

Model Questions - 2078 (2022)

Subject: **Compulsory English (0041)**

Full Marks: 75

Time: 3 hrs.

Set A

Candidates are required to answer in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate the full marks.

Attempt all questions.

1. Read the text and do the given tasks.

The relationship between men and women has been the subject of lively discussion and countless jokes for who knows how long. More poems, stories, and songs have been written about the love between a man and woman than about any other theme. Some of literature's most memorable characters are lovers; take, for example, Romeo and Juliet, Antony and Cleopatra, Tristan and Isolde, Lancelot and Guinevere, Byronic and Selena, and Ram and Site Rhett. It would seem that men and women simply cannot live without each other. Yet, despite their passionate and irresistible attraction to each other, men and women have a hard time figuring each other out.

Men and women have been regarded throughout human history as opposites. In Eastern philosophy, this dichotomy is characterized as yin, representing feminine energy, and yang, representing masculine energy. Yin stands for slowness, softness, coldness, wetness, tranquility, and night, while yang symbolizes dryness, heat, aggression, hardness, and daylight. For every typically female characteristic, the opposite is attributed to males. Women are emotional; men are rational. Women are intuitive; men are logical. Women tend to be passive and submissive; men tend to be aggressive and dominant. Women need to communicate; men clam up and withdraw. Women seek relationships and community; men seek independence and power.

No one can dispute the universal biological difference between males and females, without which none of us would be around, as well as the distinct

anatomical variations in height, weight, build, physical strength, and so on. On a cellular level, all that differentiates one gender from the other is the combination of two single chromosomes. A fertilized egg that contains two X chromosomes will develop into a female; if it has one X and one Y chromosome, it will become a male. Sex hormones—specifically estrogen and progesterone produced by a female’s ovaries and testosterone secreted by the testes in males—are responsible for girls maturing at puberty into women and boys into men. Oxytocin, another important hormone that is released during stress, induces strong emotional attachments in females, while in males’ high levels of testosterone minimize the effects of this “relationship drug.” Women are designed by nature to become pregnant, to give birth, and to nurture. Men, on the other hand, are built to protect their dependents and to provide for them.

In addition to playing a role in sexual development, hormones present in the mother’s uterus during pregnancy influence the sexual differentiation of the brain. Men’s brains are 11 percent larger, because they require more neurons to control their larger bodies and muscles. Men predominantly use the logical, rational left side of the brain, which makes them more skilled at mathematics and problem-solving. Their larger inferior parietal lobule accounts for their superior ability to orient and visualize three-dimensional shapes and to perform mechanical tasks. Women’s more compact and efficient brains contain 4 percent more cells and cellular connections, a larger corpus callosum, and more developed Broca’s and Wernicke’s areas, which are related to language. Women use both hemispheres of the brain to process information, and they are more communicative and creative in their thinking. Women are able to multitask, to carry out preplanned tasks, and to tune into specific stimuli, such as a baby crying at night.

A. Mark the statements True, False or Not Given.

[5×1=5]

- a) The relation between man and woman is a popular phenomenon among people for a long time.
- b) The highest number of literary texts have been written about love.
- c) Yin and Yan represent positive and negative force that people have.
- d) Male and female have two distinct instincts.
- e) Female's brain is smaller than male's.

B. Choose the correct option.

[5×1=5]

- 1. Females have X chromosome(s).
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. no
- 2. Unlike men, women believe in.....
 - a. relationship
 - b. power
 - c. independence
- 3. Men's brains are women's.
 - a. smaller than
 - b. larger than
 - c. the same size as
- 4. While women are passive and submissive, men are.....
 - a. aggressive and dominant
 - b. rational and strong
 - c. helpful and logical
- 5. Women produce only small amounts of.....
 - a. estrogen
 - b. progesterone
 - c. testosterone

C. Answer the following questions.

[5×1=5]

- a. What are the features of male and female energy?
- b. What enables women to build relationship with people?
- c. When is oxytocin released?
- d. Why do you think men are good at mathematics and problem solving?
- e. Do women use both faculties of mind while processing information?

