun out of his pocket. Alex never went anywhere without his gun.

Ans: (a) I saw her at the gate where a man was lying. (b) He had spent many years in Pokhara where he was born. (c) Phil, whose forehead was covered in sweat, was an excellent driver. (d) The dog, which loved travelling in fast car, was sitting facing the back window. (e) Alex, who never went anywhere without his gun, had just taken the gun out of his pocket.

## 13. 2065 Q.No. 3

Join the following sentences together using a **relative clause**:

[5]

- a. There's a woman living next door. She is a doctor.  
 b. There are some words. They are difficult to translate.  
 c. I was looking for a book. The book got lost yesterday.  
 d. Mrs. Jha is going to spend her holidays in Birgunj. Her daughter lives there.  
 e. Hari passed his examinations. This is a good news.

Ans: (a) The woman, who is living in next door, is doctor. (b) There are some words which are very difficult to translate. (c) I was looking for a book which got lost yesterday. (d) Mrs. Jha, whose daughter lives in Birgunj is going to spend her holiday there. (e) Hari passed his examination that is good news.

## 14. 2064 Q.No. 7

Join the following sentences together using a **relative clause**:

[5]

- a. Finally Browne decided to retire. Willis had been sharing an office with him.  
 b. The old house was finally sold. The family had lived in it for 300 years.  
 c. He proudly showed me round his house. He had paid 40 lakhs for it.  
 d. He became quite fond of his college. He had spent many years of his life there.  
 e. Harold finally asked her to marry him. She had always been in love with him.

Ans: (a) Finally Browne, with whom Willis had been sharing an office, decided to retire. (b) The old house in which the family had lived for 300 years, was finally sold. (c) He proudly showed me round his house for which he had paid 40 lakhs. (d) He became quite fond of his college where he had spent many years of his life. (e) Harold, finally asked her to marry with whom he had always been in love.

## 15. 2063 Q.No. 2

Combine the pairs of sentences into one using a **relative clause** in each case.

[5]

- a. Mary was woken up suddenly by a strange noise.  
 She had been in a deep sleep.  
 b. The window was wide open.  
 Mary had locked it securely the night before.  
 c. The servants had left.  
 Mary had laughed at them only that afternoon for being superstitious.  
 d. Mary saw an old woman.  
 'Her mouth was twisted into a toothless grin.'  
 e. Mary heard a strange noise.  
 It seemed to come from outside her window.

Ans: (a) Mary, who had been in a deep sleep, was woken up suddenly by a strange noise. (b) The window, which Mary had locked securely the night before, was wide open. (c) The servants, at whom Mary had laughed only that afternoon for being superstitious, had left. (d) Mary saw an old woman whose mouth was twisted into a toothless grin. (e) Mary heard a strange noise which seemed to come from outside her window.

## 16. 2058 Q.No. 8

Join the following pairs of sentences each with a **relative clause**.

[4]

- a. Diamond is a very hard substance. It is used of cutting.

- b. A road leads to the farm. It isn't suitable for cars.  
 c. A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.  
 d. A man answered the phone. He told me you were away.

Ans: (a) Diamond, which is used for cutting is a very hard substance. (b) A road, which isn't suitable for cars leads to the farm. (c) A girl, who is now in the hospital was injured in the accident. (d) A man who told me you were away answered the phone.

## UNIT 4: ATTITUDES AND REACTIONS

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

How would you describe a person who .....

- a. easily loses his temper?  
 b. gives away lots of money?  
 c. doubts what you tell him?  
 d. likes going to parties?  
 e. doesn't boast?

[5]

Ans: (a) Bad-tempered (b) Generous (c) Skeptic (d) Sociable/ outgoing (e) Modest

### 2. 2073 Partial W Q.No. 6

Describe these persons' character.

- a. a person who gives away a lot of money.  
 b. never buys you a drink.  
 c. has high opinion of himself.  
 d. doesn't boast.  
 e. doesn't like going to parties.

[5]

Ans: (a) generous (b) stingy (c) vain (d) modest (e) reserved

### 3. 2071 Supp Q.No. 2

How would you describe a person who ... ?

- a. .... expects good things to happen?  
 b. .... jokes about everything?  
 c. .... worries about what people think?  
 d. .... doubts what you tell him/her?  
 e. .... doesn't like going to parties?

[5]

Ans: (a) Optimistic (b) Frivolous, (c) Sensitive (d) Skeptic (e) Reserved/Shy

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

How would you judge ...

- a. a person who jokes about everything.  
 b. ... doesn't joke about anything.  
 c. ... worries about what people think  
 d. ... doesn't care what people think  
 e. ... doesn't boast

[5]

Ans: (a) frivolous (b) serious (c) sensitive (d) insensitive (e) modest

### 5. 2071 Set D Q.No. 7

Rewrite the following sentence using **If there's one thing ...**

e.g.: I dislike, hate, detest;

- a. People who are cruel to pets are hateful.  
 b. People who break promises make me angry.  
 c. Alisha has forgotten to feed the cat again.  
 d. I loathe people who ring me early in the morning.  
 e. I hate people who speak while eating.

[5]

Ans: (a) If there's one thing (that) I hate it's people who are cruel to pets. (b) If there's one thing (that) makes me angry it's people who break promises. (c) If there's one thing (that) I can't stand it's people who forget to feed the pets. (d) If there's one thing I can't stand it's people who ring me early in the morning. (e) If there's one thing (that) I hate it's people who speak while eating.



## 6. 2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 3

Rewrite these sentences beginning 'If there's one thing...'

[5]

- People who drive very fast irritate me.
- I detest people who disturb me when I'm working.
- I hate people who don't speak politely with kids.
- People who are cruel to animals upset me.
- I loathe people who ring me up early in the morning.

Ans: (a) If there is one thing (that) irritates me it's people who drive very fast. (b) If there is one thing that I detest it's people who disturb me when I'm working. (c) If there is one thing (that) I hate it's people who don't speak politely with kids. (d) If there is one thing (that) upsets me it's people who are cruel to animals. (e) If there is one thing (that) I loathe it's people who ring me up early in the morning.

## 7. 2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 2

Rewrite the sentences below beginning 'If there's one thing ...' as in the example.

[5]

**Example:**

*People who spit in the street irritate me.*

*If there's one thing that irritates me it's people who spit in the street.*

- People who scratch themselves all the time upset me.
- People who drive very fast terrify me.
- I hate people who smoke in the bus.
- I detest people who interrupt when I'm speaking.
- I loathe people who have shaggy hair.

Ans: (a) If there's one thing that upsets me it's people who scratch themselves all the time. (b) If there's one thing that terrifies me it's people who drive very fast. (c) If there's one thing I can't stand it's people who smoke in the bus. (d) If there's one thing I can't stand it's people who interrupt me. (e) If there's one thing I can't stand it's people who have shaggy hair.

## 8. 2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 3

How would you describe a person who ...

[5]

- ..... easily loses her/his temper?
- ..... never buys you a drink?
- ..... doesn't boast?
- ..... doubts what you tell her/him?
- ..... Jokes about everything?

Ans: (a) quick-tempered (b) stingy, (c) modest (d) sceptical (e) frivolous/ light-hearted

## 9. 2070 Set D Q.No. 3

Rewrite the following sentences using 'If there's one thing ....' as given in the example:

[5]

**Example:** People who smoke in restaurants annoy me.

If there's one thing that annoys me it's people who smoke in restaurants.

- People who are cruel to animals upset me.
- People who break promises make me angry.
- I hate people who smoke in restaurants.
- I detest people who interrupt when I'm speaking.
- I loathe people who ring me up early in the morning.

Ans: (a) If there is one thing that upsets me it's people who are cruel to animals. (b) If there is one thing that makes me angry it's people who break promises. (c) If there is one thing (that) I hate it's people who smoke in restaurants. (d) If there is one thing (that) I detest, it's people who interrupt when I speak. (e) If there is one thing (that) I loathe, it's people who ring me up early in the morning.

