

ENGLISH

Grade 4

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
Curriculum Development Centre

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Preface

The curriculum is the central guide of education and shows what is essential for teaching and learning. A textbook is a main tool to deliver the curriculum. The amendment of the curriculum and textbook is a regular process, so as to make it relevant, practical, qualitative and useful for the overall development of a person. This textbook - 'English Grade 4' is developed to address the main aims of Basic Education; developing the fundamental skills of basic literacy and life skills in addition to arousing interest in arts and aesthetic values. It is aligned with the intent carried out by the National Curriculum Framework for School Education, 2076 and is developed fully in accordance with the new Basic Level English Curriculum, 2077. All components of each unit in the textbook are equally important and have the specific aim of presentation so as to fulfill the learning outcomes stated in the curriculum. Moreover, it incorporates the latest developments in the field of English Language Teaching and Learning.

This textbook was initially prepared by a team comprising of Prof. Dr. Tara Dutta Bhatta, Mr. Shankar Adhikari, Mr. Nim Prakash Singh Ratthour, Mr. Nabin Kumar Khadka, Mr. Raju Shrestha and Mr. Matrika Subedi. It has been revised by a team comprising of Prof. Dr. Rishi Ram Rijal, Mr. Puspa Raj Poudel, Dr. Neil David Rose and the initial team. Several people notably – Mr. Ana Prasad Neupane, Prof. Dr. Jib Lal Sapkota, Prof. Dr. Rishi Ram Rijal, Dr. Gopal Prasad Pandey, Mr. Madhav Prasad Ghimire, Ms. Maiya Niraula Pokharel and Mr. Tuka Raj Adhikari have contributed considerably for the development of this book. The contributions made by the school teachers; Mr. Durga Prasad Bhatta, Mr. Shyamlal Aryal, Ms. Sunita Subedi, Mr. Dharmendra Chaudhary, Mr. Lalmani Joshi, Mr. Ramesh Prasad Ghimire, Ms. Mallika Joshi, Ms. Anita Paudel, Mr. Birat Chaulagain and Mr. Kailash Tamang are also appreciated. The illustrations in the book have been designed by Ms. Shaili Malla and the layout design has been done by Mr. Shreehari Shrestha and Ms. Nirmala Pokharel. 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 audios from various authentic sources. Therefore, the Centre would like to extend its acknowledgements to all of them.

This textbook may deliver the foundation for the content of the curriculum, the balance of skills to be taught and the types of language practice the students are to take part in. However, teachers can adapt the contents and tasks as per the need and context of their students. This textbook can be used as the primary resource for classroom teaching but teachers are encouraged to make use of their own resources to supplement the language learning of students.

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

2022 AD

Curriculum Development Centre

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Getting started

A. Look at the pictures and discuss these questions.

- Who do you think they are?
- What do you think they are doing?



B. Listen and sing.

I am your teacher; I am your teacher.
My name is Daisy, Daisy
Daisy, Daisy, Daisy, Daisy
Yes, I am Daisy.

Hello dear, hello dear
What's your name?
My name is Henry, Henry



A lovely name
Say, hello to friends, hello to friends.
H-e-l-l-o
Hello Henry, hello Henry
Hello, dear friends.



Fill in the missing letters and say the words aloud.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. t - a - he - | b. h - l - o |
| c. f r - e - ds | d. d - ar |
| e. l - tt - e | f. t- an - y - u |

Now, take turns to ask and answer the questions.

Example:

- Q: Hello! How are you?
A: I am fine. Thank you.

Reading I

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. Who do you think these people are?
- b. Where do you think they are?
- c. What do you think they are doing?



First Day at School



Roshan gets up every morning at 6:00 a.m.



He gives himself a good wash.



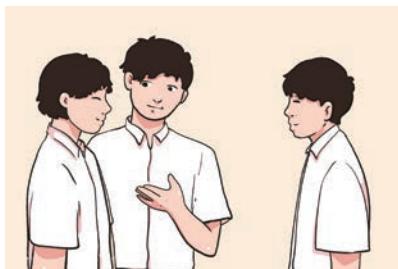
He says, "Good morning father and mother." At 9:00 a.m. he says, "Good bye mother."



At school, he **greets** his teachers.



"Hi! It's me Roshan. I am from Chitwan."



"May I introduce my friend? He is Arnav."



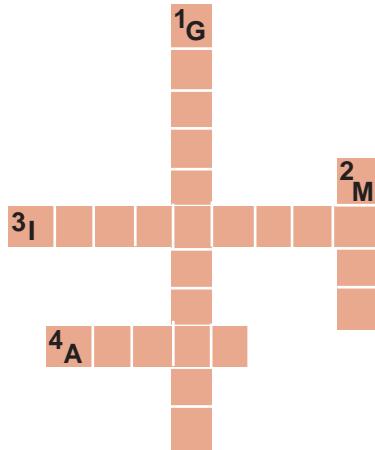
See you again.

A. Learn these expressions.

- a. Good morning! b. Good bye!
d. See you! e. Greetings! f. May I introduce..?

B. Complete the following sentences and solve the puzzle.

1. He says..... to his father and mother in the morning.
2.my friend, Arnav.
3. May I myself?
4. See you



C. Answer the following questions.

- a. When does Roshan get up?
b. How does he greet his father and mother?
c. How does he introduce his friend, Arnav?
d. Where is Roshan from?
e. What does he say when he leaves school?

D. Match the expressions in column A with their suitable responses from column B.

Column 'A'

- a. Hi!
b. Hi! My name is Tom.
c. May I know your name?
d. Meet my friend, Hena.
e. Nice to meet you.

Column 'B'

- i. Hi! Hena.
ii. Nice to meet you too.
iii. Hello, I am Jerry.
iv. Of course, I am Anna.
v. Hello!

Pronunciation I

Pronounce these words. Learn how the letters in red are pronounced.

teacher	driver	painter	doctor	actor
about	ago	along	around	asleep
lesson	person	second	season	button

Writing I

Complete the school registration form with the necessary information.

SHREE TRIBHUVAN SECONDARY SCHOOL

Manechauka, Tanahun

STUDENT REGISTRATION FORM

Name of applicant (in BLOCK letters):

First name

Middle name

Last name/Surname

Date of birth:

Gender:

 M F Other

Grade:

Name of previous school (only for new students):

Address :

Parents' information:

Father's name	
Father's contact number	
Father's occupation	
Mother's name	
Mother's contact number	
Mother's occupation	

Grammar I

A. Study the following examples.

- a. Hello, what **is** your name?
- b. My name **is** Peter.
- c. I **am** pleased to meet you.
- d. We **are** friends.
- e. They **are** from Butwal.
- f. He **is** coming from school.

B. Complete the sentences with **is, **am** or **are**.**

- a. Wefrom Chitwan.
- b. He.....from Pokhara.
- c. I.... a student of grade four.
- d. He a good boy.
- e. They..... close friends.
- f. We....going to the market.
- g. She....coming here.
- h. Hi! I....a boy.
- i. Good morning every one. We.....going to dance together.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- a. Who do you think they are?
- b. What do you think they are doing?



B. Listen to the audio and circle the correct answers.

- a. What is the speaker's name?
 - i Anna
 - ii. Mary
 - iii. Freya
- b. Where is she from?
 - i small town
 - ii. big town
 - iii. medium town
- c. What is the small town like?
 - i good
 - ii. nice
 - iii. beautiful
- d. What doesn't she get?
 - i. job
 - ii. neighbours
 - iii. friends
- e. What does she want to learn about?
 - i. Washington D.C.
 - ii. English
 - iii. small town

C. Introduce yourself. Say: your name, where you live and what you like to do.

Reading II

Answer these questions.

- a. Who do you think these people are?
- b. Do you feel they are happy or sad?



Personal Profile

Hi, everyone. Let me **introduce** myself. My name is Hamid and I am from Pakistan. I am nine years old. My **hometown** is Islamabad. It is the capital city of Pakistan. I have come to the UK with my father to study English language. I will stay here for a year. I want to learn **English** so that I can become a teacher.



My family is **big**. I have three brothers and one sister. She has a hearing difficulty. I am the oldest one. My sister is the youngest of all. She is four years old. My father works as an ambassador and my mother is a **doctor**.

A. Learn these words. Make your own sentences.

introduce

hometown

English

big

learn

ambassador

B Complete these sentences. Use words from the reading text.

- a. Islamabad is Hamid's
- b. He has gone to the UK to.....English.
- c. His family is..... .
- d. His youngest sister is.....years old.
- e. His sister has a difficulty.

C Read the text again and answer the following questions.

- a. Where is Hamid from?
- b. How old is he?
- c. How many brothers and sisters does he have?
- d. What does his father do?
- e. Why does he want to learn English?

D. Read the text again and talk about your own family.

Pronunciation II

Pronounce these words. Notice the two different sounds made by the red letters.

bin

bean

dip

deep

fit

feet

sit

seat

hit

heat

lick

leak

chip

cheap

lid

lead

mill

meal

sick

seek

Speaking

A. Act out the following conversation.



B. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer the questions.

Q: Hi, what's your name?

A: My name is

Q:you?

A: I'm fine. Thank you.

C. Complete these expressions and practise by reading aloud.

a. I'm Irfan Ali.

b. I'm Parsa.

c. May I myself?

d. It's , Nitu. I'm Banke.

e. Meet my , Ramita. is from Makwanpur.

f. ! Have a nice day!

- g. See you..... !
- h. I'm Nisha. May Iyour good ?
- i. Hello! How you?
- j. I am Thank you.

Grammar II

A. Study these sentences.

- a. I live **in** Kathmandu.
- b. I'm **from** Banke.
- c. I study **in** grade four.
- d. Where are you **from**?

B. Complete the sentences with **in** or **from**.

- a. Hi! I am.....Dharan.
- b. Hello, dear friends. I live.....a hamlet.
- c. I read..... grade four.
- d. Where are you.....?
- e. We have come.....Palpa.
- f. There are four members my family.
- g. They came.....India and nowadays they live.... Lamjung.

Writing II

A. Rewrite the following sentences. Use capital letters, full stops or question marks correctly.

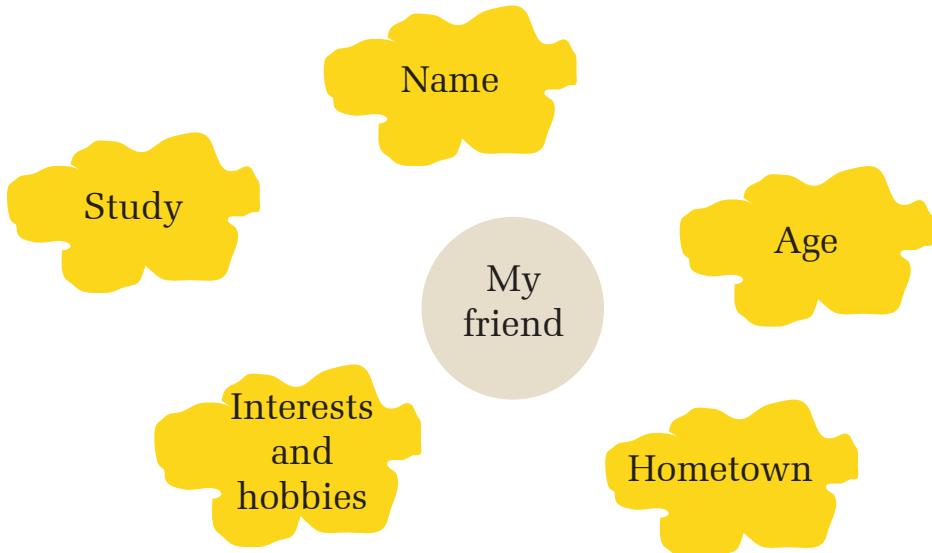
Example:

(How/how) are you (. / ?)

How are you?

- a. (What's/what's) your name (. / ?)
- b. (my/My) name is Peter (. / ?)
- c. (Where/where) are you from (. / ?)
- d. (Meet/meet) my friend Yogesh (. / ?)
- e. (may/May) I introduce myself (. / ?)
- f. (see/See) you tomorrow (. / ?)
- g. (She/she) is from Mustang (. / ?)
- h. (have/Have) a nice day (. / ?)
- i. (May/may) I know your good name (. / ?)
- j. (Nice/nice) to meet you (. / ?)

B. Write about one of your friends. Use the given clues.



My friend's name is.....

Do it by yourself.

Stick your photo in the box. Complete the following sentences about yourself.



My name is.....

I am from.....

I read in grade.....

I am good at.....

I always greet my.....

I have many.....friends.

I love making new.....

I like playing....with them.

I go to regularly.

Getting started

- A. Look at the pictures and guess what these people are saying.



What things do you own? Talk to your friends.

- B. Listen and sing.

I have a pet.

It is a dog.

And it says,

"WOOF-WOOF-WOOF-WOOF-WOOF"



I have a pet.
It is a cat.
And it says,
"MEOW-MEOW-MEOW-MEOW-MEOW."



I have a pet.
It is a mouse.
And it says,
"SQUEAK- SQUEAK-SQUEAK- SQUEAK-SQUEAK."



I have a pet.
It is a bird.
And it says
"TWEET-TWEET-TWEET-TWEET-TWEET."



I have a pet.
It is a fish.
And it says
"GLUB-GLUB-GLUB-GLUB-GLUB."



What sounds do these animals make? Match.

dog	tweet
cat	glub
mouse	woof
bird	meow
fish	squeak

Reading I

Look at the pictures below and answer the questions.

- What things do you see?
- Do you have any of them at your home?
- Do you like any of them? Why?

Personal Belongings

Hello! I am Rajesh. This is my **pet**. It's a cat called Billy. We have four cats in our family, but Billy is my favourite. He is brown. He has beautiful green eyes. He isn't very friendly with other people, but loves me because he is my favourite pet. While playing with him, I forget everything and it **relieves** my stress.



Hi! I am Shambhu. I am a **professional** musician. This is my **trumpet**. It's really important for me. Actually, I have got many trumpets, but this one is my favourite. It is made in America.

Hello! Everybody, I am Mary. This is my **laptop**. It is new and I really like it. It has an **internet** connection and a DVD player. I have got some really good games on it. I love my laptop.



A. Learn these words.

pet

relieve

professional

trumpet

laptop

internet

Now, complete the sentences with the above words.

- a. A wonderful natural way to stress is meditation.
- b. My father is a football player.
- c. My sister has a It is the latest model on the market.
- d. The speed of the is very slow.
- e. This is my cat. It is a animal.
- f. The is one of the famous musical instruments.

B. What do they own? Complete the table.

Rajesh	cat
Shambhu	
Mary	

C. Write 'True' or 'False' for the statements.

- a. Billy is a pet cat.
- b. Billy is very friendly with other people.
- c. Shambhu is a musician by profession.
- d. Mary has a trumpet.
- e. Mary takes care of her laptop.

D. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why does Billy love Rajesh?
- b. Why does Rajesh play with Billy?
- c. Who does the trumpet belong to? Where is it made?
- d. What facilities does Mary's laptop have?

E. What is the most favourite thing you own? Talk about it with your friends.

Pronunciation I

Pronounce these words. Notice what sound the red letters make.

fast	are	car	mask	ask
blast	grasp	last	class	cast

Writing I

A. Study the following thank-you note and answer the questions.

Dear Tom,

Thank you so much for the beautiful poster. I really like it. I have stuck it on my room wall. I will keep it safe.

Thank you again.

Love

Jerry

- a. Who is thanking Tom?
 - b. Why has Jerry thanked Tom?
 - c. Does Jerry like the poster?
 - d. Where has Jerry stuck the poster?
- B. Your friend has given you a storybook. You like it very much. Now, write a thank-you note to your friend. Use the given outline.**

Dear.....,

..... interesting story book.

.....
Thank you again.

Love
.....

Grammar I

A. Study the following sentences.

- a. I have a car. **My** car is new.
- b. Hello Mark! Is that **your** telephone?
- c. It is a mouse. **Its** tail is long.
- d. He has a computer. It is **his** computer.
- e. She has a new ring. It is **hers**.
- f. You have a cute dog. **Your** dog is cute.
- g. They have a television. It is **their** television.
- h. We have a parrot. This is **ours**.

**B. Complete the sentences with the words given in the box.
You can use some words more than once.**

mine, your, her, their, yours, his, our, its, my, hers

- a. You have a book.book is new.
- b. He has a pillow.pillow is soft.
- c. She has a dog.dog is small.
- d. We have a parrot.parrot is beautiful.
- e. You have a house.house looks nice.
- f. They arebags.
- g. This is my laptop, not.....
- h. That is my pen, not.....pen.
- i. Wash.....hands.
- j. Is thatwallet?
- k. It is a cat.teeth are very sharp.
- l. She has got a cat. It'scat.
- m. May I borrowpencil? I broke.....
- n. I found.....key, but Mary couldn't find.....
- o. This book must be Your name is written on its cover page.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- a. Who do you think the people are?
- b. What do you think they are talking about?
- c. Can you guess why they are smiling?



B. Listen to the audio and complete the sentences.

- a. The mobile is , not old.
- b. It has got three
- c. It has got an MP3 player and a
- d. The teacher has got

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you own. You can talk about things you personally own.

Reading II

Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- a. What animals do you see in the pictures?
- b. What is happening in them?



The Young Fox

At night, the young fox **pokes** its head
Out of its **den** beneath the shed.
It listens with its pointed ears
To hear if there is **danger** near.
Its sharp nose **sniffs** the air and tells
If there are any dangerous smells.
Its sharp eyes **peer** from left to right
Watching for movements in the night.
If it senses it's safe, then up it **leaps**
And off across the fields it creeps.



-John Foster

- A. Read the poem and identify the rhyming words for the following.**

head ear tells right leaps

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

Column 'A'

- a. poke
- b. sniff
- c. peer
- d. creep
- e. leap
- f. den

Column 'B'

- i. home to a fox
- ii. move slowly and carefully
- iii. bring some parts outside
- iv. jump across
- v. look with concentration
- vi. draw up air audibly

- C. Write True or False for the statements.**

- a. The fox lives in a shed.
- b. The fox listens for sounds of danger.
- c. The fox has a good sense of smell.
- d. The fox looks left and right in the day time.
- e. If it is safe, the fox creeps across the fields.

- D. Work in pairs. What does the fox look like? Talk about the fox in the poem.**

Pronunciation II

Pronounce these words. Identify the sound the letters in red make.

smell	shed	tell	head	den
left	sense	then	set	pet

Speaking

A. Act out the conversations.

Q : Whose is this?

A : This is my It's mine, not hers. It's theirs.



B. Work in pairs. Talk to your friend as in the example.

Example:

A: *Whose books are they?*

B: *They are not mine.*

A: *We found these books on your table.*

a. A:mobile is this?

B: This is not This is also.....

A: I found it.....



b. A:pens are these?

B: These are..... These are also.....

A: I found.....



Grammar II

A. Study the examples.

- a. **I** am making a phone call.
- b. **He** is drinking a cup of tea.
- c. I bought a bag yesterday. **It** was very expensive.
- d. **You** are shaking my hand.
- e. **We** are having breakfast.
- f. **She** is dancing.
- g. Jane likes **him**.
- h. Mark saw **us** in school yesterday.
- i. David gave **me** a present.

- j. Look! They are laughing. She is telling **them** a joke.
- k. I am waiting for **you**. Please be quick!

B. Did you notice the words in red in the sentences from 'A' above?

Find and underline the similar words in the text below.

Hello, my name is Lisa and I live near London. His name is John. He is very cool. My mother's name is Sharon. She is very beautiful. I have a little brother. His name is Mike and he is cute. We love playing in our garden. I have many friends at school. They are Shelly, Kate and Debby. My mother takes me to school in our car. It's grey. Can you tell me something about you?

**C. Now, complete the sentences with the words given below.
You can repeat some of them.**

I it them she they him we us

- a. Look at the blue dress. is beautiful.
- b. My sister is coming to see me tonight. will be here at 7:00 p.m.
- c. My name is Andrew.am your English teacher.
- d. Jane's parents can't come to the party. are in New York.
- e. I am Mark and this is my wife, Jane.are your neighbours.
- f. We are going to the cinema. Do you want to come with.....?

- g. This is Mark's telephone number. Call..... if you need any help.
- h. The neighbours are making a lot of noise. I am going to askto stop.

Writing II

- A. Fix the mistakes in the following sentences. Each sentence has one mistake.**

Example:

How old are you.

How old are you?

- a. This is Mr. Wilson
- b. The book is yellow'
- c. i am twelve years old.
- d. My baby sister is very cute?
- e. What do you eat.
- f. his mother cooks dinner.

- B. You visited your best friend yesterday. You saw many playthings in his/her house. Now, write a message to another friend about the playthings you saw. Include these in your message.**

- a. What playthings were there?
- b. Who did they belong to?
- c. Do you have any of them at your home?

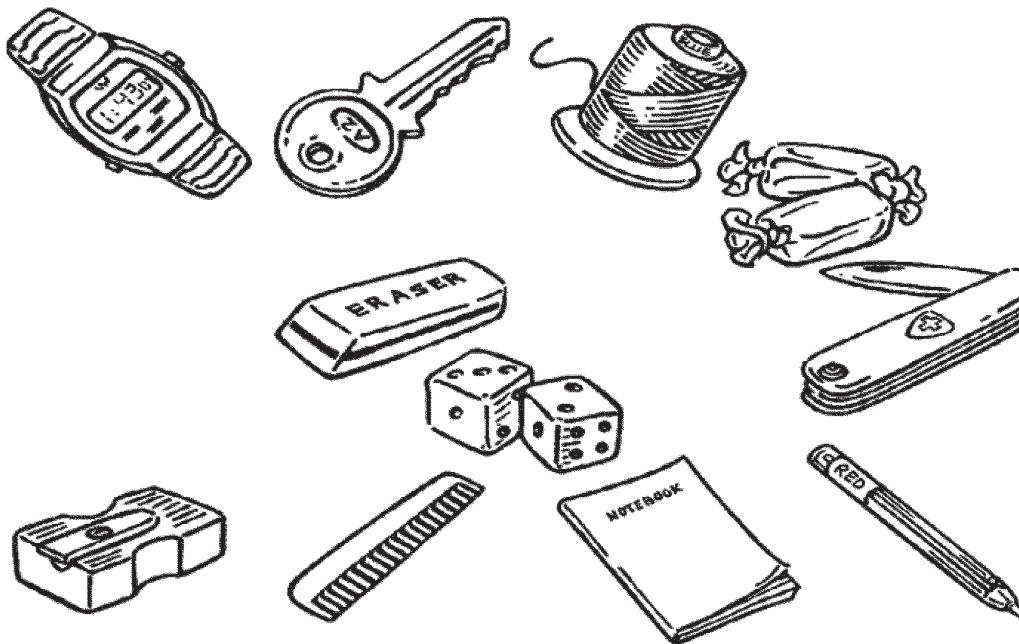
Do it by yourself.

