

# Compulsory English Manual

## SLC (Grade 10)

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. READING

Reading exercises include texts from grade 10 English book as well as texts from outside. Students are required to do exercises on both types of passages. Both seen and unseen passages and comprehension questions are given in the end up and SLC examination of English. Therefore, in this section of the manual some comprehension exercises have been included.

#### 1. Comprehension: Poems from the grade 10 English text book

##### 1.1. Read the poems given below and do the exercises that follow.

#### Weathers

This the weather the cuckoo likes and so do I,  
When showers betumble the chestnut spikes  
And nestlings fly  
And the little brown nightingale bills his best,  
And they sit outside at 'The Travellers Rest',  
And maids come forth sprig-muslin dressed,  
And citizens dream of the south and west,  
And so do I  
This is the weather the cuckoo shuns  
And so do I;  
When beeches drip in brown and duns,  
And thresh and ply;  
And hill-hid tides throb, throe and throe,  
And drops on gate-bars hang in a row,  
And rocks in families homewards go,  
And so do I.

**Thomas Hardy**

A. Find word from the poem that have the following meanings.

- rain
- girls
- sings
- baby birds
- dislikes

names of a bird

B. Give answers to these questions.

- (i) What things are happening in the first verse?
- (ii) What things are happening in the second verse?
- (iii) Both the cuckoo and the poet like the weather described in the first verse but don't like the weather described in the second verse, why?
- (iv) Do you feel the same as the poet does? Why/why not?
- (v) What is the main idea of this poem?

1.2. Read the following poem and do the exercises that follow.

### **Where the Mind is Without Fear**

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;  
Where knowledge is free;  
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;  
Where words come out from the depth of truth;  
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;  
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;  
Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening thought and action.....  
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father,  
Let my country awake.

**- Rabindranath Tagore**

A. Write T for true and F for false statements.

- (i) The poet wishes for the freedom of knowledge.
- (ii) The poet thinks that the present world is divided into different factions.
- (iii) "Dead habits" refers to dead peoples' habits.

B. Give answers to these questions.

- (i) What happens if the mind is full of fear?
- (ii) In what situations is knowledge not free?
- (iii) Why is the world broken up into fragments?
- (iv) Give a couple of examples where 'reason has lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit'.

C. Match the words in left hand side with their meanings in right hand side.

Fragments	you
Domestic walls	old, useless traditions
Dead habit	God
Thee	pieces, parts
Father	divisions between societies, countries etc

D. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

This poem is about the importance of.... The poet appeals to.....for the freedom of humanity in which mind is without.....and there.....is free. The poet wants to have broad vision crossing the boundary of narrow.....

1.3. Read the following poem and do the exercises.

**Knowledge**

Your mind is a meadow  
To plant for your needs  
You are the farmers  
With knowledge of seeds,  
Don't leave your meadow Unplanted  
and bare,  
Sow it with knowledge  
And tent it with care.  
Who'd be a know-nothing  
When he might grow  
The seeds of knowledge  
Of stars and snow;  
The science of numbers,  
The stories of time,  
The magic of music,  
The secrets of rhyme?  
Don't be a know-nothing!  
Plant in the spring,  
And see what harvest  
The summer will bring

**-Eleanor Farjeon**

A. Find words from the poem which rhyme with the following.

Needs	bare	snow	time	bring
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B. Answer these questions,

- (i) What does the poet want us to plant in our minds?
- (ii) What does 'a know-nothing' mean?
- (iii) What does she think we can learn about? (Name four things in the poem.)
- (iv) What does 'spring' mean, when the poet says, "plant in the spring"?
- (v) Why does the poet call the reader a 'farmer'?

C. Complete the Following conversation.

(Here a teacher is talking, about the poem with her students.)

Teacher: Why does the poet talk about meadows and seeds in her poem?

S1: She wants us to put seeds into our meadows.

Teacher: Yes, but what are our meadows?

S2: Our ..... And the seeds are "The seeds of knowledge".

Teacher: Right. How does the poet think we might do that?

S3: Because we can plant and .....things in our minds.

Teacher: Right. How does the poet think we might do that?  
S4: If we studied.....  
S5: Or if we listened to stories, or poems, or.....  
Teacher: Very good! What would happen to seeds if they weren't planted?  
S6: They'd.....  
Teacher: Yes, that's right. And if we didn't cultivate our minds, they might die too.  
D. Read the above poem and complete the following sentences:  
(i) We should.....our mind with knowledge.  
(ii) Our meadow should not be.....  
(iii) Learning the stories of time is planting the knowledge of .....  
(iv) It is necessary to know the .....of numbers.  
E. Answer the following questions:  
What is our mind compared with?  
How can we plant our mind?  
What does "a know-nothing" mean?

#### 1.4. Patriotism

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said,  
    "This is my own, my native land!"  
Whose heart hath never within him buried?  
As home his foot steps he hath tum'd.  
From wandering on a foreign strand!  
If such there breathe, go mark him well;  
For him no minstrel raptures swell,  
High though his title, proud his name,  
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,  
Despite those titles, power and pelf,  
    The wretch concentrated all in self,  
    Living, shall forfeit fair renown,  
And doubly dying shall go down,  
    To the vile dust from where he sprung.  
Unwept, unhonour'd and unsung.  
    **-Sir Walter Scott**

1.5. Read the following poem and do the exercises that follow.

Where the rainbow ends  
 There's going to be a place, brother,  
 Where the world can sing all sorts of songs  
 And we're going to sing together, brother,  
 You and I, though you're white and I'm not.  
 It's going to be a sad song, brother,  
 Because, we don't know the tune,  
 And it's a difficult tune as a black tune.  
 There's no such tune as a black tune.  
 There's no such tune as a white tune.  
 There's only music, brother,  
 Ant it's music we're going to sing  
 Where the rainbow ends.  
 \_Richard Rime.

Decide if the following statements are true or false.

- (i) The poem was written by black poet.
- (ii) He doesn't like white people.
- (iii) The poem is about racial harmony.
- (iv) The poet wants people of different races to live together in peace.

Answer these questions.

- (i) Who does the word 'brother' refer to?
- (ii) Suppose we change the word 'brother' into brotherhood, and 'black tune' and 'white tune' into black and white people, does it then change your impression o the poem?
- (iii) Why does the poet say that to learn to sing together is difficult?  
 Is it because the poet is black?

Extra exercises with solution

Complete the following table choosing the appropriate words from the box.

The poem is an ..... for brotherhood. It is a song of ..... between..... The world is divided into .....and there is ..... between them. But the poet hopes that there will be a place where people will..... together. It is a ..... poem but it ..... .with a hopeful .....

1.6. Read the following poem and do the activities that follow.



And doubly dying shall go down,  
To the vile dust from where he sprung.  
Unwept, unhonour'd and unsung.

**-Sir Walter Scott**

A. Find words from the poem that are opposite in meaning to the following words.

- (i) alive
- (ii) always
- (iii) humble
- (iv) good

B. Answer the following questions

- (i) Who does the poet want to mark well?
- (ii) What is far better than heaven?
- (iii) Who has composed this poem?

Extra exercises with solution

C. Write 'True' or 'False' against the following sentences:

- (i) The poet is the owner of the woods.
- (ii) The poet stops by the woods due to its beauty.
- (iii) The horse stays in the farmhouse
- (iv) The weather described in the poem is cold.

D. Choose the correct answer and complete the following sentences:

- (i) The woodman will not see the traveler because he lives in.....
  - a) the woods
  - b) the village
  - c) The farmhouse
- (ii) The traveler hears the sound of the bell and .....
  - a) the horse
  - b) the wind
  - c) the forest
- (iii) Robert Frost has promised to keep.....
  - a) the woods to cross
  - b) The snow to clear up
  - c) Obligations and responsibilities to different people.

1.8. Read the following poem and do the exercises that follow.

### Exile

My shade is striped  
My air is barred  
(As it was before;  
Only here the bars  
Do not band with wind.)

My breath is short  
My claws are blunt  
With long pacing on stone ground.  
All day I smell  
Zebra.....gazelle.....  
But I am full of easy meat  
I have no appetite.

Only at dusk  
When the monkeys mock from  
stone trees  
And the buck (soft noses sniffing  
drawing up air through the nose) the  
air  
For the scent they no longer fear)  
Come down to the muddles pool to  
drink  
Only at dusk I dare to dream  
Eyes half closed, bending the bars  
Against the Sun  
And plotting my return

A. Match the words with their meaning.

Exile	desire for food
Appetite	planning secretly
Dusk	to be away from home
Plotting	twilight, evening

B. Answer the questions

- (i) Who is the speaker in the poem? Is it the poet?
- (ii) What is 'easy meat'? What does the speaker have no appetite?
- (iii) Why there no mud in the pool where the monkeys drink water?
- (iv) Why are the bucks not afraid any longer? Why were they afraid before?
- (v) Where does the speaker want to return to and why does he need to plot his return?