## 10. 2069 Q.No. 7

Fill the gaps with a suitable form of each of these words: impress, fascinate, confuse, depress, embarrass.

[5]

- Don't feel ... .. just go up and ask her to dance.
- I've always been ... .. by the play of children; I could watch them for hours.
- All the turnings look so similar. It's terribly... ..
- All those rows of beautiful houses! Don't you find it very ... .. to live there?
- I don't really like her, but I find her strength of character rather... ..

Ans: (a) embarrassed (b) impressed (c) confusing (d) fascinating (e) depressing.





17. 2058 Q.No. 11

Write a sentence showing your attitude to each of the following. Using "The way ..."  
 a. Parents b. Politicians c. Teachers d. Advertisements on TV e. Religious leaders [5]

Ans: (a) What I like about my parents is the way they care for me. (b) What I dislike about politicians is the way they do not keep promise. (c) What I like about teachers is the way they love children and teach them. (d) I like the way the businessmen put advertisement on T.V. (e) What I like about the religious leaders is the way they deliver religious speech to us.

18. 2057 Q.No. 11

Rewrite these sentences beginning:

"If there's one thing, e.g. (I hate / dislike / loathe / detest / etc.)

- People who are cruel to animals.
- I detest people who interrupt when I'm speaking.
- People who break promises make me angry.
- I hate people who speak while eating.
- I loathe people who ring me up early in the morning.

Ans: (a) If there is one thing (that) I hate it's people who are cruel to animals. (b) If there is one thing (that) I detest it's people who interrupt when I am speaking. (c) If there is one thing (that) I dislike it's people who break promises. (d) If there is one thing (that) I hate it's people who speak while eating. (e) If there is one thing (that) I loathe it's people who ring me early in the morning.

## UNIT 5: DURATION

1. 2073 Set C Q.No. 6

For each of the following situation:

- ask a questions using, how long ... ?
  - answer it using 'in/by/until/for' and the words in bracket.
- The students talked on the telephone (40 minutes).
  - She painted the classroom ceiling. (6 o'clock)
  - The golfer played golf on Sunday. (dusk)
  - The gardener mowed the lawn (ten minutes)
  - The typist typed all her letters. (lunch time)

Ans:

- (a) (i) How long did they talk on the telephone? (ii) They talked on the telephone for forty minutes.  
 (b) (i) How long did she take to paint the classroom ceiling? (ii) She painted the classroom ceiling by 6 o'clock.  
 (c) (i) How long did the golfer play golf on Sunday for? (ii) He played golf on Sunday until dusk.  
 (d) (i) How long did the gardener take to mow the lawn? (ii) The gardener mowed the lawn in ten minutes.  
 (e) (i) How long did the typist take to type all her letters? (ii) She typed all her letters by lunch time.

2. 2073 Partial A Q.No. 5

Rewrite these sentences beginning 'If there's one thing ...' as in the example. [5]

Example: I hate people who telephone me early in the morning.

If there is one thing I hate it is people who telephone me early in the morning.

- People who smoke in public places annoy me.
- People who are cruel to animals upset me.
- People who break public property make me angry.
- I hate people who violate rules.
- I detest people who don't help others in trouble.

Ans: (a) If there is one thing that annoys me it's people who smoke in public places. (b) If there is one thing that upsets me it's people who are cruel to animals. (c) If there is one thing that makes me angry it's people who break public property. (d) If there is one thing I hate it's people who violate rules. (e) If there is one thing I detest it's people who don't help other people in trouble.

3. 2072 Supp Q.No. 6

For each of the situations below:

- Ask a question with how long ....?
  - Answer the questions using the words in brackets.  
 (Use: until/for, in/by whichever is correct)
- Students talked to their parents. (20 minutes)

[5]



- b. They played ball. (the television programme came)
- c. She finished cleaning the room. (lunch time)
- d. Madan wrote an essay. (3 days)
- e. I changed the wheel of my car (10 minutes)

Ans:

- (a) A: How long did they talk to their parents? B: They talked to their parents for 20 minutes.
- (b) A: How long did they play ball? B: They played ball until the television program came.
- (c) A: How long did she take to clean the room? B: She finished cleaning the room by lunch time.
- (d) A: How long did he take to write an essay? B: He wrote an essay in 3 days.
- (e) A: How long did you take to change the wheel? B: I changed the wheel of my car in 10 minutes.

#### 4. 2072 Set C Q.No. 6

For each of the situations below:

- (i) Ask a question with How long...?
  - (ii) Answer it using the words in brackets (use until/for, in/by whichever is appropriate) [5]
- a. They played golf. (dusk)
  - b. The gardener mowed the lawn. (10 minutes)
  - c. We waited at the bus stop. (30 minutes)
  - d. My friend wrote all his letters. (lunch time)
  - e. The helper had to change the wheel. (five minutes)

Ans: (a) (i) How long did they play golf for? (ii) They played it until dusk.

- (b) (i) How long did he take to mow the lawn? (ii) He mowed the lawn in ten minutes.
- (c) (i) How long did you wait at the bus stop? (ii) We waited at the bus stop for 30 minutes.
- (d) (i) How long did he take to write all his letters? (ii) He wrote all his letters by lunch time.
- (e) (i) How long did he take to change the wheel? (ii) He changed the wheel in five minutes.

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

For each of the situations below:

- (i) Ask a question with How long.....?
  - (ii) Answer it using the words in brackets. (use until/for, in/by whichever is appropriate) [5]
- a. They played cricket. (evening)
  - b. Mrs Chang mowed the lawn. (30 minutes)
  - c. We waited at the bus stop. (45 minutes)
  - d. The secretary wrote all the letters. (lunch time)
  - e. Sudha read the whole of Muna Madan. (5 days)

Ans: (a) (i) How long did they play cricket for? (ii) They played it until evening.

- (b) (i) How long did she take to mow the lawn? (ii) She mowed the lawn in 30 minutes.
- (c) (i) How long did you wait at the bus stop? (ii) We waited at the bus stop for 45 minutes.
- (d) (i) How long did she take to write all the letters? (ii) She wrote all the letters by lunch time.
- (e) (i) How long did she take to read the whole of Muna Madan? (ii) She read the whole of Muna Madan in 5 days.

#### 6. 2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 6

For each of the situation below:

- i) Ask a question with How long.....?
  - ii) Answer it using the words in bracket. (use: until/for, by/in whichever is appropriate.) [5]
- a. She wrote all her letters. (lunch time)
  - b. The children watched television. (their class started)
  - c. The students read the whole novel *War and Peace*. (two weeks)
  - d. The boys waited at the bus station. (4 hours)
  - e. The Hostel students talked to their parents. (more than one hours)

Ans: (a) (i) How long did she take to write all her letters? (ii) She wrote all her letters by lunch time.

- (b) (i) How long did they watch the television for? (ii) They watched the television until their class started.
- (c) (i) How long did they take to read the whole of *War and Peace*? (ii) They read the whole of *War and Peace* in two weeks.
- (d) (i) How long did they wait at the bus station? (ii) They waited at the bus station for 4 hours.
- (e) (i) How long did they talk to their parents? (ii) They talked to their parents for more than one hours.



**7. 2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 6**

For each of the situations below:

[5]

- i) Ask a question with How long .....
- ii) Answer it using the words in bracket. (use: until/for, by/in whichever is appropriate.)
  - a. Madan telephoned his father this morning. (20 minutes)
  - b. Sita had a cold. (3 days)
  - c. I wrote all my letters. (lunch time)
  - d. They read the whole story "Hansel and Gretel". (5 hours)
  - e. He watched television. (late movie came on)

Ans: (a) (i) How long did he telephone his father this morning? (ii) He telephoned his father this morning for twenty minutes. (b) (i) How long did she have a cold? (ii) She had a cold for three days. (c) (i) How long did you take to write all your letters? (ii) I wrote all my letters by lunch time. (d) (i) How long did they take to read the whole story of "Hansel and Gretel"? (ii) They read the whole story of "Hansel and Gretel" in five hours. (e) (i) How long did he watch television for? (ii) He watched television until late movie came on.