2. Write short answers to the questions.

[5×2=10]

- a) What were the three kinds of servants in China then? What does it indicate about contemporary Chinese society? (*My Old Home*)
- b) Describe the appropriateness of the title of the poem 'A Day'.
- c) What are the six dimensions of the normative marriage in the USA? (*Marriage as a Social Institution*)
- d) What, according to the essay, are the universal human abilities? (*Humility*)

e) Why does Mrs. Baroda not disclose her feelings towards Gouvernail to her husband? (*A Respectable Woman*)

3. Write long answers to the questions. [10]

a) The author has dealt with an issue of multiculturalism in the story. Why do you think multiculturalism has become a major issue in the present world? (*Neighbours*)

b) According to Famous Actress, men associated with theatre use the theatre actresses to make their estranged wives jealous so as to woo them back. Do you agree with her argument? Why? Why not? (*A Matter of Husbands*)

4. Write a paragraph on 'Growing Use of QR Code in the Nepali Market.' [7]

5. Write an email to the principal explaining why you need a good library at your college. [8]

6. Who is your favourite celebrity? Write his or her biography in about 300 words. [10]

7. Rewrite the sentences as indicated in the brackets. [10]

a) Let's have a break,? (*Add a question tag.*)

b) There was (little/ much) traffic so I came in time. (*Choose the correct one from the brackets.*)

c) The invitation is for one person. I don't mind whether you or she (come/comes) to the party. (*Choose the correct word from the brackets.*)

d) A nice tall young man/ a tall nice young man (*Choose the correct one*)

e) We take an early breakfast. It's generally ready (by/until/in) six in the morning. (*Choose the correct word from the brackets.*)

f) He showed me his new cab. He had paid a hundred thousand rupees for it. (*Join the given pair of sentences using relative clause*)

g) I heard the telephone ring. I picked it up. (*Join the pair of sentences using 'while/when' whichever appropriate.*)

h) Volleyball/every/country/play. (*Make a passive sentence using the given information.*)

i) She played the flute and then she had sung in their choir. (*Correct if necessary.*)

- j) He doesn't write as well as he speaks. (*Rewrite the sentence beginning with He speaks . . . so that it carries the same meaning.*)

8. Do as instructed.

[5×1=5]

- a) Mark the stressed syllable of the words "Holiday".
- b) Make a word using the suffix to make a new word "ly".
- c) His father got angry at him when he lost the keys of his office.
(*Underline the function words in the given sentence.*)
- d) What do these abbreviated words mean in dictionary?
det., idm.
- e) Make two compound words using the word "ball".



Attempt all questions.

1. Read the text and do the tasks.

The world where 2 billion people in homes that don't have light bulbs, technology holds the key to banishing poverty, says United Nations in a major report published this week. But rich nations and multinational corporations need to do a lot more to put technology into the hands of the world's poorest people. Even simplest technologies can transform lives and save money. Vaccines, crops, computers and sources of solar energy can all reduce poverty in developing countries. For example, cheap oral re-hydration therapy developed in Bangladesh has dramatically cut the death toll from childhood diarrhoea. But there has been a "market failure to meet the needs of the poor," says lead author Sakiko Fukuda-Parr. "There's no global framework for supporting research and development that address the common needs of poor people," she says.

Multination must become part of the solution, because they own around 60 per cent of world's technology. But they seldom make products for poor customers. Of 1223 new drugs marketed worldwide from 1975 to 1996, for example, just 13 were for tropical diseases. "It's big corporations that own the technology that really should read this report," says Fukuda-Parr. "We're asking them to be more socially responsible." They could do more to provide vital products such as medicines at different prices around the world to suit what people can afford. Or pledge a percentage of their profit towards research and development for the poor.

Governments from rich countries should pay more too. They and other sources such as the World Bank and international institutes could provide as much as \$10 billion. Developing countries should also make better use of intellectual property laws that entitle them to vital medicines just as South Africa did recently with AIDS drugs. Critics of the report say it doesn't take poor people's views into account. "You have to ask: is it affordable to people who earn less than a dollar a day? Is it accessible to them? Can it be managed by local people?" says Lucja Wisniewska of the British-based charity Immediate Technology Development Group.

Controversially, the report backs genetically modified crops despite the widespread opposition to them among Western environmentalist and non-governmental organizations. “To reject it entirely is forgoing a huge opportunity,” says Fukuda-Parr. “If it is so good for multinationals, why shouldn’t it be used by poor farmers,” she adds. Computers could also revolutionize the lives of poor people allowing them to tap into a global wealth of free information that could help solve local problems. But they’d need to be cheap and wireless. Fukuda-Parr says that Brazil and India have already developed cheap computers, proving that countries can do it for themselves. But the objectives will be difficult to achieve. Time has stood still in sub-Saharan Africa, where there has been no increase in tractor use for a decade.

A. Complete the sentence in NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND OR A NUMBER. [5×1=5]

- a. people in the world live without domestic electricity.
- b. More than half the world’s technology is owned by
- c. Between 1975 and 1996 a total of new drugs were marketed.
- d. The writer is surprised to find that UN report supports the production of
- e. Brazil and India have proved them by developingthat they don’t need any support from others in solving their problems.