Visit two of your close friends and make a list of things they have at their home. Use the given table.

Name	What does she/he have?	How did she/he get it?
Nita	laptop	a birthday gift

Getting started

- A. Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions about the items below.



- B. Listen and sing.

Here are rules for you and me,
See how important they can be.
Always be honest, be kind and fair,
Always be good and willing to share.
These are rules that we should know,
And follow these rules wherever we go.



Now, discuss the following questions.

- Do you follow such rules at your school? Why?
- What other rules do we have to follow in our life?

Reading I

Discuss the following questions.

- Do you have your school timetable?
- What does the school timetable show? Why is it important?

Kevin's School Timetable

	Lakeview School, London				
	Student's Name: Kevin				Class: 4B
8:30-9:00	Registration and Assembly				
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:00-10:30	English	Maths	History	English	Science
10:30-11:30	Maths	IT	Science	Maths	English
11:30-12:00	Break				
12:00-1:00	Geography	Music	Physical Education	Drama	Arts
1:00-2:00	Lunch Break				
2:00-3:00	Citizenship	Physical Education	Geography	IT	History
After school	Football		Piano		Swimming

A. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

registration break assembly History Geography

- a. Our school has a five-minute after the second period.
- b. We use a globe in our class.
- c. There will be an before class starts.
- d. Do you have a card?
- e. We are reading about the of ancient Nepali society.

B. Answer the questions.

- a. What class is Kevin in?
- b. What lessons does he have on Tuesday?
- c. Does he have any lessons on Sunday?
- d. How long is the lunch break?
- e. What day is the Piano class on?

C. Read the timetable again. Write True or False in the boxes.

- a. Kevin doesn't go to school on Saturday.
- b. The school starts every day at 8:00 a.m.
- c. Kevin has classes twice a week after school.
- d. He has a Citizenship class once a week.

- D. Design your school timetable on chart paper. Make it as attractive as you can. You can use different fonts, formats, pictures and colours.**

Pronunciation I

Pronounce these words. What sound do the red letters make?

monday	cut	but	jump	cover	luck
duck	come	love	fun	mother	cup

Writing I

Compare the timetable of your school with Kevin's and write a paragraph about your timetable. You can answer these questions in your paragraph.

What class are you in? When does your school start and close?
What and how many subjects do you have? What are your favourite subjects? Which subjects are you good at? Do you have assembly and breaks? Do you have extra classes after school? What is your favourite day? Why?

Grammar I

- A. Study this short text. Underline the sentences with always, usually, often, sometimes and never.**

Hi, my name is John. This is how I usually spend my morning. My day usually starts quite early. I always get up at 5:30 a.m. I usually wear casual clothes, mainly jeans, shorts, T-shirts and trainers. We have breakfast at 7:30 a.m. and I often set the table. I always have breakfast with my mother and my little brother, Tommy. My dad never has breakfast with us on weekdays. I usually have a bowl of cornflakes with hot milk. Before I go to school, I



sometimes have to walk our dog, Leo. I read a book or surf the internet for a while. I usually walk to school because I don't live very far away. I never watch TV in the morning.

B. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences.

- We/swimming/sometimes/go/at the weekends.
- I/late/am/never/for school.
- usually/makes/My mother/my bed.
- Bikash/often/late/is/for school.
- drinks/Reeta/coffee/never/in the evening.
- usually/helps/Pratik/his friends with homework.
- My grandfather/goes/always/for a walk/in the evening.
- go to/They/often/the movies/on Saturdays.
- about/complains/She/always/her son.

C. Write sentences about something that:

a. You always do.	
b. You usually do.	
c. You often don't do.	
d. You sometimes do.	
e. You never do.	

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- Where do you think they are?
- What are the things we can do there?



B. Listen to the audio and write True or False.

a. The library closes at six o'clock every day.

b. The library opens even on Sunday.

c. The library hours on Saturdays are 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

d. The caller doesn't have any more questions to ask.

C. Have you ever visited a public library? What did you see there? Talk to your friends.

Reading II

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

- a. Where do you see these signs?
- b. What do these signs mean?



Library Rules

Shree Janata Secondary School Library
(A Hub for Knowledge)

OPENING HOURS

SUNDAY TO THURSDAY 09:00 AM. - 4:00 PM.

FRIDAY 09:00 AM. - 3:00 PM.

SATURDAY **CLOSED**

LIBRARY RULES

All students must have a **valid** library card.

Computers are for school work only.

You can't eat food in the **library**.
No running or shouting in the library.
Mobile phones must be turned off.
Students can **borrow** two books at a time.
Take care of the books. **Return** them on time.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the text above.

- The above text shows the rules of a school.
- The library opens for days a week.
- The library is on Saturdays.
- Students can take away..... books at a time.
- Students must care of the books.

B. Are these statements True or False? Write True or False in the boxes.

a. You can use the library computers for personal reasons.

b. You cannot eat anything in the library.

c. You need an identity card to use the library.

d. The library is open till 4. p.m. on Fridays.

e. You can't use your mobile phones inside the library.

C. What are the rules for your school library? Complete the table.

Things you are allowed to do	Things you are not allowed to do

Pronunciation II

Pronounce these words. What sounds do the red letters make?

book good could look cook foot sugar
food shoot blue moon soon you who

Writing II

A. Put a question mark (?) or a full stop (.).

- Where do you live
- Yes, I can play the Madal
- Do you like rice pudding
- What is your favourite food
- It is Meena's birthday today
- How do you travel to school
- When do you get up in the morning
- I exercise everyday
- Can you jump over the wall
- Are we going swimming this evening

B. Work in groups of five. Discuss the rules and regulations you have to follow in your classroom. Talk about what you can and can't do in the classroom. Prepare rules for your class.

Speaking

A. Act out the conversation.

Librarian : Good morning, how can I help?

Student : Good morning sir. How much do I have to pay for joining the library?

- Librarian** : No fee. It's free to join.
- Student** : Does the library open at weekends?
- Librarian** : We're open on Saturday mornings, but not on Sunday.
- Student** : What time does the library close in the evening?
- Librarian** : Every evening at seven.
- Student** : How many books can I borrow at a time?
- Librarian** : You can borrow five books.
- Student** : How long can I keep them?
- Librarian** : For four weeks.
- Student** : Ok, thank you very much for your help.

Now, list out the questions used in the conversation.

B. Look at a page of a calendar. Ask and answer the following questions in pairs.

विक्रम संवत् २०७७		नेपाल संवत् १९८१ कछलाख्य/कछलागा/चिंलाख्य November/December 2020				मङ्सिर	
आइतबार Sunday		७	२२	१४	२९	६	२८
सोमबार Monday	कछलाख्य १६ १	८	२३	१५	३०	७	२९
मङ्गलबार Tuesday	२	१७	१९	१६	१८	८	३०
बुधबार Wednesday	३	१८	२५	१७	२	९	१५
विहीबार Thursday	४	१९	११	१८	३	१०	
शुक्रबार Friday	५	२०	२७	१९	४	११	
शनिबार Saturday	६	२१	२८	२०	५	१२	
		१३	२४		२७		

- a. Which Nepali year of Bikram Sambat is shown in the calendar?
- b. How many days are there in the month?
- c. What day of the week is Mangsir 6?
- d. How many Fridays are there in the month?
- e. How many weekends are there in the month?
- f. What is the English date for Mangsir 27?
- g. Is Mangsir 1 a holiday?

Now, practise asking as many similar questions as possible about the English months shown in the calendar.

Grammar II

A. Complete the sentences with correct question words from the brackets.

- a. are you going to Pokhara? (Who/What/When)
- b. have you parked your bicycle? (What/Where/Which)
- c. do you look so happy? (Which/Why/What)
- d. is the colour of your new mobile? (Whose/What/Where)
- e. is the girl in red dress? (What/Who/Which)
- f. old is she? (How/When/What)
- g. aren't you going to Anu's birthday party? (What/Where/Why)
- h. is your birthday? (What/When/Where)
- i. do you want to eat for lunch? (What/Who/Whose)
- j. book is yours? (Why/Where/Which)

- B. Make questions for the underlined words in the given sentences. The question words are in the brackets.**

Example:

The baby is six month old. How old is the baby?

- a. Robert always goes to bed at nine o'clock. (What time)
- b. Tom went to the zoo last Saturday. (Where)
- c. They are watching a film on TV. (What)
- d. My sister is reading a drama now. (Who)
- e. She likes to have dinner at a restaurant. (Where)
- f. She is wearing a blue dress now. (What)
- g. The first bus arrives at 7:00 a.m. (When)

Do it by yourself.

Collect different types of English and Nepali calendars. Design a page of a calendar for an English month.

Getting started

- A. Look at the pictures. What do you think you say in the situations?



- B. Listen and sing.

Have you got a pencil?
Turn to page one
Quiet, please, children
The class has just begun.

Can I have a pencil, please?
Can I have a pencil, please?
Yes, here you are.

Have you got some scissors?
Turn to page two
Quiet, please, children
Have you got some glue?



Find and write the rhyming words from the song.

Reading I

Answer these questions.

- Have you heard about an email? What is it for?
- Which one is faster, an email or a letter by post?

An Email for a Request

To nitish@gmail.com
Basketball Practice Session

Cc Bcc

Hi Nitish,

I hope you are **enjoying** the **vacation**. I am writing this email to inform you that there will be a basketball practice session from Sunday next week. It starts at 2:00 p.m. and finishes at 4:30 p.m.

The game will be at the school basketball court. Please be there on time. Will you bring your ball so that our team can practise more? The school provides only one ball. If we have our own ball, we can practise even in the break.

Mr. Suraj Chhetri is our new coach. He will **train** us till the interschool basketball competition to be held in November. Can you please **inform** Dipesh? Please ask him to bring some water bottles for our team. That would be great!

Hope to see you soon.

Thanks

Samyak



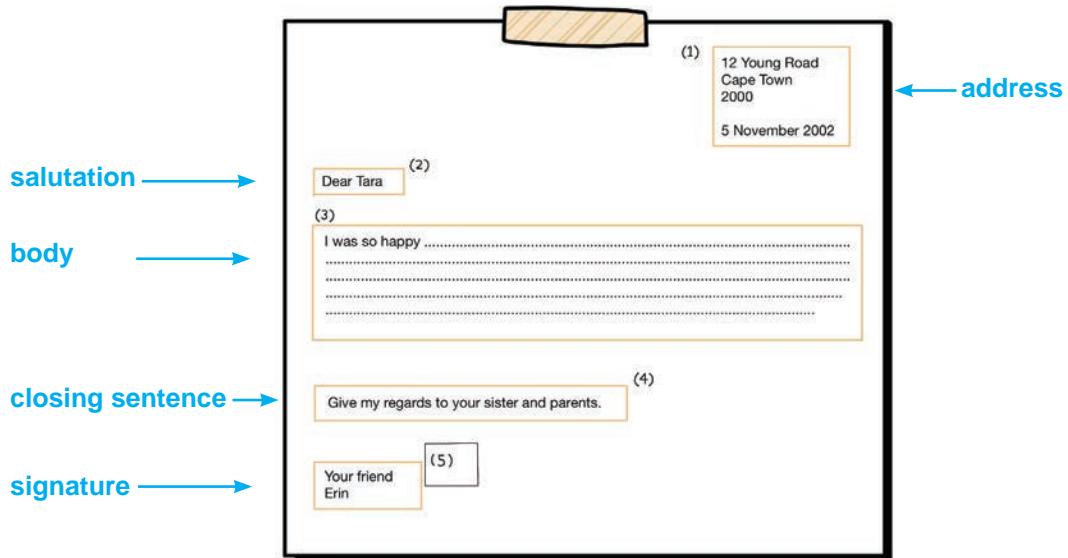
A. Read the email and complete the sentences.

- This is an email written to
- This informs about the practice session.
- The new coach is

B. Answer these questions.

- Who is the sender of this email?
- Why has he written the email?
- When does the basketball practice session begin?
- What does Samyak ask Nitish to bring with him?
- What event is going to be held in November?

C. Do you know the different parts of an email or a letter? Your teacher will tell you about them.



Pronunciation I

Pronounce these words. Notice the sound the letters in red make.

break	brake	great	eight	lay	bake
rain	pain	weight	train	main	face

Writing I

Read the email to Nitish again. Write a reply to him.

Grammar I

A. Study the following text.

Our school is in a village. It is big with 25 rooms. It has a playground but it **hasn't** got a swimming pool. We play football and volleyball but we **don't** play cricket. We **can't** play cricket because there is no cricket pitch. Our teachers **haven't** got cars. So, they usually come to the office on bikes.

B. Make as many negative sentences as possible from the table below.

I	isn't	know what the capital city of Japan is.
We	aren't	be at home at this time.
You	don't/doesn't	rain tomorrow.
He	can't	like riding bumper cars.
She	won't	go to the cinema last week.
It	didn't	finished working on the project.
They	haven't/hasn't	studying for the test.
	wasn't/weren't	waiting for the reply.

C. Change the following sentences into negative sentences.

- I play football on Tuesday and Thursday.
- The rooms are tidy.
- He has got a bike.
- Hari can swim under water for two minutes.

- e. They will complete the race.
- f. He likes playing games.
- g. The students are going for a picnic next week.
- h. He is working hard.
- i. They went to the cinema yesterday.
- j. The students have got a lot of homework.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.

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



B. Listen to the audio and tick (✓) for what the boy can do and cross (X) for what he can't.

a.	can borrow a pen now	
b.	can borrow a pen later	
c.	can read the magazine	
d.	can use the phone	
e.	can listen to music on the radio	

C. How do you make requests in your own language? Discuss.

Speaking

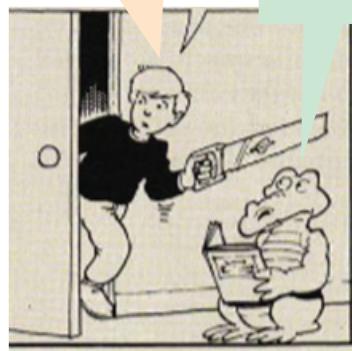
A. Act out the following requests and responses.

Open the door,
please.



Yes, just a
moment.

Can you hold this
for me, please?



I'm sorry. I am
reading at the
moment.

Will you take
a deep breath
please?



Yes, of
course.

Will you pass
me the salt
please?

Yes,
sure.



Can I pour you
some tea?

Yes
please.



B. Work in pairs. Take turns to request and respond as in the example.

Example:

get me a biscuit

A: Can you get me a biscuit please?

B: Yes, of course./Sorry, I'm busy with my homework.

tidy my room

find my pencil

pass me the dictionary

get me a biscuit

bring some vegetables

lend me a pen

turn the radio off

iron the clothes

stop talking

turn the music down

Reading II

Look at the following pictures and answer these questions.

- What do you see in the pictures?
- What do you think the story is about?



A Clever Fox in the Forest

Once in a forest, a fox was very **hungry**. He was looking for food, but he couldn't find anything to eat. When he was walking here and there, he saw something. It was a **piece** of cheese - nice, yellow **cheese**. The fox loved cheese.

He ran to get it, but then he saw a bird - a big, black bird. It was a crow. The crow liked the cheese, too. The big, black crow landed next to the cheese, picked it up in her **beak** and flew up into a tree.

The fox wasn't happy. He was still hungry, but now he couldn't eat the piece of cheese. He could only see it. It was in the crow's beak and the crow was sitting on a branch in the tree.

'I really want that piece of cheese,' thought the fox. 'But how can I get it? I can't climb the trees. And the crow can fly away.'



The fox was very **clever** and he had an idea. He walked to the tree and he looked up. The crow was sitting on a branch. She was **holding** the piece of cheese in her beak. She saw the fox, but she didn't say anything. She couldn't speak because she was holding the piece of cheese in her beak.

'Isn't it a **lovely** day?' says the fox. 'The sun is **shining**. The birds are singing.'

The crow didn't say anything.

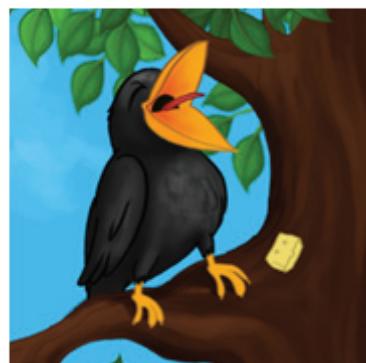
'But you aren't singing', says the fox.
'Why aren't you singing today, Mrs. Crow? Everyone says that you've got a beautiful voice.'

The fox says, 'Please sing for me, Mrs. Crow. I want to hear your beautiful voice.'

The crow wanted to sing. She wanted to have a beautiful **voice**.

'Please, sing your beautiful song for me,' said the fox again.

She opened her beak and says: 'Caw, caw.'



But the fox wasn't listening to her. When she opened her beak, the piece of cheese **fell down**. It landed in front of the fox. He looked at the cheese. The crow also looked at the cheese.

'Thank you', said the fox. Then he **picked up** the piece of cheese - the nice, yellow cheese. He ate it and went away.

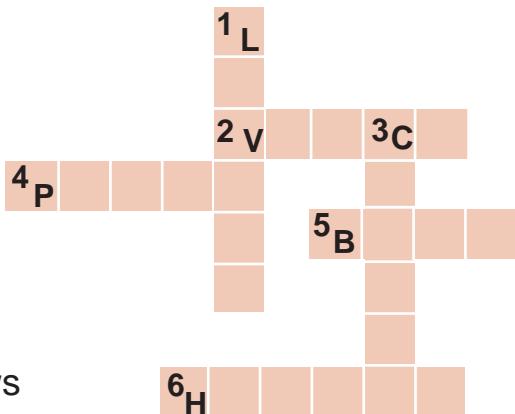
- A. Use the clues below to fill in the crossword puzzle with the correct words. The words are from the story.**

Down

1. very beautiful
3. quick to understand

Across

2. sound
4. a small part of an object
5. a bird's horny projecting jaws
6. feeling or showing the need for food



- B. Put the events from the story in the correct order.**

- a. The cheese fell.
- b. The fox said that the crow had got a beautiful voice.
- c. She flew up into a tree.
- d. The fox ate the piece of cheese.
- e. The crow picked up the piece of cheese.
- f. The crow opened her beak to sing.

- C. Retell the story in your own words. This time, the fox is female and the crow is male.**

Pronunciation II

Pronounce these words. Notice what sound the red letters make.

fox

on

pot

top

dog

hospital

hot

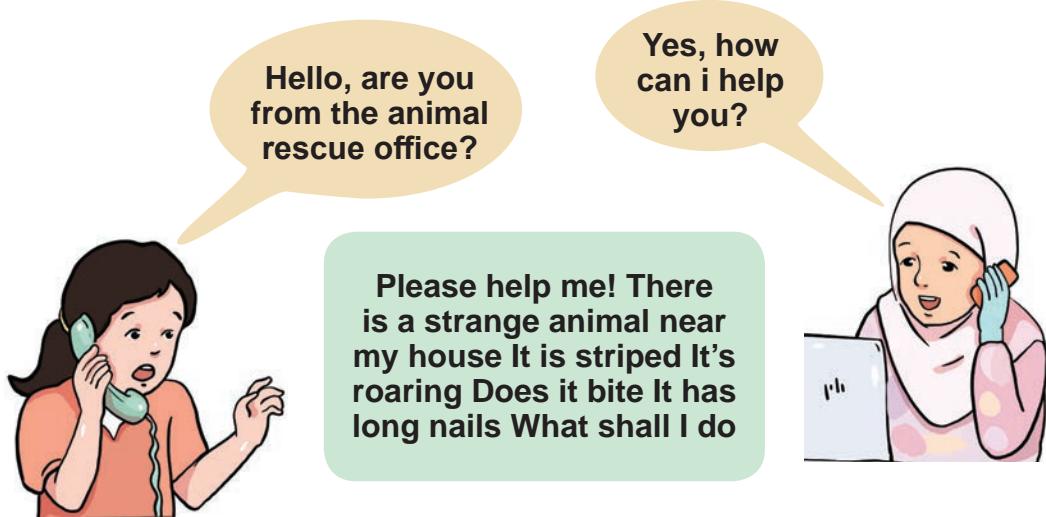
sock

boss

watch

Writing II

A. Put a question mark (?) or a full stop (.) wherever necessary.



B. The following is a story. Use the simple past form of the verbs in the brackets to complete the story.

There **was** (is) a fierce lion in a forest. One day, he **was** walking through the forest when(step) on a thorn. He hurt himself a lot and (cry) in pain. He limped along the forest when he(see) a shepherd. He (go) to the shepherd. The shepherd ... (see) that the lion was limping. He (examine) his paw. He(find) the thorn and (pull) it out. The lion(wag) his tail to thank him. Some people ... (do) not like the shepherd.

They (say) that he(is) a thief. One day, the shepherd was looking after his sheep when the king's soldiers(come) to arrest him. They(take) him to the king. The king(order) them to throw the shepherd into a lion's cage. The lion(roar) loudly seeing the man, but when it ... (come) to him, he, at once(recognize) the shepherd. He(is) the same lion the shepherd had helped in the forest. When the king (know) why the lion would not kill the shepherd, he(give) orders to free both of them.

Grammar II

A. Study these sentences.

- a. There **was** a school concert yesterday evening. The concert **was** fun.
- b. There **were** many people. They **were** happy.
- c. Deepa **was** not at the concert. She **was** at home. She **was** sick.
- d. **Was** there a singer? Yes, there **was**.
- e. **Were** there any Madals? No, there **weren't**.