**8. 2071 Supp Q.No. 3**

For each of the situation below ask questions with 'how long...?' and answer them using the words in brackets. [5]

*Example: They talked on the telephone. (20 minutes)*

How long did they talk on the telephone?

They talked on the telephone for 20 minutes.

- a. We played golf on Sunday. (dusk)
- b. We had to change the wheel of our car. (ten minutes)
- c. He read the whole of War and Peace. (two weeks)
- d. She watched television. (late movie came on)
- e. Santa did some piano practice. (bedtime)

Ans: (a) (i) How long did he play golf for? (ii) He played golf until dusk. (b) (i) How long did you have to change the wheel? (ii) We changed the wheel in ten minutes. (c) (i) How long did he take to read the whole of War and Peace? (ii) He read the whole of War and Peace in two weeks. (d) (i) How long did she watch television? (ii) She watched television until late movie came on. (e) (i) How long did she do some piano practice? (ii) She did Piano practice until bed time.

**9. 2071 Set D Q.No. 5**

Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with **for, in, until and by**: [5]

- a. They studied in the college ..... the break time
- b. I studied English ..... sixteen years.
- c. The translator worked in USAID project ..... ten years.
- d. My father will be in Norway ..... 2015.
- e. We did our project assignment ..... six hours.

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

**10. 2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 5**

Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with **for, in, until or by**. [5]

- a. She studied medicine ... the age of 25.
- b. We discussed politics ... three in the morning.
- c. He bought a new camera ... 50 Dollar.
- d. She learnt to swim ... six weeks.
- e. He saved up £200 ... Easter.

Ans: (a) by (b) until (c) in (d) in (e) for

**11. 2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 6**

For each of the situations below. [5]

- i. Ask a question with 'How long ...?'
- ii. Answer it, using the words in brackets.
  - a. Mr Chaudhary talked on the cell-phone. (half an hour)
  - b. The painter worked in the theatre. (2 hrs)
  - c. Grade 12 students studied English. (Eleven O'clock)
  - d. Our college receptionist typed all letters. (lunch time)



e. The young scholars read the whole of "MunaMadan". (Two hours)

Ans: (a) How long did Mr. Chaudhary talk on the cell-phone? He talked for half an hour. (b) How long did the painter work in the theatre? He worked for 2 hours. (c) How long did class 12 students study English? They studied until eleven O'clock. (d) How long did our receptionist take to type all letters. She typed all letters by lunch time. (e) How long did the young scholars take to read the whole of 'Munamadan'? They studied in 2 hours.

**12. 2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 4**

For each of the situations below

Ask a question with 'How long ...' and answer it using the words in brackets.

[6]

- She painted the bath room ceiling (six o'clock)
- They talked on the telephone. (20 minutes)
- We played cricket. (dark)

Ans: (a) How long did she take to paint the bathroom ceiling? She painted by six o'clock. (b) How long did they, talked on the telephone? The talked for 20 minutes. (c) How long did we played cricket? We played until dark.

**13. 2069 Partial Q.No. 5**

Fill the gaps in the sentences below with **for, in, until** or **by**.

[5]

- I dug the garden ..... a couple of hours.
- He stayed in bed..... lunch time.
- We discussed politics.....3 in the morning.
- My father ran a bookshop ..... two years.
- I borrowed her book..... a few days.

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

**14. 2066 Q.No. 4**

For each of the situation below, ask question with '**How Long**' and answer it using the words in the brackets.

[5]

- They talked on the phone. (20 minutes)
- He mowed the lawn. (ten minutes)
- I wrote all my letters. (lunch time)
- I read the whole of 'War and Peace'. (two weeks)
- She did some piano practice. (bed time)

Ans: (a) How long did they talk on the phone? They talked on the phone for 20 minutes. (b) How long did he take to mow the lawn? He mowed the lawn in ten minutes. (c) How long did you take to write all your letters? I wrote all my letters by the lunch time. (d) How long did you take to read the whole of "War and Peace"? I read the whole of "War and Peace" in two weeks. (e) How long did she practice piano? or How long did she do some piano practice? She did some piano practice till bed time.

**15. 2066 (Partial) Q.No. 2**

Fill in the blanks with the sentences below with '**for, in, until** or **by**:'

[5x1=5]

- I will finish my work ..... Monday.
- We did some work ..... a couple of hours.
- My father ran a business ..... two years.
- We lived in the same house ..... my son was eleven.
- The film was over ..... three hours.

Ans: (a) by (b) for (c) for (d) until (e) in

**16. 2064 Q.No. 4**

Fill the gaps in the sentences below with '**for, 'in', 'until** or '**by**'.

[5]

- Last night we talked ... two in the morning.
- They will be here ... a couple of hours
- She studied Spanish ... five years.
- The food will be ready ... 9:30.
- He learnt to swim ... three weeks.

Ans: (a) until (b) in (c) for (d) by (e) in



## 17. 2063 Q.No. 7

Fill in the gaps with appropriate prepositions.

[5]

- We did all our housework \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of hours.
- The engineer worked in a project \_\_\_\_\_ five years.
- He stayed in bed \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime.
- The programme was over \_\_\_\_\_ half-past nine.
- She studied medicine \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 25.

Ans: (a) We did all our housework in a couple of hours. (b) The engineer worked in a project for five years. (c) He stayed in bed until lunchtime. (d) The programme was over by half-past nine. (e) She studied medicine by the age of 25.

## 18. 2060 Q.No. 7

Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with **for**, **in**, **on**, **until**, or **by**.

[3]

- He stayed in bed \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime.
- I studied French \_\_\_\_\_ five years.
- The train is running \_\_\_\_\_ time today.
- We did some housework \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of hours.
- We did all our housework \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of hours.
- They lived in Palpa \_\_\_\_\_ 1990.

Ans: (a) He stayed in bed until lunch time. (b) I studied French for five years. (c) The train is running on time today. (d) We did some housework for a couple of hours. (e) We did all our housework in a couple of hours. (f) They lived in Palpa until 1990.

## 19. 2059 Q.No. 7

Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with **until**, **in**, **by** or **for**.

[5]

- She studied medicine \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 25.
- They got the lunch ready \_\_\_\_\_ 12.30.
- He learnt to swim \_\_\_\_\_ six weeks.
- My father ran a bookshop \_\_\_\_\_ two years.
- He stayed in bed \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime.

Ans: (a) She studied medicine by the age of 25. (b) They got the lunch ready by 12.30. (c) He learnt to swim in six weeks. (d) My father ran bookshop for two years. (e) He stayed in bed until lunch time.

## UNIT 6: REPORTING

## 1. 2073 Set C Q.No. 7

Choosing the appropriate verbs from the list, report the remarks below.

[5]

Verbs: Promise, threaten, agree, advise, recommend.

Example: *I told you to give up drinking for the betterment of your health.*

- He urged me to give up drinking.

- She says, "I will give you your bag back".
- The father told the boy he would buy him a laptop if he was good.
- The neighbour told me he would report the police if I didn't do what he said.
- The doctor said, "you should spend a week in Bhedetar—it is lovely.
- Why don't you paint the wall blue?

Ans: (a) She agreed to give me my bag back. (b) The boy's father promised to buy him a laptop if he had been good. (c) The neighbor threatened to report to the police if I hadn't done what he had said. (d) The doctor recommended me to spend a week in Bhedetar. (e) He advised me to paint the wall blue.

## 2. 2072 Supp Q.No. 7

Report the following remarks beginning.

[5]

He told me that

- She will come back soon.
- She has finished her job.
- They have paid the dues.
- We have learned Chinese.
- I have completed my assignment.