2. Comprehension: Seen passage from grade 10 English text book

2.1 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow

**A Message from Another Planet**

Suren Maijhi sat on the bank of the Sun Koshi river. He had been fishing all day but had caught nothing. He was tired and the twilight was changing into darkness. Suddenly, in the distance over the river, Suren saw a bright object. It might be a helicopter, he thought, probably going to Diktel, but there was no noise. It came closer, and took on the shape of a saucer. It landed on the bank about 50 meters away.

Suren got up and walked to the object. Once he had seen a film of a spaceship, probably this was one. It might have come from some other planet. As he went closer, a door opened, and Suren was drawn into the vessel. He found himself in a room with what appeared to be a larger number of control panels with flashing lights. He was lightened and almost jumped when he heard a voice saying, "Welcome to our spaceship, Suren. Don't be afraid. Sit down on the couch behind you."

"How do you know my name?" Suren asked.

"We are from another planet and we have been observing Earth for several months. Our devices have recorded radio and television broadcasts, and we have learned to speak English, since it is the most widely-used language. By using a long distance listening device we learnt your name and that you are the best student in your school. We have chosen you to pass on an important message to the leaders of your nation and of the world."

"Do you think that leader's will listen to a poor kid like me? Please open the door, I want to leave." Suren said.

A. Find words from the passage that have the opposite meanings to those given below.

Dawn      took off      huge      descended      primitive      dark

B. Answer the following questions.

- (i) Where did the spaceship come from?
- (ii) Why did they pick Suren up?
- (iii) What was their message for human beings?
- (iv) Why did they give Suren the tiny computer?
- (v) Will people believe Suren's story? Why/why not?
- (vi) What did Suren think when he saw the bright object?
- (vii) Why was he tired at that time?
- (viii) How did they learn Suren's name?

C. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.

The passage is about the landing of a strange spaceship which had a \_\_\_ to the people on earth. The strange voice tells Suren that the

people in the ship are from another \_\_\_\_\_. They say that the people on earth have to \_\_\_\_\_ the things they have used.

## 2.2 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow

A

Nepal is a landlocked country in the Himalayas, the highest mountain range in the world. Nepal has three distinct geographical zones- lowland hills, mountains, valleys and the Great Himalayan Range – with subtropical to alpine – arctic temperatures and wide variations in vegetation and animal life.

B

Most people in Nepal are farmers. They grow grain, fruit, and other crops in the lowlands, where temperatures are the warmest. Rice and corn grow in terraced or stair-like fields in the cooler hilly regions. Potatoes and barley are the staple, or chief, crops at higher altitudes, where temperatures are the coolest.

C

The Nepalese raise goats, cattle and yaks for dairy products. Meat is eaten mostly on special occasions. Religious rules affect which meat people in Nepal eat: Hindus, who make up almost 70 percent of the population, do not eat beef. Islam does not allow its followers, Muslims to eat pork. The Buddhist religion prohibits the killing of any animals but allows the eating of meat.

D

A typical family meal in Nepal might include daal bhat or chapatti, steamed vegetables and aachhaar. About 90 percent of Nepalese people live in rural areas. They often lack electricity for refrigerators or for cooking, so they rely on dried foods such as grain, lentils, and beans.

- A. Answer these questions.
- (i) What are the three distinct geographical zones in Nepal?
  - (ii) What crops do Nepalese farmers grow?
  - (iii) Why do Nepalese farmers raise cattle?
  - (iv) What do the rural Nepalese lack?

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

Community	different in kind
Altitudes	plants/ plant life
Recognize	height above sea level
Traditions	customs
Distinct	people living in a place
Landlocked	surrounded by land
Vegetation	a place where milk is kept
terraced	identity
Dairy	leveled on sloping ground

- C. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.
- (a) Nepal has no access to the sea.
  - (b) Most Nepalese aren't farmers.
  - (c) Religions have nothing to do with eating meat.
  - (d) Most Nepalese live in villages.

2.3 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow

Seconds before Neha entered into her bedroom when, suddenly, she heard an outcry from below. "Its all over", she thought as she stiffened and sank down on the stairs. It was then that the baby-boy had slid through the hole, hit the second-floor widow shade and landed heavily on Vikram's chest. His strong arms closed tightly around Kanhaiya. Vikram lost his balance and fell back.

Looking out through her bedroom window grille, sobbing Neha, noticed that the crowd had dispersed-even Kanhiya was not there. She rushed down and a man on the ground floor told her that her son was safe and had been taken to a nearby clinic.

Kanhiya who grabbed and clung her was being treated for minor bruises when she approached him. Standing by him was a young stranger who was the savior of her beloved son. "I have no words to express my gratefulness to you", she kept on telling the stranger. "I was only doing what I had to do", said Vikram, "but I wish nobody's leave small children near windows."

A. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer.

- (i) When Neha was about to enter into bedroom, she \_\_\_\_
  - (a) heard a lod noise
  - (b) didn't hear anything
  - (c) could feel silence
  
- (ii) Vikram lost his balance when the baby boy \_\_\_\_
  - (a) pushed him away
  - (b) landed on him
  - (c) embraced him
  
- (iii) The word 'approached' in the above text means \_\_\_\_
  - (a) left
  - (b) came near
  - (c) applied

B. Rewrite the following sentences in the correct order.

- (i) A man told her that Kanhaiya was safe and had been taken to the clinic.
- (ii) She didn't see her son or the crowd below.
- (iii) Neha got into her bedroom and looked through the window.
- (iv) She rushed downstairs.

C. Answer the following questions.

- (i) How did the baby boy fall down?
- (ii) What happened to Neha when she heard an outcry?
- (iii) Why did Vikram fall back?
- (iv) What did the baby do when his mother reached near him?
- (v) Why was Neha grateful to Vikram?

2.4 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow

<p><b>Parsa Wildlife Reserve</b>  Parsa wildlife reserve was established in 1984 with an area of 499 sq. km. it occupies parts of Chitwan, Makawanpur, Parsa and Bara districts in Central Nepal. The reserve headquarter is at Adhbar on the Hetauda-Birgunj highway (22 Km south of Hetuda and 20 km north of Birgunj)  The reserve supports a good population of resident wild elephants, tigers, leopards, sloth bears, blue bulls, and wild dogs. Other common animals are sambar. Chital, hog deer. Barking deer, langur, striped hyens, and palm civet. And jungle cat.  There are nearly 300 species of birds in the reserve. The giants Hornbill is one of the endangered species to be found in certain forest patches. Peafowl, red jungle fowl, flycatchers and wood peckers are a few of the other common birds found in the reserve. The reserve is accessible by bus via the Kathmandu -Birgunj highway or the Mahendra Rajmarg. The reserve headquarters are an 8 hour drive from Kathmandu. Simara airport is 7 km, away from the reserve headquarters. It takes only 15 minutes to reach Simara from Kathmandu by plane.</p>			
<p><b>For More  Information,  Contact</b></p> <p>Reserve headquarter Adhbar  or  Department of National Parks,  Babar Mahal, Kathmandu  P.O. Box 860  Tel. 220859, 220912, 227926</p>	<p>Fees</p> <p>Entrance</p> <p>Camping</p> <p>1 night</p> <p>1 person</p> <p>Elephant rides</p> <p>1 hour</p> <p>1 person</p> <p>Children below 10 years free entrance.</p> <p>Flora and Fauna of the reserve are fully protected and must not be disturbed.</p> <p>Rubbish must be buried or disposed of in a designated place.</p>	<p>Foreigners</p> <p>650/-</p> <p>300/-</p> <p>650/-</p>	<p>Nepali</p> <p>10</p> <p>20/-</p> <p>100/-</p>

A. Answer these questions.

- (i) Where's Parsa Wildlife Reserve?
- (ii) How do you get there?
- (iii) What are its main feacture?
- (iv) Does it have an entrance fee?

- (v) When was Parsa Wildlife Reserve established?
- (vi) What is the area of it?
- (vii) How many species of birds are there?

B. Match the following.

Highway	marked
Rubbish	waste materials
Flora and fauna	Plant and animal life
Disposed of	got rid of
Designated	marked

C. Complete the following table.

Animals	Birds	Rules & regulation

2.5 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow

Scene 1  
 (Sitting room of a house in Birgunj. Mina, a girl of about 17, is sitting in front of a low table on which there is a large book. At her side is a middle-aged man with knife pointing towards her in his hand. Mina rises very slightly from her seat.)

Man : (Shouting) Sit down! I told you not to move an inch. (Mina sits abruptly). That's better. If you keep quiet and still, nothing will happen to you. (Pause) You look like an intelligent girl. Where are your parents?