B. Answer the questions. [5×1=5]

- a. What claim is the writer making in the first paragraph?
- b. How can technology reduce poverty in developing countries?
- c. What does Fukuda-Parr mean by “socially responsible”?
- d. Why do some people criticize the UN report?
- e. In which part of the world, the UN objective of putting technology into the hands of poor people will be difficult to achieve?

C. Mark the statements TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN. [5×1=5]

- a. Big corporations are a part of solution related to the technological void in the world.
- b. Governments are doing nothing to solve the problem.
- c. Developing countries can utilize AIDS drugs to bring solutions.

- d. Governments, the World Bank and international institutes may provide as much as \$10 billion dollars a year to the poor countries looking for solutions.
- e. Brazil and India are in the process of developing their own computers.

2. Write short answers to the questions. [5×2=10]

- a) How does Laxminarayan outsmart Ranabahadur? (*The Bull*)
- b) Why is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights important to you? (*Human Rights and the Age of Inequality*)
- c) Why did the students ignore the bookshelves in the 1990s? (*On Libraries*)
- d) Does the poet present migration in a positive light? Why? Why not? (*The Awakening Age*)
- e) Why does the speaker make a prayer to the God, but not to a king, a billionaire or a scientist? (*Every Morning I Wake*)

3. Write long answers to the questions. [2×5=10]

- a) Discuss 'Facing Death' as a modern tragedy.
- b) Treasure hunting is a favorable subject of children's story. Remember a treasure hunting story you read in your childhood and compare and contrast it with 'The Treasure in the Forest.'

4. Your school is going to organize a speech competition on its school-day. Draft a speech entitled with "Save Trees, Save Environment" using the following prompts. [7]

Natural world – plants, elements and animals – billions of living beings and billions of trees- environment – entire air, soil, trees, water- co-existence of all good environment- human being - greedy/ selfish/ consumerist - thinking him owner - other things property- urbanization- industrialization - road construction canal/ dam construction- airport construction - loss of trees - control greed/ appetite- good environment- quality life - bad environment - bad life.

5. Write a job application for the post of Marketing Coordinator, addressing the General Manager of Sunrise Enterprises. Consider the following clues: [8]

Qualification: Minimum BBS in Marketing

Work Experience: Minimum 2 years

Age: Between 25 to 30

6. Write a Press Release on MCC Statement on Nepal Compact Confirmation issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [10]

7. Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets. [10×1=10]

- a) It got lost in the post. These things happen sometimes. (*Choose the best answer*)
i. can't have ii. might have iii. should have
- b) He is an introvert. He has got very (many/few) friends. (*Choose the correct word from the brackets.*)
- c) Neither he nor his friends (is/are) good at speaking English. (*Choose the correct word from the brackets.*)
- d) We study in the same college. We hardly see each other. (*Join the sentences using 'despite'.*)
- e) Did you know if he had left the office? (*Change the indirect question into direct question*)
- f) My sister was doing her homework. The doorbell rang. (*Join these clauses using 'when/while'.*)
- g) English people think that the number thirteen is unlucky. (*Change into passive.*)
- h) I can type 120 words (in/for/ by) a minute. (*Choose the correct word from the brackets.*)
- i) When I was very young, I (used to/would) not like milk. (*Rewrite the sentence using the correct answer from the bracket.*)
- j) I bought (red/a/comfortable/new) scooter. (*Rewrite the sentence putting the adjectives in the correct order.*)

8. Do as instructed. [5×1=5]

- a) Write the noun form of the verb 'nurture'.
- b) Define these professionals.
i. chemical engineer ii. biomedical engineer
- c) empower, development (*Mention suffix or prefix whichever used in the words and separate them from the root word.*)
- d) Differentiate between snorting laughter and cruel laughter.
- e) Give two examples of closed compound.



Attempt all questions.

1. Read the text and do the activities that follow.

The Central Bureau of Statistics has published various facts and figures in its census report. The figures indicate a particular cause for concern. One, there is a lopsided concentration of people in the Terai region. Two, just over 66 percent of the population resides in urban areas. With 68 percent of the world's population projected to live in urban areas by 2050, the figure reflected may tempt people to believe it is in line with global trends. But urbanization is pretty shambolic in Nepal, and there are numerous problems that the administration needs to be mindful of.