Ans: (a) He told me (that) she would come back soon. (b) He told me (that) she had finished her job. (c) He told me (that) they had paid the dues. (d) He told me (that) they had learned Chinese. (e) He told me (that) he had completed his assignment.



**3. 2072 Set C Q.No. 7**

Report the following remarks, beginning

He told me .....

- The children are playing well.
- I repair my bike.
- The workers look as if they have not eaten for weeks.
- You have not done all your assignments.
- I was not invited to the party.

[5]

Ans: (a) He told me the children were playing well. (b) He told me he repaired his bike. (c) He told me the workers looked as if they had not eaten for weeks. (d) He told me I had not done all my assignments. (e) He told me he had not been invited to the party.

**4. 2072 Set D Q.No. 7**

Change the direct speech into indirect speech beginning:

He told/asked me...

- "Did you have your meal?"
- "You can take as many books as you like".
- "The rate of interest is going down".
- "Have you finished all your book?"
- "Have you cleaned your room?"

[5]

Ans: (a) He asked me if I had had my meal. (b) He told me I could take as many books as I liked. (c) He told me the rate of interest was going down. (d) He asked me if I had finished all my work. (e) He asked me if I had cleaned my room.

**5. 2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 7**

Report the following remarks, beginning He told me ..... that;

- I will return soon.
- I have finished my work.
- She has not paid the rent.
- I was sick for a long time.
- My mother always helps the poor.

[5]

Ans: (a) He told me that he would return soon. (b) He told me that he had finished his work. (c) He told me that she had not paid the rent. (d) He told me that he had been sick for the long time. (e) He told me that his mother always helped the poor.

**6. 2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 7**

Report the following remarks, beginning He told me ..... that;

- I am from Pokhara.
- My father is happy now.
- She has been feeling well.
- I am reading that book.
- The bus fare is not decreasing.

[5]

Ans: (a) He told me that he was from Pokhara. (b) He told me that his father was happy. (c) He told me that she had been feeling well. (d) He told me that he was reading that book. (e) He told me that the bus fare was not decreasing.

**7. 2070 Set C Q.No. 4**

Choosing appropriate verbs from the list, report the remarks below. Begin with the words given. [5]

Verbs: **warm, accuse, assure, explain, admit**

- You are interfering in a private matter.  
The sales manager .....
- You are under no obligation to buy the drill if you don't like it.  
The salesman .....
- I don't want the book, because its pages are torn.  
The student .....
- The pages of the book have been torn - the student has been right all along.  
The bookseller .....
- If you don't pay the previous balance within seven days, we will have to take legal action.  
The grocery dealer .....



Ans: (a) The sales manager accused him of interfering in a private matter. (b) The salesman assured Mr. Lock that he was under no obligation to buy the drill if he did not like it. (c) The student explained that he did not want the book because its pages were torn. (d) The book seller admitted that the book had been torn- the student had been right all along. (e) The grocery dealer warned him that if he didn't pay the previous balance within seven days, they would have to take legal action.

8. 2067 Q.No. 7

Report the following remarks, using one of the verbs below for each:

deny, assure, suggest, beg, agree.

- 'You'll be in absolutely no danger at all'
- 'Ok, I'll give you'
- 'Why don't you go to see a doctor?'
- 'Please - you must help me!'
- 'Me? I didn't take your pen.'

[5]

Ans: (a) He/she assured Mr. Lock/him that he would be in absolutely no danger at all. (b) He agreed to give him. (c) He suggested that I should see a doctor. (d) He/She begged (me) to help him/her. (e) He denied that he had taken his pen.

9. 2065 Q.No. 4

Choose one of the verbs in the list to report each of the remarks below:

(Urge, insists, suggest, threaten, recommend, advise)

Example: It is very important for you to stop smoking.

He urged me to stop smoking.

- I will report you to police if you don't do what I say.
- Why don't you go to clinic if you can pay?
- You should try it once again, you may win.
- You really ought to have your car serviced.
- No, I've already told you- I'm going to pay.

[5]

Ans: (a) He threatened to report to the police. (b) He suggested that I should go to clinic if I could pay. (c) He advised me to try it again. (d) He recommended me to have my car serviced. (e) He insisted on paying.

10. 2064 Q.No. 3

Choose one of the verbs in the list to report each of the remarks below:

Urge, insist, advise, suggest, threaten, recommend

Example: It's very important for you to give up drinks.

He urged me to give up drinks.

- I'll report you to the police if you don't do what I say.
- Why don't you start medicine if you can't bear the pain?
- No, I've already told you- I am going to pay.
- You really ought to have your bike serviced, you see.
- You should try it once again. You may win.

[5]

Ans: (a) He threatened to report to the police if I didn't do what he said. (b) He suggested that I should start medicine if I couldn't bear the pain. (c) He insisted on paying. (d) He recommended me to have my bike serviced. (e) He advised me to try once again.

11. 2063 Q.No. 3

Report the following remarks, beginning He told me ....

- I've had my hair cut.
- I'm reading that book you lent me.
- I wasn't invited to the party.
- The price of petroleum product's going to go up.
- I'll tell her when I see her.

[5]

Ans: (a) He told me that he had had his hair cut. (b) He told me that he was reading that book I had lent him. (c) He told me that he hadn't been invited to the party. (d) He told me that the price of petroleum product was going to go up. (e) He told me that he would tell her when he saw her.

12. 2061 Q.No. 2

Report the following remark, using a suitable verb from the list. Decide who you think made the remark. **beg, promise, suggest, threaten, recommend**

- If you don't do what I say, I'll report to the police.
- Please! You must help me! I don't know what to do!

[5]



- c. You should spend a week in Rara- it's lovely.  
 d. I'll buy you an ice-cream if you're good.  
 e. Why don't you paint the ceiling yellow?

Ans: He threatened to report me to the police if I didn't do what he said. (b) He begged me to help him. (c) He recommended me to spend a week in Rara. (d) He promised to buy me an ice-cream if I were good. (e) He suggested that I should paint the ceiling yellow.

**13. 2059 Q.No. 8**

Change the following into indirect speech: Begin with the words given in brackets. [4]

- a. 'Shall we go for a walk?' (She asked)  
 b. 'What else would you suggest for the trip?' (He wanted to know from me)  
 c. How does it feel like to ride a cable car?' (She questioned)  
 d. 'I'm counting on your help.' (He repeated)

Ans: (a) She asked if we would go for a walk. (b) He wanted to know from me what else I would suggest for the trip. (c) He questioned how it felt like to ride a cable car. (d) He repeated that he was counting on my help.

**14. 2058 Q.No. 5**

Complete the sentences. Report what was said. [4]

- a. Ram to Shyam: Would you like to stay for lunch?  
 Ram invited \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. Ranjeeta: I'm sorry I caused so much trouble.  
 Ranjeeta apologized for \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. Sita to Geeta: You ought to see a doctor.  
 Sita advised \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. Tashi: I'll do the washing-up.  
 Tashi offered \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: (a) Ram invited Shyam to stay for lunch. (b) Ranjeeta apologized for causing trouble. (c) Sita advised Geeta to see a doctor. (d) Tashi offered to do the washing up.

**UNIT 7: DEDUCTIONS AND EXPLANATION**

**1. 2073 Set C Q.No. 8**

Explain the following deduction using an if sentence. [5]

Example: They can't be school students-they are not wearing school uniform.

- If they were school students, they would be wearing school uniform.

- a. The girl child must have been kidnapped - she is not here yet.  
 b. She must know English - she was reading The Sunday Times.  
 c. Sujan can't be teaching at college - I have not seen him dealing with the college students.  
 d. Her parents must have been here recently - the fire is burning in the hearth.  
 e. The children can't have been enjoying themselves - they left early.