Mina : I think you know where they are, or you and your friend would not have broken into house.

Man : Oh, yes. We have all the sources of information we need. We knew that your parents had gone to Kathmandu. (Pause) Do you know why this house is so quiet? Well, I'll tell you. Your servant is fast asleep. You often get phone calls, don't you? Well, not tonight. We cut the wire. Ha, ha, ha.

(The clock strikes twelve o'clock. Mina rises slightly from her seat.)

Sit down! The next time you get up you'll get the knife in you.  
 (An older man comes in carrying a torch in one hand and a sack in the other. He places the sack on the floor and the torch on a side table.)

Man : Did you finish? Let's go.

Old Man : Oh no. there's something more. There was a safe upstairs, I saw it when I came here pretending to be a plumber. Its not there now, she'll lead us to it.

Mina : You've got everything that you want. Why don't you go away?

Old Man : Oh, no young lady. What I found upstairs is nothing much. The best is in

the safe. (Loudly) Take us to it. Get up.

(Mina slowly walks towards a door, the thugs follow her. Suddenly the stage is plunged into darkness. Sounds of a chair falling, then thugs curding. The stage is lit again. A servant with a stout stick enters followed by Mina.)

Servant : It was clever of you, miss, to turn off the switch before coming to wake me up.

Mina : I couldn't have done it without being able to find my way about this house in pitch darkness.

Servant : It was very brave of you too, Miss.

Mina : Thanks. Good night Damber.

Servant : Good night, Miss.

(curtain)

Scene 2

(Mina and her parents are seated round the table)

Mother : I'm glad it's all over

Mina : The police didn't seem to believe me so I had to tell the story twice.

Father : I'm not surprised, who would believe that you had been the captive of two armed thugs for an hour, and that you fooled them without getting hurt? It was only the evidence that convinced them: the loot in a bag on the floor, the cut telephone line, the knife.

Mother : But what saved you was what they dint know about you.

Mina : Yes. They saw the book I'd been reading on the table.

Father : But they didn't know that books printed in Braille are meant for blind people, like you Mina.

A. Answer these questions.

- (i) How was Mina able to find her way in the dark?
- (ii) How did Mina fool the thugs?
- (iii) What evidence convinced the police that Mina was telling the truth?
- (iv) What didn't the thugs know about Mina?
- (v) Sketch the character of Mina?
- (vi) What was Mina doing when the burglars came?

B. Find words from the drama which mean the following

Motionless	criminals
Stolen things	strong/thick
Sightless	proof

C. Write T for true and F for false statements.

- (i) The girls' parents are in Kathmandu.
- (ii) Mina is a grown up woman.

- (iii) Mina deceived the thugs.
- (iv) Blind people can sometimes do things more intelligently.

2.6 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow

The hailstorm last week wasn't a large one, but it caused many accidents. The hailstones started to come down in the late afternoon and were followed by rain. I saw it through the window of the restaurant. It had been raining for an hour and a half when we started for home.

The vehicles had been driving slowly because of the downpour. The visibility was poor and the wind was dangerous. Earlier the wind had been blowing forcefully but, by the time we started off, it had calmed down. The downpour had turned into a drizzle and brought thunder and lightning.

I'd been driving for an hour when the accident happened. My wipers hadn't been working, and the rain was spattering my windscreen, so I couldn't see well. I'd been stopping to clean my windscreen every few minutes. I had just started the engine again when my tyres started to slip. The truck slipped onto the side of the road, hit the hill, turned over and stopped.

I felt and looked to see if I was hurt, but I wasn't. I had been driving quite slowly and luckily the bend was quite wide. It was very quiet, with just the sounds of music and falling rain; I'd been playing the cassette. I looked for my Khalasi but couldn't find him. Soon there was a long queue of vehicles and people were all round me asking questions about the accident. I heard them talking about two more accidents in which three people had died and ten others had been injured. Suddenly, someone shouted that there was a man lying beside the road. It was my Khalasi. He had been lying unconscious for half an hour. He was helped.....

A. The meaning of some of the words in the story is given below. Find the words from the story and match them to those given under it.

- (i) a storm of frozen rain.
- (ii) Small light rain
- (iii) A loud sound made by the wind
- (iv) Heavy rainfall

B. Give answers to these questions.

- (i) Did it begin to rain as the man started to drive home?
- (ii) What's the man's job?
- (iii) How long had the man driving when he had the accidents?
- (iv) Why couldn't he see well?
- (v) Why had he stopped so often?
- (vi) How many accidents were caused by the hailstorm?
- (vii) Why was the driving dangerous?

(viii) Why had the vehicles been driving slowly?

C. Complete the following table on the basis of the story.

No. of people dead	No. of people injured	Natural causes of accidents

2.7 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

The old man couldn't remember how many generations of lotuses had bloomed and faded in the pond since he was born. What Prodip Pal did remember, however, was that he had owned as many as six granaries full of rice and give his daughters generous dowries to get them good husbands. For himself and his wife in their old age, he had kept a small piece of land. "The pair of us should be able to live there in peace," he had promised her "until the day when Yama, god of death, comes to claim us."

The old man had been wrong in his expectations. That plot of ground had been given to his father years ago by a zamindar. One day the zamindar's son laid claim to the land. Prodip Pal refused to return it; the matter came before the courts. But the young zamindar had bought the judge and the farmer had to abandon his land and his house.

Further terrible trials lay in store for Prodip Pal and his family. Their legal fights with the zamindar had left them with only half an acre of good land, which could not produce enough crops to feed the family. When they ran out of rice, they survived on the fruits from the three coconut trees and on the vegetables from the high ground that required very little irrigation. There was also the fruit from the jackfruit tree. The Pals were thus able to survive for two years.

During the third year, however, disaster struck once more. A parasite destroyed the entire field of rice. To overcome this catastrophe, the father set out on the path that led to the only brick house in the village.

Nearly all the inhabitants of Bankuli had been compelled at some time or other to call on the mahajan. He was the key person in the village. He was its banker, its money lender, its pawnbroker and very often its vampire. By mortgaging the family fields Prodip obtained a loan of four hundred pounds of rice on condition that he would return six hundred pounds after the harvest.

By this time poverty had really begun to strangle the Pals. Bad weather added to their plight. One night in April, a storm brought down all the mangoes and coconuts. Consequently they had to sell the buffalo and Rani, the cow. Rani obviously did not want to leave. She strained (pulled, stretched) at her rope with all her might uttering the most heart-rending bellows. No one could fail to read in her reaction a bad omen, a sign that Radha, beloved of cowherd god Krishna, was angry.

A. Find words from the passage that have the following meaning.  
Storehouses for grain                      give up  
Sudden happening that causes great suffering and destruction  
A blood-sucking ghost                      kill by squeezing the throat  
Giving somebody a claim on property as a security for payment of a loan  
Loud deep noises                              warning of evil fortune

B. Answer these questions.

- a) "He had once been a prosperous farmer", how do you know?
- b) Who lost the legal fight and how?
- c) How did the pals survive when they had no rice left?
- d) What did Prodip Pal do to save his family from the disaster?
- e) Why did the writer call the majahan a 'Vampire' ?
- f) What was the bad sign?
- g) Why was the farmer defeated in the case?
- h) Why was the mahajan the key person in the village?

C. Put these sentences into the correct order.

- (i) Prodip pals was helpless when the zamindar's son took away his land.
- (ii) Parasite destroyed Prodip Pals entire field of rice.
- (iii) Further terrible trials lay in store
- (iv) The pals were able to survive for two years.

2.8 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

<p>Kabhre October 28</p>
<p>Dear Samin</p> <p>I'm very unhappy because my father won't let me go on an outing with three other friends. They are going to a hillside bungalow which my friends' father has rented for a week. We were planning to go there after games practice on Friday, that is, after we had finished our badminton at about 11:30. We planned to spend the whole of Friday afternoon there, stay the night and then have the whole of Saturday there as well. I asked my father but he refused to let me go. What he objected to most be my spending the night there? He said I couldn't go there because I was too young to stay away from home for so long.</p> <p>I think he is being unreasonable. What could happen, anyway? He shouldn't worry because my friend's parents will be there too. It isn't as though we will be alone. I think my father is very unfair because when he wants me to do something then I'm big enough but when he objects to something then I'm too young. When I wanted to join the National Library he couldn't be bothered to take me. He said, "Cant you go on your own? You're big enough. You aren't a baby anymore." But when it came to things like this weekend away he says, "NO, you're too young to stay away from home." Why is he so</p>

unfair? I feel so upset, what do you think I should do?

Love Rehan

Q.1 Answer these questions.