B. Make as many sentences as possible from the following table.

I			
Rojina	was		
He	wasn't	on holiday	yesterday.
It		ill	last Saturday.
We	were	at home	last week.
You		here	
They	weren't		
My parents			

C. Complete the sentences with was, were, wasn't or weren't.

- a. Ravi at school yesterday. He at the movies.
- b. it sunny yesterday? No, it It cloudy.
- c. they at the library yesterday? No, they
- d. there a volleyball match yesterday? Yes, it
.....
- e. Rama wasn't at the library yesterday. She at home.
- f. Milan sad yesterday? No, he

D. Complete the story with was, were, wasn't or weren't.

A long time ago, there **was** a castle in a village. The castle small but beautiful. A pretty girl lived in the castle. Anne her name. She the princess. There any other children in the castle. She didn't have any friends. She a happy princess. She cried every day. One day, a boy came to the castle. His name John. He had many animals. They good animals. Princess Anne and John played with the animals in the garden. She sad anymore. They happy together.

Do it by yourself.

Ask your parents to tell you a short story. Write it down in English to share with your class.

Getting started

A. Study the pictures below and ask and answer about them.

Example:

Q: How many books are there?

A: There are many books.



B. Listen and sing.

How many fingers on one hand?

How many fingers on one hand?

Let's all count together.

One, two, three, four, five.

How many fingers on two hands?

How many fingers on two hands?

One, two, three, four, five.

Six, seven, eight, nine, ten.



Now, take turns to ask and answer questions. You can talk about anything you have more than one of.

Reading I

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

- Where do you think these people are?
- Who do you think they are?
- What does the woman want to buy?



At a Shop

Shopkeeper : Good afternoon, madam! What can I do for you?

Woman : Good afternoon! I'd like to look at some shirts.

Shopkeeper : Cottons or synthetics, madam?

Woman : Cottons, if you have some.

Shopkeeper : Sure, madam. We have an excellent range of shirts in cottons. These striped ones are new arrivals.

Woman : I like those blue ones with red stripes. Could you take them out, please?

Shopkeeper : What's the **collar**-size, madam?

Woman : Fifteen.

Shopkeeper : Fifteen? Are you sure, madam?

Woman : Yes. I'm sure.

Shopkeeper : Here you are, madam.

Woman : How much is it?

Shopkeeper : It's five hundred and fifty rupees. Would you like to try it on?

Woman : Try it on? No. Could you **gift-wrap** it? It's a gift to my son on his birthday!



Shopkeeper : I see! (*Later*) Here it is! I've **stuck** a little card saying 'Happy Birthday'!

Woman : That's very kind of you, young man. Bye!

Shopkeeper : Good-bye, madam! **Call** again.

A. Complete the following sentences with these words.

range stripes collar gift-wrap stuck call

- a. My T-shirt has red on it.
- b. The price of the book has been on its cover.
- c. The part around the neck of a shirt is called a
- d. The store has a of T-shirts. You will find your choice there.
- e. Please, the watch. I am gifting it to my father on his birthday.
- f. The shopkeeper told the woman to him again.

B. Answer the questions.

- a. What time of the day did the woman visit the shop?
- b. What type of shirts did the woman like?
- c. What is the price of the shirt?
- d. Why didn't the woman try on the shirt?

C. Play the role of the shopkeeper and the woman. Act out the conversation.

Pronunciation I

Pronounce these words. Notice what sound the letters in red make.

shirts	birthday	third	curd	earth
curd	hurt	girl	worth	bird

Writing I

Suppose, you are going to market this evening. Make a list of the things you wish to buy.

My Shopping List

1. Ball point pen 2 pieces
2. Sugar 1 kilogram
3. ...
4. ...
5.

Grammar I

A. Study the following examples.

- a. How much money did the woman pay for the shirt?
- b. How many shirts did the woman buy?
- c. How many books do you have?
- d. How much time do you spend on writing in a week?
- e. How much water do you drink in a day?

B. Choose the best option and complete the questions.

- a. languages do you speak? How much How many
- b. days are there in a week? How much How many
- c. English words do you know? How much How many
- d. ... pets do you have? How much How many

e. do you **love** me? How much How many

f. **coffee** do you drink? How much How many

C. Put the following words in the correct column.

pens, water, mangoes, sugar, tea, table, money, notes, computer, oil, milk. Then, add five more items you find in your school in the correct column.

How many?	How much?

D. Are the words in red in the following sentences countable or uncountable nouns? Write 'Countable' or 'Uncountable' at the end of each sentence.

a. The **children** are playing in the garden.

b. I don't like **milk**.

c. I prefer **tea** to coffee.

d. My mother uses **butter** to bake cakes.

e. There are three **windows** in our classroom.

f. The **waiters** in this restaurant are smart.

g. Some **police officers** are at the corner.

h. I bought three **bottles** of water.

E. List the countable nouns from the above examples.

Children,

The word ‘children’ is countable and it is plural. The singular form is child.

Now, write the singular forms of the above words.

Child

F. Write either the singular or the plural form for the following nouns.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
driver	dress
.....	dishes	banana
watch	mirror
house	egg
.....	oxen	cow
.....	buses	tree
window	sofa
.....	branches	star
sparrow	knives
.....	thieves	wife
.....	toys	countries
kite	baby
family	man
.....	teeth	geese

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- Who do you think these people are?
- Where might they be?
- What question might you ask when you meet a person for the first time?



B. Listen to the audio and write a name or a number in the blank spaces.

Example: What is the name of Tom's sister? Lucy

- How old is she?
- How many friends does Tom have?
- What is the name of his sister's friend?
- How many numbers can his sister write?.....

C. Take turns to ask and answer questions like the above with your friends.

Reading II

Look at the pictures below and answer the questions.

- What animals do you see?
- What is the man doing in the second picture?

The Lost Donkey

Once there was a very **funny** man. His name was Jeha. He had five big donkeys. He didn't want any more donkeys because his donkeys were the best in the land. Some people wanted to buy his donkeys. But Jeha did not want to sell any of them. He liked his donkeys very much and he was kind to them. He could even speak to the donkeys.

One day, Jeha took his donkeys to a nice field in the **country**. They ate the tall green grass there. Jeha slept for a long time on the grass. When he woke up, it was night.

He quickly called his donkeys, "You have eaten **enough**. Now, let's go home." The donkeys walked after Jeha. On the way, Jeha looked back and counted his donkeys. He **counted** them three times. He did not want to **lose** any of them.

When he **reached** home, he counted his donkeys again. One, two, three, four and no more. Yes, Jeha had lost one of his nice donkeys.



He called all his friends and had a **party** for them. They were all very happy. They sang and laughed at his funny stories. And they ate his good food.

One of his friends said, "Why did you have a party for us today?" "Because I am very happy," Jeha said. "And why are you so happy, Jeha?" asked the friend. "Because I lost a donkey," he answered.

His friends looked at him. One of them said, "But Jeha, how can you say that you are happy when you have lost a donkey?"

A second friend told him, “Jeha, don’t be funny. No one is happy if he loses his donkey. Why are you **hiding** that donkey?”

“Well,” said the funny little man. “You see, I was not **riding** on that donkey when it was lost. If I had been on the donkey, I would have been lost, too. Aren’t you happy that I am here to give this party?”

His friends did not say anything. They knew that Jeha was a very funny man.



A. Choose one of the words below to complete the sentences.

kind, laugh, food, funny, party, story, anything, happy, donkeys

- a. Jeha always made people
- b. He did not want any more
- c. He loved his donkeys and was to them.
- d. He had a for his friends.
- e. People loved to eat Jeha’s
- f. No one is when he loses his donkey.
- g. His friends didn’t say
- h. They knew that Jeha was a man.
- i. Did you like this?

B. Answer the following questions.

- a. What type of man was Jeha?

- b. How many donkeys did he have?
- c. Did he want to sell any of his donkeys? Why?
- d. Where did he take his donkeys one day?
- e. What did the donkeys do in the field?
- f. How many donkeys did Jeha lose?
- g. Who came to Jeha's party?
- h. Why was he not sad about losing a donkey?

C. Retell this story to your brother/sister in your own words.

Pronunciation II

Pronounce these words. Notice what sounds the letters in red make.

desks	dog <u>s</u>	benches
cat <u>s</u>	pen <u>s</u>	class <u>es</u>
cap <u>s</u>	fi <u>n</u> gers	gas <u>es</u>
kite <u>s</u>	hand <u>s</u>	watch <u>es</u>

Speaking

A. Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions.

- a. How many members are there in your family?
- b. How many animals are there in the nearest three houses to you?
- c. How much water do you drink a day?
- d. How much time does it take to reach your home from school?

B. Act out the following conversations in pairs.

A: How many books do you have?

B: I have three books.

A: How much money do you have?

B: I have ten rupees.

A: How many pens are there?

B: There are three pens.

A: How much sugar did you buy?

B: I bought one kg.

C. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions in these situations.

A: *How many lemons do you have?*

B: *I have only one lemon.*

- a. I have only one pen.
- b. There are three bottles of juice in the fridge.
- c. We have some meat for dinner.
- d. We have no bananas.
- e. I have three pens in my bag.
- f. I haven't got a lot of money.
- g. There are ten bicycles in the garden.
- h. I have one and a half litres of milk.
- i. She needs an hour to finish her homework.
- j. I invited more than thirty friends to my party.

Grammar II

A. These sentences are from the story ‘The Lost Donkey’. Complete these sentences.

- a. Once there was
- b. Jeha took his donkeys to in the country.
- c. Jeha slept foron the grass.
- d. Why did you have for us today?
- e. They knew that Jeha was

B. Look at these sentences too.

- a. I saw **a** tiger at the zoo.
- b. Could you give me **a** book?
- c. Please give me **an** ice-cream.
- d. He has **a** mango in his hand.
- e. There's **an** old house.
- f. I've **an** interesting book.

C. Complete the given sentences with **a or **an**.**

- a. There is..... English book on the desk.
- b. She's reading.....old comic.
- c. They've got..... idea.
- d. He is drinkingcup of coffee.
- e. The girl ispilot.
- f. Humla hasairport.
- g. This is..... expensive bike.

- h. Look! There'sbird flying.
- i. My friend would like to beastronaut.
- j. What beautiful day!

Writing II

A. Listen to your teacher and repeat after him/her. Notice exclamation marks (!).

- a. Oh! That's a beautiful dress!
- b. Wow! The film is nice.
- c. Help! I locked myself in the room.
- d. Stop! Don't throw me in the pool!
- e. Ouch! You stepped on my toe!
- f. Hello! Can you help me?
- g. Get out of my way!
- h. Hurray! We won the match.

B. Put exclamation marks (!) in the following sentences and read them aloud.

- a. Alas His father is dead.
- b. How beautifully you sing
- c. What a rude guy
- d. What a pleasant surprise
- e. What lovely weather

C. Put question marks (?) or exclamation marks (!) in the following sentences.

- a. What time is the game

- b. We are so happy we won the game
 - c. I am so happy to see you
 - d. What day is today
 - e. What a sunny day
- D. **Look at the shopping list you made earlier. Write about the things you will buy. Write a paragraph. You may start like this.**

I am going to the market with my shopping list. I have a long list of things to buy. I will buy five ball point pens.

.....
.....

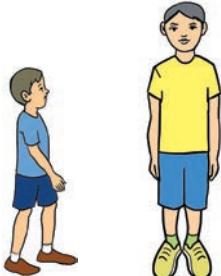
Do it by yourself.

Visit the nearest shop. Talk to the owner. Make a list of any ten things available at the shop with their price. Show your chart to your friends and talk about each item.

Items	Price
Sugar	Rs. 85 per kg

Getting started

- A. Look at the pictures and talk about them. The questions are below the pictures.



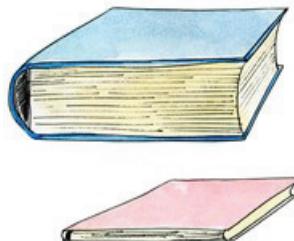
Who is tall? Who is short?



Which is big? Which is small?



Who is large? Who is thin?



Which is thick? Which is thin?

- B. Listen and sing.

You want the same bird as me
You think you're **better** than me
But it's easy to see
It loves me.

You've got more money than me
You're **better** looking than me
But it's easy to see
It loves me.



I love it and it loves me
I'm **happier** than the birds in the trees.

Your work is **better** than mine
Your marks **are higher** than mine
But it's easy to see
It loves me.

You're more attractive than me
But not as happy as me
Because it's easy to see
It loves me.

I love it and it loves me
I'm happier than the birds in the trees.



Read out the words ending in '-er' in the above song.

Reading I

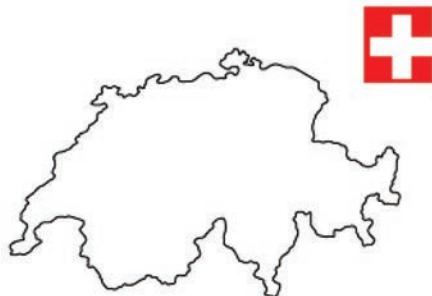
Look at the pictures below and answer the questions.

- What two countries are shown in the picture?
- Which country has a square shaped flag?
- Which country is bigger?

Nepal and Switzerland

Nepal and Switzerland are both small countries with high mountains. Nepal is bigger than Switzerland. Nepal has the Himalayas and Switzerland has the Alps. Many **tourists** visit both countries. Both countries have **lakes**, but Switzerland has many bigger lakes. The lakes in Nepal are smaller. Both Nepal

and Switzerland do not touch the sea but Switzerland is closer to the sea. Nepal has Mt. Everest; Switzerland has Monte Rosa. Mt. Everest is taller than Monte Rosa. In fact, Mt. Everest is the highest mountain in the world.



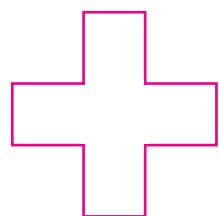
Both countries have **unique** flags. The Nepali flag is **triangular** but the Swiss flag is **square** with a white **cross**.

Switzerland is a richer country than Nepal. It has many **factories** but Nepal has fewer factories.

Nepal has a larger **population** than Switzerland.

A. Choose the words to match with the correct pictures.

square tourists factories triangular cross lake



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

- a. Switzerland is smaller than Nepal.
- b. Switzerland has no lakes.
- c. Both Switzerland and Nepal are surrounded by land.
- d. Generally, the Swiss are richer than the Nepalis.
- e. Switzerland is more populated.

C. Work in groups and complete the table below. One example has been given.

Nepal and Switzerland are similar because	Nepal and Switzerland are different because
1. They are both small countries.	1. Nepal is bigger.

Pronunciation

Pronounce the words. Notice how 'er' in the following words is pronounced.

bigger smaller closer friendlier

taller richer higher happier

Speaking

A. These sentences are from the above text. Complete the sentences and read them to your friends.

- a. Nepal is than Switzerland.
- b. The lakes in Nepal are

- c. Mt. Everest is than Monte Rosa.
- d. Switzerland is a country.
- e. Mt. Everest is the mountain in the world.

Now, write the missing forms.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	smallest
tall		
rich		
high		
big		

B. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- a. Which is lighter? 1 kg or 5 kg
- b. Which is longer? 1 metre or 3 metres
- c. Who is younger? elder brother or you
- d. Which is higher? Mt. Everest or Mt. Annapurna
- e. Which is faster? hare or tortoise
- f. Which is cheaper? sugar or salt
- g. Which is softer? wood or cotton
- h. Which river is bigger? Bagmati or Koshi

C. Look at the pictures and compare them.

Example:

A is longer than B.

A

B is shorter than A.

B



Grammar

A. Study the following.

Positive

bad

sad

hard

happy

early

far

Comparative

worse

sadder

harder

happier

earlier

farther/further

Superlative

worst

saddest

hardest

happiest

earliest

furthest

good	better	best
near	nearer	nearest
important	more important	most important
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
difficult	more difficult	most difficult

B. Choose the correct words from the brackets to complete the sentences.

- I think Kathmandu is (more expensive/expensive) than Nuwakot.
- My dad is funny but your dad is (funnier/funny) than mine.
- Crocodiles are (more dangerous/dangerous) than dolphins.
- Ram is the (taller/tallest) in the class.
- The Karnali is the (longer/longest) river in Nepal.
- Birgunj is (hotter/hot) than Mustang.

C. Complete the sentences. Use the words in the brackets. Use '...er' or 'more'

- Dogs are (intelligent) than rabbits.
- My mother is (old) than me.
- Russia is far (large) than Nepal.
- Kathmandu is (busy) than Dhading.

- e. Julie is (quiet) than her sister.
- f. Nitu is (ambitious) than Neeru.
- g. My garden is (colourful) than this park.
- h. His house is a bit (comfortable) than a hotel.

D. Talk about different things in your classroom. Make comparisons between them.

Example:

The window is smaller than the door. The door is bigger than the window.

Listening

A. Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- a. What do you think you see in the first picture?



- b. What do you think you see in the second picture?



- c. Where do you want to live: in a village or in a city? Why?

B. Listen to the audio and complete the sentences.

- a. Kathmandu, Pokhara and Biratnagar are cities.
- b. Cities have schools.

- c. Nowadays, people live in villages.
- d. Cities are polluted than villages.
- e. The air is in villages.
- f. The villages are more We can enjoy the views there.

C. Talk about the advantages and disadvantages of living in a village.

Writing I

Look at the pictures. Write about the things you can see. Use comparative forms adjectives as in the example.

Example:

The red bicycle is **smaller** than the blue bicycle. The blue bicycle is **bigger** than the red bicycle.



Reading II

Answer these questions.

- Where do you think people like to live: in a city or in a village?
- Give examples of good things about living in a village or in a city.

City Life

Living in a city may be good but it is also **difficult**. People may feel less **secure** than in the **countryside**. Also, there is more **pollution** because of vehicles and factories. So, there are more traffic jams. Cities are bigger and so they are more **crowded**. City life is busier and people have less time for their family.



Living in the countryside may be **easier** but it can be **boring** too. You might not have much **fun**. You cannot go to the cinema or shopping centre. It is also more difficult to go to different places as there are no good roads. Getting a job may also be **harder** there.



A. Write these words/phrases in the correct box.

difficult, crowded, busy, easy, hard, boring, difficult to travel, go to the cinema, go to the shopping centre, less pollution

City	Village
crowded	easy

B. Answer these questions.

- a. What causes pollution in cities?
- b. Why do city people have less time for their family?
- c. Do villages have cinema halls?
- d. Why is going from one place to another difficult in villages?

C. What would you like to have in your city or village? Talk to your friends.

Writing II

A. Complete the conversations with the phrases.

Hurray! Oh, no! No problem! Thanks!

Example: A: Hurray! We won!

B: Good job!

- a. A: Please take this gift.

B:

- b. A: You're late for practice.

B:

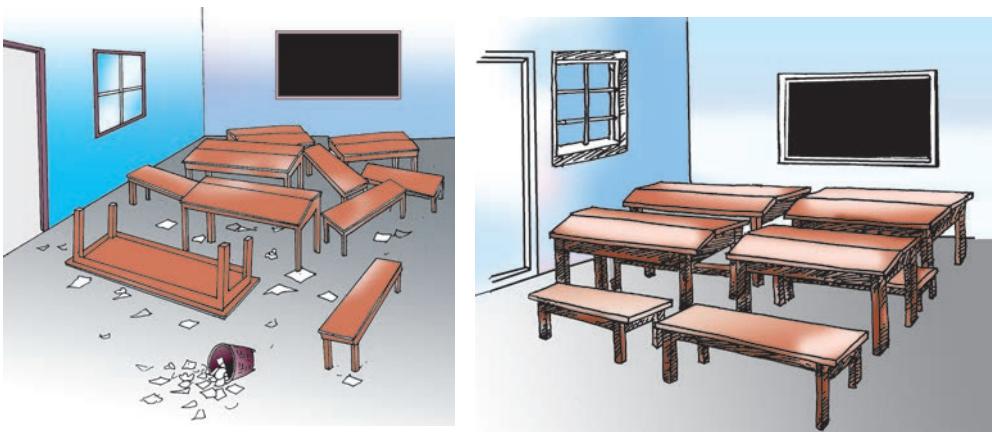
- c. A: There's a spider on the table!

B:

- d. A: Sorry ! I am late.

B:

- B.** Look at these pictures. Write a short paragraph to compare them.



Do it by yourself.

Talk to your neighbours. Ask them the following questions. Make notes of their answers. Write a short paragraph comparing your family and their family and present it to the class. You can compare the number of family members, type of house, size of land, etc.

- a. How many members are there in your family?
- b. What are the different rooms in your house?
- c. What do your family members do?
- d. How many children are there in the family?
- e. How much land does your family have?

Getting started

- A. Look at the pictures. Point to each picture and say where the cat is.



- B. Listen and sing.

Where's the monkey? Where's the monkey?

The monkey is under the bed. The monkey is under the bed.



Where's the monkey? Where's the monkey?

The monkey is in the drawer. The monkey is in the drawer.



Where's the monkey? Where's the monkey?

The monkey is on your head. The monkey is on your head.

Underline the phrases that say on, in, under (e.g. under the bed) in the above song.

Reading I

Look at the following picture and answer the questions.

- What do you see in the picture below?
- Do you like the house? Why?
- Where is the girl?

Our Lovely House

Hello! My name is Nita. I'm ten and I'm Nepali. I live with my parents and my brother Nitesh in Dhangadhi. We live in a **two-storey** house. It is new and beautiful.

Come in, please. This is our hall. To the left, there's a kitchen. You can see a **fridge**, cupboards, a cooker, a large table and four chairs in it.

The living room is to the right. It is green in colour and very **comfortable**. There is a sofa, two **arm-chairs**, a bookcase, a large **carpet** on the floor, a **round table** and a TV set. The TV is on the wall and some pictures are above the TV. We like to spend time here.



There are two bedrooms, a bathroom and a study room upstairs. In my parent's bedroom, there is a large bed, a **wardrobe**, a mirror and two bedside tables. In my bedroom, there are two

beds, a large bookcase with books, a table with my computer, two chairs and toys. There is a table with a computer, a chair, books, a lamp and my father's files in the study room.

Our house is **surrounded** by a **fence**. There are some trees around our house. Sparrows like our trees and they often jump on to the **branches**. There is a garden in front of the house. You can see butterflies flying and sitting on to the flowers. I like my house very much.

A. Learn the words. Write the words under the correct pictures below. You may not need all the words.

branch, roundtable, wardrobe, two-storey, fence, surrounded, fridge, carpet, comfortable, chair



.....



.....

B. Now, complete the sentences with the above words.

- People are having a discussion.
- There is a beautiful house in my village.
- The is open.