Ans: (a) If the girl child hadn't been kidnapped, she would have been here. (b) If she hadn't known English, she wouldn't have been reading Sunday Times. (c) If he were teaching at college, I would have seen him dealing with the college students. (d) If his parents hadn't been here recently, the fire wouldn't have burnt in the hearth. (e) If the children had been enjoying recently, they wouldn't have left early.

**2. 2073 Set D Q.No. 6**

Change the sentences below, using **must, can't, may/might** whichever is correct. [5]

- a. Perhaps she hears me.  
 b. I am sure you are tired.  
 c. I am sure they aren't busy.  
 d. Perhaps he is not listening.  
 e. I am sure they were present in class.

Ans: (a) She might hear me. (b) You must be tired. (c) They can't be busy. (d) He mayn't be listening. (e) They must have been present in the class.



**3. 2073 Partial A Q.No. 6**

Change the sentences below, using 'must', 'can't', 'may' or 'might' whichever is appropriate. [5]

- I am sure he is working.
- I am sure she is ill.
- I am sure he doesn't smoke.
- Perhaps he is listening.
- Perhaps he was tired.

Ans: (a) He must be working. (b) She must be ill. (c) He can't smoke. (d) He may be listening. (e) He might have been tired.

**4. 2073 Partial W Q.No. 7**

Rewrite the sentences below using **may/might, must, can't**. [5]

- Perhaps the principal watches you.
- Perhaps he is telling truth.
- I am sure you are imagining things.
- I am sure they work honestly.
- I am sure she is not busy.

Ans: (a) The principal might watch you. (b) He may be telling truth. (c) You must be imagining things. (d) They must work honestly. (e) She can't be busy.

**5. 2071 Set C Q.No. 7**

Rewrite these sentences below using **may/might, must, can't** [5]

- Perhaps he works hard.
- Perhaps they are studying.
- I am sure he is honest.
- I am sure she was at work.
- I am sure they are not working.

Ans: (a) He might work hard. (b) They might be studying. (c) He must be honest. (d) She must have been at work. (e) They can't be working.

**6. 2071 Set D Q.No. 8**

Rewrite the following sentences using **must, can't, or may/might**: [5]

- I'm sure she will achieve the first position.
- Obviously, Nepal won the final match.
- May be he is sociable.
- Many students are flying abroad.
- He actively teaches well.

Ans: (a) She must achieve the first position. (b) Nepal must have won the final match. (c) He may be sociable. (d) Many students might be flying abroad. (e) He must teach well.

**7. 2071 Partial Set A Q.No. 4**

Change the sentences below, using **must, can't and might/may**. [5]

- I'm sure they won't come.
- Perhaps he's going to take me out.
- I'm sure he's been drinking.
- Perhaps she isn't studying.
- I'm sure he's not a Nepali.

Ans: (a) They can't come. (b) He might be going to take me out. (c) He must have been drinking. (d) He may not be studying. (e) He can't be a Nepali.

**8. 2070 Set C Q.No. 9**

Rewrite the sentences below, using **must, can't and might or may**: [5]

- I am sure my friend has passed the entrance exam.
- Perhaps the umpire heard the players' voice.
- I am convinced you know the history of our country.
- I am sure Ashok is not involved in unlawful works.
- I am sure you have not done anything wrong.

Ans: (a) My friend must have passed the entrance exam. (b) The umpire might have heard player's voice. (c) You must know the history of our country. (d) Ashok can't be involved in unlawful works (e) You can't have done anything wrong.



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

Change the following sentences, using **must, can't** and **may/might**:

[5]

- I'm sure he's working.
- Perhaps he's going to ask me.
- I'm sure he's not French.
- I'm sure they stole the money.
- Perhaps he went home.

Ans: (a) He must be working. (b) He might be going to ask me. (c) He can't be French. (d) They must have stolen the money. (e) He may have gone home.

**10. 2069 Q.No. 2**

Rewrite the following sentences below using **must, can't** or **might/may**.

[5]

- I'm sure she has been studying hard.
- Perhaps they're living in Pokhara.
- It's possible that we're winning the game.
- I'm sure they're not our enemies.
- Perhaps she wasn't writing a letter.

Ans: (a) She must have been studying hard. (b) They might be living in Pokhara. (c) We may be winning the game. (d) They can't be our enemies. (e) She mightn't have been writing a letter.

**11. 2069 Partial Q.No. 2**

Rewrite the sentences below, using **must, Can't** or **Might/may**.

[5]

- It's possible that they are going a way.
- I'm sure you are exhausted.
- Perhaps she didn't see you.
- May be he was tired.
- I'm sure they were not informed.

Ans: (a) They might be going away. (b) You must be exhausted. (b) She may not have seen you. (d) He might have been tired. (e) They can't have been informed.

**12. 2067 Q.No. 2**

Rewrite the following sentences below, using **must, can't**, or **might/may**:

[5]

- I'm sure they have gone out.
- Perhaps she didn't meet her friends.
- It's possible that they are visiting us.
- Obviously you've been unopposed.
- Perhaps she wasn't telling the truth.

Ans: (a) They must have gone out. (b) She may/might not have met her friends. (c) They may/might be visiting us. (d) You must have been unopposed. (e) She may/might not have been telling the truth.

**13. 2065 Q.No. 2**

Read the situations and use the words in brackets to write sentences with **must, must have, can't** and **can't have**:

[5]

**Example:** The Phone rang but I didn't hear it. (I/asleep)

*I must have been asleep.*

- You've been travelling all day. (you / very tired)
- That restaurant is always empty. (it / very good)
- When I woke up this morning, the light was on. (I / forgot / to turn it off)
- They haven't lived here for long. (They / know / many people)
- The jacket you bought is very good. (it / very expensive)

Ans: (a) You must have been very tired. (b) It can't have been very good. (c) I must have forgotten to turn it off. (d) They can't have known many people. (e) It must be very expensive.

**14. 2064 Q.No. 2**

Rewrite the following sentences below using **'must, can't** or **might/may'**

[5]

- Perhaps she didn't get what you said.
- I'm sure they have left.
- May be the election will be postponed.
- It's possible that there will be peace in Nepal.



e. Obviously the gardener was not serious.

Ans: (a) She mightn't have heard you. (b) They must have left. (c) The election may be postponed.  
(d) There may be peace in Nepal. (e) The gardener can't have been serious.

**15. 2063 Q.No. 5**

Rewrite the sentences below, using **must**, **can't** or **might / may**:

[5]

- I'm sure she's working.
- I'm sure it hasn't been snowing.
- Maybe she was delayed.
- Perhaps he's telling the truth.
- I'm sure the snow has melted.

Ans: (a) She must be working. (b) It can't have been snowing. (c) She may have been delayed. (d) He may be telling the truth. (e) The snow must have melted.

**16. 2061 Q.No. 4**

Draw two conclusions using **must** and **can't** for each of the following pieces of evidence:

[4]

- His name isn't in the phone book.
- The door is open.

Ans: (a) (i) He must have migrated here recently. (ii) He can't be famous. (b) (i) They must be at home. (ii) He can't have gone out.

**17. 2059 Q.No. 6**

Rewrite the sentences below using **must can't** or **might / may**

[4]

- I'm sure they've arrived.
- Perhaps he didn't hear you.
- Maybe he was delayed.
- It's possible that they're going away.

Ans: (a) They must have arrived. (b) He may not have heard you. (c) He might have been delayed.  
(d) They might be going away.

**18. 2058 Q.No. 14**

Rewrite the following conclusions using **must**, **can't** or **might/may**.

[5]

- I'm sure they've arrived.
- I'm sure she is not having dinner.
- Perhaps, he heard you.
- I'm convinced he hasn't forgotten my name.
- Maybe, he was delayed.

Ans: (a) They must have arrived. (b) She can't be having dinner. (c) He may have heard you. (d) He can't have forgotten my name. (e) He might have been delayed.