Towns and cities have seen unprecedented expansion in the last two decades, but it has been largely unplanned and pretty haphazard. There is no thought to preserve any natural aesthetics when building houses, and more often than not, the access ways to residential properties are ill-planned. And with more and more people moving into urban areas, it has led to an acute shortage of accommodation, and consequentially sky-high rent rates have forced newcomers to live in squalid conditions. There's nothing rosy for the early settlers either. People living in cities lack basic amenities.

Access to clean, affordable drinking water is still a significant problem in the cities, especially for residents in Kathmandu. People's expectations were dashed when the much-awaited Melamchi Water Supply Project had to stop supplying water to the valley to carry out repair works after barely being operational for a few months. Waste management is another issue where no lasting solution has been reached; often, during the monsoon season, residents of Kathmandu have to endure piles of rubbish strewn all over the city. And to make matters worse, there is the issue of raw sewage being brazenly dumped in rivers making it unbearable to even walk along the banks, let alone reside there.

The inadequacies of solid waste management, if not resolved, could lead to environmental degradation and aggravate public health problems. These are just a few examples of the disorganized state of operations. The history of urban planning is a new concept to the Nepali psyche. The concept of urban planning was only introduced in the third national five-

year plan 1967-71, and it is pretty evident that nothing much has been done to cater to the needs of the masses of people flocking to urban areas. Every bit of free space is being used up to erect concrete structures to accommodate the ever-increasing flow of people, often encroaching on areas deemed uninhabitable by the old locals. The disastrous effects were visible for all during the earthquake in 2015 when buildings built on loose grounds gave way and led to their collapse, causing widespread damage and destruction and loss of life. But the way urbanization has continued, it seems the hazards of high-rises have been all but forgotten. There is an urgent need to redress the ongoing problem of continued urbanization, and if we are to carry on at this pace, stretching every bit of resource at our disposal, we could be looking at a ticking time bomb.

A. Choose the best answer.

[5×1=5]

- a. The word '**lopsided**' in the first paragraph stands for.....
 - i. People in the Tarai region develop a balanced view
 - ii. People in general have a balanced view.
 - iii. People lived in Tarai lean to one side.
 - iv. People in the Tarai region never solve their problem themselves.
- b. The phrase '**mindful of**' in the first paragraph means.....
 - i. The administration should be aware of the problems.
 - ii. The administration should go for the action.
 - iii. The administration should ignore the problems.
 - iv. People are highly pressurized by the administration.
- c. The intended meaning of the noun phrase '**squalid conditions**' in the second paragraph is.....
 - i. Newcomers are forced to live in an ill situation.
 - ii. Newcomers are fond of living a systematic life.
 - iii. Newcomers can afford sky-high rents.
 - iv. Newcomers are lucky enough to live a better life.
- d. The expression '**There's nothing rosy for the early settlers either.**' in the second paragraph means:
 - i. There were no facilities for the people who started living recently.
 - ii. Early settlers hadn't got anything worthy.
 - iii. Everything was good for people who settled in the past.
 - iv. Everything was served to the people for their worth living.

- e. The implied meaning of the clause 'People's expectations were dashed...' in the third paragraph is.....
- People lost their hope for better existence.
 - Thing that was hoped for was destroyed.
 - The honour that was ruined by the people.
 - The state where people ignored the ideas.

B. Match the following words with their oppositive meaning. [5×1=5]

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| a. shambolic | i. difficult to pay for |
| b. affordable | ii. Stop overreaching |
| c. encroaching | iii. delightful/pleasing |
| d. aggravating | iv. accumulation |
| e. disposal | v. well planned and systematic |

C. Answer the following questions. [5×1=5]

- What are the major outcomes of the census report?
- How are the urban areas expanded?
- What are the two significant problems of the cities?
- What plan was brought in the third national five-year plan?
- What is causing pollution to rivers?

2. Write short answers to the questions. (Any five) [5×2=10]

- How did Runtu behave with his childhood mate after long time? Why did he do so? (*My Old Home*)
- What are the differences between the paralyzed child and his sister? (*The Half-closed Eyes of the Buddha and*)
- Why and how does the poet appeal to the Nigerians to rise up for the 'Awakening Age'?
- What does the play 'The Bull' tell us about contemporary Nepali society?
- Why and how was the writer attracted to the library from his childhood? (*On Libraries*)
- "Greed generally equals great loss." Justify the statement with reference to 'The Treasures in the Forest.'
- What does the essay tell us about the conflicting history of human civilization? (*Humility*)