- d. The of the tree has fallen down.
- e. There are some clothes in the
- f. The room has a red on the floor.
- g. The garden is by a
- h. The sofa must be to sit on.
- i. The is made of wood.

C. Write True or False for the following statements.

- a. Nita is from Nepal.
- b. Nita's family lives in a three-storey house.
- c. There are two armchairs in the living room.
- d. There are three bedrooms in the house.
- e. The house has a fence surrounding it.
- f. The garden is behind the house.

D. What is your living room like? Describe it to your friend.

Pronunciation I

Pronounce the following words. Notice what sound the letters in red make.

sound	round	found	now	bow
brown	proud	how	bough	cloud

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- Who do you think they are?
- What do you think the boy is holding in his hand?



B. Listen to the audio and complete the sentences. Use ONE WORD only.

- The name of the town is Town Square.
- The market can be seen every
- There is a large on one side of the square.
- The museum is opposite to the
- Most of the shops are in Penny

C. What are the different places around your village/town? Tell your friends about their location. (e.g. behind, opposite, in front of etc.)

Grammar

A. Put these words under the correct pictures.

above

under

behind

in front of

next to

between



B. Look at the given picture. Choose the correct answer.

a. Where do you think the toys are?

- i. They are on the toy box.
- ii. They are in the toy box.
- iii. They are under the toy box.

b. Where is the plant?

- i. It's on the shelf
- ii. It's above the shelf.
- iii. It's next to the shelf.

c. Where is the wardrobe?

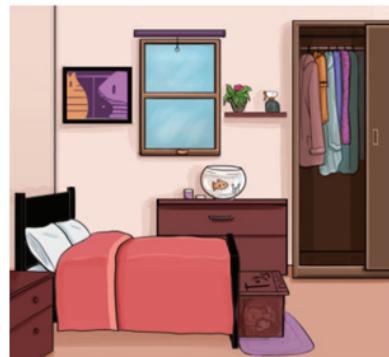
- i. It's between the picture and the window.
- ii. It's next to the shelf.
- iii. It's in front of the bed.

d. Where is the shelf?

- i. It's between the picture and the window.
- ii. It's next to the picture.
- iii. It's between the wardrobe and the window.

C. Rewrite the sentences choosing the correct words from the brackets.

- a. My father is the kitchen. He is preparing food. (on/in/behind)
- b. My brother sleeps with me the bed. (between/on/in)
- c. I'm waiting for my friend his house. (in front of/under/on)



- d. We're playing hide and seek. I'm hiding
the door! (on/under/behind)
- e. I like sittingmy father and mother on the
sofa. (under/in/between)
- f. Can you swimwater? (under/on/
between)
- g. My sister is this photo. Can you
recognise her? (next to/between/in)

Writing I

A. Observe the picture. Complete its description with **in, under, on, next to, behind, over, between or above**.

There is a vase the table and the vase, there are six flowers. the table, there is a magazine. A different magazine is the floor. There is a cat the armchair. There is a sofa the table. The table is the sofa and the armchair. the sofa, there are two pillows. the sofa, there's a small round table. the roundtable, there is a small lamp. There's a big carpet the floor. There are lots of books the shelf. There is also a small TV set



the shelf. The books are the TV set. There are two glasses the books, too. the glasses, there's a bottle. The bottle is small. There's a picture the fireplace, the wall. the picture, there's a ship.

- B. Draw a picture of one of the rooms in your house. Write a similar description about it. State where things are located (maximum five things).**

Reading II

Look at the following pictures and answer these questions.

- What do you think the weather is like?
- What do you think the boy in the boat doing?

A Film Shoot

It was a cold winter's afternoon. Robert stopped for a **moment** as he crossed the bridge. He looked down at the river below. There were not many boats on the river. But just below the bridge, there was a boat with a boy in it. He was not wearing many clothes, Robert noticed. He **shivered** and walked on.

Just then, he heard a cry. "Help! Help!" The cry was coming from the river. Robert looked down. The boy was in the water and his boat was **floating** away. "Help! Help!" he called again.



Robert was a good swimmer. **Taking off** his coat, he **dived** into the river. In a matter of seconds, he reached the boy. "Don't worry!" he said as he caught hold of him. "I'll soon get you out of the water."

But the boy began shouting at him. Robert could not understand him. He started to swim towards the bank **dragging** the boy with him. But at that moment, he saw a large motor boat under the bridge. There were several people on the boat looking in his direction. Robert decided to swim towards the boat.

"Give me a hand," he shouted as he neared the boat. He looked up and saw that people looked angry. The people on the boat helped the boy and **wrapped** him in a blanket. But they did nothing to help Robert.

"Aren't you going to pull me out too?" Robert asked.



"You!" said one of the men. Robert saw that he was standing next to a large camera. "You! We were making a film and you **spoilt** a whole afternoon's work! You can stay in the water!"

A. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| a. moment | i. jumped into water |
| b. shivered | ii. covered in something |
| c. floating | iii. damaged something |
| d. taking off | iv. pulling something |
| e. dived into | v. a very short period of time |
| f. dragging | vi. removing clothes from body |
| g. wrapped | vii. shook slightly because of the cold |
| h. spoilt | viii. moving slowly and lightly in the water or in the air |

B. Now, complete the sentences with the above words.

- a. She bought a mobile phone to give to her father on his birthday and it with paper.
- b. The rain has my book.
- c. Please wait for me. I am coming in a
- d. Look! The paper boat is on the water.
- e. His clothes are wet. He is his clothes.
- f. She is a good swimmer. She the river and crossed it easily.
- g. Look! The man is a branch of a tree.
- h. He was wearing a thin cotton shirt. He in the cold.

C. Choose the correct answer.

- a. When Robert heard "Help! Help!", he was
 - i. still on the bridge
 - ii. looking at the river
 - iii. taking off his clothes
- b. Robert dived into the river
 - i. to swim
 - ii. to get his coat
 - iii. to save the boy
- c. The people on the boat
 - i. were happy with Robert
 - ii. were angry with Robert
 - iii. were sad with Robert

D. Put these words/expressions in the correct rows.

winter, Robert, a boy, a bridge, afternoon, Robert dragged the boy, a river, He spoilt the film.

Time of	Day	
	Year	
Places		
People		
Events		

E. Read the story again. Retell it to your friends in your own words.

Pronunciation II

Pronounce the following words. Notice how the letters in red sound.

wrap trap act spoil coil noise
camp damp fan voice soil boy

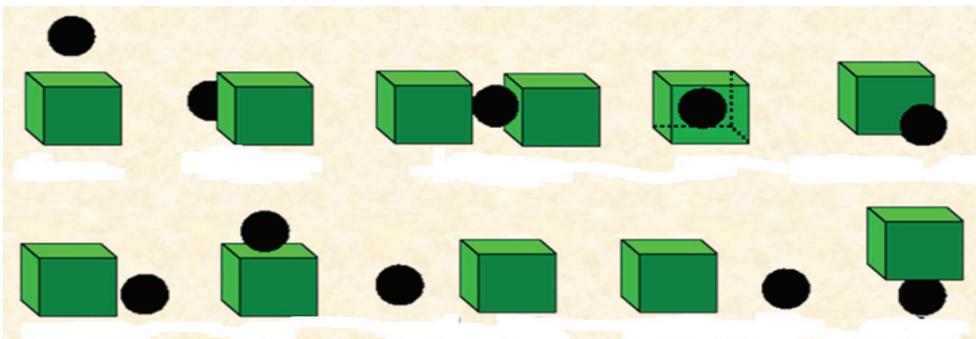
Speaking

A. Look at the pictures. Where is the marble? Work in pairs to ask and answer questions. When you ask, point to the picture.

Example:

A: Where is the marble?

B: It's above the box.



- B.** Observe the picture. There are different things in the room. Where are they? Talk about the following things in pairs.

ball, umbrella, picture, bicycle, vase, flower, chair, lamp, mouse, window



- C.** Where are the things in your classroom? Practise saying where each thing is in the classroom.

Writing II

- A.** Rewrite the following text. Use capital letters, full stops (.), small letters and exclamation marks (!) where appropriate.

just then, he heard a cry "Help Help" the cry was coming from the river robert looked down the boy was in the water and his boat was floating away "Help! Help" he called again

- B. Write about a place you have recently been to. Make notes in the given table first.**

Where did you go?	When did you go?	Who did you go with?

Do it by yourself.

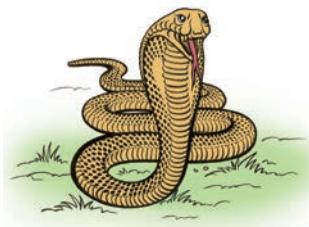
Draw a map of your neighbourhood. Be prepared to talk about where different things are. Show the map to your friends and describe it.

Getting started

- A. Look at the pictures and the questions below them. Take turns to ask and answer the questions in pairs.



Where does the Sun rise?



Which is the highest mountain in the world?



Is the snake a mammal?

What colour is the milk?

- B. Listen and sing.

I am a star and Sun is my name.
Centre of the Solar System what I claim.
Bright and golden shining high.
You can see me up in the sky.
A ball of fire is how I am seen.
All planets orbit me making me supreme.



Now, discuss the answers to these questions in pairs.

- a. What is the Sun?
- b. Where can you see the Sun?
- c. What does the Sun look like?

Reading I

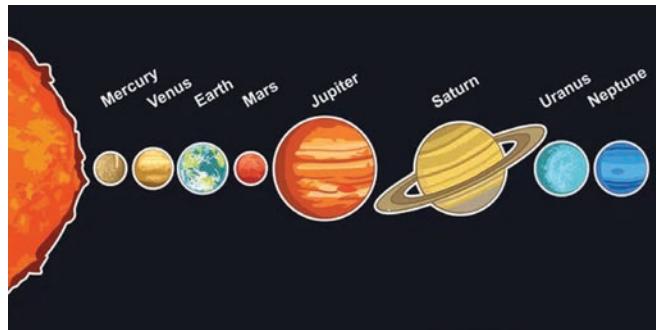
Look at the picture below and answer the questions.

- a. What does the picture show?
- b. How many planets are there?

Solar System

Below are some interesting facts about space and our Solar System.

1. Everything in the Solar System moves around the Sun.
2. The Sun is a star – a **massive** ball of hot gas that **gives off** light and heat.
3. There are eight **planets** that move around the Sun in our Solar System.
4. The **closest** planet to the Sun is **Mercury** and the **farthest** away is **Neptune**.
5. The **biggest** planet is **Jupiter** and the **smallest** planet is **Mercury**.



6. The Earth is the only planet that we know that has **creatures** living on it.
7. The Earth **rotates** (spins) as it **orbits** the Sun. It takes one day to complete one rotation.
8. It takes 365 and $\frac{1}{4}$ days for the Earth to complete one **circuit** around the Sun. We call this a year.
9. We are held onto the surface of the Earth by a **force** called **gravity**.
10. Not everything in the Solar system orbits only around the Sun. The Moon **moves** around the Earth.

A. Find the words for these meanings and write them down.

- a. moves around
- b. produces
- c. large and heavy
- d. animals and humans
- e. strength or energy

B. Write short answers to these questions.

- a. What is the Sun made of?
- b. How many planets are there in our solar system?
- c. Which planet is nearest to the Sun?
- d. What is the name of the largest planet in our solar system?
- e. What is special about the Earth?
- f. How long does it take for the Earth to spin around once?
- g. What is the name of the force that prevents us from floating?

**C. Design five to seven questions from the above text.
Organise a quiz to give to your class.**

Pronunciation I

Listen to your teacher and pronounce these words. Notice how '-s' or '-es' is pronounced.

gives plays sings sting^s sinks sleeps
hits takes dances changes buzzes pinches

Grammar I

A. Complete the sentences with the words from the above reading text.

- The Sun a star.
- The Sun light and heat.
- The planets around the Sun.
- The Earth creatures on it.

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences below them.



Samir **drives** a bus.

The Earth **moves** around the Sun.

The doctors **treat** patients.



Pawan **gets up** at 6 a.m.

The tree **looks** beautiful.

Plants **need** water.



The boy **likes** white.

Nepal **lies** between India and China.

C. Tick the correct form of the verbs for each sentence. Then, listen to your teacher and check.

When you **want/wants** to do something that's new,
And it **seem/seems** really, really hard to do,
You **feel/feels** like quitting, you **feel/feels** you're through,
Well, I **have/has** some advice for you.

If you **want/wants** to catch a ball,
But you're having no luck at all,
The ball **hit/hits** your head, it **hit/hits** your nose,
It **hit/hits** your head; it **hit/hits** your toes.

Well, try and try and try again,
Keep on trying and soon end,
You **put/puts** your hands out in the air,
You'll catch the ball.

D. Choose the correct form of the verbs from the brackets to complete the sentences.

- My father (work/works) at a bank.
- She (live/lives) with her parents.
- Water (change/changes) into vapour due to sunlight.
- Cows (feed/feeds) on grass.

- e. My mother (earn/earns) a good amount of money every month.
- f. I (want/wants) to be a teacher.
- g. Neil (cook/cooks) delicious food.
- h. Aarati and her husband (live/lives) in Kathmandu.
- i. Sophia (speak-speaks) English very well.
- j. Martin (go/goes) for a morning walk every day.

E. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- a. Frank.....(like) dogs.
- b. My parents(do) the shopping in the evening.
- c. We sometimes(meet) in front of the cinema.
- d. Our friends(play) football in the park.
- e. He(ride) his bike every day.
- f. She(be) the best singer in our class.
- g. The children(eat) hamburgers.
- h. Bill(have) got two notebooks.
- i. I (be) at home.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- a. What are they playing?
- b. Do you know anything about the game?
- c. Which game do you like? Why?



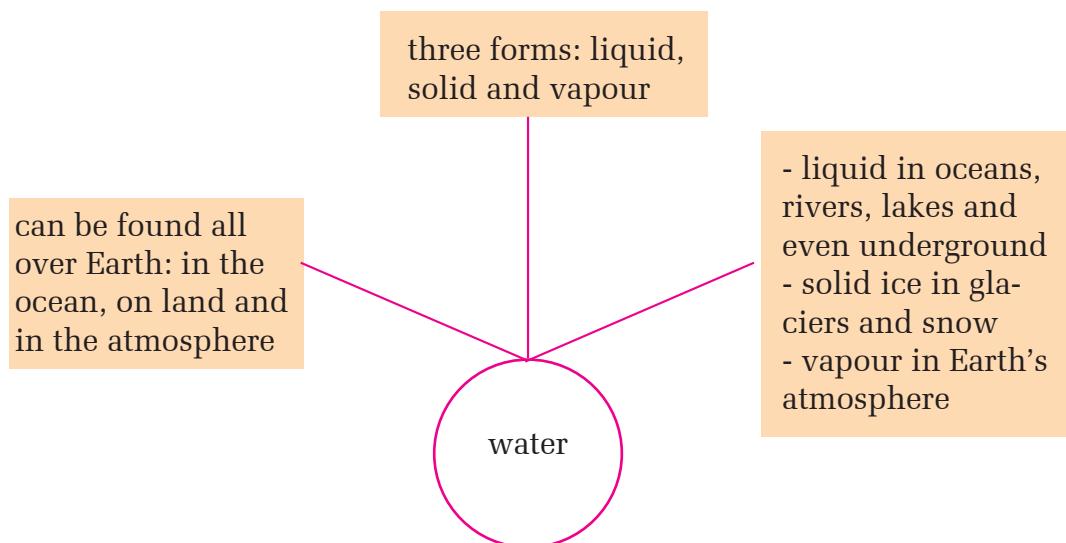
B. Listen to the audio and complete the sentences using the correct words. Use ONE WORD only.

- a. Football is the biggest and best in the world.
- b. The Football World is the biggest event on Earth.
- c. More people watch the final on than any other event.
- d. Football is played for minutes.
- e. A famous coach once said: "Football isn't a matter of life and; it's more important."

C. Do girls play football? Talk to your friends.

Writing I

Using the notes from the diagram below, write a short paragraph.



Reading II

Look at the pictures below and answer the questions.

- Can you name all the materials in the pictures?
- What objects in your classroom are made of them?
- Why are these things important for us?

Materials

A **material** is what something is made of. There are five basic materials. Most things are made with these materials. Some things are made of metal. Some things are made of glass. Some things are made of wood. Some things are made of cloth. And some things are made of plastic. There are some other materials. But, they are not used as much as these five materials.

Let's talk about metal first. **Metal** is usually very heavy. And it is very **hard** and **strong**. Usually feels cool if you touch it. We use metal to make lots of things. We use it for **forks** and knives. We use it for keys. We use it for cars. We use it for these things because it is very strong.



Next, let's talk about glass. **Glass** is very smooth. It feels cool to touch. It is not as **heavy** as metal. It is hard. But it is not strong. It breaks very easily! Then why do we use it? We use it because it is clear. You can see **through** glass.



Now, let's talk about wood. **Wood** is **lighter** than metal and glass. It is not as strong as metal. But it is much stronger than glass. We use wood to make lots of things. Things made from wood are usually light, hard and strong. Chairs and



tables are made from wood. Pencils are made from wood.

Now let's talk about cloth. **Cloth** is very **light**. It is much lighter than wood. And it is very **soft**. We use cloth to make lots of things. For example, it is used to make clothing. And it is used to make blankets.



Last, let's talk about plastic. **Plastic** is also very light. But it is different from cloth. Sometimes it is soft. And sometimes it is hard. Plastic can be used to make thin plastic bags. These are light, soft, and strong. But plastic can also be used to make bicycle **helmets**. These are light, hard, and strong. A helmet and a plastic bag seem different. But they are both made from plastic.



A. What items are made of these materials? Write as many things as you can in the given table. Use the text to help.

Material	Things
metal	spade,.....
glass	mirror,
wood	table,.....
cloth	shirt,.....
plastic	bag,

B. Choose the correct answer.

- Which of these things is a material?
 - chair
 - clothing
 - window
 - wood

- b. What does glass feel like?
 - i. smooth and cool
 - ii. warm and soft
 - iii. light and hard
 - iv. sharp and heavy
- c. Which material would you use if you wanted to make something that was strong and very light?
 - i. plastic
 - ii. wood
 - iii. metal
 - iv. glass

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Are there any other materials except these five?
- b. Why is metal used to make cars?
- c. Why do people use glass for windows?
- d. Is wood as strong as metal?
- e. What is a blanket made of?

D. Which of these five materials do you think is the best? Why? Talk to your friends.

Pronunciation II

**Listen to your teacher and pronounce the following words.
Notice the sounds made by the letters in red.**

cloth	law	body	stop	shop	want
fork	door	pork	war	four	course

Speaking

- A. Look at the pictures. What does the girl do in any one day? Point to the pictures and say one sentence for each.

Example:

Nita gets up early in the morning.



- B. Talk to three of your friends. Ask the questions and write their answers in the table below.

Questions	Name		
	1.	2.	3.
When do you get up?			
What does your mother do?			
What does your father do?			
What do you do in the evening?			

Now, tell a group of five about each of your friends.

Example:

My friend, Niru gets up at 6 a.m. Her father works as a cleaner. Her mother is a nurse. She plays games in the evening.

Grammar II

A. Study the table.

I/We	I am a student. We are healthy.	I am not a student. We are not/ aren't healthy.	I walk to school. We walk to school.	I do not/don't walk to school. We do not/don't walk to school.
You	You are clever.	You are not/ aren't clever.	You sing a song.	You do not/don't sing a song.
He/ She/ It/ They	He is tall. She is smart. It is cold today. They are friends.	He is not/isn't tall. She is not/isn't smart. It is not/isn't cold today. They are not/ aren't friends.	He dances well. She reads the news. It smells good. They work hard.	He does not/doesn't dance well. She does not/doesn't read the news. It does not/doesn't smell good. They do not/don't work hard.

B. Match the sentences in the left column with their negatives from the right column.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. I am a boy. | i. We do not/don't read a poem. |
| b. He is dancing. | ii. She does not/doesn't study hard. |

- c. They **are** students.
- iii. It **does not/doesn't** rain here every day.
- d. She **studies** hard.
- iv. He **is not/isn't** dancing.
- e. We **read** a story.
- v. I **am not** a boy.
- f. It **rains** here every day.
- vi. They **are not/aren't** students.

C. Complete the sentences with don't or doesn't.

- a. I like meat.
- b. My sister eat bread.
- c. You buy apples.
- d. This dog bark.
- e. My mum read stories.
- f. Anna and I go to the cinema.
- g. Cows live in the sea.
- h. They play football.
- i. My cat chase mice.

D. Use negative forms: am not/is not/are not/do not/does not to make sentences.

Example : I like tea.

I do not/don't like tea.

- a. I/ like coffee.
- b. I/a teacher.
- c. John/work in a bank.
- d. They/get up at six o'clock.
- e. We/go to the cinema every Friday.
- f. We/watch TV in the evening.

- g. I/have a shower in the morning.
- h. She/drink tea every afternoon.
- i. It/rain here in the summer.
- j. The sun/go round the earth.

Writing II

A. Rewrite the following sentences. Use capital letters, small letters, full stops (.), question marks (?) and exclamation marks (!) where appropriate.

"hello is anyone there" he called but again, there was no reply suddenly, a creature appeared in front of the light

B. Look at the facts about elephants. Write a short paragraph.

Classification

- two species:
African and Asian
- Lifespan of 50-70 years.

Size and appearance

- large body
- thick grey skin
- large ears
- long trunk used for lifting objects



Habitat and life style

- found in Africa and Asia
- live in grasslands and forests
- stay in groups

Diet and eating habits

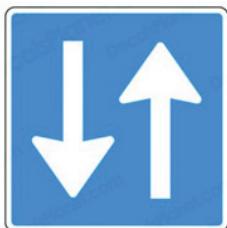
herbivores: eat leaves, bamboo and roots

Do it by yourself.

Find information about an animal you like. Collect information about its habitat, lifestyle, diet, eating habits, size and appearance. Prepare a mindmap similar to the elephant in B above. Display the mind map in the classroom. Be creative.