- i. Is the boy happy or sad? Why?
- ii. Where does he want to go with his friends?
- iii. What is the name of the boy?
- iv. To whom is he writing a letter?
- v. Who is unreasonable according to the boy?
- vi. Why do you think Rehan's father refused to let him stay at the bungalow? What do you think his reasons were?
- vii. Why do you think Rehan's father wanted him to go to the library by himself? What do you think his reasons were?
- viii. Why do you think Rehan's father wanted him to go to the library by himself? What do you think his reasons were?
- ix. Why does Rehan think that his father is very unfair?
- x. Where are Rehan's friends going to?
- xi. Where does Rehan live?

Q.2 Write the meanings of the following kinds of house.

- (i) bungalow                      (ii) villa                      (iii) castle                      (iv) hut

Q.3 Write T for true and F for false statements.

- i. Rehan is too small to stay outside the house.
- ii. Rehan's father is unreasonable for Samin.
- iii. Rehan wants to force his father to allow him to stay outside.
- iv. Rehan asks his Samin to give him advice.

2.9 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

If you ask some one about Terai festivals they will probably mention Holi or Chahath. But I like Sama-Chakewa best. It's a festival which is celebrated in the month of Kartik. When the full moon comes out in the sky, here on earth, women and girls come out of their houses. They carry flat baskets on their heads in which there are dozens of different birds made of clay, so beautiful and real, they look as if they are ready to fly. Cranes, herons, ducks and many others, among them Sama-Chakewa, the loving bird. And among the birds, there is also a bearded character, called Chugla. Some baskets also contain rice, fruit, flowers and betel. Small dios twinkle in the baskets and the innocent, beautiful faces of the women are reflected in their light. They ask Sama-Chekewa to give their blessing to their brothers and the sweet notes of their song fill the tranquil night air:

D-e-ep is the river and forceful the current Sama might be drowned Chakewa is dying of crying, O God come back Sama, please.

If you talk about festivals in Nepal you must talk about Teej, a festival celebrated mostly by married Hindu women. On the day of Teej, the women wear beautiful dresses and dazzling ornaments and pray for the health and long life of their husbands. The women who celebrate the festival neither eat nor drink anything, not even a single drop of water, on Teej day. Some of them invite purohitas to perform religious rituals, but most, dressed in their best saris and ornaments, go out into the street to sing and dance. Some also go to their maiti to see their relatives. They share their happiness and sorrow by telling the story of their successful marriage, or cursing their fate for not being able to make husbands happy. Their songs reflect their mixed emotions.

Have you ever seen Chandi Naach? If you are lucky, you might see it at Tundikhel, Kathmandu. But if you want to experience its real flavor, you have to go to the eastern hills of Nepal. It's a festival which is celebrated by Rai people on Baisakh Purnima. They celebrate it with the help of their priests who perform rituals to worship their ancestors. Men and women, old and young, everybody participates and enjoys the occasion. First they form a circle by holding each other's hands. With the beating of the drum people start dancing, at slow pace in the beginning but faster as the drum beats more quickly. The festival provides an opportunity for young Rai men and women to meet and get to know each other. Their song and dance reflects their simple life.

Q.1 Give English words for the following Nepali words.

- Holi
- Purohitas
- Maiti
- Naach
- Purnima

Q.2 Complete the following table.

Name of the festival	Community	Participants	Time of year	Activities

Q.3 Answer these questions.

- i. What is the main festival of the terai?
- ii. What is the main festival of Hindu women?
- iii. How do Rai people celebrate Chandi naach?
- iv. What do Rai people's dance and song reflect?

2.10 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

Mrs. Ojha: Sushila, its time your father and I had a talk with you.

Sushila: Yes, mother. What is it about?

Mr. Ojha: Well, you know that your mother and I are very concerned about your future. You know that we are not rich. If we were rich we would send you to a university. Since we could not do that, we have considered the best course for you is to do what Nepalese young ladies have done for centuries.

Sushila: And what is that?

Mrs. Ojha: Sushila, you are not very respectful to your father. Imagine you asking your father rudely, "What's that?" before he has the chance to tell you.

Sushila: I'm sorry, mother. But I was not rude, only anxious.

Mr. Ojha: It's alright, Sushila. Well, we think its time you got married

Sushila: (Gasp) But .....I.....I.....

Mrs. Ojha: There's no need to get excited. If I were you I would listen to the whole thing first.

Mr. Ojha: We understand your anxiety, Sushila; you've been brought up in this foreign country, so different from Nepal. Had you been brought in Nepal, you would have thought it natural to get married at this age.

Sushila: Father, I feel that, as I cannot go to a university, the best career I can look forward to is that of a nurse. Many of the young ladies I know are nurses and have excellent careers in private clinics. Have you allowed me to apply to the nursing institute; I'd have got the scholarship.

Mr. Ojha: But there is no secure future in being a nurse. Although it's not a noble profession, it doesn't pay much.

Sushila: But I don't see any security in marriage. I do not know what my future husband will be like. You haven't told me who he is.

Mrs. Ojha: (angrily) you are too impatient. If I were you I'd have complete trust in my parents. Of course we have chosen a most suitable man for you, one who will give you and your future children all the security you need.

Sushila: But will he show me love, kindness and consideration, besides giving me security?

Mrs. Ojha: I'm sorry to see that you have been so influenced by your friends, films and television. I agreed to marry your father without having seen him before, without even knowing his name. He gave me all the kindness I require. Hasn't he treated you and your brother well?

Sushila: (After a pause and in tears) yes, mother. I agree entirely with what you say about Father. You were lucky. But how do I know I shall be as fortunate as you?

Mrs. Ojha: Lucky? There is no such thing. Of course, besides learning all we could about your future husband and his family, we have consulted your horoscope. If you believe in your horoscope the marriage will turn out very well.

Mr. Ojha: have you considered who is going to pay for your nursing course? I haven't got the money.

Sushila: But you will have to find money for my marriage.

Mr. Ojha: (After a pause) Yes, I will.

Mrs. Ojha: I see what you mean. She's alright, Sushila's father. Instead of saving

money for her marriage we should spend it on her education. Then she will be able to find a good husband for herself

Sushila: Oh, Mother! (She hugs her mother).

Q.1 Answer these questions.

- i. What does Sushila want to do?
- ii. What do her parents want her to do?
- iii. What should Sushila's parents do if they were rich?
- iv. What does Sushila want from her future husband?
- v. What conclusion do they reach from their dialogue?
- vi. Why don't Sushila's parents want to send her to university?
- vii. Was her parents' marriage a love marriage? How do you know?
- viii. Why does Sushila say that her mother was 'lucky'?
- ix. What's Sushila's suggestion about money to pay for her studies?
- x. If you were Sushila's father what would you do?

Q.2 Find words from the drama which have the following meanings.

Feeling fear and uncertainty

Catching breath in surprise

Thoughtfulness (for the feeling of others)

Lucky

Chart showing the position of the stars at birth/ used for

Fortune telling

Q.3 Chose and copy the best answer.

- i. Sushila's parents are concerned about her:  
(i) career                      (ii) marriage                      (iii) higher studies
  
- ii. Sushila wants to be:  
(i) a nurse                      (ii) a doctor                      (iii) a teacher
  
- iii. Sushila was brought up in:  
(i) India                      (ii) Nepal                      (iii) an overseas country
  
- iv. According to Sushila, who is lucky?  
(i) Mrs. Ojha                      (ii) Sushila's brother                      (iii) Sushila

3.11 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

Human milk is biologically specific for human babies. Simply put, this means that each species of mammal makes milk that is uniquely suited for its young. Cow's milk is high in protein and minerals because baby calves are up and running within hours after birth –

rapid muscle and bone growth is necessary for their survival. In contrast, the human survival organ is the brain. Human milk is high in factors that promote brain growth. Human milk is high in factors that promote brain growth. This means that children who were breastfed tend to score higher on IQ\* tests, due to the beneficial effects of human milk on neurodevelopment. As a side note: why not choose a mammal closer to humans to provide an artificial milk supplement for human infants – a primate, perhaps? Can you imagine a gorilla sitting passively, attached to a milking to a milking machine like a cow? Not very likely, but kind of fun to think about.

Human milk contains enzymes, hormones and immunoglobulin that simply can't be duplicated in formula, although formula manufacturers keep trying. They advertise that their brand is "most like mother's milk", but even they agree that breast milk is the best. Look on the can of formula – it says so right on the label. Since breast milk is always raw and fresh, you don't lose any of the nutrients that are destroyed in formula processing.

Breast milk is living tissue that changes to meet your baby's nutritional needs, and to protect him against disease. The fat content of human milk varies month to month, day to day, and even hour to hour. For example, the milk produced for a premature infant is higher in protein and calories than milk produced for a full-term infant, giving the tiny baby what it needs to catch up on growth. In cold climates, human milk contains more fat – in warm climates, more water. If your baby is very hungry, he nurses more vigorously and receives more fatty milk. If the baby is thirsty, he feeds more leisurely and receives lower calorie milk. As he gets older, the fat content of the milk will gradually decrease because his growth will slow, and he will need fewer calories per pound of weight. Standards for formula are based on data about pooled human milk, so every serving of formula is the same. Human milk constantly adjusts during the whole time your baby is nursing.

