

# ENGLISH

Grade 8

Government of Nepal  
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**Curriculum Development Centre**

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*The audio files for the listening tasks provided in this book are available on the website of the Curriculum Development Centre.*

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## Preface

The curriculum is the central guide that decides what is essential for teaching and learning. A textbook is one of the main tools to deliver the intent and the content of the curriculum. An amendment in the curriculum and textbook is a regular process to make them relevant, practical, and useful for the overall development of a learner. This textbook ‘English Grade 8’ has been developed to address the main aims of the Basic Level (Grade 6-8) English Curriculum: Exposing the students to the vast treasure of knowledge available in both written and spoken English and enabling them to communicate their ideas in English. It is aligned with the intent of the National Curriculum Framework for School Education, 2076. This textbook has been developed based on the new Basic Level (Grade 6-8) English Curriculum 2077.

This book was prepared by a team that includes Ms. Krishna Kumari Upadhyaya, Ms. Mallika Joshi Shrestha, Mr. Matrika Subedi, and Mr. Pushpa Raj Paudel. Several people notably; the Director General Mr. Baikuntha Prasad Aryal, Professor Dr. Bal Mukunda Bhandari, Dr. Bamdev Adhikari, Dr. Netra Prasad Sharma, Mr. Basanta Raj Dhakal, Mr. Nawaraj Sapkota, Mr. Tukaraj Adhikari, and Mr. Shankar Adhikari also contributed significantly on the development of this book. The content and language of this book were edited by Ms. Kunti Adhikari, Mr. Nabin Kumar Khadka, and Mr. Nim Prakash Singh Rathaur. The illustrations in the book were done by Mr. Kushal Karki. Art editing of this textbook in its four-colored version was done by Mr. Shreehari Shrestha. The Curriculum Development Centre extends sincere gratitude to all of them. With the view that the learning of English should be based on authentic materials, we have retrieved and adapted the texts and tasks including the audio from various authentic sources. Therefore, the Centre would like to extend its acknowledgment to all of them.

The contents in this book are arranged in such a way that the learners get an opportunity to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills as well as grade-appropriate vocabulary, grammar, and language functions in each unit. Considerable effort has been made to make the book activity oriented and interesting to the learners. All the components of each lesson in this textbook are equally important. The teachers can adapt the contents and tasks to the need of their learners and classroom contexts. This textbook can be used as a major resource for classroom teaching but it is not all in all. The teachers are also encouraged to explore other resources in addition to this book and use them to supplement the language learning of their learners.

The Curriculum Development Centre always welcomes constructive feedback for the betterment of its publications.

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**Getting started**

The pictures below show Neetu's activities in a day. Ask questions and answer them.

**Reading I**

**Answer these questions.**

- Have you ever been to an educational tour?
- Where and when did you go?
- What did you do during the tour?

## A Tour to Central Zoo

**Saraswati Niketan Secondary School  
Teku, Kathmandu**

### Notice!

Date: 20th June

The school is organizing an educational tour to the Central Zoo, Jawalakhel, Lalitpur on 24th June for the students of Grade Eight. The timetable of the tour activities is scheduled as follows:

Arrive at school and arrange groups	9:00 a.m.
Board the bus	9:15 a.m.
Attendance	9:20 a.m.
Reach Central Zoo	9:45 a.m.
Form small animal groups (See animal groups below.)	10:00 a.m.
Enter the zoo	10:05 a.m.
Explore the animals in the zoo	10:05 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
Board the bus	2:10 p.m.
Attendance	2:15 p.m.
Arrive back at school	2:40 p.m.
Return to classroom	2:50 p.m.
Grand discussion	2:50 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

#### Animal groups:

- a. Birds
- b. Reptiles
- c. Mammals
- d. Amphibians

*Note: Mrs. Karki, the English teacher will lead the tour. Students are expected to follow the timetable and the guidelines given by the teacher.*

**A. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.**

Column A	Column B
a. tour	i. to travel to or around an area to learn about it
b. board	ii. any animal that can live both on land and in water
c. explore	iii. a visit to a place
d. grand	iv. to get on or into a vehicle
e. amphibian	v. large and important

**B. Answer these questions.**

- What time do the students need to arrive at school?
  - How long will it take them to reach the zoo from their school?
  - Why do you think the teacher will take the students' attendance twice?
  - Why do you think the students will explore the zoo in animal groups?
  - Who should the students contact if they have any problem during the tour?
- C. You might have been to an educational tour from your school. Share the most exciting activity you had during the tour.**

## Pronunciation

Pronounce these words. Notice the stress mark.

a'ttendance      a'rrange      'mammal      'reptile      a'rrival  
ex'plore      a'rrive      am'phibian      re'turn      in'form

## Speaking

A. Act out the following dialogue in pairs. Notice the use of would and could.

Raima : Namaste, sir! Are we going to the national museum this month?

Sanjeev : Yes, we are.

Raima : Could you tell me the day of the visit?

Sanjeev : We're going there on Monday at 9:00 a.m.

Raima : Sorry, would you tell the time again, please? I couldn't quite get you.

Sanjeev : Of course. It's 9:00 a.m.

Raima : Thank you, sir.

B. Work in pairs. Study the following situations. Now, ask and answer the questions. Begin the questions with could, would or can.

- a. You want to know your teacher's mobile number.
- b. You want to know how much a cup of coffee costs.
- c. You want to know what time you can get an appointment to see the dentist.

- d. You want to know whether your tea has sugar in it.
- e. You want to know what time the next bus for Pokhara leaves.
- f. You want to know how far the hospital is.
- g. You want to know where Mina bought her new bag.

### **Grammar I**

---

**A. Change the following statements into yes/no questions.**

- a. They could rescue the victims.
- b. Linda can win the match.
- c. Your mother can drive a car.
- d. You could help me.
- e. He would suggest a solution to a problem.
- f. They would do social work.
- g. Your father would take us to the park.
- h. You could come to meet me.

**B. Fill in the blanks using can, could and would. Use negation if necessary.**

- a. I ..... go to the party last night because I was sick.
- b. A: ..... Ganesh cook Thakali food? B: Yes, he can.
- c. My sister ..... ride a bike last year, but now she .....
- d. If I had a car, I ..... drive it around the city.
- e. Lots of dinosaurs walked on land, but some ..... fly or even swim.
- f. I wish they ..... take us to visit a new place.
- f. I ..... read without my reading glasses. Where are they?
- g. I ..... rather go to the cinema today.

## Listening

### A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- Who do you think these girls are?
- What do you think they are talking about?



### B. Listen to the audio and complete the table with missing information.

Maths	.....
Lunch	12:00 noon
History	in the afternoon at .....
Science	.....
..... class	Art

### C. What is the timetable of your daily activities? Ask and answer questions as in the audio.

## Reading II

### Answer these questions.

- What is the type of the text given below?
- What do you think it is about?

## A Request Letter

Kushma – 9, Parbat

27 April 2023

The Headteacher  
Adarsha Secondary School  
Kushma, Parbat

### **Subject: A Request to increase computer lab facilities**

Respected Sir,

We are very **grateful** that you have been successful in establishing a computer lab at our school. We are **overjoyed** seeing a computer lab at our school. The lab provides us with the most up-to-date learning devices. It helps us gain technological knowledge too.

This **admirable** effort, however, is not quite sufficient in **accomplishing** its goal. In fact, the lab is **lacking** some necessary **equipment**. To begin with, there are **insufficient** numbers of computers. Second, only a few computers have the required **software** installed. This limits our learning. Third, our lab does not have an internet connection. So, we cannot access the **vast** world of knowledge and information.

We would be thankful if you provided us with all the **necessities** for a modern computer lab at our school. We would welcome your reply to our request. Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Students of Grade 8

- A. The meanings of some of the words from the above letter are given below. The words are scrambled. Unscramble and write them.**

Meanings	Scrambled words
a. having qualities that you admire and respect	amirdaleb
b. not having enough of something	lckaing
c. tools needed for a particular purpose	euipqmnet
d. large in area, amount, etc.	vsta
e. the programmes used by a computer	sotfwrae

- B. Answer these questions.**

- Who wrote the letter?
- Who is the letter addressed to?
- Why are the students of Grade 8 grateful to the headteacher?
- Why are the students very happy about the computer lab?
- List the three issues the students talk about.

- C. Mention a problem you are facing at your school. How is it affecting your study? Discuss with your friends.**

### **Grammar II**

- A. These sentences are from the letter. Complete them with the missing words.**

- Grade eight students ..... grateful for the computer lab.
- The lab ..... us with the most up-to-date learning devices.
- It ..... us gain technological knowledge too.

- d. Only a few computers ..... the required software installed.
- e. This ..... our learning.

**B. Rearrange the jumbled words to form correct sentences in simple present as shown in the example.**

*Example:*

*leave/the bus/at 9:00 a.m./to Dharan.*

*The bus to Dharan leaves at 9:00 a.m.*

- a. work/he/in a department store.
- b. Suman/at the weekend/do his laundry.
- c. my friends and I/once a month/go to the cinema.
- d. give/nice gift/a/me/my neighbour/never.
- e. playing/always/love/the guitar/Akash.
- f. a doctor/mother/be/my.
- g. drive/she/always/too fast/her scooter.
- h. the day/a lot of/work/people/during.
- i. where/your brother/work?
- j. what time/your sister/every day/get up?

**C. Complete the following text using the present simple form of the verbs in the brackets.**

Peter Hanson ..... (start) his day at 7:00. He ..... (have) his breakfast in the kitchen with all the family. He ..... (like) orange juice, toast and milk. He always ..... (have) an apple: his mother ..... (believe) "an apple a day ..... (keep) the doctor away." After breakfast, Peter ..... (make) his bed and ..... (tidy) up his bedroom. He ..... (get) ready for lessons. He mustn't be late, his mother ..... (be) very strict.

At 8:00, the other Hanson kids ..... (start) their lessons. At midday, they ..... (have) their lunch. Then, it's sports time: they ..... (love) playing basketball, in-line skating and skateboarding. After a refreshing shower, the famous Hanson brothers ..... (rehearse) till dinner, because their fans ..... (be) very demanding: they ..... (want) every detail to be okay.

Peter and his brothers ..... (not/have) dinner with their parents as their father is always late. Their mother ..... (not/like) it very much. So, at weekends they ..... (be) always together.

## Writing

- A. Study the sports timetable below and interpret it.

### Janata Secondary School Inter-house Football Tournament

Date/Time	10.00- 12.00 am	1.00 pm onwards
May 3	Opening, registration of teams and players	Sagarmatha House vs Manaslu House
May 4	Cultural performance by Grade 8 students	Machhpuchhre House vs Annapurna House
May 5	Final Match	Prize distribution and closing

- B. The form below is an application for hostel registration.  
Fill it in with your personal details.

**MERO JANMABHUMI HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
**GONGABU, GANESHTHAN**

## Hostel Registration Form

DATE OF REGISTRATION

□□ / □□ / □□□□

### PERSONAL INFORMATION

(Please write the names in BLOCK letters)

Full name:

Date of birth:  /  /   Gender: Male  Female  Other

Roll no:  Grade:

Parent's name:

Email:

Contact number:

Local guardian's name:

Email:

Contact number:

### ADDRESS

Permanent address:

Current address:

---

Student's signature

---

Parent/Guardian's signature

---

Warden's signature

### SCHOOL ADDRESS:

Mero Janmabhumi Higher Secondary School  
Gongabu, Ganeshthan

THANK YOU FOR THE REGISTRATION!

## Project work

Work in groups. Design an ideal timetable for your class for a week. Include the subjects of study, the time and the days you would like to study. Make your timetable attractive. Then, display it in your classroom.

### Extra bit

#### Common abbreviations used in a dictionary

Abbreviations	Used for/words	Abbreviations	Used for/words
adj.	adjective	pl.	plural
adv.	adverb	pp	past participle
art.	article	prep.	preposition
BrE	British English	pron.	pronoun
C	countable noun	pt	past tense
cl	clause	Ref.	reference
conj.	conjunction	sb	somebody
det.	determiner	sth.	something
etc.	Et Cetera	symb.	symbol
I	intransitive verb	U	uncountable noun
n.	noun	v.	verb
NAmE	North American English	Voc./Vocab.	vocabulary
phr.	phrase	Vol.	volume

**Getting started**

Look at the pictures and guess what permission these people might be asking for.

**Reading I**

Study the pictures below and answer these questions.

- Where do you think the boy in the first picture is?
- What do you see in the second picture?

## A Father's Letter to his Son

In a city, a boy lived with his parents. His grandparents used to live far away in another city. The parents would take their son to his grandparents' house during summer holidays every year. They would stay there for fifteen to twenty days and then return. The boy always loved visiting there. This continued every year.



With time, the boy grew up. One day, the young boy said to his parents, "Now, I am big, I can go to my grandparents' house alone. Is it okay if I go on my own? Please let me go by myself." His parents refused at first but when the boy insisted, finally they agreed. His parents were worried about his safety. So, they taught him everything he needed to know about travelling alone.

The boy wanted to enjoy his stay with his grandparents. He wanted to take some of his stuff. He asked his mother, "Mum, this is summer. I would like to take my swimming goggles and swimming suit. May I take them, please?" The mother said, "Okay but always go swimming with your grandparents." He said, "Don't worry, mum." He loved his grandparents a lot. He wanted to take some gifts for them and said, "Would it be alright if I took sunglasses and mufflers for them?" She smiled and said that it was a good idea.

The day came when the boy was to leave for his grandparents' house alone. His parents came with the boy to see him off. When the boy was comfortably settled in his berth in the train, his

parents left and waited for the train to depart. While waiting, the father went to the window and kept talking to his son. While talking, his father handed him an envelope through the window and said, "Son, if you feel afraid or scared on the way, open this and read it. It will help you to calm down."

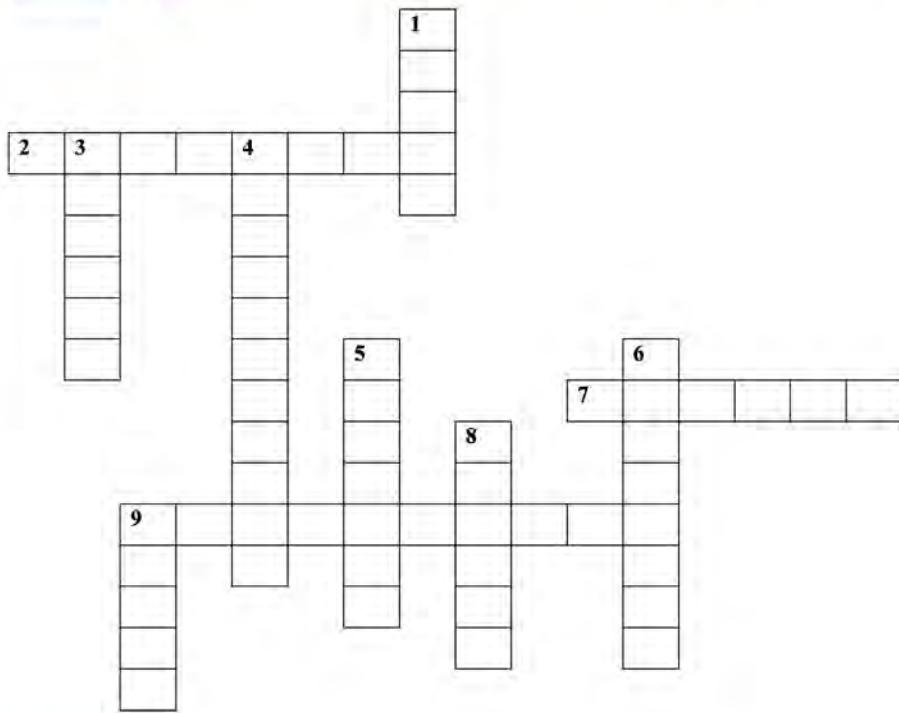
The boy kept that envelope safely in his pocket and said goodbye to his parents. A departure announcement was made. The boy smiled and told his father, "I remember everything. Don't worry." The train got a signal to depart.

At every station, where the train stopped, people kept coming and going. The boy was observing all this. He saw that everyone was with someone and soon started feeling lonely. At one station, a big man entered the compartment. The boy was scared of him. He tried to sleep but could not because he kept on thinking of the big man. He got even more scared. Then, he remembered his father's letter. He put his hand into his pocket, opened the envelope, and read the letter.

His father had written – "Don't be afraid. I am here with you on this train, in the adjacent compartment." Just after reading that letter, the boy's face lit up and all the fear vanished.



**A. Solve the crossword puzzle with the help of the given meanings.**



**ACROSS**

2. next to something: A
7. gave something to somebody: H
9. a pair of glasses to protect eyes from the Sun: S

**DOWN**

1. a place to sleep on a train or ship: B
3. to leave a place: D
4. a section on a train: C
5. a thick piece of cloth to keep your neck warm: M
6. disappeared suddenly: V
8. to demand something forcefully: F
9. a group of objects: S

**B. Write who made these remarks and for what purpose.**

Sentences	Speaker	Purpose
a. Is it okay if I go on my own?		
b. Please let me go by myself.		
c. May I take them please?		
d. Okay but always go swimming with your grandparents.		
e. Would it be alright if I took sunglasses and mufflers for them?		

**C. Answer the following questions.**

- Where did the boy want to visit?
- How long would the boy live with his grandparents?
- Why did the parents not want to let him go alone at first?
- Do you think that the boy was loving and caring? Why?
- What did the boy tell his father before the announcement?
- Why do you think the boy felt relaxed at last?

**D. If you were the boy, what else would you ask your parents to take with you? Talk to your friends.**

**Pronunciation**

Here is a list of words from the story. Pronounce the words and put them in the correct column based on the last sound. One example of each is given.

asked      loved      insisted      agreed      lived      worried  
wanted      said      smiled      handed      stopped      scared

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/
asked	loved	insisted

## **Speaking**

- A.** Work in pairs. Match the questions in A with correct responses in B. Then, act them out with your partner.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
a. Can I go out, please?	a. No problem. You can use it.
b. May I use your pen, please?	b. Not at all. I like loud reading.
c. Would you mind if I used your telephone?	c. Yes, you can.
d. Is it okay if I sit here?	d. Yes, it's hot in here.
e. Do you mind if I read it loudly?	e. I'm sorry. I am doing my classwork.
f. Is it alright if I switch on the fan?	f. Yes. No one is sitting here.

- B.** Work in pairs. Study the situations below. Take turns to ask for permission and respond to them.

*Example:*

*Kedar : May I use your compass?*

*Nima : I'm sorry. I'm using it.*

- a. You want to use your friend's computer.
- b. You want someone to take your photo.
- c. You want to have a glass of juice.
- d. You want to take your friend's notebook.
- e. You want to drink water.
- f. You want to take some rest.

## Grammar I

- A. Match the statements in column A with their correct questions in column B.

Column A	Column B
a. I am late.	i. Do you work at home?
b. I can help you.	ii. Does it cost Rs. 10?
c. She is sleeping.	iii. Did they leave for the cinema?
d. We have met before.	iv. Am I late?
e. You work at home.	v. Is she sleeping?
f. It costs Rs. 10.	vi. Can I help you?
g. She went home.	vii. Have we met before?
h. They left for the cinema.	viii. Did she go home?

- B. Change the following statements into yes/no questions.

- He loves this town.
- They always play football.
- She can fly aeroplane.
- There are some smart students in the school.
- They went to the river yesterday.
- She spends her money on books.
- He decided to leave the town.
- She goes to bed early.
- They should rewrite their homework.
- He was born in India.

**C. Write honest answers to these questions.**

- a. Do you study in Grade VII?
- b. Do you like watching television?
- c. Have you ever been to a zoo?
- d. Does your father cook food?
- e. Did you go to a health post/hospital last month?
- f. Can you draw a picture of a dragon?
- g. Do you have classes on Saturdays?
- h. Does your brother/sister like coffee?
- i. Does your friend wear glasses?

**Writing I**

**A. Develop a story based on the outlines given below. Write a suitable title too.**

A poor shoemaker and his wife ..... live in a small house ..... has tough days to earn his daily bread ..... always dream of living happily ..... runs out of money ..... has a piece of leather to sew shoes ..... gets up in the morning and finds fine pairs of shoes ..... gets surprised and sells them in market ..... buys more leather ..... cuts it out to make more pairs and leaves on his work-table ..... finds many pairs there ..... sells them and becomes rich ..... continues for some weeks ..... buys a beautiful house ..... comes to know about the elves helping them ..... leaves pairs of beautiful shoes for them ..... elves never come back again

**B. Write a story that ends in 'She finally realised her mistake'.**

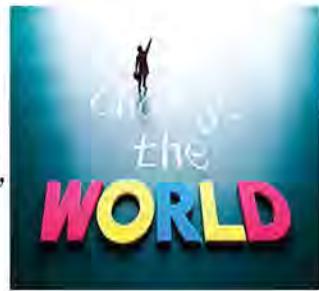
## Reading II

**Study the picture below and answer these questions.**

- What do you see in the picture?
- Why do you think the man is standing alone? Share your views.

### Changing World

When I was a young man,  
I wanted to change the world.  
I found it was difficult to change the world,  
So I tried to change my nation.



When I found that I couldn't change the nation,  
I began to focus on my town.  
I couldn't change the town  
And as an older man, I tried to change my family.

Now, as an old man, I realized the only thing  
I can change is myself.  
And suddenly I realized,  
That if long ago I had changed myself.

I could have made an impact on my family.  
My family and I could have made an impact on our town.  
Their impact could have changed the nation  
And I could, indeed, have changed the world.

- Edward de Bono

**A. Learn these words from the poem and complete the sentences using them.**

**change | suddenly | realize | focus | impacts | indeed**

- Great people always ..... their mistake.
- The meal was very delicious .....
- Excessive use of electronic devices has negative ..... on our mental health.
- Thank you for your offer but I cannot ..... my mind
- Our exam is approaching but I cannot ..... on my studies.

**B. Answer these questions.**

- Why do you think the poet wants to change himself?
- Why does the poet feel sorry in the poem?
- What does the poet realise when he grew old?
- If the poet had changed himself, what could have happened?
- Is changing the world easy or tough ? Give your opinions.

**C. How can we change ourselves and the society? Discuss.**

**Listening**

**A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.**

- Who do you think the women in the picture are?
- What do you think the woman in red saree is asking for?



- B. Listen to the conversation and write True or False.**
- a. The two ladies are talking in the afternoon.
  - b. The girl is hungry.
  - c. The girl wants to use the washing machine to wash her clothes.
  - d. She could use the washing machine the day after.
- C. Listen to the conversation again and answer these questions. Use one word only.**
- a. What does the girl look for?
  - b. Which place is relatively hotter?
  - c. What clothes does the girl want?
  - d. Which drawer contains the clothes?
- D. Recall the questions you heard on the audio and find who can remember the most.**

### Writing II

- A. Study the email given below.**

To  Karnarashmisarlahi@gmail.com X Cc Bcc

Asking for permission to use the hall

Dear Madam,

It is an immense pleasure that our school is celebrating its Platinum Jubilee next month and organizing a short cultural programme on the occasion. I feel honoured to be selected as the coordinator of the programme. I, with my teachers and friends, have planned details for the programme. Indeed, participants have asked for permission to use our auditorium hall during lunch break to rehearse. Is it okay if they use the hall?

Would it be alright if they practised there for a couple of days? I look forward to your positive response. Thank you!

With warm regards,

Kabir Jha

Sans Serif      

- B. Imagine you are the headteacher. Write a reply email responding to the request made by Kabir Jha to use the hall.

### Project work

Compose a poem on any one topic you like and share it in your class.

### Extra bit

#### Expressions used in asking, giving, and denying permission

Asking for permission	Giving permission	Denying permission
Can I leave at 4 o'clock?	Yes, certainly.	I'm afraid, you can't.
Excuse me, do you think I could try this one?	Of course.	I'm afraid not.
Would it be possible to open the door?	By all means.	I'm sorry, that's not allowed.
Do you mind if I try these shoes on?	Sure.	I'm sorry.
I was wondering if I could bring my pet here.	That's okay.	You are not allowed to do that.
Any chance of borrowing your old camera for a few days?	Go ahead.	Sorry.
May I have your permission to use your mobile phone once?	Why not?	No way.
	That seems perfectly acceptable.	

**Getting started**

Study the pictures below and talk about them. What might they be requesting?

**Reading I**

**Answer these questions.**

- Where do you think announcements are generally made?
- Why do you think announcements are made?

## Public Announcements

### Pre-flight Announcement

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Welcome to Flight RA-402 from Kathmandu to New Delhi. We're currently third in line for takeoff and are expected to be in the air in approximately five minutes. Please fasten your seatbelts and secure your baggage underneath your seat or in the overhead compartments. Make sure that you put your seat in the upright position for take-off. We also request you to turn off all personal gadgets, including laptops and mobile phones. Smoking is strictly prohibited during the flight. Thank you for choosing Nepal Airlines. Enjoy your flight.



Nepal Airlines

### Parents Day Announcement

We are pleased to announce that our school is going to celebrate Parents Day on the 22nd of March on the auspicious occasion of its 42nd anniversary. The programme will be held in the Assembly Hall at 11:00 a.m. We feel privileged to announce that the Mayor of Bardaghat Municipality will grace the ceremony as the chief guest. We feel proud to announce that the mayor is an ex-student of this school. He will confer the prizes to the winning students in academic, extra-curricular and co-curricular activities. There is also a cultural performance by our talented students to entertain the audience. There will also be a short photo session with the chief guest at the end of the programme.

Thank you!

Dibya Jyoti Secondary School

**A. Find the correct words from the text to complete the sentences below.**

- a. We had to pay extra amount for our ..... in the aeroplane.
- b. Would you switch off all your ..... as the plane is going to take off?
- c. Tomorrow is my parents' wedding .....
- d. The Chief Guest will ..... the prizes to the winners.
- e. Please keep your seat in the ..... position. The plane is going to land soon.
- f. Our school will remain closed for 15 days on the ..... occasion of Dashain.

**B. Write True or False for the following statements.**

- a. Pre-flight announcement is about the landing of an aeroplane.
- b. Baggage should be kept either under the seat or in the overhead compartments.
- c. Parents Day is going to be celebrated on March 21st.
- d. A dance will be performed by professional artists on the Parents Day.
- e. The photo session is scheduled at the beginning of the programme.

**C. Answer these questions.**

- a. What are the first and the second announcements about?
- b. State the travel route of flight RA-402.
- c. Why do you think the seats should be in the upright position during the takeoff?

- d. Who is the Chief Guest on the Parents Day?
- e. When and where is the Parents Day programme scheduled to be held?

**D. Why do you think it is important to celebrate Parents Day?  
Talk to your friends.**

### Pronunciation

**Listen to your teacher pronounce these words. Notice how 'r' in them is pronounced and practise saying them.**

air	underneath	overhead	compartment
turn off	your	anniversary	minister
confer	winner	entertainment	guardian

### Writing

**Write a short announcement on behalf of class captain/monitor to celebrate any one event (e.g. Children's Day) at your school. Include what, when, where, who and how the event is going to be celebrated. Also request people to attend the function.**

### Speaking

**A. Study the following expressions used for making requests and responding to them.**

Expressions for making requests	Expressions for responding to requests
Can I ask you to .....?	Yes, what do you need?
I was wondering if you could ..... .	I'll see that I can do.
Do you think you could ..... ?	Let me check and get back to you.
Could you please .....?	Sure, no problem.
Would you mind if I .....?	Of course not. Go ahead.

- B.** Look at the pictures below. Imagine you are in the given situation. Work in pairs to make requests and respond them.

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



- C.** Work in pairs. Take turns to request and respond with the help of the clues. Use different expressions.

*Example: Help me with these bags.*

A: Could you please help me to carry these bags?

B: Sure, no problem. /I'm sorry, I've injured my arm.

- a. help push my wheelchair across the road
- b. give me your book
- c. lend me your bicycle for a few days
- d. drop me at the airport
- e. read the newspaper for me
- f. turn off the fan
- g. speak slowly
- h. be seated

## Listening

### A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- Where do you think these people are?
- What might these people be watching?



### B. Listen to the audio and choose the correct options.

- The young girl wants to go to .....
  - a park
  - a swimming pool
  - a movie
- Who is going with the girl and her father?
  - the girl's older brother
  - the girl's best friend
  - the girl's mother
- What time does the activity start?
  - 2:45 p.m.
  - 2:15 p.m.
  - 2:30 p.m.
- What does the girl want to do later?
  - She wants to walk to the ice cream store.
  - She wants to swim.
  - She wants to go down to the beach.
- What does the father want to do at the end of the day?
  - play a board game
  - watch a firework display
  - go to a restaurant

### C. Share the story of a movie that you have watched to your class.

## **Grammar I**

- A. Match the questions on the left with their reported speech.  
Notice the changes.**

### **Column A**

- a. Can Sharmila read a book?
- b. Was the waiter rude?
- c. Is Punam his teacher?
- d. Does she have a problem?
- e. Does he love playing tennis?
- f. Did the boss notice the mistake?

### **Column B**

- i. She asked if he loved playing tennis.
- ii. Elis asked whether she had a problem.
- iii. The teacher asked if Sharmila could read a book.
- iv. She asked if the boss had noticed the mistake.
- v. My aunt want to know whether the waiter had been rude.
- vi. They asked whether Punam was his teacher.

- B. Change the following questions into reported speech. The beginnings are given.**

*Example: Does he like singing?*

*She asked if he liked singing.*

- a. Does she spend her money on books?  
My father asked .....
- b. Did the farmer decide to sell her old oxen?  
They asked .....
- c. Can I borrow your pen?  
She asked .....

- d. Should the students concentrate on their studies?  
Rajani asked .....
- e. Will you come to my housewarming party tomorrow?  
Milan asked .....
- f. Was Srijana born in this hospital?  
My friend wanted to know .....
- g. Did he put the spoon on the table?  
The waiter questioned .....
- h. Is his mother a professor of History?  
My father asked .....
- i. Has his sister gone to market?  
Rachana inquired .....
- j. Are you a foreigner?  
She asked .....

## Reading II

### Answer these questions.

- a. What do you see in the picture?
- b. What is it used for? Discuss with your friends.



### How to Wash Clothes in a Washing Machine

A washing machine is a home **appliance** used to do the **laundry**. It washes clothes automatically without having to supervise its operation. All one has to do is to put the clothes in the machine and select the wash mode. Here are a few steps to wash clothes.

#### Step 1: Separate Your Laundry

Sorting your laundry into different piles based on fabric type and colour is step number one. You should also check the care label of each **garment** for washing instructions so as to avoid

damaging your **fabrics**. Make sure to pay extra attention to your more delicate items: you should wash them either by hand, or on the delicate cycle and in a mesh bag.

### **Step 2: Load the Washing Machine**

This is the step where you **dump** your clothes into your washer. Make sure not to **overload** your clothes as it may result in the clothes not being washed as they should be.