Getting started

A. Look at the traffic signs and say what they mean.



Two way

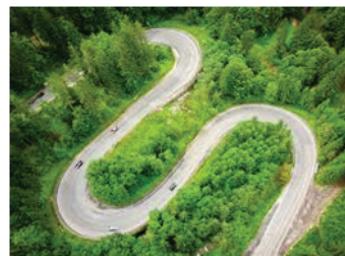


B. Listen and sing.

The Long and Winding Road

The long and **winding** road that **leads** to your door,
Will never **disappear**, I've seen that road before
It always leads me here, lead me to your
door.

The **wild** and **windy** night that the rain
washed away,
Has left a pool of **tears** crying for the day.
Why leave me **standing** here, let me know the way.



Have you ever travelled along a windy road? How did you feel? Talk to your friends.

Reading I

Read the following instructions. Take turns in pairs to give directions and follow them by walking.

Turn left.

Turn right.

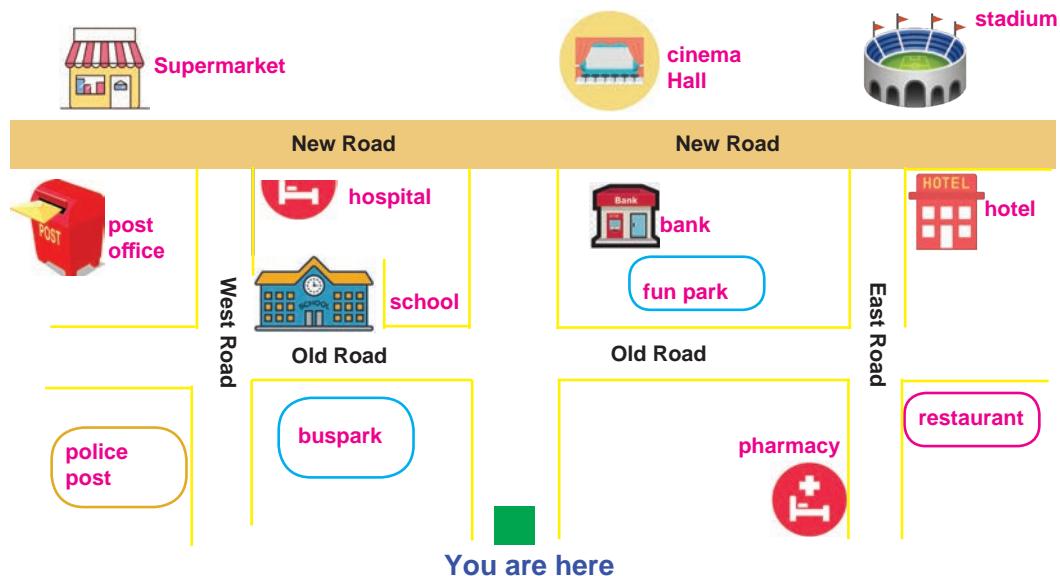
Go straight.

Go ahead.

Go along.

Take the first turning.

A Street Map



A. Match the places with their locations.

Column A

- a. the school
- b. the hotel
- c. the post office
- d. the stadium
- e. the bank

Column B

- i. to the west of West Road
- ii. to the east of East Road
- iii. next to the cinema hall
- iv. to the north of the fun park
- v. opposite the bus park

B. Write True or False for the statements.

- a. The supermarket is opposite the post office.
- b. The cinema hall is to the right of New Road.
- c. The police post is to the east of the buspark.
- d. The fun park is to the north of Old Road.
- e. The school is to the south of the buspark.
- f. The pharmacy is opposite the restaurant.
- g. The stadium is to the south of the hotel.

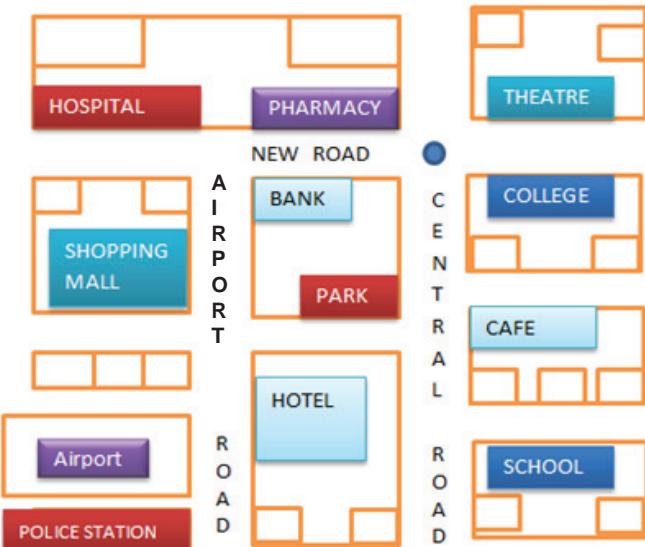
C. One of your friends who lives close to you wants to visit your home. Briefly, draw a map and write the directions to go to your home from school.

Writing I

A. Read the text and mark the route to the theatre from the airport.

Come out of the airport and turn left. Go along the Airport Road. Cross the narrow road and continue straight ahead. There is a bank on your right at the corner. Turn right into New Road. Go straight on until Central Road.

Cross Central Road and go along New Road. The theatre is on your left. It is opposite the college.



B. How can a person get to the shopping mall from the theatre? Write a set of directions.

Grammar I

A. Study the following sentences.

- a. Turn right.
- b. Go straight ahead.
- c. Get up early in the morning.
- d. Switch off your mobile phones.
- e. Don't touch me.
- f. Don't eat too much.
- g. Stop talking and start the work.
- h. Wash your hands before you eat.

B. Choose the words/phrases from the box and complete the sentences.

make	lend	turn on	use	complete
hurry	clean	sit	give	press

- a. **Press** the button.
- b. me your book.
- c. the lights.
- d. Don't a noise.
- e. Don't the computer for a long time.
- f. your task by tomorrow.
- g. me the room key.
- h. your room.
- i. Don't there. It's dusty.
- j. up! You are late.

C. Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of the verbs.

Examples:

..... (*take*) your medicine on time.

Take your medicine on time.

Please, (*make*) noise. The baby is sleeping.

Please, **don't make** noise. The baby is sleeping.

- a. (*stop*) fighting, please.
- b. (*touch*) it. It looks dangerous.
- c. (*write*) anything in the book.
- d. (*forget*) to take your umbrella. It is going to rain.

- e. Please, (walk) slowly. I'm feeling tired.
- f. (speak) so fast. I can't understand you.
- g. (spend) so much money. It's not a good habit.
- h. (switch) off the light before you go to bed.

D. Look at the pictures and write appropriate instructions.

Example:

Turn off the mobile phone.



Listening

A. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

a. Who do you think they are?



b. What do you think they are doing?

B. Listen to the audio and circle the correct answer.

a. What is the name of the daughter?

- i. Sophiya ii. Soniya iii. Supriya iv. Sonali

b. Where is the document?

- i. on the sofa ii. in the bag iii. in the table
iv. in the bed

c. How far is the drug store from her home?

- i. 100 m ii. 200 m iii. 300 m iv. 400 m

- d. Where is the Russian restaurant?
- i. opposite the traffic lights ii. in front of the traffic lights
 - iii. behind the traffic lights iv. next to the traffic lights

C. Recall the instruction the mother gave to her daughter on the audio. Write any three of them.

Reading II

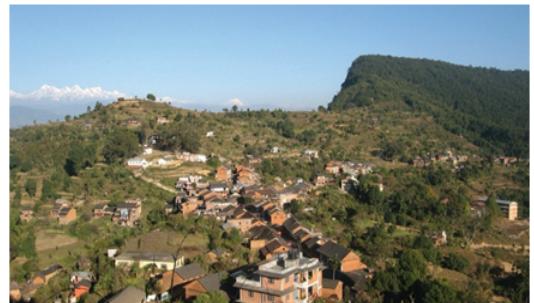
Answer these questions.

- a. Why do tourists visit different places?
- b. Name some places of Nepal that you would like to visit. Why?

A Guide to Bandipur

Bandipur is a popular tourist destination of Nepal. It is a living museum of Newari culture. It has preserved Newari culture with cafes and lodges. It is famous for outdoor dining. Its main street is lined with traditional rows of houses. It adds beauty to the place. The houses are in pagoda style.

It is located in Tanahu district. It is about 120 km west of Kathmandu and about 80 km east of Pokhara. It is nearly half way between these two popular destinations. It is about eight kilometres to the south from Dumre Bazaar and about 700 metres above the Marsyangdi River.



Khadgadevi Temple

There are many places to visit in Bandipur. It is famous for historical temples with the attractive eighteenth century architecture like Khadga Devi, Bindabasini, Mahalaxmi, Narayan, etc. Other places like Tundikhel, Tin Dhara, Siddha Cave, Gurunche Danda, Padma Library and Purano Kot are some of the most beautiful places.



Tin Dhara



Gurunche Danda



Siddha Cave

How to travel to Bandipur from Kathmandu

It is quite easy to reach. You have four choices. Go with a tour package. Take a local bus. Take a tourist bus or ride by yourself on a motorbike.

Take a Kathmandu-Pokhara bus.

Get off at Dumre (a gateway to Bandipur).

Take a local bus or a private jeep.

Get off at the bus park (just before the town entrance).

Walk for about half an hour. (No vehicles are allowed into Bandipur).

A. Choose the correct words/phrases from the box to complete the sentences.

destination	living museum	lodge	traditional
pagoda style	historical	architecture	

- a. Bandipur is a of Newari culture.

- b. It's Lhochhar today. Phulting is wearingdress.
- c. Pokhara is a popular holiday
- d. The Bhaktapur Durbar Square is aplace.
- e. A small house in the country where people stay is known as a
- f. Araniko spread the Nepali in China.
- g. The Pashupatinath Temple is built in.....

B. Match the phrases in column A with their relevant information in column B.

Column A	Column B
a. a living museum of Newari culture	i. 18 th century architecture in Bandipur
b. a style of houses	ii. a gateway to Bandipur
c. the temples	iii. Bandipur
d. Dumre Bazar	iv. pagoda

C. Answer these questions.

- a. What is Bandipur famous for?
- b. How far is Bandipur from Kathmandu?
- c. Where does the Marsyangdi River lie?
- d. Write any four beautiful places to visit in Bandipur.
- e. Why should a visitor walk in Bandipur?

D. Are there any popular tourist destinations in your district? What are they famous for? Share with your friends.

Pronunciation

Pronounce these words. Notice the sound the letters in red make.

tour	tourist	ensure	visual	pure
curious	secure	mature	furious	cure

Speaking

A. Act out the following conversation.

Tourist : Excuse me! Can you help me? I'm new in this town.

Lakpa : Sure! How can I help you?

Tourist : I want to visit the museum. Where is it?

Lakpa : Not so far. It's about a ten minute walk.

Tourist : How can I get there?

Lakpa : Go along this street up to the traffic lights. From there, turn left and go along the sidewalk.

Tourist : Please, wait a minute. Let me make some notes.

Lakpa : OK, no problem.

Tourist : Now, I'm ready.
Please continue.

Lakpa : Go straight on. Take
the second turning
on the right. After
a two-minute walk,
you will find it on
your left.

Tourist : Thank you!

Lakpa : You're welcome!



B. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and give directions.

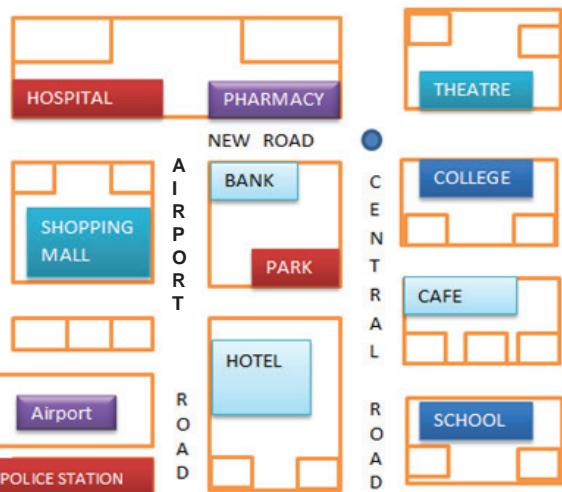
Use these guidelines:

Questions:

- Excuse me! How can I get to?
- Hello! Good morning . Can you tell me how to get to?

Answers:

- Sure. Go straight/turn left/ turn right/go ahead
- Of course. Go straight on/ take the first turning/take the second turning



Writing II

Choose the correct expressions below and complete the dialogue.

It is a mile from here.

Of course.

You're welcome.

Go straight and turn left after the petrol station.

A: Excuse me! Can you tell me where the stationery shop is?

B: I know the stationery shop near here.

A: How far is it?

B:

A: Could you tell me how to get there?

B: Take that road. Go past the car park and you will find the stationery.

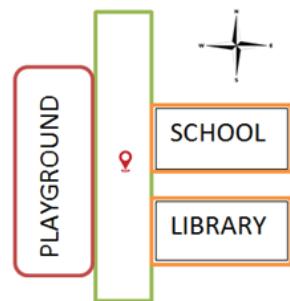
A: Thanks a lot.

B:

Grammar II

A. Study the following examples.

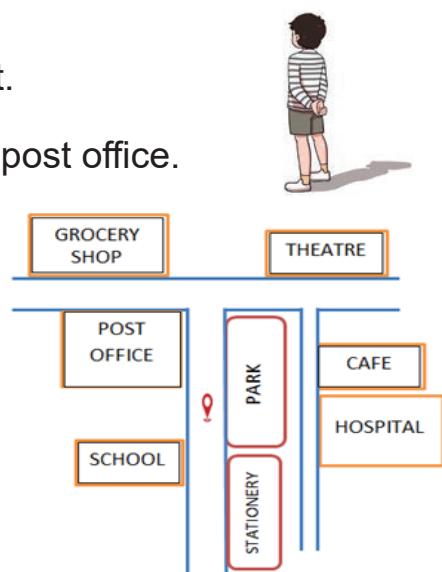
- The school is **on the right**.
- The playground is **on the left**.
- The school is **next to** the library.
- The playground is **opposite** the school.
- The playground is **to the west**.
- The library is **beside** the school.



B. Choose the correct prepositions and fill in the gaps.

on at to opposite beside

- The park is the right.
- The post office is ... the left.
- The grocery shop is ... the post office.
- The café is ... the east of the park.
- The theatre isthe north of the cafe.
- The hospital is the cafe.
- The post office isthe corner.
- The stationery is south of the park.



Do it by yourself.

Choose a cultural/historical place from your locality. Write the name of the place on the top and paste the photos of that place. Then, display it in the classroom and talk about it.



(Name of the place)



Getting started

- A. Look at the pictures and describe the events of a school picnic you went to yesterday.



gathered everything at 6:00 a.m.



left for picnic at 7:30 a.m.



ate, played, sang and danced.



came back at 5:00 p.m.

- B. Listen and sing.

Snowball

I made myself a snowball
As perfect as could be.
I thought I'd keep it as a pet
And let it sleep with me.

I made it some pajamas
And a pillow for its head.
Then last night it ran away,
But first it wet the bed.

-Shel Silverstein

Answer these questions.

- What did the girl make with snow?
- Do you like to play with snow? why?

Reading I

Look at the following pictures and answer the questions below.

- What do you see in the pictures?
- Why do you go to a restaurant?

Dinner with Father

A son took his old father to a restaurant for evening dinner. The father was very old and weak. While eating, he dropped food down his shirt and trousers.

Other people watched him in disgust, but his son was calm. After having dinner, his son quietly took him to the washroom. He wiped away the food particles and removed the stains. He combed his hair and fitted his spectacles firmly. When they came out, the entire restaurant watched them in complete silence. No one dared to speak.

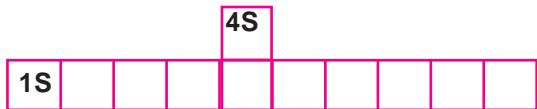
The son paid the bill and started walking out with his father. At that time, an old man called out to the son. He asked him, "Don't you think you left something behind?" The son replied, "No sir, I didn't". The old man told him, "Yes, you have! You left a lesson for every son and hope for every father". The restaurant went silent.



A. Find the words from the text to complete the puzzle.

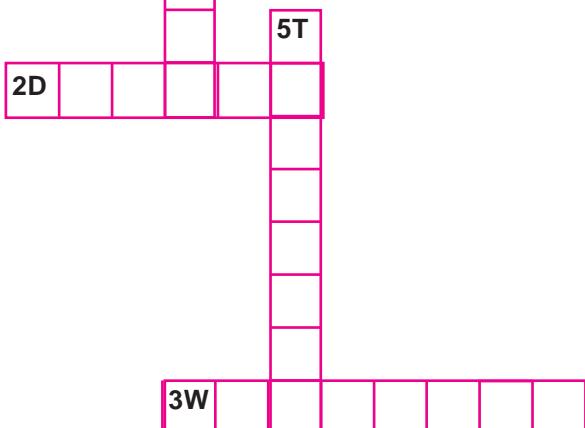
Across

1. eyeglasses
2. evening meal
3. a toilet



Down

4. a dirty mark
5. pants



B. Answer these questions.

- a. Where did the son and his father have their dinner?
- b. Did the father knowingly drop the food down his front? Why?
- c. Why did the son take his father to the washroom?
- d. Why do you think everyone was silent in the restaurant?
- e. What lesson did you learn from this story?

C. Put the events of the story in order.

- a. The son helped his father clean the clothes.
- b. The old man told the son that he had given a lesson for every son.
- c. The father dropped some food down his clothes.
- d. A son and his father went to a restaurant.
- e. Another old man called the son.

D. How should we take care of elderly people? Talk to your friends.

Pronunciation I

Pronounce these words. Notice the sounds the letters in red make.

dropped

dare^d

wanted

combed

demanded

asked

started

wiped

replied

watched

called

visited

Writing I

Write 1 to 12 in the boxes to put the following sentences in order to make a story.

- a. There was a stream on the way.
- b. A good deal of salt was washed away and the donkey felt light.
- c. One day, he loaded his donkey with salt and took his way to the town.
- d. A villager had a donkey. 1
- e. The donkey played the same trick and the load became lighter.
- f. On the third day, he loaded the donkey with a bale of cotton.
- g. The donkey took it as a good trick.
- h. The cotton load became heavier.
- i. While crossing the stream, the donkey fell down.
- j. Next day, the villager again loaded the donkey with salt.
- k. The master came to know its trick.
- l. The donkey tried the same trick.

Now, write the story in your notebook.

Grammar

A. These sentences are from the story 'Dinner with Father'. Fill in the spaces with missing words.

- a. A son his father to a restaurant.
- b. He food on his shirt.
- c. He the stains.
- d. He.....his father's hair.
- e. The son..... the bill.

B. Fill in the gaps with the past form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- a. I (receive) your email this morning.
- b. Purna (give) a birthday party yesterday.
- c. I (hear) a new song on the radio an hour ago.
- d. My sister (lose) a room key last week.
- e. I (go) to bed late last night.
- f. Paras (make) a century in the final match.
- g. Sandeep (fly) to India yesterday to play cricket.
- h. My dad (tell) them a nice story yesterday evening.
- i. Susan (come) to Kathmandu ten years ago.
- j. We (spend) the summer holiday in Dhangadi.
- k. He (call) me just an hour ago.

Listening

A. Look at these pictures and answer the following questions.



- What do you see in the pictures?
- What are they doing?

B. Listen to the audio and answer these questions.

- What was Emma doing at home?
- When did the thief come to Emma's house?
- Where did the thief go first?
- What made Emma wake up?
- How did Emma go into the kitchen?

C. Have you heard a story like this from either your family, friends or from a movie? Share it with your friends.

Reading II

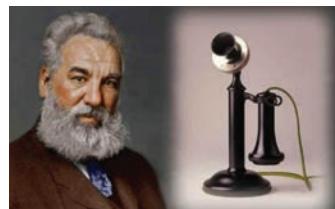
Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- What do you see in the pictures?
- Do you have a telephone at your home?
- What do you use it for?



Telephones

Do you know that there are more telephones (landlines and mobile phones combined) in the world than people? There are more than six billion **mobile phones** in the world. It is hard to imagine the world without telephones. Thanks to Alexander Graham Bell who **invented** it in 1876 AD.



Alexander Graham Bell was born in Scotland. As a young boy, he was very **interested in** music, poetry and art. When he was twelve, he began to invent things. At the age of twelve, his mother began to lose her hearing and later became completely **deaf**. This event greatly **affected** Alexander Graham Bell. Therefore, he became very interested in the study of **sound** and the human **voice**.

In 1870, at the age of 23, he moved to Canada with his parents where they bought a farm. He built a small **workshop** and continued his **experiment** of sound there. In 1871, he moved to Boston, in the United States, to teach **hearing impaired** students. One of his students was Helen Keller who was unable to see, hear and speak. Since 1873, he began to teach less and **focused** his energy on experiments with sound. On March 10, 1876, while working on his **invention**, Mr. Bell **spoke** the first words ever on the telephone: "Mr. Watson, come here. I want to see you."

A. Use these words/phrases to create meaningful sentences of your own.

mobile phones	billion	invented
hearing impaired	workshop	experiment

B. Complete the table with correct information from the text.

Events	Year
moved to Canada
.....	1871
focused more on experiment
.....	1876

C. Answer these questions.

- Where was Alexander Graham Bell born?
- What were his childhood interests and hobbies?
- Why did he build a small workshop?
- Why did he go to Boston?
- What were his first words on the telephone?

D. Have you or any of your family members or friends ever used a mobile phone? How did you feel?

Pronunciation II

Pronounce these words. Notice the sounds the letters in red make.

there	parents	where	care	air
share	chair	pair	rare	wear

Speaking

A. Work in pairs and take turns to ask and answer the questions.

What did you do yesterday?		I read a story. I found it very interesting.
Where did you go on your last holiday?		I didn't go anywhere. I stayed at home.
Did you watch TV last night? What did you watch?		Yes, I did. I watched a cartoon show. It was <i>Motu Patlu</i> .
When did you go shopping? What did you buy?		I went shopping last month. I bought a bag and a pair of shoes.
When was the last you got angry last time? Why?		I got angry a week ago because my brother broke my ruler.

