ENGLISH

Grade 6



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

Curriculum Development Centre

Sanothimi, Bhaktapur

ENGLISH BOOK

Grade 6

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

Publisher: Government of Nepal

Ministry of Education

Curriculum Development Centre

Sanothimi, Bhaktapur

© Curriculum Development Centre

All rights reserved, no part of this publication may be reproduced, transmitted in any other form or by any means without the written permission of the publisher. However, this does not prohibit making photocopies of its pages for teacher training or other not-profit-making purposes.

First Edition: 1993

Revised Edition: 2019

Price:

Printed at: Janak Education Materials Centre Ltd.

Sanothimi, Bhaktapur

Send your comment and suggestions to:

Editing and Publishing Section, Curriculum Development Centre

Phone: 01-6630-588. Fax: 01-6630-797

Email: cdc@ntc.net.np Website: moescdc.gov.np

Preface

The Curriculum and curricular materials have been developed and revised in a regular basis with an aim to make the education objective-oriented, practical and relevant. It is necessary to instil the feelings of nationalism, national integrity and democratic spirit in students and equip them with morality, discipline and self-reliance so as to develop in them social, personal skills and the basic competencies of language, science, occupation, information and communication technology, environment and health, and life skills. The education should help them appreciate and make them aware of arts and aesthetics, preserve and promote own social norms, values and ideals, equip them with creative skills, have due respect on ethnicity, languages, religions, cultures, and regional diversity, human rights so as to make them capable to play the role of responsible citizens. This textbook has been developed in line with the basic level English Curriculum (Grade 6-8) 2012 which was developed by incorporating the recommendations of various education commissions and also feedback obtained from the workshops and seminars attained by teachers, students and parents.

Bringing out the book in this form, the contribution of this book the executive director Khagaraj Baral, Naresh Prasad Gautam, Arun Kiran Pradhan, Christine Stone, Pramod Kumar Shah and Smita Nepal is highly acknowledged. CDC extends sincere thanks to all contributors who contributed in preparing this new edition of book including Nim Prakash Rathore for editorial support, Shreehari Shrestha for coordinating the task of art works and design, Ganesh Bhattarai and director general of curriculum development centre Dr. Lekha Nath Poudel for overall coordination in preparing this edition.

A textbook is one of the important curricular materials. This book contains a variety of reading materials and exercises which will help learners to achieve the competency and learning outcomes set in the curriculum. Each unit deals with all language skills and the subject matters required to practise various language learning activities. There is uniformity in the presentation of activities which will certainly make it convenient for the students. The teachers, students and others concerned are expected to make constructive comments and suggestions to make it a useful learning material in its future editions.

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

2019AD

Contents

Unit	Topic	Language function	Grammar	Exercise	Page
1.	Some birds and animals	Asking for information	Sentence transformation	Articles	1
2.	A brave female pilot	Describing and narrating events	Use of with-preposition	Describing people	8
3.	Wit	Answering questions	Punctuation	Comprehension dialogue	20
4.	A field trip	Making polite requests	Reflexive pronouns	Role play	27
5.	A real hero	Greetings	Simple present tense	Writing daily activities	38
6.	The earth and us	Apologising	Present continuous tense	Tense present action	49
7.	The world cup	Expressing surprise or dismay	Past tense	Making sentences	59
8.	A lesson from a grass cutter	Describing and identifying people	Tense revision	Using a dictionary	68
9.	Fewa Lake	Expressing ability	Using 'not' to disagree with passive voice	Describing place	78
10.	Kites	Expressing likes/dislikes	Responding: Yes, I do, No, I don't, Voice	Letter writing, poem	84
11.	Automated Teller Machine	Expressing possession	Possessive, Using apostrophes, Relative clauses	e-text message Giving direction	94

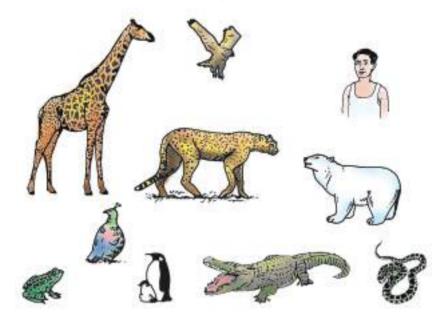
				I	
12.	George Stephenson	Asking and answering	Tense revision Adjectives	Cross word	102
13.	The Great Goose of Gosaikunda	Making polite request and responding to them	Reported speech	Terminology of computer	109
14.	The Musicians of Ilam	Predicting	Indicating probability: may might, etc.	Completing sentences	119
15.	Paper boy	Suggesting and inviting	Structures of polite requests/ suggestions	Letters	128
16.	A poem	Expressing good wishes	Completing sentences	Letters	136
17.	Environment pollution	Drawing inferences	May, might, must	Making sentences	141
18.	Listening script				151



1. Look and answer 🧠 👺

Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- a. Which animal is very tall?
- b. Can you name all these pictures?



2. Read and answer 😂 🖡

- a. Which is the fastest animal?
- b. What is the paragraph about?

SOME BIRDS AND ANIMACS

Nepal is famous for birds. Danphe is a beautiful, multi-coloured bird. It is also our national bird. Pandas are also beautiful animals.

They are found in China. Cheetahs live in Asia and Africa. They live in hot, flat places. A cheetah can run one hundred kilometres an hour but only for a few minutes. It can catch deer. Giraffes also live in Africa. Giraffes are very tall. They can eat leaves 6 meters high. Frogs are small, but a frog in Africa can grow to 35 centimeters and weigh 3 kg.

A swift is a small bird . You can see them in Nepal. They can stay in the air for two years and fly 900 kilometres in a day. A penguin is also a bird. It can't fly, but it can swim very well. It lives in Antarctica in the South Pole. It can live in the cold snow. Snakes can smell with their tongues, and a big snake can eat a goat. There are a lot of snakes in Nepal. A crocodile can live in water and on land. There are crocodiles in rivers in the Terai.

3. Ways with words 🔊 🛭

Put the correct word under each picture.

Giraffe Human Swift Cheetah Snake Frog Penguin Crocodile



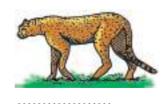














4. True or false

Write T for true and F for false statement. A cheetah lives in Africa. а. b. A giraffe has a long neck. You can see a swift in Nepal. c. d. A crocodile can swim. A penguin flies very far. e. f. Snakes smell with their noses. 5. Have your say Pair work. Ask and answer these questions. Is giraffe found in Nepal? a. Is danphe our national animal? b. Do you see swifts in Nepal? C. Can you touch a crocodile? d. Can cheetah live in cold place? e. f. Which bird can't fly? Where is the panda found? g.

B. Ask and answer. Use your own names.

Example: Can you swim, Sabitri? Yes, I can. Can you swim, Shanti? No, I can't.

play football, speak Chinese, play a flute, swim, write English, run fast, make a **doko**, climb a tree

Which animal can smell with its tongue?

h.

6. Write

A. Write at least five sentences . You can use some of the words from the box.

We can see..... and in my village. We can also see..... There are many, but there are no.......

mountains, fields, roads, cars, buses, orange trees, a river, buffaloes, goats, a temple, aeroplanes, tourists.

B. Draw a picture of your village or town and label three important places.

7. Time for grammar [t

A. Make yes/no questions and give true answers. Study the example.

A penguin is a bird. Is penguin a bird? Yes, it is.

- a. Giraffes are very tall.
- b. This is an English exercise.
- c. You are a book seller.
- d. You are now in grade seven.
- e. It's Tuesday today.
- f. There are two books on the teacher's table.
- g. We do not fight in class.
- h. We like learning English.
- B. Make Wh-questions for the following statements using the clues given in the brackets.

Example: They live in Nepal.(Where..)

Where do they live?

- a. I arrived yesterday (When did....)
- b. He went to market to buy books. (Why did.....)
- c. You are eating sweets. (What......)
- d. Giraffe is very tall. (How.....)
- e. She goes to school on foot. (How does....)

C. Study this example.

There was **a** man talking to **a** woman outside my house. **The** man looked Nepali, and I think **the** woman was Indian.

In the first sentence, the speaker says "a man / a woman" because this is the first time he talks about them. But in the second sentence he says "the man/ the woman" because the listener now knows which man / woman he means.

Here is another example:

I watched **a** movie last night. **The** movie was about **a** soldier and **a** beautiful woman. **The** soldier was in love with **the** woman, but **the** woman was in love with **a** Limbu. So **the** soldier could not marry **the** woman.

We use **a/an** when the listener doesn't know which thing/ person we mean. We use **the** when it is clear which thing or person we mean:

- a. Ravi sat down on a chair. (we don't know which chair)Ravi sat down on the chair nearest to the door. (we know which
- b. Anu has **an** apple. (not a particular apple)

Has Anu eaten **the** apple? (a particular apple)

Note: 'a' is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound and 'an' is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound.

chair)

We use **the** when it is clear in the situation which thing or person we mean. For example, in a room we talk about "**the** light / **the** floor / **the** ceiling / **the** door," etc.

Study these examples:

- a. Can you turn off **the** light, please? (the light in this room)
- b. Where is **the** bathroom, please? (the bathroom in this building/house)

We also say the bank, the post office:

I have to go to **the** bank to change some money, and then I'm going to **the** post office to buy some stamps. (The speaker here is thinking of a particular bank or post office.)

We also say **the** doctor, **the** dentist, **the** police, **the** army Jeevan wasn't feeling very well. He went to **the** doctor. (his doctor)

D. Put in a/an or the in the blank spaces.

Example: I'm looking for a job. Did Shila get the job she applied for?

- Would you like apple? **a**.. Could you close door, please? b. We live in rented house near centre of town. c. d. Have you finished with book I lent you last week? We went out for meal last night restaurant e. we went was excellent. Did police find person who stole your f bicycle? This is a nice house. Does it have garden? g.
- h. It was warm and sunny, so we decided to sit in garden.
- i. As I was walking along the street, I found one hundred rupee note.
- j. I went into the store and asked to speak to manager.

8.	-	sten to the two boys. One of them is Iking about his visit to Pokhara. Tick the
		ings Bina will do and see there.
	2	
9.		est yourself
7.		
	Fill	in the blank spaces with a/an or the.
	Exc	This morning I bought <u>a</u> newspaper and <u>a</u> magazine. The newspaper is in my bag, but I don't know where the magazine is.
	a.	My parents have cat and dog dog never bites cat, but cat often scratches dog.
	b.	I saw accident this morning car crashed into wall driver of car was not hurt, but car was badly damaged.
	c.	We live in old house in middle of town. There is garden behind house roof of house is very old.
	d.	When we were on vacation, we stayed at hotel. In the evenings, sometimes we had dinner at hotel and sometimes in restaurant.

2



1. Look at the pictures and guess the answer.

- a. How many continents are there on the map?
- b. What do you see in the pictures?
- c. Why is the aeroplane on top of the fire engine?



A BRAVE FEWALE PILOT

In 1930 aeroplanes were very small. They only flew short distances. The pilots were very brave. Amy Johnson was a very brave lady pilot. She was the first person to fly alone from London in England to Darwin in Australia.



When she was near Yangoon in Myanmar, it was raining very heavily. She could see only cloud. She came very low. In Yangoon there was no airport. There was a long stretch of grassy land used for horse races. It was the only place for landing an aeroplane. Amy looked and looked. She couldn't see the racecourse. She had no more petrol! "I must land"

she thought. She saw a small piece of grass. She saw people waving. She came down. It was a campus football field. The plane hit a goal- post and went into a hole. The wings were broken. Amy was so sad. Now she couldn't reach Australia.



But the students helped her. They used their snirts and mended the wings. They borrowed a fire engine. They put the aeroplane on top of the fire engine and took it to the race-course. It looked funny. But on Friday 16, May 1930, Amy took off from the race-course. She had many more adventures. On 24 May, 1930, her little plane arrived in Darwin, Australia. Well done Amy!

2. Ways with words 🧠 🛭

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

A B

brave a wide area of something stretch repair, put back together

mend courageous, bold

adventure a track around which horses race

race-course exciting activity, journey

3. Find out the false statements and make them true.

- a. Amy had two friends on the plane.
- b. Between England and Australia she came down many times.
- c. It was raining in Yangoon.
- d. A race course is a place for playing volleyball.
- e. A small plane can land on a racecourse.
- f. She came down on a football field.
- g. A carpenter mended the plane.
- h. She didn't reach Australia.

4. Have your say 🐷



Give Amy's answer to these questions. Ask and answer with a friend.

- "Were you frightened?"
- "Where did you land?"
- "What did you look for in Yangoon?" "I looked for a"
- "What happened?"
- "How did you feel?"
- "Who helped you?"

- "Yes I was."
- "I landed on...."
- "The wings...."
- "I felt"
- "

Study the words.



Associate the words with pictures.

Their build

fat, big strong tall, heavy

Their face



thin, slim, short weak





round



oval



long



broad



square

Their nose



Straight long, thin



short, broad



hooked

Their eyes



small



big



bright



dull



wide-apart



close-together

Their hair



short straight



long curly



with plaits



with a fringe



bald

В.	Complete the description of your freind using the wo	ords
	given above.	

S/he is	S/he has	short	hair.	Her/hi	S
face is	and s/he	e has	 ey	es. S/h	e
likes					

6. Guessing game



Ask and answer questions with your friend as in the example given below.

Example:

- A: It's made of wood. It's used for drawing lines. What is it?
- B: It's a ruler.
- a. It's made of glass. It's used for holding tea.
- b. They're made of metal. They're used for cutting paper.
- c. They're made of metal and used for drawing circles.
- d. It's made of metal. It's used for stirring tea.
- e. It's made of metal or clay. It's used for carrying water.

7. Time for Grammar 🗲

A. Look at the pictures carefully and study the situations in which the given prepositions are used.

1. Prepositions of place:

a. at





c. in







e. above

below



under



g. among



2. Prepositions of motion:

between

a. over



b. through



c. along



d. across



- B. Look at the pictures and fill in the blank spaces choosing the correct words given in the brackets.
- a.



The bike stopped the traffic lights. (at/on)

b.



The notice is posted the wall. (in/on)

c.



There's a little water the glass. (in/at)

d.



The fan is just the bed. (on/ over)

He is lying just the fan. (down/ under)

e.



The boy's head is the water. (over/above)

His body is the water. (under/below)

f.



The boy is standing the two trees. (among/between)

g.



The dog is hiding the bushes. (among/between)

h.



The plane is flying.....the mountains. (on /over)

i.

The road passes the village. (in/through)



They went for a walkthe river. (along/across)



The boy is swimming..... the river. (along/across)

C. Complete the following sentences choosing the correct word.

- a. We walked..... the road to the shop on the other side. (across/along)
- b. This book was lying some old books. (between/among)
- c. The thief entered the room..... the window. (across/through)
- d. He stood..... the end of the queue.(at/on)
- e. Walking the road, we reached the park. (through/along)
- f. Nepal lies...... India and China. (in/between)
- g. There are many picturesthe book. (in/at)
- h. The books are lying..... the shelf. (at/on)
- i. The dog jumpedthe wall.(through/over)

8. A. Match the descriptions with the pictures.

a. A handkerchief with broad stripes



b. A towel with zigzag



c. A checked handkerchief



d. A towel with narrow stripes



e. A spotted towel



f. A handkerchief with big spots



g. A towel with wide stripes



h. A handkerchief with a border

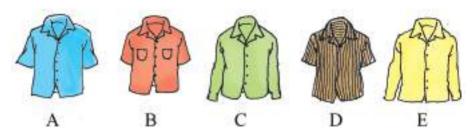


ENGLISH BOOK, Grade 6

B. Look at the pictures and discuss.

Which shirts have long sleeves? Which ones have pockets? Which ones have stripes? Which ones have collars? Which ones are plain?

C. Listen and say whether the following statements are true or false.



- a. Mohan wanted a shirt with long sleeves.
- b. He wanted a shirt with double pockets.
- c. He bought a plain shirt.
- d. He didn't like a checked shirt.
- e. He paid Rs 500 for the shirt.

D. Look at the pictures on page 18 and say what the people are wearing. Use these words:

dark	light	necklace
T-shirt	belt	scarf
shorts	boots	sandals

Kurta Salwar

Test yourself @ 9.



Read and write

- Look at the ways to describe people in exercise 5, A. of this a. unit and write down the words that describe you.
- Look at the following pictures and describe them. b.

Example: Which person is it?



She's a young woman, about 20 years old. She's quite tall. She's thin, with long legs. She has a round face, small nose, and long curly hair. She's wearing light trousers and a dark sweater.

B. Use the words given in exercise 5, A. of this unit and describe Dolma.



Dolma is a slim, pretty girl. She has a face
and, eyes. She has,
hair. She is wearing a shirt and a skirt. Her
shirt has sleeves.
She has bracelets on both She is wearing white and black She looks very smart.
and black She looks very sinart.



- 1. Read the following text and answer the questions.
 - a. Who are the three boys?
 - b. What are they talking about?