### **Step 3: Add Detergent and Fabric Softener**

Before adding your choice of **detergent** and fabric softener, make sure you read your washer's **manual** to find out which goes where. The amount of detergent needed varies by load size and washing machine type, so check the back of the detergent box and look for any labels on your washing machine to find out how much you should use.

### **Step 4: Turn on the Washer**

Just close the door and hit the start button. Some washing machines can indicate that the door is not closed properly, while some cannot.

### **Step 5: Choose the Right Washing Cycle**

Wash cycle consists of two important speeds: a speed at which it **agitates** or **tumbles** your clothes with water, and a speed that spins the water out of your clothes. Once again, when picking the correct washing cycle, you should refer to the **fabric** care label. This way, you can maximize cleanliness while also protecting your clothes. Your options range from normal and permanent press to **delicate** and quick cycles.

### **Step 6: Set the Water Temperature**

Using the correct water setting in your washer can make a difference in your laundry. Hot water, for instance, **sanitizes** and kills germs better. But in some cases, it can **shrink** your clothes, fade your fabrics, set certain stains, and requires a lot

more energy. So, reserve hot water washes for bath and kitchen towels, bedding, sturdy fabrics and any extremely dirtied items. For moderately dirty loads, dark colours, and the permanent press cycle, use warm water. Cold water is the gentlest way of washing your garments, and it also requires less energy.

### **Step 7: Clean Your Washing Machine**

Regular cleaning with a washing machine cleaner is an important part of knowing how to use washing machines. Leave your washing machine door open after use to allow it to air out and help prevent **mold** from growing.

#### **A. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.**

##### **Column A**

- a. appliance
- b. agitate
- c. shrink
- d. detergent
- e. dump
- f. mold

##### **Column B**

- i. to make something move around by shaking
- ii. to squeeze
- iii. fungus
- iv. to deposit in a careless way
- v. a device designed to perform a specific task
- vi. a water-soluble cleansing substance

#### **B. Answer these questions.**

- a. What is a washing machine?
- b. Why do you think it is necessary to separate the laundry?
- c. How can the user maximize the cleanliness of clothes?
- d. Mention the effects of overloading.

- e. Why should we clean a washing machine regularly?
- f. Do you think the text is useful for you? How?

C. **Make a list of the home appliances you have at your home. Write operation instructions for any one of them in brief.**

### Grammar II

**Change the following questions into reported speech.**

- a. "Are you going to the store?" said Pawan.
- b. "Is your sister coming to the party?" says Pallawi.
- c. Sophie said to me, "Do you like pizza?"
- d. Siddhartha said, "Does your cat like to chase mice, Rani?"
- e. The guest inquired, "Is it raining outside?"
- f. "Did you finish your homework?" the teacher asked.
- g. "Are you feeling well?" asked my mom.
- h. My friend said, "Does your boss expect you to work overtime today?"
- i. Smita wanted to know, "Is your favorite colour purple?"
- j. The boss said, "Did you see the news this morning?"

### Project work

**Work in groups. Research a food item of cultural significance in your community. Then, write a set of instructions to prepare it and share it in the class.**

## *Extra bit*

### **Use of commas, semicolons and colons**

#### **Comma (,)**

- a. Commas separate items in a series.

He bought bananas, apples, oranges, and cheese.

- b. Commas are used after transitional phrases.

On the other hand, cell phones have some disadvantages too.

- c. Commas indicate direct quoted speech, tag question and yes/no.

He said to me, "I came from Butwal yesterday."

Yes, you should do homework in time.

#### **Semicolon (;)**

- a. Semicolons connect two independent clauses that are closely related.

I am going to America this year; I will study MBBS there.

The movie is interesting; it is about a romantic love.

- b. Semicolons separate three or more items in a series that already have commas in them.

I like branded, blue shirts; brown, flat-heeled shoes; and soft, red coats.

#### **Colon (:)**

- a. Colons are used to introduce items or lists.

You know what to do: practice.

I need to buy: some milk, bread, biscuit, and vegetables.

- b. Colons are used to qualify sentences by introducing meaning or an explanation.

She was feeling really down last week: she had failed her exam and lost her job.

**Getting started**

Look at the pictures below. What exciting activities are the people doing?

**Reading I**

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- What do you see in the picture?
- Have you visited any new place recently? Share your experiences.

## A Visit to Mustang

I knew a little about Mustang, Nepal before I visited it in early 2020. I was curious to see a place **untouched** by tourists, away from the busy life of Hong Kong. Mustang has only been open to tourists since 1992 and non-Nepali tourists need a special travel permit to enter Upper Mustang.



On the first night, I stayed in Pokhara to meet up with my tour group. Pokhara is the starting point for many treks that can be taken in the Himalayas. The staff of the hotel provided me with cushions and blankets to ensure I would not get cold during the night.

The next day, my tour guide Reena, picked me up early and we jumped in a jeep to start the journey. January in Nepal is usually somewhere between 00 to -150 C in the Himalayas. For that reason, the winter months draw few tourists to Nepal. Even though I was on my own, I was not **lonely** as we ended up picking up and dropping off several locals on the way.

After a full seven hours travel, we arrived at our first travel spot – Tatopani, meaning a hot spring. The spring itself was a small but **charming** natural pool. While relaxing in the warm water, my tour guide shared about her life growing up in Nepal. She told me about the **rustic** daily living conditions. The natural beauty of the place combined with its loving people was something that could not be replaced anywhere else in the world.

Next day, we continued our trip from Tatopani to Kagbeni along the Kali Gandaki River. We saw the Himalayan mountain range, cliffs, **eroded** lands, and **canyons**.

After the unforgettable journey, we finally arrived at Muktinath Temple, a beautiful place located in about 3710 metres in the Annapurna range. Sacred for both the Hindus and Buddhists, the temple is also well known for attracting many **pilgrims** of different religions.



Decorated with colourful flags, the temple offers **panoramic** views of the Himalayas. Buddhists say this is the only place on earth to host five elements of life. They have been **symbolised** in the colours of flags. Blue symbolises sky, white symbolises air, red symbolises fire, green symbolises water, and yellow symbolises earth. Five colours altogether represent a balance.

After **enduring** a freezing night in a teahouse in Muktinath, we awoke to a beautiful sunrise over the mountains. After a quick bite to eat, we headed back into the jeep to visit the historical village of Marpha. Two hours later, the wheels of our van **bumped** into the heart of the village to have a look around.

The town is famous in the area for its apple trees and unique **architecture**. The houses are built close together with flat roofing, creating a network of narrow **alleyways** that snake endlessly. Given the **proximity** of all the houses, the locals seemed to **mingle** naturally and create a **close-knit** community.

Awaking in Marpha on the last day of my journey, I felt refreshed and warm. The previous night, I was finally able to enjoy a hot shower, a **luxury** I had gone without for three days.

My time in Mustang was truly unforgettable!

*(Adapted from a memoir by Phoenix Yu)*

**A. Learn these words and complete the following sentences using them.**

**pilgrims | architecture | charming | alleyways | panoramic**

- a. She studied history of art and ..... at the university.
- b. All the ..... of the city are resurfaced.
- c. Many ..... visit the Muktinath Temple every year.
- d. I found Nepali people ..... and helpful.
- e. One can enjoy the ..... view of the Kathmandu Valley from the top of the Dharahara.

**B. Put these sentences from the text above in the correct order.**

- a. It took seven hours for the writer to reach Tatopani.
- b. The tourist guide shared experiences about her life with the writer.
- c. The writer took a hot shower.
- d. The writer appreciated the hotel staff in Pokhara.
- e. The writer, together with other members, visited Marpha village.
- f. The writer spent a night in Pokhara and met her tour group.

**C. Answer these questions.**

- a. Is it easy for non-Nepalis to enter Upper Mustang? Why?
- b. Why was the writer given cushions and blankets at the hotel in Pokhara?
- c. Why do only a few tourists visit Nepal in January?
- d. What was the Tatopani spring like?
- e. Where does Kagbeni lie?
- f. What, according to the Buddhists, are the five elements of life?

- g. What is Marpha village known for?
- h. Was the writer happy with her journey in the end? How do you know?

### Pronunciation

**Listen to your teacher and pronounce these words. Notice what sounds the red letters make.**

behind      island      allowance      tour      night      ensure  
shower      visual      side      manure      financial

### Grammar I

**A. Complete these sentences with missing words/phrases from the reading text. Discuss with your friends to identify the tenses.**

- a. Mustang ..... open to tourists since 1992.
- b. On the first night, I ..... in Pokhara to meet up with my tour group.
- c. Next day, we ..... our trip from Tatopani to Kagbeni.
- d. They ..... in the colours of flags.
- e. I ..... refreshed and warm.

**B. Read the given paragraph carefully. Underline the verbs in the sentences and identify their tenses.**

Have you ever had a frightening experience? I have had one. Some years ago, I was heading to Biratnagar from Kathmandu by plane. It was alright at the beginning but suddenly a problem occurred. The captain of the plane said to us in a very calm voice, "Ladies and gentlemen, we're having a problem with one of the engines. There's no need to panic but keep your seatbelts fastened. We are heading back to

Tribhuvan International Airport, Kathmandu." I felt a pain in my chest and people started to cry. After some time, we landed successfully back at the airport. I sighed with relief! Since then, I have decided not to travel in a plane.

**C. Fill in the blanks with one of the two alternatives given in the brackets.**

- a. The sun ..... (set/has set) at 6 p.m. yesterday.
- b. Get up! The sun ..... (rose/has already risen).
- c. Jackson ..... (has eaten/ate) his lunch. The plate is still on the table.
- d. Jackson ..... (ate/has eaten) his lunch at 11:00 yesterday.
- e. Levi and Simon ..... (were/have been) friends for a long time.
- f. ..... (Have you posted/Did you post) the letter last Sunday?
- g. The Smiths ..... (spent/have spent) a week in Paris recently.
- h. Megha ..... (ran/has run) two marathons last year. He could not succeed with either.
- i. I ..... (have lost/lost) my keys yesterday.
- j. Sumina ..... (has lost/lost) her keys this evening. She is at my home.

**D. Complete the given sentences with one of the suitable verb forms from the box.**

have forgotten have washed played have finished  
planted bought called have not visited  
haven't eaten went

- a. Richard ..... football yesterday.

- b. They ..... their car again. It looks new.
- c. Last year, some of my friends ..... to Italy.
- d. Juni and Bikram ..... their homework. Now, they can play.
- e. I ..... my parents two days ago.
- f. We ..... another country before.
- g. The Smiths ..... a new house in 2001.
- h. I'm sorry, but I ..... to do my homework.
- i. The girls ..... their lunch yet.
- j. They ..... some trees last week.

### Listening

#### A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What do you think the place is?
- b. What do you think people do there?



#### B. Listen to the audio and complete the sentences. Use one word only.

- a. The speaker remembers the events like holidays abroad and ..... parties.
- b. Beautiful experiences are also gained through everyday .....
- c. The speaker worked as a ..... in an elderly home.
- d. Her job was to read the newspapers and ..... to the elderly people.
- e. The elderly people have told her their achievements and..... stories.
- f. The work at the elderly home was an interesting ..... to the writer.
- g. The speaker gave them feelings of support and .....

- C. What do you think about the speaker's work? Is it good to work as a volunteer? Talk to your friends.**

### Writing I

You must have had several memorable events in your life. Write two or three paragraphs about one of them. Include the answers to these questions in your paragraphs.

- What was the event about?
- When did it happen?
- What lesson did you learn from it?

### Speaking

- A. Study what these people are saying. What are they talking about?**

Recently, I've waited for one of my friends for more than an hour. We had a plan to go to a movie. While I was waiting for him outside my school building, it started to rain. He arrived late but he didn't apologise. When we reached the entrance, the film had already begun. Since then, I've never asked him to go with me anywhere.

I have recently visited the Central Zoo. At the entrance, we bought the tickets and entered. I saw many animals, reptiles, birds, etc. there. I really had fun!



**B. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask these questions and to talk about your experiences.**

- a. Have you ever eaten a cake?
- b. Have you read a story book recently?
- c. Have you ever gone on a picnic?
- d. Have you ever had a toothache?
- e. Have you ever gifted anything to your friend?

## Reading II

**Look at the picture and answer these questions.**

- a. What do you see in the picture?
- b. Why do you think people write a diary entry?

### A Diary Entry

Saturday, 5 March 2022

Time: 10:00 p.m.



Dear Diary,

Brought up in the Western world, I was unaware of Nepal before. But as soon as I heard about Nepal, I could not stop myself visiting here. **Fortunately**, the long-awaited day came in 2022.

Today, I went to a Nepali village located in Dhading district from Kathmandu. My day started very early in the morning. I was very excited. I travelled with my Nepali friend on an old bus at 7 a.m. in the morning. The bus was decorated with colourful images. It travelled along **bumpy** and windy roads and I nearly fell off my seat a few times. We stopped at a **rest stop** halfway for coffee. Later, two young boys jumped onto the bus with instruments and played Nepali songs. I gave them fifty rupees because they made me feel close to the Nepali community. I would have given them more money if I had any to spare.

We arrived in the main village near the river and walked up a **steep** hillside. Finally, we reached a smaller village. My friend's large extended family lived there. They were very friendly. They served me a delicious lunch that included rice and curry in a traditional Nepali kitchen. I was so happy to see life in a **rural** village and meet lovely people. I was introduced to all the families of the village. I played football with the youngest child – he was good. I also had popcorn and Daal for a snack in the afternoon. I looked at the oxen, goats and **stroked** a baby goat (kid). I also enjoyed looking at the view from the top of the hill. The view from there was **charming** which I cannot describe in words. Though I liked to stay there longer, we had to return. We left the place at 3.00 p.m. **bidding** goodbye to all.

The journey back to Kathmandu was **tiring**. We walked down the hill from the village which was hard. There were very few public vehicles with lots of passengers inside. We caught a bus that arrived on the main road. Soon, I quickly found a vacant seat and sat. I closed my eyes as we travelled and fell asleep for ten minutes. A man got onto the bus and played a musical instrument, which was interesting. However, I could not understand the words! I got off the bus and went to the supermarket on my way home to buy some bread and eggs. If I did that again, I would buy a bar of chocolate to take home as a treat. I arrived home in the evening, ate an omelette with bread, and got into bed early. I was really tired and sleepy.

I write a diary every night so I can remember the amazing adventures I have had. I think I will start to write my diary during the day though, not just at night – I am always too tired to write.

I had a wonderful day today. I will always remember the journey, the village, and meeting the family. In fact, the friendliness and support of Nepali people is really **admirable**.

*Neil*

**A. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
a. bumpy	i. very pleasant or attractive
b. rural	ii. (of a slope) rising or falling quickly
c. charming	iii. (of a surface) uneven/not smooth
d. tiring	iv. connected with or like the countryside
e. steep	v. deserving respect, excellent
f. admirable	vi. making you feel the need to sleep or rest

**B. Decide whether these statements are True or False. Write NG (not given) if the information is not given.**

- This was Neil's first visit to Nepal.
- He visited the village together with his friend from England.
- Neil did not like the music and the song.
- He admires the Nepali people.
- Neil never closed his eyes throughout his journey so that he could enjoy the scenery.
- Neil is going back to his homeland in the near future.

**C. Answer these questions.**

- When did the writer visit a village in Dhading?
- Why did the writer give some money to the boys on the bus?
- Was the journey to the village comfortable for the writer? Why?
- Why does the writer feel he needs to write diary during the day?
- What did the writer like the most about Nepal?

- D. Surf the internet or search other sources and find an interesting diary entry. Share it with the class.**

### **Grammar II**

- A. Complete these sentences with the correct forms of the verbs. Use simple past or present perfect tenses. Use negative forms where necessary.**

- a. A: Did you watch the movie "The Queen"?  
B: No, I haven't. Actually, I ..... (never/watch) English movies.
- b. Sam ..... (visit) Bali a year ago.
- c. My best friend and I ..... (know) each other for fifteen years. We meet very often.
- d. Sunita is a fantastic writer. She ..... (already write) ten books.
- e. We ..... (go) on a picnic yesterday but my younger brother ..... (do/not).
- f. Ranjita: ..... they ..... (play) chess yesterday?  
Dawa: No, they didn't. I did though.
- g. ..... you. ..... (brush) your teeth yet?
- h. He ..... (arrive) here yet. He must have got stuck in the traffic.
- i. 'What's wrong with you?' I ..... (lose) my pen.

- B. Use present perfect or simple past forms of the verbs to make sentences from the given clues, as in the example.**

*Example: Udit/already sing/many songs*

*Udit has already sung many songs.*

- a. We/know each other/since 2019.

- b. Mohammad/buy a house/in July last year.
- c. The Nepali Cricket Team/already win/several matches.
- d. I/never visit/a museum.
- e. People/grow/a lot of rice last year?
- f. Phurba/sing a song/just now.
- g. Diana/leave for England/last week?
- h. My parents/live/in Stockholm/for several years.
- i. It/rain/a lot last winter?

### Writing II

**Write a short diary entry about one of your days this week.  
You can use Reading II as a model. Include the following.**

- a. What activities you did
- b. How you felt when you got involved in those activities
- c. What you would have done differently

### Project work

**Work in groups. Read each other's diary entry and vote for the best one.**

### Extra bit

#### Compound words in English

Compound words are two or more words combined to form a new single word or a phrase that acts like a single word. These words have their own distinct meanings that are different from the meanings of the words they are made of. There are three types of compound words in English.

##### a. Open compound words

These words have spaces in between them which can make them hard to identify. They are mostly nouns. When we

make them plural, we only pluralise the final word in the group. For example: cell phone, dining room, heart attack, french fry, real estate, role model, post office, washing machine, web page, etc.

b. **Closed compound nouns**

Unlike open compound words, these words do not have spaces in between them. So, they look like a single word. We can find words of such type in all parts of speech. For example: airport, babysit, barefoot, bedroom, outside, raincoat, nonetheless, mailbox, without, weekend, etc.

c. **Hyphenated compound words**

These words have hyphens in between them. For example: check-in, father-in-law, long-term, one-sided, runner-up, up-to-date, well-being, one-dimensional, mind-blowing, deep-fried, twenty-four, etc.

**Getting started**

What are the people in the pictures doing? How would you convince them to do something you would like them to do?

*Example: Bikash, stop watching TV. Help your parents in the kitchen.*

**Reading I****Answer these questions.**

- Have you ever heard or read a fairy tale?
- Do you think a tree can talk?

## The Old Woman and the Lime Tree

Once upon a time, there lived an old couple who were very poor. One day the woman said to the man, "Why don't you go to the forest and cut down a lime tree for us to use for firewood?"



"Very well," said the man. He took an axe and went to the forest. He found a lime tree and was about to **chop** it down, but the lime tree said in a human voice, "Please, old man, don't chop me down, and I'll do you a good turn some day!"

The man was so **frightened** that he dropped his axe. He stood there and thought for a while, and then went home. He told his wife what had happened, and she said, "What a fool you are! Go back at once and tell the lime tree that you want a horse and a cart. Haven't we had enough of walking!"

"Maybe so," said the man. Putting on his hat, back he went to the forest. He came up to the lime tree and said, "Lime tree, my wife wants you to give us a horse and a cart."

"Very well, you shall have them! Go home now," said the lime tree. The man went home, and what should he see there standing beside his hut but a cart with a horse **harnessed** to it.

"See that, old man?" said the wife. "Now you and I are as good as anyone except for our hut. Our hut is so old that it might **cave in** any moment! Go and ask the lime tree to give us a new one."

Back went the man to the forest and he asked the lime tree to give them a new hut. "Very well, you shall have it!" said the lime tree. "Go home now."

The man went home, and he could hardly believe his own eyes, for where once was their old hut stood a new one. The two old

people were as happy as children, but the wife said, “Now, why don’t you go to the lime tree and ask it for some **livestock** and **fowls**? Once we have that, we’ll need nothing else.”

The man went back to the forest and he asked the lime tree for some livestock and fowls. “Very well, you shall have them!” said the lime tree. “Go home now.”

The man went home, and there were livestock and fowls in plenty in the yard. He was **overjoyed**. “We don’t need anything now.” the old man said.

“That’s what you think!” said his wife. “Do go back again and ask the lime tree for some money.”

Back went the old man to the forest and asked the lime tree for some money.



“Very well, you shall have it!” said the lime tree “Go home now.”

The man went home, and he found his wife at the table busy counting and **stacking** golden coins.

“We are rich now, old man!” the woman said. “But rich people must be feared. So, go and ask the lime tree to make everyone fear us.” Back went the man to the forest and begged the lime tree to do as the old woman had asked.

“Very well!” said the lime tree. “Go home now” The old man went home, and who should be there guarding the house but many policemen and soldiers!

But even this did not satisfy the old woman. “We have nothing to wish for now but for all the people in the village to work for us!” she said.

Back went the man to the forest, and he **begged** the lime tree

to let the woman have her wish. The lime tree was silent for a while and then said, “Go home, old man, and I’ll do one last thing for you!”

The old man went home, and there stood their old hut with his wife beside it. Their new house was gone and everything else with it.

*(Adapted from Ukrainian folk tale)*

**A. Replace the words in red with their synonyms from the story.**

- a. The old bridge was going to **collapse** which terrified the people.
- b. The little girl **pleaded** with her parents to buy her a bicycle.
- c. The players were **delighted** after scoring the winning goal.
- d. When I lost my passport, I felt such **an idiot**.
- e. The mountaineer was **scared** as he tried climb dangerous rock.

**B. Put the following events in the correct order.**

- a. The old man asked for a new hut.
- b. The old woman wanted to frighten everyone.
- c. The old man went to the forest to cut down a lime tree.
- d. There lived an old man and an old woman.
- e. The two old people were as happy as children.
- f. Everything was lost at the end.
- g. The old woman sent her husband to ask for a horse and a cart.

**C. Answer these questions.**

- a. Why did the old man go to the forest with an axe?

- b. What did the lime tree tell the old man when he was about to cut it down?
- c. List the things that the old people received from the lime tree.
- d. Do you like the old woman? Why?
- e. What lesson did you learn from this story?

#### **D. What would you do if you were the old woman? Discuss.**

#### **Pronunciation**

**Listen to your teacher pronouncing these words. Repeat after him/her and say the number of syllables in each word.**

*Example: ex-cept (2 syllables)*

frightened	harnessed	except	hardly	policeman
livestock	soldier	permission	satisfy	punishment

#### **Grammar I**

#### **A. Study how the following sentences change into reported speech.**

a. Pragya said to him, “Put out the light.”	i. Pragya told him to put out the light.
b. My brother said to me, “Please, go to the market.”	ii. My brother requested me to go to the market.
c. She said to him, “Don’t touch the hot water.”	iii. She warned him not to touch the hot water.
d. Shreya said to me, “Get me a cup of tea.”	iv. Shreya told me to get her a cup of tea.
e. My father said to me, “Think before you act.”	v. My father advised me to think before I act.

f. Neha said to Dipa, "Don't touch my things."	vi. Neha forbade Dipa to touch her things.
g. He said to me, "Give me a pen."	vii. He asked me to give him a pen.
h. Teacher said to his students, "Don't waste your time."	viii. Teacher advised his students not to waste their time.

### B. Choose the correct alternative.

- a. Jiban said, "Clean the bedroom."
  - i. Jiban told me to clean the bedroom.
  - ii. Jiban said me clean the bedroom.
  - iii. Jiban said clean the bedroom.
- b. The teacher said to her, "Work with your classmates."
  - i. The teacher told her to work with your classmates.
  - ii. The teacher told her to work with her classmates.
  - iii. The teacher told her to work with my classmates.
- c. The doctor said to him, "Take your medicine regularly."
  - i. The doctor advised him to take her medicine regularly.
  - ii. The doctor advised to took his medicine regularly.
  - iii. The doctor advised him to take his medicine regularly.
- d. She told me, "Don't do it."
  - i. She told me to do it.

- ii. She told me to not do it.
  - iii. She told me not to do it.
- e. I said to him, “Please go to the market.”
- i. I asked him to go to the market.
  - ii. I told him go to the market.
  - iii. I asked him not to go to the market.
- f. He said to me, “Post this letter at once.”
- i. He told me to post that letter at once.
  - ii. He said to post this letter at once.
  - iii. He told me to post this letter at once.
- g. He said to me, “Wait here till I return.”
- i. He asked me to wait there till he returns.
  - ii. He asked me to wait there till he returned.
  - iii. He asked me to waited here till he returned.
- h. Sunita said to him, “Don’t stay here anymore.”
- i. Sunita ordered me not to stay here anymore.
  - ii. Sunita ordered to stay there anymore.
  - iii. Sunita ordered him not to stay there anymore.

## Reading II

**Look at the picture and answer these questions.**

- a. Where do you think the birds are flying to?
- b. How do you think a student is like a bird?

## Free Birds

Free birds you are students  
Flap your wings to fly,  
Do continue your **expedition**  
To touch the sky.



Come on dear students  
You can reach the destination,  
**Hindrances** may come on the way  
Overcome them with **determination**.

Give a try to achieve your goal  
Nothing is easy and nothing is impossible,  
Try to recognise the **courage** within  
You have the strength **incredible**.

Time and tide waits for none  
Follow it with great care and **caution**,  
You can make your nation a piece of heaven  
Being a true **patriot** keep loving your nation.

**A. Find the words from the poem that match with the following meanings.**

- a. .... things that make it more difficult for somebody to do something
- b. .... the ability to do something dangerous
- c. .... a person who loves and strongly supports or fights for his or her country

- d. .... (of a bird) move (its wings) up and down when flying or preparing to fly
- e. .... an excursion or a journey made for some specific purpose
- f. .... difficult to believe; extraordinary

**B. Answer these questions.**

- a. What are students compared with in the poem?
- b. How can students overcome the hindrances on their way?
- c. How is it possible to achieve your goal?
- d. Why is it necessary to value time?
- e. How can we make our country a piece of heaven?

**C. What expression does the poet use to persuade you to do the things?**

**Grammar II**

**Change the following sentences into reported speech as in the example.**

*Example: Bring me a glass of cold water.*

*My mother told me to bring her a glass of cold water.*

- a. Please open the window.  
She asked me .....
- b. Do not waste your time.  
My teacher advised us .....
- c. Speak the truth.  
The old man suggested us .....
- d. Avoid eating unhealthy food.

- My grandmother told him .....
- e. Please come to my birthday party.
- Ranjana requested me .....
- f. Clean the room.
- My brother told me .....
- g. Do everything in time.
- My parents advised us .....
- h. Give up bad habits.
- The monk advised us.....

### Listening

#### A. Answer these questions.

- a. What do you often do in your free time?
- b. What do you plan to do in your upcoming vacation?



#### B. Listen to the audio and answer these questions.

- a. What does the man propose to do in their free time?
- b. What does the man prefer?
- c. How is the weather forecast?
- d. Who will be the tour guide?
- e. What can the woman do when they are on the tour?

- C. Make a list of the activities you would do if you were going on a tour.**

### **Speaking**

- A. Act out the given conversations in pairs.**

#### **Conversation I**

Salman: Which shirt do you think I should buy?

Shruti: Well, buy the red one. It suits you.

#### **Conversation II**

Rajan : Puja, help your father in the kitchen. He will be happy.

Puja: Certainly, I will help him.

- B. Here are some expressions that you can use to persuade others to do something. Learn them.**

- a. Try it. It suits you.
- b. Give it a try. It's really nice.
- c. Come on! You can do this easily.
- d. Watch the film. It's interesting.
- e. Go on, open your present.
- g. You are good at singing.

- C. You want to persuade someone to do something in the following situations. What do you say? Take turns in pairs.**

- a. You want your friend to sing a song.

- b. You want your sister to prepare an omelette.
- c. Your friend is good at dancing but she does not want to take part in a dance competition.
- d. Your friend does not want to go on a picnic.
- e. You want your friend to take part in athletics.
- h. Your friend hesitates to speak English in the class.

### Writing

**A. Rewrite the following paragraph with the correct punctuation marks.**

david didnt really like school but he did enjoy practical subjects where he could use his hands to make things he also loved biology because he could draw lots of diagrams and do experiments In fact his mother once told him that he should become a surgeon

**B. Develop a story with the help of the clues given below. Give a suitable title to the story.**

A crow ..... sticks some peacock feathers ..... flies to peacocks .... claim peacock as relatives ..... they drive him away .... fly to ducks ..... ducks also drive him away .... crow is left alone ..... friendless .....

### Project work

**Work in groups. Visit different shops nearby. Listen to the shopkeeper and customers talking. What do the shopkeepers say to the customers to persuade them to buy things from their shops? List the expressions. Translate them into English with the help of your teacher. Present it to the class.**

### *Extra bit*

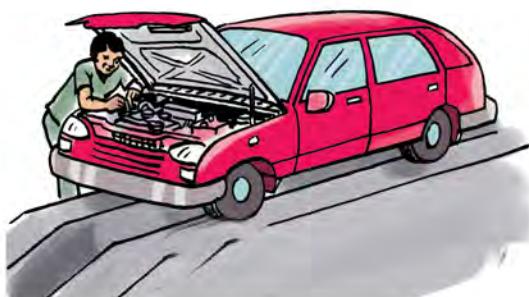
## Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes	Meanings	Examples
de-	opposite	decode, deform, defame, demoralise
dis-	not, opposite, reverse, away	disagree, disappear, dishonest, distrust
mis-	bad, wrong	mislead, misplace, misunderstand
pre-	before	preboard, prehistorical, prepaid
re-	again, back	react, reappear, rethink, research
un-	again, not, opposite	undo, unequal, unusual, uncertain

Suffixes	Meanings	Examples
-able	able to, having the quality of	comfortable, portable, sociable, readable
-er	comparative	bigger, stronger, faster, easier
-full	full of	beautiful, grateful, thoughtful, painful
-ly	forming an adverb	happily, lazily, easily, calmly
-ness	denoting a state or condition	kindness, wilderness, sharpness, brightness
-y	full of, denoting a condition	healthy, messy, dirty, filthy

**Getting started**

Look at the pictures below and talk about what these people are getting done.

**Reading I**

Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- What is happening in the following pictures?
- When did you last attend a celebration? Share your experience.

## Traditional Marriage Customs around the World

1. Marriage is a legally **recognised** relationship between two people. This union should also be recognised through social norms and **rituals**. The married partners are called **spouses**.

People around the world have been performing marriage ceremonies for a very long time. Each culture has something special and unique about marriage. Ancient societies started practising marriages because they needed to secure a safe environment in which they could have **offspring** and pass their property onto them. Marriage rituals are performed in different ways in different parts of the world.

2. Indian weddings last for days. They celebrate weddings with numerous rituals and ceremonies which depend on bride and groom's likes and dislikes. The wedding starts with pre-wedding ceremonies, such as the **engagement** ceremony, where the bride and the groom exchange rings. Then, there is the Mehendi ceremony. The bride gets her palms, wrists and feet decorated. On the wedding day, the groom and bride put flower **garlands** around each other's necks. This **symbolises** the bride's acceptance of her husband.