B. Work in pairs. Take turns, roll a dice and answer the questions.

How did you celebrate the last New Year?	When were you sick last time?	What was your last exciting dream?	When did you go to market?	FINISH
When did you read a story?				
What was your favourite toy as a small child?	Go two spaces ahead.	When did you go to <i>mamaghar</i> last time?	Did you listen to a new song this week?	Were you late to school last week?
				How was your weekend?
Who was absent in the class yesterday?	What was the weather like yesterday?	Go three spaces ahead.	When was the last public holiday?	Who last made you angry?
How old were you two years ago?				
What time did you go to bed last night?	Go back three spaces.	What did you have for breakfast today?	What time did you get up today?	Who was your best friend in grade three?
				Go three spaces ahead.
START	Where were you born?	When were you born?	Who taught you your first letter?	How old were you when you came to this school?

Writing II

A. Study the following examples. Notice the comma (,).

- a. There are pencils, erasers and scissors on the table.
- b. Rita, my aunt, is a doctor.
- c. In 2018, I went to Manakamana.

B. Rewrite these sentences using commas (,).

- a. February March and April are my favourite months.
- b. Dilip Ramu Nabina and Ramlakhan are my best friends.
- c. In the winter we need warm clothes.
- d. My favourite colours are pink blue and green.
- e. September 20 2015 was an important day in the history of Nepal.
- f. Ranjit my brother is a teacher.
- g. Excuse me can you help me?
- h. Yes you are right.
- i. Hi how are you?
- j. Without water life is impossible.

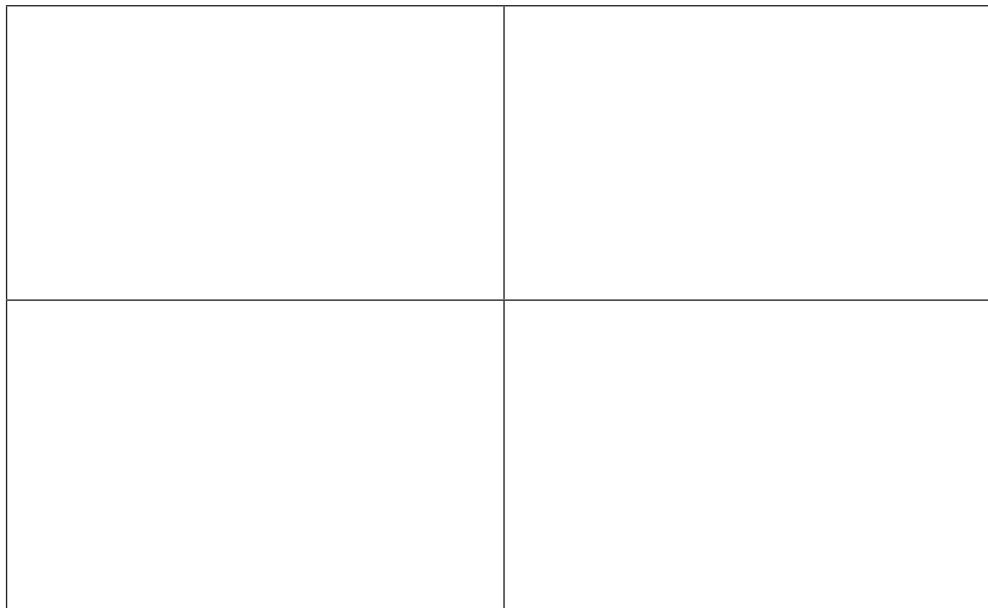
C. Read the following paragraph about a birthday celebration.

Last Friday **was** a special day for me. It **was** my birthday. I **invited** my friends and relatives. They **arrived** at my home at 6:00 p.m. First, I **welcomed** and **greeted** everybody. We **lit** the candles. We **cut** a beautiful cake. We **flew** the balloons. My mother **prepared** delicious food which we **ate** together. After having our dinner together, we **sang** and **danced** a lot.

D. How did you celebrate your last birthday? Write a similar paragraph.

Do it by yourself.

Draw or paste the pictures of different mobile phones. Show the pictures to your friends. Say where you saw them.



Getting started

A. Look at these pictures and discuss the questions below with your friends.

- Why do people keep pets at their home?
- Which is your favourite pet? Why?



B. Listen and sing.

The Land of Nod

From breakfast on through all the day
At home among my friends I stay,
But every night I go abroad
Afar into the land of Nod.
All by myself I have to go,
With none to tell me what to do,
All alone beside the streams
And up the mountain-sides of dreams.
The strangest things are there for me,
Both things to eat and things to see,
And many frightening sights abroad
Till morning in the land of Nod.
Try as I like to find the way,
I never can get back by day,



Nor can remember plain and clear
The curious music that I hear.

-Robert Louis Stevenson

- a. Find the missing letters of these words from the above song and read them aloud.

i. a - r - a -

ii. n - d

iii. s - r - a - s

iv. d - e - m

- b. Have you ever had a strange dream? What things people dream about? Talk to your friends.

Reading I

Look at the following pictures and answer these questions.

- What do you see in the pictures?
- What do you think they are doing?

My Pet

Hi! I'm Peter. Now I'm going to share with you the story of my pet. Most people pick dogs or cats for pets but the best pet I ever had was a shark. Of course, the first time he swam up to our boat, I was rather scared. He had more teeth in his mouth than a tree has leaves. But then, he couldn't stop wiggling his fin. Mom said I could keep him as long as he didn't get the carpet wet.



I named him Rover and we had lots of fun together. However, the neighbours became a little **nervous** once they heard that I had a pet shark. They didn't want their kids playing with the shark. Then I



got a great idea. Rover and I went door to door to share his services as a knife **sharpener** and a can **opener**. His teeth were so sharp that he could open a can by smiling at it and sharpen a knife by **licking** it.

Everyone agreed that Rover was a fine neighbour. However, they asked me to tie a red **scarf** around his neck so that no one would confuse him with another less friendly shark.

He always **chased** the boats because he loved them so much. One day, he went after a new speedboat. No one has seen him since. So if you spot a shark in a red scarf, please tell him to come home. I miss him a lot.

A. Match the words on the left with the meanings on the right.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| a. scared | i. ran after somebody or something |
| b. wiggled | ii. a tool that makes things sharp |
| c. sharpener | iii. afraid |
| d. scarf | iv. moved from side to side |
| e. chased | v. a piece of cloth that is worn around the neck |

B. Link the phrases on the left to the phrases on the right to make meaningful sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| a. The shark | i. became nervous. |
| b. The neighbours | ii. was tied around the neck of Rover. |
| c. Rover's teeth | iii. wiggled his fin. |
| d. A scarf | iv. opened a can by smiling. |

C. Answer these questions.

- a. Why was Peter first afraid of the shark?
- b. What name did Peter give to the shark?
- c. How did Peter and the shark give services to their neighbours?
- d. Why did Peter tie a red scarf around the neck of the shark?
- e. Why did the shark chase the boats?

D. Do you have any interesting stories about your pet? Share it with your friends.

Pronunciation

Pronounce these words. Notice the sounds the letters in red make.

door	course	morning	abroad
boy	choice	toy	noise

Writing I

Read this text and write a similar paragraph about your favourite pet.

Goldfish are my favourite pet. There are five goldfish in an aquarium.

Among them, three are orange and two are white. I like them because they are cute and beautiful. I feed them every day. I keep the aquarium clean and fresh. I always look at the aquarium when I return home after school. They swim and dance to show their love.

Grammar I

A. Study the following example sentences.

Present simple	Past simple
a. He generally goes to bed early.	a. He went to bed early yesterday.
b. We always play video games.	b. We played video games.
c. They swim 100 metres.	c. They swam 100 metres.
d. She has a car.	d. She had a car.
e. I enjoy watching cartoons.	e. I enjoyed watching cartoons.

B. Change the following present simple sentences into past simple sentences.

Example: I **write** a very interesting story.

I **wrote** a very interesting story.

- They **complete** their classwork.
- They **wash** their hands before lunch.
- The boys **perform** on the stage.
- Raju **takes** a bath after dinner.
- An ambulance **takes** the patients to hospital.
- The girls **go** to the beach on holiday.
- Geeta **drops** litter into the dustbin.
- The driver **drives** the bus to the station.
- Paul **gives** a gift to Durga.

C. Change the following into negative sentences.

Example:

I met Gokul in 2015.

I didn't meet Gokul in 2015.

- a. My parents took me to the theatre last Friday.
- b. We watched the cricket match yesterday.
- c. They played volleyball after school.
- d. My uncle returned home from India three days ago.
- e. I saw a tiger in the zoo.

Listening

A. Answers these questions.

- a. Do you have a dog at your home? Why?
- b. Why do people keep dogs at home?



B. Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

- a. The dogs are cool animals.
- b. The dog is a real of the family.
- c. They bark when a comes near the house.
- d. Not all dogs are nice, some are
- e. The speaker gets sad when he knows about the being attacked by a dog.

C. Do you know anything else about dogs? Tell your friends.

Reading II

Look at the following messages answer these question.

- Have you ever seen these types of cards?
- Do you like them? Why?

Message Notes

Dear Roma,

You were always there with me when no one was.
Accept my sincere thank you because you deserve it.
Thanks for being there.

With love

Bonu

Welcome!

A colourful year has begun.
I know we will have a lot of fun.

I am so glad because you are here.

We'll have FUN so don't fear!

Principal

Feb 25th, 2021
11:15 a.m.

Dear Sapana,

Your friend Rosy from music class called in your absence. She called to inform that today's music class has been suspended because the teacher is not well. Instead, it will be held on Sunday. So she wants to remember it.

Rachana

A. Read the messages above and match each half of the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Bonu | i. is Sapana's friend. |
| b. Principal | ii. leaves a message. |
| c. Rachana | iii. welcomes the students. |
| d. Rosy | iv. thanks her friend. |

B. Answer these questions.

- a. Is Bonu grateful to Roma? Why?
- b. Why is the principal feeling happy?
- c. What does the principal tell the students not to do?
- d. Why was the music class cancelled?
- e. When is the next music class?

Speaking

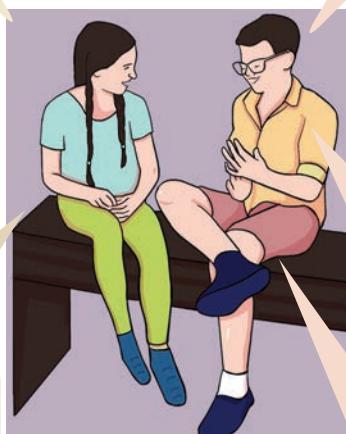
A. Read and act.

The school was closed last Sunday **because** it was a public holiday.

I spend most of the time listening to music **because** it is my holiday.

I bought a T-shirt, I took it back to the shop **because** there was a whole on it.

I was at my uncle's wedding. **So**, I was absent yesterday,



The movie was boring. **So**, we left the movie at the interval.

b

B. Work in groups. Use the speaking cards and take turns to give reasons.

Example:

I couldn't sleep last night because the neighbours played the music until 1:00 a.m.

I got up late today.

I missed you a lot.

I love spring season.

I enjoy a folk dance.

Norbu and Sonam are always together.

I wore new clothes.

I couldn't sleep last night.

My brother and I went to a river last Saturday.

I love Sarangi.

Writing II

What is your favourite festival? Why do you like it? Write a paragraph giving your reasons.

Grammar II

A. Study the following examples.

- a. Fruit tastes good **and** is healthy for our body.
- b. Kathmandu is a big city **and** is the capital of Nepal.
- c. Karina can buy a car **because** she earns a lot.
- d. I carried an umbrella **because** it was raining outside.
- e. People think Mathematics is a difficult subject, **but** I like it.
- f. He is a good actor, **but** he isn't famous.

B. Choose the correct words from the brackets to make meaningful sentences.

- a. A cat entered the room (and/but/because) ate the fish.
- b. I am tired (and/but/because) I didn't sleep well last night.
- c. I was very hungry (and/but/because) I had no money.
- d. Mary saw a doctor last week (and/but/because) she was sick.
- e. People wear warm clothes in Dolpa (and/but/because) it is cold there.
- f. She got a lower grade in science (and/but/because) she got a higher grade in English.
- g. She didn't receive my phone call (and/but/because) she was busy yesterday.
- h. I asked for directions (and/but/because) managed to reach your home.
- i. The ball looks nice (and/but/because) I don't like it.
- j. I returned home (and/but/because) watched TV for an hour.

Do it by yourself.

Design a thank-you note for your friend. Be creative. Give it to her/him and say why you would like to thank them.

12 Popular Places and People

Getting started

A. Look at the pictures and talk about these popular places.



B. Listen and sing.

My Dad Would Like to be Santa

His belly's getting bigger,
And his hair is turning white.
His eyes shine and **sparkle**
Like the stars on Christmas night.

He couldn't fit down **chimneys**
When he can just fit through a door.
One **mince** pie would never do
He'd only ask for more.



My dad would like to be **Santa**
And fill the world with glee,
So until they advertise the job,
He'll give all his love to me.

- Graham Craven

What festivals do you celebrate in a year? Talk about one of them. Describe what you do at that festival.

Reading I

Answer the following questions.

- Have you heard about Namche Bazaar? What is it?
- Which province does it lie in?

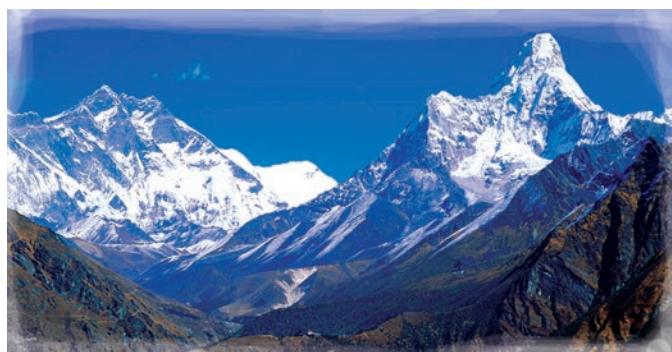
Namche Bazaar

Namche Bazaar is a **gateway** to Mount Everest. It is the heart of the Khumbu valley. It is situated on the **slope** of a mountain. The mountain offers the beautiful views of the Himalayan range. This little town is full of shops, cafes, restaurants, guest houses, and many more.



Namche is located in the Khumbu Pasang Lhamu Rural Municipality of Solukhumbu district. It is 3440 metres high.

It lies in the north of eastern Nepal. The town is encircled by great mountain tops. A quiet and silent environment is a new experience for the visitors. They enjoy the amazing view of Mount Everest (8848.86 metres) along with other beautiful mountain peaks. Anyone who passes through Namche, falls in love with the place. Many Everest Base Camp goers stay here for at least two days before continuing their journey. They do the last minute shopping for essentials.



The Sherpa culture museum is one of the attractions of Namche Bazaar. Here, you can learn about the historical background of the Sherpa ethnic group. The museum contains all sorts of past physical memories of the Sherpa community. There, you can observe how they were in old times. There you can see photographs that display the life of the Sherpas before tourism took over the Khumbu region. Besides photographs, you can also see the old artifacts, items used by the Sherpas, and many more. The museum itself is a representation of Sherpa culture. The building of the museum showcases traditional Sherpa designs and architecture.

The Sherpa culture museum is one of the attractions of Namche Bazaar. Here, you can learn about the historical background of the Sherpa ethnic group. The museum



A. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| a. gateway | i. an object that was made in the past |
| b. encircled | ii. to present the good quality of something |
| c. essential | iii. a place where you can go through |
| d. ethnic | iv. surrounded by something |
| e. showcase | v. a basic but important thing |
| f. artifact | vi. belonging to people that have a common culture |

B. Match the information in column A with their matching information from column B.

Column A	Column B
a. Namche Bazaar	i. past physical memories
b. The height of Namche Bazaar	ii. the life of Sherpa's before tourism
c. The Sherpa museum	iii. a gateway to Mount Everest
d. Photographs	iv. 3440 metres

C. Answer these questions about Namche Bazaar.

- What can a person see from Namche Bazaar?
- Where is it situated?
- What new experience does it give to the visitors?
- Who stays there for two days?
- Why is the Sherpa culture museum one of the attractions for visitors?

Pronunciation

Pronounce these words. Notice the sound letters in red make.

here beard clear ear fear
gear near tear year career

Writing I

Use some of the words to help you write a description of your town or village.

small, big, beautiful, interesting, temple/monastery,
mosque, church, school, library, hospital, park,
pond, next to, to the south/north/east/west

My town/village is a small/big town/village, but it is
It has.....

Grammar I

A. Study these sentences.

- a. My friend told me a **funny** story.
- b. The **purple** handkerchief has a hole in it.
- c. **Loud** music can hurt the ears.
- d. I have a **beautiful** house.
- e. You gave me a **difficult** task.

B. Choose appropriate adjectives from below and fill in the gaps.

fancy terrible successful soft curly
hungry colourful sad beautiful

- a. A **hungry** boy is crying.
- b. My sister wore a dress on her birthday.
- c. There was a accident on the road.
- d. Priya looks so in that red sari.
- e. Binod is a businessman.
- f. I love pillow.
- g. You look so today. What happened?
- h. We decorated our room with balloons.
- i. She has gone to a salon to make her hair straight.

C. Study these sentences.

- a. **This** doll is so expensive.
- b. **That** lake is very beautiful.
- c. **These** mangoes are ripe.
- d. **Those** apartments were built after the earthquake.

D. Fill in the blanks with this/that/these/those.

- a. Can you help me to carry suitcase?
- b. Look at earrings. I bought them yesterday.
- c. house over there is old, but it is very attractive.
- d. I like shoes, please pack them.
- e. people are talking loudly there. I don't know the reason.
- f. Wear helmet not that one. It is so strong.
- g. Look at mountains, they are so beautiful.
- h. cloud looks like a bird.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- What do you see in the picture?
- Do you know this place?



B. Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks with correct information.

- Sagarmatha National Park is situated in the of Nepal.
- Sagarmatha National Park isto series of high peaks.
- The travellers show their permit at the entrance.
- The length of the Everest Path is
- The Sherpa people use this path as aroad.

C. What other information different from the above, have you heard about Sagarmatha National Park? Write as much as you can.

Reading II

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- Who do you think the man is in the picture?
- Why do you think he is famous?



Charlie Chaplin

Charlie Chaplin was born on April 16, 1889 in London. He is known throughout the world as one of the great **comic** actors, **filmmakers** and composers. Chaplin is considered one of the most important figures in the history of the film industry. He had been a **productive** and **creative** film maker for about 75 years before he died in 1977.

Chaplin spent his early childhood with his mother and made his own stage **debut** at age five. He became a **professional** entertainer in 1897 and quickly rose to star status. His first **performances** were at music halls as a stage actor and comedian at the age of 19. He went to the United States of America (USA) in 1913 where he mostly worked for the film industry.



His most creative activities **occurred** in the USA from 1914 to the mid 1940s. His most well-regarded movies were The Kid (1921), A Woman of Paris (1923), The Circus (1928), City Lights (1931), Modern Times (1936) and The Great Dictator (1940). Chaplin wrote, **directed**, **produced**, acted in, and composed the music for most of his films.

The **character** that Charlie Chaplin played most was called “the Little Tramp”. The “Tramp” was a man of good manners, who wore a coat, a pair of big trousers and shoes. He had a mustache and wore a black hat.

A. The letters of the words below are jumbled. Figure out what the words are and write them.

- a. cmioc b. ocurc c. cahrertac
- d. pferossaln..... e. catreive
- f. pdrouce

Now, use each of the words above in six of your own sentences.

- B. Read the text again and complete the fact file with information about Charlie Chaplin.**

Name:

Surname:

Date of Birth:

The age when he made his first stage debut:

The film he produced in 1940:

The character he played most:

Died at the age of: in

- C. Choose one of the actors in the Nepali film industry. Share what you like about her/him.**

Speaking

- A. Read the description of the girl in the picture.**

My sister's name is Monica. She is 28 years old and works in an office. She is tall and has long, black, wavy hair. She has green eyes. She generally wears a jumper and jeans. She sometimes wears glasses. She is also a very funny person. She has a big, friendly smile. I think she is a lovely person.



- B. In pairs, take turns to describe the people below. Talk about what they look like and what they are wearing. Describe height, body build, age, hair colour, hair length and facial features like eyes, eyebrows, nose, mouth etc.**



Grammar II

A. Study these example sentences.

- a. Look! Dawa **is sitting** on the chair.
- b. Jamuna **is reading** a book now.
- c. Keep silent! He **is talking** on the phone.
- d. Shhhh! The baby **is sleeping** in the cot.
- e. They **are eating** lunch right now.

B. Rewrite the sentences below using the verbs in the brackets. Use the present continuous tense.

- a. My fatheron the phone right now. (talk)
- b. Mohan on a project nowadays. (work)
- c. The childrenin the playground now. (play)
- d. Some peopleoutside to meet you. (wait)
- e. Karma and Siporaon the stage. (sing)
- f. The kidsthe cartoon now. (watch)
- g. Don't cross the road. A bus (come)
- h. Look! The old mana heavy bag. (carry)
- i. Pratik a bath. He can't receive your call. (have)
- j. It's a lovely day, the Sun (shine)
- k. Please come here, Iin front of the pond. (stand)
- l. Look! The doga cat. (chase)

C. Study the examples below. Write negative sentences and yes/no questions for the following statements.

Example:

They are swimming in the pool at the moment.

Negative : They are not swimming in the pool at the moment.

Question : Are they swimming in the pool at the moment?

- a. Jasita is listening to music now.
- b. You are spending a lot of money nowadays.
- c. Anupama is flying a kite now.
- d. Biraj is drawing a picture.
- e. The kids are hiding behind the tree now.

Writing II

A. Read the following text.

This is a beautiful childrens' park in my town. The children are there with their family today. They are enjoying the weekend. The weather is fine. The butterflies are flying and the birds are singing in the garden. The father and mother are sitting on the bench. The girls are playing hide and seek. The boy is swinging. They are having a good time.



B. Look at the picture. Describe what different people are doing there.



C. Draw a picture of a friend or a family member. Then, write a paragraph to describe her or him.

Do it by yourself.

What is the most famous place either in your district or in a different country? Draw it and write a short description about it. Display it to the class.

Getting started

- A. Look at the pictures and suggest what these people might like doing.



- B. Listen and sing.

It's exciting to have a hobby,
Hobbies are lots of fun.
You can take photos or build model planes,
There are hobbies for everyone.

Some people draw or paint,
Others watch stars at night.
You can make jewellery or sew your clothes,
Or, even make your own kite.



It's such a fun to have a hobby,
There's a perfect one for you.
Try some interesting new ones,
and you'll love your hobby, too.