Wit

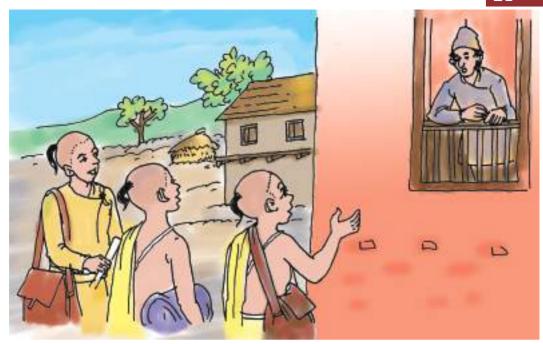
Benaras was a centre for learning for Nepalese students in the past. Many people went to Benaras to get education. There were no buses and trains then. People walked on foot for many days. Three Brahmin boys also went to Benaras. They studied astrology for many years. They worked very hard and completed their degrees. Inside their minds they had a feeling of unseen competition. Each of them thought he was better then the other two. Everyone thought he was the best.

After study they returned home. They walked all day and spent the nights in one of the houses on the way. There were no hotels then. So travellers begged private house owners for shelter. One evening the three Brahmins stopped at a house in a mountain village. They asked the landlord, "Can we stay the night in your house, sir?"

"My house is small. Please, find a bigger house," said the landlord.

The three went to another house a little far down the road. "Can we spend the night in your house, sir? We're tired and it is already late to walk any further," asked one of them.

- "Who are you?" asked the landlord.
- "We're three Brahmins. We're back from Benaras. We've got degrees in astrology. We can tell your future," they replied.



The landlord got interested in them. He asked them, "Who got the highest marks among you?"

Upon this one of the Brahmins replied, "We've all got equal marks. But I think I'm the cleverest."

Hearing him another Brahmin said, "He's wrong. I was the most hardworking. So I'm the most intelligent." The third one also claimed that he was the best.

Listening to them the landlord said, "I'll let you spend the night in my house on one condition"

"What's that?" they asked. The landlord said, "I've got something in my hand. If you can tell what it is using your knowledge of astrology you can stay."

The three Brahmins used their knowledge of what they had read. They decided that the thing in the man's hand was round in shape. One of the astrologers thought it was dinner time so the landlord must be holding something to eat.

"No", said the landlord.

Another one thought that people in villages use grinding stones in most houses. They use it for grinding cereals like maize, millet, wheat etc. So he said, "It must be a grinding stone, sir,"

The third Brahmin was a bit cleverer. He used his reasoning and said, "Sir, I think it is a coin in your hand. Grinding stone and dish are bigger than your hand. You can't hold them in your fist."

"You're right," said the landlord, "Your friends used their knowledge of book but you used your wit as well. You're the best." He offered them a good meal and sleep.

2. Ways with words

A. Read the following words with their meanings.

Astrology = the study of the positions of the Moon, Sun and other planets in the belief that their motions affect human beings.

Shelter = a place for safety

Landlord = house owner

Grind = to crush something between two hard surfaces.

- B. Complete the following sentences using the above words appropriately.
- a. We use a millstone to _____ grains.
- b. In case of a storm run to a nearby _____.
- c. My _____ collects the rent on the first day of every month.
- d. _____study our horoscopes.
- Put the following sentences in the correct order. Follow the order of the story.

The landlord offered them good food and shelter.

[&]quot;Again wrong," said the landlord.

Two of them could not answer the landlord's question.

On the way back home a landlord asked them a question.

The three Brahmins studied astrology in Benaras.

The third one gave the correct answer.

4. Read the story again and answer the questions.

- a. What did the first landlord say?
- b. What was the question of the second landlord?
- c. Why did the first Brahmin guess the thing in the landlord's hand must be something to eat?
- d. Who gave the correct answer? What was his reasoning?
- e. What is the moral of the story?

5. Time for grammar

A. Punctuation and capital letters

Marks of punctuation lend clarity to our writing. The main marks of punctuation are:

- a. Full stop (.)
- b. Question mark (?)
- c. Exclamation mark (!)
- d. Comma (,)
- e. Inverted commas (" ")

A **full stop** is used to close a statement or a command as;

We are learning English.

Don't make a noise.

A **full stop** is also used after short forms for titles, names, degrees, etc. as:

Dr. B. Yadav Doctor Bashu Yadav

M.A. Master of Arts

P.M. Prime Minister

B. A question mark is placed at the end of a question, as,

Who is there?

Is this your book?

C. An **exclamation mark** is placed at the end of a sentence which expresses some sudden or strong emotion, as,

What a lovely baby!

How kind of you!

Help!

D. A **comma** is used wherever we think we need a pause as;

I bought a book, a pen, a pencil and an eraser.

May I go out, sir?

E. Inverted commas are used to set off the actual words used by a speaker as;

Ramu said, "I am a student."

6. Have your say

A. Practise in pairs.

Example:

" Where will we go?

" We will visit Manakamana temple."

Now replace the temple with "mosque", "church", "stupa", "gumba", "river", "forest", "zoo", "market", etc.

In turn, ask and answer the questions. Use do, does, did, B. can. am, are, and Wh questions. Use the hints given in the brackets.

Example:

A: Is it a hot day today?

B: Yes, it is./No, it isn't.

a pen (do?) a.

- today (why absent?) b.
- tea or coffee (does she?) d. arrive (when you?) c.
- a student (are you?) e.
- looking for (what you?) f.
- on foot (how) g.
- book (whose it?) h.
- swim (can you?) i.

Listen and answer

- Listen to the tape/teacher and tick (\checkmark) the correct answer. Α.
- The zoo was visited by a.
 - (i) Salina
- (ii) her friends
- (iii) Salina and her friends
- They took a to the zoo. b.
 - (i) bus
- (ii) taxi
- (iii) bike
- They stayed in the zoo for c.
 - (i)
- one day (ii) two days
- (iii) three days

- B. Find out whether the following statements are true or false.
- a. They started their trip in the morning because it was not very hot.
- b. They only saw a hippopotamus.
- c. They did not visit the snake park.
- d. They enjoyed playing on the swings.
- e. They didn't enjoy boating.
- f. Before they watched birds, they experienced a toy train.

8. Write

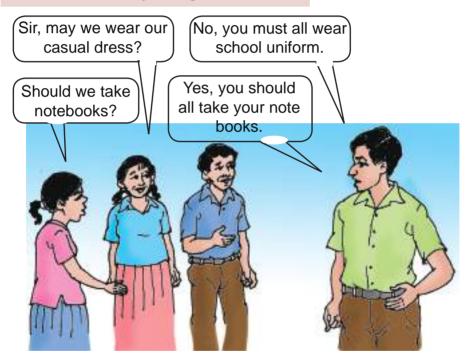
Complete the following dialogue with the appropriate sentences given in the box below.

Pupil:	May I come in, sir?
Teacher:	Yes,——.
Pupil:	Excuse me, sir. I'm late today.
Teacher:	 ,
Pupil:	I lost my pen on the way.
Teacher:	
Pupil:	Yes sir, my friend found it and gave it to me.
Teacher:	
Pupil:	Yes, sir, I will try my best.
	Have you found it?
	You should be careful, OK?
	you may.
	Why are you late?



1. Look and answer

- A. Look at the pictures and answer these questions.
- a. Who do you see in the picture?
- b. What are they doing?



B. Practise this conversation in group.

2. Read and answer

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

- a. Who will select the group leader?
- b. Where are the students going?
- c. List the names of the places they are going to visit?

A FIELD TRIP

The teacher is giving instructions to the students of grade six._

"You all should make small groups of five. You should select a group leader. Shambhu and Shanti will monitor the **overall** team. You can ask them anything if you do not understand. You ought to follow their instructions."

"Please sir, may we wear our casual dress?" the children asked. "No, you may not. You must all wear the school uniform," answered the teacher. "Should we carry our school bags?" they were asking each other. "Do we need to carry notebooks?"

"We shouldn't speak when our teacher is speaking," said Shambhu to his friends. "He will make things clear."

"You mustn't carry any **expensive** things with you. You should be careful with your purse in the crowd. There may be **pickpockets** around. You needn't carry any school books. You ought to carry a notebook, a ball pen, a pencil and a pencil sharpener. You need them to take notes and to sketch things you like. You can carry mobile phones and cameras if your parents permit."

"The bus will arrive here at 7.45 am," the teacher continued. "We will start at 8.00 am sharp, so you all must arrive before five minutes to eight."

"Please mother, can I have one hundred rupees for pocket money and a mobile phone?" Shanti asked her mother. Shanti was looking at her mother's face. She was expecting a positive answer from her.

"Why do you need to carry money and a mobile phone to school?" mother asked. "Mummy, tomorrow is not a normal school day. We are going on a field trip to Gorkha. Our bus leaves from school at 8.00 am sharp, so I must reach there before 7.50 am" Shanti said without a **pause**.

"All right dear, you may carry father's camera as well, but be careful not to lose it."

The next morning, everyone arrived in time. The bus left on time.

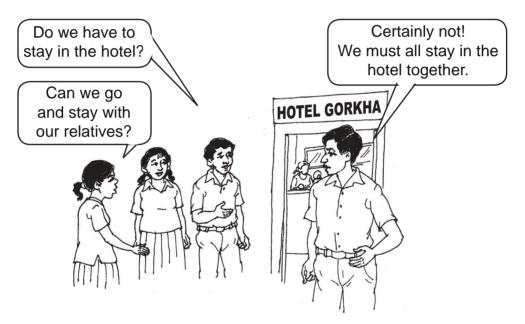
They reached Gorkha at 11.00 am. "Sir, may we eat outside or do we have to eat in the hotel?" Shanti asked the teacher.

"You shouldn't eat outside. The things in the street are left out in the open. They are not **hygienic**. They are not good for health." said the teacher. They all had lunch in the hotel.

"Sir, can we take photos?" Shambhu asked the teacher.

"Yes, you can. But you must be aware if there are notices with the sign:

This means, "Photography Prohibited". You cannot take photos of such places" the teacher explained.



They visited Gorkha Durbar and Gorakhkali Temple. They made notes of important things. At 4.00 pm they sat in groups in an open space. They discussed and finalized their notes. They had to present a report at school. They all returned to the hotel at 5.00 pm. The next morning, they left early for Kurintar. They

were excited to watch the cable cars. The cars were



hanging on a rope like bats. It took nearly 10 minutes for them to reach the Manakamana temple. After offering their prayers, they had their lunch in a hotel. They made notes of interesting things and also took photographs. Finally they came down to Kurintar. Then they drove back to school singing songs on the way.

3. Ways with words

Do the following cossword puzzle using words from the reading passage.

Across:

- 1. including everyone: in total
- 2. a person who steals money from people's pockets, especially in crowd
- 3. a set of clothes worn by members of an organization.
- 4. symbol
- 5. clean and good for health
- 6. stopping for a short time before continuing

Down:

- 7. to stop somebody from doing something by law
- 8. costing more money

	7						8	
	1							
		2						
3					4			
			5					
				6				

4. True or false 🎇

Read the above passage and write whether the following sentences are true or false.

a.	All the grade six pupils of Shakti High School went on a field trip.
b.	They could wear casual dress while going on the field trip.
c.	They could carry mobile phones if their parents permitted.
d.	They could eat food wherever they liked.
e.	They had to stay in the hotel.
f.	They visited Gorakhkali Rubber Industry.
g.	Cable cars took 10 minutes to reach Manakamana.
h.	This was a single day field trip.
Rea	d and answer
	d the passage above and give short answers to the following estions.
a.	Who monitored the overall team?
b.	What things did Shanti take with her?
c.	Why was Shanti delighted?
d.	When did they reach Gorkha?
e.	Why shouldn't they eat the things left out in the open?
f.	Where did they eat their lunch?
g.	Why did they sit in groups after visiting Gorkha Durbar?

What were hanging on the wire like bats?

h.

5,

6. Have your say 🐷

You are in the class. Your teacher is teaching. If you feel like going to the toilet, do you ask for permission? What do you say?

.....

When do you say this? Why do you say this? What does your teacher say? He might say:

"Yes, you may." "Yes, come in."

May I go in, sir? May I come out, sir?

Do you say this? When do you say this?

A. Pair work

Ask and answer using the following sets of expressions.

Asking for permission		Giving permission/Refusing to give permission		
	go to the toilet?	Yes, you may.		
	borrow your ruler?	Sure.		
May I	go home early?	No problem.		
Can I	come in?	Please, feel free.		
Please, can I	use your umbrella?	No, please don't.		
Please, may I	sit down?	I'm sorry, but that's not possible.		
	break your ruler?	I'm afraid, you can't.		

When you ask for permission to use things that belong to others, you have to be very polite. It is desirable to use the word "please".

[&]quot;May I go out, sir?"

[&]quot;May I come in, sir?"

[&]quot;Please, can I have a look at your photo album?"

[&]quot;May I use your umbrella, please?"

B. Read and act

At Home

Rupa: Please mum, may I use the computer?

Mother: No dear, you may not. It's time to go to bed.

Rupa: Then may I read a story before I go to bed?

Mother: Sure! But try to sleep early.

Rupa: Thanks a lot, mummy.

At School

Rupa: Sir, may I use the computer?

Teacher: No, you may not. It's time for maths.

Rupa: May I do maths in the computer?

Teacher: But maths class will be in the Grade six room.

Rupa: May I carry the computer to maths class?

Teacher: Hummm! You should go to class now.

7. Make as many suitable sets of expressions as possible 🧗

Should we	wear the school uniform?	Yes, we should.
Must we	stay in a hotel?	No, we shouldn't.
Do we have to	carry our ID card?	Yes, we must.
	eat outside in the street?	No, we needn't.

8. Write 🎉

These are Shanti's notes:

Monday

Fine sunny morning, all happy, 8.00 am left school, 11.00 am reached Gorkha, 12-4 visited Durbar, Gorkha Gaddi, Gorakhkali Temple, 4 sat in group, discussed, 5.went to the hotel,

Tuesday

Visited Manakamana,
Watched cable cars, Ate Dalbhat in the hotel,
Left for home,
Sang songs,
Mum was waiting at home,
Wrote a report to present in
the school assembly.

Now suppose you are Shanti and write a report on the basis of the above notes.

Begin like this:

It was Monday. It was a fine sun	ny morning. We all were happy. A
8.00 am we left school.	
	•••••

9. Time for grammar [c]

- A. Study these sentences:
- a. I cut **myself** while I was cutting grass.
- b. My father cut **himself** while he was shaving.
- c. The old lady sat in a corner talking to herself.
- d. Don't get angry. Control **yourself!** (said to one person)
- e. If you want more to eat, help **yourselves**. (said to more than one person)
- f. The picnic was great. We enjoyed **ourselves** very much.

 myself, himself, herself, yourself, themselves, yourselves, ourselves, are reflexive pronouns.
- B. Complete these sentences using myself, yourself, herself, himself, ourselves, themselves, yourselves. You can use the words more than once.

Example: Shila cut herself while she was cutting potatoes.

- a. Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't burn
- b. They couldn't get back into the house. They had locked out.
- c. It isn't her fault. She really shouldn't blame
- d. Don't worry about us. We can take care of
- e. Dolma and I first enjoyed...... at a party five years ago.
- f. Some people are very selfish. They only think of
- g. "Who cut your nails?" "Nobody. I cut them"
- h. I'm not going to do it for you. You can do it

- i. Let's paint the house It will be much cheaper.
- j. Hari and Anil stood in front of the mirror and looked at.....
- k. Did you enjoywhen you were on vacation?
- 1. "Does she like working with other people?" "Not really. She prefers to work by"
- m. "Do you want me to mail that letter for you?" "No, I'll mail it...."

10. Listen and answer



A. Look at these pictures, which are about ways to be



healthy. Make a one-sentence rule for each picture. Use 'should', 'must', 'ought to', etc in your sentences.

- B. Draw the pictures in your exercise book.
- C. Now listen to a short radio programme about health. Write numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 by the pictures in the order that you hear about them.

11. Learn this poem 🧠

Five Little Monkeys Jumping On The Bed

Five little monkeys jumping on the bed, One fell off and **bumped** his head. Mama called the doctor and the doctor said. "No more monkeys jumping on the bed!" Four little monkeys jumping on the bed, One fell off and bumped her head. Papa called the doctor and the doctor said, "No more monkeys jumping on the bed!" Three little monkeys jumping on the bed, One fell off and bumped his head. Mama called the doctor and the doctor said, "No more monkeys jumping on the bed!" Two little monkeys jumping on the bed, One fell off and bumped her head. Papa called the doctor and the doctor said, "No more monkeys jumping on the bed!" One little monkey jumping on the bed, He fell off and bumped his head. Mama called the doctor and the doctor said, "Put those monkeys straight to bed!"

A. Answer these questions.

- a. Where were the little monkeys jumping?
- b. What did the doctor say first?
- c. Who called the doctor?
- d. What did the doctor suggest at last?
- B. Recite this poem in class.





Look and answer

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- What is the boy doing?
- b. Is this job difficult or easy?



Read and answer 🚙 🐷 2.





Read the passage quickly and answer the following questions.

- Who are famous for climbing mountains in our country? a.
- When did Temba Tshiri climb Mount Everest? b.
- How old was Temba when he climbed Mount Everest? c.