3. In Japan, brides have their costumes changed several times throughout the celebration. As a **symbol** of the newly established union, the happy couple



drinks sake, a Japanese alcoholic drink made from rice. In this tradition, known as san-san-kudo, the bride and groom each take three sips from three different sake cups. Their parents do the same, which bonds their families together. Money is given as a wedding present. It should be wrapped in a special envelope. The wedding couple also gives small gifts to their guests. These can be sweets, candles, etc.

4. In Jamaica, the entire community participates in nearly all stages of the wedding. Everyone in the village comes together to help plan the wedding. On the wedding day, everyone goes out in the street to see the bride and review how she looks.

She would then go home and improve her appearance. The wedding celebration also involves a lot of traditional dancing. Several cakes are brought, and the family has the bride serve them. The cake is the traditional black one, made from dark fruits and rum.

5. According to Welsh wedding tradition, a man should carve a wooden spoon and give it to the bride. Another traditional wedding custom in Wales suggests that brides should get kidnapped by their families shortly before the wedding day. It is the duty of the groom and his family to find and get her rescued.



*(Adapted from Really Learn English)*

**A. Find the words from the text which have the following meanings.**

- a. .... a set of actions performed regularly
- b. .... a person's child or children
- c. .... something that stands for something else
- e. .... assess something to help improve it
- f. .... save someone from a dangerous situation

**B. Answer these questions.**

- a. Why did ancient people start the marriage ritual?
- b. What are the two pre-wedding ceremonies in India?
- c. What is a sake?
- d. Why is a community important during wedding ceremony in Jamaica?
- e. Who reviews the bride's looks in Jamaica?
- f. Why do you think Welsh wedding traditions seem strange?

**C. Match the paragraphs with their correct headings.**

Paragraph 1	Jamaican Wedding
Paragraph 2	Japanese Wedding
Paragraph 3	Indian Wedding
Paragraph 4	Welsh Wedding
Paragraph 5	Introduction to Marriage

**D. Which of the wedding cultures discussed in the text you liked the most? Give reasons.**

## Pronunciation

Here is a list of words. Notice how the suffix ‘-s/es’ is pronounced in the words and put them in the correct column. One example of each is given.

spouses	establishes	rights	obligations	laws
suggests	societies	days	palms	sisters
parents	involves	brides	symbolizes	ceremonies

/ɪz/	/z/	/s/
spouses	palms	suggests

## Grammar I

A. Read the following sentences. Place them in the correct column with similar structures.

- It **lets** them **live** together.
- The bride **gets** her palms, wrists, and feet **decorated** for the wedding.
- The groom must bribe them in order to **get** his shoes **returned**.
- Japanese brides **have** their costumes **changed** several times.
- As a symbol of the union, the family **gets** them **to drink** sake.
- Several cakes are brought, and the family **has** the bride **serve** them.

My teacher lets/has/makes us correct our mistakes ourselves.	I got my friend to help me in my assignment.	We had/got our room swept.

**B. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in the brackets.**

- Ruksar is having the mechanic ..... her scooter. (service)
- Teachers made us ..... extra-classes in the evening.(take)
- I let them ..... their windows. (open)
- Ahamad always gets his parents ..... an expensive gift on his birthday. (buy)
- Samrat had his bedroom ..... (clean)
- How can we get people ..... surroundings? (clean)
- Shyanden got his hair ..... yesterday.(cut)
- Do your parents get you ..... the household chores? (do)
- Our teachers let us ..... football after 4:00. (play)
- Did you get your shirt ..... yesterday? (wash)

**C. Rewrite the following sentences starting with the given words as subjects. Use the causative verbs in brackets.**

*Example: The doctor will check my throat next month.*

*I will have the doctor check my throat next month. (have)*

- Indra ordered Kamini to book tickets.

- Indra ..... (make)
- b. Somebody washed my clothes yesterday.  
I ..... (get)
- c. Hamid used his mother's mobile phone.  
Hamid's mother ..... (let)
- d. Did a painter paint your house?  
Did .....? (have)
- e. Kripa goes to school on her mother's scooter.  
Kripa's mother ..... (let)
- f. The boy types my documents.  
I ..... (get)
- g. The police told the prisoners to raise their hands.  
The police ..... (make)
- h. The lady hired a mechanic to mend her car.  
The lady ..... (have)

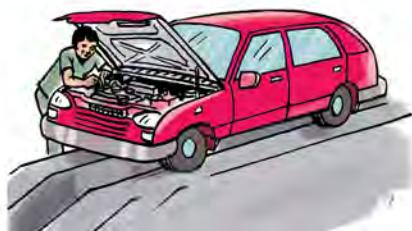
### Writing I

**How do people celebrate wedding ceremony in your culture?  
Write a short description.**

### Listening

**A. Study the picture and guess the answers to the following questions.**

a. Who do you think the man is?



b. What is the man doing?

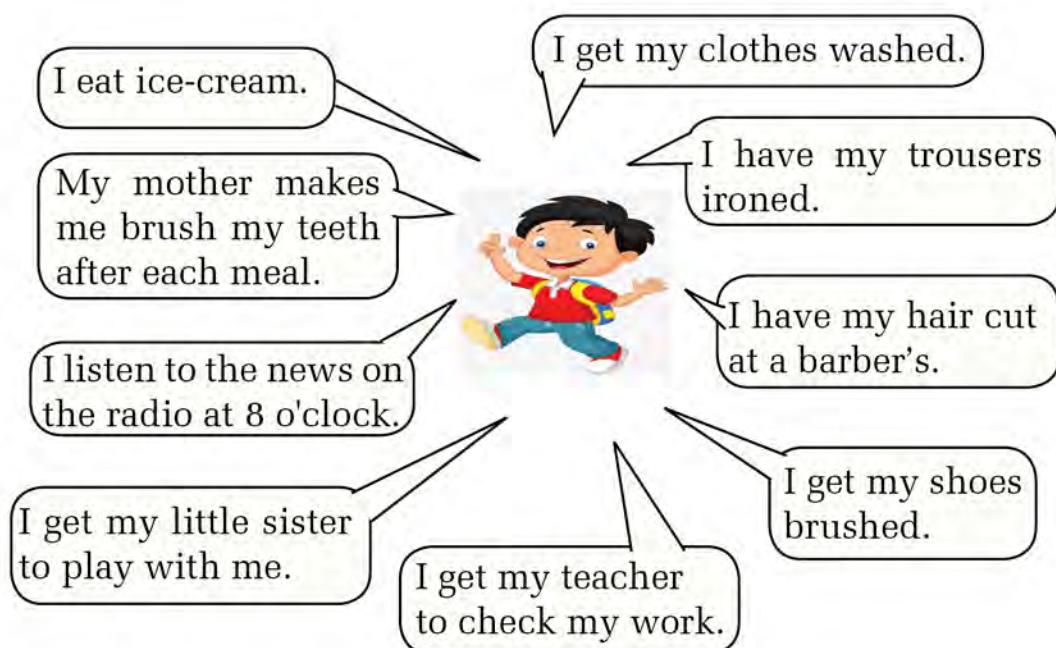
**B. Listen to the audio and answer these questions.**

- What does the customer want?
- When is the first opening?
- Why can't the customer take the first opening?
- What is the next appointment time?
- How much will the customer pay?

**C. Have you ever asked other people to do something for you?  
Talk to your friends.**

**Speaking**

**A. Study what Raghav is saying. Does he do everything by himself or get others to do something for him? Mark the sentences which mean he has others do something for him.**



- B. Work in groups and discuss what someone lets/has/gets/makes you to do/do in the following places. Say at least three sentences as in the example.**

*Example:* library

*The librarian doesn't let us read books aloud.*

*She gets us to return books on time.*

*She gets us to keep the table clean and tidy.*

*She doesn't let us eat food in the library.*

*She makes us keep quiet in the library.*

- a. kitchen
- b. garden
- c. classroom
- d. temple
- e. exam hall

## Reading II

**Answer the question.**

How does technology make life easier? Discuss.

## Life Saving Inventions

### Hippo-Rollers

Many women and children in Africa used to spend between three and nine hours a day carrying water to their homes. Life was tough with



traditional plastic buckets. They used 20-litre buckets, which they carried on their heads. The buckets were very heavy and often caused back and neck **injuries**. So, engineers Pettie Petzer and Johan Jonker designed a 'rolling wheel' called hippo-rollers which can carry ninety litres of water. They have been made and **delivered** to remote villages in Africa. This simple **invention** made women's life easier. Women have more time to look after their families, the children have more time at school, and there are fewer injuries.

### LifeStraw

There are 780 million people in the world who do not have clean and safe drinking water. This fact got the Swiss company Vestergaard to invent a special kind of **straw** that allows people to drink dirty water without getting ill. LifeStraw is a long thin plastic **tube** that cleans the water as it passes through it into somebody's mouth. This device is very light and can clean up to 1,000 litres of water before you need to **replace** it. It was used to help people after the Haiti earthquake, and floods in Pakistan and Thailand.



### AidPod

When Simon Berry, a British social entrepreneur, was travelling in Zambia, he noticed that he could buy Coca-Cola in the remotest villages. But in the same villages, the people had no medicines. Because of that, one in five children were dying before their fifth birthday. He had an idea, 'Why don't they bring medicines when they deliver Coca-Cola?' So, he invented the AidPod, a triangular packet of medicines that fits between the bottles in a **crate** of Coca-Cola. Berry has **experimented** with a number of designs for his AidPod and is testing his ideas in Zambia. If his plan works, he hopes to do the same thing in other African countries, and save thousands of lives.



*(Adapted from English4real)*

**A. Find the words/phrases from the text for the following meanings.**

- a. .... change for a new one
- b. .... hand over goods to the proper recipients
- c. .... undertook a scientific procedure to make a discovery
- d. .... a thing or an idea that has been created
- e. .... harms done to a person's body
- f. .... goes through

**B. Write whether the following statements are True or False. If the information is not given, write NG.**

- a. Women in Africa walked for a long time to fetch water for their homes.
- b. With the hippo-roller, people can carry more water than with a normal bucket.
- c. LifeStraw is made of paddy straw.
- d. LifeStraw never stops working.
- e. Japanese technology was used in those three inventions.
- f. Coca-Cola company worked with Simon Berry to design AidPod.
- g. AidPod has been used successfully in many different countries.

**C. Answer these questions.**

- a. Why was life tough with traditional plastic buckets?
- b. Who made the lives of African women easier?
- c. How does LifeStraw work?

- d. Where was LifeStraw used during disasters?
  - e. What made Simon Berry design the AidPod?
  - f. If his plan works well, what does Simon Berry hope to achieve?
- D. Which of the inventions mentioned above do you think is the most relevant in your locality? Talk to your friends. Give reasons.**

### **Grammar II**

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- A. Do the verbs in the following sentences match with the subjects? Tick (✓) the correct sentences and cross (X) the incorrect ones.**
- a. i. The students **attend** the language course.  
ii. The students **attends** the language course.
  - b. i. Aayusha and her friend **decorates** her classroom.  
ii. Aayusha and her friend **decorate** her classroom.
  - c. i. Either my brother or my father **do not** let us come to the meeting.  
ii. Either my brother or my father **does not** let us come to the meeting
  - d. i. **Has** Utsav with his friends made preparation for the programme?  
ii. **Have** Utsav with his friends made preparation for the programme?
  - e. i. The story in a movie, including all the songs, **attracts** audiences' attention.  
ii. The story in a movie, including all the songs, **attract** audiences' attention.

- f. i. They were made dance at the party.
- ii. They were made to dance at the party.

**B. Choose the correct option from the brackets to complete the following sentences.**

- a. Writing an email ..... (needs/need) a lot of care.
- b. Two plus three ..... (make/makes) five.
- c. Mr. Karki and Mr. Mandal ..... (was/were) studying mathematics together last evening.
- d. Five years ..... (pass/passes) too early.
- e. Either the child or the parents ..... (need/needs) to come to receive the prize.
- f. ..... (Was/Were) the scissors working properly?
- g. The director and the actor never ..... (go/goes) late for the shooting.
- h. A team of players ..... (receive/receives) medals.
- i. Both of them ..... (has/have) returned home late.
- j. Jina ..... (do not like/does not like) tea.

**Writing II**

**A. Read the given paragraph and its paraphrased form carefully.**

**Original paragraph**

A cat sat on the mat and observed a mouse run across the floor. It was a warm summer day and the sun was shining

brightly through the window, casting a beam of light on the cat's fur. The cat was feeling lazy and content, and it seemed as though nothing could bother its peaceful state of mind.

### Paraphrased paragraph

A cat was sitting on a mat, watching a mouse running around the room. It was a nice, hot summer day and the rays of the sun were coming through the window making the cat's hair look bright. The cat was feeling relaxed and satisfied, as if nothing could disturb it.

- B. Read the given paragraph carefully and paraphrase it as in the example.**

A dog is a domestic animal often kept as a pet. It has a keen sense of smell and is used for a variety of tasks, such as hunting, search and rescue. Dogs come in a wide range of sizes and breeds, each with their unique characteristics and abilities. They are known for their loyalty and obedience to their owners and are often considered to be members of the family. Training and proper care are essential for dogs to live happy and healthy life.

### Project work

**Find information and pictures about any five useful inventions. Then, make a collage and display it in your classroom.**

### *Extra bit*

Learn these British and American words for the same meaning.

<b>British</b>	<b>American</b>	<b>British</b>	<b>American</b>
aerial	antenna	autumn	fall
biscuit	cookie	chemist's	drug store
chips	french fries	crossroads	intersection
film	movie	rubbish	trash
garden	yard	ground floor	first floor
handbag	purse	holiday	vacation
lift	elevator	lorry	truck
paraffin	kerosene	pavement	sidewalk
petrol	gasoline	mailbox	postbox
queue	line	shop	store
sweet	candy	tap	faucet
trousers	pants	football	soccer

# Unit 7

## Getting started

Study the following pictures and predict the weather conditions for the following places.



Dhading



Dhankuta



Taplejung



Bajhang



Kaski



Dang

## Reading I

Answer these questions.

- Why do we need to know what the weather will be like in our location?
- What information is shown in the boxes below?

# Weather Forecast

## Weather Condition

Station	Maximum Temp.* (°C)	Minimum Temp. (°C)	24 hrs. Rainfall (mm)
Dipayal	28.0	20.4	6.7
Nepalgunj	36.6	26.2	0.0
Ghorahi	31.5	27.7	0.0
Pokhara	28.0	21.9	40.2
Kathmandu	27.3	20.4	23.8
Janakpur	32.0	27.8	0.0
Biratnagar	31.7	27	0.7

\*The maximum temperature as recorded yesterday afternoon.

## Forecast

### Today

It will be partly to mostly cloudy all over the country. Light to moderate rain with thunder and lightning will occur at many places in the hilly regions of the country and at a few places in the remaining parts of the country. There are chances of heavy rainfall at one or two places of Gandaki, Lumbini and Karnali Provinces.

### Tonight

It will be generally to mostly cloudy throughout the country. Light to moderate rain with thunder and lightning will occur at many places of the hilly regions of the country and at a few places in the remaining parts of the country. There will be heavy rainfall at one or two places of Province 1, Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces.

## A. Find the words from the texts to complete these sentences.

- There was a violent storm with thunder and ..... yesterday.
- Nepal measures an average annual ..... of 10 cm.
- The weather in Kathmandu is ..... . It is neither too hot nor too cold.
- When exactly did the incident ..... ?
- The weather ..... says it will be sunny tomorrow.

**B. Study the weather information in the texts and tick the correct answers.**

- Which place was the hottest yesterday according to the chart?  
i. Kathmandu      ii. Ghorahi      iii. Nepalgunj
- Which place was the coldest yesterday according to the chart?  
i. Pokhara      ii. Kathmandu      iii. Dipayal
- Which places did not have rainfall yesterday according to the chart?  
i. Janakpur      ii. Biratnagar      iii. Nepalgunj
- What will the weather be like today in the hilly regions?  
i. windy      ii. rainy      iii. thunder and lightning

**C. Take turns in pairs and read the weather forecasts from the texts. Act like a newsreader.**

**Pronunciation**

**Learn to pronounce these phrases used in weather forecasts.**

light rain	moderate rain	heavy rainfall
mainly fair	mostly cloudy	generally cloudy
windy	partly cloudy	

**Grammar I**

**A. Study these sentences and notice the degree of certainty 'will' and 'be going to' express.**

- Look at those boys playing football! They're going to break the window. (More certain)
- The sky is getting darker and darker. It's going to rain. (More certain)
- I think he will win the next election. (Less certain)
- It is monsoon. It will rain tomorrow. (Less certain)

## B. Complete the sentences with will or be going to.

- a. A: Did you buy some bread?  
B: Oh, no! I forgot to buy it. I ..... go back to buy some.
- b. A: Why have you put on these boots?  
B: I ..... walk on the snow.
- c. If I meet him, I ..... tell him the good news.
- d. I've bought a new book. Tonight, I ..... stay at home and start reading it.
- e. Look at those dark clouds! It ..... rain soon.
- f. I ..... meet her next week. It's been my plan for a long time.
- g. A: They say the weather will be awful tomorrow.  
B: Really? In that case I ..... cancel the trip.  
C: I know. I heard the news. I ..... spend the whole day reading books.

### Speaking

## A. Imagine your friend, Sujana is moving to a new city. She asks her parents the following questions. Now, match her questions with the answers given below. Work in pairs and take turns to ask and answer them.



- a. Yes, you will.
- b. I will work in a hospital there.
- c. You'll go to a school in Butwal.
- d. Yes, we are.
- e. He will be very kind, respectful and he'll believe in equal rights.
- f. Yes, we are going to live in our own house.
- g. We are going to stay there forever.

**B. Work in pairs. Take turns to make predictions based on the situations. Use 'will' or 'going to' in your answers.**

What will the weather be like tomorrow?	I know that I've lost my pen.	He knows that he has no money to buy a pencil.	What will happen next year?	<b>FINISH</b>
Are you going to write a story?				
What time will they reach Kathmandu?	Is it going to snow today?	What will your mother give you on your birthday?	Will you go abroad to work?	Where will you live in the future?
				He is cutting vegetables.
<b>START</b>	It's very cloudy today.	When will you go to college?	What will your father do tomorrow?	I have registered my name in a dance competition.

## Listening

### A. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

a. What is the picture about?

b. Who do you think this girl is?



### B. Listen to the audio and write True or False for the following statements.

- The weather forecast is for tomorrow.
- It will be mainly cloudy in Madhesh Province.
- The weather will be partly cloudy to mainly fair in other parts of the country.
- There will be heavy rain in Province 1.
- Thunder and lightning will occur in all places of high hilly regions.

### C. What is the weather like in your locality today? Talk to your friends.

## Reading II

### Look at the picture and guess the answers to these questions.

- Where do you think these people are going?
- Does this happen in your locality? Why?

## Migration

People have moved from one place to another since the beginning of history. There are varieties of purposes for their movement. When they go to a new place for just a short visit, they are usually called tourists. If people move to another place with the intention of living there, it is called migration. People who move from one place to another in search of work or shelter are

called **migrants**. Many people plan to live in a new country for a long period of time. They want to become citizens of the new country. Since the **trend** of moving to a new country for better **opportunities** is increasing, the number of migrants will surely rise in the years ahead.



There are two factors that cause migration. They are **termed** as push and pull factors. Pull factors attract migrants to the country of **destination** such as opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions, and others. Push factors **drive** people to leave their place and go to some other places or countries. Those factors consist of economic, social, or political problems or natural **disasters**.

The place of origin gets some benefits from migration. One of its benefits is the **potential** for economic opportunities. In many cases, people may find more job **prospects** or better paying jobs in their place of origin, particularly in rural areas where there may be a shortage of labor. Additionally, people may have access to land or other resources that they can use to start their own business or farm. Similarly, the country of destination can also have a lot of economic and cultural benefits from migration. For example, the country can fill labour shortages and start new businesses. This will also increase consumer **expenditure**. The new migrants can also bring new skills and knowledge that can help **boost** productivity and innovation in the country. Migrants can bring new skills, ideas, **perspectives**, and ways of life, which can **enrich** a country's cultural heritage and promote social **cohesion**.

Migration has some **drawbacks**. Many skilled people leave their country for better job opportunities which creates shortage of skilled human resources in the country of origin. Similarly,

reaching a new land does not always bring good results for the migrants. Finding a job becomes challenging when a place is **overrun** by migrants. The presence of too many people leads to low pay. Population growth in a particular place or country has adverse effects on the environment. Migrants may also face cultural displacement and struggle to adapt to the culture and customs of the new country.

**A. The words for these meanings are hidden in the grid below. Find the words. The words are either vertical or horizontal.**

- a. a place to which somebody is going
- b. what you intend or plan to do; your aim
- c. to fill or spread over an area quickly, especially in large numbers
- d. disadvantages
- e. an unexpected event, such as a very bad accident, a flood, etc.
- f. chance
- g. to force somebody to do something

D	E	S	T	I	N	A	T	I	O	N	L
R	T	Q	Y	D	D	W	V	L	V	N	O
A	E	C	I	J	D	R	I	V	E	B	I
W	V	M	D	F	I	W	H	W	R	V	U
B	M	I	V	I	S	S	U	E	R	D	G
A	B	O	B	G	A	D	P	S	U	C	H
C	L	E	Z	F	S	J	O	B	N	X	E
K	O	F	X	J	T	K	K	V	E	Z	R
S	P	H	Q	N	E	O	L	C	D	A	G
W	Y	P	E	P	R	O	S	P	E	C	T
Q	E	L	D	O	D	A	S	G	H	U	I
V	I	N	T	E	N	T	I	O	N	Q	N
S	D	H	R	E	W	A	B	C	J	I	O

**B. Answer these questions.**

- a. Who are called tourists?
- b. Why do people move from one place to another?
- c. List any two push factors for migration.
- d. When does it become difficult for migrants to find a job?
- e. List any two benefits of migration to the place of destination.

**D. Many Nepalis are migrating to other countries for different purposes. Discuss its positive and negative effects with your partner.**

**Grammar II**

**A. Compare the following sentences. Do they mean the same thing or are they different? Discuss.**

He <b>will leave</b> home at 8 a.m.	He <b>will have left</b> home by 8 a.m.
She <b>will pass</b> the exam.	She <b>will have passed</b> the exam by next year.
I <b>will eat</b> lunch at 12 noon.	I <b>will have eaten</b> lunch by 12 noon.
Nita <b>will finish</b> her work tomorrow morning.	Nita <b>will have finished</b> her work by tomorrow morning.
Our team <b>will do</b> the project work next week.	Our team <b>will have finished</b> the project work by next week.

**B. Use the verbs in the brackets to write the sentences in future perfect.**

- a. I ..... (not/finish) the game by 6 o'clock.
- b. My mother .....(grow) 1000 tulips by the end of the month.
- c. The mechanic ..... (mend) my bicycle by tomorrow.
- d. The shop ..... (close) by 8 o'clock.
- e. The programme ..... (finish) by 4 p.m.

- f. I ..... (not/be) here by Friday.
- g. My father ..... (iron) the clothes by the evening.
- h. Madhu ..... (leave) before her parents reach home.
- i. The painters .....(complete) their work by next week.
- j. I ..... (save) enough money to buy a bicycle by the end of the year.

**C. Put the verbs in the brackets into future simple or future perfect.**

- a. Scientists ..... (find) a cure for AIDS in twenty years period.
- b. Perhaps, she ..... (come) for lunch tonight.
- c. She is writing a book. She ..... (finish) the book by next month.
- d. Wait a minute. I ..... (drop) you at the station.
- e. There's no need to hurry now. The bus ..... (leave) by the time we get to the stop.
- f. Someone is knocking at the door. .... you ..... (open) the door, please?
- g. ..... they ..... (complete) the project in time?
- h. ..... they ..... (complete) the project by the deadline?
- i. If they don't work hard, they ..... (not/pass) their exam.
- j. They are decorating the room. In two hours' time, they ..... (finish) doing it.

**Writing**

**A. Punctuate the following paragraph.**

nitin is one of the most laid-back students i know he is tall and slim with black hair and he always wears a shirt and black jeans his jeans have holes in them and his baseball boots are scruffy too he usually sits at the back of the class

and he often seems to be asleep however when the exam results are given out he always gets an "A" i don't think hes as lazy as he appears to be

**B. Write a couple of paragraphs on Environment. Address the following questions.**

- a. What is environment?
- b. What is its importance?
- c. What are the causes of environmental degradation?
- d. How can we protect the environment?

**Project work**

**What things might change in your locality in the next ten years?  
Show it in the form of a picture and present it in the class.**

**Extra bit**

**Spelling Variation on Common British and American Vocabulary**

<b>British</b>	<b>American</b>	<b>British</b>	<b>American</b>
colour	color	flavour	flavor
humour	humor	labour	labor
neighbour	neighbor	programme	program
apologise	apologize	travelled	traveled
paediatric	pediatric	licence	license
defence	defense	honour	honor
cheque	check	centre	center
metre	meter	mould	mold
tyre	tire	theatre	theater

**Getting started**

These pictures show what Rima used to do when she was a child. Say what she used to do.

**Reading I**

Look at the given picture and answer these questions.

- What do you think the man's profession is?
- Why is the man's profession important?

**Having Fun**

One evening, a father and a son went for a walk. While walking, they reached a field where they found a pair of shoes lying on the path.

The shoes looked as if they belonged to a poor farmer working nearby. Seeing them, the son thought for a while and said, "Papa, why not make this evening memorable with a little **mischief**?"

The father was confused.

The son continued, "Let's hide these shoes somewhere and watch from behind the bushes. When the farmer comes, he will not find his shoes and will be troubled. He will try to find them and it will be a lot of fun to watch that." The son waited for his father to reply.



Listening to the son's words, the father became serious and said, "Son, never make fun of a poor and weak person with the things they need. These things have no value in your eyes but they are **precious** to the poor. If you want to make your evening memorable, then let's do another thing."

The son was curious and asked "What's that?"

"Come and let's put some coins in these shoes and see what effects they have on the farmer," the father said. And, they put some coins in the farmer's shoes. They both hid among the bushes waiting for the farmer to come.

After a while, the farmer came to get his shoes. As soon as he wore the shoes, he felt something hard. He quickly took the shoes in his hands and found some coins inside them. He was surprised to find coins in his shoes. He, then looked around to find who had put the coins in his shoes, but it was **in vain**.

The poor farmer was very happy. Sitting on the ground on his knees and looking at the sky with folded hands, he started crying, "God, today you came here to help me. Thanks a lot for giving this when I needed it most." He went on, "Now, because of your help and kindness, I can get medicine for my sick wife

and will be able to feed my **starving** children. You are great! Thank you so much."

Then the farmer went home.

The father and the son saw everything from the bushes. The father looked satisfied, but the son's eyes were filled with tears.

Seeing tears in the son's eyes, the father **hugged** him and said, "What do you think the farmer would have done if you had hidden his shoes?" The son was sorry and said, "Till today, I believed that it is fun to trouble others. But today, I learnt that real joy is not in taking things away, but in giving."

**A. Underline the words in column B which are similar in meaning to the words in column A.**

**Column A**

- a. mischief
- b. precious
- c. vain
- d. happy
- e. hugged

**Column B**

- misconduct, mishap, misbehaviour
- common, valuable, expensive
- useless, impossible, sufficient
- lively, depressed, cheerful
- rejected, embraced, cuddled

**B. Use appropriate words from 'column A' above to complete the sentences below.**

- a. Everyone likes her. She is ..... and outgoing.
- b. These guys are best known for causing ..... and making fun.
- c. That old man tried in ..... to escape from prison.
- d. After they won the match, the players ..... their coach.
- e. The Mountain Museum is full of rare and ..... treasures.

**C. Put these sentences in the correct order.**

- The farmer was very happy to get the money.
- The farmer found some coins inside his shoes.
- The father and son hid behind the bush.
- A pair of old shoes were lying on the road.
- The old farmer thanked God for everything he had got.
- The son learnt a good lesson that day.

**D. Read the story again and answer these questions.**

- What did the son want to do with the shoes?
- How did the father react to his son's proposal about hiding the shoes?
- What was the farmer going to do with the money?
- What would have been the farmer's reaction if his shoes had been hidden?
- What lesson did the son learn from the incident?

**E. Imagine you are the boy in the story. Retell the story in your own words.**

**Pronunciation**

**Learn to pronounce these words. Take turns to pronounce these words in pairs. Do they have the same sound at the end?**

looked      belonged      waited      finished      surprised

folded      remembered      believed      halted      laughed

**Grammar I**

**A. Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.**

- The climate of the city ..... pleasant most of the time last year.
  - is remaining
  - remained
  - has remained

- b. While they ..... lunch, some guests arrived.
- i. were having      ii. was having      iii. had
- c. Manita and Pasang ..... hide and seek at this time yesterday.
- i. played      ii. were playing      iii. have played
- d. Sonali ..... her house before she sold it.
- i. had painted      ii. painted      iii. paint
- e. Susan ..... all day yesterday. He is not working today.
- i. was working      ii. had worked      iii. worked
- f. All the students ..... for lunch when I reached there.
- i. was queuing      ii. had queued      iii. were queuing
- g. Last year, we ..... any festival.
- i. hadn't celebrated      ii. didn't celebrate      iii. celebrated

**B. Use past simple, past continuous or past perfect forms of the verbs from the brackets to complete the sentences.**

- a. When the burglars broke into the house, I ..... a sound sleep. (have)
- b. They were watching TV when they ..... a loud bang on the door. (hear)
- c. Namrata ..... her parents before she left for her office. (call)
- d. ..... to call your mother last night? (you/remember)
- e. Sami ..... me twice yesterday but I didn't reply to him. (call)

- f. Their team scored 150 runs after they ..... lunch break. (have)
- g. The bus ..... already ..... there at the stop before we reached. (be)
- h. Bipana was mending the roof when she ..... (fall off)
- i. After Alina ..... a novel, she wrote its summary. (read)

### Writing I

#### A. Choose the correct phrases/sentences from the box to complete the following story.

- a. who had just returned home from her husband's funeral
- b. she screamed and fainted
- c. his wife was planning to meet him there
- d. A busy couple used to live in Chicago
- e. They booked a hotel room
- f. he accidentally left out one letter from her email address

....., in America. They decided to go to Florida during a particularly icy winter. ..... there. Because of their busy schedules, the couple could not go together. So the husband left earlier, while ..... the next day.

The husband checked into the hotel. There was a computer in his room, so he decided to send a quick email to his wife. However, ....., and sent the email without realising his error. The email was headed to a widow ..... When the woman checked the email, ..... At the sound, the family rushed into the room, found their mother on the floor, and saw the email:

*Dearest wife,*

*I just checked in. Everything is prepared for your arrival tomorrow. Looking forward to seeing you then! .....*

**B. Write a story with the help of the given clues. Give it a suitable title.**

a man walking along a beach ..... sees a girl moving back and forth ..... finds thousands of starfish on sand ..... picking them up one by one and throwing into the sea ..... man asks her to stop the work as she can't make a difference to many of them ..... she throws one more saying, "It surely made a difference to that one."

