

FORMAT

1. PASSAGE -4
2. MEANINGS INTO WORDS (GRAMMAR) -12
3. HERITAGE OF WORDS -9
3. LETTER WRITING -5
4. ESSAY WRITING -10

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions below. 2x2=4

These days, more and more people like to go to university. Some people assume that the only purpose of university education is to improve job prospects, others think that society and the individual get benefit much broader ways. It is certainly true that one of the main aims of university education is to secure a better job. The majority of people want to improve their future career prospects and attending university is one of the best ways to do this as it increases a person's marketable skills and attractiveness to potential employers. But, further education is very expensive for many people. So most people would not consider to join university if it does not provide them With a more secure future and a higher standard of living. Thus, job prospects are very important. There are other benefits for individuals and society. Firstly, the independence of living away from home is a benefit because it helps the students develop better social skills and improve as a person. A case in point is that many students will have to leave their families, live in halls of residence and meet new friends. As a result, their maturity and confidence will grow enabling them to live more fulfilling lives. Secondly, society will gain from the contribution that the graduates can make to the economy.

Questions:

- a. Why do some people like to join university? What advantages do they have from university?
- b. According to the speaker, what are the additional benefits of university education?

Answer

a. Why do some people like to join university? What advantages do they have from university?

Ans: Some people like to join university because university aims to provide good job opportunity and they can have a good career ahead with good marketable skills and attractiveness to potential employers.

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a. Why do some people like to join university? What advantages do they have from university?

Ans: Some people like to join university because university aims to provide good job opportunity and they can have a good career ahead with good marketable skills and attractiveness to potential employers.

b. According to the speaker, what are the additional benefits of university education?

Ans: The additional benefits includes: Students staying away from home can have the independence of life by which they can develop their social skills and improve as person. Society will also be beneficial with the gain from contribution that the graduates can make to the economy.

2. Answer any three of the following questions: 3x3= 9

a. How is death perceived in the poem Full Fathom Five Thy Father Lies? Explain.

b. How does Martin Luther King portray the appalling condition of Negro community?(I have a Dream)

c. According to Nissani, what can be some possible ways to save the forests of Third World countries? (Two Long term Problems: Too Many People Too Few Trees)

d. Why does Gretel dislike her father, brother and the lawyer?(Gretel)

b. How does Martin Luther King portray the appalling condition of Negro community?(I have a Dream)

- Martin Luther King, a black civil right campaigner, delivered an unforgettable speech "I Have a Dream" on August 28, 1963, commemorating the centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. In this speech, he presses for equal treatment and improved circumstances for blacks and stresses on the necessity of eradicating institutional racial inequalities. King expresses sharp dissatisfaction over segregation and racial discrimination. He demands a fast end to racial discrimination, pledging his followers to a fight to the finish to wipe out all forms of segregation and to achieve equality and integration. However, he is in favor of a creative and disciplined protest without physical violence. In his speech, he even appeals the Whites to join hands with Blacks in order to revolt against discriminatory practices against Blacks. He does not show hatred against Whites, he is against color discrimination and racial prejudice.
- He is a dreamer with the vision of equality and justice. He wants a new America in its social makeup, establish symphony of brotherhood among blacks and whites, and eradicate the discriminatory treatment of black Americans. His dream is deeply rooted in the American dream of 'life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness'.
- He voices that even after a hundred years of the passing of Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln, America stands as the hell to the blacks. Blacks are exiled in their own country and live in poverty in the vast ocean of material prosperity.

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- He also mentions the words of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence which guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. But these magnificent words were not applied into practice in case of colored citizens. He demands the riches of freedom, security of justice, and citizenship rights to the blacks. He argues that the policy of gradualism in the matter of justice will raise discontent among blacks.

c. According to Nissani, what can be some possible ways to save the forests of Third World countries? (Two Long term Problems: Too Many People Too Few Trees)

In the brief essay, Two Long Term Problems: Too Many People, Too Few Trees, Moti Nissani discusses two interrelated problems they are, overpopulation and deforestation. With their impact showing several consequences of the twin problems, the writer makes us aware of our duties to solve them and to save the biosphere for our future generation.