**UNIT 8: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES**

**1. 2072 Set E Q.No. 4**

Write sentences which have the same meaning as those below. Choose the verbs given and begin with the words given. [5]

Make it more difficult, make it easier, allow, discourage, force, encourage

**Example:** When they took the drug, it was more difficult for them to think rationally.

The drug made it more difficult for them to think rationally.

- When they took the drug, they could relax and enjoy themselves more easily.  
The drug ...
- Although there was a shortage of food, people still wanted to take the drug.  
Even the food shortage didn't ...
- Because of the economic crisis, the government had to take some decisive action.  
The economic crisis ...
- After the new law was introduced, people wanted to take the drug even more.  
The new law ...
- When the drug was exported, they were able to sit in the sun all day long.  
This ...



Ans: (a) The drug made it easier for them to relax and enjoy themselves more easily. (b) Even the food shortage didn't discourage them from taking the drug. (c) The economic crisis forced the government to take some decisive action. (d) The new law encouraged them to take the drug even more. (e) This allowed them to sit in the sun all day long.

**2. 2073 Partial A Q.No. 7**

Change the suggestions below, using **ought to**, **ought not to**, **might as well**, or **there is no point in** whichever is appropriate. [5]

- Let's not walk - it is more than five kilometers.
- Don't ask him - he does not speak English.
- Why don't we give it away - it is not worth anything anyway.
- Don't take your children to see that film - it will frighten them.
- Why don't you get up early - you might miss the college bus.

Ans: (a) There is no point in walking. (b) There is no point in asking him. (c) We might as well give it away. (d) You ought not to take your children to see that film. (e) You ought to get up early.

**3. 2072 Set E Q.No. 7**

Write advantages and disadvantages to the expressions below as given in the example. [5]

**Example:** *Package holidays*

*Package holidays enable people to travel abroad cheaply.*

*They discourage people from being adventurous.*

- Being rich and famous.
- Having a freezer
- Practicing English in groups
- Driving a motorbike on highways
- Watching television

Ans: (a) Being rich and famous enables people to spend their money as they like. Being rich and famous discourages people from spending public life. (b) Having a freezer enables people to buy much vegetable at once. Having a freezer discourages people from buying daily fresh vegetables. (c) Practicing English in groups enables people to learn by each other. Practicing English in groups discourages people from doing themselves. (d) Driving a motorbike on highways enables people to drive on speed. Driving a motorbike on highways discourages people from driving with skill. (e) Watching television enables people to spend their time easily. Watching television discourages people from being adventurous.

**4. 2071 Supp Q.No. 5**

Give advice to the following remarks. Follow the examples. [5]

**Example:** *Do you think I should keep all these old clothes?*

No, there is no point in keeping all these old clothes.

It is not worth.

- What shall we do with the money? Invest it?
- Let's not get into the trouble. It is nothing important.
- Maybe we ought to keep some of this ice-cream for Mary.
- Do you think we should go to school today?
- I think I'll make a bookcase.

Ans: (a) No, there is no point in investing it. The share market is down. (b) No, there is no point in getting into the trouble. We are in hurry. (c) No, there is no point in keeping an ice-cream for Mary. She doesn't like it. (d) No, there is no point in going to school today. Today is holiday. (e) No, there is no point in making a bookcase. We have an extra already, got one.

**5. 2071 Set D Q.No. 6**

Change the suggestions between using **ought to**, **ought not to**, **might as well** as well as **there's no point**. [5]

**Example:** Let's not take the lift - he only lives in the first floor.

*There's no point in taking lift.*

- Let's not sell it - it's not worth anyway.
- Don't ask him - he doesn't speak English.
- Why don't you take a hot soup - it might turn cold.
- Let's not argue about it - that won't solve the problem.
- Let's not use the mobile now - the examination is going on.

Ans: (a) There is no point in selling it. (b) There is no point in asking him. (c) You might as well take hot soup. (d) There is no point in arguing about it. (e) We ought not to use the mobile.



## 6. 2070 Set C Q.No. 6

Change the suggestions below, using **ought to**, **might as well**, **ought not to**, or **there's no point**: [5]

- Let's not argue about these people's character - that won't solve the problem.
- Why don't we take the example of Dil Sobha- she is a very unselfish social worker.
- Let's not talk about that news now- the children are listening.
- Why don't we give up the idea of going to foreign countries- there are a lot of opportunities here.
- Why don't you take a pair of riding boots- when you go mountain climbing- there is a lot of space in your bag.

Ans: (a) There is no point in arguing about these people's character. (b) We ought to take the example of Dil Sobha. (c) We ought not talk about the news now. (d) We might as well work here. (e) You might as well take a pair of riding boots.

## 7. 2070 Set D Q.No. 5

Change the suggestions below using **ought to**, **ought not to**, **might as well** or **there's no point in**: [5]

**Example:** Let's not take the lift - he lives only on the first floor.

There's no point in taking the lift.

- Don't take your children to see that film - it'll frighten them.
- Let's not sell it - it's not worth anything anyway.
- Why don't we give it away? - it's not worth anything anyway.
- Don't ask him - he doesn't speak English
- Let's not talk about it now - the children are listening.

Ans: (a) You ought not to take your children to see that film. (b) There is no point in selling it. (c) We might as well give it away. (d) There is no point in asking him. (e) We ought not to talk about it now.

## UNIT 9: CLARIFYING

## 1. 2073 Set D Q.No. 7

Change the questions below to information questions, as in the example. [5]

**Example:** Are we having tomato/chicken soup today?

- What flavour soup are we having today?

- Was it raining/cold when you were in Butwal?
- Are you planning to drive your father's bike/my bike?
- Are there seven/ten/eleven of you?
- Are you Sita's cousin/brother/nephew?
- Have you given away/sold my old sweater?

Ans: (a) What was the weather like when you were in Butwal? (b) Whose bike are you planning to drive? (c) How many of you are there? (d) What is your relation to Sita? (e) What have you done to my old sweater?

## 2. 2072 Set E Q.No. 5

Rewrite the following questions into indirect questions. [5]

**Example:** *What are golf balls made of?*

*Do you know what golf balls are made of?*

- What time did you wake up this morning?  
Can you remember ...?
- Was he alone?  
Did you notice ...?
- When are they getting married?  
I'm longing to know ...?
- Has the train left?  
Have you found out ...?
- How much do touch- screen laptops cost these days?  
Have you any idea ...?



Ans: (a) Can you remember at what time you woke up? (b) Did you notice if he was alone? (c) I'm longing to know when they are getting married? (d) Have you found out if the train has left? (e) Have you any idea how much touch-screen laptops cost these days?

3. 2071 Partial Set B Q.No. 6

Complete the following sentences.

[5]

- I'm starving. I could eat a horse.  
But you told me just now ...
- Oh look! It's raining.  
What? But they said on the weather forecast ...
- The rent's a \$50 a week.  
But when I spoke to you earlier you said ...
- Can I have one of your cigarettes?  
But I thought ...
- Didn't you get me a ticket?  
No, I didn't realize ...

Ans: (a) you had already eaten. (b) it was not going to rain. (c) that it was \$24 a week. (d) you wouldn't smoke. (e) that you had been interested to go with us.

4. 2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 6

Change the following questions into information questions:

[4]

- Are there four/five/six of you?
- Are you Rita's cousin/ brother/ nephew?
- Are we having tomato/ chicken/ mushroom soup today?
- Was it raining/ foggy/ cold when you were in London?

Ans: (a) How many of you are there? (b) Who are you to Rita? (c) Which flavour of soup are you having today? (d) How was the weather when you were in London?

5. 2070 Set C Q.No. 7

Combine the following pair of sentences into indirect questions:

[5]

**Example:** What does he do for a living? I often wonder.

I often wonder what he does for a living.

- When are you coming back from Jomsom? Have you decided yet?
- Did you ever find your lost book? I wanted to know.
- Did the hailstorm destroy the crops? The minister wants to know.
- Did the lab boy get angry? Did you notice?
- What are your parents busy with? The CEO wants to know.