**Listening**

**A. Look at the picture and answer the questions.**

a. What is the name of the sport?



b. Where is it mostly played?

**B. What did these people do during the activity week? Listen to the audio and complete the table.**

Name of the person	Activities
Tony	boxing
Lucy	.....
Will	.....
Catherine	.....
Paul	.....

**C. Listen to the audio again and answer these questions.**

a. How was Tony's activity week?

- b. What would Tony play if he went there again?
- c. Why could Will not play water polo?
- d. What would the woman do if she went for the activity week?
- e. Who was scared to try climbing?

**D. What would you like to do for your next activity week? Choose one activity and share it with your friends. Give reasons why you would like to do that.**

### Reading II

**Answer these questions.**

- a. Name some of the popular inventions in the world.
- b. What impacts do they have on our lives? Discuss.

### Historical Inventions

Have you ever imagined how life was in the ancient past? Pigeons used to carry letters. People did not use to have papers and printers as we do nowadays. Since modern means of transportation was not available, they used to walk on foot, ride horses and carry their goods using animals. There was neither electricity nor cell phones. And, firewood was the main fuel. With the **advancement** in science and technology, there are various



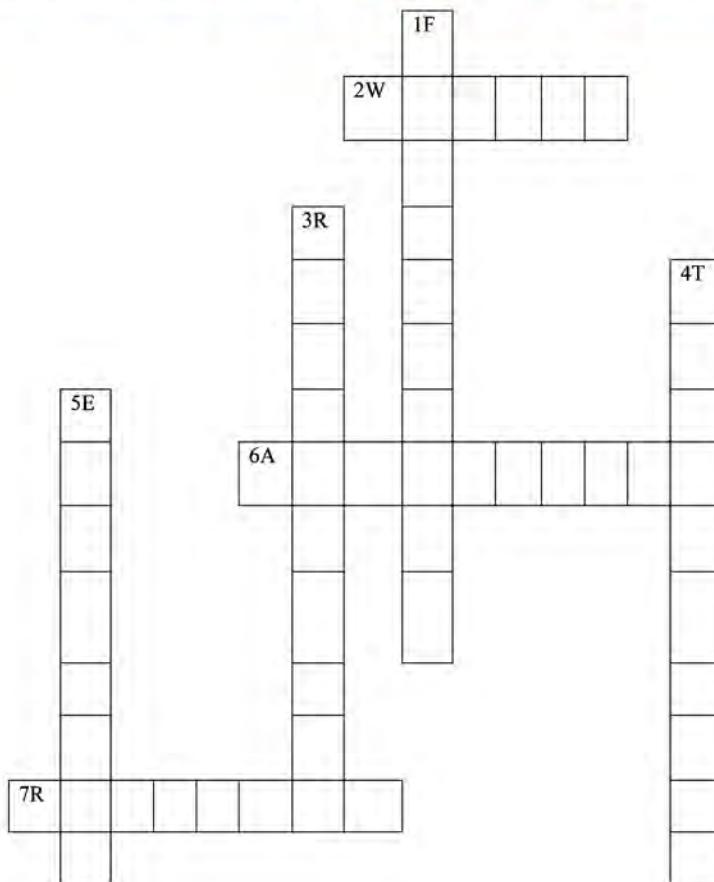
changes in human life. Here are some historical innovations.

- A. The steam engine was invented in 1765 by James Watt who lived in England. While he was still a boy, he observed the lid of a kettle rising due to the pressure of steam from the boiling water. He realised that the power of steam can be used to drive engines. And, one day his dream came true. The first application of the steam engine was made by Stephenson in 1829 to drive a railway train. Stephenson is thus, the father of the locomotive engine which pulls the train. By means of the railway train, we can travel long distances and send our goods from one place to another.
- B. The motor car was invented in 1885 by Daimler, a German engineer. The motor car is a swift and cheap means of transportation. It serves the same purpose as the railway train, but it has expelled the train in the transportation of goods over short distances. It is easier and cheaper to run motor cars over roads than to construct railway tracks and run trains.
- C. Today, we use so much of electricity in everyday life that we cannot think of the world without it. It gives us light at night; heat in winter; it drives trains and other vehicles; and it runs factories and mills. In addition, electricity helps us to send email via computers. Water is used to generate electricity, so it is called white coal. Michael Faraday, who invented electricity, is called the father of electricity.
- D. The aeroplane is one of the fastest means of travel. We can fly to different parts of the world in a few hours. It would have taken us months and years to travel long distances if there had been no aeroplanes. It has cut down distances and brought the countries of the world nearer to each other. The aeroplane was invented in 1903 by two American brothers, Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright.

- E. The latest **wonder** of science is the **spaceship**. It is a type of **artificial satellite** which moves in space beyond the atmosphere of the Earth. It is put into orbit by powerful rockets. Humans landed on the moon with the help of a spaceship. No one person invented the first spacecraft, but rather it was the work of a very large team. The first spacecraft, the Soviet Union's Sputnik 1, was launched on October 4, 1957; it weighed 83.6 kg.
- F. You must have a radio or television at home. You turn them on; and listen or watch news and music. The radio is a sort of wireless **telegraphy** invented by an Italian scientist, Marconi, in 1902. People used to own radio/FM radio in the past but now, they have been replaced by mobiles of different kinds. Television was invented in 1939 by John Logie Baird. It is interesting and funny to see the face of a person speaking far away.
- G. Today, it is hard to imagine a world without mobile phones. Even if you do not own one yourself, you probably see dozens of people talking on a mobile phone every day. But who invented them? To get the answer to that question, we need to look back for more than a century. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. And then, in 1900, on December 23, Reginald Fessenden achieved **remarkable** success. He made the first wireless telephone. His work not only **paved** the way for broadcast radio but also provided the **foundation** for mobile phones and networks. Later, Martin Cooper led a team that designed the first practical mobile phone.



- A. Complete the crossword puzzle with the words in red from the text. Take help from the meanings given.



#### ACROSS

2. an object that causes a feeling of great surprise and admiration
6. made by people, often as a copy of something natural
7. understood a situation

#### DOWN

1. an idea or fact that something is based on
3. unusual or surprising in a way that causes people to take notice
4. the use of a communication system that works by sending electric signals through wires or by radio waves
5. forced someone to leave a place/state

- B. Match the inventions with their inventors.**
- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Application of Steam Engine | i. Michael Faraday         |
| b. Motor car                   | ii. Reginald Fessenden     |
| c. Electricity                 | iii. A group of scientists |
| d. Spaceship                   | iv. James Watt             |
| e. Mobile phone                | v. Daimler                 |
|                                | vi. Stephenson             |
- C. Read the text again and answer these questions.**
- What incident inspired James Watt to invent the steam engine?
  - Mention a benefit of motor car compared to train.
  - Why is electricity called 'white coal'?
  - Why is a spaceship thought to be a wonder?
  - When was the first spacecraft launched to the moon?
  - How old are mobile phones?
- D. What modern appliances or gadgets do you use? Make a list of them and discuss how they have aided in your life.**

### Grammar II

- A. Read the given passage and underline the verb forms that refer to habitual past actions. One example is given.**

When I was 10 years old, I used to stay with my uncle. At my uncle's house, I used to start my tasks early in the morning. I used to go to the tap with my aunt to fetch water. After returning from the tap, I used to do my homework. I was free to study but whenever I had free time, I used to work on the farm, too. Despite my daily chores at home, I used to work hard to be in the first position in my studies. We used to create a lot of resources for ourselves. Therefore,

we did not use to go on any excursions. All the teachers used to engage us in different practical activities. All those activities helped me a lot to become successful.

**B. Rewrite the given sentences using **used to**. Use negation where necessary.**

- a. She lived in Italy when she was five.
- b. We grew a lot of crops.
- c. Did you spend much money?
- d. There were a lot of trees in that jungle.
- e. William and Fiona went to school together.
- f. The Smiths did not work much.
- g. What did you do in the evenings?
- h. Suhana did not help her parents.
- i. People were helpful in the past.

**Speaking**

**A. Look at the pictures and say what people used to do in the past and what they do now.**



- B. Work in pairs. Recall the time when you were in grade 5 or 6. Talk about any five things you used to and didn't use to do.**

### Writing II

You might have attended a ceremony, e.g. birthday, picnic, etc. recently. Write a short narrative essay about it. Include the following details about the event:

- a. What was the event?
- b. When did you attend it?
- c. Where did it happen?
- d. What happened in the ceremony?
- e. How did you feel?

### Project work

There must be some elderly people in your community. Interview five of them and ask them about their past lives. Make a list of the things they used to/did not use to do in their young age. Share your finding.

### Extra bit

### Idioms

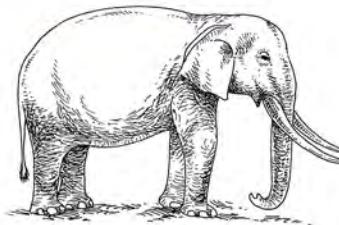
An idiom is a widely used saying or expression containing a figurative meaning that differs from the phrase's literal meaning. Look at some of the common idioms and their meanings.

Idioms	Meanings	Example Sentences
a piece of cake	something easily achievable	The boy found the project to be a piece of cake.
add fuel to the fire	to make a situation worse	Probably I have added fuel to the fire by not answering Sumana's phone call.

call it a day	time to stop working	Hey, let's go home. It's time to call it a day.
see eye to eye	to agree with someone	Mr. Sam never sees eyes to eyes with us when we talk about politics.
burn the midnight oil	to work late in the night	I had to burn the midnight oil for nearly three months to write my first book.
on cloud nine	very happy	When she heard the news of her promotion, she was on cloud nine.
cost an arm and a leg	something is very expensive	Replacing my car stereo cost me an arm and leg.
out of the blue	with no warning	She was happy with us. One day, out of the blue, she announced that she was leaving.
rain cats and dog	rain heavily	Don't go out right now! It's raining cats and dogs.
teacher's pet	a teacher's favourite student	In fact, Jenny is a teachers' pet, and everyone loves her.
when pigs fly	something is impossible	A: I'll wake up early tomorrow to complete my task. B: Yeah, you'll do that when pigs fly.
once in a blue moon	very rare	She doesn't like this place. She only comes here once in a blue moon.

**Getting started**

Study the following pairs of pictures and make comparison between them.

**Reading I**

Look at the pictures below and answer these questions.

- What do you see in the first picture?
- What are the people in the second picture doing?

**The Leap between High School and College**

The **leap** from high school to college is a significant **transition**. Many students enter post-secondary education expecting the experience to be the same as the one they had while at secondary school. They are wrong to



make this **assumption**, and they very quickly realise just how different college is. College education costs more, presents more academic challenges, and offers a more freedom than school education.

First, in terms of cost, college is more expensive than high school. In addition to tuition, college students must also worry about the **residence** or rental costs for living close to the college. In contrast, high school students have no living **expenses** because the majority of them live at home with their parents. College is also more expensive than high school when it comes to the cost of learning materials, such as textbooks. In college, students must buy textbooks for each course they take.

Second, the workload in college is more challenging than the workload in high school. College students are faced with the task of having to complete more **assignments**. These assignments are also more challenging and can take hours to complete. In contrast, high school students do not have to commit so much of time and effort to their assignments. In addition to the extra time that college students put into their work, they experience extra pressure because their final grades are based on each assignment.

Third, there are more activities in college. Students have to participate more in sports and club activities than in high school. College students have both the benefits of being able to join college sports teams as well as being able to use any athletic facilities the college has to offer. In contrast, only a few high schools **boast** athletic facilities similar to those of a college. Furthermore, high schools may have some clubs or groups that students can join. Because high schools are smaller with fewer students, the variety of clubs is limited. Athletic facilities, social events, and clubs show the college environment to be much more social than the high school environment.

Overall, college education is more costly, more academically challenging, and more socially **stimulating** than high school education. These differences need to be **taken into account** by

those students who are entering college from high school. If new post-secondary students are conscious of these differences, they will be more **adequately** prepared for the challenges that college can present.

(Adapted from a sample essay published on cl2hart.weebly.com)

**A. Read the meanings given on the left and match them with the words on the right.**

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| a. a thing that is accepted as true     | i assignment     |
| b. the cost required for something      | ii. adequately   |
| c. the place where someone lives        | iii. expense     |
| d. a task assigned as a course of study | iv. residence    |
| e. arousing interest                    | v. assumption    |
| f. testing one's ability                | vi. challenging  |
| g. in a way that is enough in quantity  | vii. stimulating |
|   | viii. boast      |

**B. Answer these questions.**

- a. What do the students expect when they enter post-secondary education?
- b. How is college more expensive?
- c. Write three reasons why college workload is more challenging.
- d. What athletic challenges do college students face?
- e. What should the students consider while entering the college?

**C. In some aspects, high school education might be more challenging than college education. Think some of the challenges and share in the class.**

## Pronunciation

With the help of your teacher or a mobile phone, learn the pronunciation of these college related words.

academy	campus	faculty	lecture
library	graduation	alumni	scholarship
dormitory	semester	freshman	tuition

### Grammar I

- A. Find the adjectives in the reading text and write their comparative and superlative forms in the table given below.

Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
large	larger	largest

- B. Complete the following sentences with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives given in the box.

crowded	high	heavy	slim	expensive
hard	bad	important	exciting	challenging

- I think health is ..... than money.
- I cannot carry my bag. It's ..... than yours.
- I can afford to buy the ..... car in town.
- You look ..... than the last time I saw you.  
Have you lost weight?
- I could not get a table in the restaurant. It was ..... than it usually is.
- Which is the ..... peak in the world?
- This is the ..... movie I have ever watched. I really enjoyed it.

- h. Your health is getting ..... day by day. You should see a doctor.
- i. I don't understand this lesson. It is ..... than the last one we did.
- j. This is the ..... task that I have ever done.

### Speaking

- A. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions using the given clues.

*Example:*

*Phurba: Which animal is **bigger**, an elephant or a tiger?*

*Lhamu: An elephant is **bigger** than a tiger.*

Harka: Is a bicycle as expensive as a motorcycle?

Gopi: No. A bicycle isn't as expensive as a motorcycle.

- a. Who gets up **earlier**, your parents or you?
- b. Which animal do you think is **scarier**, a snake or a spider?
- c. Are you as **slim** as your mother?
- d. Is today's weather **windier** than yesterday's?
- e. Which is **expensive**, a radio or a television?
- f. Is a crocodile as **slow** as a snail?
- g. Which is **juicier**, an apple or an orange?
- h. Is a melon as **sweet** as a mango?

- B. Use the clues below to make your own comparisons, as in the example.

*Example: my shirt/your shirt*

*My shirt is tidier than your shirt.*

*My shirt isn't as new as your shirt.*

- a. train/aeroplane
- b. lemon/orange
- c. our neighbours/yours
- d. tiger/lion
- e. house/skyscraper
- f. cold drink/fruit juice
- g. big cities/small towns
- h. hotels/homestay

### **Listening**

**A. Look at the picture and answer the questions.**

- a. What do you see in the pictures?
- b. How are they similar and different to each other?



**B. Listen to the audio. Tick (✓) if the information about frogs and toads is similar and cross (✗) if it is different.**

Information	Similar	Different
Place for babies to live		
Place for adults to live		
Type of skin		
Shape		

**C. Listen to the audio again and answer these questions.**

- a. Where do toads and frogs hatch their eggs?
- b. Which of the two continue to live in water?
- c. How is the skin of the toads?
- d. When do the two make croaking sound?

**D. Recall as many similarities and differences of toads and frogs as you can. Then, share in the class.**

### Writing I

**Write a description of the two villages making comparison based on the information given below.**

Bhujung Village	Bhada Village
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- a typical Gurung village</li><li>- lies in Lamjung, nearly at the altitude of 1700 m.</li><li>- around 500 households, majority of people are Gurung</li><li>- one of the popular tourist destinations</li><li>- major attractions: Gurung culture, warm hospitality and friendliness, cleanliness, typical and authentic look of mud and stone houses with tile roofs, beautiful landscape (stunning mountain views, beautiful terrace farms, lush green forests), homestay services</li></ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- a Tharu Homestay, a typical Tharu settlement</li><li>- lies in Kailali, about 12 kilometres from the district headquarters</li><li>- around 200 houses</li><li>- one of the tourist destinations, the best time to visit: mid September to mid December</li><li>- major attractions: lifestyle and culture of Tharu community, Tharu cuisine (includes Dhikri, Kheriya, Bariya, Panjra, crab, Ghonghi, pork, mahogany liquor, etc.), cultural dance performances such as Lathwa, Jhumra, Maghauta, and Sakhiya.</li><li>- homestay, Joginya and Sahadeva Lake, Rameshwari Temple</li></ul>

## Reading II

### Answer these questions.

- What is a smartphone?
- What different things can you do with it?

### Smartphones in our Life

Have you ever accidentally left your phone at home before leaving? How would you feel if you forgot your mobile phone at home? Some might feel **scared**, and others might feel completely lost. I think it is not very enjoyable to many of us. In modern day life, smartphones have become a **vital** part and without them we feel like we are incomplete.



Most of us use smartphones every day to **surf** the internet and social media, check emails, listen to music, play games, watch videos, take photos, read news and write text messages. Most importantly, we use them for their original purpose, to make phone calls. Now all these activities can be done using a single **device**. If you think of the time 25 years back, some of them were not even possible. Smartphones have changed the way we live quite **drastically**.

The way we **retrieve** information has also been changed. We use smartphones to find information on the **web**. Today, we can access any kind of information anytime and anywhere. The same is true for communication too. Our smartphone offers us several ways of communication: calling, messaging, sending email, using social media, etc.

The fact that we can get any information anytime we want has an **impact** on our way of living. Studies have found that we are very likely to forget the information which we know we can easily retrieve again. When someone asks us a question, we tend to think about how we can find the answer on the

internet rather than thinking about answering it ourselves. We are getting lazier because we know that we can access all kinds of information anytime.

Smartphones have also changed the way we behave and feel. It starts early in the morning. The first thing we do is reach for our smartphone to turn off the alarm clock. As the day goes by, we use our smartphone on the way to work, during mealtimes, at work, on the way home, in the bathroom and in bed too. We are **constantly** connected and expected to have a mobile phone with us at all times. Of course, that is **convenient**, but being available all the time is tiring.

We **tend** to use devices that make our lives easier and more convenient. Sales dropped for landline phones, desktop computers, **digital** cameras, etc. Not too long ago, there was a time when we needed to carry all those things with us. The desktop computer used to be the most important piece of equipment in our lives, but these days, smartphones have taken its place.

Smartphone has become our personal **assistant** that helps us **master** our everyday lives. We really cannot imagine life without it.

**A. Find the words from the text that mean the following. The first letter has been given.**

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| a. s ..... | a mobile phone which has a touch screen, internet access, etc. |
| b. c ..... | repeatedly; all the time                                       |
| c. d ..... | a piece of equipment such as a smartphone                      |
| d. s ..... | afraid that something might happen                             |
| e. r ..... | bring back something from somewhere                            |
| f. s ..... | to use the internet  |
| g. c ..... | useful, easy or quick to do; not causing problem               |
| h. i ..... | effect   |
| i. v ..... | very important   |
| j. d ..... | in an extreme way  |

**B. Read the text again and answer these questions.**

- a. How do people feel when they miss their mobile phones?
- b. Write any three ways of using smartphones.
- c. Why are we getting lazier?
- d. What is the impact of getting connected with mobile phones all the time?
- e. Why is smartphone called personal assistant?

**C. How can you make the best use of mobile phones? Discuss.**

**Grammar II**

**A. Study the sentences and identify the word class of the words in red.**

- a. Others are **completely** lost.
- b. Most **importantly**, we use them for their original purpose.
- c. Smartphones have **drastically** changed our lives.
- d. We are **constantly** connected.

**B. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the adverbs given in the brackets.**

- a. My mother drives ..... (carefully) than me.
- b. Angela works ..... (hard) than me, but Linda works ..... (hard) of all of us.
- c. Minu sings ..... (beautifully) of all the people in the choir.
- d. Our teacher explains the lessons ..... (clearly) than your teacher.
- e. Mingma arrived at the meeting ..... (early) than Nita.
- f. Jeena picked the mangoes ..... (fast) of all.
- g. My mother cooks ..... (well) than I do, but my father does ..... (well) of all of us.
- h. I speak English ..... (fluently) than my younger sister.

- i. The teacher arrived ..... (late) than the students.
- j. The driver was ..... (seriously) injured than the helper.

### Writing II

The internet has significantly changed the way we live. Write an essay comparing and contrasting the ways of people's living before and after the invention of the internet.

### Project work

Make a survey in your class. Find the number of people who use the mobile phones for different purposes. Then, present the data in a pie chart or a bar graph.

Survey Form	
Purpose of the use	Number of people

### Extra bit

### List of Irregular Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjectives/adverbs	Comparative form	Superlative form
good/well	better	best
bad(ly)	worse	worst
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
little	less	least
many	more	most
much/many	more	most
old	older	oldest
late	later	latest
near	nearer	nearest

**Getting started**

Look at the pictures. How would you invite people in these situations?

**Reading I**

**Answer these questions.**

- What is the following text about?
- Where do you find it?

## Vacancy Announcement

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

### VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

UN Women, grounded in the vision of equality **enshrined** in the Charter of the United Nations, works for the **elimination** of discrimination against women and girls; the **empowerment** of women; and the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and **beneficiaries** of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security.

*UN Women Nepal is seeking applications from qualified Nepalese citizens with commitment for women, high drive for results, integrity, demonstrable teamwork and other competencies as mentioned in the job descriptions.*

**Job Title:** ICT and Administrative Support

**Duty Station:** Kathmandu, Nepal

**Contract Type and Level:** General Staff (SB-3)

**Duration:** 1 year with possibility of extension

**Vacancy closing date:** 21 Nov. 2021 (mid night NY time)

**Minimum Requirements:** Completion of secondary education is required; Bachelor's degree in Computer Science is an asset; Cisco Certified Network Engineer (CCNE) and Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer (MSCE) or Microsoft Certified Professional (MCP) required; At least 5 years of progressively responsible experience in network administration and use of hardware/software, telecommunications facilities; Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc.); Experience in the use of ATLAS is an asset; Fluency in English and Nepali is required.

For detail job descriptions and for online application, please visit:

[https://jobs.undp.org/cj\\_view\\_job.cfm?cur\\_job\\_id=103018](https://jobs.undp.org/cj_view_job.cfm?cur_job_id=103018)

**Job Title:** Driver

**Duty Station:** Kathmandu, Nepal

**Contract Type and Level:** General Staff (SB-2) **Duration:** 1 year with possibility of extension

**Vacancy Closing Date:** 21 Nov. 2021 (mid night NY time)

**Minimum Requirements:** Completion of SLC/SEE; Valid Driver's license is required; At least 3 years of work experience as a driver in an international organization, embassy or UN system with a safe driving record is an asset; Fluency in English will be an asset; Knowledge of the other UN working knowledge is an asset.

For detail job descriptions and for online application, please visit:

[https://jobs.undp.org/cj\\_view\\_job.cfm?cur\\_job\\_id=103019](https://jobs.undp.org/cj_view_job.cfm?cur_job_id=103019)

Application must be supported with UN Women Personal History Form-P11 which can be downloaded from UN Women website <http://www.unwomen.org/en/about-us/employment>.

All applications will be treated with the strictest confidence.

UN Women is committed to achieving workforce diversity in terms of gender, nationality and culture. Individual from minority groups, indigenous groups, LGBTIQ and persons with disabilities are equally encouraged to apply.

- A. Find correct words from the text for the following meanings.**
- a formal public statement about something .....
  - the process of becoming stronger and more confident, especially in controlling one's life and claiming one's rights .....
  - able to be shown .....
  - an official permission to do something .....
  - a useful or valuable thing or person .....
- B. Complete the sentences with correct words from the text. Use one word only.**
- UN Women works for ..... between male and female.
  - It is looking for ..... from Nepalese citizens.
  - Both job titles require ..... of secondary education.
  - If someone wants to submit a/an ..... application, they should visit the given website.
  - An applicant for the post of a driver should be able to ..... in English.
- C. Answer these questions.**
- What do CCNE, MCSE, and MCP stand for?
  - Where is the work station for both the jobs?
  - Who is UN Women working for?
  - Why do you think the working duration is only for a year?
  - How is the job made inclusive?
- D. What other types of advertisements do you find published in different media?**

## Pronunciation

Pronounce the following words correctly and notice what sounds -tion and -sion make.

mission      occupation      action      collision      suspension  
decision      comprehension      explosion      infusion      rovolution

## Writing I

Imagine your school is looking for an office assistant. Prepare a vacancy advertisement for the position.

### Grammar I

- A. The pictures below show apple(s) at different places. Study how the prepositions are used.



on



in



next to (beside)



in front of



behind



between



under



through



around

- B. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box. You may use them more than once.

in | at | on | under | before | over | behind | in front of

a. Call me ..... the lunch break.

b. Your school starts at 10 a.m. You came sharp at 10 a.m. It means you came..... time.

- c. Brush your teeth ..... the evening ..... you sleep.
- d. Our school starts ..... Monday.
- e. Alka will come back ..... a week.
- f. It's cold in there. The baby is ..... the blanket.
- g. Your father is coming. Hide ..... the curtain.
- h. We exchange cards ..... our birthdays.
- i. Palak is busy ... the moment ..... the phone.
- j. Put the papers ..... the dustbin.
- k. Many children are good at using electronic devices..... the 21st century.
- l. Rehan parked his bicycle ..... the house, not behind the house.

### Listening

#### A. Study the picture and answer these questions.

- a. Who do you think the girls are?
- b. What do you think they are talking about?



#### B. Listen to the audio and fill in the gaps with the correct words. Use one word only.

- a. Christina asks her friend if she has any plans this .....
- b. Christina wants to invite her friend to her ..... party.
- c. The party is on the 15th .....
- d. The friend will definitely ..... to the party.
- e. Christina lives at 104 Supaive .....
- f. Christina wants her friend to bring snacks or .....

- C. If you were Christina, what gifts would you want from your friends? Note them down and discuss with your friends.

### Speaking

- A. Read aloud the sentences used to make invitations.

- a. Take your pen.
- b. Would you like to come to dinner tomorrow?
- c. Would you like some food?
- d. Why don't you join us?
- e. Inform me on time.
- f. We would be pleased to have you for lunch.
- g. Come and join us.
- h. Come to the party, please.
- i. You will have to go with us.
- j. Fill in the form before you leave.

- B. Work in pairs. Take turns to make invitations in the following situations. Use the responses from the box.

- a. You want to have tea with your friend.
- b. You want to have lunch with your sister.
- c. You want to watch a horror movie with your brother.
- d. You would like your friend to attend your party.
- e. You want your friend to go shopping with you.
  - a. Sure, I'd love to.
  - b. Yes, that's a good idea.
  - c. Thank you so much for the invitation. I'll be there.
  - d. I'm afraid, I don't have time.
  - e. I'd love to, but I have an appointment.
  - f. That sounds great but I'm away tomorrow.
  - g. I wish I could, but I have other work.

## Reading II

### Answer these questions.

- How do you invite people to different functions at your home?
- Have you ever sent or received an invitation card?

### Informal Invitation Email

To : pratik.acchami@gmail.com X

An invitation for attending an opening ceremony

Hi Pratik,

How have you been? I hope you and your family are doing okay. I am doing great as we had a summer break here at school. I really enjoyed my holiday.

My father recently returned from abroad. He lived there for three tough years. He has decided to work in his own home country and start his own business. He is starting poultry and vegetable farming next week. My mother and grandparents are very happy with his decision. We have arranged an opening ceremony and I wonder if you are free on Saturday. Would you like to join us at our home for the ceremony?

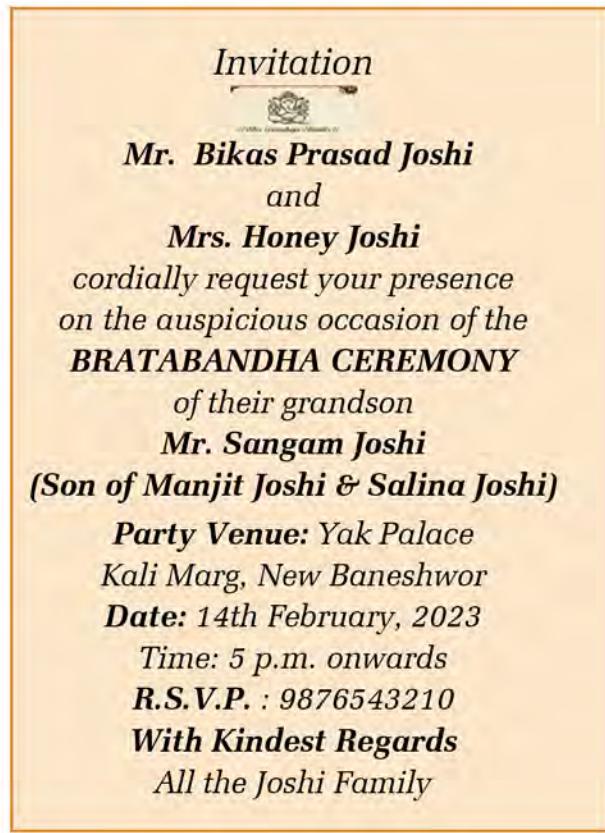
We'd be delighted to have you there for the programme on 24th May, 2023. I look forward to your response. Thank you!

With lots of love,

Rahim



## Invitation Card



### A. Read the following definitions and choose the correct words from the texts.

- a. a particular time when something happens .....
- b. in a warm and friendly way .....
- c. domestic birds such as chicken, ducks, etc. .....
- d. difficult .....
- e. in or to a foreign country or countries .....
- f. very happy .....

**B. Read the texts again and choose the correct answers.**

- a. Manjit Joshi is the father of
  - i. Mr. Bikas Prasad Joshi
  - ii. Mrs. Honey Joshi
  - iii. Mr. Sangam Joshi
- b. The Bratabandha party starts
  - i. late morning
  - ii. early afternoon
  - iii. early evening
- c. Rahim's family is happy because
  - i. his father worked abroad for three years.
  - ii. his father had tough three years in a foreign country.
  - iii. his father has decided to start his own business in his homeland.
- d. Rahim sent the email because
  - i. he wanted Pratik to know about his father's progress.
  - ii. Pratik was his friend.
  - iii. he wanted to invite Pratik to join the event.

**C. Read the texts again and answer these questions.**

- a. What is the first card for?
- b. Where is the Bratabandha party taking place?
- c. What does R.S.V.P. mean?
- d. Who wrote the email to whom?
- e. When is Rahim's father starting his business?
- f. Do you like Rahim's father's decision? Why?

- D. Discuss with your friends why and how Rahim invited Pratik.**

### **Grammar II**

- A. Study the following statements and their question tags.**

- IOM promotes humane and orderly migration, doesn't it?
- They are supposed to work for one year, aren't they?
- The applicants should maintain diary of events, shouldn't they?
- They are appointed for the post in several branches, aren't they?
- Qualified candidates can write an email or send hand written application, can't they?