A REAL HERO!

Temba Tshiri Sherpa, born on 6 May 1985, is the son of a trekking guide. He saw his dream come true at the age of sixteen.

People who live in the hills love trekking. It is an important part of their lives

The Sherpas are expert climbers. Even as a child, Temba loved to stand and gaze at Mount Everest, standing so tall and mighty. He made up his mind to climb the great mountain someday.

Temba was still very young when he started his training. When he was about fifteen years old, he prepared himself to climb Mount Everest. There were nine people in their group - three guides and six trekkers.

They started their climb on April 13, 2000. When they were more than half way up the mountain, Temba hurt his leg. But he went on, as his injury was minor. They climbed higher and higher. They were almost at the top when Temba made the biggest mistake of his life. His boots had become loose. He pulled off his gloves to tighten his boots. That let long enough time for his fingers to get frostbitten. The sweat inside his gloves was frozen. When he put his fingers into his gloves they started bleeding.

Temba did not want to give up. He continued to climb. His guides wanted him to turn back. Temba was disappointed. He was so close to the peak that he could see it just above him. He had to stop climbing and return.

Five of his fingers – two of the left hand and three of the right had to be amputated, but he did not give up hope. Failure couldn't defeat this young boy. The following year, he tried again and this time he reached the peak. At 7 am on 23 May 2001, Temba, one Spanish climber and another Sherpa found themselves standing on the highest peak of the world. He was just over sixteen at the time.

Temba is the youngest Nepali to have climbed Mount Everest. When he is not climbing mountains, he plays football and volleyball. He also studies hard and wants to become a trekking guide someday.

Ways with words 3.



The meanings of some of the words from the passage above are given below. Find the words and fill in the crossword puzzle.

Across:

						4	
1							
5			6				
2							
	3	·		·	·		

- 1. a game in which two teams hit a ball over a high net using their hands
- 2. a brother of your father or mother
- 3. a person who takes a long walk in the hills or mountains

Down:

- 4. coverings for the hands to keep them warm
- 5. a person who shows the way
- 6. the highest point of a mountain or hill

True or false? 4.



Read the passage and decide whether the following sentences are true or false.

- Temba was born in the hills of our country. **a**.

He is a Sherpa boy. b.

He climbed Mt. Everest in the year 2000. C.



He was seventeen when he climbed Mt. Everest. d.



He lost three fingers of his right hand. e.



f. He wants to help climbers as a guide in the future.

Read and answer 🚙 🧗 5.



Answer the following questions based on the above passage.

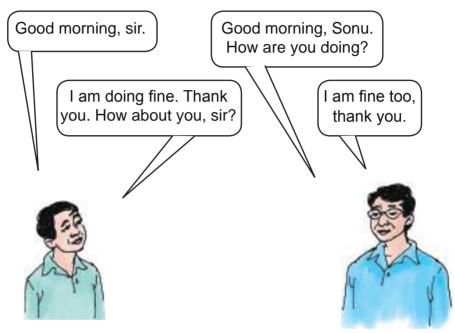
- When was Temba Tshiri born? **a**..
- What did he love to do when he was a child? h
- How old was he when he prepared himself to climb Mt. Everest?
- d What mistake did he make during the climb?
- Why did his guides make him stop climbing? e.
- f. What does Temba want to be in the future?

Have your say 🔛 6.



Work in pairs. In turns, practise these conversations with A. your partner.

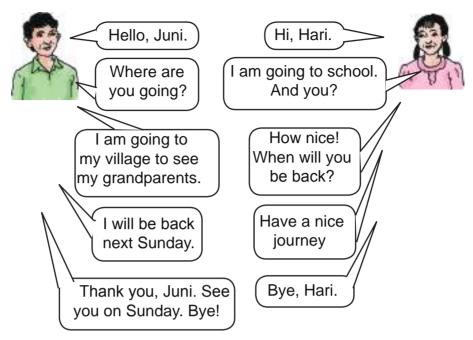
Greeting a.



b. Introducing



c. Taking leave



B. Listen and practise

Harka: Hello, Dolma. How are you?

Dolma: I'm fine. Thank you. How about you?

Harka: Pretty good. Thanks.

Dolma: By the way, I would like you to meet my friend

Nagma.

Harka: Hello, Nagma. I'm Harka. Nice to meet

you.

Nagma: Good to meet you too.

Harka: And where are you from, Nagma?

Nagma: I'm from Kapilvastu.

Harka: Oh, really? I'm from Bhairahawa. And where are

you staying now?

Nagma: I'm staying here with my uncle. What about you?

Harka: I'm staying with my elder brother.

Nagma: That's good. OK, Harka. See you around.

Time for grammar [7.



Read about Sanu's parents' daily morning routine.

Sanu's father and mother love their garden. They **keep** it clean and beautiful. Everyday her father gets up early. He goes to the pond nearby. He brings water in a bucket. He waters the plants. Her mother joins him later. They water the plants together.



Discuss the things you and your family members do in the morning everyday. Then take turns telling the class about the things you discussed. You can use the verbs used in the above text.

Study this table. B.

I	
We	get up early in the morning.
You	go to school on foot.
They	
Sanu and Biru	study hard to get good marks in the exam
Не	gets up early in the morning.
She	goes to school on foot.
Sanu	studies hard to get good marks in the exam.
Biru	

We use the simple present form of verbs like love/loves; get/gets; go/goes; study/studies to talk about things we do repeatedly, as a habit or routine.



C. Tick (\checkmark) the correct words in the brackets.

- a. I (love/loves) playing with my friends.
- b. Ali (go/goes) to school by bus.
- c. We (enjoy/enjoys) playing games.
- d. My father (works/work) very hard.
- e. My brother and sister (stay/stays) at home with my mother.
- f. Birds (fly/flies) in the sky.
- g. The horse (eat/eats) grass.
- h. The barber (cuts/cut) our hair.
- i. Our school (starts/start) at 10.am.
- j. My parents (love/ loves) me very much.

8. Read and answer

- A. Read about Sarala's morning routine.
- B. Now tell Sarala's morning routine in your words.



I get up at 6.30 in the morning.

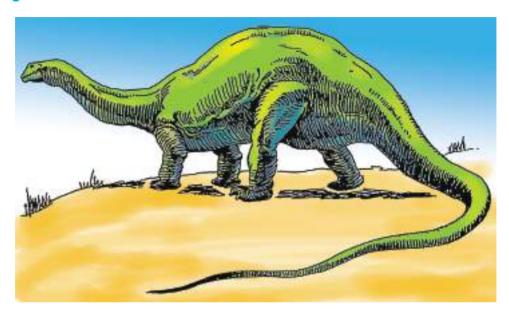
I take a bath. Then I take a glass of milk and some biscuits. After that I do my lessons. At 8.30 am, I have my meal and brush my teeth. I polish my shoes. Then I put on my school uniform and leave for school.

	Sarala gets up at 6.30 in the morning. She
9,	Write /
	Write about your daily activities.
10.	Read and answer
	A. Read the following short poem and answer the given questions.
	School Poem
	Today I hurry off to school,
	To work and learn and play
	I'm in a brand new grade this year.
	What a happy day!!!!! - Author unknown
	a. Why does the poet hurry off to school?
	b. Why does the poet say that it's a happy day?
	B. Read the poem aloud with your teacher.

11. Look and guess 🔀



Look at the picture and guess the answers to the following questions. Then listen to the teacher/tape and find out if your quesses were correct.



- What is the name of the animal you see in the picture? a.
- Is this animal found in the world now? b.

12. True or false?



Listen again and decide whether these statements are true or false.

a.	Dinosaurs lived about 252 million years ago.	
b.	The biggest dinosaurs were as big as ten elephants.	
	There were some dinosaurs that could fly.	
	All dinosaurs were very big.	
	Some dinosaurs fed on their own kind.	
е.	Some umosaurs ieu on then own kinu.	

13. Listen and answer 👂 🐷



Listen once again and answer the following questions.

- When were dinosaurs found on the earth? a
- How big were the dinosaurs found that could fly? b.
- What did most dinosaurs eat? C.
- What have scientists found in America and Africa? d
- What was the weight of the largest dinosaurs? e.

14. Test yourself

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

a.	Ali and Tshiri their homework everyday. (do)
b.	Sushil his lessons every evening. (study)
c.	Wild animals in the forest. (live)
d.	A nurse care of the sick people. (take)
e.	The cow us milk. (give)
f.	The starsat night. (shine)
g.	Theypoor people. (help)
h.	Raju and Dolmato play volleyball. (love)
i.	The lionthe animals for food. (kill)
j.	The sun in the east andin the west. (rise/set)

6



1. Look and answer

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What are the people doing?
- b. Why are they doing this?



2. Read and answer

Read the passage quickly and answer the following questions.

- a. What other living things share our world with us?
- b. Why do people cut down forests?
- c. How can you protect the wildlife?

THE EARTH AND US

Humans do many things to damage the earth. These actions can change our lives, the lives of animals, and plants that share our world.

We cut down forests to build roads, dams, farms and towns. When we do this we kill many beautiful plants and destroy the homes of wild animals. If an animal loses its home, it may die.

We dump rubbish on the land. We pollute rivers and seas where fish and other creatures live.

Some beautiful animals are killed so that people can have expensive clothes. Wild cats like the leopard are killed for their skins, which are made into fur coats. Crocodile skins are made into shoes, handbags and belts.

Some animals are 'extinct'. We shall never see them again, except in books.

Very often it is people who harm nature. So we are the ones who must think of ways to care for our world. We must learn to live with nature, and not destroy it.

In many dry lands, there are very few trees. The number of trees is decreasing as people chop them down and use the wood for cooking, keeping themselves warm and building homes.

But people can plant more trees, use stoves that don't need much wood, and build their homes from other materials instead of wood.

You, too, can help to protect the world's wildlife.

Look at plants and animals without disturbing them.

You will be helping to make our world a better place to live in.

From "Our World in Danger"

3. Ways with words

Match words in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

A		В	
a.	share	i.	died out
b.	destroy	ii.	make dirty
c.	pollute	iii.	have in common
d.	expensive	iv.	damage badly
e.	extinct	v.	animals and birds
f.	wildlife	vi.	costly

4. Fill in the blank spaces choosing correct words from the box.

homes protect firewood activities skin

- a. The different...... we do can change our lives and the lives of plants and animals living in the world.
- b. Forests are theof different wild animals.
- c. People use the of beautiful animals to make coats, handbags, shoes, etc.
- d. People cut down trees forand for building homes.
- e. It is our duty tothe wildlife.

5. Read and answer

Read the passage above and answer the following questions.

- a. Why do people cut down forests?
- b. Why are leopard and crocodile killed?
- c. What must we learn to do?

6. Have your say

A. Work in pairs. In turns, practise these conversations with your partner.



These are some set phrases for making apologies and responding to them. Study these phrases.

Making apologies	Responding			
Sorry.	It's OK.			
I'm sorry	It's all right.			
I'm really sorry.	It doesn't matter.			
I apologize.	Forget it.			

B. Work in pairs

Read the following situations. Make apologies and respond to them. The first one has been done for you.

a. Your friend took your book.

A: Excuse me, you have taken my book.

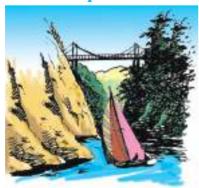
B: I'm sorry. I thought it was mine.

A: It's all right.

- b. Your friend took your pencil by mistake.
- c. A stranger sat on your seat in a bus.
- d. Your cousin put on your shoes.
- e. Your friend sat on your chair.

7. Look and answer

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions.





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

8. Read the poem aloud with your teacher.

Rainbow

Boats sail on the rivers,

And ships sail on the seas;

But clouds that sail across the sky

Are prettier far than these.

There are bridges on the rivers,

As pretty as you please;

But the bow that bridges heaven,

And overtops the trees,

And builds a road from earth to sky,

Is prettier far than these.

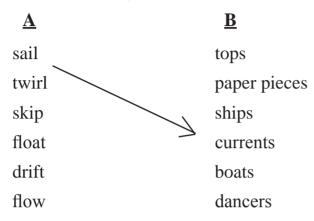
- Christina Georgina Rossetti

9. Answer these questions.

- a. Where do clouds sail?
- b. What are prettier than boats and ships?
- c. What builds a road from earth to sky?

10. Ways with words

Match the movement words in Column A with the nouns in Column B. More than one combination is possible. One has been done for you.



11. Time for grammar

A. Read this conversation.

Biru: What **are** you **doing**?

Sanu: I am drawing a picture.

Biru: What is it about?

Sanu: It's about our garden. Here is my dad. He is watering the plants. Look! Some birds are flying around.



B. What is the difference between "He waters the plants" and "He is watering the plants"? Discuss with your partner and find out.

When we talk about things happening at the time of speaking, we use the present continuous form of the verb.



C. Study this table:

I	am	reading.
Не		playing.
She		singing.
It	is	writing.
Ramu		drawing.
Sita		jumping.
You		sleeping.
We		walking.
They	are	running.
Ramu and Sita		dancing.

D. Tick (\checkmark) the correct words in the brackets.

- a. The boys (am, is, are) playing football.
- b. Sarala (is, am, are) flying a kite.
- c. Asif (are, is, am) riding a bike.
- d. I (am, is, are) doing my homework.
- e. Birds (is, are, am) flying in the sky.
- f. People (is, am, are) walking in the streets.
- g. Dolma and Ahmed (is, am, are) singing a song.

12. Write

A. Look at this picture and describe what's happening.



В.	Write five sentences about what's happening in your classroom right now.

13. Look and guess 👵 🚡 🌌

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

- a. Are these boys friends or strangers?
- b. What are they talking about?



Now listen to the tape or teacher and find out if your guesses were correct.

14. Listen and write

Listen to the tape or teacher and fill in the blank spaces with correct answer.

- a. Binay andare talking over the phone.
- b. Binay wants Raju to come to play
- c. Raju says that he iswith his homework.
- d. Binay says that they will play football.....

15. Listen and answer

Listen again and answer these questions.

- a. Why can't Raju join Binay to play football?
- b. What homework is Raju doing?

16. Test yourself

A.	Complete this	conversation	using	the	following	phrases
	correctly.					

	[It's all right, Excuse me, I'm sorry]
	Woman: You are sitting on my chair.
	Man: Oh, I didn't know it.
	Woman:
В.	Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of the verbs given in the brackets. Do not forget to use am, is or are.
a.	I biscuits. (eat)
b.	My parentsme. (call)
c.	Itoutside. (rain)
d.	Meena and Rita to school. (go)
e.	The children noise. (make)
f.	Ouch, youon my toe! (step)
g.	Look! The peoplethis way. (come)
h.	The farmer his field. (plough)
i.	My little sister (cry)
j.	The teacher (teach) and the students (listen)



1. Took and answer

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. Who are these people?
- b. What are they holding up?



Read the passage quickly and answer the following questions.

- a. Name the two Asian countries where the World Cup was held.
- b. Where was the first World Cup held?
- c. Which country won the World Cup in the year 2010?

THE WORLD GUP

Football is the most popular game in the world. The most important football competition is the World Cup. The World Cup is held every four years. In 2002 it was held in Asia for the first time. It was held in the two Asian countries- South Korea and Japan.

In 1994 football was a part of the Olympic Games. But because football was so popular, a new competition had to be held. The very first World Cup was held in Uruguay in 1930. There were just thirteen teams and sixteen matches. An average of 24,000 fans watched each match. The World Cup was held in the USA in 1994. About 1.5 billion people around the world watched the final match on television.

Winning the World Cup is the highest achievement in football. But in the history of the World Cup, a few teams have won more often than others. The first World Cup was won by Uruguay, and they won again in 1950. Argentina won twice, in 1978 and 1986. West Germany won in 1954, 1974 and 1990. Italy won in 1934, 1938, 1982 and 2006. Spain won it

ENGLISH BOOK, Grade 6 59



in 2010. But the greate The Cup team is Brazil. Brazil has won five times! They won it in 1958, 1962, 1970, 1994 and 2002.

3. Ways with words.

From the passage above find the words that are similar in meanings to the following words.

a.	liked by many	• • • • • •
b.	an occasion on which a winner is selected	
c.	around the middle of	
d.	followers and admirers	
e.	the action of completing something successfully	

4. Read and complete

Read the passage above and complete the following table.

Country	Year it won the World Cup
Uruguay	1978, 1986
West Germany	1934, 1938, 1982 and 2006
Brazil	2010

5. Read and answer

Read the passage again and answer the following questions.

- a. How often is the World Cup held?
- b. When was it held in Asia?
- c. Why did a new competition of football had to be held?
- d. How many teams took part in the first World Cup?
- e. How many people watched the final match of the World Cup that was held in the USA?
- f. Why is Brazil said to be the greatest World Cup team?

6. Have your say 🐷

A. Work in pairs. In turns, practise these conversations with your partner.

Boy: Oh dear! Have you ever seen such a big lion?

Girl: My God! It's really very big. This is the first time I've ever seen such a big creature!



Mother: Oh! No! What have you done, dear?