Ans: (a) Have you decided yet when you are coming back from Jomsom? (b) I wanted to know if you ever found your lost book. (c) The minister wants to know if hailstorm destroyed the crops. (d) Did you notice if the lab boy got angry? (e) The CEO wants to know what my parents were busy with.

6. 2063 Q.No. 4

Change the questions below to information questions, as in the example.

[5]

**Example:** Are we having tomato/ chicken/ mushroom soup today?

Which soup are we having today?

- Was it raining/ foggy/ cold when you were in Pokhara?
- Is it 500 km/ 1000 km/ a long way to Dhangadhi from here?
- Are you planning to use your father's/ your mother's/ your friend's car?
- Did you use half-inch/ one-inch/ three-quarter-inch screws?
- I hear she's hurt her leg. Has she broken/ bruised/ cut it?

Ans: (a) How was the weather like when you were in Pokhara? (b) How far is Dhangadhi from here? (c) Whose car are you planning to use? (d) What size of screws did you use? (e) What has she done to her leg?

7. 2059 Q.No. 13

Correct the following as in the example below:

[4]

**Example:** Doctors look after your teeth.

*It isn't doctors who look after your teeth. It is dentists.*

- Marco Polo discovered America.
- The sun causes the tides.



c. Democracy started in Italy.

Ans: (a) It wasn't Marco Polo who discovered America. It was Columbus. (b) It isn't the sun that causes the tides. It is the moon. (c) It wasn't Italy where democracy started. It was in England.

8. 2057 Q.No. 8

Change the following sentences into **indirect narration**.

[4]

- "Shall we take sandwiches?"
- "Do you think I should buy some spare batteries?"
- "What does it feel like to be hypnotized?"
- "Please, you must help me! I don't know what to do?"

Ans: (a) They asked if they would take sandwiches. (b) He wanted to know if he should buy some spare batteries. (c) He asked what it felt like to be hypnotized. (d) She tried to persuade me to help her.

## UNIT 10: WISHES AND REGRETS

### 1. WISHES

1. 2073 Set D Q.No. 8

For each of the following situations, make sentences with **I wish/if only**, using (a) would (b) could.

[5]

- The weather is unfriendly.
- You are alone at home.
- Your bicycle has a puncture.
- You don't have enough money today.
- You missed your last bus home.

Ans:

- a. I wish the weather would change soon. b. I wish I could be at home.
- a. I wish my friends would be with me. b. I wish I could call my mom home.
- a. I wish someone would give me a lift. b. I wish I could mend it.
- a. I wish someone would give me loan. b. I wish I could get the things on credit.
- a. I wish someone would give me a lift. b. I wish I could possess a car.

2. 2073 Partial A Q.No. 8

For each of the following situations, make sentences with **I wish/if only**, using **would or could**.

[5]

- It is raining.
- You are alone at home.
- You are thirsty.
- Your car has broken down.
- You have no money.

Ans: (a) I wish it would be a sunny day. (b) I wish my friends would come to visit me. (c) I wish someone would give me a glass of water. (d) I wish I could fix it. (e) I wish I could get a bank loan.

3. 2073 Partial W Q.No. 8

For each of the following situation, make a wish with **I wish/if only**, using—

[5]

- would
- could
- past tense

Example: It is raining.

**I wish I could buy a raincoat.**

- You are alone.
- You are ill in bed.
- Your car has broken down.
- You are short of money.
- You are preparing for your exam.

Ans: (a) (i) I wish someone would accompany me. (ii) I wish I could go out. (iii) I wish my friends visited me. (b) (i) I wish the doctor would be here. (ii) I wish I could go to hospital. (iii) I wish I got well soon. (c) (i) I wish the mechanic would be near by. (ii) I wish I could fix it. (iii) I wish I got a lift. (d) (i) I wish my father would come back from the U.K. (ii) I wish I could go abroad. (iii) I wish I was a billionaire. (e) (i) I wish the teacher would help me. (ii) I wish I could do the solution. (iii) I wish I had attended the class.



## 4. 2072 Set C Q.No. 5

For each of the following situations make sentences with **I wish/ if only**, using:

[5]

(i) would, or (ii) could, or (iii) simple past tense.

- It is cold here.
- You are jobless.
- Your bicycle has a puncture.
- You are staying in a rented house.
- You are ill in bed.

Ans: (a) (i) I wish I would get hot water. (ii) I wish I could get heater. (iii) I wish I lit a fire.

(b) (i) I wish they would give me a good job. (ii) I wish I could go abroad. (iii) I wish I was rich.

(c) (i) I wish a mechanic would make it. (ii) I wish I could get a lift. (iii) I wish I had a car.

(d) (i) I wish they would reduce the rent. (ii) I wish I could make my house. (iii) I wish there were free houses.

(e) (i) I wish the doctor would treat me. (ii) I wish I could get well soon. (iii) I wish I played outside.

## 5. 2072 Set D Q.No. 5

For each of the following situations make sentences with **I wish/if only**, using

[5]

(i) would, or (ii) could, or (iii) simple past tense.

- It is hot here.
- You are out of work.
- Your bike has a puncture.
- You are living in a small room.
- You are ill in bed.

Ans: (a) (i) I wish they would switch on the fan. (ii) I wish I could go to the Himalaya. (iii) I wish I had an A/C in my room.

(b) (i) I wish they would give me a job. (ii) I wish I could earn a lot. (iii) I wish I went abroad.

(c) (i) I wish someone would repair it. (ii) I wish I could get a bike. (iii) I wish someone gave me a lift.

(d) (i) I wish my parents would afford for a flat. (ii) I wish I could make my own house. (iii) I wish I had a large room.

(e) (i) I wish someone would call the doctor. (ii) I wish I could get medicine. (iii) I wish I got well soon.

## 6. 2071 Supp Q.No. 6

What might you regret in these situations,

use **I wish... / if only... S + had + v<sub>3</sub> or I shouldn't ... have + v<sub>3</sub>.**

[5]

**Example:** He regrets investing his savings in silver.

*I wish I'd known more about the stock market. If I had known I would never have invested in silver.*

- You are suffering from sunstroke.
- You feel seasick.
- Someone has just refused to marry you.
- War has suddenly broken out, and you are stuck in your hotel room.
- You are short of sleep.

Ans: (a) I wish I hadn't taken off the roof of the car. If I hadn't taken the roof of the car, I wouldn't have suffered from sunstroke.

(b) I wish I hadn't travelled by ship. If I hadn't travelled by ship, I wouldn't have had seasick.

(c) I wish I'd proposed her in time. If I'd proposed her in time she wouldn't have refused to marry me.

(d) I wish I had left the hotel early. If I had left the hotel early, I wouldn't have been stuck into the hotel room.

(e) I wish I slept early last night. If I had slept early last night, I wouldn't have felt sort of sleep.

## 7. 2071 Set C Q.No. 8

For each of the following situation, make a wish with **I wish/ if only** using **a) would** or **b) could** or **c) past tense**

[5]

**Example:** I am tired

*I wish I could take rest.*

- My friend has lost his purse.
- You are out of work.
- You are in bed with flu.
- You are asked by the bank to pay in time.
- Your cell phone doesn't have balance.

Ans: (a) I wish he would find it. (b) I wish I had a work. (c) I wish I were not in bed with flu. (d) I wish the bank would not ask me. (e) I wish I had recharged it in time.



**8. 2071 Set D Q.No. 4a**

Write a wish for the following sentences.

- You're suffering from swine flu.
- You have lost the way.

[3]

Ans: (a) (i) I wish I had not eaten the pork. (ii) I wish I had not forgotten the map.

**9. 2068 Q.No. 4**

Express wish for the following remarks using 'I wish' with the past tense as in the example. [5]

**Example:** It's raining

*I wish I had an umbrella.*

- You're lonely.
- You are ill in bed.
- Your bike has stopped working.
- You're short of money.
- You could not attend the classes.