- B. Read the following sentences and correct the mistakes in question tags.**

*Example: Darpan invited his friends, doesn't he?*

*Darpan invited his friends, didn't he?*

- Kunal has gone to market, haven't he?
- Ram and Laxman are twins, are not they?
- Abdul will buy a new car, won't Abdul?
- Dolma has a car, hasn't she?
- Sanam had written a letter, didn't they?
- Someone is whispering, isn't he?
- I never go out in the evening, don't I?
- Let's have a party, will you?
- I am doing great at school, amn't I?

**C. Supply the correct question tags to the following statements.**

- a. Seema enjoyed the event a lot, .....
- b. My father has recently returned home from abroad, .....
- c. Rajkumar cannot write with his left hand, .....
- d. Nabina has decided not to go to a university, .....
- e. My mother believes in honesty, .....
- f. My neighbour is starting his new business, .....
- g. I am good at drawing, .....
- h. My brother and sister are happy, .....
- i. We have arranged a meeting at 6:00 p.m., .....
- j. Nishu won't buy a new notebook, .....
- k. Nobody has solved the puzzle, .....
- l. They hardly attend social functions, .....

**Writing II**

**Imagine your uncle has recently got a new job. Your family is organising a party to celebrate the achievement. Now, write a message of invitation to your friend to attend the party.**

**Project work**

**Design an invitation card for your birthday party. Make it as attractive as possible and share it with your friends.**

### *Extra bit*

## Expressions used for Inviting, Accepting, and Denying an Invitation

Inviting	Accepting	Denying
Would you like to join me for a coffee?	Thank you. I'd love to.	Thank you very much, but I'm a bit busy at the moment.
Shall we meet for a coffee tonight?	That would be very nice.	Thank you very much for asking me, but I can't manage time.
What about a dinner together?	It would be very nice to be there.	I'm very sorry, I don't think I can.
Come and have a tea with us.	That sounds great.	I wish I could, but I've an appointment with my doctor.
Why don't you come and stay with us for some days?	I'd like nothing better.	I'm afraid I have already promised to meet Nina today.
Like to have some fruits?	With pleasure.	I'm sorry. I can't attend the party.
We should be pleased if you could come and stay with us.	Great!	Thanks for the invitation. But, I can't attend it.
Would you care to attend the party?	I'm in.	It is a shame I can't be there.
Do you fancy coming along?	That's very kind of you.	Sorry. We will be away on the vacation next week.

**Getting started**

Look at these pictures and talk about the places and the people.

**Reading I**

Answer these questions.

- a. Who is Sir Isaac Newton?
- b. What is he famous for?

## Sir Isaac Newton

Isaac Newton was born in 1643 in Woolsthorpe, England. He was the son of a peasant who died three months before Isaac was born. Newton spent most of his early years with his maternal grandmother after his mother remarried. His education was interrupted by a failed attempt to turn him into a farmer. In the beginning, he seemed to be a dull boy. He had little interest in his studies. However, he liked to use his hands. He used to make little machines, such as windmills. He would catch mice and make them drive some of his little machines.



At the age of nineteen, Newton went to Cambridge University where he studied mathematics and science. He started to make discoveries in mathematics when he was a college student. He continued to do so after he had achieved his degree. He was appointed Professor of mathematics when he was only 26 years old.

Newton did not limit his studies to mathematics. He became very interested in the behaviour of light. His interest in light led to the improvement of telescopes. The lenses used in telescopes in those days were not as good as modern-day lenses. Newton showed that curved mirrors could be used instead of lenses. These gave better results in some ways and such telescopes have been used ever since.



The story goes that one day Newton was sitting under an apple tree when an apple fell onto the ground. He began to wonder why it fell onto the ground, but why it did not go upwards in the sky. After a great deal of thought, he produced his theory of gravitation. He showed that each body attracts the other. The Sun and the Earth attract each other. The Moon and the Earth also attract each other, that is why the Moon remains near us and does not rush away.

Newton's head was usually so full of ideas and problems that he was often lost in thought. On such occasions, he forgot his meals and friends. There are many stories of his absent-mindedness. Once he was entertaining his guests at dinner, he went out of the room to fetch some more food items. For a long time, his friends waited for his return, but neither the host nor the food items appeared. At last, they went to look for him and found that he was busy with his studies. He had forgotten his friends and food.

On another occasion, Newton invited one of his friends for dinner at his home. His friend arrived on time, but Newton was not there. The guest sat down on a couch and waited for Newton to have dinner together. As he was feeling hungry, he often looked at the food items on the dinner table. The guest waited for a long time. He got tired of waiting, so he decided to have dinner alone. After having dinner, he waited for Newton again. After several hours, Newton arrived home. He was puzzled to see the guest at home. Soon, he realised that he had entirely forgotten about the invitation. After apologising, he turned to the dinner table and noticed that someone had already dined. "I'm sorry," he said. "I see that I have already eaten my dinner. I should have waited for you."

**A. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
a. apology	i. forgetful
b. absent-minded	ii. unable to understand; confused
c. couch	iii. made something discontinue
d. curved	iv. a person who receives other people as guests
e. dull	v. the force of attraction
f. gravity	vi. a feeling of amazement and admiration
g. host	vii. lacking interest or excitement
h. interrupted	viii. a bent line; not a straight line
i. puzzled	ix. sofa
j. wonder	x. saying sorry

**B. Choose the correct words/phrases from the box to complete the following sentences.**

gravitation	absent-mindedness	interrupted
couch	telescopes	curved
dull	hosted	tired of

- The construction work got ..... because of the heavy rain.
- Newton used curved mirrors in ..... instead of lenses.
- My grandmother keeps forgetting things. She is suffering from .....

- d. Anisha came into my room and sat on the .....
- e. Please draw a ..... line on the white board, not a straight one.
- f. Particles are attracted to each other by .....
- g. Newton was a ..... boy in his childhood.
- h. My friend ..... a birthday party yesterday.
- i. I got ..... working the whole day. I want to rest for some time.

**C. Read the text again and write whether the following statements are True or False.**

- a. Sir Isaac Newton's father was a lawyer.
- b. Newton received his father's affection during his childhood.
- c. In the beginning, Newton was not good at his studies.
- d. The fallen apple helped Newton develop the theory of gravitation.
- e. Newton's mind always remained full of problems and thoughts.
- f. He lived with his wife and children in his later years.  
application? Why?

**D. Answer these questions.**

- a. How was Newton in his studies in the early life?
- b. Which subjects did Newton study at Cambridge University?
- c. What changes did Newton make to telescopes?
- d. Why do you think Newton forgot his food and friends at times?

## E. Find some other discoveries Newton has made.

### Pronunciation

#### Practise these tongue twisters.

- a. She sells seashells by the seashore.
- b. Katie caught the kitten in the kitchen.
- c. I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream.
- d. Smelly shoes and socks shock Simon.
- e. Fred fed Ted bread and Ted fed Fred bed.

### Speaking

#### A. Read what the people in the pictures are saying and identify whether they are describing a person or a place or an object.

Ratna is a fifteen-year-old girl. She has an oval face. She has curly hair. She looks like her mother.



The car is big and green. It looks like a Mercedes car.



It's a beautiful city with many ponds. It has a famous temple called Janaki temple.



## B. Describe the following pictures.



### Grammar I

#### A. Read the following pairs of sentences and study how they are combined into a single sentence.

- This is the room. I keep my computer there.  
This is the room **where** I keep my computer.
- I am looking for the person. He sent me this mail.  
I am looking for the person **who** sent me this mail.
- Eva doesn't like the presents. Owen has given them.  
Eva doesn't like the presents **which** Owen has given.

**B. Complete the following sentences with the correct relative pronouns – who, where, whose, which, that, and when. You may use some of them more than once.**

- a. The couple ..... live next door has six grandchildren.
- b. The house, ..... is painted in red, is mine.
- c. The woman .... house was broken into called the police.
- d. The car ..... my uncle bought is quite comfortable.
- e. This is the school ..... I study now.
- f. This is the place ..... I was born and brought up.
- g. My uncle, ..... is in the army, came to see us.
- h. We have a friend ..... plays the Madal well.
- i. Is there anything ..... I can do to help you?
- j. She remembered the day ..... she met her husband for the first time.

**C. Join the following pairs of sentences using suitable relative pronouns.**

- a. We know the woman. She donated this money.
- b. We walked past my old school. It is celebrating its 50th anniversary this month.
- c. I met the woman yesterday. I had helped her last month.
- d. A new headteacher is going to be appointed next month. It is good.
- e. Bring me the file. The file is on the table.
- f. This is the player. The committee appointed him the captain.
- g. We met a girl. The girl has lost her way.
- h. This is the house. Naresh built it.
- i. Mandy is the girl. I am using her car today.

## Writing I

Study the information below about Pasang Lhamu Sherpa; the first Nepali woman to scale Mt. Everest. Write a short biography of her based on the given information.

Birth	Solukhumbu on 16 December, 1961
Early age	grew up in mountaineering family, started to climb mountains in her teen age
At the age of 17	went to Kathmandu with her love Lhakpa Sonam Sherpa and together with him owned a travel agency
1989	first climbed; Mount Pisang (6091m), climbed Mt. Blank(4848m) but failed to climb Mt. Everest reaching the height of 8000 m only
1991	made two attempts to climb Mt. Everest but could reach 8750m and 8500m respectively
April 22, 1993	reached the top of Mt. Everest
Death	April 22, 1993; died due to bad weather while climbing down
Honours	National Hero, highways and mountains named after her

## Reading II

Answer these questions.

- What is a national park?
- Name some national parks of Nepal.

## Khaptad National Park

### Background

Khaptad National Park (KNP) was established in 1984. It is located in the mid mountains of Sudurpaschim Province of Nepal. It expands in an area of 225 square kilometre representing unique **pastures** mixed with **coniferous** forest. The park partially covers four districts; Bajura, Bajhang, Achham and Doti. It lies at an average altitude of 3000 m above sea level.



### Features

Khaptad National Park is one of the **spectacular** and **pristine** parks of Nepal with rich **biodiversity**. The park has 22 patches of grasslands on gentle hills which are locally called patans. In summer, they support local livelihood by offering **ample** grazing ground for cattle. Patans are decorated with flowers during June to August. A small lake named as Khaptad Daha is situated at the patan, which is the best place for **aquatic** and migratory birds.

The park with famous religious and cultural sites invites thousands of pilgrims each year. Among others, Khaptad Baba Ashram, Triveni and Sahashra Linga are the most popular places. Khaptad Baba Ashram is located close to the park headquarters which is named after the late Khaptad Swami, a renowned spiritual saint. On the way to the park headquarters, a Shiva temple is located at the **confluence** of three rivers, known as Triveni. The panorama of Triveni is amazing with other historical temples. Ganga Dashahara, a holy performance, is marked here during Janai Purnima. Many pilgrims make a holy visit to Triveni to worship the God Shiva on this occasion.

Another religious site is Sahashra Linga at 3,276 m above sea level which is the highest point in the park. Other religious areas include Ganesh temple, Nagdhunga, and Kedardhunga. As these areas are considered as places for meditation and **tranquility**, they should not be disturbed. Tobacco products, alcohol, and animal sacrifice are prohibited in these sites.

The national park is rich in **flora and fauna**. The main flora found in the park are sal, pine and alder species. The Khaptad plateau is dominated by sub-alpine vegetation. Fir, oak, birch, and rhododendron are the major species here. Similarly, the grassland flowers consist of primulas, buttercups, and wild berries. The park also **harbours** a wide variety of medicinal herbs.

The park is reported to have 266 bird species when migratory birds join the residential ones. Some of the common ones are

### **Park Regulations to follow**

An entry fee of Rs. 1,500 (Foreigners), Rs. 500 (SAARC Nationals), and Rs. 100 (Nepali) should be paid.

Entering the park without a permit is illegal.

Get special permit for **documentary**/filming from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC).

Documentary/filming fee of \$ 1,500 (Foreigners), Rs. 50,000 (SAARC Nationals) and Rs. 10,000 (Nepali) should be paid at DNPWC. Additional 25% should be paid while using drones for documentary/filming.

Don't remove or damage plants and animals. All flora and fauna are fully protected and must not be disturbed.

Rubbish must be placed out, buried or disposed in **designated** areas.

Do respect the cultural and religious sites.

Camping inside the park should be made only at the designated areas.

Dhanphe, flycatcher, bulbul, cuckoo, and eagle. A wide variety of butterflies, moths, and insects are also the pride of the park. The park provides habitat for some 23 different species of mammals. The common ones include barking deer, wild boar, ghoral, black bear, yellow throated marten, rhesus, and langur monkey. Others include common leopard, wolf, wild dog, jackal and musk deer.

**A. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.**

Column A	Column B
a. pastures	i. the state of being quiet and peaceful
b. biodiversity	ii. a film or programme giving facts about something
c. aquatic	iii. the existence of a varieties of animals and plants
d. confluence	iv. land covered with grass
e. tranquility	v. to contain something and allow it to develop
f. documentary	vi. growing or living in, on or near water
g. harbour	vii. the place where rivers meet and become one

**B. Fill in the gaps with correct information from the text.**

- Khaptad National Park comprises ..... patches of grassland.
- The religious sites in the national park are visited by thousands of ..... every year.
- A tourist from Pakistan should have to pay ..... as entry fee.

- d. The highest point of the national park is ..... situated at the height of 3,276 meters.
- e. Many pilgrims make a holy visit to ..... Janai Purnima.

**C. Answer these questions.**

- a. What type of forest can be found in Khaptad National Park?
- b. How have the patans supported local people around the national park?
- c. Where is the Shiva temple?
- d. After whose name is the national park named as Khaptad National Park?
- e. If anyone is interested in shooting a film in the national park, how much money s/he has to pay?
- f. Make a list of the flora and fauna found in the national park.

**D. If you visited Khaptad National Park, which thing would you enjoy the most? Why?**

**Writing II**

**A. You might have a religious/historical/natural place in your district or locality. Make an attractive leaflet about the place based on the guidelines given below.**

- Introduction and location of the place
- Major attractions
- How to get there
- Provisions and requirements
- Suitable time to visit the place

**B. Write a set of rules to be followed in the place you have selected in exercise A above using the following clues.**

..... is/are strictly prohibited to .....  
allowed to/supposed to ..... don't + infinitive  
..... V-ing ..... is not entertained .....

### **Grammar II**

**A. Put 'a' 'an' or 'the' to complete the sentences. Put a cross (X) if an article is not needed.**

- a. I'd like to ask you ..... question now.
- b. It is ..... nice day today, isn't it?
- c. Where is ..... tallest statue of Lord Shiva located?
- d. The boys are playing ..... football in the backyard.
- e. She is ..... intelligent girl.
- f. Do you want to go to ..... restaurant where we first met?
- g. My father bought ..... new TV set yesterday.
- h. I live in ..... old house ..... house needs to be repaired.
- i. Would you like to have ..... piece of cake?
- j. Sharmila can play ..... guitar well.
- k. We usually have ..... lunch at 12:30.

**B. Put 'a', 'an' or 'the' to complete the paragraphs.**

- a. You've probably learned ..... rule that ..... comes before ..... vowel, and that ..... comes before ..... consonant. While this is generally true, it is more accurate to say

that ..... comes before ..... vowel sound, and ..... comes before ..... consonant sound. The can be used with both singular and plural nouns, with nouns of any gender, and with nouns that start with any letter. The is ..... most commonly used word in ..... English language.

- b. Once upon ..... time, there was ..... old farmer. He was honest and helpful. Once, the whole village was affected by famine. People remembered ..... old farmer. He helped ..... villagers by providing food and shelter. This news reached ..... king. He invited ..... old farmer and gave him..... golden stick as ..... gift for his honesty and help to ..... villagers during hard times.

### **Listening**

#### **A. Look at this picture and answer these questions.**

- a. What do you see in the picture?



- b. What do you think the name of the place is?

#### **B. Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks with missing words or numbers.**

- a. Sirubari village lies in the ..... of Pokhara.
- b. Sirubari introduced the concept of community-based ..... in Nepal.

- c. It takes about ..... hours by bus to reach Sirubari from Pokhara.
- d. The Tourism Management Committee welcomes tourists and manages sightseeing and ..... for them.
- e. Tourists are provided with food and lodging facilities at the villagers' own .....

**C. Listen to the audio again and choose the correct answers.**

- a. When did Sirubari begin community-based tourism?
  - i. 1995
  - ii. 1996
  - iii. 1997
  - iv. 2001
- b. How long does it take for the trekkers to reach Sirubari from Nagdanda?
  - i. two hours
  - ii. a whole day
  - iii. a half day
  - iv. one and a half days
- c. Why do you think tourists visit Sirubari village homestay?
  - i. to enjoy the modern facilities available in the village
  - ii. to enjoy unspoiled Gurung culture and heritage
  - iii. to meet the local people
  - iv. to enjoy a jungle safari
- d. Why was Sirubari village tourism honoured with the PATA Gold Award?
  - i. for preserving local culture and heritage
  - ii. for promoting modern development

- iii. for entertaining visitors
  - iv. for preserving forests and mountains
- C. Share a real or an imaginary experience of visiting a homestay and spending time there with your friends.

### Project work

Choose a famous place of your province. Collect information about the place. Then, write a short description of it. Use pictures/photos to make your description interesting and attractive.

*Extra bit*

### Common Informal Expressions

Informal expressions	Standard expressions	Informal expressions	Standard expressions
coz	because	lemme	let me
doc	doctor	lotta	a lot of
gimme	give me	outta	out of
gonna	going to	sorta	sort of
gotcha	got you	uni	university
gotta	got to	wanna	want to
hadda	had to	kinda	kind of

**Getting started**

Look at the pictures. What do you think these people like, dislike or prefer? Talk to your friends.

**Reading I**

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- What do you think the man's hobby is?
- Do you have a similar hobby? What is it?

**Nepal's Bird Man**

Hari Sharan Nepali's friends affectionately called him Kazi because of his smart dress and genteel manners. 'Kazi Dai' was a famous birder and ornithologist from Nepal. In fact, his keen interest in birds



made him popular among Nepali and other birders.

Knowing Kazi was more than a coincidence for me: he was a friend of my father, Parasar Narayan Suwal. My father was a Ph.D. and Kazi Dai was a school dropout, but the two were bonded because of their shared love of the wilderness, often exploring the jungles of the Terai together.

In 1972, I joined my father and his students of Ananda Kuti Science College on a weeklong camping trip to Pokhara. Kazi Dai was invited as a visiting faculty to share his knowledge on bird **ecology**, field identification, and bird **taxidermy** techniques.

In Pokhara, we trekked from Bagar to Hyangja, where we were hit by a heavy hailstorm. The next day when we reached Suinkhet, the river was filled with **debris** and **boulders** from overnight landslides and floods. There, Kazi Dai identified the Lesser Racquet-tailed Drongo, a Green Magpie and an Egyptian Vulture.

On our return journey to Kathmandu, Kazi Dai pointed out a showy Wall Creeper on a freshly dug mountain slope as it **fluttered** wings with maroon patches. His **mentoring** during this trip was a turning point for me to shape my interest in birds.

In the late 1970s, I eagerly took part in bird identification field trips with Kazi Dai and Karna Shakya, who was then with the IUCN (International Union for the Conversation of Nature) Commission on Education. Together they founded the Nepal Bird Watching Club, which was later named Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN).

Today, BCN is a well-established professional organisation **nurturing** a passion on hundreds of Nepali youth for bird documentation, photography, research, and conservation. Ornithological science has now gone on from just identifying and preserving birds to satellite tracking of their migration. In



addition, it has also completed a digital recording of the more than 880 species of birds found in Nepal.

Kazi Dai was very **cooperative** and always ready to share his wealth of knowledge, and mentor those birdwatchers and naturalists. Together, we documented his ornithological knowledge during the Biodiversity Profiles Project, under the Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation in 1995. Both of us also served as members of the Environment Protection Council, chaired by the Prime Minister.

Birding with U.S.President Jimmy Carter was perhaps another highlight of my birding experiences with Kazi Dai. We also established the Lumbini Crane Sanctuary, and the **enhanced** wetland in Lumbini is now a preferred home for the nesting Sarus cranes. It is supported by World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Nepal, in partnership with International Crane Foundation and Lumbini Development Trust.

Kazi Dai also personally led the Ornithological Survey of Nepal to study Nepal's vast **diversity** of bird species. The Natural History Museum established by Tribhuvan University is an outcome of his passion. Kazi Dai identified thirteen new bird species in addition to the bird species described by Robert Fleming Sr, Robert Fleming Jr, and Lain Singh Bangdel in 1976.



Kazi Dai left us on 19 May 2021, but his passion for the study and preservation of Nepal's birdlife lives on in the many young naturalists he mentored.

*(Adapted from an article by Rajendra N. Suwal published in Nepali Times)*

**A. Learn these words and complete the sentences with them.**

mentoring | diversity | nurturing | enhanced | genteel

- a. Nepal is known for her ..... of people, still there is harmony in them.
- b. Despite being successful, Krishna is an example of ..... lifestyle.
- c. The food was tasty! They ..... the flavour of food items by adding natural herbs.
- d. She encouraged women to start formal ..... programmes in their companies.
- e. All the family members helped her in ..... her newborn baby.

**B. Choose the correct alternatives to fill in the gaps.**

- a. Kazi Dai was a famous .....
  - i. teacher
  - ii. birder
  - iii. photographer
- b. ..... has earned his Ph.D.
  - i. The writer
  - ii. Hari Sharan Nepali
  - iii. Parasar N. Suwal
- c. The writer became interested in becoming a birder
  - i. zafter returning to Kathmandu from Pokhara.
  - ii. while returning to Kathmandu from Pokhara.
  - iii. while they were on the trip to Pokhara.
- d. Which of the following is a false statement?
  - i. Ornithological science in Nepal uses modern technologies for study.
  - ii. The writer never got the opportunity to work together with foreigners.
  - iii. Kazi Dai worked with both the writer and his father.

- e. Which of the following organizations did Kazi Dai not work for?  
i. IUCN                    ii. BCN                    iii. WWF

**C. Answer these questions.**

- a. What made Kazi Dai a friend of Parasar Narayan Shrestha?
- b. Was the journey to Pokhara a memorable one for the writer? How can you say so?
- c. Name the personality with whom the writer worked except Kazi Dai.
- d. Mention the areas BCN is working in at present.
- e. Who is the donor of the Lumbini Crane Sanctuary?
- f. Do you like Kazi Dai? Why?

**D. Can birdwatching be a good hobby for a Nepali student like you? Discuss with your friends.**

**Pronunciation**

**Pronounce these words. Notice how 'ch' is pronounced in each word.**

chaired      charade      chemist      chiffon      chair  
chimp      chalk      choir      chore      child

**Speaking**

**A. Read the expressions given below. Do they express likes or dislikes? Write 'Like' or 'Dislike' at the end and practise saying them.**

- a. She loves playing football.
- b. I don't like rain.
- c. I'm crazy about cricket.

- d. She doesn't like going out at night.
- e. My brother hates eating chocolates.
- f. My father is keen on gardening.
- g. I love reading books very much.

**B. Work in pairs. Complete the dialogue with the suitable form of the verbs given in the brackets and act it out.**

Pasang: Hi, you two! What are you doing?

John: We're playing basketball. Do you want to play?

Pasang: No, thanks. I ..... (not like/play) basketball.

Sara: Wow! I ..... (love/play) basketball. It's great!

John: What ..... you ..... (like) to do, Pasang?

Pasang: Well, I ..... (ride) bicycle.

Sara: Yeah! That's really fun.

Pasang: And, I ..... (like) to dance.

John: Dancing! I can't stand dancing.

Sara: But, I prefer ..... (sing) to dancing.

**C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about each other's likes and dislikes. Use the given clues.**

- a. listening to music
- b. drawing
- c. watching television
- d. working in the kitchen
- e. doing mathematics

### **Grammar I**

**A. Study the following sentences with special attention to the words in red. .**

- a. I **hate arguing** about politics.
- b. I **hate to argue** with you.

- c. They like skiing.
- d. They like to ski.
- e. Children love playing with their friends.
- f. Children love to play.
- g. I will wait to hear from you.
- h. She wants to tell you something.

**B. Choose and copy the correct answers.**

- a. I don't like ..... (going/go) out at night.
- b. She learned ..... (to tell/telling) stories.
- c. I would like ..... (coming/to come) to the party.
- d. My grandfather enjoys people ..... (asking/ask) what he wants.
- e. She kept on ..... talking/to talk) during the film.
- f. I am learning ..... (speaking/to speak) English nowadays.
- g. Do you mind ..... (giving/to give) me a hand?
- h. Munal helped me ..... (carry/carrying) this load.
- i. I dislike ..... (waiting/to wait) for people.
- j. They've finished ..... (preparing/toprepare) food- come and eat!

**C. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs given in the brackets.**

- a. Joan loves ..... (listen) to music.
- b. Tina usually goes ..... (fish) at the weekends.
- c. We usually go ..... (swim) on Saturdays.
- d. He hates ..... (write) emails.
- e. Would you like ..... (talk) to the manager?

- f. Excuse me, I'd like ..... (pay) the bill.
- g. I like ..... (call) her in the evening.
- h. She avoided ..... (talk) to her neighbour.
- i. Mr. Thakuri agreed ..... (pay) the debt on time.
- j. He admitted of ..... (steal) the money.

### Writing

**Write an essay on My Hobbies and Interests. Include the answers to these questions.**

- a. What are your hobbies and interests?
- b. Why have you chosen them?
- c. How are you going to achieve them?
- d. What support do you need to pursue them? (Are there any barriers stopping you?)
- e. What changes might they bring to your life?

### Listening

**A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.**

- a. What do you think the lady is doing?
- b. What do you think she is talking about?



**B. Listen to the audio and tick the correct answers.**

- a. What type of exercise does the speaker like?
  - i. jumping rope
  - ii. mountain biking
  - iii. swimming
- b. What does the speaker say she will do in her new house?
  - i. avoid letting strangers come in
  - ii. have many animals
  - iii. keep it clean

- c. Why does she like dancing to American music?
  - i. because she is good at it.
  - ii. because it is a Latin type.
  - iii. because she is a dancer.
- d. Which of the following does the speaker dislike?
  - i. rude people
  - ii. American music
  - iii. walk in the forest
- e. Why does the speaker dislike waiting?
  - i. because she dislikes traffic.
  - ii. because she is impatient.
  - iii. because she gets travel sick.
- f. What is the talk about?
  - i. personal preferences
  - ii. hobbies
  - iii. exercises

**C. What are your preferences? Make a list or a mind map and talk to your friends about why you like them.**

### **Reading II**

- A. Look at the picture and guess the answers to these questions.**
- a. Who do you think these people are?
  - b. What are they doing?
  - c. Do you like cooking classes? Why?

### **My Teacher Ate my Homework**

My teacher ate my homework,  
which I thought was rather odd.  
He sniffed at it and smiled  
with an approving sort of nod.



He took a little **nibble** –  
it's unusual, but true –  
then had a somewhat larger bite  
and gave a thoughtful chew.  
I think he must have liked it,  
for he really went to town.  
He **gobbled** it with **gusto**  
and he **wolfed** the whole thing down.  
He licked off all his fingers,  
gave a **burp** and said, “You pass.”  
I guess that's how they grade you  
when you're in a cooking class.

– Kenn Nesbitt

- A. Write the rhyming words for these words from the poem. Add one of your own words to each of them.**

odd: ..... , .....

true: ..... , .....

town: ..... , .....

pass: ..... , .....

- B. Here are the words from the poem related to eating. Find their meanings and use them in your own sentences.**

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

- C. Complete the following text with the suitable words/phrases given below.**

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

The speaker found it ..... when he saw his teacher eating the homework. First, he sniffed and then smiled to show the ..... of what the speaker had done. Then, he ..... the homework bit by bit. The speaker guessed

that the teacher had liked his task. The teacher even licked ..... and finally said that the speaker had passed. This made the speaker guess the way the teachers grade the .....

- D. Write a short poem about your favourite subject and recite it in the class.**

### **Grammar II**

- A. Match the statements with their questions.**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Questions</b>
a. My father is washing the car.	i. Do they have a hotel in India?
b. Ali doesn't want to help you.	ii. Did you have your computer repaired?
c. Yes, she sings English songs.	iii. When will Madan buy a computer?
d. Yes, they have a hotel in India.	iv. What is your father doing?
e. Madan will buy a computer next year.	v. Who doesn't want to help you?
f. We can go to the cinema tomorrow.	vi. Does she sing English songs?
g. Yes, I had my computer repaired.	vii. When can we go to the cinema?

- B. Change the given statements into questions. Use the words in brackets to start the questions.**

- Pravu is in class eight. (Who)
- The dog is chasing a cat. (What)
- They were practising English yesterday. (Were)
- He went to the market to buy some vegetables. (Why)
- I came to see you yesterday. (When)

- f. Anuska bought a new computer. (Did)
- g. William saw a snake under the tree. (Where)
- h. They will have to do the work. (Will)
- i. We paid in cash. (How)
- j. She has a beautiful painting. (Does)

### Project work

**Find a poem/song about hobbies and interests and present it to the class.**

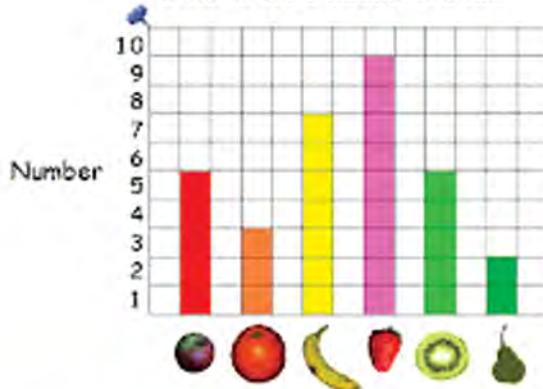
### Extra bit

**What are the sciences that study different genres called? Study these genres with '-ology'!**

ornithology:	the study of birds
anthropology:	the study of humans
biology:	the study of life
dendrology:	the study of trees
felinology:	the study of cats
hematology:	the study of blood
oology:	the study of birds' eggs
pomology:	the study of fruits
sitiology:	the study of food, diet and nutrition
virology:	the study of viruses and diseases they cause
seismology:	the study of earthquakes
pathology:	the study of illness
hippology:	the study of horses

**Getting started**

What do the following charts/graphs represent? Discuss.

**Our Favourite Fruit****Students' Favourite Fruits**

fruit	votes
apple	10
pear	6
grapes	2
banana	6

I vote = ☺

**Reading I**

Study the chart below and answer these questions.

- What is the name of the given charts?
- Is it good to increase the number of tigers? Why?