Fill in the missing information. Choose one word from the brackets.

- a. Having a hobby is (compulsory/exciting/boring).
- b. Hobbies are for (none/someone/everyone).
- c. Some people (watch/count/paint) stars at night.
- d. The poem suggests us to try some (interesting/boring/attractive) new hobbies.

Reading I

Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- a. What do you think the people are doing in the pictures?
- b. Why do you think they are doing that?

Hobbies and Interests

Mary has a lot of hobbies and interests. She usually gets up early so she can run before work. She doesn't often have time to ski, but she occasionally goes on Saturdays during the winter. Mary often rides a horse at a stable near her home. She sometimes goes after work, but she usually goes horseback riding on Sundays. She loves music. She always



goes to the temple on Wednesday evenings. She doesn't have much extra money, so she rarely goes to concerts in the city.



She seldom watches TV because she likes doing things outside. She usually goes to the gym if it's raining outside. She isn't often alone because she has a lot of friends. She occasionally does something alone, but she usually does her activities with one of her friends. She's a happy woman!

A. Choose and write the correct answer.

- a. Why does Mary usually get up early?**
 - i. She gets up early to run before work.
 - ii. She gets up early to go to work.
 - iii. She gets up early to have breakfast.
 - iv. She gets up early to work before running.

- b. How often does she ski?**
 - i. She skis everyday.
 - ii. She occasionally skis in winter.
 - iii. She rarely skis in winter.
 - iv. She skis once a week.

- c. **When does she usually go horseback riding?**
 - i. She usually goes horseback riding after work.
 - ii. She usually goes horseback riding on Saturdays.
 - iii. She usually goes horseback riding on Sundays.
 - iv. She usually goes horseback riding every day.
- d. **How often does she go to concerts in the city?**
 - i. Every Sunday
 - ii. Rarely
 - iii. Never
 - iv. Always
- e. **How often does she watch TV?**
 - i. She usually watches TV every night.
 - ii. She seldom watches TV.
 - iii. She never watches TV.
 - iv. She often watches TV.
- f. **What does she usually do if it's raining?**
 - i. She goes outside.
 - ii. She goes to the gym.
 - iii. She calls friends.
 - iv. She stays home.

B. **List at least five activities you do in your free time.**

Pronunciation

Pronounce these words. Notice the sounds the letters in red make.

ski	she	achieve	see	dream
winter	least	think	still	seashore

Grammar I

A. Complete these sentences. Use the words from the reading text above.

- a. She often time to ski.
- b. She extra money.
- c. She often alone.

B. Answer honestly about yourself. Choose from the brackets.

- a. I (like/don't like) coffee.
- b. My sister (watches/doesn't watch) television.
- c. My parents (live/don't live) together.
- d. We (work/don't work) in the field.
- e. Our teachers (give/don't give) us a lot of homework.
- f. I (went/didn't go) to school yesterday.

C. Change the following sentences into negative sentences.

Example:

They **talk** a lot.

They **don't talk** a lot.

- a. He tells a lie.
- b. They speak Tamang fluently.
- c. They talk to one another.
- d. She earned a lot of money last month.
- e. Sunita has two brothers.
- f. Nitesh did his homework.
- g. Suvan watches TV in the evening.

- h. My mother gets up early.
- i. Niru gave me a beautiful notebook.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and guess the answers.

- a. Who are these people?
- b. Where are they?
- c. What are they doing?



B. Listen to the audio and tick (✓) the correct answers.

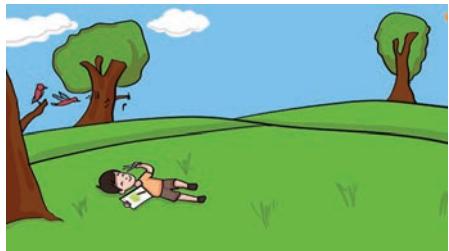
- a. By gardening, we can get back to.....
 - i. the earth
 - ii. nature
 - iii. field
- b. is one of the most relaxing hobbies.
 - i. Gardening
 - ii. Playing football
 - iii. Fishing
- c. The speaker gets very..... about gardening.
 - i. happy
 - ii. sad
 - iii. excited
- d. Gardening is also very.....
 - i. stressful
 - ii. practical
 - iii. boring
- e. Vegetables from your garden taste better than ones from the
 - i. shops
 - ii. market
 - iii. fridge
- f. Gardening makes you feel part of the
 - i. Moon
 - ii. Sun
 - iii. Earth

C. Do you love planting vegetables and flowers in the garden? Talk about positive and negative things about gardening.

Reading II

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What does the bird like doing?
- b. What does the boy like doing?
- c. What do you like doing?



A Creative Hobby

Megan Yates is a **typical** British teenager. She goes to school from Monday to Friday. She usually does her homework before dinner and she often goes out with her friends at the **weekend**. Her friends like listening to music and playing computer games but Megan has got a creative hobby. She loves cooking.

Megan would like to enter the Young Chef of Britain Competition. The **competition** is for young people who are between 11 and 17 years old. They need to cook a complete meal for two people. The menu needs to be healthy and the food can't cost more than 15 **pounds**. The first prize is a **trip** to Italy to learn about Italian cooking and food.

At the moment, Megan is practising for the competition in the kitchen. She is cooking for her family. The main course is paella, which is a Spanish rice dish. She's also making carrot cake with ice cream.



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

typical weekend competition pound trip

- a. Reena was born to a Nepali family.
- b. Saturday is the in Nepal.
- c. There's a quiz at our school.
- d. We went on a to the mountains during the holiday.
- e. The unit of currency in the UK is

B. Write True or False for the following statements.

- a. Megan usually does her homework in the evening.
- b. Megan likes listening to music.
- c. The Young Chef of Britain Competition is only for British young people.
- d. The competitors have to cook a meal for a family.
- e. Each competitor can spend 15 pounds or more.
- f. The prize is to learn more about Italian cooking in Britain.

C. Answer these questions.

- a. What does Megan like doing in her free time?
- b. How much money can the chefs spend on food?
- c. What is Megan doing now?
- d. What main meal is Megan preparing?

D. What do you like doing in your free time? Talk to your friends. Find out whose hobby is the most creative.

Grammar II

A. Study the following example sentences.

I **like** playing online games.

My sister **doesn't like swimming** in the swimming pool.

My cousins **love eating** chocolates.

My brother **hates working** in the field.

B. Complete the following sentences with the verbs given in the brackets. Use like/ hate/love + present participle.

Example: I (**dance**).

I love dancing.

- a. The old lady (walk) long distances.
- b. The baby (watch) cartoons.
- c. Students (read) English.
- d. The workmen (work) a lot.
- e. Ali..... (like/ ask) others for their money.
- f. She (go) swimming every Saturday.
- g. Manu (visit) doctors.
- h. Christina (care) flowers in the garden.

C. Write sentences about yourself. Use the following clues.

Example: fly in an aeroplane

I like flying in an aeroplane.

Or

I don't like flying in an aeroplane.

- a. play marbles
- b. wash clothes
- c. get up early
- d. sing English songs
- e. be alone
- f. do a lot of homework
- g. take a bath

Speaking

A. Look at the pictures below. Say what they like doing.



B. In pairs, take turns to talk about the following situations.

Example:

talk on the phone/like (she)

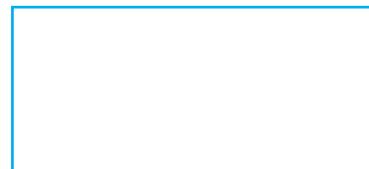
She likes talking on the phone.

- a. dance/not like (my sister)
- b. read comics/love (I)
- c. tell lies/hate (Ellen)
- d. play football/like (my friend)
- e. paint/not like (Pasang)
- f. go shopping/hate (Khusi)
- g. graze cattle/like (Anjali)
- i. listen to old songs/love (Mingma)

- j. prepare tea/hate (Sanket)
- k. go shopping/love (Batuk)

C. Choose any four of your friends and write about what they like, don't like, hate or love doing as mindmap below.

Nitesh
likes dancing
hates singing



Writing

A. Punctuate (., ?, !, , capital letters) the following passage.

hi everyone i have a sister her name is sindhu she is 6 years old she likes eating ice-cream but she doesn't like eating pizza she loves to watch tv her favourite programmes are Motu-Patlu Meena and Lok Dohori she hates reading books but enjoys listening to stories do you have a brother or a sister that is similar.

B. Read the following paragraph on 'My Hobby'.

My Hobby

My hobby is drawing. I mostly draw pictures of people, animals and birds. I use crayons, pencils, colour pencils, etc. to draw pictures. When it's my family and friend's birthdays, sister and friends, I give my best drawings to them. I spend my free time drawing pictures. I got first prize in my school for the drawing

competition. I love drawing girls and boys with different hair styles. The hair styles I know are plaits, ponytail and bobs. I like to draw the sunset the most. I love drawing but I don't know exactly when I started to draw. But, one day, I will become a good artist.

C. What is your favourite hobby? Write a similar paragraph about your hobby.

Do it by yourself.

Ask your family members what hobbies they have. Complete the table.

S. N.	Who?	Likes	Loves	Hates
1.	Grandmother	reading books	visiting new places	watching TV
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Getting started

- A. Look at the pictures below. What do you think each of these people can do? You can use any name you like.



- B. Listen and sing.

I can keep on working,
Until a task is through.
And I enjoy taking pride,
In all the things I do.

I can adjust when things,
Don't go as planned.
And I can ask for help,
When I don't understand.



I can do most anything,
If I think I can.
And if at first, I don't succeed,
I'll try and try again.

What can you do? List five of the best things you can do and tell your group.

Reading I

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What are the people in the picture doing?
- b. Which gender (boys/girls) is playing football?
- c. Nepal has a women's football team. What are your thoughts about it?



Nepal Women's National Football Team

Football is the most popular game in the world. However, women's football is still not well known. Women now play for Nepal in women's international football competitions. They are called 'Nepali Cheli's (Nepali Daughters).' They have good skills and practise a lot. This will help them play in the women's world cup. Their motto is "Football for Change." This is to help boys and girls feel equal when playing football. Any gender can play football well.

They have won many matches in the South Asian Games. They beat Sri Lanka 8–0, won Afghanistan 13–0 and beat Pakistan 11–0. They lost in the final to India 0–5.

In the 1980s, Nepal's first woman captain was Rama Singh. In 2010 Anu Lama scored three hat-tricks in the South Asian Games. She was named the best player of the tournament.

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

Column A	Column B
a. popular	i. girl or boy
b. competition	ii. three goals scored by the same player in a particular match
c. hat-tricks	iii. between different countries
d. international	iv. liked by many
e. equal	v. a contest between teams
f. captain	vi. leader of a team
g. gender	vii. the same level or ability

B. Read the text and answer the following questions.

- What is the Nepali women's football team also called?
- Why are they practising a lot?
- Why is their motto important for women?
- Which countries did they beat in the South Asian Games?
- Which player scored three hat-tricks?
- What is the name of the first captain of the female team?

C. What are your thoughts about Nepal having a women's football team? Why is it important, do you think, for women to have their own team? Share your ideas with your friends.

Pronunciation

What sound do the letters in red make? Pronounce these words.

world	earth	work	occur	perfect	murder
bird	earl	herb	superb	nursery	girl

Writing

A. Write the following passage correctly. Add punctuation marks where necessary.

i have a small brother his name is bijay he is 3 years old he can do anything he wants I didn't have such freedom when i was a small child I didn't tear books which he can I cannot take money from my father's pocket now but he can do it very often i feel jealous of him How do you feel about your brother or sister

B. Read the following paragraph.

My father

My father's name is Satish. He is a tourist guide. He can speak three different languages. He told me that he was very poor in his studies when he was at school. He couldn't get good marks for his course work. Everybody laughed at his poor achievements. This made him so nervous that he wanted to quit his studies. But, he couldn't do so because our grandfather was so strict. No one could go against his decision or order. Later, he did a lot of hard work and could achieve the high score in SLC. Now, he can earn 1 lakh rupees a month.

C. Now, write a similar paragraph about your mother; what she could (n't) do and what she can (n't) do now.

Grammar I

A. Study the sentences.

I can ride a bicycle.



Janet can play tennis.



They cannot lift the box.



Hemanta can't climb up the tree.



B. Fill in the blanks with 'can' and 'can't' .

- a. We see the moon in the day.
- b. A goat climb a mountain.
- c. I go anywhere I like.
- d. I help you?
- e. A parrot speak but it swim.
- f. Babies read and write.
- g. Ujjan is very large. He run fast.
- h. dogs speak? No, they.....
- i. a cat climb a tree? Yes, it.....
- j. We fight in the class.

C. Go round the class. Ask and find out what your friends can and cannot do. Then, share with your friends.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What do you see in the picture?
- b. Which game is it?
- c. Have you ever played it?



B. Now, listen to the audio and fill in the blanks with one of the words given below.

tournaments good playing countries racket

- a. You can see people tennis in every country on earth.

- b. To play it, you need a tennis and a ball.
 - c. The speaker was never at playing tennis.
 - d. A good thing about tennis is that many are good at it.
 - e. There are also major that everyone in the world talk about.
- C. **Which sport do you like to play? Do you know how to play it? When did you start playing it? How good do you think you are at playing it ? Talk to your friends.**

Reading II

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

- a. Who do you think they are?
- b. What do you think they are talking about?
- c. Where do you think they are?



At a Library

- Librarian : Can I help you?
- Student : Er... yes, please. I want to **borrow** some books. What do I need?
- Librarian : You need a library card. Here's the **application** form. You can take up to six books maximum a day.
- Student : OK. Six books.

Librarian : Yes. You have two weeks to read the books.
Then you need to bring them back.

Student : And, if I'm late?

Librarian : If you are late, then there's a five rupee **fine** a day.

Student : Okay, five rupees a day. Er... anything else?

Librarian : Mobile phones must be **switched off** in the library. You can bring your laptop, but please use headphones to watch videos or listen to music.

Student : OK, great.

Librarian : And you can't bring food or drink.

Student : Okay, thank you.

Librarian : You're welcome.

A. **Read the conversation and complete these sentences.**

- a. The boy wants to some books.
- b. He has to fill in an form to get the library card.
- c. He can keep books for
- d. If he fails to bring the books back, he has to pay a fine of Rs. a day.
- e. They should their mobile phones.
- f. They can't bring in the library.

B. Write 'True' or 'False' for these statements.

- The boy went to the library.
- He needs to have a library card to borrow books.
- He can borrow five books at a time.
- He can bring his laptop in to the library.
- He has to use headphones to listen to the music on the laptop.

C. Does your school have a library? Go to your school library and ask the librarian how you can borrow books.

Speaking

A. Act out these conversations.





B. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions. Answer using Yes, I can or No, I can't.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. make furniture | b. drive a bus |
| c. do Karate | d. read English |
| e. fly a kite | f. climb a mountain |
| g. play the piano | h. jump like a frog |
| i. tell a joke | j. make a beautiful picture |
| k. go shopping | l. swim in a river |

C. Talk about the following animals. Try making as many sentences as you can. Use can or can't every time.

Example:

a horse

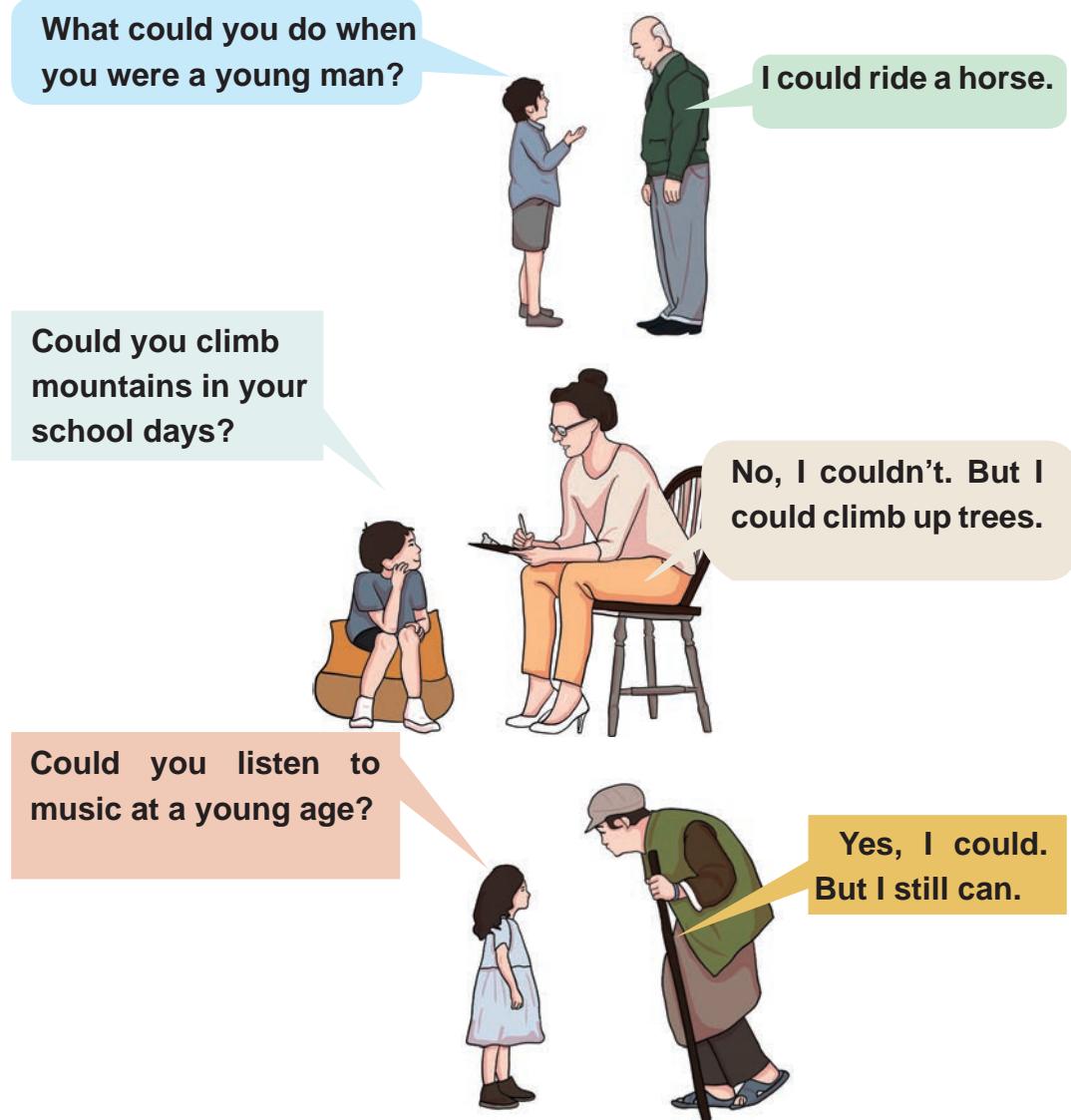
- *It can eat grass.*

- *It can't fly.*

- a. bat
- b. bee
- c. dog
- d. cow
- e. butterfly
- f. fish

Grammar II

A. Act out the following conversations.



B. Complete the sentences with could and couldn't and one of the verbs given.

climb	eat	win	get down	go
use	read	catch	sleep	lift ride

Example:

It was a pity. We couldn't win the football match.

- I didn't have a school uniform. I to school.
- Henry went fishing. But he a fish.
- The girl climbed up the tree but
- Jack was very strong. He a heavy suitcase.
- My sister was sad because she her ice-cream.
- My little sister letters when she was three.
- David well last night because of the noise.
- When Indu was a small kid, she a computer.
- My grandfather said he mountains.
- Pasang his motorcycle. So he used to walk to school.

C. Go round the class with the following form. Ask questions to five of your friends to find out at least two things they could do or couldn't do in the past.

Name of your friend	What s/he could do	what s/he couldn't do
Nita Chaudhary	catch fish	climb trees
.....
.....

Now, write the sentences about your friends.

Example:

Nita could catch fish. She couldn't climb trees.

Do it by yourself.

Ask four questions to different family members about what they can do/can't do/could do/couldn't do. Write them in the table like the one below and explain it to your friends.

Family members	Can do	Can't do	Could do	Couldn't do
Grandmother	tell a story	dance	work hard	stay idle

15 Agreeing or Disagreeing

Getting started

- A. Look at the pictures and read the statements. Tick (✓) if you think it's true or cross (X) if you think it's not true. Be ready to explain your answers.



A horse is the fastest animal. Many people come to visit Nepal.



I'm in grade four.



She is a nurse.

B. Listen and sing.

I think the world is big and round,
And soon a bus won't make a sound,
I think that milk is better than cheese,
And soon there would be any more bees,
I think that sea is better than sky,
And soon we'll all have cars that fly.

What does the speaker think about: a bus, milk, bees, seas, cars? Do you agree or not. Talk to your friends.

Look at the picture in the text below and guess the answers to these questions.

- a. What is there on the table?
- b. Does the man look happy? Why?
- c. Does the man love money? Why?

A Lump of Gold

Once, there was a rich, old man. He had a lot of money but he wasn't happy.

"I need more money!" thought the old man. So, he sold his house, he sold his furniture, he sold his car, and he sold his clothes. He used his money to buy a large lump of gold.



"This gold will make me happy!" he thought.

Every day, the old man put the lump of gold on the table and he looked at it. "Look! I am very rich!" he said.

But one night, a thief **broke into** the old man's house and he stole the large lump of gold, put it into his bag and ran away!

The next day, the man went to look at his gold, but it wasn't there! The man cried and cried! He cried so **loudly** that a **wise** woman heard him.

The wise woman said, “Don’t worry. Get a big stone and put it on the table.”

“Why?” said the old man.

“What did you do with your lump of gold?” said the wise woman.

“I sat and looked at it every day,” said the old man.

“That’s right! said the wise old woman. “You can do exactly the same with a stone!”

The old man thought for a **moment** and said, “Yes, you’re right. I’ve been very silly. I don’t need a lump of gold to be happy!”

A. Learn these words/phrases and complete the sentences with them.

lump broke into wise moment loudly

- a. Wait for a I’ll be back.
- b. A lump of clay is beside the of silver.
- c. Don’t shout ! The baby is sleeping.
- d. Last night, a thief our house and stole the money and the gold.
- e. My father has stopped smoking. It was his decision.

B. What lesson did you learn from the story?

- a. A rock is worth a lot of money.
- b. Money doesn’t make you happy.
- c. It’s important to count your money.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. How many characters are there in the story? Who are they?