Son: While I was cleaning the room, this vase fell off the table and broke.

Mother: You ought to be careful.

Son: Sorry, mum.

To show surprise or wonder, we use sentences like,

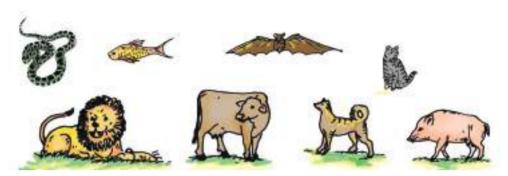
- a. What a big lion it is!
- b. What a lovely place it is!
- B. Rearrange the following words to show surprise and tell them to your partner.
- a. is/ handsome/ how/ he/!/
- b. beautiful/ how/ she/ is/!/
- c. a/ brave/ boy/ what/!/
- d. painting/colourful/a/what/!/
- e. what/lovely/a/baby/!/





7. Look and answer

- a. How many animals can you see in the picture?
- b. Which of the animals are pet animals?



8. Read this poem aloud with your teacher

My Pets

I have a dog
But I don't have a hog;
My dog's name is Missy.
When she's mad,
She doesn't go hissy.

I have a cat, But not a bat; My cat's name is Jinx, But he's not a lynx.

I had a fish
When he died,
I didn't eat him on a dish.
My fish's name was Freddy
He had two friends named
Eddy and Teddy

I tried to make this rhyme Well, I did this time.

- Lacey Broughton



9. Answer these questions

- a. How many pets does the poet have now?
- b. What was the name of his pet fish?
- c. Who were Eddy and Teddy?

10. Ways with words

In the poem above 'dog' rhymes with 'hog'. Find the words that rhyme with the following.

Missy	• • • • • •	 • • • •	
cat		 	• • • •
Jinx		 • • • •	
Fish		 	
Freddy	,	 	
rhyme		 	

11. Time for grammar [c]

A. In pairs, read this conversation.

Meena: What is wrong with your leg?

Safal: I **broke** my leg yesterday.

Meena: How **did** it **happen**?

Safal: Well, I **fell off** my bicycle.

Meena: Oh, really! Where **were** you **going** at that time?

Safal: I was cycling on my way home.

What **happened** to Safal?





When we talk about the actions that took place before now, we use the simple past tense of the verb.

We usually add –d or –ed to the verb to change it into the simple past tense, but there are some verbs that have their own past forms:

Some simple past form of verbs with –d or –ed			Some verbs with their own past forms
happen	-	happened	sing - sang
talk		-	talked teach - taught
dance	-	danced	break - broke
work	-	worked	fall - fell
play		-	played speak- spoke
want		-	wanted ring - rang
love		-	loved find - found
watch	-	watched	run - ran
wait		-	waited lose - lost
pray		-	prayed wake - woke
chop	-	chopped	know - knew
cry		-	cried fly - flew

B. Read the conversation 11, A again and complete the bubble.





When we talk about the actions that continued for some period of time in the past, we use the past continuous tense of the verb. <u>Was</u> or <u>were</u> followed by the –ing form of the verb is the past continuous tense.

C. Study this table carefully.

I			I was riding a bike.
Не		·	He was singing a song.
She			She was dancing in the party.
It	was		It was raining heavily.
Raj		-ing form	Raj was watching television.
Minu			Minu was painting her picture.
You	were		You were swimming in the river.
We			We were cycling down the road.
They			They were playing football.
Raj and Minu			Raj and Minu were helping their parents.

D. The following sentences are in the simple present tense. Rewrite them in the simple past tense. The first one has been done for you.

- a. He wants to ride a bike.
 - He wanted to ride a bike
- b. Namita dances gracefully.
- c. My grandparents love me very much.
- d. We play football.

She looks beautiful in her new dress. e. f. Our dog barks when it sees a stranger. It rains heavily in the monsoon season. g. Children fly kites during Dashain. h i. The cat chases the rat. i. You know the truth. Fill in the blanks with the past continuous form of the E. verbs given within the brackets. One has been done for you. I was waiting for my friend. (wait) a. They to school. (run) b. You _____ about your childhood days. (talk) c. My father _____ television when I reached d. home. (watch) She _____ a letter to her mother. (write) e. The farmers _____ seeds in their fields. f. (sow) Ram and Shyam _____ the madal. (play) g. Tenzing and Noor ______ a song. (sing) h The birds _____ in the sky. (fly) i. He _____ his homework when the lights went į. out. (do)

12. Listen and do

Here is a recipe for cooking rice. Listen to your teacher or the tape and number them from 1 to 6. Also add the missing words. The first one is done for you.

	1.	<u>First</u>	, take a cup of rice and wash it well.
		,	serve the rice hot.
		_	, cook the rice for fifteen minutes.
			, cover the pot.
			, add two cups of water to the rice.
			, put the rice in the pot.
13,	Test	yourself	
	A.	-	his story using the verbs in the brackets in the n of past tense (past simple and past continuous).
		Heeat alone, so meat in his narrow bridge, he stream. He dog with a spiece, too. piece of meaown piece	dog
	В.		of steps for preparing a cup of tea. Use words econd, third, after that, then, finally, etc.

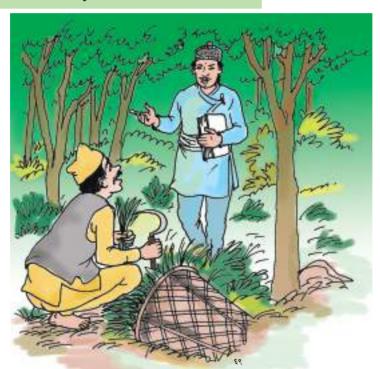
ENGLISH BOOK, Grade 6 67

8

1. Look and answer

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. Who is the man standing?
- b. What do you know about him?



2. Read and answer

Read the passage quickly and answer the following questions.

- a. Where was Bhanubhakta born?
- b. What kind of life was he living when he was a young boy?
- c. How did the grasscutter earn his living?

A LESSON FROM A GRASS-CUTTER

Bhanubhakta Acharya was born in 1814 BS in Chundi Ramgha in the district of Tanahu, and was educated at home by his grandfather, Shri Krishna Acharya. His father Dhananjaya Acharya was a government official who worked for General Amar Singh Thapa, Governor of Palpa in the western Nepal.

Bhanubhakta was a young boy from a wealthy family and was leading a comfortable life. One day he went for a walk. He was so tired after the walk that he lay down under the shade of a tree on a rock and soon fell asleep. When he woke up, he saw a man sharpening a sickle on a piece of stone. Bhanubhakta went near to the man and asked him, "Where are you from and what is your occupation?"

The man said, "I live nearby and earn my living as a grass-cutter. My wife and two sons also do the same work. We earn a small amount of money by selling the grass which is enough for our living."

Bhanubhakta further asked, "Have you saved money for your future use?" The grass-cutter replied, "I had a little saving but I used it for digging a well from which the villagers and the travellers get water." After a little while, he continued, "What is the use of saving money? "When I die, I'll be remembered because of this well which I have built to quench the thirst of all men. I may be remembered even after hundred years."

After listening to the grasscutter, Bhanubhakta felt ashamed of himself and at that very moment he decided to do something for the common men.

In those days, religious texts were written in the Sanskrit language. The common people could not understand them. Bhanubhakta decided to translate the Ramayan into the Nepali language so that all Nepali speaking people could understand it. He translated the famous epic and hoped that he would be remembered forever.

His translation of the Ramayan was so lyrical that it was more like a song than a poem. However, his creation was not published. He died in 1868 BS without receiving credit for his contribution. It was later in 1887 BS that Moti Ram Bhatta found his manuscript and printed it in Benaras, India.

3. Ways with words

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

A		В	
a.	wealthy	i.	a particular point in time
b.	comfortable	ii.	handwritten book or document
c.	sickle	iii.	having enough supply of money or possessions of value
d.	quench	iv.	a tool for cutting grass or crops
e.	ashamed	V.	restate (words) from one language into another language
f.	moment	vi.	free from stress; having peace of mind
g.	translate	vii.	praise or respect for something
h. and	epic sale	viii.	prepared and printed for distribution
i.	lyrical	ix.	feeling shame or guilt
j.	credit	x. hero	a long narrative poem telling of a 's deeds
k.	published	xi.	the part played by a person in bringing about a result
1.	contribution	xii.	suitable for singing
m.	manuscript	xiii.	satisfy (thirst)

4. Read and arrange

The following sentences are in the wrong order. Read the passage and arrange them in the order as they appear in the text.

- a. One day he went for a walk.
- b. Bhanubhakta decided to translate the Ramayan into the Nepali language.

- c. The grass-cutter said he had, but used it for digging a well for the villagers.
- d. After listening to the grasscutter Bhanubhakta felt ashamed of himself.
- e. He was educated at home by his grandfather, Shri Krishna Acharya.
- f. He saw a man sharpening a sickle on a piece of stone.
- g. Bhanubhakta also asked him if he had saved money for his future.
- h. The man replied that he was a grasscutter.
- i. He translated the famous epic and hoped that he would be remembered forever.
- j. Bhanubhakta Acharya was born in 1814 in Chundi Ramgha, Tanahu.
- k. At that very moment he decided to do something for the common men.
- 1. Bhanubhakta asked him what his job was.

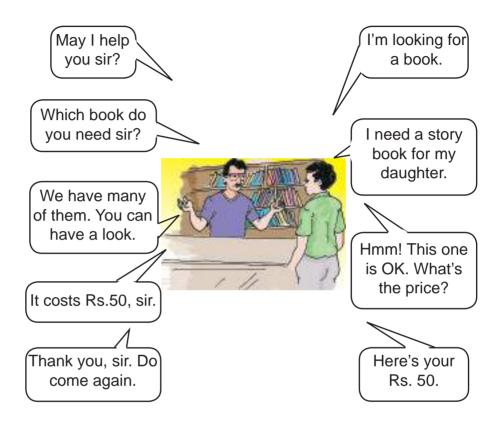
5. Read and answer

Read the passage again and answer the following questions.

- a. What was Bhanubhakta's father's job?
- b. Who did Bhanubhakta see when he woke up from a short sleep?
- c. What did the grasscutter do with the money he had saved?
- d. Why did he dig the well?
- e. How did Bhanubhakta feel after listening to the grasscutter?
- f. Why did Bhanubhakta decide to translate the Ramayan into the Nepali language?
- g. Who published the creation of Bhanubhakta?

6. Have your say 🐷

A. Work in pairs. In turns practise these conversations with your partner:



7. Using a dictionary

As a student of grade six, you need to look up the meanings of words in a dictionary. Do you know how to do this? Well, if you don't, it's really quite simple.

You know that in the English alphabet A (a) is the first letter and Z (z) the last.

The words in the dictionary are in the same order as the letters of the alphabet. Words starting with 'a' are at the beginning and those starting with 'z' are at the end. This means that the words in the dictionary are in alphabetical order.

A .	Look at these words from the story "A Lesson from a
	Grass-cutter" and put them in alphabetical order.

wealthy	sickle	quench	ashamed	translate
epic	lyrical	credit	published	manuscript
••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •
•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •

B. Look at these words. They all begin with the letter 'w'.

water wet white wit wolf wris

In such cases you have to look at the second letters- a, e, h, i, o, and r to see which ones comes first. As you see, the words are in the alphabetical order.

C. Now put these words in alphabetical order.

elect	ear	eye	ewe	echo	edge	edit	effect	email
enable	epic	equal	erase	escape	ethic	every	day ex	change
•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	••••
								• • • •
•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • •

Likewise, if the first two letters are in the same order you look into the third letter.

Now you are ready to use a dictionary.

D. Put the following words in alphabetical order and consult a dictionary to write the meaning of the following words.

Words	Alphabetical order	Meanings
above		
grade		
able		
difficult		
different		
graceful		
grandpa		

8. Time for grammar [c]

A. In pairs, read this conversation.

Monika: What **will** you **do** tomorrow?

Hari: I will go to Pokhara.

Monika: What will you do there?

Hari: Oh, I will visit my relatives there.

I will go to Fewa lake for boating with my cousins.

Monika: When will you come back?

Hari: I **will come** after a week.

Monika: Oh really! Have a nice time then.

Hari: Thank you, Monika.

When we talk about future actions, we use **will** together with the other verbs.



B. Now have similar conversation.

Talk about what you will do....

tonight.

on Saturday.

in your winter/summer vacation.

9. Read

Harka Bahadur tells us about his morning routine.

I get up at 5 in the morning.

I clean the buffalo shed and milk the buffaloes.

I have a bath and have tea and bread.

I go to the market to sell the milk.

I return home after an hour.

I take my daughter, who is in grade 1, to school.



10. Write

show?

	Write what Harka Bahadur will do tomorrow. Begin like this:					
	Tomorrow, Harka Bahadur will get up at 5 in the morning. He					
11.	Look and guess 👼 🏲					
	Look at the picture and guess the answers to these questions.					
	a. Who are these people?					
	b. What are they talking about?					
	Now listen to the tape or teacher and find out if your guesses were correct.					
12.	True or false?					
	Listen to the tape or teacher and write whether the following sentences are true or false.					
	a. Mother wants to see the news on TV.					
	b. The boy wants to watch the cartoon show.					
	c. Mother wants him to have his dinner first.					
	d. Mother doesn't let him watch the cartoon show.					
13.	Listen and answer 👂 🏿					
	Listen again to the tape or teacher and answer the following questions.					
	a What does mother want him to do before watching the cartoon					

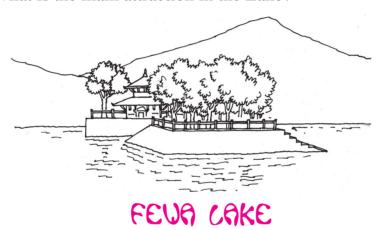
What is the boy's name? Which cartoon show does the boy want to watch? c. Is the boy allowed to watch the show? d. 14. Test yourself 🎤 Complete this conversation using the phrases/sentences Α. in the box. Temba: ? Phurba: She is our new teacher Temba: Is she the one.....? Phurba: Yes, she is. Our headteacher told us this morning. Temba: haven't we? In which period is it? Phurba: who will be teaching us English It is in the 5th period. Who is the woman in the blue dress We have her class today Complete the sentences in the future tense. Use the verbs В. given in the box. take play he miss grow see go My sister is studying medicine. Next year she...... a a. doctor. I football after I finish my homework. h Our kitteninto a big cat after one year. c. Someone is knocking at the door. I who is there. d. It is going to rain. I.....an umbrella. e. f. Let's hurry up otherwise wethe bus. Weswimming on Friday after school. g.

h.

1. Read and answer

Read quickly and answer these questions.

- a. Why is Pokhara called the Lake City?
- b. How is its water used?
- c. What is the main attraction in the Lake?



There are many lakes in Pokhara. So the city is also known as the lake city. Fewa Lake is the second largest lake of Nepal and the largest lake of Pokhara Valley. It covers an area of about 4.43 sq km. The maximum water capacity of the lake is estimated to be 46 million cubic meters.

It lies in a small valley of Harpan River which feeds the lake. On the southern mouth of the lake, a dam is built which has nearly doubled the water level. The water of the lake is used for irrigation and electricity generation.

The Lake is surrounded by Sarangkot and Kaskikot hills on the northern side. A hill along the southern side of this lake is called Raniban. This is very rich in flora and fauna. Wild animals like leopard, fox and barking deer are common in this forest. There are many birds too.

The main attraction in the lake is the pagoda style temple which is the shrine of Barahi. It is also known as Island Temple. The next main attraction is the mirror image of Mount Machhapuchhre and Annapurna range on the crystal clear water of the lake. The south - eastern side of the lake offers the best view.

Here, one can sail or row a hired boat across the water or visit the Island Temple in its middle. The eastern shore is popularly known as lakeside where most of the hotels, restaurants and handicraft shops are located.

The lake is the home of 17 species of native fish and 4 exotic species. The forest and lake is the habitat of 6 species of amphibians, 14 species of reptiles, 34 species of mammals and 104 species of birds. Out of 104 species of birds, 14 are migratory species. The lake is linked with pitched vehicle road and boating facility is available to get to the temple. Every year thousands of tourists from around the globe come to visit this place.

2. Ways with words

Read the text again and find words with similar meaning to the following words.

Words	Words with similar meanings
plentiful	
temple	
automobile	
travelling	
current	
hand made materials	

True or false? 3.



Read the passage and write whether the following sentences are true or false.

Fewa is the largest lake in Nepal. a.

- Raniban runs along the southern side of the lake. h.



The main attraction of Fewa Lake is the Barahi Temple. c.



Fewa Lake is the home for various species of fish. d.



You can go to the temple on foot. e.

Read and answer



Read the passage again and answer the questions.

- What is the area of Fewa Lake? a.
- Name the river that feeds the lake. h.
- What are the main attractions of Fewa Lake? c.
- What animals are found in the Raniban? d.
- Where do you find the hotels, restaurants and handicrafts e. shops?

5. Write 🕴

What can you see in your town or village? Are there mountains, Α. rivers, fields, goats, roads, etc? Write five sentences. You can use some of the words from the box below.