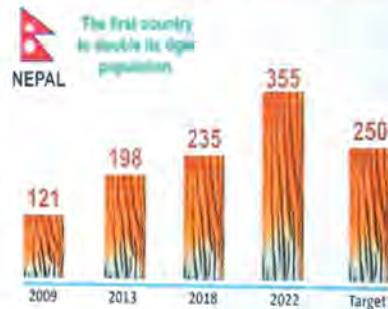
## Nepal is the first country to double its tiger population

Nepal started its fourth tiger and prey survey from December of last year under the lead of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation (DoFSC) of the Ministry of Forests and Environment. Periodic assessments of tigers are being conducted at intervals of four years since 2009. The first, second and third nationwide assessments carried out in 2009, 2013, 2018 estimated 121, 198, and 235 tigers respectively.

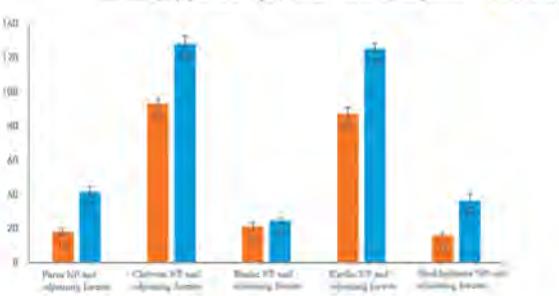
"The latest tiger population in Nepal is nearly three times compared to figures we had in 2009-2010, which is nothing short of historical," remarks Dr. Chiranjibi P. Pokharel, the National Trust for Nature Conversation's tiger expert. "Tigers are apex predators right at the top of the food chain, and their populations are intricately linked to the health of ecosystems and forests, so this is undoubtedly big news for wildlife conservation as a whole."

Only a century ago, some 100,000 tigers were estimated to roam the wide landscapes of Asia. But by 2010, their population in the wild had drastically dropped by 97%, to about 3200, mostly due to severe habitat loss and poaching. As a response, the world's 13 tiger-range countries, including Nepal had pledged to double their tiger population by 2022 (TX2) through endorsing the 2010 St. Petersburg declaration in Russia. Since

STATUS OF TIGERS IN NEPAL 2022



Sitewide tiger population in Nepal's National Park and adjoining forests



then all tiger range countries, including Nepal, have taken important steps to achieve TX2.

Since the 2010 declaration to save tigers from the threat of extinction, there have been important **initiatives** made in Nepal at all levels. During this period, additional habitats for tigers and prey species have been secured, namely with the establishment of Banke National Park and the extension of Parsa National Park.

Special institutions for the conservation of tigers have been formed right from the top political level to the community grassroots. Today, the Prime Minister of Nepal chairs the National Tiger Conservation Committee, whereas dedicated Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) units have been set up from the central to district level to ensure that effective wildlife **enforcement** measures are in place. At the community level, over 450 community-based anti-poaching units have been formed.

The role of local to national to global partnerships is vital for this success story, with increased investment and support coming from both domestic and international **stakeholders**.

Poaching, illegal wildlife trade, and the impacts of climate change will continue to threaten the survival of tigers. Moving into the future, **sustainably** managing the increasing tiger population of Nepal will require additional measures over what is already working well. Habitat management efforts supporting large tiger prey species like gaur, swamp deer, sambar, nilgai and wild buffalo will need to be prioritized. Managing human-tiger conflicts and engaging communities meaningfully to create conditions for **coexistence** with tigers will be increasingly important.

Nepal's tiger conservation success will have to be **backed** by good science that is able to drive policy and action. The planning, construction, and development works need to be wildlife-friendly. Effectively managing **corridors** in a way that

connect tiger habitats at the **landscape** level will continue to have a major role in the safe **dispersal** of tigers.

(Adapted from a report published on [www.ntnc.org.np](http://www.ntnc.org.np) published on July 29, 2022.)

**A. Match the words in column A with their meanings given in column B.**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
a. nationwide	i. the act of making people obey a particular law or rule
b. intricately	ii. hunting birds and animals illegally
c. poaching	iii. the state of being together in the same place at the same time
d. enforcement	iv. existing in all parts of a particular country
e. coexistence	v. the process of spreading something over a wide area
f. dispersal	vi. with a lot of different parts that fit together

**B. Fill in the blanks with correct information from the text.**

- a. The third tiger and prey survey found a total of ..... tigers in Nepal.
- b. Tigers are at the top of the ..... chain.
- c. The national commission related to tiger conservation in Nepal is headed by .....
- d. National and international ..... have supported the tiger conservation programme.
- e. Development works and construction should be conducted in a ..... way.

### C. Answer these questions.

- How many tiger surveys have already been conducted?
- What was the per cent of tigers in 2010 in Asia?
- When was the St. Petersburg declaration made?
- Mention any one initiative that Nepal has adopted for tiger conservation.
- What are the threats to tiger conservation?

### D. In Nepal, some development and construction activities have been conducted without considering the nature and its ecosystem. What might be its effects? Discuss.

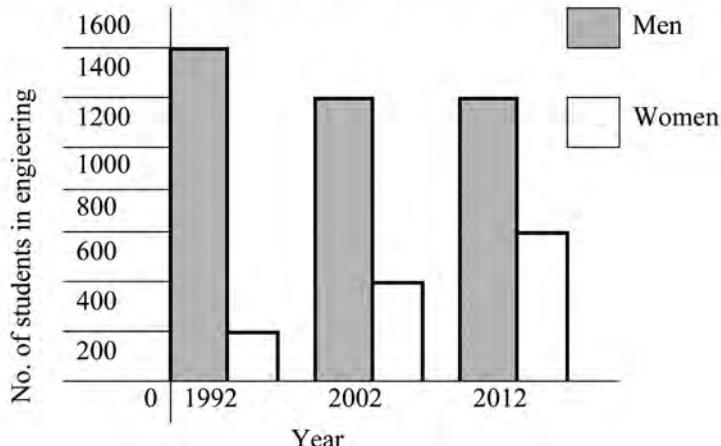
#### Pronunciation

Here is a list of words used to interpret charts and graphs. Learn to pronounce them.

constant	rising	trend	ascend	descend
decrease	decline	steadily	rapidly	proportion

#### Writing I

The chart below shows the number of men and women studying engineering in a university. Write an interpretation of the chart.



## Listening

### A. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- Where do you think these people are?
- What do you think they are doing there?



### B. Listen to the audio and complete the sentences with the missing information.

- Mike wants to make .....
- They have ..... apples.
- They have to use only ..... apples.
- They need 200 grams of .....
- They don't have any .....
- They need ..... grams of butter.
- All the remaining ingredients will be bought from .....

### C. Note down as many ingredients as you can remember from the audio to make an apple pie.

#### Grammar I

### A. Study these sentences and discuss how the quantifiers in red have been used.

- Most children start school at the age of five.

- b. We ate **some** bread.
- c. We saw **lots of** birds.
- d. We have **lots of** time.
- e. Did you see **any** friends?
- f. Would you like **any** food?

**The table below shows the quantifiers which are used with different types of nouns.**

Quantifiers with countable nouns	Quantifiers with uncountable nouns	Quantifiers with both countable and uncountable nouns
many, each, either, (a) few, several, both, neither, fewer	much, a bit of, a little	all, some, more, a lot of, enough, no, any, most, lots of, less

### **B. Choose the correct quantifier to complete the sentences.**

- a. I'm sorry, but there's ..... (any/no) ..... milk. Is black tea OK?
- b. If you want to lose weight, you should eat ..... (less/more) chocolate.
- c. If you want to help me make breakfast, you can peel ..... (any/some) potatoes.
- d. We don't have ..... (all/enough) tomatoes. Can you bring another five or six, please?
- e. When I was a child, I used to drink ..... (a lot of/most) milk.
- f. I don't generally like fruits but I eat ..... (no/a lot of) mangoes.
- g. I'm not sure if we can make a cake. Do we have ..... (some/much) eggs?
- h. Sorry, I can't go with you. I've got ..... (any/some) work to do.

## Reading II

Answer these questions.

- What is the object shown in the picture? What is it used for?
- How do you react when someone asks you for your help?



### A Mousetrap

#### Characters

MAN	WOMAN	DOCTOR	MOUSE
CHICKEN	LAMB	BUFFALO	

(A mouse is looking through the wall. A man and a woman are opening a package.)

MOUSE: Humm, it looks good.  
What kind of food is there  
inside the package?

(The mouse was horrified when he saw that it was a mousetrap. He went outside to tell others about the mousetrap.)

MOUSE: There's a mousetrap in the house. A mousetrap!  
(The chicken was looking for worms in the ground.)

CHICKEN: Excuse me, Mr. Mouse! I understand that it is a big problem for you, but I don't care. That doesn't bother me.  
(The mouse left worried. He went to inform the lamb.)

- MOUSE: Mr. Lamb, there's a mousetrap in the house!
- LAMB: I think the mousetrap is not for me. Mr. Mouse! There's nothing I can do. I can only pray. Stay calm, you are in my prayers!
- (Then the mouse went to inform the buffalo.)*
- MOUSE: There's a mousetrap in the house, Mrs. Buffalo!
- BUFFALO: That won't hurt me. Am I in danger? I don't think so.
- (Then the mouse went back looking sad and worried. That same night when everything was quiet, a loud noise was heard in the house. The woman ran to see the mousetrap. It was so dark. She did not see that the mousetrap got the tail of a deadly snake. Then the snake bit the woman.)*
- WOMAN: Help me! I got bit by a snake!
- (The woman fainted. The man called the doctor. The doctor came and took her temperature.)*
- Doctor: Chicken soup is good for people with a fever.
- (The man went out to look for the main ingredient: the chicken.)*
- MAN: Come here, little chicken! I am going to make soup.
- CHICKEN: Oh, no! My days are over. I will be the soup!
- (The man showed up with a chicken soup. Since the woman was still sick, her friends and neighbors came to see her. To feed them all, the man decided to cook the lamb.)*
- MAN: Come here, little lamb! I am going to cook a delicious dish.
- LAMB: Oh, no! I'm the next.

*(The man cooked the lamb. The woman got better after a few days. The couple wanted to celebrate by giving a big party to their well-wishers. They decided to cook the buffalo to feed their friends and neighbours.)*

MAN: Come here, buffalo!

BUFFALO: Who, me? No, I wasn't invited to the party.

MAN: Yes, you were! You are the main dish.

*(Did you see who got saved? Next time, when you hear someone asking for help, remember that we need to help others in need. We never know when we will be in the same situation.)*

**A. Look at the dictionary and find the meaning of the following words.**

- a. package
- b. worried
- c. ingredient
- d. delicious
- e. celebrate

**B. Put the following events of the drama in the correct order.**

- a. The mouse asked for help with other animals.
- b. None of the animals were ready to help the mouse.
- c. A man and woman brought a mousetrap.
- d. All the animals except the mouse were killed one after another by the man.
- e. A snake bit the woman.
- f. The doctor recommended chicken soup to the woman.
- g. The mouse was afraid that he would get trapped.

**C. Read the drama again and answer these questions.**

- a. Why was the mouse shocked when he saw a mousetrap?
  - b. Who did the mouse complain with about the mousetrap in the house?
  - c. What did the lamb reply when the mouse asked for help?
  - d. What happened to the woman when she went to see the mousetrap in the dark?
  - e. Why did the couple decide to kill the buffalo?
- D. “We need to help someone if they ask us for our help because we never know when we will be in the same situation.” Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons.**

**Grammar II**

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**A. Study the following sentences. Underline the verb forms and identify their tenses. One example has been given.**

*Example: I need a new pencil. (present simple)*

- a. The diagram is a bar graph.
- b. The bar graph shows the population growth in Nepal over the 20 years.
- c. Look! The dog is running.
- d. I've found this pen on the floor.
- e. I'd been studying at this school when you were born.

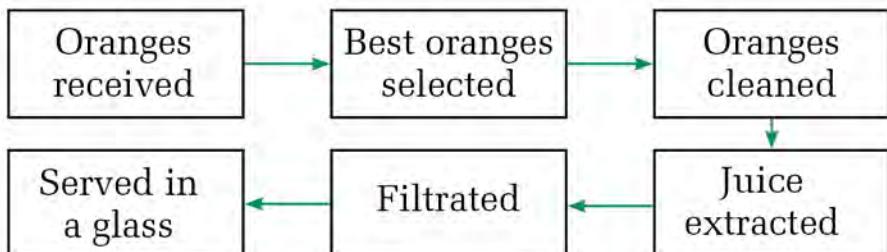
**B. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.**

C. Use the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets to complete the sentences.

- a. Give me that book. It ..... (belong) to me.
  - b. Listen! The head teacher ..... (call) Rama.
  - c. They ..... (play) football every Saturday.
  - d. She ..... (take) a shower now.
  - e. Look! Nima ..... (carry) two bags.
  - f. I ..... (lose) my key. Can you help me to look for it?
  - g. She ..... (dance) for three hours. She will continue dancing for the next hour.
  - h. ..... you ..... (hear) the news? The school will be closed tomorrow.
  - i. I usually live in Dhading but now I ..... (live) in Kathmandu.
  - j. He ..... (teach) here for the last ten years. I think he'll retire from this school.

## Writing II

The following flowchart shows the process of making orange juice. Study the chart and write a short description of it.



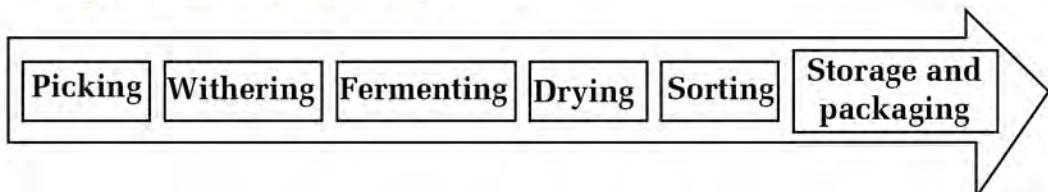
## Speaking

A. Look at the table below. It gives information about different states of the USA. Take turns to ask and answer the questions using the given information.

State	Year it became a state	Area (Sq km)	Population (in million)
California	1850	423,970	34
Florida	1845	170,304	16
Michigan	1837	96,810	10
New York	1788	141,299	19
Texas	1845	695,621	21

Source: [www.enchantedlearning.com](http://www.enchantedlearning.com)

B. Study the graphic organizer below showing the process of manufacturing tea. Take turns to ask and answer the questions about the process.



## Project work

Visit the classes from 6 to 8 in your school. Find the number of boys and girls in each class. Present the data in a bar graph and share it to the class.

### Extra bit

#### Vocabularies to use while describing the charts and diagrams

Upward trend	increase, rise, rocket, climb, lift, grow, go up, jump, surge, shoot up, soar, arise, an increase, growth, an upward/rising/increasing trend, an improvement, a jump, a surge, extend, expand, step up, progression
Downward trend	decrease, drop, decline, fall, go down, slump, plummet, a fall, a decrease, a decline, a downward/falling/decreasing trend, a slump
Constant trend	Remain stable/constant/steady at, stay at the same level, stabilize, keep stable, hold constant
Degree of change	dramatic(ally), vast(ly), huge(ly), a lot, significant(ly), considerable/ly, moderate(ly), slight(ly), substantial(ly), a little
Speed of change	rapid(ly), quick(ly), swift(ly), gradual(ly), gentle/ly, little by little, slow(ly), quiet(ly)

**Getting started**

- A. Look at the pictures and say what you would do in the given situations.

**Reading I**

Look at the picture and guess answer to the given questions.

- What is the girl in the picture doing?
- Where do you think she is?

## The Magic Mirror

It was told throughout the kingdom of Granada that the king was ready to marry. He would marry the most **worthy** girl of the land. First, the news was told to the court barber, then to the night watchmen, and then to all the old women who sold fruits and cloths at the market. The king also announced that he would give a good sum of money to anyone who found a suitable bride for him.

The night watchmen shouted the news in such a loud voice, that all the young ladies were woken up, hearing the exciting news. The old women **constantly** reminded the young ladies that the king had decided to marry.

Everyone asked, "How will the king choose a wife?" The barber replied, "I am afraid I will have great trouble finding a worthy lady for the king."

"What, you?" they questioned. "What have you got to do with helping the king find a wife?" "I am the only man closest to the king," said the barber. "And, I have a magic mirror. If any dishonest girl looks in my mirror, spots of her dishonesty will appear in her **reflection**."

"Is looking in your mirror one of the conditions to marry the king?" asked all. "That is the only condition," replied the **cunning** barber. "And ... what about the age?" They asked.

"Any lady above 20 years is **eligible**," said the barber. But each girl will have to **gaze** at the mirror with me by her side," he said. Although several ladies wanted to become the queen, they never dared to gaze at the mirror.

Days and weeks went by. The king was no closer to getting a wife. Some ladies would try to convince their friends to go before the mirror, but none were brave enough to try.

Every morning the king would ask the barber if any young lady had come forward to look into the mirror, but the answer was

always the same – No! Many watched the barbershop to see if others went inside, but none had been brave enough to test their fate.

"Ah, is there no **maiden** in this land who wants to be my bride? In other lands, kings have no trouble finding a worthy young woman to marry. Why is this happening to me?" The king asked the barber.

"Your Majesty," replied the barber, "There is one chance. There is a lonely shepherd girl who lives by herself far away on the **mountainside**. She may be brave enough to look in the magic mirror, but would you marry a girl of such low birth?"

"Call her," answered the king. "Let the shepherd girl look into the mirror after you have told her what may happen if she dares to look."

Soon after, the barber brought the young woman to the court. The whole kingdom filled the royal hall to see the girl.

When the girl entered the hall, she felt very shy. The king was very pleased with her appearance and received her kindly. He **reminded** her that if she wanted to be his wife, she would have to gaze at the magic mirror. He said, "If you have done something wrong in your life, there will be dark spots on its surface."

"Sir," replied the young lady, "everyone makes mistakes, and I am not an **exception**. With all due respect, Sir, I have no great desire to become the queen. But I am not afraid to look into that magic mirror."

Saying this, she walked up to the mirror and gazed at it. Soon after, all the women who were present, surrounded her. When they saw



that the magic mirror showed no **stains** on its surface, they **snatched** it from her, passing the mirror back and forth from one lady to another. They shouted, "Look! There is no magic in this mirror - a trick has been played on us!"

But the king said, "No ladies, you have only yourselves to thank. If you had been as confident in yourselves as this young lady, you might have been the queen."

**A. Match the given words with their meanings.**

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| a. kingdom  | i. happy or satisfied  |
| b. merchant | ii. to cause someone to believe something or to do something |
| c. surround | iii. to be everywhere around something                       |
| d. convince | iv. a person whose job is to buy and sell products           |
| e. pleased  | v. a country ruled by a king or queen                        |

**B. Put these sentences in the order they appear in the story.**

- a. The barber would have to tackle a lot of problems finding a bride for the king.
- b. Many girls wanted to be the queen, but none dared to look into the mirror.
- c. The king promised to give a good amount of money to those who would find him a bride.
- d. The barber suggested a shepherd girl to the king.
- e. The women present in the court knew that they were cheated.
- f. Every day, the king asked about the progress.
- g. The shepherd girl was present in the hall.

**C. Read paragraphs 1-10. Write whether these sentences are True or False. If the information is not given in the text, write NG.**

- a. A watchman conveyed the message of the king early in the evening.
- b. The woman's dishonest character would be reflected in the mirror.
- c. The girl interested to marry the king must be in her twenties.
- d. Many wanted to be queen but none wanted to look into the mirror.
- e. The king found the suitable candidate at once.
- f. Kings in other states were also facing the same problem as that of the king of Granada.

**D. Read paragraphs (11 - 16) and answer these questions.**

- a. What happened as soon as the shepherd girl was brought into the palace?
- b. How do you know the king was happy at the first sight of the girl?
- c. Was the shepherd girl really shy? How can you say so?
- d. What was the secret about the mirror?
- e. What did the other ladies realise at the end?

**E. Read these lines from the story and answer the questions.**

- a. "I am afraid I will have great trouble finding a worthy lady for the king. "
  - i. Who is the speaker?
  - ii. Who is he or she speaking to?

- b. "What have you got to do with helping the king find a wife?"
  - i. Who is the speaker here?
  - ii. Whom does 'you' refer to?
- c. "No ladies, you have only yourselves to thank."
  - i. Who said this?
  - ii. Whom did s/he say so?

**F. Recall a magic story you have read or heard. Tell it to your friends.**

### Pronunciation

**These words are pronounced differently in British and American English. Learn them with the help of your teacher.**

either	schedule	leisure	mobile
neither	vitamin	multi	dynasty
evolution	advertisement	missile	privacy

### Grammar I

**A. Match the sentence halves to make sensible sentences.**

a. If Anjali won the lottery,	i. we would have been very happy.
b. What would you do	ii. it breaks.
c. I will buy you some chocolates	iii. I will call the police.
d. If they had won the race,	iv. if you were in my place?
e. If they don't stop making noise,	v. if I find a grocery shop.
f. If you drop an egg,	vi. she would go for a long trip.

**B. Make sensible sentences using the words given.**

*Example: wet/we/will get/if/rains/it.*

*If it rains, we will get wet.*

- a. study hard/will pass/you/the exam/if you.
- b. ice/if/melts/you/it/heat.
- c. succeed/you/will/if/work hard/you.
- d. she/would help/her/if/asked/me/I.
- e. they/if/had invited/you/would have come/them.
- f. doesn't know/if/the answer/she/will be unhappy/the teacher.
- g. if/hadn't studied hard/she/her exams/could have failed/she.
- h. would/me/if/I/help/asked/you?

**Speaking**

**A. Study what the people in the pictures are saying. Explain what those sentences mean.**



If it stops raining,  
we will play football.

Tell me if you have  
any problem.





If you tease a snake,  
it will bite you.

Daughter, if you don't  
go out, I will bring you  
some chocolates.



**B. Work in groups and take turns to make a chain of events as in the example. Use the given clues.**

*Example: drink coffee/stay awake tonight/feel sleepy in class tomorrow*

*Sanam: If I drink coffee, ....*

*Anita: I will stay awake tonight.*

*Chandra: If I stay awake tonight,*

*Deepak: I will feel sleepy in the class tomorrow.*

- a. rain heavily/stay inside/mother happy/provide delicious food
- b. touch snow/get frostbitten/go to the doctor/need to spend money
- c. join language class/improve English/get good grades/parents happy
- d. eat chocolates too much/teeth decay/see a doctor/take the teeth out
- e. don't study hard/fail the exam/can't go to a college/can't get better job

**C. Ask and answer the questions on the given situations as in the example.**

*Example: what/if tomorrow were a holiday/go swimming*

What would you do if tomorrow were a holiday?

If tomorrow were a holiday, I'd go swimming with my friends.



- a. what/if you found a purse/submit it to a police station
- b. what/if weather is not good/won't go out
- c. what/if I touch a live wire/get electric shock
- d. what/if one exercises regularly/become healthy
- e. what/if everyone is sincere/the world would be a better place

**Writing I**

**Complete the story with the suitable forms of the verbs given in the brackets.**

One day, a lamb ..... (eat) sweet grass away from her flock of sheep. She ..... (not notice) a wolf walking nearer to her. When she ..... (see) the wolf, she ..... (start) pleading, "Please, don't eat me. My stomach ..... (be) full of grass. You can wait a while to make my meat taste much better. The grass in my stomach will be digested quickly if you let me dance." The wolf ..... (agree).

While the lamb ..... (dance), she ..... (have) a new idea. She said, "I can dance faster if you ..... (take) my bell and ring it so hard." The wolf ..... (take) the bell and ..... (start) to ring it so hard. The shepherd ..... (hear) the sound, ran quickly to see what had ..... (happen). And the lamb was saved.

### Listening

#### A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. Who do you think the woman is?
- b. What does a technician do?



#### B. Listen to the audio and choose the correct answers.

- a. The speaker works as
  - i. a doctor
  - ii. a technician
  - iii. a nurse
- b. The first thing she does when she arrives at office is to
  - i. find if there are any problems.
  - ii. greet everyone.
  - iii. check her emails.
- c. Every day, the speaker reaches her office on time because
  - i. her manager is strict.
  - ii. she is punctual.
  - iii. she must talk to the other workers.

- d. People cycle to work because
  - i. it's good for their health.
  - ii. parking is expensive.
  - iii. public vehicles are not available.
- e. Altogether ..... people share the same cabin.
  - i. three
  - ii. four
  - iii. five

**C. Listen to the audio again and answer these questions.**

- a. What time does the speaker reach the office?
- b. What time do the workers go home?
- c. What time does she leave her office?
- d. How does she get back to home?
- e. How much is the pay?

**D. If you were the speaker, would you continue that job?  
Why? Talk to your friends.**

**Reading II**

**A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.**

- a. Who is the person in the picture?
- b. How is the person different from common people?  
Discuss.

## If I was a Superhero

If I was a superhero,

I'd definitely fly.

Arms outstretched,

Racing birds in the sky.

If I was a superhero,

I'd have special powers

Like extra strong legs

For jumping over towers.

If I was a superhero

I'd save all the oceans,

With my secret and magical

Cleaning up potions.

If I was a superhero

I'd save all the trees

And the mountains and rivers,

The birds and the bees.

If I was a superhero,

I'd help all the poor,

Give them food,

And make them hungry no more.

If I was a superhero,

I'm sure you'll agree,

The world would be better,

Because of me!



- Sally Gray

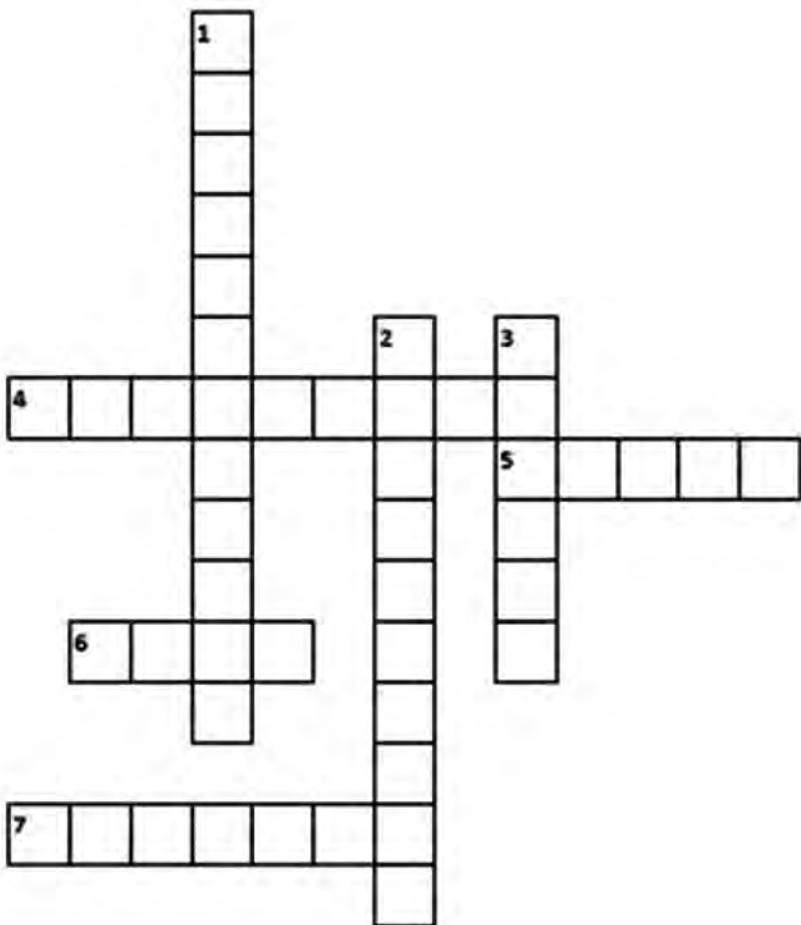
**A. Solve the crossword puzzle.**

**ACROSS**

4. a special character with superhuman powers
5. a tall and narrow structure
6. insects that produce honey
7. having special power to make things happen

**DOWN**

1. reaching out as far as possible
2. certainty, without any doubt
3. a kind of liquid that is said to cure illness



**B. Fill in the blanks. Use information from the poem.**

- a. The speaker wants to fly stretching the .....
- b. The strong legs would be used to ..... over the towers.
- c. The oceans would be saved with .....
- d. The speakers would save all the trees, ..... and rivers.
- e. The poor would be helped with .....
- f. The ..... would be a better place because of the speaker.

**C. If you were a superhero, what would you do? List down at least five things you want to do.**

**Writing II**

**A. Read the given news story carefully and discuss these questions.**

**Nepal begins exporting cement to India**

By Satish Mishra

Kathmandu, 10th July 2021

Nepal has begun exporting cement to India. Palpa Cement, based in Sunawal-7 of Nawalparasi district, says it has begun exporting cement to India, for the first time in the country.

During a function on Friday, the company announced the beginning of the export of its Tansen brand.

On the first day, three trucks of cement have been export-

ed. The company produces 3,000 metric tonnes of cement every day, according to the company's Public Relations Manager, Jeevan Niraula.

For the current fiscal year, the government has also decided to provide some grant support to the cement companies involved in the export.

It has already been a few years since the country has been self-reliant in cement production. However, the export of cement had not begun.

(Source:[English.onlinenhabar.com](http://English.onlinenhabar.com))

### **Questions:**

- a. *What is the headline of the news story?*
- b. *What is the by-line of the news story?*
- c. *When is it written?*
- d. *Identify the lead paragraph.*

### **B. Write a news story with the help of the guidelines below.**

#### **Nepali youth awarded in Delhi**

- Mohammad Irfan from Banke
- National Youth Icon Award 2022
- a ceremony held in Delhi
- awarded by Chief Minister of Delhi
- for his excellent contribution to the field of development
- started career with USAID in Jumla
- is a very active social and political activist for disability awareness

## Grammar II

### A. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct options.

- If you ..... hungry, I will give you something to eat. (was/were/are)
- What ..... if you were alone at your home? (you do/will you do/would you do)
- If they had gone to bed early, they ..... been late for the bus. (wouldn't have/will have/would have)
- A snake ..... you if you touch it. (bites/may bite/would bite)
- If it rains this evening, I ..... at home. (would stay/would have stayed/will stay)
- Would you walk more if you ..... a pair of shoes? (have/had/had had)
- Maria would have bought a watch if she ..... enough money. (had had/have had/will have)
- If I hadn't climbed up the tree, I .....(would have fallen/will fall/wouldn't have fallen)
- What ..... if the doors are closed? (happens/would happen/will happen)

### B. Complete the given sentence in any way you like.

- If I were you, .....
- If you call him, .....
- I would have called your mother .....
- If you don't brush your teeth regularly, .....
- If they didn't hurry, .....
- ....., we will play golf.
- I can help you .....

## Project work

You are taking part in a speech competition. Prepare a draft of speech that starts with, 'If I were the Prime Minister of our country, I would first .....'. Share it to the class.