Human milk also changes to protect your baby against germs. This is especially important during the first six months of life while immature system is gradually building his own supply of germ fighting elements, or immunoglobulin. You provide these through your milk for as long as you breastfeed. If you or your babies are exposed to a germ, your milk begins producing antibodies which protect him from the same germs. The white cells in your milk produce a special protein which coats his intestines, preventing the passage of harmful germs from his intestinal tract into his bloodstream. The concentration of antibodies in your milk actually increases as your infant's gets older and nurses less often, thus continuing to provide along as you nurse.

Breast milk contains antiviral, antibacterial and antifungal factors as well as antibodies to many specific disease organisms. Breastfed babies have a lower incidence of infection, anemia, diarrhea, meningitis, diabetes, gastroenteritis, asthma, constipation, allergies, dental and speech problems, childhood cancer, pulmonary disease, cataracts, high cholesterol, and many more. Artificially fed babies are three to four times as likely to be sick during the first two months of life.

Let's not forget the importance of the emotional security and closeness to mother than

nursing infants enjoy. Anyone who has ever seen a baby blissfully drifting than nursing, or being comforted at the breast during periods of stress, knows that breastfeeding offers many more than nutritional and immunological advantages. Breastfeeding ensures that the baby will have lots of physical contact with its mother – there is no way to prop a breast! Rather than making babies more dependent, studies have shown that nursing makes babies more independent as they grow up, since their needs have been met so effectively while they were infants.

Q.1 Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer.

- i. Human milk is high in factors that promote \_\_\_\_  
(a) bone growth (b) muscle growth (c) brain growth
- ii. Human milk cant be \_\_\_\_ in formula.  
(a) duplicated (b) changed (c) advertised
- iii. Breastfeeding ensures that the body will have lots of physical contact with its \_\_\_\_.  
(a) body (b) mother (c) germs

Q.2 Rewrite the following sentences in the correct order.

- i. if the baby is just thirsty, he feeds more leisurely and receives lower calorie milk.
- ii. The fat content of human milk varies from month to month, day to day and even hour to hour.
- iii. Human milk is biologically specific for human bodies.
- iv. Look on the can of formula it says so right on the label.

Q.3 Answer the following questions

- i. Give two reasons that human milk is better than formula.
- ii. Why do children who were breastfed tend to score higher on IQ?
- iii. What does human milk contain?
- iv. How does a hungry baby nurse mother's milk?
- v. What does breastfeeding ensure?
- vi. What are necessary for cow's survival?
- vii. What factors does the breast milk contain?
- viii. Which milk is better breast milk or manufactured milk and why?
- ix. What is human survival organ?

Q.4 Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

Column A

Primate

Pooled

Anemia

Neurodevelopment

Column B

growth of nervous system

a member of a mammal

something collected and strong

having few red blood cells causing paleness

Q.5 Read the passage and complete the gaps.

- i. Mother's milk \_\_\_\_ brain growth.
- ii. A coed's milk contains high protein which helps faster growth of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
- iii. In cols climates mother's milk contains more \_\_\_\_.
- iv. Human milk regularly \_\_\_\_ with the need of the baby during the whole time of the baby's nursing.

Q.6 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words from the text.

- i. breast fed babies are supposed to score higher \_\_\_\_.
- ii. Milk manufacturers also confess that breast milk is the \_\_\_\_.
- iii. Cow's milk contains high protein and \_\_\_\_.

Q.7 Write T for true and F for false statements.

- i. Babies receive necessary elements from mother's milk as they need.
- ii. Brain is the survival organ of human.
- iii. Manufactured milk is better than breast milk for babies.

2.12 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

Many professional sports teams have recently added a new member to their organization – a nutritionist. That's because athletes have become aware that food affects performance. You don't have to be an athlete to notice this effect. If you've ever skipped breakfast and then tried to clean the house, you know that you need food for energy. Here are some tips about eating to increase you physical performance.

**Eat enough food**

Your body needs a certain number of calories each day. If you're thin, you'll often feel tired and you'll be more likely to get sick. If you're fat, you won't be able to walk fast and will be lazy. It is, therefore, necessary to eat just enough food: no more and no less.

**Avoid eating foods that contains a lot of sugar**

You shouldn't eat too much food that contains sugar, such as chocolate. A chocolate bar will give you energy at first, but then it will leave you feeling even more tired.

**Eat a balanced diet, one that includes complex carbohydrate, protein and fat**

Use the food pyramid to help you decide how much to eat of each type of food. Complex carbohydrate provides the body with the fuel. They are found in fruit and vegetables, bread, rice and other foods made from grains. The body uses protein to build muscles, and it uses fat to absorb the vitamins in food. Protein and fat are found in foods like milk, cheese, meat, fish and eggs. Too much fat. However, can be harmful. Do, if you want to be fit and healthy you should eat a balanced diet.

Q.1 Answer these questions.

- i. What happens if you skip your breakfast?
- ii. Why should you avoid food with sugar?
- iii. What is the function of protein?
- iv. Why do professional sports teams employ nutritionists?
- v. Why should we eat enough food?
- vi. What do complex carbohydrates provide?
- vii. What food contains protein?
- viii. Which of the tips in the passage do you already follow and why?
- ix. What will happen if you are fat?
- x. What should you not eat?
- xi. How can you be healthy and fit?

Q.2 Find words from the passage which have the following meanings.

- i. an expert on food
- ii. to take in
- iii. people who complete in sports
- iv. advice
- v. energy supplied by food
- vi. missed

Q.3 Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- i. Good performance of an athlete depends on the food they eat.
- ii. Fat people are lazy.
- iii. Chocolates do not give energy.
- iv. One should not eat a lot of fat.

213 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

Father:	Who's taken my newspaper? I left it here just a minute ago.
Son:	Oh, I thought you'd finished with it. I just wanted to see what's on TV tonight. Can't I look at the paper?
Father:	You can but you mustn't until I'm finished with it. How many times have I told you Radha? Don't let him move my things around.
Son:	Sorry Pa. I just wanted to see the TV programs.
Mother:	TV, TV. That's all you can think about. Make sure you do your homework first!
Son:	I know, I know.
Father:	Well, what's on TV tonight? Anything interesting?
Son:	There's 'Cine Songs' at 7 o'clock.
Father:	"Cine songs"! I don't know why you kids are so crazy over that show. Watching it is a total waste of time.

Daughter:	Oh Pa. you have to move with the times. You are so old fashioned. Can't we watch the most popular show of our time?
Father:	Yes, you can but you must be selective. I'm trying to move with the times but the times are moving too fast for me. Today it's 'Cine Songs', tomorrow it will be something else. These modern things never last. But the old things were created to last. We still watch 'Morning Prayer' but I don't think you'll be watching 'Cine Songs' in 10 years time.
Mother:	This is all your fault. When I told them not to watch such nonsense you told me to let them watch (mimics) 'Oh dear! Let them watch what they want and now you complain. Give me a good show like 'Happy Family'. That's what I call interesting and entertaining. Those film shows are just loud noise. Far too noisy!
Daughter:	Oh Ma. Not you too. Those family dramas are all the same. You can guess which of the family members is going to split the family and how the story will end. And there's always a happy ending. Life's not like that.
Father:	Listen to my hardened daughter! Life's not like that! What hardship and sorrows have you gone through, my girl, to make you so pessimistic?
Son:	I agree with Sis. You don't have to go through hardship yourself to know that it exists. Just look around you or read about it in your newspaper.
Father:	Yes, my newspaper. Where is it?
Son:	Er..... I thought you'd finish with it.
Father:	So? Where is it?
Son:	Er .... I wrapped up the leftovers in it and threw it away.
Father:	What! You did what? Mother, did you hear what your stupid son did? How many times have I told you not to let him mess about with my things?

Q.1 Answer these questions.

- i. What's on TV tonight?
- ii. What's very noisy?
- iii. What did the son do with the newspaper?
- iv. What are they?
- v. What is the father doing?
- vi. What is the mother doing?
- vii. What are the children doing?
- viii. Why doesn't the father like the show 'Cine Songs'?
- ix. Why doesn't the mother like the show 'Cine songs'?
- x. Why does the daughter call her father 'old-fashioned'?
- xi. Why doesn't the daughter like family dramas?
- xii. How can you learn about sorrow and hardship without experiencing it?

Q.2 Find words from the passage that have opposite meaning to the following.

Boring .....

Modern .....

Quiet .....

death .....

Optimistic .....

Clever .....

Q.3 Complete the following table on the basis of the drama above.