3. Write long answers to the following questions. [2×5=10]

- a) Is another human rights movement necessary? Why? (*Human Rights and the Age of Inequality*)
- b) Do you call Rakesh a devoted son? Discuss critically. (*A Devoted Son*)

4. Summarize the following story. [7]

He awoke to the huge, insect like creatures looming over his bed and screamed his lungs out. They hastily left the room and he stayed up all night, shaking and wondering if it had been a dream. The next morning, there was a tap on the door. Gathering his courage, he opened it to see one of them gently place a plate filled with fried breakfast on the floor, then retreat to a safe distance. Bewildered, he accepted the gift. The creatures chattered excitedly. This happened every day for weeks. At first, he was worried they were fattening him up, but after a particularly greasy breakfast left him clutching his chest from heartburn, they were replaced with fresh fruit. As well as cooking, they poured hot steamy baths for him and even tucked him in when he went to bed. It was bizarre. One night, he awoke to gunshots and screaming. He raced downstairs to find a decapitated burglar being devoured by the insects. He was sickened, but disposed of the remains as best he could. He knew they had just been protecting him. One morning the creatures wouldn't let him leave his room. He lay down, confused but trusting as they ushered him back into bed. Whatever their motives, they weren't going to hurt him. Hours later a burning pain spread throughout his body. It felt like his stomach was filled with razor wire. The insects chattered as he spasmed and moaned. It was only when he felt a terrible squirming feeling beneath his skin that he realised the insects hadn't been protecting him. They had been protecting their young.

5. Write a letter to the editor pointing out the issues of gender violence in Nepalese societies. [8]

6. Write a biography of a person who lives in the USA. He was born in one of the remote villages in Nepal. He did his SEE from a government school. He moved to the USA after he passed his MA from Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu. [10]

7. Rewrite the sentences as indicated in the brackets. [10×1=10]

- a) Even though she didn't study well. She.....(*Complete the sentence using a modal verb.*)
- b) Only (few/little/a few/a little) employees know how important the project was. (*Rewrite the sentence using the appropriate quantifier.*)
- c) When did she invite the man? (*Change into passive voice.*)
- d) She was excluded from the team (so/because/due to) her arm injury. (*Choose the correct alternative.*)
- e) Five hundred rupees (is/are) a big amount for her. (*Select the correct option*)
- f) Do you know the man? The police have been searching for him a month. (*Join the sentences using relative clause.*)
- g) After the program had finished, we run out of the hall. (*Correct the sentence.*)
- h) If they had practiced, theythe match. (*Complete the conditional sentence correctly.*)
- i) I can type 120 words (by/for/in) a minute. (*Choose the correct preposition.*)
- j) She is *Nepali/educated/a/beautiful* girl. (*Rewrite the sentence placing the adjectives in the right order.*)

8. Do as instructed. [5×1=5]

- a. The word 'Negotiation' has (three/four/five) syllables. (*Choose the correct answer from the brackets.*)
- b. Use the following words in the sentences of your own.
 - i. Open-mindedness ii. radical
- c. Define the following words related to the stock market.
 - i. Liquidity ii. Margin
- d. Which of the following pairs has similar vowel sound /u:/?
 - i. boom/book ii. foot/loose iii. room/sooth
- e. Which of the following is the example of closed compound word?
 - i. Single-burner ii. Dining room iii. Rattlesnake



Attempt all questions.

1. Read the text and do the given tasks.

That placebos can cure everything from dandruff to leprosy is well known. They have a long history of use by witch doctors, faith healers, and even modern physicians, all of whom refuse to admit their efficacy. Modern distribution techniques can bring this most potent of medicines to the aid of everyone, not just those lucky enough to receive placebos in a medical testing program.

Every drug tested would prove effective if special steps were not taken to neutralize the placebo effect. This is why drug tests give half the patients the new medication and half a harmless substitute. These tests prove the value of placebos because approximately five percent of the patients taking them are cured even though the placebos are made from substances that have been carefully selected to be useless.

Most people feel that the lucky patients in a drug test get the experimental drug because the real drug provides them a chance to be cured. Yet analysis shows that patients getting the placebo may be the lucky ones because they may be cured without risking any adverse effects the new drug may have. Furthermore, the drug may well be found worthless and to have severe side effects. No harmful side effects result from placebos.

Placebos regularly cure more than five percent of the patients and would cure considerably more if the doubts associated with the tests were eliminated. Cures are principally due to the patient's faith, yet the patient must have doubts knowing that he may or may not be given the new drug, which itself may or may not prove to be an effective drug. Since he knows the probability of being given the true drug is about fifty percent, the placebo cure rate would be more than doubled by removing these doubts if cures are directly related to faith.