Scientists from all over the world express their serious concern (worry) about the present state of biosphere as human activities caused very serious damage to the environment and on critical resources. With the introduction of modern medical facilities, nutrition, and sanitation, the world's population started growing more than 80 million per year. In Nepal only, in less than 50 years the population increases at the rate of 2.5% per year from 9 million to 25 million. If this alarming growth continues unchecked, the population of Nepal will be 46 million by 2026 A.D. which would be very difficult for Nepal to accommodate. In order to feed more people, more forest, lands are destroyed on a very large scale.

As a result, soil erosion, desertification, flood, landslide, tropical diseases, siltation of rivers and dams and mass migration are increasing. High growth of population has already polluted our food, air, water, rivers, soil, drains, and farms. The chances of cancers and emphysema (lungs disease) and asthma are far higher now and we are suffering from premature hearing loss. Lead and dioxide are causing a serious effect on children's intelligence and health. The world has already faced frightening problems such as desertification, acid rain, loss of wild species of plants and animals, ozone layer depletion and greenhouse effect because of human-caused pollution.

However the situation could be improved by controlling population and pollution, many factors such as modernization, effective family planning measures equal economic, educational and legal opportunities to the woman will help to control the rapid population growth. In order to set this world for our future generation, we must save the forest by reducing population pressure on it through effective family planning measures and educating people. We may also save the forest by making effective and strict laws with a provision to impose a high tax on wood product and provision of an incentive for preserving forest. There should be a provision in the law to punish severely for destroying the forest. Massive reforestation, another effective step will benefit the world in conserving biodiversity, pristine wildness and to minimize desertification, flood and weather extremes. By controlling population and saving the forest, we may solve this planet for our future generation utilizing our knowledge to convert our wisdom, courage, and passion into practice to turn this world into heaven.

a. How is death perceived in the poem Full Fathom Five Thy Father Lies? Explain.

The poem "Full Fathom Five Thy Father Lies" is a song sung by the Spirit Ariel in Shakespeare's play "The Tempest". The Spirit sings this song to Ferdinand, the prince of Naples, who mistakenly thinks that his father is drowned.

The speaker of this poem is Ariel who is a very powerful spirit of wind who flies lightly and invisibly playing music and singing songs. Here he sings the song about the death of Ferdinand's father. According to him, Ferdinand's father lies thirty feet below the surface of the sea. Ferdinand is very worried about the death of his father. Giving him sympathy Ariel says that his father has got quite a meaningful death. His body is not decayed. Every part of his body has been changed into something beautiful, valuable and strange. His eyes are transformed into pearls and bones are changed into coral. The sea nymphs welcome his death by ringing the death bell "Ding-dong" every hour.

In this poem, the spirit Ariel has presented a very artful and melodious description about the death of Ferdinand's father. The prince of Naples is worried thinking that his father is drowned. He is very sad about the meaningless death of his father. However, Ariel gives him sympathy by making the death meaningful through his powerful and magical description. He says that nothing of the dead body has decayed or rotten wastefully. Everything of the dead body is changed into meaningful and precious objects at the bottom of the sea. Ariel finally requests Ferdinand to listen to the death-bell rung by the sea nymphs to welcome his father's beautiful and meaningful death.

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The main idea of this poem is that – the man who is part of nature transforms into other natural objects after death. The body of Ferdinand's father has been changed into something more valuable and strange. His bones have changed into corals and eyes into pearls.

3. Choosing the appropriate verbs given below in the brackets, rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given. 4

(verbs: make it easier, discourage, force, encourage) page 74(sb)

Example:

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

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

a. When they took the drug, they could relax and enjoy themselves more easily.

Ans: The drug made it more easier for them to relax and enjoy.

b. Although there was a shortage of food, people still wanted to take the drug.

Ans: Even the food shortage didn't discourage people from taking the drug.

c. Because of the economic crisis, the governments had to take some decisive action.

Ans: The economic crisis forced the government to take some decisive action.

d. After the new law was introduced, people wanted to take the drug even more.

Ans: The new law encouraged people to take the drug.