Who?	Which show?	What kind of show?
Father		
		Family drama
	Cine songs	

2.14 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow

Kathmandu, Tuesday, December 18, 2007 8 pages Price Rs. 4.00	
Iran vows to continue democratic reforms  Iran's foreign minister told the UN General Assembly today that his country is determined to implement its program of democratic reforms.  Page 3 Noted writer Dhuswan Sayami passes away Renowed literature Dhuswan Sayamu (Govinda Bahadur Manaadhar) passed away today of heart attack at the age of 77  Page 5 Weather report Page 7 Nepal Rastra Bank Exchange Rate Page 8	_By a staff reporter Kathmandu, December 17: Nepal Bank Limited Parsa market branch in Chitwan district has resumed banking service from 14 <sup>th</sup> of December as requested by the local entrepreneurs, civil society and customers, a press statement of the bank said. The bank was officially started in 1995 as the 20 1 <sup>st</sup> branch of Nepal Bank Limited, which shifted its banking service to Ratnagar in 1998 due to security problem. Inaugurating the opening ceremony, the Deputy Governor of Nepal Rastra Bank said that such type of rehabilitation of banks would encourage resuming the services was halted during the conflict. He said the policy of the government and Nepal Rastra Bank has also been supportive towards bank rehabilitation program, "Nepal Bank Limited has adopted the advance commercial concept and has been launching latest product to compete with the commercial banks," he added. The Coordinator of Nepal Bank Limited management section, informed that the principal rate and other commercial banks. He said that every rehabilitated bank would be provided computers to bolster advancement in management and customer care services Different entrepreneurs, traders and the

	locals of the district lauded the rehabilitation of the bank equipped with modern facilities
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Q.1 Write T for true and F for false statements.

- i. Iran is determined to implement its program of democratic reforms.
- ii. Nepal Bank Limited Parsa branch was shifted to Ratnagar in 1998 due to customer's problem.
- iii. People of Parsa district praise the resuming.
- iv. The bank was officially started in 2001.

Q.2 Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

Column A	Column B
Implement	industrialist
Resume	put into effect
Rehabilitation	start on
Entrepreneur	reinstatement

Q.3 Answer the following questions:

- i. What is the literary name of the Govinda Bahadur Manandhar?
- ii. When did he pass away?
- iii. Where would you look for the weather report?
- iv. Why would every rehabilitated bank be provided computer?
- v. Why the NBL Parsa branch was shifted its banking service to Ratnagar in 1998?

2.15 Read the letter given below and do the exercises that follow

<p>Sorabare, Jhapa 20<sup>th</sup> November Dear Joe,</p> <p>Thank you for your letter. You have asked a lot of questions about my village. I'm not sure if I will be able to answer all of them but I'll try.</p> <p>My village is on the bank of a river. It is a small village with nearly 50 families. The houses are made of mud and they are almost hidden by tall coconut trees. The thatched roofs of the houses are always covered with different kinds of creepers, such as gourds, which we eat as vegetables. There is a high school and a post office in the village. On the occasion of Dashain a big fair is held.</p> <p>Our English teacher has told us about your country and culture. He says that you are much more developed than we are. You have trains, cars, computers, TVs and you don't plough the fields with bullocks. I have heard that computers can do anything. Is that true?</p> <p>I have never seen a train nor a computer. I have seen a bus though. There is no concrete road to my village, to reach the nearest market we have to walk for two and a</p>
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half hours and it was there that I saw the bus. I wish I could have those things in my village.

However, I'm happy. We don't have pollution in our village. Our social studies teacher says that towns and cities such as Kathmandu are polluted with dirt and smoke. What does that mean? Here, in our village, everyone cooks and smoke comes out of the houses but we don't feel anything. Is it the same in your city- London, isn't it? Please write about your city and don't forget to tell me about how you plough your fields, OK?

I am fine here with my family. Soni, my little sister, says 'Namaste'.

Bye.

Suraj

Q.1 Give at least two meanings of the following words.

Bank: i. land along the side of a river

ii. an organization where money is kept

Kind .....

Fair .....

Mean .....

Fine .....

Train .....

Q.2 Answer these questions.

- i. What questions might Joe have asked Suraj?
- ii. What questions does Suraj ask Joe?
- iii. How do we know that Suraj village is not a developed village?
- iv. What signs of development are there in the village?
- v. What is the name of Joe's hometown and how does Suraj know that it is far more developed than his village?

Q.3 Write T for true and F for false statements.

- i. Suraj writes this letter to Joe to thank him.
- ii. Nepal is still underdeveloped, according to Suraj.
- iii. Suraj knows about Joe's country and culture through Joe.
- iv. Social studies teacher says Kathmandu is a polluted city.

2.16 Read the passage given below and do the exercise that follow.

I knocked at the door and entered the room. The room was rectangular with open windows on the sides. There were three people sitting on a sofa and two chairs, who looked at me as I entered. I noticed that photocopies of my certificated were on the table in front of them.

The man in the middle asked me to sit down and make myself comfortable. I sank into

the chair opposite them. A thin man with glasses asked where I was from and if I had taught in any school or institute before. I hadn't and I told him so. A serious-looking lady asked if I was trained for the job. I wasn't, and I told her so. Two questions in a row and my answer to both was no. I was beginning to feel uneasy and nervous. One of them asked how old I was and I told him that I was 20.

"Aren't you very young for this job?" he asked

"I don't know, sir. I have never done a job like this before," I said and immediately realized my mistake. I should have said that my age was perfectly suitable for the job. I was not going to get the job – I was pretty sure.

"Do you like children, Mrs. Pradhan?" the man in the middle asked.

"Yes, I do" I replied. "I had four younger brothers and sisters at home. I took care of them because my parents went to work early in the morning and didn't come back home until 7:00 in the evening. Used to cook for them, help them with their homework and play with them."

"I see", he said, eyeing me shrewdly. Then he asked if I had liked doing those things at home. I told him that I loved my brothers and sisters and enjoyed doing things for them, their smiling faces made me smile. So I told him the truth. He thanked me for being so impatient in answering the questions and told me that the interview was over.

I came out of the room depressed. I knew that there was no chance that I would be chosen for the job. So when, after a week, I received an appointment letter from the interview board I could hardly believe my eyes.

Later, the Head Teacher – "the man in the middle" – told me why I was selected. It was because of my love for children.

Q.1 Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

A	B
Shrewdly	Fairly/nearly
Row	sad/unhappy
Pretty	knowingly
Depressed	one after another

Q.2 Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- i. The writer is a woman.
- ii. She was interviewed for the post of a teacher.
- iii. She is an experienced teacher.
- iv. She is trained for the job.
- v. She is offered the job.

Q.3 Answer these questions.

- i. Why did the writer feel uneasy and nervous?
- ii. Why did she think that she wouldn't get the job?
- iii. Why did she get the job?
- iv. Give the story a suitable title.

2.17 Read the passage given below and do the exercise that follow.

My parents were not able to pay for my higher studies. I needed to get a job to support my family as well as to save my face. I tried my luck but there was no job in the lines of my palm. It was not thought decent to dirty your hands after being at college but one day, my mother asked me if I could help her in the fields.

I liked working in the monsoon when there was no scorching sun in the sky. Mostly we worked in a drizzling rain that swept of our toil. Under the canopy of black and white clouds we pulled the rice seedlings to plant them in a swampy soil as smooth as curd. The work was fun particularly when the co-workers were other young people.

But working in summer was very difficult and boring. Without any kind of irrigation, we had to depend on our muscles. Swinging baskets or buckets were used to water the fields: they were suspended by four chords and were held at each end by two people. The buckets were dipped into the water – sometimes four feet sown and then raised with a single throw so that the water could flow into the field. Thus, with one basket, we could irrigate half an acre a day. By the time the day was finished we were finished too. What I had heard about Europe had led me to believe that what took two of us an hour to do, an English farmhand could have done in 15 minutes. Such were the conditions then and they are the same now.

Except for a few tractors there is no change. The bullock cart with its slow jolting motion – the symbol of village life – is still the chief means of transportation. The wooden ploughs, light enough for the farmers to carry them on their shoulders have not yet been replaced with tractors

Mattocks with iron heads bent at a sharp angle to the hafts and harrows that are nothing more than flattened logs are still the same. Sowing baskets made of bamboo strips, small wooden handled reaping sickles are also the same. The stone grinding mill is still used by the village women.

Q.1 Answer these questions.

- i. What was thought to be disgraceful?
- ii. What's the difference between European and Nepalese farming?
- iii. Give the names of five farming instruments?
- iv. When was the work in the farm funny?
- v. What does the bullock cart with its slow jolting motion symbolize?
- vi. Why did the writer start working in the fields?
- vii. Why did she like working in the monsoon?
- viii. Why was working in summer difficult?
- ix. In what way is village life still the same?
- x. Is the writer an educated person? How do you know?
- xi. What according to her, was the reason for the writer not to get a job?