Example: We can see a temple and a river in our village.

birds, deer, forests, plain, a river, a cave, aeroplane, buses, health post, mango trees, apple trees,

B. Sketch a picture of your village and display it on your classroom walls.

6. A chant



A. Discuss the picture.

Gita: What's that over there?

Rita: Oh dear! I'm frightened.

Gita: Help! There's something on the floor.

Rita: Is it a snake?

Gita: May be, be careful.

B. Do the chant together.

What is it over there?

What's that on the floor?

Is it very dangerous?

Help! It's by the door.

It isn't dangerous,

Please don't say 'Oh dear'.

It can't bite or eat you,

You don't need to fear.

It's only Monk-Monkey's tail.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. What is in the picture?
- b. Is it dangerous?
- c. Can it bite you?
- d. Can it eat you?
- e. Is it a monkey?

7. Time for grammar [c]

A. Disagree with the following.

a. It's Saturday.

No, it's Sunday today.

- b. A goat is bigger than a cow.
- c. I'm a bus driver.
- d. Petrol is for drinking.
- e. Giraffes are water animals.
- f. Pokhara is the capital of Nepal.
- g. I'm sad.

When we do not agree with the statement, we put 'not' with the verb. The sentences with 'not word' are negative.

B. Make yes/no questions and give answers. One has been done for you.

SN	Statements	Yes/no questions and answers
1.	Giraffes are very tall.	Are giraffes very tall?
		Yes, they are.
2.	Shanti and Sabitri are friends.	
3.	You are a book seller.	
4.	Shambhu is a student.	
5.	He is in Grade Seven.	
6.	It's Tuesday today.	
7.	There are two books on the teacher's table.	

8. Have your say 🐷

Ask, write and present.

Move round the class, and ask your friends who can: draw a cat? boil tea? wash clothes? shut down a computer? ride a bicycle?

Examples:

Ask	Write
You: Can you draw a cat?	My friend can draw a cat.
Your friend: Yes, I can.	
You: Can you ride a bicycle?	My friend cannot ride a bicycle.
Your friend: No, I can't.	

Listen and guess the meanings of nonsense words. 🖗 🌌





Nonsense words	Meaning
tro	go, eat, play
drules	monkeys, friends, books
banto	field, river, zoo
empy	zebra, elephant, horse



1. Look and answer

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What do you see in the picture?
- b. Do you like flying kites?



KITES

Kites date back to as far as 3000 years ago. Then they were made from bamboo and silk in China. In the 19th Century, kites were used for scientific experiments. And in the 20th and 21st centuries, kites were used for military purposes. All the materials were found there, for its making: bamboo for the frame and silk for the sail. It had a mythical and religious importance. Later, it was used in scientific experiments. From China, the kite was reproduced throughout Asia, then later, in Europe, and now, in the modern age, in America, Australia and other countries.

American diplomat and scientist **Benjamin Franklin** experimented with kites to investigate atmospheric electricity, and kite studies were also made by the American physicist and inventor **Alexander Graham Bell**.

Kites are also useful. Polynesians live on islands in the Pacific Ocean. They use kites for fishing and for testing the wind. There are big new kites. These can carry cameras, pull a boat, or even lift a man.

In Nepal we enjoy flying kites in the autumn, during the month of Bhadra and Ashwin. We enjoy flying kites during Dashain and Tihar. In some places of Nepal, people like to take part in kite flying competitions. Our kites are diamond-shaped and they fly very high.

2. Ways with words

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

A B

experiment make a similar copy instrument try out new things

reproduce a contest in which people try to win

investigate a tool for doing some work competition make a systematic inquiry

3. True or false?

Read the text and write whether the following sentences are true or false.

- a. Kites date back to the 19th century.
- b. In the 20th and 21st centuries, kites were used for military purposes.
- c. Alexander Graham Bell used kites to find out facts about atmospheric electricity.
- d. The history says kites first appeared in China.
- e. In Nepal, we fly kites only during Dashian.

4. Read and answer

Read the text again and answer these questions.

a. What materials were used to make kites when they first appeared?

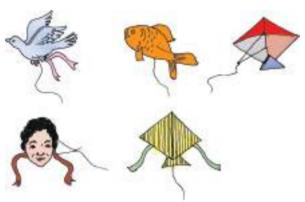
- b. How were the kites used before they were used in scientific experiment?
- How did the kites make their way from China to the world? c.
- d. For what purpose did Benjamin Franklin use the kites?
- How do Polynesians use kites? e.
- f. In which months of the year do Nepalese people fly kites?

Have your say **5**.



Talk about these kites with your friends. A.

Example: This is a bird-shaped kite. I like this.



- Make sentences as in the example. В.
- Gopal dancing (like). Gopal likes dancing. a.
- Geeta drawing pictures (like). b. Anita blackouts (not like). C. visiting new places (enjoy). d. Mehi

e.	Sneha helping others (like).
f.	Mingma eating sweets (hate).

C. Choose two right answers and make sentences orally.

Which ones can talk? (egg, men, women)

Example: Men and women can talk.

- a. Which ones can eat? (stones, children, birds)
- b. Which ones can see? (cars, babies, mice)
- c. Which ones can fly? (pigs, birds, aeroplanes)
- d. Which ones can cook? (elephant, father, mother)

6. Write



A. Make as many sentences as possible from the table given below.

Example: I enjoy chatting with friends online.

	playing volleyball.
	dancing.
	singing.
I like	drawing pictures.
I enjoy	swimming.
	walking.
	reading books.
	playing video games.
	chatting with friends online.

C.

a.

B. Ask and write

Ask these questions to one of your friends and write what he/she says.		
Do you enjoy cooking?		
Do you like eating chillies?		
Do you like singing?		
Do you like playing crickets?		
Do you enjoy playing video games?		
My friend enjoys cooking. He likes eating chillies.		
Read, answer and write		
Sarita wanted to have a party next Saturday. She wrote this letter to Jyoti on Sunday.		
Sunday		
Dear Jyoti,		
I would like to have a party on Saturday. Are you free on that day? I will invite our whole class, and will need a lot of food. I will order wounderful momos from Almond cafe. I		

am planning to hold the party at Davis Fall.

Hope you will come.

Sarita

Best wishes from,

b. Why did Om write this letter? Who did he send it to? Which day did he write it? Who did he enjoy working with?

	Thursday
Dear Santosh,	
Thank you for helping to cut g you.	grass. I enjoyed working with
	Yours,
	Om

c. Yesterday Babita invited you to her house. You enjoyed playing with Tommy. You liked meeting her family. In your exercise book, write Babita a thank you note.

Dear,			
for inviting me I enjoyed			
Yours,			

7. Time for grammar 🗲

A. Study this and practise.

Hari: Do you enjoy learning English?

Geeta: Yes, I do.

Komal:Do you like cutting grass?

Preeti: No, I don't.

Note: We generally do not respond "Yes, I enjoy" or "Yes, I

like" or "No, I don't like" or No, I don't enjoy."

'Prefer' is also used to express your likes. Example:

Komal: Preeti, which do you prefer, tea or coffee?

Preeti: I prefer coffee.

B. Compare these sentences.

- a. The cat **kills** the rat.
- b. The rat **is killed** by the cat.

The above sentences give the same meaning.

But in the first sentence **the cat** <u>does the action</u> while in the second sentence **the rat** is acted upon.

Therefore, the verb **kill** in the first sentence is said to be in the **Active Voice** and the verb **is killed** in the second sentence is said to be in the **Passive Voice**.

Voice shows whether the subject of a verb acts or is acted upon.

- C. Look at these examples how the simple present tense is changed into passive voice.
- a. Reema **plays** football. (active voice)

Football **is played** by Reema. (passive voice)

b. I **help** my friends. (active voice)

My friends are helped by me. (passive voice)

c. He writes poems. (active voice)

Poems are written by him. (passive voice)

d. My parents love me. (active voice)I am loved by my parents. (passive voice)

D.	Fill in the blanks with the passive form of the verbs in the simple present tense.
a.	The football by him. (kick)
b.	I by my friends. (like)
c.	The fields by the farmer. (plough)
d.	English all over the world. (speak)
e.	An honest man everywhere. (respect)
Е.	Look at these examples how the simple past tense changed into passive voice.
a.	The dog chased the cat. (active voice)
	The cat was chased by the dog. (passive voice)
b.	They welcomed the guests. (active voice)
	The guests were welcomed by them. (passive voice)
c.	He won the race. (active voice)
	The race was won by him. (passive voice)
d.	The police caught the thief. (active voice)
	The thief was caught by the police. (passive voice)
F.	Fill in the blanks with the passive form of the verbs in the simple past tense:
a.	My camera from my room. (steal)
b.	He a present by his friends. (give)
c.	The kites by them. (make)
d.	The songs by the children. (sing)
e.	A new TV set by us. (buy)

8. Read this poem



All We Want Is Peace (Please)

Peace, Peace, Please, Please, Peace, Please,

There's something we should do

That's not been done

Something we can win

That's not been won

Something we can SHOUT OUT

To end all their brutal war games

We Want Peace

Case for war was fake,

Don't let it fade

More lives can be saved

Got to be brave

Something we can shout out,

We want peace, and we want it right now

Talking is Free

All we want is Peace

All we need is Peace

All we ask is Peace. Please

Peace is all we want.

-Gordon David (1st September 1959)

A. Read this poem aloud and answer these questions.

- a. What is the poet Shouting Out for?
- b. What is still remaining to do?
- c. How can you win?
- d. Why do we need peace?

Read this poem and write the beginning letters of each B. line. What word do you get? That is the title of this poem.

Fun times

Returning hopefully again

Important to one another

Enjoying each other

New friends forever

Doing fun things together

Stay in touch.

- Now compose a poem using the beginning letters of your first name.
- 9. Look and guess 👵 🖟 🌠





Look at the picture and guess the answer to the questions. Then listen to the tape or the teacher and find out if your guesses were correct.

What do you think the girl is doing?

- 10. Answer these questions.

 - Who is calling Meena? a.
 - Where does Meena work? b.



11

1. Look and answer

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What do you see in the picture?
- b. What is the full form of ATM?

AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE

Automated Teller Machine is commonly called ATM for short. It is an electronic computerized device to deposit and withdraw money. This machine is made up of a computer, a keypad and a magnetic card reader for the customer.

You simply need to insert your card into the slot and wait until it requests for the Personal Identification Number (PIN). After you type your PIN and press enter, it displays options: check balance, withdraw cash, etc. Suppose you want to withdraw cash, press the withdraw button. Type or select the amount you want to withdraw and then press enter. In a few seconds it dispenses the cash along with a receipt. This is amazing, isn't it?

You can deposit cash in one bank and withdraw from the ATM booth of other banks too. Besides that, this machine converts and dispenses the currency of the country in which the transaction takes place. For example: you have a deposit of Nepalese Rupees in Nepal, and if you happen to withdraw cash from any ATM booth located in India, the machine dispenses Indian Rupees. This is possible because there is a global network among the banks.

ATM

Luther George, an American, is considered the first person to develop the ATM. He built such a machine in 1963. But in 1969, the Chemical Bank installed the first ATM in the US at its branch in New York. The first ATM was used in Tokyo of Japan in 1966. In the UK, ATMs first came into use in 1972.

There are several banks with ATM facilities in the major cities of our country. These ATM booths are open 24 hours. So you can have cash at anytime from anywhere. It is a great facility brought by technology.

2. Ways with words 🧼 🆊

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

A			В

teller put something in

electronic give out something

deposit act of depositing and withdrawing

withdraw a person who gives/receives cash at a

bank

customer take out money from bank

insert having chips to run device/computer

dispense a person who buys goods or services

transaction place a sum of money in a bank

3. True or false? 🌠

Read the text and decide whether these sentences are true or false.

a.	The full form of ATM is Any Time Money.	
		ı

	b.	You need to insert a card to withdraw cash.				
	c.	We cannot deposit money through an ATM.				
	d.	The first ATM was used in Japan in 1969.				
	e.	ATM booths are open only during office hours.				
4.	Wri	Write answers to these questions.				
	a.	What is an ATM?				
	b.	What is the next step after you insert your ATM card into the slot?				
	c.	How is it possible to withdraw cash when you are in a foreign country?				
	d.	Name the first bank that installed an ATM in the United States?				
	e.	Is ATM service useful to customers? Why?				
<i>5</i> ,	Wri	Write /				
	A.	Fill in the spaces with the following possesives adjectives:				
		my, his, its, our, her, your				
		Hi everybody,				
		name is Jivan. This is				
		have a question for you. What's pet?				

B. Replace the personal pronouns by possessive adjectives.

- a. Where are (you) friends now?
- b. Here is a mail from (I) friend, Ruchi.
- c. She lives in Janakpur with (she) family.
- d. (She) father works in Jomsom.
- e. (His) brother has an ATM card.
- f. (They) children go to a public school in Ilam.

C. Match the following e-text messages in column A with their standard form in column B.

Hi Jeevan, how r u? thnx 4 da msg 4 my b'day.	Ok great but I've got to be right back before noon because I have to see off my grandmother.
U r welcome, wanna cu ASAP 4 a drink.	It's OK. See you on Saturday at 8 pm at home.
Prhps on Sat. in da evening we cld go to da pict	g, Hello Jeevan, how are you? Thanks for the message for my birthday!
ok gr8 but i gotta brb b4 noon 'cos I have 2 c off my grandma.	Perhaps on Saturday in the evening, we could go to the picture!
It's ok CU on Sat. 8 pm at home.	You are welcome. I want to see you as soon as possible for a drink.

6. Time for grammar

A. Study this example.

The man who lives next door is very friendly.

C

"who lives next door" is known as relative clause which tells us which person the speaker means.

We use **who** in a relative clause when we are talking about *people*. We use who instead of **he/she/ they:**

The man – [he] lives next door - is very friendly.

The man [who] lives next door is very friendly.

We know a lot of people – [they] live in Pokhara.

We know a lot of people [who] live in Pokhara.

- A farmer is someone who grows crops.
- What was the name of the man who helped you?
- The woman **who was injured in the accident** is now in the hospital.
- Anyone who wants to take part in the dance competition must see the dance teacher.
- B. Explain what these words mean. Choose the right meaning from the list and then write a sentence with who. One has been done for you. Use a dictionary if necessary.

he/she steals from a store	he/she doesn't eat meat
he/she designs buildings	he/she breaks into a house and steals things
he/she looks after patients in the hospital	he/she buys something from a store

a.	(an architect) An architect is someone who designs buildings.
b.	(a burglar) A burglar is someone
c.	(a vegetarian)
d.	(a customer)
e.	(a shoplifter)
f.	(a nurse)
C.	Read the two sentences and then write one sentence with the same meaning. Use a relative clause in your sentence.
	Example: A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.
	The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.
a.	A man answered the phone. He told me you were out.
	The man
b.	A waiter served us. He was very impolite.
	The waiter
c.	Some men were arrested. They have now been released.
	Some men
d.	The girl won the first prize. She is my sister.
	The girl
e.	The women took part in the programme. They are from our village.
	The women

D. When we are talking about things/animals, we use that (not who) in a relative clause. We use that instead of it/they:

Where are the books? - [they] were on the table.

Where are the books **that** were on the table?

- a. I don't like stories **that** have unhappy endings.
- b. Joshi works for a company that makes radios.
- c. Everything **that** happened was my fault.
- d. The window **that** was broken has now been fixed.
- e. The dog that barked at me was Hari's.

You can also use **which** for things (but not for people):

Where are the books **which** were on the table?

E. The sentences in this exercise are not complete. Choose the most appropriate ending from the list and make it into a relative clause.

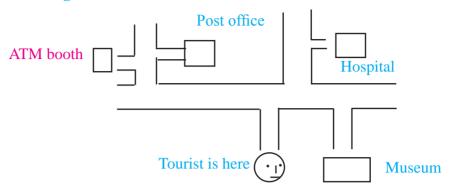
it makes mobile phones it gives you the meanings of words it won the race it can support life it was found last week they used to hang on the wall

a.	Mr. Shrestha works for a company that makes mobile phones
b.	What was the name of the horse?
c.	Where are the pictures?
d.	The police are still identifying the body
e.	A dictionary is the book
f.	It seems the earth is the only planet

Have your say 🐷



A. Giving direction.



A tourist is asking you for directions. Look at the map and help him. Work in pairs and do the role of the tourist in turns.

Example: Tourist : How can I get to the ATM booth?

You : Walk down the road. Turn left. Take the second

turn on your right The ATM booth is on your left.

a. Tourist: How can I get to the museum?

b. Tourist: How can I get to the hospital?

c. Tourist: How can I get to the post office?

You

8. Listen and answer. 🔊 🌶



A waiter in a restaurant reads the menu for the customers with visual difficulty. Answer these questions as if you were the waiter.

- How much is chicken-chilly? a.
- What is the difference of price between pizza & Garima h. Special?
- What is the cheapest item? c.
- d. How much does it cost for coke/sprite?



1. Read and answer 🧠 🎤

Read the passage quickly and answer these questions.