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4. Add an appropriate non- defining relative clause to the following sentences. 4 page 26(sb)

a. When I came back I found that my car, ..which I had parked near the gate had disappeared

b. At last they managed to repair the telephone, ..which had been out of order for some weeks.

c. The teacher, who had been speaking..., turned round suddenly.

d. I could not wait to get back to Janakpur, ..where my father had been working.....

e. I eventually found the letter, ..which my best friend had sent to me.. in my jacket pocket.

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5. Change the sentences below using either when/ as soon as + past or when/as soon as past perfect, whichever is appropriate. 4 page 106 sb

- a. They saw the house and they immediately fell in love with it.
Ans: As soon as/When they saw the house, they fell in love with it.
- b. I wrote the letter and posted it straight away.
Ans: As soon as/When I had written the letter, I posted it straight away.
- c. The train passed and immediately the crossing barrier went up.
Ans: As soon as/When the train had passed, the crossing barrier went up.
- d. He left the house straight after breakfast
Ans: He left the house as soon as/when he had had (taken) his breakfast.
Or
As soon as he had had(taken) his breakfast, he left the house.

5. Change the sentences below using either when/ as soon as + past or when/as soon as past perfect,whichever is appropriate. 4 page 106 sb

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Ans:
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Ans:

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Ans:

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Ans

6. A friend has written to you informing you that s/he is planning to go on a tour. Write a letter to him/her giving him/her the name of some places (in about 120 words). 5

Naikap, Kathmandu

Nov 4, 2020

Dear Ram,

Hi, how are you? I hope you're doing really good. I received your letter about a week ago. I was a bit busy with my upcoming examination. I couldn't reply on time. You have asked me to mention some places I've visited and liked.

Last year, after my board exam, I went to Pokhara with of my school friends. I would like to recommend you Pokhara as a place to spend in your holiday. We stayed at lakeside and there were many places to visit nearby. The weather of Pokhara is always awesome and makes us easy to visit with enjoying flowers and true beauty of nature. You can also find some discounts at hotel if you visit at new year time. I'd like you to visit at New year's eve, where you can see the beauty of the city and can really enjoy with the tourists visiting from different countries.

I wish you to have a great time visiting Pokhara and wish you to create beautiful memories. Stay safe and send my best regards to uncle and aunt.

Yours Friend

Shyam Adhikari

7. Write couple of paragraphs on "Role of Youths in reforming the society". 10

A youth is any person between the age of 15 years and 30 years regardless of the gender. Unfortunately, the youth are the backbone of a society and hence they determine the future of any given society. This is because all other age groups, the kids, teenagers, middle aged and the senior citizens rely on the youth and expect a lot from them. This makes the youth to be an important age group in both today's society and the future society than other age groups. Therefore, due to the high dependence on youth in the society, we the youth have a role to play because the future of our families, communities and the country lies in our hands.

The role of the youth is simply to renew, refresh and maintain. Youth have a role to renew and refresh the current status of our society including leadership, innovations, skills etc. Youth are expected to advance the current technology, education, politics, peace of the country. On the other hand, youths have also to maintain the culture of our culture, all good values in the societies, development projects, etc.

First of all, kids and teenagers need to be advised, taught and encouraged by the youth. Youth also have to be a good example to the young generation. The youth have to teach both the teenagers and kids all aspects of general life. show them the way so that they grow up the right and the wrong.

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First of all, kids and teenagers need to be advised, taught and encouraged by the youth. Youth also have to be a good example to the young generation. The youth have to teach both the teenagers and kids all aspects of general life, show them the way so that they grow up the right and the wrong. Youths have to advise and encourage teenagers and help them to solve social, educational, psychological, emotional and various problems the teenagers encounter in life. Youth have the role of teaching teenagers and the young generation what teachers and parents don't.

Secondly, as the middle aged and the senior citizens grow older, many employment posts remain vacant. This vacant positions have to be filled by none other than the youth. This will enhance economic well-being as well as the social life of the citizens they serve. Youths have to bring in new innovations, new skills in the job industry for more productivity at a lower cost because they will do away with old technology or they will invent new ways of doing a certain job. In doing so the country will develop in terms of industrialization and both her economic and social well-being.