Ans: (a) I wish my friend would come. (b) I wish someone would bring me medicine. (c) I wish there was workshop nearby. (d) I wish I got a bank loan a job. (e) I wish I could bring the noted from friend.

**10. 2058 Q.No. 9**

Write a wish for each of the following situations: [5]

**Example:** to someone who never answers the phone.

*I wish you'd answer the phone.*

- to someone who makes rude remarks about you.
- to someone who won't hurry up.
- to someone who blows cigarette smoke in your face.
- to someone who always leaves the door open.
- to someone who won't tell you what he is thinking

Ans: (a) I wish you'd talk nothing rude about me. (b) I wish you'd be quick to get ready. (c) If only you didn't smoke. (d) I wish you would close the door. (e) If only I could know what you think.

**11. 2057 Q.No. 9a**

Write a wish for each of the following situations: [3]

- It is your birthday.
- You're tired.
- You're stuck half way up a mountain in fog.

Ans: (i) I wish my friends would come to visit me. (ii) If only I had time to sleep. (iii) I wish I could return home.

**2. REGRETS****1. 2071 Set D Q.No. 4b**

Express regret for the following.

- You are jobless now.
- She is angry with you.
- You missed the class.

[5]

Ans: (i) I wish I had not resigned the job. (ii) I should not have teased her. (iii) I should not have gone out.

**2. 2069 Partial Q.No. 3**

Express regret for the following situations as in the example. [5]

**Example:** You are suffering from sunstroke.

*I wish I had sat in the shade.*

- You feel sea sick
- You're short of sleep.
- Someone has just refused to marry you.
- Your purse was stolen.
- Your bike stopped working.

Ans: (a) I wish I had travelled by airplane. (b) I shouldn't have watched late night movie. (c) I wish I had proposed her later. (d) I wish I had kept it safe. (e) I wish I had repaired it in time.



**3. 2066 (Partial) Q.No. 4**

Add two sentences to the remarks below:

- (a) with could have (b) with needn't have.

**Example:** You didn't tell me you could do electrical repairs.

(i) *You could have mended my radio for me.*

(ii) *I needn't have taken my radio to the shop to be repaired.*

- I wish I had known their telephone had been repaired.
- If only you'd told me you were ill.
- I didn't realize I still had Rs. 10 in my pocket.
- I didn't know I was going to spend all that money.
- I had no idea it would be so warm here.

Ans: (a) I could have sent them message on time. I needn't have gone to the public booth. (b) I could have called a doctor. you needn't have gone to hospital alone. (c) I could have gone by bus. I needn't have walked. (d) I could have been economic while shopping. I needn't have carried all money along. (e) I could have taken light cotton clothes. I needn't have carried heavy sweaters and jackets.

**4. 2060 Q.No. 2**

Regret doing things below. Add and if ..... sentences showing the consequence of your action and a. Then ..... Sentence, showing a further consequence.

**Example:** You went to the party.

**Answer:** I wish I hadn't gone to the party. If I hadn't gone, I wouldn't have drunk, and then I wouldn't have had that accident on the way home.

- You didn't unplug your television.
- You lost your passport.

Ans: (a) I wish I had unplugged my television. If I had unplugged the television, the children wouldn't have watched, they would have done their homework. (b) I wish I had not lost my passport. If I had not lost it, I would not have spent so many hours looking for it and I wouldn't have missed my plane.

**5. 2057 Q.No. 9b**

Express regrets for the following situations:

- You forgot to write home to your parents.
- You left your motor bike at the college.

Ans: (i) If only I had written home to my parents, (ii) If only I had taken my motorbike back home.

## UNIT 11: EVENTS IN SEQUENCE

**1. 2072 Supp Q.No. 9**

Change the sentences below using:

- As soon as + simple past + simple past, or,
  - As soon as + past perfect + simple past (omit and or but)
- I saw the house and liked it.
  - I looked in the fridge and found a glass of yoghurt.
  - He pressed the brake, the bike stopped.
  - He broke the pot and threw it away.
  - The thief opened the window and entered the room.

Ans: (a) As soon as I saw the house, I liked it. (b) As soon as I looked in the fridge, I found a glass of yoghurt. (c) As soon as I pressed the brake, the bike stopped. (d) As soon as he had broken the pot, he threw it away. (e) As soon as the thief had opened the window, he entered the room.

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

Change the sentences below, using:

- As soon as + Past + Past Simple
- OR
- As soon as + Past Perfect + Past Simple

- I broke the vase and burst into tears.
- The Prime Minister was elected and his supporters cheered.
- The thief opened the window and the bell rang.
- The teacher went into the classroom and started teaching.
- The Principal entered the hall and started counselling the students.



Ans: (a) As soon as I broke the vase, I broke into tears. (b) As soon as the Prime Minister had been elected, his supporters cheered. (c) As soon as the thief opened the window, the bell rang. (d) As soon as the teacher had gone into the classroom, he started teaching. (e) As soon as the principal entered into the hall, he started counseling the students.

**3. 2072 Set D Q.No. 9**

Change the sentences below using:

[5]

- i. As soon as + simple past + simple past.
  - ii. As soon as + past perfect + simple past. (omit and or but)
- a. My neighbour peeled the banana and gave it to the baby.
  - b. I looked in the fridge and found some oranges.
  - c. He kicked the dog and it barked.
  - d. I went to the shop and bought a carate of eggs.
  - e. I paid my bill and left the shop.

Ans: (a) As soon as my neighbour had peeled the banana, she gave it to the baby. (b) As soon as I looked into the fridge, I found some oranges. (c) As soon as he kicked the dog, it barked. (d) As soon as I had gone to the shop, I bought a carate of eggs. (e) As soon as I had paid the bill, I left the shop.

**4. 2072 Set E Q.No. 8**

Change the sentences below using either **when/ as soon as + past** or **when/as soon as + past perfect**.

[5]

- a. They saw the house and I immediately fell in love with it.
- b. I wrote the letter and posted it straight away.
- c. The train passed and immediately the crossing barrier went up.
- d. He left the house straight after breakfast.
- e. The television program finished and then I went straight to bed.

Ans: (a) As soon as they saw the house they fell in love with it. (b) As soon as I had written the letter I posted it straight away. (c) As soon as the train passed the crossing barrier went up. (d) As soon as he had had his breakfast he left the house. (e) As soon as the television program had finished, I went straight to bed.

**5. 2072 Partial Set A Q.No. 9**

Change the sentences below using:

- i. As soon as + simple past
  - OR
  - ii. As soon as + past perfect + simple past (omit and or but)
- a. I made the bed and felt tired.
  - b. I pressed the brake but nothing happened.
  - c. He pushed the puppy down and it cried.
  - d. I checked the bill and paid it.
  - e. My parents saw my exam result and congratulated me.

[5]

Ans: (a) As soon as I had made the bed, I felt tired. (b) As soon as I pressed the brake, nothing happened. (c) As soon as he pushed the puppy down, it cried. (d) As soon as I had checked the bill, I paid it. (e) As soon as my parents had seen the exam result, they congratulated me.

**6. 2072 Partial Set B Q.No. 9**

Change the sentences below using:

- i. As soon as + simple past + simple past
  - OR
  - ii. As soon as + past perfect + simple past (omit and or but)
- a. He put his foot on the brake but nothing happened.
  - b. He peeled the banana and gave it to the baby.
  - c. He kicked the dog and it barked.
  - d. He broke the glass and picked up all the pieces and threw them away.
  - e. I read the letter and threw it into the wastepaper basket.

[5]

Ans: (a) As soon as he put his foot on the brake, nothing happened. (b) As soon as he had peeled banana, he gave it to the baby. (c) As soon as he kicked the dog, it barked. (d) As soon as he had broken the glass, he picked up all the pieces and threw them away. (e) As soon as I had read the letter, I threw it into the wastepaper basket.