- a. Is it a story or a true fact?
- b. Is it about Nepali or foreigner?
- c. Is it about now or many years ago?

GEORGE STEPHENSON

Stephenson was born in England in 1781. He had three brothers and two sisters. His father worked in a mine .He was very poor. Stephenson didn't go to school until he was 18. He looked after a rich man's cows.

The rich man gave him a little money. At that time he was 8 years old.

Aged 12, Stephenson worked in a mine. He saw the pumps. They pumped out the water. They had big steam engines.

In 1799, Stephenson went to school in the evenings. He learned to read and write .He also mended shoes and clocks. He married and had a son, Robert. Robert was born in 1803. But two years later his mother, Stephenson's wife, died. Stephenson cared for his son Robert and



sent him to school. Stephenson began to make engines. The engines had a big fire and a tank of water. The water made steam. The steam made the engine move.

In 1814, Stephenson made an engine on wheels to pull heavy loads. It went at 13 km an hour.

And in 1829, he made "the Rocket". The Rocket was wonderful. It pulled many carriages full of people. It went very fast, 48 kilometers an hour.

Stephenson built many railways and invented lamps and clocks. He earned a lot of money. But he gave the money to build schools and libraries for poor children. Stephenson died in 1848, but his son Robert built railways and bridges in Canada, Egypt, Germany and India.

2. Ways with words

A. Find the past form of the words from the passage and write next to them.

Words	Past tense	Words	Past tense
make		go	
pump	•••••	build	•••••
learn	•••••	send	•••••
work	•••••	pull	•••••
give	•••••	earn	•••••
mend	•••••	die	•••••
marry		begin	

B. Find the words and complete the puzzle.

1	Ο		- C		1
Ι.	Op	posite	oI	smai	l

- 2. A large deep hole
- 3. Stephenson's son's name
- 4. Make money by working
- 5. Something moved by steam, petrol or electricity
- 6. Make something really new

				_		
	1		7			
2						
		3				
	4					
	5					
6						-

Down: Who is no. 7?

Write 🥻 3.

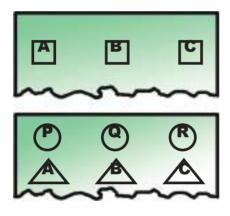
There are six paragraphs and here are six titles telling you what each of the paragraphs is about. Write the titles in the same order as the paragraphs.

His death and son's work. His family and first engine. His early childhood. A very fast engine. Work in a mine. A slow engine on wheels.

Have your say 🐷



A. Ask and answer. Work in pairs.



Is A as big as B? — Which is the smallest? —————is. Is A bigger than C? — — — — — — — — . Which circle is as big as P? ————is. Which is the biggest? ——is. Is R smaller than P? ————isn't. Which is the biggest triangle? ————is.

Which triangles are the same? ———and——are.

B. Talk about the English book, the Maths book and the History book using the following words.







more expensive, less expensive, longer, shorter, most expensive, least expensive, cheaper, cheapest, longest, shortest

5. Listen and do 👂 🌶



Now listen to the letter and mark these statements true or false and also correct them.

 a. Bina wrote this letter. b. They also visited the apple farm. c. In the evening they swam in the hot water. d. They ate in a Rai hotel. 	Corrections	True /false	Statements		
apple farm. c. In the evening they swam in the hot water.			Bina wrote this letter.		
in the hot water.			•		
d. They ate in a Rai hotel.			<u> </u>		
			They ate in a Rai hotel.		
e. This letter is written to Gita.			This letter is written to Gita.		

6. Time for grammar



A. Make these sentences negative and questions.

Example: The girls played volleyball

Negative: The girls didn't play volleyball. Question: Did the girls play volleyball?

- a. He wore a new shirt. b. She bought a book.
- c. They sang a Maithili song. d. He swam across the river.
- e. He drew a horse. f. We came early.
- g. He put it there. h. She drove the car.
- i. I did my home work. j. It rained last night.

B. Use of 'was' and 'were'

'Was' is for one and 'were' is for more than one.

Give correct answer to these questions:

a.	What day was it yesterday? It was
b.	Was it raining yesterday?
c.	Were you at school yesterday?
d.	Where were your friends yesterday?
e.	Where were you at 3 o'clock yesterday? I was
f.	When were you born? Iborn in
g.	When was your friend born?
C.	Write the following sentences using the correct form of the adjectives.
a.	Sabitri's marks arethan Shanti's. (good)
b.	The Chinese wall is the (old)
c.	This watch isthan that one (expensive)
d.	I prefer that color. It is than this one.(bright)
e.	It is thewall in the world. (long)
f.	That chair is the (comfortable)
D.	Copy and complete the sentences using the correct form.
a.	A giraffe isthan an elephant.(tall)
b.	An elephant is notthan a giraffe. (big)
c.	The mountain in the world is in Nepal. (high)

	d.	My marks are than yours. (good)				
	e.	I think divis	sion is	than multiplication.(lifficult)	
	f.	Who's the	fi	lm star now?(popular)		
	g.	Which is thesubject? (interesting)				
	h.	This radio is	s as	as that one.(expensi	ve)	
	i.	No it isn't.	It is muc	h than that one.(ch	eap)	
	j.	Which is the	e	animal in the world?(dang	gerous)	
7.	Test	t yourself 🏽				
	A.	Write suitable answers by filling in the blanks.				
	a.	What did yo	ou eat thi	s morning? I		
	b.	Did you clea	an your te	eeth this morning?		
	c.	What time d	lid you g	et up today? Iup at		
	d.	Where did you go last Saturday? I to				
	В.	Write 10 different sentences using the table.				
		Champak		do her English homework		
		Ajasbi didn't play volleyball				
		Yunika wear a watch yesterday				
	listen to the radio					
	C.	Now write	your 10	sentences without 'not'.		
		Example: Champak played volleyball vesterday				

D. Write 10 sentences in the question form.

Example: Did Champak play volleyball yesterday?

E. Complete the following table. One is done for you.

I usually played football	Did I usually play foot ball?	Yes, I did. I usually played football.
I bought a book and a pen.		
I had bought a bicycle.		
They had a house.		
She was in grade five.		
You were first in the test.		
The policeman caught a thief.		



- 1. Read the story and answer these questions.
 - a. Did anyone help The Great Goose cook rice pudding?
 - b. Did she share it with others?

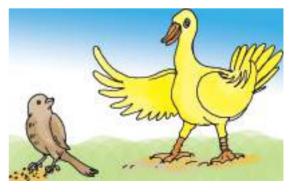
THE GREAT GOOSE OF GOSAINKUNDA

The Great Goose lived in Gosaikunda. She was the greatest of all the birds there. There lived a sparrow, a crow, a bat and a *swarm* of bees in her **neighbourhood**.

One sunny morning The Great Goose decided to cook *delicious* rice pudding. She needed rice, milk and honey for cooking delicious rice pudding. She also needed some firewood. She had nothing with her. She decided to ask her *neighbours* for help.

She decided to ask the sparrow for help. "She is the quickest bird to collect, to *pound* and to eat rice. She does all this in no time. She is my best friend. She will help me," The Great Goose thought. She went to the sparrow.

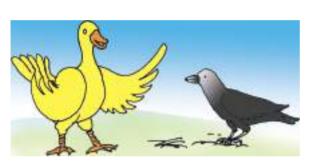
"Please, sparrow sis, would you bring me some grains of rice?" asked The Great Goose, "I want to cook rice pudding." "I am afraid not. I am too busy to bring you some grains of rice. Do it yourself. Don't beg for help like a beggar," replied the sparrow.



The Great Goose went to the field to collect rice. There were some grains dropped down to the field. The sparrow had dropped them while eating. The Great Goose picked up some grains of rice by herself.

Bringing firewood was hard work for her. The Great Goose decided to ask the crow for help. She thought, "He is a strong bird. He is my friend. He is not only friend. He is my fan. I clearly know that. He winks at me. He gazes at my beauty. He praises my walking style. He tries to copy it. Perhaps he loves me." The Great Goose thought and requested the crow,

"Bro crow, could you help me bring some firewood please?"



"I am sorry, dear! I can't because I'm getting ready for a flight to Japan. I have an important *message* for the Emperor of Japan. Do it yourself. Don't beg for help like a beggar," the crow replied.

The Great Goose was surprised. She never doubted he would refuse to help her but he did not help her. She didn't lose hope.

She saw some small pieces of wood. The crow had dropped them while carrying them to his nest. She picked them up and brought them home by herself.

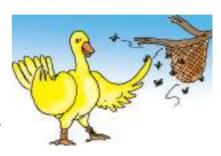
Now the Great Goose needed some milk and honey for rice pudding. She thought, "Bees are not selfish, but bats are. Bees will give me some honey. They collect honey for others. But milk is a must for cooking rice pudding. Rice pudding can't be cooked without milk. Only the bats have milk. No other birds have. So, she decided to go to the bat first. She decided to request her more politely.

"Please, sis bat, could you possibly give me a little milk? I am going to cook rice pudding. It's impossible without your help," she said.

The bat shook her head from side to side. "I have milk. I am a milky bat. I could give you some milk," she said in her deep voice, "but I don't want to give you any. I am the only bird with milk. This is the greatest gift by god! Don't beg for help like a beggar."



The Great Goose knew that bats were selfish. She remembered the old story of the battle between birds and animals. When animals were going to win, bats *boycott*ed birds. They were never sincere. That was the reason she had asked her politely.



The Great Goose went to collect milk by herself. She collected some drops from the *milkmaid*'s empty cans. She collected some drops from the empty bottles of the babies. She collected some drops from the river near the temple. She collected milk drop by drop. She did it by herself.

Next the Great Goose went to the bees. The bees were in the hole of a tree trunk. They had made it a hive. The Great Goose looked up and asked them, "Bro bees, can you help me cook delicious rice pudding?" The bees looked down.

"What would you like us to do?" they asked her.

"Will you give me some honey?"

"We are very sorry to say no," the bees answered, "we have a lot of honey, but we won't give you because you didn't ask us very politely."

The Great Goose flapped her wings. She went up to the *bottom* of the tree trunk. She saw some honey dripping down the cracks of the trunk. She collected the honey drop by drop. She did it by herself.

Pilgrims lighted cow ghee lamps by the lakeside. She collected fire from the burning lamps. She started cooking delicious rice pudding.



In the evening, as the sun was setting, everyone could smell delicious rice pudding. The sparrow, the crow, the bat and all the bees came over to the little house of The Great Goose.

"Could you give me a spoonful of rice pudding?" each asked in turn. "I am afraid not," said The Great Goose, "You didn't help me cook delicious rice pudding. How can you reap without sowing it?" answered The Great Goose crossly. What would you do if you were The Great Goose? Would you give them some?

Ways with words 🧠 🖊 2.





The meanings of some of the words from the story are given below. Find them and fill in the crossword puzzle.

Across

- 1. A woman who sells milk
- 2. The lowest part of something
- 3. A large number of bees

			1				
		1			2		3
2							
	3						

Down

- 1. Someone who lives near you
- 2. A piece of news
- 3. Very tasty; toothsome

True or false?



Read the passage and write whether the following statements are true or false.

- The Great Goose wanted to cook delicious rice pudding. a.
- The Great Goose requested the bees very politely. h.
- The sparrow was ready to help her. c.
- The crow helped her to bring firewood. d.
- The bat refused politely that she could not help her. e.
- f. The bees gave her some honey.
- The Great Goose got the fruits of her labour. g.

Read and answer

Read the passage above and give short answers to the following questions.

a.	What did The Great Goose want to cook?	
b.	What did she ask the sparrow for?	
c.	What did she request the crow for?	
d.	How did she request the bat?	
e.	Why didn't the bees give her honey?	
f.	If you were The Great Goose, would you share the rice pudding with others?	

5. Have your say



Work in pairs. In turns, practise this conversation with your partner. Change the role with your partner and practise again.

Example:

Would you help me do my homework? Of course. Could you turn on the radio, please? Certainly.

Make as many sentences as you can choosing one word/phrase from each column.

	Request sentences	Responses
Could you /Would you	open the door/lend me a pen /answer the phone /	(You are ready to help) Of course, Sure, Certainly, Just a minute
	help me cook rice pudding/ please	(You are not ready to help)
	post this letter/give me a	Sorry, I can't because/
	little honey/take my library	I am afraid not/I am
sorry	book bac	k/explain this word/
I can't/ I am afraid I		can't.
	turn the light on/play	
	badminton with me/come	
	with me,	

Time for grammar [C]



The teacher said to Gopal, "Open the door."

Gopal didn't listen to what the teacher told him. Gita was next to him. She said to Gopal, "The teacher told you to open the door."

The teacher said to Gopal, "Lend me a pen." The teacher told you to lend him a pen.

The teacher said to Gopal, "Answer the phone."

The teacher told you to answer the phone.

Can you open the door?

He asked me to open the door. Or He asked me if/whether I could open the door.

7. Read and answer

- a. What is the girl doing?
- b. Where is she?

Using a personal computer

Press the **power button** to turn on the computer. The power button is in a different place in each model of computer. It usually has the symbol of a circle with a line down the middle.

When you turn on the computer, the screen will light up. The computer screen is like a television screen. It is also known as a monitor or display.

The **keyboard** is like a typewriter keyboard, but there are more **keys** with special functions or uses. The **function** keys are usually on the top row, but sometimes they are on the left. They are numbered **F1**, **F2**, **F3**, and so on. Every keyboard is organized a little differently, but





usually F1 will open up a *help* screen. You may also have a **number pad** on the keyboard.

There are some other keys that are important for you to know how to use. When you are typing a document, you can press *Home* to go to

the beginning of the document. You can press *End* to go to the end of the document. Press *Delete* to erase. The key marked *ESC* means "escape". You can press this in some programmes to stop or leave what you are doing.

The **mouse** is a small hand-held device that you use to move the

cursor around the screen. The cursor is the arrow that shows where you are. The mouse has **buttons** that you click to do different things, like save a document onto the memory of the computer.

If you have a **laptop** or **notebook** computer, there is usually a **mouse pad** instead of a **mouse**. This works in the same way as the mouse.

When you have finished using the computer, you should turn it off properly. Sometimes there is a **power key** that you can press. You can also turn it off by following these steps:

Move the mouse, so that the cursor is on the **START** button.

Click on **START.** Click on the little arrow to the right. Click on **SHUT DOWN.**

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

Col	Column A		lumn B
1.	power button	a.	Will erase the content
2.	monitor	b.	A small portable computer
3.	keyboard	c.	We use to type the documents
4.	mouse	d.	We use to move the curser.
5.	laptop	e.	Looks like a television screen
6.	Delete	f.	We go to search or shut down
7.	START	g.	This will close the computer
8.	SHUT DOWN	h.	Turn on the computer

- B. Give short answers to these questions.
- a. What do you call it that looks like a TV screen?
- b. What do you use to type the documents?
- c. What happens when you press the Delete button?
- d. How do you turn off the computer?
- 8. Write five more dialogues accepting and refusing requests politely. One is done for you.

Hari: Could you open the door, please?

Bindu: Sure.

Would you/ Could you (open the window, lend me a pen, answer the phone, help me plant rice, post this letter, cut some grass, take my library book back, explain this word, turn the light off, play badminton with me, come with me,) please?

Answers

Of course, Sure, Certainly, Just a minute, Sorry I am busy, Sorry I can't because......

9. Listening

A. Look at this picture of a cheque. A cheque is a safe way to send money. This is a blank cheque. You must write on it. Draw this cheque in your exercise book. Then listen to the instructions and do exactly what you hear.

General Bank Ltd.	
	Date
Pay	or bearer
Amount in words	
101-08118710201	T Sherpa

B. Draw another cheque and fill it in. Today you are paying your friend fifty thousand rupees. (Don't put T Sherpa at the bottom. It is your cheque. Write your name there.



1. Read and answer

Look at the pictures below and guess what the story is about.

THE MUSICIANS OF ICAM

"Come on!" shouted the man. His donkey had worked hard for many years. Now it was old. "I won't feed a useless old donkey like you," the man said.

"I'll go to Ilam. I like music. I can join a band. I can be a musician," thought the donkey.

On the road he saw an old, tired dog. "My master is going to kill me," he said.

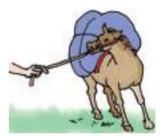
"Come with me to Ilam," said the donkey.

On the way they saw a cat. "I am too old to catch mice. My mistress won't feed me," she said.

"Come with us. We are going to be musicians in Ilam," said the donkey and the dog. So the cat joined them.

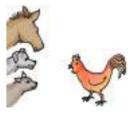
Soon they saw a cock.

"Tomorrow my mistress is going to eat me," he crowed sadly. "Don't worry," said the donkey, the dog and the cat. "Come with us to Ilam."



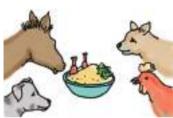






- a. Why are the donkey, the dog, the cat and the cock going to Ilam?
- b. What are they going to do there?









So the four friends went along the road to Ilam. When it was dark, they were in a big forest. They could see a small light. They walked towards the light. They came to a small house.

They looked inside. There was a gang of thieves sitting round a table. They were eating a big meal, and laughing and talking. "How can we get a meal like that?" said the animals. They made a plan.