PAGE 74 Good and bad effects

We use following structures with different verbs for describing good and bad effects on what people do.

A. Sub+allow/enable/encourage/
force+someone+to+v1...

Eg. It allows them to play football

B. Sub+make it easier/make it more difficult+
someone+ to +v1...

C. Sub+stop/prevent/save+someone+(from)+v4....

Eg. It stops them (from) working

D. Sub+discourage+someone+from+v4.....

Eg. He discourages people from stealing things

Examples

a. It allows them **to play** football.

a. Computers **enable** people **to work** easily and smoothly.

b. It stops them (from) **working**

D.Sub+discourage+someone+from+v4.....

Eg.He discourages people from stealing things

Examples

- a. It **allows** them **to play** football.
- a. Computers **enable** people **to work** easily and smoothly.
- b. It **stops** them (from) **working**
- a. The law **forced** them **to stop** gambling.
- a. The use of cameras in super market **discourages** people from **stealing** things.

Relative clauses

A **relative clause** gives more information about someone or something referred to the main clause. Relative pronouns are : **who , that ,which, where, when, what, whom, whose, etc**

Defining relative clause

The man who is sitting on the chair is my father

Non-defining relative clause

The man , who is sitting on the chair, is my father.

Who refers to the person in the subjective position

Eg. He meets a girl. She works in a shop

Ans.he meets a girl who works in a shop.

Whom refers to the person in the objective position.

Ex.He meets a girl. He likes her very much

Ans. He meets a girl whom he likes very much

Whose/where/when

- **Whose** refers to person when it is in the possessive and apostrophe form.
 - Eg.she called a boy. His mother is a teacher.
- Ans. She called a boy whose mother is a teacher.*

Where refers the place

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- Eg. she called a boy. His mother is a teacher.
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Where refers the place

Eg. I like the village. I was born in the village

Ans. I like the village where I was born

When refers to the time

Eg. It was march. I went to Jhapa on March.

Ans. It was march when I went to Jhapa.

Which/That/Why/How/What

- **Which/That** refers to the things, animals or objects
- eg. I like a house. It is really very beautiful.
Ans. i like the house which is very beautiful
- **Why** refers to the reasons
- Eg. She did not know the reason. He had come here
Ans. She did not know why he had come here.
- **How** refers to the ways of doing
- Eg. She knew how they reached in their destination
- **What** refers to the form of things
- Eg. He does not work what I want.

When/after/as soon as(past tense)

when/after/as soon as+ first action(Simple past),second action(simple past)

If first and second action happen almost at the same time, simple past tense is used in both clause. It is especially used to describe a reaction to an event

When/After/As soon as+ Simple past+ simple past(v2+v2)

Eg. The audience saw the prime minister at the stadium and

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When/After/As soon as+ Simple past+ simple past(v2+v2)

Eg. The audience saw the prime minister at the stadium and cheered.

Ans. After the audience saw the prime minister at the stadium, they cheered.

Eg. He saw the spider and screamed.

When he saw the spider, he screamed.

When/after/as soon as

When/after/as soon as+ first action(past perfect),second action (simple past)

If actions happen one after another. first action takes past perfect and the second action takes simple past. It is used for connecting events that one finishes before the other begins.

When/After/As soon as+ past perfect + simple past(had v3+v2)

Eg. He took meal and went to school.

Ans. After he had taken meal, he went to school.

Eg. He drank coffee and asked for another cup.

Ans. When he had drunk coffee, he asked for another cup.

Page 151 **Supposed to(Ans)**

1. Elephants are **supposed to have** very long memories
2. It is **supposed to be** unluckily to walk under a ladder.
3. There is **supposed to be** a monster in Loch Ness.
4. Marilyn Monroe is **supposed to have been** an insomniac.
5. Garlic is **supposed to stop** you catching a cold
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6. Venice is **supposed to be** slowly sinking into the seas
7. He is **supposed to have been** a lorry driver at one time.
8. Methuselah is **supposed to have lived** for more than 300 years.
9. Student grants are **supposed to be** going up next year.
10. She is **supposed to have been** born on board.
11. The universe **is supposed to be** expanding all the time.