The actual curing power of placebos probably stems from the faith of the patient in the treatment. This suggests that cure rates in the ten percent

range could be expected if patients are given placebos under the guise of a proven cure, even when patients know their problems are incurable.

It may take a while to reach the ten percent level of cure because any newly established program will not have cultivated the word-of-mouth advertising needed to ensure its success. One person saying "I was told that my problem was beyond medical help, but they cured me," can direct countless people to the treatment with the required degree of faith. Furthermore, when only terminal illnesses are treated, those not cured tell no one of the failure.

Unfortunately, placebo treatment centers cannot operate as nonprofit businesses. The nonprofit idea was ruled out upon learning that the first rule of public medicine is never to give free medicine. Public health services know that medicine not paid for by patients is often not taken or not effective because the recipient feels the medicine is worth just what it cost him. Even though the patients would not know they were taking sugar pills, the placebos cost so little that the patients would have no faith in the treatment. Therefore, though it is against higher principles, treatment centers must charge high fees for placebo treatments. This sacrifice of principles, however, is a small price to pay for the greater good of the patients.

A. Mark the statements *True, False, or Not Given.* (5×1= 5)

- a. The price of placebo treatment must be kept artificially high because patients have little faith in inexpensive treatments.
- b. The experimentation of drugs is always beneficial for the patients.
- c. Since free medicine is of low quality, it cannot cure the patients.
- d. Placebos regularly cure more than nine percent of the patients and would cure considerably more if the facts associated with the tests were eliminated.
- e. The healing power of placebos depends on the ingredients they are made up of.

B. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer. (5×1= 5)

- a. Witch doctors, faith healers, and even modern physicians have been using.....for a long time.
- b. In the past placebos were available to a few people, but now due to....., they can reach everywhere and benefit everyone.
- c. Patients getting the placebo are considered to be lucky because they are likely to be cured without riskingthe new drug may have.
- d. Cure rates could rise if patients are given placebos under the guise of a
- e. If related with the tests were eliminated, placebos would cure considerably more patients than it does now.

C. Answer to the questions. (5×1= 5)

- a. What are placebos used for?
- b. Do placebos have any side effects? Give reason.
- c. Write one advantage of giving placebos under the guise of a proven cure.
- d. Why cannot placebo centers be operated as nonprofit centres?
- e. Give an appropriate title to the passage.

2. Write short answers to the questions. (5×2=10)

- a. What is the impact of Rakesh's mother's death on his father? (*A Devoted Son*)
- b. What does the speaker pray for? Why? (*Every morning I Wake*)
- c. Why did Pelayo and Elisenda imprison the old man in the chicken coop? (*A Very Old Man with Enormous Wings*)
- d. What are the contributing factors to wisdom? (*Knowledge and Wisdom*)
- e. Why did the speaker desire to follow men warp in her? (*I Was My Own Route*)

3. **Write long answers to the questions.** (2×5=10)
- Sketch the character of Monsieur Durand. (*Facing Death*)
 - The poem "I Was My Own Route" is about the women have been burdened with the patriarchal ideologies from the past so as to detach them from such burden, they have to establish their own identity for their intimate liberation and respect. Justify.
4. **Write a news story based on the given information.** [7]
Cristiano Ronaldo Sets Champions League Appearance Record with No. 178
by Associated Press
September 30
- made more history in the Champions League
 - Manchester United against Villarreal on Wednesday
 - a record 178th appearance in the competition
 - sharing the appearance record with Iker Casillas
 - former teammate at Real Madrid
 - Ronald's first game in the Champions League in 2003
 - scored 135 goals in the competition, another record
 - won the Champions League title five times.
5. Write a newspaper article highlighting the three ideas (reduce, reuse and recycle) in garbage management in your community. [8]
6. The couples, who laugh together, stay together. Is it important for the married couples to have the same sense of humour? Write an essay about the importance of mutual understanding between spouses for their happy married life. [10]
7. **Rewrite the sentences as indicated in the brackets.** [10×1=10]
- You'd better not take tuition classes,? (*Add an appropriate question tag*)
 - She has a smart TV at home. She..... (*Complete the sentence with a modal verb*)