Silently they climbed on each other's backs. Then they all began to make noises. The donkey brayed, the dog barked, the cat miaowed and the cock crowed. And they jumped through the window. The thieves were terrified. They ran away into the forest.

The four friends sat down at the table and ate the wonderful meal.

Then they put out the light and went to sleep. The cock sat on the beam over the door. The cat lay near the fire. The dog lay behind the door. The donkey lay on some straw in the front yard. The thieves were in the forest. They saw the light go out. Everything was quiet. "Why were we so frightened? Why did we run away?" they said.

"I'll go and look at the house," said one of them. He went quietly to the house and opened the door.

He saw the cat's bright eyes. He thought it was a fire. He poked his candle in the cat's eyes. He thought he could light the candle. The cat jumped up and scratched him with her claws. The thief ran back to the door. He **stepped on** the dog in

the dark. The dog bit his leg. The thief stumbled across the yard. The donkey kicked him. And the cock flew down, screeching,

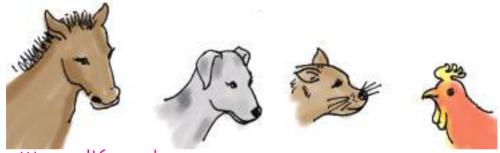
^{&#}x27;cock-a- doodle-dooo!'

The poor thief limped back into the forest. "What happened to you?" the other thieves asked. "Oh dear!" he said. "There is a witch in the house. She scratched my face. There was a man with a knife behind the door. He stabbed me in the leg. In the yard there is a big monster. It hit me with a big stick. And there is a judge. He shouted, 'Bring the thief to me.' I ran away as fast as I could.



After this, the thieves went far away. They never came back. Then what did the four

friends do? They never went to Ilam. The four good friends lived happily together in the same house in the forest for ever.



2. Ways with words

Find these words in the story.

- a. A member of a music band __s_c__
- b. Very frightened to i ___ d
- c. A big and long piece of wood for making a roof ___ m
- d. To push sb. with a stick or finger _ o _ _
- e. To make marks with something sharp _ c _ a _ c _
- f. To nearly fall over __u_b__

3. Read the story again and give short answers.

- a. Who was too old to catch mice?
- b. Where were the four friends going?

- c. How did they climb on each other's back?
- d. What did the thief see glowing in the dark?
- e. Why did the dog bite the thief's leg?

4. Match the animals/birds with their sounds.

Lions bleat

Goats miaow

Pigs quack

Dogs grunt

Donkeys crow

Cocks bray

Hens bark

Ducks cluck

Cows roar

Cats moo

5. Read and answer

Write answers to the following questions as thought by the thief.

- a. Who was a witch?
- b. Who was the man with the knife?
- c. Who was the monster?
- d. Who was the judge?

6. Have your say

- A. Read and discuss the activities. These will show you about different degrees of certainty. (Two people are talking.)
- a. Who are they?
- b. What is their job?

"What have you dor lready?" the inspector asked the **sergeant**. "Well Sir, he *definitely won't* leave Nepal by plane. So we are not watching the airport. He *may* try to get a passport and he *will certainly* need food and clothes. He escaped from prison without anything. He *will probably* try to meet his friends. So our men are watching their houses." The inspector nodded. "Well done," he said. "But he *may* telephone his friends. What about his wife?"

"He *probably won't* see his wife now. But he *will definitely* try to reach India. He *will probably* go by bus. We will check all buses." "Well done, sergeant. We *will* catch him."

- B. Discuss and answer the following questions orally.
- a. Who are they talking about?
- b. What are they trying to do?
- c. What will they check?
- d. Is the inspector pleased with the sergeant? How do you know?





C. Look at the chart. It shows the words we use to say how sure we are that something will happen.

100%	75%	50%	25%	0%
Definitely/	Probably/	May/might	Probably/	Definitely/
certainly	possibly	May/might	possibly	certainly
will	will	not	won't	won't

	D.	Complete	and	practise.	Use	words	from	the	chart.
--	----	----------	-----	-----------	-----	-------	------	-----	--------

It's Monday, 15 October. Some friends in Janakpur are talking
about the weather tomorrow. Think carefully about the weather
at this time of the year.

	a.	It won't snow.					
	b.	It won't rain.					
	c.	It be cloudy.					
	d.	We'll play volleyball after school.					
	e.	We'll enjoy that !					
	f.	It's Tihar next week. We'll have a holiday.					
	g.	I go to my uncle's house.					
7.	Wri	Write 🥒					
	A .	Group of people and things have different names. Fill in the blanks from the box below:					
		a. A g of thieves.					
		b. A h of cows.					
		c. A f of sheep and goats.					
		d. A s of bees.					
		e. A c of students.					
		swarm herd flock gang class					
	R	Write 10 sentences like this:					

- Lions roar. a.
- b.

8. Test yourself

We can use 'not —enough' or 'too—with describing word when we can't do a job properly.

You and your from say a sentence each and fill in the blanks using word from the box.

Example: The string is too short to go round the parcel. It's not long enough. It's too short.

quiet, warm, tall, old, loud, bright, high, young, cold, dark

Gita is too quiet. No one can hear her.

Speak up!

You're not enough.

You're too.....



Amrit is too short to reach the fan.

The fan is too high.

I'm not..... enough.

It's too



Bijaya is too young to join the library.
Sorry, you can't join.
You're notenough.
You're too



It is dark to take a photo.

Sorry.

It's notenough.

It's too......



It is too cold to have a bath today.
I won't bathe today.
It isn'tenough.
It's too......



9. Listening 🥬

- A. Talk about the radio in your home. Who listens to the radio most? What do you listen to? What do you enjoy most?
- B. Read the statements 1-13 aloud and make sure you understand them. They are all about part of a radio program.
- a. The first advertisement was for toothpaste.
- b. King pencils are best.
- c. The advertisements were for pencils, biscuits and shoes.
- d. There was a drama program.
- e. There was Nepali and foreign news.
- f. The President opened a new hospital.
- g. There was a meeting for people growing rice.
- h. Two hundred people had a new water supply.
- i. The President opened the new water plant.
- j. There was an earthquake in China.
- k. It was a serious, big earthquake.
- 1. It will probably rain everywhere.
- m. The eye camp starts in Gorkha on Wednesday.
- C. Write number 1-13 in your exercise book. Listen to the programme. Tick the numbers which are true statements. Listen several times to check your answer.



Look and guess & 🕏 🚰





Look at the picture and guess answers to the following questions.

- Who is the boy? a.
- What does the boy want? b.



PAPER BOY

Scene 1

Maila: (Approaching close to Manoj with 3 bundles of newspapers)

Fresh news, Dai. There was a big brawl among people

yesterday. Do you want one?

Manoj: No, I don't.

Maila : Dai please, take one (*speaks in a little sad tone*).

Manoj: (Feeling pity on him) Which one do you want me to take?

Maila : Whichever you like. I have three different papers.

Manoj: How many did you sell today?

Maila : I couldn't sell more than ten or twelve, today. Please take one.

(He insists).

(It was the month of Poush. Although Manoj was in a warm jacket, he was feeling cold in his feet. Maila was in a T-shirt, trousers and a Nepali cap.)

Manoj: Would you like to have tea?

Maila: (Just smiles).

Manoj: Come along. (*They go inside a restaurant. On the open roof it is colder. The boy bends his head down between his knees*). Would you like to have some snacks? You must be hungry.

Maila: (Just smiles again).

Manoj: What would you like to have?

Maila: Chowmin.

Manoj: (Sipping his tea). What about your family?

Maila: My father was killed during the conflict. My brother went to India and didn't return. Now it's only my mother, sister and I. I'm the only breadwinner.

Scene 2

(Busy market place. Manoj is standing on the footpath. Meanwhile he happens to see Maila in a few metre's distance).

Manoj: Hello, Maila!.....Maila!.....Hello! (*Manoj walks faster and catches hold of his hand*). I called you so many times but you didn't answer.

Maila: Well, I'm busy today. (He looks indifferent).

Manoj: (Little angrily). What happened to you today?

Maila: I have to sell out two hundred papers these days. Earlier, I would sell only one hundred. I don't want to waste time. Don't you know Bryan Adams is coming to Kathmandu? He's giving a live show and I must see it. I'm his fan.

Manoj: How do you know about him?

Maila: Well, I spent two hours in the cyber café. I got a lot of information about him. He is from Canada. Like me, he had a difficult childhood. He dropped out of school at 15 and started selling cattle food.

Manoj: Do you know some of his songs?

Maila : Yes, a lot of them: 'The only thing that looks good on me is

you, Everything I do, Here I am, Heaven, Summer of sixty-nine'. But the lowest ticket is Rs. 2000/-. In the last seven days I have made only a little over eight hundred. I'm afraid I won't be able to earn two thousand in the coming ten days.

Manoj : Don't worry. Where there's a will there's a way.

Scene 3

(Durbar Marg. Maila is selling papers running along the footpath. Manoj is seen coming to the place).

Manoj : Maila!

Maila : (Looks at Manoj but doesn't smile as usual). I'm hungry

Wouldn't you offer me something to eat?

Manoj : Let's go. (They enter a restaurant and take seats). What

would you like to have, chicken chowmin?

Maila : No, vegetable chowmin. Don't you know Bryan Adams is

vegetarian? (He looks really serious).

Manoj : Well, then how much have you collected? Enough for your

ticket?

Maila : Bad luck. My brother fell sick the other day and I had to

spend 500 rupees for him. I've got only eight hundred rupees left. I won't be able to go to the show. (*He almost cries*).

Manoj : Don't worry. You will find a way.

Maila : Don't make false promises, dai. I'm unlucky. I'll miss the

show.

Manoj : I have an extra ticket. Please take it.

[Maila takes the ticket, looks at Manoj. Then he bows down his head. A drop of tear falls into the chowmin he is having].

2. Ways with words 🚙 🎤

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

A B

breadwinner a person who sells newspaper.

concert noisy fight.

false promise sb who earns and supports family.

paper boy give words which do not come true.

brawl public music show.

3. Read and order 🚙 🎤

Read the text and rearrange the following sentences as they appear in the text.

- a. Manoj knows about Maila's family.
- b. Maila can not earn enough money for the show.
- c. Manoj surprises him by giving him a ticket for the show.
- d. Maila and Manoj get introduced.
- e. Maila works harder.
- f. He wants to save Rs. 2000 for Bryan Adam's show.

4. Read and answer



Read again and answer the following questions.

- a. Do you believe in all the news in a newspaper? Why/not?
- b. Do you like Manoj? Why?
- c. What kind of person is Maila?

- d. Why was Maila indifferent when he met Manoj second time?
- e. Why did Maila look upset when they met the third time?
- f. Has the play a happy or sad ending? Why?

5. Write.



A. Read and write answer to the questions given under these two letters.

Tuesday, April 10

Dear Lok,

Would you like to come to my house on Saturday, 13 April at 2 pm?

It's my birthday and I'm having a party. I hope you can come.

Best wishes, Prabin Wednesday, April 11

Dear Prabin, Thank you very much. I'd love to come on Saturday at 2 pm.

Yours,

Lok

a. When did Prabin

write this letter?

- b. When is Prabin's birthday?
- c. Does Lok say 'Thank you'?
- d. Who is Prabin inviting?
- e. Can Lok go to the party?
- f. How do they end their letters?

	В.	Preeti is inviting her friend Usha to come with her. She is going to the zoo on Saturday at 1 pm. Complete the letter.						
		Monday, June 10						
		Dear,						
		I'm						
		on Saturday. Would to						
		at I hope						
	C.	Suppose you are Usha, write a reply to Preeti's letter. Tell her that you would like to go to the zoo with her.						
	D.	Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to come for a picnic with you on Saturday at 11:00 am.						
6.	Hav	ve your say 🐷						
	A.	Work in pairs. Take turns to suggest and reply. Use the clues. (paint picture, practise music, go for cross-country race, play volleyball)						
		Example 1:						
		A: Let's go to the cyber café?						
		B: Yes, let's.						
		A: Let's						
		B: Yes,						

		A: B:	-	t we go for a?	
		A: B:	How abou	t? but	
		A: B:		not?	
		Exai	nple 2:		
		A: B:	•	ı like to come my birthday ı. I'd love to.	y party?
		A. B.	•	sister's wedding	Saturday?
		A. B.		and watch a video Start S	•
		А. В.		evening rice tomorrow What time come	
		A. B.		a cold drink? I'dto.	
7.	Time	for	grammar	(c)	
	A.			suggestions as you can possible replies.	from the table and
		Sugg	estions		Replies
		Shall Let's Why	we don't we	play badminton? read a story? have a party?	Yes, Let's! That's a good idea! No, let's not do
		•	about	playing badminton?	that!

reading a story? having a party?

B. Write as many invitations as you can from the table. Write their replies too.

Invitations		Replies
Would you like to	see my photograph? go for a walk? visit my school? have a rest? have a drink? see the bazaar? go shopping? go to the cinema? help us?	Thank you, that's very kind. Thank you, I'd love to. Yes, that sounds interesting or Thank you, but I'm very tired. Thank you, perhaps later. Thank you, but I'd prefer to

8.	Look	and	guess.
•		O., . O.	0,0.000.



Look at the picture and guess answers to the questions. Then listen to the tape or the teacher and find out if your guesses were correct.

- a. Who are they?
- b. What are they talking about?

9.	Listen	and	write	the	personal	detail.	s of	the	boy
----	--------	-----	-------	-----	----------	---------	------	-----	-----



Name:
No. of family members:
T. 1

10. Listen again and answer the questions.



- a. Is his income enough to support his family?
- b. What did the man suggest him?
- c. Where is the man's hotel?
- d. What time did he tell the boy to come?

Read and answer. 1.



- Read the poem and think of a good title. a.
- h. If a child is bad, does her mother still love her?
- Who is the poet? c.

Mothers are for loving you If you're good or bad. Mothers are for sharing Whatever makes you glad.

> Mothers are for laughing At your favorite jokes. Mothers are for helping you Get on with other folks.

Mothers are for telephones When they ring. Mothers are for pushing When you are on a swing.

> Mothers are for loving When you snuggle up so tight. Mothers are for kissing you A sweet and kind good night.

Mothers are for baking Yummy birthday cakes. Mothers are for nursing you When your tummy aches.

> Mothers are for cuddling you When you have to weep. Mothers are for covering you When you fall asleep.



Ways with words 2.



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

A R

tasty; delicious share

get close to somebody for comfort or love get on

snuggle to make friendship with somebody

stomach yummy

use something with others tummy

Complete the table / 3.

Read the first three stanzas and write what mothers do for us.

Stanza	What mothers do for us
One	1.
	2.
Two	1.
	2.
Three	1.
	2.

Read and answer



- Why do babies get close to their mothers? a.
- What does she do before we go to bed at night? h.
- How does she help at your birthdays? c.
- Who takes care of you when tummy aches or when you are d. sick?
- How does she comfort you when you weep or when you are e. sad?
- Do you think your mother takes care of you even when you are f. asleep?

- g. All mothers are special. Write one thing that makes your mother special.
- h. Besides our own mother there is one common mother of all the Nepalese. Who is she?

5. Write 🥻

A. Work in pairs. Discuss these letters.

17 May

Dear Urgen,

Many happy returns of the day to my best friend, Urgen.

Sincerely, Kancha

11 Jan

Dear Khatun,

Happy birthday! I hope you have a fantastic day.

Sincerely, Sneha

2 Feb

Dear Manoj,

May the New Year bring you peace, progress and prosperity!

Yours, Pooja

3 March

Dear Karina,

I am pleased to hear that you passed the SLC with distinction. Please accept my heartiest congratulations!

Yours, Mona

B .	Write 3 letters to yo	ur 3	different	friends	on the	e occasior	ıs
	of:						

- 1. happy birthday
- 2. happy new year
- 3. success in the examination.

6. Time for grammar [c]

Write one of the expressions in the box after each statement.

Have a good time! Well done! Congratulations! Good Luck!

- a. We are going to start a business. _____
- b. Our school won the cricket match.
- c. We are going on rafting down the river.
- d. I finished the work earlier than others.
- e. I am going for a job interview. _____
- f. I got 100 percent marks in mathematics.
- g. We are going to Italy for a week.
- h. The judge liked our dance very much._____

7. Have your say 🐷

Work in pairs. Take it in turns to ask and answer questions using the clues in the box.

Example:

A: We're going fishing tomorrow.

B: Good luck!

going- Pokhara- paragliding taking part – Nepali Tara saved a man – drowning selected – team A thief caught - last night father gave – lap top

Good luck! Congratulations! Have a good time! Well done!

Look at the picture and guess answers. 👵 🚡 🌠 8.

- Who could be these two persons? a.
- What might they be talking about? h.
- 9. Listen and complete 🥬 🎉



Listen again and complete the table about Chanda.

Took part in	Prize won	No. of competitors	Easy-difficult	No.of tenth graders

10. Listen and answer 🕡 🌶



Listen once again and answer the following questions.