Q.2 The meanings of some of the words in the story are given below. Find those words.

To keep respect                      hard work  
An overhead covering              shaking

Q.3 Write T for true and F for false statements.

- i.        The writer was not lucky to get the job.
- ii.       Working in the monsoon was very interesting.
- iii.      Summer was too oppressive for farming.
- iv.      The bullock cart is the chief means of transport in the village today.

2.18 Read the passage given below and do the exercise that follow.

People's behavior is determined by where they live, by their society and culture. The behavior that is acceptable in one culture may not be acceptable in another. Cultural differences may create misunderstanding and cause offence. Here is a list of things that people do, some of which might not be allowed in your part of the country.

Socializing

- v.        Men and women who are friends are allowed to kiss each other on the cheek when they meet.
- vi.       You are not supposed to eat with your left hand.
- vii.      You are not permitted to talk to women you don't know.
- viii.     You can ask people how much they earn.
- ix.       You are allowed to drop by a friend's house without asking them first.
- x.        You are expected to arrive on time when you're invited to someone's home.
- xi.       When you have lunch out with your friends, you are supposed to pay for everybody.
- xii.      You are allowed to choose your husband or wife.
- xiii.     A woman is allowed to have more than one husband.
- xiv.      Girls are not allowed to go out with boys.

On the streets

- xv.      You are not allowed to clear your throat in public
- xvi.      You can bargain when you buy things
- xvii.     You are not permitted to sell things on the pavements
- xviii.    You are allowed to sell alcohol without a license.

In school

- xix.      You are not allowed to call your teachers by their first name.
- xx.      Girls and boys can sit together in the same row.
- xxi.      You don't have to stand up when a teacher or visitor comes into your classroom.

Q.1 Prefixes are the forms used to form new words. Add the following prefixes to forms new words. Make as many words as possible by using the following prefixes:

Mis-              re-              de-              im-              a-

Q.2 Write which of the above rules are true to your society.

Q.3 Answer these questions.

- i. What causes the way people behave?
- ii. Cultural understanding may strengthen mutual co-operation and racial harmony', elaborate it.
- iii. In which culture or country are you allowed to do the things described in number 7, 9 and 15 on the list?
- iv. What things are you not allowed to do in public?

2.19 Read the passage given below and do the exercise that follow.

Computers have become a part of modern life. Today's school children carry around calculating power which would have filled a large room 40 years ago. Computer scientists are now working on the next generation of computers, ones which will have true intelligence.

What are the parts of a computer? The word 'hardware' refers to the physical parts of a computer. The main parts are the monitor, the keyboard, the mouse and the CPU or Central Processing Unit, which contains the hard disk.

The monitor is also known as the screen or VDU (Visual Display Unit). It looks like a television screen and displays what we do on the computer. It comes in different sizes.

The actual computer, i.e. the part that performs task we ask it to do is in a unit holding the CPU, memory and hard and floppy disks. It comes in a rectangular box.

CPU stands for Central Processing Unit. This could be called the brain of a computer. It performs calculation and manipulates data.

The mouse is hand held pointing device. By moving the mouse around on a flat surface, pointer or arrow on the monitor will make corresponding movements. By clicking, holding and dragging with the mouse various things can be done on the monitor.

The hard disk is a fixed device for permanent storage which stays within the computer. A hard disk is capable of holding tremendous amounts of information, yet it is only a few inches in width and length. A computer also has a floppy disk drive. It is a slot for the insertion of portable disks also known as floppy disks.

Find words from the passage which have opposite meaning to the following.

- Ancient.....
- Small.....
- Hide.....
- Temporary.....
- Tiny.....

Answer the questions.

- i) What is the difference between old and new computers?
- ii) What's the function of the monitor?
- iii) Why the CPU is called the brain of a computer?
- iv) What's the mouse? What does it do?

v) What's the difference between the hard disk and a floppy disk?

Match the title with appropriate paragraph.

Size of the computer	third paragraph
Parts of the computer	first paragraph
The monitor as television screen	fifth paragraph
CPU as the brain of computer	seventh paragraph
The mouse as pointing device	second paragraph

2.20 Read the following conversation and do the exercise that follow.

A

I'm afraid Mr. Shrestha isn't here.  
He's gone to the hospital to see his grandmother. No I can't give you his mobile number.  
He hated being called by strangers.

B

- Is Mr. Shrestha here?
- No, he's gone to the hospital.
- Oh? He wanted me to wash his car.
- Did he leave the keys?
- His car isn't there, I'm afraid. The police towed it away.

C

- Did you hear that Mr. Shrestha had gone to hospital?
- No, what happened?
- A car crash, I think. Anyway, the police have towed away the wreckage.
- Oh dear. I saw an ambulance on my way work.

D

- Have you heard about Mr. Shrestha? He was rushed to hospital at 10:30 this morning. He had a serious car crash. He never liked being talked about and now everyone's talking about.

E

- Has anyone told you about Mr. Shrestha?
- No. what about him?
- He crashed his car. It's a complete write-off. He's in hospital intensive care unit, I heard.
- Are they going to operate?
- I'm not sure. I heard he's got a lot of allergies, and doesn't like operations.

F

- Perhaps we should send Mr. Shrestha something.
- How about some fruit? I saw some very nice apples this morning.
- I was told that Mr. Shrestha is allergic to apples. He doesn't like fruit.

G

- Did you know about poor Mr. Shrestha? He's in hospital after car crash and they can't operate because he's allergic to antibiotics.
- My sister was treated for her allergies by a specialist.

H

- Do you know how Mr. Shrestha is? Oh, you've heard too. Abd news travels fast. I heard that he needs a specialist.
- That's going to be expensive. But there are 300 people working here. Let's collect some money.

I

- We're collecting for Mr. Shrestha
- Who's he?
- He works in the Accounts Department. He had an awful car crash. They're flying a surgeon in from Delhi. He'll never work again.
- Oh, dear. I don't like being asked for money. But .....well, here's hundred.

J

- Hello, where is everyone?
- I've got no idea, Mr. Shrestha, how's your grandmother?
- Oh, she's fine. It wasn't a heart attack-just indigestion, that's all I'd better go and collect my car from the police station. You know, I'd only parked in a no parking area while I was getting her some fruit and police towed it away.

Use the following words in sentences of your own.

Hospital ambulance intensive care unit operate  
operation allergy antibiotics treated

Answer these questions.

- What has Mr. Shrestha really been doing?
- Why are the people in his office collecting money?
- Why did the police tow his car away?
- Why is Mr. Shrestha going to police station?
- Give all the pictures and captions a suitable title.
- Why is Mr. Shrestha going to the hospital?
- What is the main idea of this story?

Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.

- i) Mr. Shrestha's car is \_\_\_ by the police.
- ii) The \_\_\_ spreads very quickly.
- iii) Mrs. Shrestha's grandmother is in \_\_\_.
- iv) Mr. Shrestha's grandmother had only \_\_\_ but no serious illness.

2.21 Read the passage given below and do the exercise that follow.

Florence Nightingale was born in Florence, Italy, on 12 May 1820. She was well educated and when she grew up into a young woman, her family was concerned about finding her a good husband. But Florence refused to marry and, at the age of twenty-five, told her parents she wanted to become a nurse. Her family repeatedly opposed her. In those days, hospitals were often dirty and dark, and the nurses were untrained women. But she refused to change her mind and finally, in 1851, Florence's father gave her permission to train as a nurse.

Florence went to Germany, where she studied to become a nurse. Two years later, she was appointed superintendent of a hospital for invalid women in Harley Street, London. In March 1853, Russia invaded Turkey. Britain and France went to Turkey's aid in this conflict known as Crimean War. Within a few weeks of arrival, about 8,000 soldiers were suffering from cholera and malaria. When Florence read a report on this in The Times, she volunteered her services. The government refused permission at first because women had never been involved in such things. But eventually, it allowed her to take a group of thirty-eight nurses to Turkey.

Florence found the conditions in the army hospital in Scutari, in Turkey, deeply shocking. The men were kept in dirty rooms without blankets or decent food and clothes. In these conditions, it was not surprising that disease such as typhus, cholera and dysentery were the main reasons for the high death-rate amongst wounded soldiers.

At first, military officers and doctors objected to Florence's involvement in treatment of the sick and wounded, carrying a lamp in her hand.

In 1856, Florence Nightingale returned to England as a national figure. In October 1856, she had a long interview with Queen Victoria and Prince Albert about improving the quality of nursing in military hospitals. This resulted in the formation of the Army Medical College.

In later life, Florence Nightingale suffered from poor health. She died in London on 13 August 1910.

Find words from the passage that are similar in meaning to the following words.