- c. I need (the/some/few) money to run my business smoothly. (*Choose the correct word from the brackets.*)
- d. Neither the gas fire nor the heaters (is/are/have) suitable for room heating. (*Choose the correct word from the brackets.*)
- e. We didn't go for the morning walk (because of/as/ so) it was raining. (*Choose the correct word from the brackets.*)
- f. Do you remember whether we paid for the tickets? (*Change this indirect question in to a direct one.*)
- g. I borrowed Estienne's car. Had you known about it? (*Correct the sentence if necessary.*)
- h. My child is the heir of my property. Why have they been trying to affect the trial? (*Place the adverbial phrase "as a rule" in appropriate place*)
- i. The exam this year was (much/easy) than it usually is. (*Make a comparison by using the words given in the brackets.*)
- j. I bought (red/ a/ comfortable/electronic/ new) bicycle. (*Rewrite the sentence using the adjectives in the correct order.*)

8. Do as instructed.

[5×1= 5]

- a. Which one of the following is not a suffix?
i. ness ii. able iii. mono iv. ment
- b. Ellen has worn high-heels. She is (dragging/teetering/lagging). (*Choose an appropriate word from the brackets.*)
- c. Fluffy went flip-flop all over the floor. (*Underline the consonant clusters in the given sentences.*)
- d. Define the terms: i. obituary ii. hagiography
- e. Write the verb form of the word 'real'.



Attempt all questions.

1. Read the text and do the task.

Every day, millions of shoppers hit the stores in full force-both online and on foot-searching frantically for the perfect gift. Last year, Americans spent over \$30 billion at retail stores in the month of December alone. Aside from purchasing holiday gifts, most people regularly buy presents for other occasions throughout the year, including weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, graduations, and baby showers. This frequent experience of gift-giving can engender ambivalent feelings in gift-givers. Many relish the opportunity to buy presents because gift-giving offers a powerful means to build stronger bonds with one's closest peers. At the same time, many dread the thought of buying gifts; they worry that their purchases will disappoint rather than delight the intended recipients.

Anthropologists describe gift-giving as a positive social process, serving various political, religious, and psychological functions. Economists, however, offer a less favorable view. According to Waldfogel (1993), gift-giving represents an objective waste of resources. People buy gifts that recipients would not choose to buy on their own, or at least not spend as much money to purchase (a phenomenon referred to as "the deadweight loss of Christmas"). To wit, givers are likely to spend \$100 to purchase a gift that receivers would spend \$80 to buy themselves. This "deadweight loss" suggests that gift-givers are not very good at predicting what gifts others will appreciate. That in itself is not surprising to social psychologists. Research has found that people often struggle to take account of others' perspectives- their insights are subject to egocentrism, social projection, and multiple attribution errors.

What is surprising is that gift-givers have considerable experience acting as both gift-givers and gift-recipients, but nevertheless tend to overspend each time they set out to purchase a meaningful gift. In the present research, we propose a unique psychological explanation for this overspending problem-i.e., that gift-givers equate how much they spend

with how much recipients will appreciate the gift (the more expensive the gift, the stronger a gift-recipient's feelings of appreciation). Although; link between gift price and feelings of appreciation might seem intuitive to gift-givers, such an assumption may be unfounded. Indeed, we propose that gift-recipients will be less inclined to base their feelings of appreciation on the magnitude of a gift than givers assume.

Why do gift-givers assume that gift price is closely linked to gift-recipients' feelings of appreciation? Perhaps givers believe that bigger (i.e., more expensive) gifts convey stronger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration. According to Camerer (1988) and others, gift-giving represents a symbolic ritual, whereby gift-givers attempt to sign; their positive attitudes toward the intended receiver and their willingness to invest resources in a future relationship. In this sense, gift-givers may be motivated to spend more money on a gift in order to send a "stronger signal" to their intended recipient.

A. Mark the statements True, False or Not given. [5×1=5]

- a) People prefer buying gifts online to buying physical stores.
- b) Some people like buying gifts because it makes them closer to the people who are not very close to them.
- c) Gift giving practice is considered as a positive social process by anthropologists, for it is more civilized way of appreciation.
- d) Higher the price of the gift better the gift is appreciated by the receivers.
- e) When people are giving gifts, they prefer cheaper things.

B. Answer to the questions. [5×1=5]

- a) Do people always love buying gifts? Why?
- b) What is 'dead weight loss of Christmas'?
- c) How the response of the same person differs when one is purchasing things as gifts or for their own use?
- d) How do the gift-givers decide if the gift is good enough or not?
- e) How does Camerer unfold the relation between price and gift?