- a. Who won the scholarship?
- b. Why is Chanda a brilliant student?
- c. What is she going to do next?
- d. Why is Ranjeet going back to his village?



1. Look and guess 👼 🚡 🌌

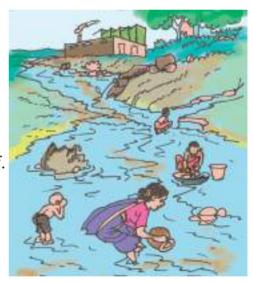
Look at the picture and answer the following questions.

- a. What is causing pollution in the rivers?
- b. What may happen to the birds and animals drinking river water?

UATER POCCUTION

We all want development. To develop is to discover or make new things which make our lives more comfortable. Nature is the source of all things we need for development. Nature gives us everything: water, food, clothes, minerals, wood, air etc. But unplanned development can damage nature itself.

Water is one of the resources nature has given us free of cost. Without water no human being can survive. But, it is a pity that we are polluting water resources carelessly. People cut

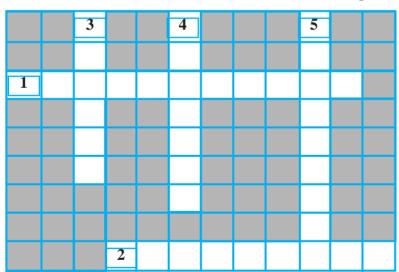


down forests and build houses. This dries up the sources of water. We set up industries and throw out unwanted materials in the nearby rivers. We also join our toilet drains to rivers. This has affected birds, animals, other water species and human beings very badly. Rivers in big cities like Kathmandu are almost dead. These rivers are so dirty that we cannot use them any more.

In this way we are polluting all the rivers in big cities. We need industries for economic growth and development. But, it is also one of the major causes of water pollution. Industry is also polluting the underground water. People in the hilly areas are making the source of water dirty because of ignorance. They dump garbage and even defecate along the river banks. This causes many water borne diseases. Thus the number of sick people are increasing day by day. In 1996, in Teku Hospital 6.5 percent of death was caused by water borne diseases. At Patan Hospital about 40 percent of the outdoor patients were affected by dirty water. The situation will be worse in future if we do not take necessary steps. We can cure ourselves if we are sick. But, what about birds, animals and other water animals? What might happen to them? As a student what will you do to stop water pollution in your place?

2. Ways with words

The meanings of some of the words from the reading text are given below. Find the words and fill in the crossword puzzle.



Across

- 1. feeling of easy
- 2. lack of knowledge

Down

- 3. bad effect on somebody
- 4. to continue to live
- 5. act of making dirty

True or false? 3.



Read the story and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

a.	To develop is to make life easier.	
b.	We depend upon nature for development.	
c.	We have to pay for the water nature gives us.	
d.	Men can not use river water animals can.	
e.	Dead river means no plants and animals can survive there.	

Read and answer. 4.



Read the story again and answer the following questions.

- How does nature help us for development? a.
- Name two ways in which people are polluting rivers and water b. sources.
- What is the cause of water pollution in hilly areas? c.
- What percentage of outdoor patients at Patan Hospital are d. affected by dirty water?
- How is water pollution affecting birds and animals?

Write 🏄



- Go to the river, pond or lake nearby your village/town. Write a a. paragraph on how it is being polluted.
- Write one paragraph on how you can stop water pollution in b. your village/ town.

6. Time for grammar



A. Inferences or logical conclusions are made by using the following language patterns.

Patterns: Example sentence:

Sub+Must be+adj/NP You must be tired; you have worked hard

Change the following sentences into inferences/ logical conclusions as in the example.

Example:

You/strong/can lift 100 kg easily.

You must be strong; You can lift 100 kg easily.

- a. You/hungry/not eaten/whole day.
- b. She/chief guest/opened the show.
- c. He/sick/absent today.
- d. He/over go/hair gray.
- e. Solu/cold/in the Himalayas.
- f. Rajbiraj/hot/in the terai.
- g. Curry/hot/I put more chilly.
- h. My friend/angry/didn't reply his SMS.
- i. Woman/rich/wears diamonds.
- j. They/orphans/sleep in the street.
- k. He Birkhaman/looks like his father.

B. We use 'may / might + V' to express probability.

Example:

It may/might rain today.

I might go tomorrow.

Change the following sentences to express probability.

Example:

It will rain today because there are clouds all over.

It may/might rain today because there are clouds all over.

- a. I will go tomorrow if I get the ticket.
- b. She will join a science campus because she is good at science.
- c. People will be healthy because many new cures are invented.
- d. Khatun will top the class if she keeps on working hard.
- e. Nepal will be richer if we harness all natural resources properly.
- f. China will be the wealthiest country if their progress continues.
- g. There will be no whales in the seas because thousands are killed every year.
- h. There will be no petroleum one day because we are using it unwisely.
- i. If I am lucky I will get the job.
- j. Mr. Kirati will win the election because people like him most.

Match the situation in column A with the expressions in column B.

A

B

- It is going to rain.
- Absolutely certain.

b. It may rain.

It might rain.

Don't worry. It's not sure.

c. It may not rain.

It might not rain.

Perhaps, we should take umbrella.

d. It will be dark at 8 p.m.

It will not be hot in December. I feel sure.

7. Have your say 🐷



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

Example:

- She wears a white gown. A. She has a stethescope around her neck. What's she?
- *She must be a doctor?* B.



- A. Who....?
- B.a cook/chef.





- A.in white dress?
- B.a nurse.



- A.the woman?
- B.the bride.



- A. Who are they?
- B.school girls/students.



- A.?
- B.trekkers?



Work in pairs. Take turn to ask and answer questions. B. Use the clues and the example. Example: His brother is in America. He has no family members \boldsymbol{A} . here. Where'll he go? В. He may/might go to America. She got 40 in maths and 85 in English. Α. a. Which subject will she major?in maths/ English? B. She has a party tomorrow evening. h. A. Will she come to school? B.may not...... here is little rain this year. c. Α. How will the crops be next year? В.poor..... d. Α. The bus leaves at 6 am. It takes about 5 hours to reach Pokhara. What time will it reach Pokhara? B.at 11. There's a lot of homework today. Α. e. It is already 8 pm. Will he finish the homework tonight?

He might not......

He's interested in sports.

В.

Α.

f.

		His parents have forced him to work in films. How will he do in film line?
	В.	He notwell in it.
g.		He answered all the questions.
		But he's not very satisfied.
		Will he be selected?
	В.	might not
h.	A.	Her parents want her to start a business.
		But she's interested in singing.
		Will she do what parents want her to do?
	B.	might not
i.	A.	She always tops her class.
		This time she is not so happy with her maths exam.
		Will she top her class this time as well?
	B.	She might
j.	A.	She has her test tomorrow.
		Will she go to Norbu's party tonight?
	B.	

Listening 🔊 🌌 8.



Look and guess

Look at the picture and guess the answers to the following questions. Then listen to the tape or the teacher and find out if your guesses were correct.

- Who are they? a.
 - Brother and sister 1.
 - 2. Friends
 - Family members 3.
- What are they talking about? h.
 - School 1.
 - 2. Exam
 - 3. Their family
- 9. True or false? 🛃



Listen again and decide if the following statements are true or false.

- Father is sick. a.
- Bekha is working pretty hard for the exam. h.
- He puts off things for the exam. C.
- He is not worried about the exam. d.
- He may pass the exam easily. e.
- 10. Listen and write the two things Bekha might do after the exams, 🅦 🥻

Listening Script

Unit 1

Anu: Will you go anywhere for the vacation?

Bina: I'm looking forward a trip to Pokhara.

Anu: What will you do there?

Bina: Oh, I will boat on the lake, and see the Island temple.

Anu: Which Himalaya do you see from there?

Bina: We can see the Annapurna from there.

Anu: Will you visit a zoo?

Bina: No, there isn't a zoo, but we will see lots of mules in the streets and visit

two very interesting museums.

Anu: How will you go there?

Bina: I'll go by bus.

Anu: Have a nice time!

Bina: Thanks.

Unit 2

Salesman: Good morning, can I help you?

Customer: Yes please, I'd like to buy a shirt with double poecket.

Salesman: How about this one?

Customer: It's the right size but it has long sleeves, I want short sleeves with

pockets.

Salesman: We have very nice shirts with short sleeves. Do you want a plain or a

checked one?

Customer: Checked one, please. How much is it?

Salesman: It' 500 rupees

Customer: Ok, I'll take it.

ENGLISH BOOK, Grade 6

Salesman: Ok. Here you are.

Customer: Thank you very much.

Salesman: You're welcome. Come again.

Unit 3

Salina and her friends visited the zoo. They went by taxi. They took lot of food with them. They started in the morning when it was not very hot. They remained there the whole day. They saw hippopotamus and bears. They also saw tigers. All of them went to the lion safari to take a closer look at the lions. They also visited the snake park. They enjoyed boating in the pond. Then they had lunch. After that they went to watch the birds. Then they sat in the toy train and moved round. They returned home at 6 PM.

Unit 4

Radio: Welcome to "Health for Everyone." This week we have a a doctor in our

radio programme. Good evening everyone.

Doctor Good evening.

Mr. Tamang Our family is often ill with fever or diarrhea. What medicine should we

take?

Doctor: The best medicine is to stay healthy.

Mr Tamang: But how?

Doctor: There are some simple rules. The first is to drink safe, clean, water. You

mustn't drink water with germs in it. Boil some water and keep it for drinking. Then you must have a good, clean toilet. If it is a latrine, you must dig a very deep hole. Everyone must use the toilet, even your children. Next, you must wash your hands with soap and water after the toilet and

always before cooking and eating or feeding the children.

Mrs Tamang: With soap?

Doctor: Yes, you must always use soap to kill the germs.

Mr. Tamang: Anything else?

Doctor: Yes, you must all eat different kinds of food. Not expensive, but different

- rice, corn, millet, soya, green vegetables, root vegetables, fruit, milk, and eggs if possible, especially children. You mustn't eat only rice or only milk. Alsoyou mustn't give children matches or knives, let them be near

fires or stoves or hot pans.

Mr. Tamang: Thank you, doctor.

Doctor: One last thing – there are free injections for small children. You must take

your children to have them.

Unit 5

Dinosaurs lived about 225 million years ago. The biggest dinosaurs were as big as ten elephants. The smallest were as small as a chicken. Some dinosaurs could fly and these were as big as planes. Scientists have found the bones of these types of dinosaurs in Africa and America. Some dinosaurs ate their own kind but most of them ate plants. The largest dinosaurs weigh about a thousand kilogram.

Unit 6

Binay: Hello! I'm Binay. Is that you Raju?

Raju: Yes. How are you, Binay?

Binay: I'm fine. Can you come to play football?

Raju: I'm sorry. I can't. I'm busy.

Binay: What are you doing?

Raju: I'm doing my math's homework.

Binay: Oh well! Never mind. We'll play some other day.

Raju: Bye Binay.

Binay: Bye!

Unit 7

1. First, take a cup of rice and wash well

2. Second, put the rice in a pot.

- 3. Third, add two cups of water to the rice.
- 4. Next, cover the pot.
- 5. Then, cook the rice for 15 minutes.
- 6. Finally, serve it hot.

Unit 8

Bikash wants to watch the cartoon show on TV. His mother doesn't want him to watch TV before completing his homework. Here is a short conversation between them:

Bikash: May I watch the cartoon show, mum?

Mother: No, Bikash. You have to do your homework now.

Bikash: May I watch the show after I finish my homework?

Mother: Then it will be dinner time.

Bikash: Can I have my dinner late today?

Mother: No, sorry. What's the cartoon show you want to watch?

Bikash: Tom and Jerry.

Mother: I see. After you have finished your homework, you can watch it till I call

you for dinner.

Unit 9

On Saturdays I **tro** out with my **drules**. I have a lot of **drules**. Sometimes we **tro** fishing. Sometimes we **tro** to the **banto**. There are a lot of animals in the **banto**. We can also have an **empy** riding. The **empy** can pick up coins with the trunk.

Unit 10

Mohan: Hello.

Meena: Hello, Micro Computer centre.

Mohan: Can I get Miss Deepa, please?

Meena: Please hold on. Let me see whether she has come.

Mohan: Hello, Deepa hasn't arrived. May I know who's calling?

Meena: I'm Mohan, Deepa's brother.

Mohan: Any message for Deepa?

Meena: No thanks. I'll call again in the afternoon.

Mohan: I'll tell Deepa that you've called her.

Meena: OK. Thanks.

Unit 11

Garima Restaurant & Bar

Koteswor, Kathmandu

Snacks

Chicken Chilly - 100/-

Noodles - 75/-

Pizza - 150/-

Chips - 50/-

Momo - 75/-

Mutton sekuwa - 100/-

Garima special - 150/-

Drinks

Tea (milk) - 15/-

Tea (lemon) - 15/-

Coffee (black) - 10/-

Coffee (milk)- 25/-

Coke/Sprite- 25/-

Mineral water - 25/-

Unit 12

Mustang, April 23, Dear Bina, We are enjoying our holiday in the mountains. Yesterday we visited Muktinath temple. It is the highest temple in this area. We went to the apple farm and later we looked at the burning flame in water. We saw different scenery, including the deepest pass in the world. My brother said it was the most

ENGLISH BOOK, Grade 6

exciting day in his life. In the evening we swam in the hot water spring and ate in the most famous Thakali hotel in the area. Thanks. Regards, Gita.

Unit 13

A: Good morning. Could you help me, please? I want to write a cheque.

B: Of course sir, start with the date. That's today's date, July

24th write that in the top right-hand corner.

A: July....24th

B: Who is getting the money, sir?

A: Mr. P. Lama.

B: Write that name on the next line. Pay.... Mr. P. Lama.

A: Pay, Mr. P. Lama or bearer.

B: Now, how much money are you giving him?

A: Five hundred rupees.

B: Then write that on the next line, using words. Five hundred

rupees. Then write it in figures in the box: rupees (Rs) 500.

Write the number.

A: Words on the line, number in the box.

B: You must be Mr. Sherpa, because it's your cheque. Now

you must sign your name on the bottom line, in the right-

hand corner. That's easy, isn't it?

Unit 14

Advertisements

North South East West King pencils are definitely best. Yes, for homework, schoolwork, shop and office. King pencils never break, write clearly and last forever. Buy a King pencil today.

Munch-Crunch, the best biscuit yet. Buy a packet today.

From Everest Peak to Bhaidya Park. Everyone is wearing them. Danphe shoes, for walking on air.

Summary of the news

And now here is a summary of the news. The President has spoken of the importance of good education for everyone. He was opening a new school in Rasuwa District. At a seminar in Kathmandu, scientists explained a new discovery, a vacation for plants, especially rice. This helps the plant to stay healthy and produce good crops. You can put tablets where the rice seedlings are growing. Then the plants will not get disease, professor Loknath Singh explained. In Chitwan, the Prime Minister opened a new water scheme. This gives two thousand people good drinking water, and irrigates their land. News has just reached us of a large Earthquake in Japan. Several towns have been destroyed, but we don't know anything else yet.

Weather forecast

Now for the weather forecasts. It will probably be fine throughout the country, but there may be some rain in the Eastern District.

Notice

There is an eye camp in Gorkha Bazzar on Wednesday. Anyone with eye problem can get free treatment.

Unit 15

Dorji: How big is your family?

Maila: Mother, my younger sister and me. Only three persons.

Dorji: How do you support your family?

Maila: Selling newspapers after school.

Dorji: How much do you earn in a day?

Maila: About hundred rupees.

Dorji: Is that enough for you?

Maila: No, it isn't. But we have to make it do.

Dorji; How about changing your job?

Maila: Thank you. That sounds interesting.

Dorji: This is my visiting card. Why don't you come to my hotel

in Thamel after school tomorrow?

Maila: I'll of course come, sir. Thank you so much.

Unit 16

Chanda: Congratulations, Ranjeet! You've won the scholarship.

Ranjeet: Thanks, Chanda. What about your story competitions?

Chanda: I got the second prize Ranjeet; Well done! How many persons

competed?

Chanda: Thirty- five students from thirty- five schools. One from each.

Ranjeet: It must have been a tough competition.

Chanda: Yes it was. Many of them were tenth graders. Only five of us were ninth

graders.

Ranjeet: I know you are a brilliant student. It's not easy to win seniors. What's your

next programme?

Chanda: I'm doing a course on public speaking. What about you?

Ranjeet: Well, I'm going back to my village and take rest. I'm a bit tired.

Chanda: Have a good time, Ranjeet! Bye!

Ranjeet: Bye, Bye!

Unit 17

Karina: Hi Bekha! How is father?

Bekha: He's fine. Don't worry. When is the exam?

Karina: Next Sunday. You may be studying hard for the exams.

Bekha: Not really. I'm working as usual. I don't put off things for the exam. I just

review before the exams.

Karina: So, you are not worried about the exam.

Bekha: No, I'm not. Most of my friends aren't.

Karina: Good luck for the exams. What are you planning to do after the exams?

Bekha: I'm not sure Karina. I may write a story for the "The Kantipur". I might go

to Janakpur to visit my family.