- b. What did the man sell?
 - c. What did the man do with the lump of gold?
 - d. Where did the thief put the lump of gold?
 - e. What did the wise woman tell the old man to get?
 - f. What did the old man think of himself?
- D. Do you agree or disagree that the wise woman was correct with her advice? Why?**

Pronunciation

Practise saying these words. Notice what sound the letters in red make.

over	oh	echo	although	home
so	only	open	show	low

Grammar I

A. Act out the following conversations.

Is a giraffe the
tallest animal?

Yes, it is.



Have you ever
visited Lumbini?



No, I haven't. I'll
visit it soon.

Are you studying
in grade four?



Yes, I am.

Do you want to
listen to a story?



Yes, we do.

B. Match the statements with their questions.

- a. The bus leaves in an hour.
- ii. Will we leave early?
- b. It snowed a lot yesterday.
- ii. Do they look happy?
- c. They look happy.
- iii. Does the bus leave in an hour?
- d. They are writing a book.
- iv. Did it snow a lot yesterday?
- e. She is happy with him.
- v. Are they writing a book?
- f. We will leave early.
- vi. Is she happy with him?

C. Make yes/no questions based on these sentences.

Example:

She brought apples.

Did she bring apples?

- a. My father is making a paper boat.
- b. They are fighting.
- c. Hemlata likes tea.
- d. Our cat jumps very high.
- e. I like learning English.
- f. She has a beautiful pen.
- g. The three boys had poor eyesight.
- h. They lived in a village.
- i. She bought some apples yesterday.
- j. Sanjari has given me a pencil.

D. Copy at least five short statements from the story above and change them into yes/no questions.

Listening

- A. Look at the picture below. Guess the answers to these questions.



- Where do you think these people are?
- Why do you think these people are in a queue?

- B. Listen to the audio and tick (✓) whether you agree or disagree.

Statements	Agree	Disagree
a. The restaurant is not popular.		
b. It isn't a fast-food restaurant.		
c. They cook when people order.		
d. Both the burger and the service are good.		
e. Workers are clean and polite.		
f. This is their first visit to the restaurant.		

- C. Have you ever visited to a tea shop? What did you eat or drink? Talk to your friends.

Reading II

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- Who do you think these people are?
- What do you think they are doing?
- Have you ever been on a picnic?



Picnic

What will we **pack** for picnic?

Let's have some fruit and sweets

Let's have some **crisps** and sandwiches

Let's have some cheese and meats!

Where will we have our picnic?

Let's go to the park,

Let's go to the playground,

Let's have it in the dark.

Who will come to our picnic?

Let's go with someone **fun**,

Let's go with Granny and Grandad,

Let's go with everyone!

Oh no! Look at our picnic!

We packed it **upside** down,

The ants ate all the biscuits,

The fruit has all gone brown!



Gillian Craig

A. What words from the poem rhyme with the words below?

Write.

- a. sweets b. park c. fun d. down

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the poem.

a. They will have some fruits and

b. They will go to the park or to the

c. Grandmother and will go with them.

d. The ants ate all their

C. Read the poem again and write True or False.

- a. Children are planning for a school visit.
- b. They aren't taking meat with them.
- c. They want to go with their parents.
- d. Everyone will go with them.
- e. They packed everything upside down.

Writing I

Suppose you are planning to go on a picnic. What things would you like to take? Who would you like to go with? Where would you like to go? Discuss and write a paragraph.

Speaking

A. Act out this conversation.

Emma : Mum, I'd like to go out tonight. Can I go?

Mother : What for?

Emma : It's Harry's birthday and he is organising a party.

Mother : That's OK. But you must return by 7 p.m.

Emma : I don't agree with that. We may be late.

Mother : You're too young to stay out late. Don't you think so?

Emma : You're right mum. But we've planned to stay at his home.

Mother : No way!



B. Look at some of the ways to agree and disagree.

Ways to agree	Ways to disagree
I agree.	I don't agree.
I agree with you.	I disagree.
Exactly.	I'm afraid I disagree.
I feel the same.	Sorry, I'm busy today/now.
That's true.	I totally disagree.
It's okay.	Not at all.

C. Work in pairs. Agree or disagree with your friends in the following situations.

Example:

go to the movies tonight

A: *Do you want to go to the movies with us tonight?*

B: *Sorry, I'm busy tonight.*

- a. go shopping tomorrow
- b. tell a joke
- c. buy a gift for me
- d. help me do homework
- e. go to bed early
- f. make a cup of tea
- g. help me in the kitchen
- h. carry a load

Grammar II

A. Match the statements with their wh-questions.

Column A

- a. He is living in Dhangadhi.
- b. Monika speaks good English.
- c. Paru went to Bara yesterday.
- d. Phurba will play badminton.
- e. She was dancing on the stage.
- h. He went to the market to buy apples.

Column B

- i. What will Phurba play?
- ii. Where is he living?
- iii. Why did he go to the market?
- iv. Who speaks good English?
- v. When did Paru go?
- vi. Where was she dancing?

B. Make wh-questions for these statements.

- a. My name is Tom.
- b. I study in grade four.
- c. I have five members in my family.
- d. We live in a town.
- e. I am writing a letter to my friend.
- f. Hemlata has painted a picture.

C. Work in pairs. You make a statement and your friend makes a Wh-question.

Writing II

- A. Read the following paragraph and look at the good things and bad things about home made food.

Bringing Homemade Food to School

Do you love to eat fast food? It's not a good habit. You have to spend a lot of money on different food you eat everyday. So, your parents have to provide more money for you. Also, fast food can affect your health, making you weak. They are probably unhealthy and you can gain more weight. This may create many more health problems . Homemade food is cheaper and far more healthy. You can also enjoy learning how to cook. It helps to create healthy eating habits.

- B. Do you have homework every day? How do you feel about doing a lot of homework? Write a paragraph.

Do it by yourself.

Children should help their parents with household chores. Go to your community and meet at least five parents. Ask them and find out whether they agree or disagree with this statement.

Glossary

Achieve /ə'tfɪ:v/ (v.): to be able to get something desired.

Afford /ə'fɔ:d/ (v.): to have enough money to be able to buy or do something.

Architecture /'a:kitektʃə(r)/ (n.): the design or style of a building or buildings.

Armchair /'a:mtʃeə(r)/ (n.): a comfortable chair with sides on which you can rest your arms.

Artifact /'a:tɪfækt/ (n.): an object that was made in the past.

Assembly /ə'sembli/(n.): a group of people gathered together in one place for a common purpose.

Audience /'ɔ:diəns/ (n.): a group of people who have come together to watch or listen something.

Beak /bi:k/(n.): the hard pointed or curved outer part of a bird's mouth.

Benefit /'benifit/ (n.): an advantage.

Boring /'bɔ:riŋ/ (adj.): not interesting; making you feel tired and impatient.

Borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ (v.): to take something that belongs to others and return it back later.

Branch /bra:ntʃ/ (n.): a part of tree that grows out from the main stem and on which leaves, flowers and fruit grow.

Brandy /'brændi/ (n.): a strong alcoholic drink made from wine.

Break /breɪk/(n.): a short period of time when you stop what you are doing

Cafe /'kæfi/ (n.): a place where you can buy drinks and simple meals.

Call /kɔ:l/ (v.): to make a short visit to a person or place.

Carelessly /'keələsli/ (adv.): without giving enough attention or care.

Carpet /'ka:pɪt/ (n.): a piece of thick woven material made of wool, etc., used to cover the floor of a room or stairs; the material used for carpets.

Chase /tʃeɪs/ (v.): to run, drive, etc. after somebody/something in order to catch them or it.

Cherished /'tʃerɪʃt/ (adj.): caring.

Chimney /'tʃɪmni/ (n.): a structure through which smoke or steam is carried up away from a fire.

Circuit /'sɜ:kɪt/ (n.): a line, route or journey around a place.

Citizen /'sɪtɪzn/ (n.): a person who has the legal right to belong to a particular country.

Clever /'klevə(r)/ (adj.): quick at learning and understanding things.

Close /kləʊs/ (adj.): near in space or time.

Cloth /klɒθ/ (n.): material made by weaving or knitting cotton, wool, silk, etc.

Collar /'kɔlə(r)/ (n.): the part around the neck of a shirt, jacket or coat that usually folds down.

Comfortable /'kʌmftəbl/, /'kʌmfətəbl/ (adj.): (of clothes, furniture, etc.) making you feel physically relaxed; pleasant to wear, sit on, etc.

Competition /kəmpə'tɪʃn/ (n.): an event in which people compete with each other to find out who is the best at something.

Continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ (n.): one of the large land masses of the earth such as Asia.

Count /kaʊnt/ (v.): to say numbers in the correct order.

Countryside /'kʌntrɪsaɪd/ (n.): land outside towns and cities, with fields, woods, etc.

Creature /'kri:tʃə(r)/ (n.): a living thing, real or imaginary, that can move around, such as an animal.

Crisp /krɪsp/ (adj.): hard enough to be broken.

Cross /krɒs/ (v.): to go across; to pass or stretch from one side to the other.

Crowd /kraʊd/ (n.): a large number of people who have come together.

Crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ (adj.): having a lot of people or too many people.

Curious /'kjʊəriəs/ (adj.): having a strong desire to know about something.

Dare /deə(r)/ (v.): to be brave enough to do something.

Decoration /dekə'reiʃn/ (n.): a thing that makes something more attractive.

Design /dɪ'zam/ (n.): the general arrangement of the different parts of something that is made, such as a building, book, machine, etc.

Destination /'destɪ'nейʃn/ (n.): a place to which somebody/something is going or being sent.

Difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ (adj.): not easy; needing effort or skill to do or to understand.

Diner /'daɪnə(r)/ (n.): a person eating a meal, especially in a restaurant.

Disappear /dɪsə'piə(r)/ (v.): to become impossible to see.

Disgust /dɪs'gʌst/ (n.): a strong feeling of dislike for somebody/something.

Dive into /daɪv 'ɪntə/ (phrasal verb): jump into water with your head and arms going in first.

Donor /'dəʊnə(r)/ (n.): a person who gives money or goods to an organization.

Drag /dræg/ (v.): to pull somebody/something along with effort and difficulty.

Drop /drɒp/ (v.): to allow something to fall.

Easy /'i:zi/ (adj.): not difficult; done or obtained without a lot of effort or problems.

Enchanting /ɪn'tʃɑ:nɪŋ/ (adj.): attractive, very pleasant.

Encircle /ɪn'sɜːkl/ (v.): to surround somebody/something completely in a circle.

Enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/(v.): to get pleasure from something.

Enough /ɪ'nʌf/ (det.): as many or as much as somebody needs or wants.

Entrance /'entrəns/ (n.): a door, gate, passage, etc. used for entering a room, building or place.

Essential /ɪ'senʃl/ (n.): something that is needed in a particular situation or in order to do a particular thing.

Exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ (adj.): causing great interest or excitement.

Experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ (n.): a scientific test that is done in order to study what happens and to gain new knowledge.

Factory /'fæktri/, /'fæktəri/ (n.): a building or group of buildings where goods are made, mainly by machine.

Fair /feə(r)/(adj.): treating people equally.

Fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/(adj): extremely good, excellent.

Farthest /'fa:ðɪst/ (adj.): at or to the greatest distance in space or time.

Fence /fens/ (n.): a structure made of wood or wire that is put between two areas of land as a boundary, or around a garden, field, etc. to keep animals in, or to keep people and animals out.

Float /fləʊt/ (v.): to move slowly on water or in the air.

Foolishness /'fu:lifnəs/ (n.): the quality of being stupid.

Force /fɔ:s/ (n.): violent physical action used to obtain or achieve something.

Fridge /frɪdʒ/ (n.): a piece of electrical equipment in which food is kept cold so that it stays fresh.

Frighten /'fraɪtn/ (v.): to make somebody suddenly feel afraid.

Fun /fʌn/ (adj.): the feeling of enjoying yourself; activities that you enjoy.

Funny /'fʌni/ (adj.): making you laugh.

Gallery /'gæləri/ (n.): a room or building for showing works of art to the public.

Gateway /'getwei/ (n.): a place through which you can go to reach another larger place.

Gift /gift/ (n.): a thing that you give to somebody, especially on a special occasion or to say thank you.

Give off /giv ɒf/ (phrasal verb): to produce something such as a smell, heat, light, etc.

Glass /gla:s/ (n.): a hard, usually clear, substance used, for example, for making windows and bottles.

Greet /gri:t/ (v): to say hello to somebody.

Hard /ha:d/ (adj.): difficult to do, not soft.

Heaven /'hevn/ (n.): the place where the God lives.

Heavy /'hevi/ (adj.): weighing a lot; difficult to lift or move.

Helmet /'helmit/ (n.): a type of hard hat that protects the head, worn, for example by a police officer, a soldier or a person riding a bike or motorbike or playing some sports.

Hiking /'haɪkɪŋ/ (n.): the activity of going for a long walk for pleasure.

Historical /hɪ'stɔrɪkl/ (adj.): connected with the past.

Hold /həʊld/ (v.): to have somebody/something in your hand, arms, etc.

Honest /'ɒnist/ (adj.): always telling the truth, and never stealing or cheating

Housewife /'haʊswɔ:f/ (n): a woman who stays at home to cook, clean and take care of children.

Hungry /'hʌŋgrɪ/ (adj.): feeling that you want to eat something.

Important /ɪm'po:tnt/ (adj.): of great value.

Inform /ɪn'fɔ:m/ (v.): to tell somebody about something.

Introduce /ɪn't्रɔ:dju:s/ (v): to tell somebody about you like your name and address.

Invent /ɪn'vent/ (v.): to produce or design something that has not existed before.

Invention /ɪn'venʃn/ (n.): the act of inventing something.

Kind /kaɪnd/ (adj.): caring about others; gentle, friendly and generous.

Knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/ (n.): the information, understanding and skills that you gain through education or experience.

Lake /leɪk/ (n.): a large area of water that is surrounded by land.

Learn /lɜ:n/ (v): to gain knowledge or skill.

Library /'laɪbrəri/, /'laɪbri/ (n.): a building in which collections of books, newspapers, etc. and sometimes films and recorded music are kept for people to read, study or borrow.

Lick /lɪk/ (v.): to move your tongue over the surface of something.

Light /laɪt/ (adj.): not heavy.

Lodge /lɒdʒ/ (n.): a small house in the country where people stay when they want to take part in some types of outdoor sport.

Lose /lu:z/ (v.): to be unable to find something/somebody.

Lovely /'laʊli/ (adj.): beautiful; attractive.

Lunch /lʌntʃ/ (n.): a meal eaten in the middle of the day.

Massive /'mæsɪv/ (adj.): very large, heavy and solid.

Maximum /'mæksɪməm/ (adv.): the largest amount allowed/given.

Meet /mi:t/ (v): to be in the same place.

Mention /'menʃn/ (v.): to speak or write about someone.

Metal /'metl/ (n.): a type of solid mineral substance that is usually hard and shiny and that heat and electricity can travel through, for example tin, iron and gold.

Mince /mins/ (n.): meat that has been cut into very small pieces in a special machine.

Moment /'məʊmənt/ (n.): a very short period of time.

Monastery /'mɒnəstri/ (n.): a building in which monks live and worship.

Museum /mju'zi:əm/ (n.): a building in which objects of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific interest are kept and shown to the public.

Nationwide /neɪʃn'waɪd/ (adj.): happening in all parts of a country.

Nearby /nɪə'bai/ (adv.): not far away; near in position.

Opener /'əʊpənə(r)/ (n.): a tool that is used to open things.

Orbit /'ɔ:bit/ (n.): a curved path followed by a planet.

Outdoor /'aʊtðə:(r)/ (adj.): located outside rather than in a building.

Participate /pa:'tɪsipeɪt/ (v.): to take part in an activity.

Party /'pa:ti/ (n.): a social occasion, often in a person's home, at which people eat, drink, talk, dance and enjoy themselves.

Paste /peɪst/ (v.): to stick something to something else using glue or paste.

Pastime /'pa:staim/ (n.): an activity that is done for enjoyment.

Piece /pi:s/(n.): a small part of an object.

Planet /'plænɪt/ (n.): a large round object in space that moves around a star (such as the sun) and receives light from it.

Plastic /'plæstɪk/ (n.): a light strong material that is produced by chemical processes and can be formed into shapes when heated.

Pleasure /'pleʒə(r)/(n.): a state of feeling or being happy.

Pollution /pə'lju:ʃn/ (n.): the process of making air, water, soil, etc. dirty; the state of being dirty.

Popular /'pɒpjələ(r)/ (adj.) : liked or enjoyed by a large number of people.

Population /'pɒpjʊ'lエʃn/ (n.): all the people who live in a particular area, city or country; the total number of people who live there.

Professional /prə'feʃənl/ (adj): a person with special training and a high level of education.

Propose /prə'pəʊz/ (v.): to suggest a plan or idea.

Puzzled /'pʌzld/ (adj.): not able to understand something.

Range /reɪndʒ/ (n.): a variety of things of a particular type.

Rare /rɛə(r)/(adj.): not seen very often.

Rate /reɪt/ (n.): a measurement of the speed at which something happens.

Reach /ri:tʃ/ (v.): to arrive at the place that you have been travelling to.

Realise /'ri:əlaɪz/(v.): to understand something.

Register /'redʒɪstə(r)/ (v.): put name in a list or official record.

Registration /'redʒɪ'streɪʃn/(n.): the act of making an official record of something/somebody.

Reindeer /'reɪndiə(r)/ (n.) : a large deer with long antlers that lives in cold northern regions.

Relax /rɪ'læks/ (v.): to rest while doing something.

Relieve /rɪ'li:v/(v): to remove or reduce unpleasant feeling or pain.

Representation /rɪ'prɪzən'teɪʃn/ (n.): the act of presenting somebody/something in a particular way.

Return /rɪ'tɜ:n/ (v.): to give or put something back to a place or person

Rotate /rəʊ'teɪt/ (v.): to move or turn around a central fixed point.

Round table /raʊnd 'terbl/ (n.): a table having a shape like a circle or a ball.

Rule /ru:l/ (n.): a statement of what must or must not be done in a particular situation or when playing a game.

Saying /'seɪɪŋ/ (n.): a well-known statement.

Scared /skeəd/ (adj.): frightened of something or afraid that something bad might happen.

Scarf /skɑ:f/ (n.): a piece of cloth that is worn around the neck.

Sculptors /'skʌlpٹə(r)/ (n.): a person who makes objects shaping woods, stone, etc.

Seashore /'si:ʃɔ:(r)/ (n.): the land along the edge/side of the sea.

Serene /sə'ri:n/ (adj.): peaceful and calm.

Settle /'setl/ (v.): to end an argument.

Sharpener /'ʃɑ:pнə(r)/ (n.): a tool or machine that makes things sharp.

Shine /ʃaɪn/ (v.): to give light.

Shiver /'ʃɪvə(r)/ (v.): to shake slightly because you are cold, frightened, excited, etc.

Shortsighted /ʃɔ:t 'saɪtɪd/ (adj.): having poor eye sight.

Showcase /'ʃəʊkeɪs/ (v.): to present somebody's abilities or the good qualities of something in an attractive way.

Sincere /sɪn'sɪə(r)/ (adj.): showing what you really think or feel.

Sketch /sketʃ/ (n.): a quickly drawn simple picture.

Slope /sləʊp/ (n.): an area of land that is part of a mountain or hill.

Soft /soft/ (adj.): changing shape easily when pressed; not stiff or hard.

Spare /speə(r)/ (v.): to use something, you have enough in quantity.

Sparkle /'spa:kł/ (v.): to shine brightly with small flashes of light.

Spectacles /'spektɔklz/ (n.): eyeglasses.

Spoil /spɔɪl/ (v.): to change something good into something bad, unpleasant, etc.

Square /skweə(r)/ (adj.): having four straight equal sides and four angles of 90°.

Stain /stein/ (n.): a dirty mark on something, that is difficult to remove.

Storey /'sto:ri/ (n.): a level of a building; a floor.

Stripe /straɪp/ (n.): a long narrow line of colour, that is a different colour from the areas next to it.

Strong /strɔŋ/ (adj.): having a lot of physical power so that you can lift heavy weights.

Surround /sə'raʊnd/ (v.): to be all around something/somebody.

Suspend /sə'spend/ (v.): to officially stop something for a time.

Take off /teɪk ɒf/ (phrasal verb): to leave the ground and begin to fly.

Through /θru:/ (prep.): from one end or side of something/somebody to the other.

Timetable /'taɪmteɪbl/ (n.): schedule.

Tourist /'tuərist/, /'to:rɪst/ (n.): a person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure.

Traditional /trə'dɪʃənl/ (adj.): being part of the beliefs, customs or way of life of a particular group of people, that have not changed for a long time.

Train /treɪn/ (v.): to teach a person or an animal the skills for a particular job or activity.

Triangular /tri'æŋgjələ(r)/ (adj.): like a triangle in shape.

Trumpet /'trʌmpɪt/ (n): a musical instrument made of a curved metal.

Unique /ju'nɪ:k/ (adj.): being the only one of its kind.

Vacation /ver'keɪʃn/, /və'keɪʃn/ (n.): holiday, a period of time spent travelling or resting away from home.

Valid /'vælid/ (adj.): that is legally or officially acceptable.

Voice /vɔɪs/ (n.): the sound or sounds produced through the mouth by a person speaking or singing.

Wardrobe /'wo:d्रəʊb/ (n.): a large cupboard for hanging clothes in, which is either a piece of furniture or built into the wall.

Weekend /wi:k'end/ (n.): Saturday and Sunday when people don't go to offices in the West.

Well-known /wel 'nəʊn/ (adj.): known to a lot of people.

Wiggle /'wigl/ (v.): to move from side to side or up and down in short.

Windy /'wɪndi/ (adj.): with a lot of wind.

Wipe /waɪp/ (v.): to rub something against a surface.

Wiser /waɪzə(r)/ (adj.): a person who makes good decisions/smart.

Wonderful /'wʌndəfl/ (adj.): very good.

Workshop /'wɜ:kʃɒp/ (n.): a room or building in which things are made or repaired using tools or machines.

Wrap /ræp/ (v.): to cover something completely in paper or other material, for example when you are giving it as a present.