C. Match the words with their possible meanings in the context of the passage. **[5×1=5]**

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) To hit the store | i) at the risk of extinction |
| b) Engender | ii) be available for purchase |
| c) Dread | iii) baseless |
| d) Unfounded | iv) something not found or lost |
| e) Inclined | v) having a slope |
| | vi) cause to exist |
| | vii) fear greatly |
| | viii) willing |

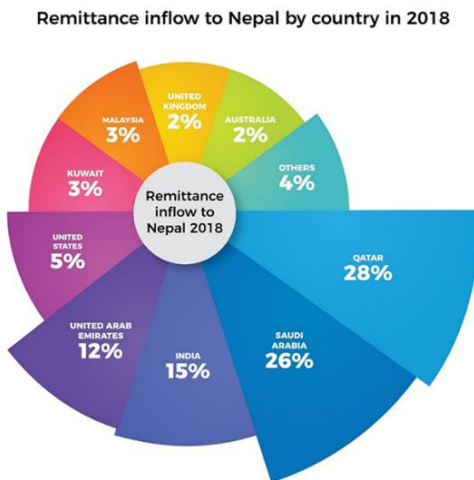
2. Write short answers to the questions. **[5×2=10]**

- a) How do the imagines support the theme of the poem "A Day"?
- b) The author says "I was not a good pupil, but I was a good learner." Justify it relating to the text. (*On Libraries*)
- c) The story deals with the common people's gullibility. How do Palayo and his wife take advantage of common people's whim? (*A Very Old Man with Enormous Wings*)
- d) What is the speaker like? Is he a rebel? (*Soft Strom*)
- e) How does Monsieur Duran die? (*Facing Death*)

3. Write long answers to the questions. **[2×5=10]**

- a) What is the cause of conflict in Mrs. Baroda's mind? What role does Mrs. Baroda 'being a respectable woman' play in the story? (*A Respectable Woman*)
- b) What, according to Russell, is the essence of wisdom? And how can one acquire the very essence? Give reasons for your answer. (*Knowledge and Wisdom*)

4. Based on the following diagram, interpret the contribution of remittance to Nepal from different countries. The data shows the numerical value of 2018 AD. [7]



Source: World Bank

5. Write an application based on the vacancy announcement given below. [8]

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Everest Bank Limited, a leading commercial bank having wide network of branches all over Nepal is seeking applications from qualified, energetic and self-motivated Nepalese citizens meeting following eligibility criteria for the position of **Junior Assistant** to be posted at various branches/offices of the Bank.

Essential Criteria:

- **Qualification:** Minimum bachelor's degree with not less than 45% marks/CGPA 2 or above from recognized University.
- **Age:** Should not exceed 26 years as on last date of application.

Preferential Criteria:

- Having excellent communication in English and Nepali.
- Having working knowledge of computer.
- Having banking experience.

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Only shortlisted candidates will be called for written test followed by an interview. The written test may be conducted at **Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Narayanghat, Birgunj, Pokhara, Butwal, Nepalgunj and Dhangadhi** centers subject to sufficient number of applications. The candidate should indicate their preference of posting province wise and one of these centers for written test.

The Bank reserve the right to reject any/all applications without assigning any reason whatsoever. Canvassing at any stage of the recruitment process shall render the candidate ineligible.

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6. Desmond Tutu once said, "Forgiving is not forgetting; it is actually remembering- remembering and not using your right to hit back, it's a second chance for a new beginning." Write a memoir describing an incident when you saw or experienced the problem being solved with forgiveness. [10]

7. Rewrite the sentences as indicated in the brackets. [10×1=10]

- This phone has the most features. This phone is the most expensive. (Connect the sentences using relative clause.)
- I am busy today but I was busier yesterday. I'm not (Complete the comparative sentence.)
- The schedule/the participants/will distribute (Make a passive sentence arranging the given information.)
- If you don't promise to give my book back next week, I won't lend you it. (Use 'as long as' without altering the meaning.)
- His step-mother was not very kind to him. He had been staying with her. (Join the pair of sentences using relative clause.)
- Ukrainian president said to Putin, "We can communicate smoothly." (Report the sentence.)
- You must fasten your seat belt before you drive. (Place the adverb 'always' appropriately in the sentence.)
- I really need to know if he will have finished the report by tonight. (Change question into direct question)
- She can hardly love him after all that,? (Add a question tag)
- Tweezers always useful to handle small objects. (Use the correct form of 'be' verb)

8. Do as indicated. [5×1=5]

- Where is the engine in this bird? (Identify whether the sentence has 'falling/rising' intonation)
- We walked along the cobbled roads together chatting and playing like games. (Write synonym of the underlined word.)
- Define these terms.
 - metamorphosis
 - calcification
- Write the adjectival form of the word "Noun".
- The small cat is on the big mat. (Underline the content words in the given sentence.)