### Extra bit

#### Learn the parts of a news story.

- a. **Headline:** This refers to a short phrase at the top of a news story. It summarises the story and encourages people to read the news. People often read the news headlines to get a quick sense of what is going on in the world even when they are busy.
- b. **Byline and dateline:** Byline is the name of the reporter/writer of the story whereas dateline is the date when a piece of news is written.
- c. **Lead:** It is the first paragraph of a news story. Generally, we answer 5WH1 (what, when, why, where, who, how). The most important information is mentioned in the lead.
- d. **Body paragraph(s):** Here, a writer elaborates the lead by giving examples, presenting data, quotations, etc. and gradually leads to the conclusion.

**Getting started**

Look at the pictures and discuss why the object/animal/place is important.

**Reading I**

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- What plants and animals can you see in the picture?
- Do you think they are necessary for our lives? Why?

## Conservation of Earth



Every living creature has a place where it **feels at home**. Let us think about the differences between some of them. Polar bears are at home in the Arctic. They can protect themselves from freezing temperatures because they have thick layers of fat. Lions have their thinner coats and are at home in the African grasslands where temperatures can be **scorching** hot. The place where a creature feels at home is called its natural habitat. It feels comfortable and quite safe there. Why might this be? You tend to feel at home and usually safe in your own house surrounded by your own family and friends. You have nice food to eat. Although you may not be friends with all of your neighbours, you may know them. It is the same for all other creatures. Their natural habitat is a place where they and their **ancestors** have lived for perhaps millions of years along with their immediate families. The habitats vary greatly; usually identified by different surroundings including temperatures and **vegetation**. They are **used to** their individual climate and the other species in the same habitat. Wild creatures can only live in one sort of habitat and would never survive for long in a different one.

**Conservationists** realised these issues several decades ago and began by saving specific species which were in danger. They did this by banning some hunting, **poaching**, and overfishing.

This was a great start, but people realised that saving a single species was not enough. The creature's home and environment had to be saved as well. Natural habitats are increasingly in danger everywhere. People cut down forests for firewood and **timber** and the creatures living there may have nowhere else to go. Survival of some species has become difficult because global warming is causing ice caps to melt.

We have to make an important decision to protect different species from becoming **extinct**. We know that thousands of different species are in danger of becoming extinct. Once they are gone, they will never come back. There are probably thousands more species in **existence** that we do not know about because we have not discovered them yet. The ones undiscovered are usually located in areas and habitats that are currently difficult to reach. Examples of such areas include isolated rainforests, deep oceans, the Arctic and the Antarctic.

We need the other creatures in the **biosphere** because they provide us with food, building materials, fuel, and medicine. Although we get these things from the biosphere, we must use them carefully. If we destroy the biosphere because we are greedy or just silly, then we will **die out** ourselves. This raises another interesting question, are humans more important than animals? We need to look after our biosphere to survive. Conserving the biosphere means looking after ourselves to ensure the survival of all living creatures on our **precious** planet. What if we cannot achieve this?

Some scientists are planning well ahead. In the future, the Earth might not be able to support all the creatures living on it. They are searching for other planets in our solar system so that the human species and other creatures can move there to live. How might this be possible? The James Webb Space Telescope is looking for other planets that might be **habitable**. The telescope is looking for signs of oxygen and water vapour. The process will take many hundreds of years to work, therefore it is extremely important that we look after the Earth that we live on today.

**A. The meanings of some of the words from the text are given below. Find the words and write them down next to their meanings.**

- a. no longer in existence
- b. to hunt birds or animals illegally
- c. a period of ten years
- d. people in your family who lived a long time ago
- e. kind or type
- f. people who take an active part in the protection of the environment
- g. the atmosphere in which plants and animals can live
- h. suitable to live in

**B. Read the text again and write True or False for these statements.**

- a. You feel at home when you live in your usual place.
- b. Conservationists started to work saving animals only recently.
- c. There are thousands of undiscovered species on the Earth.
- d. Humans will also die out if they go on destroying the biosphere.
- e. Scientists have already found another habitable planet.

**C. Read the text again and answer these questions.**

- a. How is it possible for polar bears to live in the Arctic?
- b. Why can't wild creatures survive for long in a different habitat?
- c. What have the conservationists done to save some specific species?
- d. What is the impact of cutting down trees?

- e. Where are many of the new species of creatures found?
  - f. What is the contribution of other creatures to humans?
  - g. Why do you think scientists are looking for oxygen and water vapour on other planets?
- D. If you got the chance to go to another planet to live, what five things would you take with you? Make a list and talk to your friends. Give reasons why you would want to take those particular items with you.

### Pronunciation

Learn to pronounce the words. The letters in red represent the consonant sounds of English.

creature	temperature	layer	habitat
ancestors	warming	freezing	bush
treasure	danger	living	great
thousands	another	you	decision

### Speaking

- A. Read the dialogues between the people in the pictures. One is asking a question and the other is giving an explanation.

Why are bicycles popular these days?



Bicycles are popular these days because they are cheap and eco-friendly.



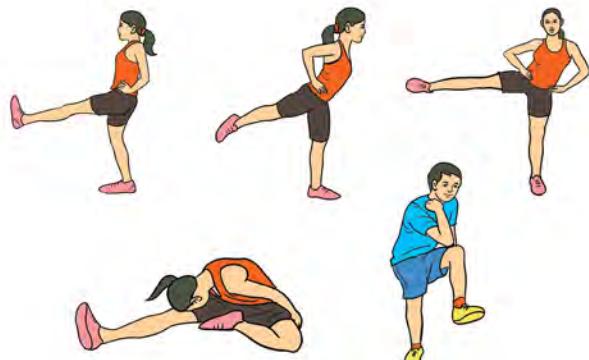
Why did you go to the bank this afternoon?



I went to the bank this afternoon in order to withdraw some money.



Now, take turns in pairs to ask questions and provide explanations based on the pictures below.



## **Grammar I**

**A. These sentences are from Reading I. Complete them with the missing words.**

- a. They can protect themselves from freezing temperatures ..... they have thick layers of fat.
- b. ..... you may not be friends with all of your neighbours, you may know them.
- c. Survival of some species has become difficult ..... global warming is causing ice caps to melt.
- d. This was a great start, ...., people realised that saving a single species was not enough.
- d. We have to make an important decision ..... protect different species from becoming extinct.
- e. They are searching for other planets in our solar system ..... the human species and other creatures can move there to live.

**B. Complete these sentences with **but/because/because of/so that/in order to/therefore/although**.**

- a. I can't walk any more ..... I've been walking all day.
- b. He could not join the army ..... the visual impairment.
- c. I like dogs a lot ..... they are usually friendly.
- d. ..... our class teacher was sick, she still came to school.
- e. I went to the bank ..... I could withdraw some money.
- f. .... the heavy traffic, we could not reach the cinema in time.
- g. ..... Sima was tired, she did her homework before she went to bed.
- h. She is talking clearly ..... impress the headteacher.
- i. I work a lot ..... I do not get good grades.

## Writing I

Some people think that listening to radio and watching television is important for students, while others believe that it impacts them negatively. Write an essay expressing your opinion about it.

## Reading II

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- Who do you think the students are doing?
- How often do you visit the noticeboards at your school?



Government of Nepal  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

26th Poush 2078

### Notice about School Closure

This is to notify all the concerned everyone that the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has decided to close all schools because of the **rapid** spread of COVID-19 **infection** in recent days. All schools across the country will be closed from 27th Poush to 15th Magh.

The government has decided to vaccinate all children between 12 and 17 years at health posts at local levels during the **vacation**. All parents are requested to contact schools and take their children for **vaccination** on the **specified** dates.

Since schools will remain closed for about three weeks, schools should make necessary **arrangements** for the learning of their students to continue through **alternative** methods. The universities can conduct pre-scheduled examinations following the public health and safety standards.

**A. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.**

Column A	Column B
a. rapid	i. a plan made to do something
b. infection	ii. a thing that can be chosen out of two or more possibilities
c. vaccination	iii. happening quickly or in a short period of time
d. arrangement	iv. the act of giving a person a vaccine
e. alternative	v. the act or process of causing or getting a disease

**B. Answer these questions.**

- What is the notice about?
- Why did the government decide to close all the schools?
- How long will the schools remain closed?
- What are the parents asked to do?
- What are universities suggested about the examinations?

**C. Imagine that a friend of yours was absent from the class on the particular day. Now, draft a message in your own words to communicate the notice to him or her.**

**Writing II**

**Write a short notice on behalf of your school about a one-day closure of the school. Give a reason in the notice as to why the school will remain closed.**

## Grammar II

Combine the following pairs of sentences using the connectives given in the brackets.

- a. She is very rich. She lives a simple life. (although)
- b. He is ill. He wants to meet me. (in spite of)
- c. She works carefully. She makes many mistakes. (although)
- d. I went to the grocery. I could buy some rice. (so that)
- e. She has got good grades. She has not passed the entrance test. (however)
- f. He ran away. He was afraid. (because)
- g. We did not go out. It was raining heavily. (because of)
- h. It was hot. We went to play football. (although)
- i. She bought a book. She bought a pencil. (and)
- j. He likes dancing. He doesn't like singing. (but)

### Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer the following questions.

- a. What do you see in the picture?
- b. Do you like to visit the zoo? Why?



B. Listen to the audio and complete these sentences. Use one word only.

- a. The speaker feels ..... for the animals kept in zoos.
- b. According to him, the zoo animals usually look .....

- c. Zoo bosses argue that zoos are an ..... way of educating children.
- d. Children can learn about animals with the help of television and .....
- e. Most of the animals in zoos are not in danger of .....

**C. Listen to the audio again and write True or False.**

- a. The speaker says the animals are happy in zoos.
- b. The speaker is in favour of the freedom of zoo animals.
- c. Most of the animals in zoos are endangered animals.
- d. The speaker says only endangered animals should be kept in zoos.

**C. What do you think about keeping animals in zoos?  
Discuss.**

**Project work**

**Work in groups. Prepare a bulletin board using the locally available materials. Use the board to paste important notices of your class.**

**Extra bit**

**Some Connectives and Transition Words**

Function	Example
Reason	because, because of, so that, in order to, to, as, thus, therefore
Adding	and, also, as well as, moreover, furthermore, besides, in addition
Cause and Effect	because, so, therefore, thus, consequently, as a result of
Comparing	equally, in the same way, like, similarly, likewise, as with, as compared with

Contrasting	however, although, even though, whereas, instead of, alternatively, otherwise, unlike, on the other hand, in contrast
Emphasizing	above all, in particular, especially, significantly, indeed, notably, most of all
Illustrating	for example, such as, for instance, as revealed by, in the case of, as shown by
Qualifying	however, although, unless, except, if, as long as, apart from, yet, despite
Sequencing	next, then, first, second, finally, meanwhile, after

**Getting started**

Study the pictures. Take turns to tell the story to each other.

**Reading I**

**Answer these questions.**

- What food do you like the most?
- Do you prefer veg or non-veg food items? Why?

## Why I Became a Vegan

Growing up, I did not really think about my weight. I cheered in middle and high school and just did not think too much about it in college. Post-college, though, I started gaining weight. I ate out more, was stressed more consistently with work, and looked up one day and was not happy about my weight.

Even more, I have become more in tune with my body and how I feel. This really started when I did the Whole30. Following those 30 days, I could really tell when my body did not feel good, and I was not thrilled about how much I did not feel great.



During this same time, I have started listening to the Almost 30 Podcast which has made me think about living a holistic lifestyle. I have already written about my transition to natural deodorant. The last branch of that holistic tree is becoming a vegan. My aunt and uncle started the trend of becoming a vegan in our family, my dad was next, and then me.

People become vegan for lots of reasons. But for me, it was about eliminating foods out of my diet that my body does not like. It was about putting things into my body that would make me feel good and help me to live my best life.

Vegans do not eat products that have come from an animal. For me, that means I do not eat dairy and animal-based protein like eggs and meat. I will eat regular butter if I am at a restaurant and I do eat honey. Also, I point out those last two things to say all vegans do not have to be 'strict'. I believe like any other lifestyle change, this is about what works best for the individual and about living your best life.

People often ask me if this has been hard. Has it been difficult to cut those things out of my diet? I thought it would be, but I have been surprised at how easy it has been for me.

When I did Whole30, I learned that my body does not love dairy. Before those 30 days, I often went to bed with a stomach ache and really thought it was normal. Well, it was not. I rarely have a stomach ache now, rarely have a headache, have more energy and do not have acid **reflux** as much. It is kind of crazy!

There are ways to get protein outside of animals; I eat a lot of beans and chickpeas. And, there are an **abundance** of vegetables that I can **incorporate** into my diet. There are many options for your favorite non-vegan foods. You don't have to give up your favorite foods to be vegan.

(Adapted from an article by Jessica Sharp published on gentwenty.com)

**A. Meanings of some of the words are given below. Decide which one among them is the contextual one.**

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| a. cheered      | i. to encourage somebody or to give them hope or comfort<br>ii. to shout loudly to show support or praise for somebody   |
| b. consistently | i. in a way that has different parts that all agree with each other<br>ii. always the same                               |
| c. eliminating  | i. stopping to consider that somebody might be responsible for something<br>ii. removing or getting rid of something     |
| d. dairy        | i. milk, cheese and other milk products<br>ii. a place on a farm where milk is kept and where butter and cheese are made |
| e. incorporate  | i. to create a legally recognized company<br>ii. to include something so that it forms a part of something               |

**B. Use the above words to fill in the gaps below.**

- a. Despite our requests, the manager ..... denied the changes we wanted to bring.
- b. The plan for ..... the risk of nuclear weapons is still lingering.
- c. The audience clapped and ..... when she stood up to speak.
- d. These designs ..... the best features of our earlier models.
- e. Many people find it difficult to digest milk, and get a stomachache if they eat ..... products.

**C. Decide whether the given sentences are True or False.**

- a. The writer started gaining weight when she was at college.
- b. She listened to only 30 podcasts that guided her to live a holistic life.
- c. She became vegan because she did not like non-veg food.
- d. Cutting off her diet was an easy task for the writer.
- e. According to the writer, there is food outside of animals from which she can get proteins.

**D. Answer these questions.**

- a. Who are vegans?
- b. When did the writer start gaining the weight?
- c. Who first started to become vegan in the writer's family?
- d. Mention the reason for which the writer became a vegan.
- e. What was the impact of Whole30 on the writer?
- f. Do you think all the nutrients needed for our body can be achieved from non-veg food? How?

- E. Has any incident caused you to adopt or avoid eating a particular food item? Discuss.

### Pronunciation

Listen to your teacher. Pronounce the words and notice the letters that remain silent.

debt      muscle      ledger      comb      design      psychology  
knee      heir      calf      autumn      scene      foreign

### Speaking

Study the pictures below. Tell the story in groups.



### Grammar I

- A. Underline the verbs in the following sentences and identify their tenses. One example has been given.

*Example: The incident changed my life completely. (simple past)*

- We had a cow at our home.
- I felt as if I was taking away somebody else's right.
- By the time my mother came to me, I had already drank all the milk.

- d. My mother was serving food for my father when he started talking with me.
- e. Perhaps, I was not prepared to share the real reason.

**B. Answer these questions in complete sentences.**

- a. What did you eat yesterday evening?
- b. What were you doing when the teacher came into the classroom this morning?
- c. What had your mother cooked when you reached home yesterday?
- d. What did you see as soon as you opened the door this morning?
- e. Had the class already started when you reached school yesterday?

**C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.**

- a. The car ..... (hit) the tree while the driver was talking on the phone.
- b. The bus ..... (leave) the stop before I reached there.
- c. A boy ..... (dig) the field when his father saw him.
- d. When I woke up, the birds ..... (chirp).
- e. I ..... (not/do) anything wrong, but my friend still shouted at me.
- f. My father ..... (order) the food before I reached home.
- h. The girl ..... (speak) quite fast. So, we didn't understand her.

- i. The customers .....(order) the food at the counter before the waiter came to their table.
- j. What ..... (you/do) when I called you yesterday evening?

### Listening

**A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.**

- a. Who do you think these people are?
- b. Where are they?



**B. Listen to the audio and complete the sentences. Use one word only.**

- a. The incident happened when the speaker was going to .....
- b. He did not call his ..... because they were out for the evening.
- c. Instead of calling his parents or a taxi, he decided to ..... for a bus in the bus shelter.
- d. He got his phone out and listened to some .....
- e. He saw a ..... guy dressed in thick layers of clothing, walking slowly towards him.

**C. Listen to the audio again and write whether these statements are True or False.**

- a. The man seemed average and smart.
- b. The bus arrived on its scheduled time.
- c. The man grabbed the speaker's bag.
- d. The speaker ran away to another bus stop.
- e. The man followed the speaker to another bus stop too.

**D. What would you do if you were in the speaker's situation? Tell your friends.**

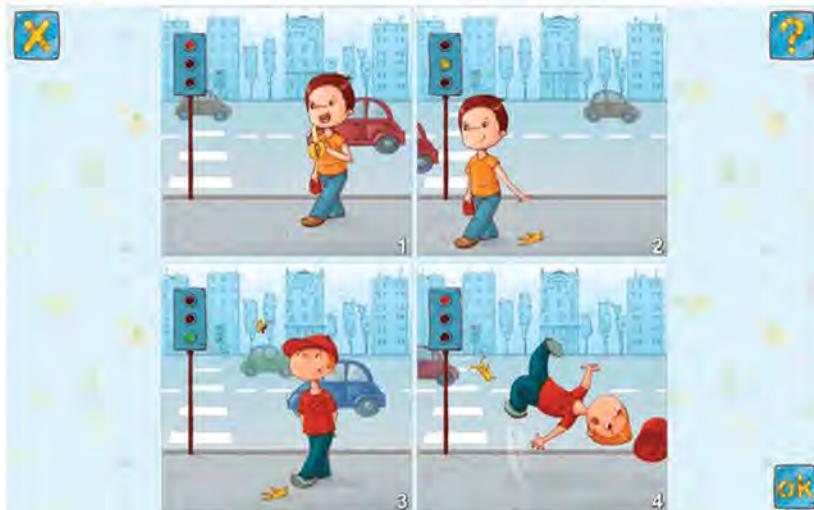
## Writing I

### A. Arrange the sentences in order to make a story.

- a. Now he said, 'Bad habits are like them. It is easy to pull them out when they are young but it is impossible to uproot them later'.
- b. Once upon a time, a rich businessman asked a wise man to wean his son away from his bad habits.
- c. And he had to struggle for it.
- d. The man took his son to a garden and asked him to pull out a tiny plant.
- e. This session changed the son's life completely.
- f. He grasped the trunk but it was impossible for him.
- g. Later he asked him to uproot a slightly bigger plant.
- h. Finally he asked him to uproot a guava tree.
- i. The boy held the plant between his thumb and forefinger and pulled it out easily.

### B. Study the following pictures and write a story based on them. You can start in the following way.

Once upon a time, there was a little boy named Sanam in a city. ....



## Reading II

### Answer these questions.

- What are the different types of pens you know?
- What type of pen do you use for your everyday writing?

### The History of Pens

The need for a pen developed as humans discovered **papyrus**. To write on papyrus, the Egyptians created the **reed** pen. They used **hollow** tubular marsh grass, especially bamboo as the body of the pen. One end of the tube was sharpened into the shape of a pen's nib and the tube was filled with writing fluid. The pen would be **squeezed** to allow the ink to flow out.



After centuries of using the reed pen, the quill pen was created in Seville, Spain. The **quill** pens were made from bird feathers like swans, turkeys, and geese. The feathers were dried to **discard** any oils present in them that would interact with the ink. The end of the feather was cut with a knife to sharpen it, making the tip of the pen. The quill could be used by dipping the feather in ink, which would fill up in the **shaft** as a reservoir. These pens were durable but they had to be sharpened with a knife frequently.



Before the quill, writing used to be in capital letters. But as the quill improved the smoothness and writing speed, more decorative and faster means of writing, including

lowercase letters were developed. The quill pen would go on to be used for nearly twelve centuries.

The quills were replaced when John Mitchell from Birmingham, England started developing machine-made steel-point pens or dip pens on a mass scale. These pens functioned the same way as quills but were much cheaper and sturdier. As writing became smoother and faster, constantly dipping the pens in ink got more and more frustrating. This led to the invention of the fountain pen.



The fountain pen was patented by Petrache Poenaru, a Roman inventor in 1827. This pen had an ink barrel and did not need to be dipped in ink regularly. In 1884, American inventor Lewis Edson Waterman designed and patented the three-channel ink feed fountain pen. It ensured a smooth flow of ink and made pen into a truly transportable tool. The fountain pen underwent many inventions throughout the 20th century, like the use of replaceable and refillable ink cartridges, and the use of plastic, metal, and wood.

Although American inventor John J. Loud patented the earliest design for a ballpoint pen in 1888, he could never perfect the flow of ink for the writer. Decades later, Hungarian journalist László Bíró, living in Argentina started working on new designs for the ballpoint pen.

László Bíró, the inventor of the first commercial ballpoint pen was a journalist. He was too familiar with the annoyance of ink smudging on paper. He decided to use the quick-dry ink and introduced a small metal



ball that rotated at the tip of the pen. This managed to keep the ink from drying and also distributing it smoothly. In 1943, László and his brother György, a chemist, patented this new design. These pens, known as **biromes** were a huge commercial success. The patent for this design was then bought by Marcel Bich in 1945, whose company sold over 100 billion ballpoint pens worldwide.

Biro pens or biromes were the first commercially successful ballpoint pens. The ballpoint pen was a turning point in the **evolution** of pens. It was highly durable, more **convenient**, could write on multiple surfaces such as cardboard and wood, and even underwater and at high altitudes.

Today, with the **advent** of technology, pens are being replaced by smartphones, tablets, and laptops, and the use of pens is steadily declining. However, pens will go down as one of the most important inventions in the history of mankind.

*(An article adapted from historyofyesterday.com)*

**A. Find the different types of pens mentioned in the text and write their details as mentioned in the example below.**

S.N.	Type of Pen	Time/Year	Inventor
Example	Reed Pen	When humans developed papyrus	Egyptians

**B. Match the following words with their correct meanings.**

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| a. hollow    | i. strong and not easily damaged                              |
| b. discard   | ii. to obtain a right for an invention or a process           |
| c. shaft     | iii. having a hole or empty space inside                      |
| d. sturdy    | iv. slow steady development of something                      |
| e. patent    | v. the long narrow part of an arrow, hammer, etc.             |
| f. smudge    | vi. the coming of an important event, person, invention, etc. |
| g. evolution | vii. to get rid of something that you no longer want or need  |
| h. advent    | viii. to make a dirty mark on a surface                       |

**C. Answer these questions.**

- a. How were the reed pens made?
- b. What were the quill pens made of?
- c. Mention the changes brought by quill pens in writing.
- d. How were steel-point pens different from quill pens?
- e. What were the variations of the fountain pen?
- g. Who designed the ball pens for the first time?
- h. Describe the features of biromes.
- i. Do you think the use of pens will decline in the days to come? Why?

**D. Prepare a timeline illustrating the historical development of pens.**

**Writing II**

**Write a couple of paragraphs about one of the historical events you know.**

## Project work

**Work in groups.** List the major events that happened last month in your school. Write a short paragraph using the list.

*Extra bit*

### Blending: A Word Formation Process

Blending is a word-formation process in which parts of two or more words combine to create a new word. Such words have some of the properties of both of the words combined.

Word	Word	New word/Blend
breakfast	lunch	brunch
motor	hotels	motels
information	entertainment	infotainment
biography	picture	biopic
romantic	comedy	romcom
documentary	drama	docudrama
emotion	icon	emoticon
friend	enemy	frenemy
motor	pedal	moped
sports	broadcast	sportcast
stay	vacation	staycation
work	alcoholic	workaholic
camera	recorder	camcorder
video	blog	vlog
hungry	angry	hangry
web	seminar	webinar

**Getting started**

Study the pictures below. What are the people offering? Discuss.

**Reading I**

Study the picture and answer these questions.

- Who do you think the man in the picture is?
- Does he look poor or rich? Why do you think so?

## Naresh and the Stranger

Naresh was a simple, honest man. He lived in a little village with his family. He had a wife, three children, and his father and mother. He needed to work very hard to provide food for them. His wife had to look after the family. Therefore, she could not go out for work. The only income from Naresh was insufficient for the family. Sometimes, he would ask himself, “When will you be able to earn enough money to buy food? How will the children grow strong if they do not have **nutritious** food to eat?”



Poor Naresh went into his field and worked from morning till night every day. His only friend were his oxen, so he used to talk to them. “My friends,” he would say, “When would I earn enough money to provide nutritious food for my kids?”

Sometimes even the neighbours heard him talking to his oxen. They laughed at him, but they were sorry about his **condition** too.

One day, Naresh went to a river to fetch some water. He had just finished filling his pot when he saw a **stranger** walking towards him. The man looked tired and ill. Naresh was a kind man, so he went up to the man and said, “Do you need some help? You look tired and ill.”

The stranger replied, “Will you give me a drink and show me a place to rest?” Naresh gave him some water to drink. Then he said, “Will you come home with me? You can take a rest in my house and leave when you feel better.”

The stranger thanked him and walked slowly by his side. When they reached the house, Naresh’s wife asked. “Who is this man? Has he come to stay here?”

Naresh took his wife to a corner and said, "This poor man looked ill, and he asked me if I would give him some water and show him a place to rest. When I saw that he was alone, I asked him if he would come with me. He has come, so I want you to look after him."

When she heard this, the wife started crying. She said that they did not have enough food for themselves.

"God will help us if we help others," said Naresh. "Give the guest some food." The stranger stayed for three days. On the third day, he felt better, so he said to Naresh, "I am leaving now, but before I go, would you like to come with me to the river?"

Naresh told his wife that the stranger wanted him to go to the river with him, and left. He said that he would soon return to his work and went to the river with the stranger. The stranger took him to the river bank. There, he pointed at a big stone and said, "Lift the stone and dig the ground **beneath** it."

Naresh did as the stranger had told and found a big pot. He lifted it up and passed it to the stranger. The stranger opened the pot and pulled out a bag. It was full of money.

"You are a good man," he said, "And, I want to help you. You were kind to me when I was ill and alone. The money is for you and your family. Take it."

Naresh was very **surprised**. He said, "God is great and helps us all. I did not help you for money. You are very kind, but I cannot take this money."

The stranger replied, "I shall be very happy if you take it. You have been a good friend and I want you to have it."

Naresh took the money and thanked the stranger. "Where are you going? What will you take with you?" He further said, "Let me give you some food to eat."

The stranger smiled and thanked Naresh. "When God gives me friends like you, I need nothing. I shall reach home safely," he

said. Then he said goodbye to Naresh and left.

**A. Find the words from the text and complete the following sentences.**

- Nilima found her lost purse ..... a pile of leaves.
- ..... means 'the quality of being kind'.
- She is a/an ..... and hard-working girl. She tries to stand on her own.
- There is a complete ..... sitting at my desk. I have never seen or met him before.
- We need to eat ..... food to help our body to grow.

**B. These sentences are from the story above. Who said them to whom?**

- Do you need some help?
- Will you come home with me?
- Would you like to come with me to the river?
- The money is for you and your family. Take it.
- I shall be very happy if you take it.
- Let me give you some food to eat.

**C. Answer these questions.**

- Why could Naresh's wife not earn any money?
- What was Naresh worried about when he talked to his oxen?
- Why did Naresh's wife cry when she knew the stranger would stay in their home?
- Why do you think the stranger wanted to give money to Naresh?
- Did the stranger take anything from Naresh when he left? Why?

f. What lesson did you learn from the story?

**D. Imagine you are Naresh. Tell the story to your friends in your own words.**

**Pronunciation**

**Listen to your teacher and practise how these contractions are pronounced.**

stranger's    Naresh's    I'm    they'd    she'll    can't  
she's    they've    Neil's    couldn't    aren't    mustn't

**Speaking**

**A. Match the offers in the left column to the appropriate responses in the right column. Practise saying them in pairs.**

Offers	Responses
a. Can I help you?	i. Yes, please. I'm dying of coffee.
b. Shall I get you something to drink?	ii. No, thanks. I'll wash them myself.
c. Would you like some coffee?	iii. Yes. Can I have orange juice, please?
d. Would you like me to wash your clothes?	iv. Yes, please. There's no one to help me with them.
e. How about some juice?	v. No, nothing. Thank you.
f. Shall I help you with the chores?	vi. Yes, I hope so. I can't lift the luggage.
g. Is there anything else that you'd like me to do?	vii. Yes. That would be nice. I'm very thirsty.

**B. Work in pairs. Make offers in the following situations and respond to them.**

- Your friend is at your home. You want to give him a cup of tea.
- It is raining outside. You want to offer your neighbour your umbrella.
- Your friend is sweating. You want to open the window of the classroom.
- Your father is carrying two heavy bags. You want to help with one bag.
- You want to donate some money to an orphanage.

**Grammar I**

**A. Match the active sentences in column A with their passive counterparts in column B.**

**Column A**

- Naresh gave him some water to drink.
- The stranger thanked him.
- The stranger took him to the river bank.
- The stranger opened the pot.
- Naresh took the money.
- The neighbours heard him talking to his oxen.

**Column B**

- He was taken to the riverbank by the stranger.
- The money was taken by Naresh.
- He was given some water to drink by Naresh.
- He was heard talking to his oxen by the neighbours.
- The pot was opened by the stranger.
- He was thanked by the stranger.

**B. Study the following pairs of sentences with passive form of the verbs.**

- a. She plays the piano. The piano is played by her.
- b. The radio is being repaired by my father. My father is repairing the radio.
- c. My pen has been stolen. Someone has stolen my pen.
- d. She made that table. That table was made by her.
- e. Nitesh was painting the wall. The wall was being painted by Nitesh.
- f. The oranges had been picked up for them. Somebody had picked up the oranges for them.
- g. He will buy the guitar. The guitar will be bought by him.
- h. John will have finished the project work. The project work will have been finished by John.
- i. This task must be completed on time. He must complete this task on time.

**C. Change the following sentences into passive.**

- a. The dentist pulled out my tooth.
- b. The police are questioning him.
- c. The waitress serves breakfast at 7 o'clock.
- d. Students from our class collected the rubbish.
- e. You should take these tablets before meals.
- f. The teacher has sent him out of the classroom.
- g. You must wash coloured clothes separately.
- h. The mayor will inaugurate the new sports centre next month.
- i. Somebody has stolen Nabina's bicycle recently.
- j. People grow apples in Dolpa.

## Writing I

Here is an email written by an online marketing company to a regular customer. Read it carefully and write a reply to it. You can accept or deny the offer.

To: sameerdangol@gmail.com

Subject: About the New Offer

Dear Mr. Dangol,

Nepal Sunglass House has an important announcement that you get two pairs of sunglasses for the price of one. This is a seasonal offer for this week, only one for this summer. Place your order as soon as possible.

For more details, visit our website: [www.nplsunglasses.com](http://www.nplsunglasses.com)

With best regards,

Sukla Devkota

Managing Director

Nepal Sunglasses House

Tinkune, Kathmandu

Email: [nepal\\_sunglasseshouse@gmail.com](mailto:nepal_sunglasseshouse@gmail.com)

## Listening

A. Look at the following picture and answer these questions.

- What is the girl doing?
- Have you ever visited your friend's house? Why?



**B. Listen to the audio and answer these questions.**

- a. Who is the visitor?
- b. How is her dress?
- c. Why does Lora like to keep the bag with her?
- d. Where does Lora sit?
- e. Why does she not eat cake?
- f. What are they planning to do?

**C. Recall an event you spent time with your best friend and write what you did together.**

**Reading II**

**Answer these questions.**

- a. What is your favourite means of travelling? Why?
- b. How do you try to make your journey more interesting?

**From a Railway Carriage**

Faster than **fairies**, faster than witches,  
Bridges and houses, **hedges** and **ditches**;  
And charging along like **troops** in a battle  
All through the meadows the horses ar ' . . .'

All of the sights of the hill and the plain  
Fly as thick as driving rain;  
And ever again, in the **wink** of an eye,  
Painted stations whistle by.



Here is a child who **clammers** and **scrambles**,  
All by himself and gathering **brambles**;  
Here is a **tramp** who stands and gazes;  
And here is the green for **stringing** the **daisies**!

Here is a cart runaway in the road  
**Lumping** along with man and load;  
And here is a mill, and there is a river:  
Each a **glimpse** and gone forever!

- Robert Louis Stevenson

**A. Consult a dictionary and find the meanings of the following words.**

- |            |          |          |            |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| a. hedge   | b. ditch | c. troop | d. wink    |
| e. glimpse | f. tramp | g. lump  | h. bramble |

**B. Complete the summary of the poem with the correct words/phrases from the box.**

- |            |             |             |               |        |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------|
| so quickly | describes   | experiences | a child       | faster |
| crosses    | amazement   | speedy      | daisy flowers |        |
| glimpse    | battlefield |             |               |        |

The poet presents his ..... of travelling in a train. He ..... the sights that he notices while travelling in the train. The train moves ..... than fairies and witches. It runs like soldiers in the ..... The ..... train leaves behind bridges, houses, fences, and the green fields.

The poet mentions that the train ..... all the scenes as quick as the drop of rain. In one scene the train passes railway stations that looks like a painted picture. The poet also sees ..... climbing a steep ground and collecting berries. Further, he sees a homeless person who looks at the train with ..... . As the train moves forward, he sees some ladies in a village making garlands with .....

The poet then sees a cart moving slowly in the highway. It is full of load and the cart driver is sitting on the top of the load. He also gets a ..... of a mill and a river by its side. All these objects appear and disappear .....

### C. Answer these questions.

- What is the movement of the train compared with?
- What does the speaker see in the meadows?
- What is the child trying to do while climbing the hill?
- Why do you think the poor man looks at the train with amazement?
- What is the theme of the poem?

### D. Recite the poem in a group.

#### Writing II

Imagine one of your friends has invited you to attend his/her success party. Write a reply letter to him or her.

#### Project work

Observe people speaking in different situations. How do they make offers and accept/decline them? Collect as many expressions as you can and present them in the class.

#### Extra bit

#### Passive voice chart

Tense	Examples	Structure
Present simple	Bread is made from flour.	am/is/are + past participle
Present continuous	The road is being built.	is/am/are being + past participle
Present perfect	Apples have been grown in Mustang for a long time.	has/have been + past participle
Past simple	The goat was killed in an accident.	was/were + past participle

Past continuous	The house was being painted.	was/were being + past participle
Past perfect	His house had been burnt down.	had been + past participle
Future simple	The work will be finished next month.	will/shall be + past participle
Future perfect	They will have been sent to the city.	will/shall have been + past participle
Modal verbs	The ceiling can be touched.	modal verbs + be + past participle

**Getting started**

Look at the pictures carefully and talk about them with your opinion.

**Reading I**

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- What do you think is going to happen?
- What precautions should be taken on the road while driving?  
Share your opinions.



## Road accidents in Nepal: Are poor roads solely to blame?

Every day, as we scroll through the news feed or flip through the pages of a newspaper, we witness news of a road accident. After that, we curse a lot of people - those in power and those responsible for the poor construction of the road. But if we delve into the causes of road accidents, we will find it is not just the government or the department associated with road infrastructure.

Driver's negligence is a key factor contributing to the high number of deaths in road accidents. Driving is a personal thing, and the responsibility for maintaining safety is more on the drivers.

*Safe driving is a mixture of discipline, experience and maturity - traits young people lack. If the minimum age to acquire a driving license is extended from 16 to 20, it might help reduce the road accidents.*

Motorbikes, among others, are the most popular form of vehicle in Nepal. In developing countries like Nepal, motorbikes outnumber cars. Among other reasons, what makes two-wheelers so popular is the cost. What is more, motorbikes can manoeuvre themselves through traffic congestion, which is another problem on Nepali roads. Mostly they are between the age of 18 and 40, and it is the age where one does not have much control over emotions and desires. Youths in Nepal are seen riding motorbikes at a very high speed.

Safe driving is a mixture of discipline, experience, and maturity - traits young people lack. If the minimum age to acquire a driving license is extended from 16 to 20 or even more, it might help to decrease the number of road accidents. The parents at home and the educational institutions should also play their roles by monitoring the youngsters. Schools and colleges can

restrict students from riding until they turn 20. And parents should not be in a hurry to buy their kids a motorbike or any other vehicle. The youths should be given access to vehicles only after they attain a sense of maturity.

At night, we often come across drivers who drink and drive. Since driving requires great concentration, a slight mistake can cause severe injury or even death. The drivers themselves must be conscious of their drinking habits. They should not drink before driving. That is something a responsible driver can do.

And from the **perspective** of the law, a person who drinks and drives must be punished and made aware so that s/he does not repeat it. Strict checking should be held at the checkpoints in the city areas, and enough traffic officers should be **deployed** to get hold of the **culprits**.

Poor road infrastructure is something that should not be overlooked while discussing the deaths caused by road accidents. The narrow lanes with countless potholes are responsible for the increasing number of road accidents. There are roads where two vehicles cannot even pass through. During the monsoon, especially in hilly areas, roads are blocked for days due to landslides. The passengers face such **ordeal** that they opt to stay home than travel. Such is the condition of road infrastructure in Nepal.

Poor road conditions result in a number of accidents. To develop better road infrastructure, the different government agencies; Department of Roads and Department of Transport Management should **coordinate** between themselves. That way, we will witness less number of road accidents.

*(Adapted from an article by Sugam Gautam published in The Himalayan Times)*

**A. Complete the sentences with the correct words given below.**

perspective witnessed congestion infrastructure  
ordeal coordination

- a. A car hit a boy. People ..... the accident.
- b. The earthquake destroyed the ..... of the building.
- c. Excessive number of motorbikes and violation of traffic rules cause traffic .....
- d. As we judge others from our ....., we fail to understand their problems.
- e. Good ..... among the staff flourishes a healthy relationship.
- f. Anusha looks sad as she faced a/an .....

**B. Answer these questions.**

- a. According to the writer, who do we curse for road accidents?
- b. Why are motorbikes popular in Nepal?
- c. Why should parents and educational institutions monitor the youngsters?
- d. What measures should be taken to stop drink-driving?
- e. What is the main cause of road accidents in your opinion?

**C. What measures can be taken to maximise the road safety in Nepal? Discuss.**

**Pronunciation**

**Listen to your teacher. Practise pronouncing these words.**

congestion	infrastructure	witness	pedestrian
manoeuvre	jaywalking	mishap	motorways
transport	safeguarding		

## **Speaking**

### **A. Act out the following conversation in pairs.**

#### **Conversation I**

Manoj: What do you think about working until midnight?

Sundar: In my opinion, working until midnight is very bad for health.

Manjila: I think working until midnight helps one meet deadlines.

Pratik: I don't think so. Some people are unlikely to utilise their time properly.

#### **Conversation II**

Seema: Don't you think social media is making us less social?

Anil: That's a good point. People hardly talk to each other face to face because of the social media.

Anita: I agree with you to some extent. But, it helps us get updated.

Vim: I don't quite agree with you. Without social media, we'd have been unable to keep in touch with people.

### **B. How do you feel about the following statements? Give your opinion.**

- a. Celebrities earn too much money.
- b. All children should be able to access school.
- c. We should not eat too much fast food.
- d. Watching television is necessary for schoolchildren.
- e. The internet is a good source of learning.

## Grammar I

### A. Study the following sentences. Notice how subject and verb agree with each other.

- Games and sports are part and parcel of our regular life.
- There is lots of research.
- Participating in sports reduces our stress and makes our mood better.
- Some of our food habits are also risking our lives.

### B. Choose the correct words from the brackets to complete the sentences.

- My uncle and aunt ..... to my house every Friday.  
(come/comes)
- There ..... time to watch the movie. (is/are)
- My friends who are in the band ..... me to play a musical instrument. (wants/want)
- Everyone ..... time to relax. (needs/need)
- Your trousers ..... new. (looks/look)
- Some of the books on the shelf ..... missing. (is/are)
- One of my friends ..... living in that house. (was/were)
- One hundred rupees ..... not enough for me. (is/are)
- Five kilometres ..... a long distance to travel. (is/are)
- You or he ..... responsible for that job. (is/are)
- Linguistics ..... her favourite subject. (is/are)

## Writing I

Do you think extracurricular activities are important for students? Write an essay giving your opinions. Divide the essay into the following parts.

- Introduction:** definition and examples of extracurricular activities

- b. **Body:** importance and challenges of extracurricular activities
- c. **Conclusion:** summing up ideas

### Listening

#### A. Look the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What countries do these flags belong to?
- b. What are these countries famous for?



#### B. Listen to the audio and fill in the gaps with correct words. Use one word only.

- a. Sweden was voted the best place in the world for being safe and .....
- b. Canada is also considered the best place to live because it has got lots of ..... and nature.
- c. It is okay to live in Canada but it is really ..... there.
- d. The ..... time is the perfect time to live in Canada.
- e. Hotels and restaurants in Canada were not very .....
- f. Canadians are really ..... and outgoing as well.
- g. One of the speakers wants to ..... to Canada.

#### C. If you were asked to choose between Sweden and Canada, which country would you choose to visit? Why? Talk to your friends.

### Reading II

#### Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. How would you feel if you were there in the picture?
- b. What do you think; life is short or long?

## Long Life

Life is too short to be spent  
griping about the past,  
things you don't have,  
places you haven't seen,  
things you haven't done.



Life is too short to be spent  
holding grievances against another,  
finding fault in your brother,  
counting the wrongs done on you.

Life is just long enough  
to enjoy the beauty of a sunrise,  
the smell of wet earth,  
and the sound of laughter,  
after a long day's work.

Life is just long enough  
to practice compassion and generosity,  
to comfort the grieving,  
to lend strength to the fainthearted,  
and direction to the lost.

- *Tricia Mae Chua*

**A. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
a. griping	i. sympathy and concern for others' feelings
b. grievances	ii. feel intense sorrow
c. fault	iii. complaints
d. compassion	iv. kindness with giving time, help, money, etc.
e. generosity	v. lacking courage
f. fainthearted	vi. moaning about something
	vii. error, defect, flaw

**B. Complete the summary of the poem with the suitable words given below.**

past    compassion    faults    waste    beauty    enjoy

Life could be both short and long depending on how you perceive it. It is too short to ..... our time in taking worries about the ....., finding others' ..... and wrong doings. But it is long enough to ..... nature-made ..... and have ..... and kindness to the needy.

**C. Answer these questions.**

- How do people make their lives short?
- What can we do with our life if it is long enough?
- Who does the word 'you' refer to?
- How would you like to live your life?

**D. Do you agree with the poet's views about life? Give your opinion.**

## **Grammar II**

- A. Study the following pairs of sentences. Do they have similar or different meanings?**
- a. i. Life is **too short** to spend on luxuries.  
ii. Life is **not long enough** to spend on luxuries.
  - b. i. Kanchan's sister is **too young** to get married.  
ii. Kanchan's sister is **not old enough** to get married.
  - c. i. It's **not late enough** to go to school.  
ii. It's **too early** to go to school.
  - d. i. The box is **heavy enough** for them to lift.  
ii. The box is **too light** for them to lift.
  - e. i. The dress is **loose enough** to wear.  
ii. The dress is **not too tight** to wear.
- B. Choose the correct words from the brackets to complete these sentences.**
- a. Akash was ..... enough to lift the suitcase. (strong/strength)
  - b. They aren't too ..... to deal with. (sociable/sociably)
  - c. My friend is ..... enough to help me with maths. (intelligent/intelligence)
  - d. Seema is ..... enough to solve the problems. (smartness/smart)
  - e. The baby is too ..... to sit. (weakness/weak)
  - f. I'm worried. It's too ..... to buy. (expensive/expense)
- C. Rewrite the following sentences so that they have similar meanings. Use the words given in the brackets. One example is given.**

*Example: The tea is too hot to drink. (cold enough)*

*The tea is not cold enough to drink.*

- a. I can't reach there on time. It's too far. (near enough)
- b. Samata can't wear a saree. She is too young to wear it. (old enough)
- c. My bag is light enough to carry. (too heavy)
- d. Sangam is too young to drive a motorbike. (old enough)
- e. Priya isn't tall enough to reach the ceiling. (too short)

### Writing II

#### A. Punctuate the following paragraph correctly.

How do you spend your holiday I usually do a lot of activities clean rooms do shopping visit new places watch movies etc Yesterday I cleaned my room My best friend's parents like the quality of my cleaning Last year they visited our house and saw my cleaning He said Wow I love the way you decorate your room While I was cleaning I dropped an ink bottle It broke into pieces It was really tough to clean the floor as the floor turned red because of the smashed bottle I wiped a painting which was gifted to me by my uncle on my birthday We celebrated it on January 22 2023 the day was a memorable one

#### B. Some people prefer to have food from restaurants while others prefer homemade food. What is your preference? Write an essay giving your opinion.

### Project work

**Work in groups. Make a survey of the opinion of your friends on the following topics. Then, present it to the class.**

## Survey form

Topics	Friend 1	Friend 2	Friend 3	Friend 4	Friend 5
a. What is the best way to learn English?					
b. What is your favourite subject?					
c. What clothes do you like the best?					
d. What is the easiest way to make friends?					

### Extra bit

### Pronouns in English

	Subject	Object	Possessive pronouns	Possessive determiners	Reflexives
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I/we	me/us	mine/ours	my/our	myself/ ourselves
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	you	us	yours	your	yourself/ yourselves
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	he/she/ it/they	him/ her/ it/ them	his/hers/ its/their	his/her/ its/ theirs	himself/her-self/ itself/ themselves

**Getting started**

Look at the pictures and report what these people are saying.

This will sting a little bit.



I will not come to school tomorrow.



My name is Nirman.  
What's your name?



There will be no English class tomorrow.

**Reading I**

Answer these questions.

- Where do birds make their nests?
- Do you think our surroundings play a role in shaping who we are?

## A Tale of Two Birds

Once upon a time, there lived a bird and her two newly hatched **nestlings** in a forest. They had a nest in a tall, shady tree where the mother bird took care of her little ones day and night.

One day, there was a big storm. There was **thunder**, lightning, and rain. The wind blew down many trees. The tall tree in which the birds lived also fell down. A big heavy branch hit the nest and killed the mother bird. Fortunately, the nestlings were not killed but the strong wind blew them away to the other side of the forest. One of them came down near a cave where a gang of **robbers** lived. The other landed outside a **hermitage** where an old cultured hermit **resided**. Both places were close to each other.



Days passed and the nestlings became big birds. One day, the king of the country came to the forest for hunting. He saw a deer and rode after it. It ran deep into the forest followed by the king. Soon, the king lost his way. He could not come out of the forest because he did not know where he was.

He rode on for a long time till he came to the other side of the forest. Very tired, he got off his horse and sat down under a tree that stood near a cave. Suddenly, he heard a voice cry out, "Quick! Hurry up! There's someone under the tree. Come and take his jewels and his horse. Hurry up or else he'll slip away." The king was amazed. He looked up and saw a big, brown bird on the tree under which he was sitting. The **wicked** bird said to the king, "Where are you going?" He also heard faint noises **issuing** from the cave. He quickly got onto his horse and rode away as fast as he could. One of the robbers saw the king and said, "Stop where you are or I will kill you with my sword". The king was brave. He stopped and picked up his bow, took an arrow, and targeted the robber. The king said, "Come and

fight with me." Then the robber went into the forest to call his gang. Since the robbers were more in number, the king decided not to mess with them. He rode swiftly away.

Soon, the king reached a safe place. It was a **tranquil** place. The surroundings were beautiful. There was a hermitage. The king tied his horse to a tree and sat down in its shade. Suddenly, he heard a gentle voice announce, "Welcome to the **hermitage**, Sir. Please go inside and rest. The hermit will be back soon. There's some cold water in the pot. Please make yourself comfortable." The king looked up and saw a big, brown bird in the tree. He was amazed. "This one looks like the other bird outside the cave," he said to himself aloud.

"You are right, Sir", said the kind bird. "He is my brother but he has made friends with robbers. He now talks as they do. He doesn't talk to me anymore." Just then the hermit entered the hermitage.

"Welcome, Sir", the hermit said to the king. "Please come inside and make yourself comfortable. You look tired. Rest for a while. Then you can share my food."

The king told the hermit the story of the two birds and how each had behaved differently though they looked so alike. "The forest is full of surprises," he said.

The holy man smiled and said to the king, "After all, one is known by the **company** one keeps. That bird has always heard the talk of robbers. He **imitates** them and talks about robbing people. This one has repeated what he has always heard. He welcomes people to the hermitage. Now, come inside and rest. I will tell you more about this place and these birds."



**A. Find the words from the text that have the following meanings.**

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| a. .... | i. young birds that have not yet learned to fly        |
| b. .... | ii. evil or morally wrong                              |
| c. .... | iii. peaceful  |
| d. .... | iv. the dwelling of a hermit                           |
| e. .... | v. a person living in solitude as a religious disciple |
| f. .... | vi. someone who steals money or property               |
| g. .... | vii. copy the way a person speaks or behaves           |

**B. Put the following events of the story in the correct order.**

- a. The tall tree in which the birds had their nest fell down.
- b. The mother bird was killed; however, the nestlings survived.
- c. A bird and its two nestlings lived in a forest.
- d. The other nestling lived near a hermitage.
- e. The bird welcomed the king and requested him to be comfortable at the hermitage.
- f. The hermit told the king that one was known by the company one kept.
- g. The robbers were informed by a brown bird about the arrival of the king.

**C. Read the story again and answer the following questions.**

- a. What caused the tall tree to fall down?
- b. Where were the nestlings blown to?

- c. Was the king able to catch the deer? How do you know?
  - d. Why do you think the brown bird informed the robbers about the arrival of the king?
  - e. Why did the king not fight with the robber's gang?
- D. **One is known by the company one keeps. Do you agree with the statement? Discuss.**

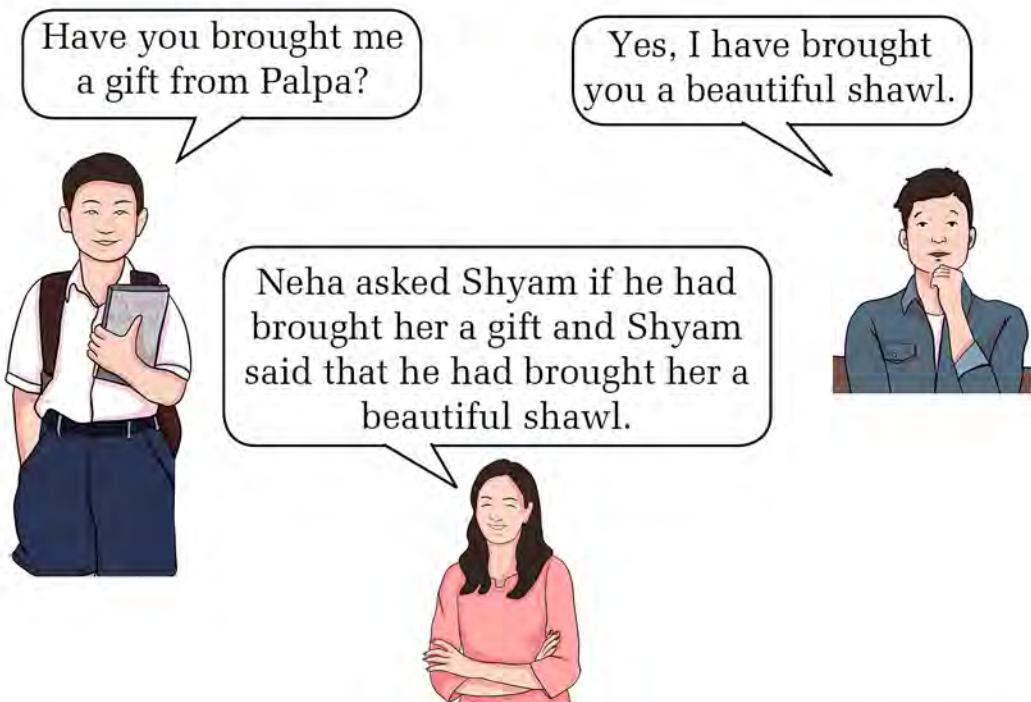
### Pronunciation

**Pronounce the following words with help of a dictionary.**

storm      splash      nestling      hermit      cruel  
trustworthy      surrounding      struggle      treasure      crayons

### Speaking

- A. **Read what the people in the pictures are saying. Act out in a group of three.**



When will you go to Nepal?

I will go to Nepal next year.



Dan asked Sarah when she would go to Nepal and Sarah told him that she would go to Nepal the following year.



**B. Work in a group of three. Act out the following conversations like you did in task A above. Student C will report what students A and B said earlier. Then, switch your role, so everyone does the role of 'C'.**

a. A: Why did you come here?

B: I came here to meet my relatives.

C: .....

b. A: Do you like ice-cream?

B: Yes, I am fond of ice-cream.

C: .....

c. A: Can you give me your pen for a while?

B: It's okay. You can take it.

C: .....

- d. A: Why are you sad today?  
 B: My brother is sick.  
 C: .....
- e. A: We have planned a picnic next week.  
 B: I will join.  
 C: .....

### Grammar I

#### A. Match the sentences in the left column with their indirect speech in the right column.

<b>Direct speech</b>	<b>Indirect speech</b>
a. The teacher said to the boys, "Have you done your homework?"	i. My mother told me to go and change my dress.
b. The little girl said to the man, "Will you help me?"	ii. Rita said that she had read that book before she had given it to me.
c. Ridish said, "I have been reading this book."	iii. Alish said that he would bring his guitar.
d. My mother said to me, "Go and change your dress."	iv. The teacher asked the boys if they had done their homework.
e. Rita said, "I had read this book before I gave it to you."	v. Rabina asked Shambhu where his watch was.
f. Alish said, "I will bring my guitar."	vi. Ridish said that he had been reading that book.
g. The boss told the clerk, "Bring me that file."	vii. Sophia inquired me what I wanted.

<b>Direct speech</b>	<b>Indirect speech</b>
h. Prima asked, "Have you read that book?"	viii. The little girl asked the man to help her.
i. Rabina said to Shambhu, "Where is your watch?"	ix. Prima asked if I had read that book.
j. Sophia said, "What do you want?"	x. The boss ordered the clerk to bring her that file.

**B. Change the following sentences into indirect speech. Use the reporting clauses given.**

- a. I'm coming now.  
She told me .....
- b. Please, help me get to the hospital.  
He requested .....
- c. Can you give me your phone number?  
She asked me .....
- d. Reshma does not work.  
He said .....
- e. Where is he?  
She asked me .....
- f. Come here at once.  
She commanded me .....
- g. What are you doing?  
She asked me.....
- h. Do you work in a factory?  
She asked him .....
- i. Why did you go out last night?  
She asked me.....
- j. Water boils at 100 degree Celsius.  
She told me.....

## Writing I

Write a story beginning with 'Two friends were walking along the forest.....'

## Reading II

Look at the picture and the title of the news report and answer these questions.

- What do you think the place is?
- Have you ever visited any airport?



### Pokhara international airport inaugurated

By Himalayan News Service

Published: 08:00 am Jan 02, 2023

POKHARA, JANUARY 1

Newly-built Pokhara Regional International **Airport** - the third international airport in the country - was **inaugurated** by Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal at a special **ceremony** held here today.

On the occasion, Dahal **unveiled** a plaque marking the official

inauguration of the airport after arriving in Pokhara along with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, Bishnu Paudel.

Extending his **gratitude** to everyone who played a role in conceptualising and completing the project, Dahal said the long-awaited moment by the people of Pokhara had finally come. Stating that **connectivity** is an integral part of bringing positive development in the region, he said, "The newly-built airport will contribute to the economic development of not just Pokhara, but the whole country as well."

Paudel also **commended** locals of Pokhara for their sacrifices and patience for the completion of the project.

"With the completion of a new international airport in the region, the question remains on how we can make the most effective use of the airport. I urge the authorities to complete all the necessary processes responsibly to conduct international travel from the airport. There is also a need to link Pokhara with other areas of the country to increase tourism activities within the country and we are working towards proper upgradation and **maintenance** of roadways to ease connectivity among them. The government **will** focus on developing necessary physical infrastructure across the country to reach the targeted **milestones** in other sectors as well," he said. Regional Director of the Asia and Pacific Office of the International Civil Aviation Organisation Tao Ma expressed his gratitude and appreciation to the government of Nepal for inviting him to the inauguration ceremony of PRIA.

Stating that the development of airport **infrastructure** and air services are vital for ensuring connectivity, socio-economic development, and disaster relief efforts in landlocked countries, he congratulated the Government of Nepal on the completion of the national pride project.

"We are glad that CAAN has certified PRIA in line with ICAO standards and guidance. As we transition away from the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020, the opening of PRIA, together with the Gautam Buddha International Airport, will assist in harnessing the expected increase in air traffic and ease congestion both in air space and on the ground across the country's major airports. ICAO is grateful to the Nepali government and CAAN for their long-standing commitment, consistency, and comprehensive support to the organisation's works," he said.

Buddha Air, Shree Airlines, Yeti Airlines, and Guna Air have started conducting daily flights to and from the newly-built international airport.

Meanwhile, Himalaya Airlines performed a successful demonstration flight at PRIA today, becoming the first airline to land Airbus A320-214 in Pokhara.

*(Source: thehimalayantimes.com)*

**A. The meanings of some of the highlighted words are given below. Find the words and write them down.**

- a. praised formally or officially
- b. extremely crowded and blocked with traffic or people
- c. made a formal beginning of; initiated
- d. the process or a period of changing from one state or condition to another
- e. a formal religious or public occasion
- f. the act of keeping something in good condition

**B. Answer these questions.**

- a. Who inaugurated the newly built Pokhara Regional International Airport and when?

- b. How is the airport useful according to the Prime Minister?
  - c. What was the first airline to land on the newly built airport?
  - d. Why were the locals commended by the Deputy Prime Minister?
  - e. Why is ICAO grateful to the Government of Nepal and CAAN?
  - f. How are airport infrastructure and air services vital according to Mr. Tao Ma?
- C. **Why do you think the operation of an international airport is helpful in the economic development of a country? Discuss.**

### Writing II

**Write a news report using the following clues.**

#### Hospital inaugurated in Doti

A hospital ..... inaugurated among a big mass by Minister of Health ..... built from the financial support of the Government of Nepal ..... work started in 2019 ..... ended in 2021 ..... has the capacity of 60 beds ..... people look happy and hopeful about the future.....

### Grammar II

- A. **Choose the correct alternative for each of the following sentences.**
- a. The teacher said to us, “What do you want?”
    - i. The teacher asked us what we want.
    - ii. The teacher asked us what we wanted.
    - iii. The teacher asked us what did we want.

- b. She said to me, "Will you please help me?"
  - i. She asked me please help her.
  - ii. She asked me to help me.
  - iii. She asked me to help her.
- c. He said to me, "Don't sit on my bed."
  - i. He told me to sit on his bed.
  - ii. He told me not to sit on my bed.
  - iii. He told me not to sit on his bed.
- d. My sister said to him, "The Earth moves round the Sun."
  - i. My sister told him that the Earth moved round the Sun.
  - ii. My sister told him that the Earth is moving round the Sun.
  - iii. My sister told him that the Earth moves round the Sun.
- e. She said to me, "I don't believe you."
  - i. She told me that she didn't believe me.
  - ii. She told me that she doesn't believe me.
  - iii. She told me that she don't believe her.
- f. She said, "Can you run?"
  - i. She asked if I can run.
  - ii. She asked that if I could run.
  - iii. She asked if I could run.
- g. They said, "They have seen a lion."
  - i. They said that they had seen a lion.
  - ii. They said that they have seen a lion.
  - iii. They said that they saw a lion.
- h. She said, "I am waiting for Sarita."
  - i. She said that she is waiting for Sarita.
  - ii. She said that she has been waiting for Sarita.
  - iii. She said that she was waiting for Sarita.

- i. Nancy said, "I may leave tomorrow."
  - i. Nancy said that she might leave the next day.
  - ii. Nancy said that she might leave tomorrow.
  - iii. Nancy asked if she should leave the next day.
- j. Manisha said to me, "When did you come to Nepal?"
  - i. Manisha questioned me when did you come to Nepal.
  - ii. Manisha questioned me when I came to Nepal.
  - iii. Manisha questioned me when I had come to Nepal.

**B. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.**

- a. He said, "I'll send a post card."
- b. "We've bought a new car," they said to me.
- c. Aruna said, "I don't speak German."
- d. Hem says, "Don't play on the grass, boys."
- e. My mum said, "Are you feeling well?"
- f. Nishan said, "Where did you meet him last week?"
- g. Doctor said to my father, "You must stay in bed."
- h. The boy said, "Let me go."
- i. Arpan said, "How often do you play cricket?"

**Listening**

**A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.**

- a. Who do you think the man is?
- b. Do you think that the man is doing bad?



**B. Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.**

- a. The two ..... stopped very different crimes.
- b. The first story took place in .....
- c. Ralph Black was ..... years old.
- d. He found a ..... in the living room.

**C. Listen to the audio again and answer these questions.**

- a. Was Ralph scared when he saw the robber?
- b. Where was the robber standing?
- c. How did Ralph help arrest the robber?
- d. Did the family get their property back?
- e. What did the robber receive?

**D. Do you think that robbery is a bad deed? Discuss with your friends.**

**Project work**

**Work in groups. Design the front page of a newspaper. For this, you can take help from your teacher, or visit a library, or surf the internet.**

### *Extra bit*

**Adverbs or adverbial phrases denoting 'near' in direct speech turn into those denoting 'distant' in indirect speech as follows.**

<b>Direct speech</b>	<b>Indirect speech</b>
today	that day
yesterday	the day before/the previous day
the day before yesterday	two days before
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
next week/next month	the following week/month
last week/month	the previous week/month
a year ago	a year before/the previous year
now	then
here	there
this	that
these	those