- i) weak by illness
- ii) worried
- iii) to make smaller
- iv) help

Fill in the spaces with correct words from the passage.

- i) Florence's father gave her permission to train as a \_\_\_ finally.
- ii) Florence was able to reduce the \_\_\_\_ among her patients considerably.
- iii) When Florence read a report on the suffering of soldiers from \_\_\_\_ in The Times, she volunteered her services.

Answer the following questions.

- i) Why did Florence's parents oppose her decision to take up nursing?
- ii) What caused the large number of deaths amongst the wounded soldiers?
- iii) Why Florence was called the 'lady with the lamp'?
- iv) Why did she go to Germany?
- v) What resulted in the formation of the Army Medical College?
- vi) What is the Crimean War?
- vii) Why didn't the government accept Florence's voluntary service?
- viii) How was the condition of the army hospital in Turkey?
- ix) Why did Florence Nightingale's parents oppose her decision to be a nurse?
- x) Where and when was Florence Nightingale born?
- xi) Why did Florence Nightingale go to Germany?
- xii) Name the countries that assisted Turkey in the Crimean War?
- xiii) Why did the Government at first refuse her permission to go to Turkey?

From the passage, find the words that are similar in meaning to the following:

- i) attacked            ii) presented oneself            iii) proper
- iv) lessen

Rewrite the following sentences in the correct order:

- i) the government was not ready to accept Florence's voluntary service.
- ii) The Crimean War broke out.
- iii) Florence helped the sick and wounded soldiers.
- iv) Soldiers started being sick.

Find words/phrases from the passage that are similar in meaning to the following words:

- i) resisted            ii) foul            iii) decree
- iv) appearance    v) weak            vi) transform

State whether the following statements are true or false:

- i) Florence refused to marry.
- ii) At that time, the nurses were well trained.
- iii) Her family continuously opposed her.

- iv) In March 1953, Russia invaded Turkey.

2.22 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow

My parents did not believe in boys wearing trousers, so I wore shorts to school. I wanted to wear trousers, but every time I opened my mouth my parents told me to shut up.

One day, the class teacher told us that we were going to have group photograph taken and he asked us to wear trousers for the occasion. I was in a dilemma, as I did not possess a pair of trousers.

After school, I asked some of my friends to lend me a pair of trousers, but no one had a pair which would fit me. I even tried on a pair of my father's trousers. They were too short for me and much too large at the waist. I gave up in despair. The next day arrived. I thought of not going to school but my parents told me to get ready. They told me to stop grumbling because there was nothing wrong in wearing shorts. So I turned up as usual at school. The class teacher was aghast when he saw me. He and some students wanted me to be excluded from the photograph but the head teacher intervened. She asked me to join the group. The class teacher told me to sit in the front with two students on either side of me.

The photograph was duly taken. A few days later a copy of the picture appeared on the notice board. Crowds of students gathered to see it. It was a well-taken photograph. All the students were there in their well-ironed, spotlessly white shirts and trousers- except me in the front row, with my knobby knees conspicuously exposed! Needless to say, the picture gave rise to a lot of laughter and unkind remarks. You can imagine how I felt ! But the incident had a happy ending. I bought a copy of the photograph and showed it to my parents. My father immediately asked my mother to buy some white trousers for me- my first pair.

A. Answer these questions

- i. Who looks different in the picture? Why?
- ii. Why was the writer in a dilemma?
- iii. Who asked him to join the group photograph?
- iv. Why did the boy not wear his father's trousers?
- v. Who wanted him to be excluded from the photograph?
- vi. Why did the boy wear shorts although he didn't like them?
- vii. What did he do after his class teacher asked him to wear trousers?
- viii. Why did he do after class teacher asked him to wear trousers?
- ix. Why did the students laugh when they saw the photograph?
- x. What's the happy ending to the story?
- xi. Give the story a suitable title.

B. Find the words from the passage that have the following meanings.

- i. noticeably

- ii. sticking out like a bamboo
- iii. filled with fear and surprise
- iv. left out
- v. interfered
- vi. a situation in which one has to choose between two things.

C. Write T for true and F for false statements.

- i. The writer of the story is a boy.
- ii. He likes wearing shorts.
- iii. None of his friends lent him a pair of trousers.
- iv. The class teacher was angry with him because he disobeyed him.
- v. The head teacher was a woman.
- vi. His parents liked the photograph.

2.23 Read the following text in the boxes and do the exercises that follow

<p>Devkota Boy's Hostel          Eastern Star Higher Secondary School          Regulations for Residents</p> <p>All bills are to be settled within 15 days of presentation.          No guests are allowed in students' room after 11:00 pm.          Radios, cassette players, etc. are not to be played between 11:00 pm and 8:00 am. At all other times, the volume must be kept low so as not to disturb other residents.          Pictures, posters, etc are not to be posted on the walls.          Residents are not allowed to interfere with the electricity. Any difficulty must be referred to the residents caretakers.          Tampering with fire extinguishers or the fire alarm system is strictly prohibited. Any breach of this regulation will be referred to the Principal, and result in expulsion.          Smoking is strictly prohibited in the school area.</p>	
<p>Koshi Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passengers should not stand in the gangway.</li> <li>• Passengers must not speak to the driver while he is driving.</li> <li>• Smoking is strictly prohibited.</li> <li>• Dogs and goats are not allowed unless carried by passenger,</li> <li>• Passengers must take care of their luggage. Beware of Pickpockets.</li> </ul>	<p>National zoo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitors are not allowed to feed the animals.</li> <li>• Provoking animals is strictly prohibited.</li> <li>• Visitors should always keep their children with them.</li> <li>• Visitors are forbidden to pick the flowers.</li> <li>• Visitors must not go very close to the tiger's cage.</li> </ul>

Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer.

- i) These three sets of regulations are for \_\_\_\_
- a) teachers, students and visitors

- b) students, passengers and teachers
- c) residents, passengers and visitors

- ii) Visitors are forbidden to pick the flowers in \_\_\_\_
- a) Koshi Transport
  - b) National Zoo
  - c) Devkota Boy's Hostel

- iii) Smoking is strictly prohibited in the \_\_\_\_ area.
- a) school
  - b) zoo
  - c) transport

Find the words from the passengers that are opposite in meanings to the following words.

- i) hosts
- ii) international
- iii) far
- iv) sit

Answer the following questions

- i) When can the students receive their guests in their hostel's rooms?
- ii) If there is any problem in electricity who the students must refer to?
- iii) Why do you think passengers are not allowed to talk to the driver?
- iv) Why do you think visitors are prohibited from feeding the animals?
- v) Who are each of these regulations for?

2.24 Read the following text and do the exercises that follow.

During the school holidays my parents and I spent a week in Illam which is in the far eastern part of Nepal. We visited many places of interest but I liked the tea estates most. The tea bushes are planted on the slopes, usually on high ground. They are trimmed and kept short so that the workers can pluck the leaves. Each worker carries a basket on her back and throws the shoots over her shoulders into the basket.

There are five stages in the manufacturing of tea:

First the leaves are laid out on racks. Warm air is blown over them and causes them to become withered.

Next, the tea leaves are rolled in a special machine. The leaves become twisted and broken. After that, they are put in trays to ferment. Then, the tea leaves are dried in a special drier. The leaves become black and give off a pleasant smell.

Finally, the leaves are graded by a special machine. The fine leaves are separated from the coarse ones. The tea is packed in boxes and sent to markets. From there.....

A. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer.

- i) The writer went to Illam \_\_\_\_
- a) to study
- b) for a holiday
- c) to visit a tea estate

ii) Tea is grown \_\_\_\_\_  
a) on high ground            b) in the valley            c) in the low lands

iii) During the fifth stage the teachers are \_\_\_\_\_  
a) graded                            b) dried                            c) rolled

B. Rewrite the following sentences in the correct order

- i) The fine leaves are separated from the coarse ones.
- ii) We visited many places of interest but I liked the tea estates most.
- iii) The leaves become twisted and broken.
- iv) Each worker carries a basket on her back and throws the shoots over her shoulders into the basket.

E. Answer the questions

- (i) Where is Illam and who went there?
- (ii) Why are the teas bushes trimmed and kept short?
- (iii) Why is the tea leaves put in trays?
- (iv) What happens when the tea leaves are dried?
- (v) Where is tea grown?

2.25 Read the following text and do the exercises that follow

Nine years old Suresh was troublesome at school. His parents were well off, but they lived separately. His father had married another woman and left Suresh's mother. Suresh was in the habit of pushing children for no apparent reason, and once he scratched a girl's leg with a pencil and it bled.

Suresh was also a problem at home. There was a close connection between his home circumstances and his behavior at school. He lived with his mother and a younger brother with whom he quarreled all the time. His mother seemed to prefer his brother, who was much better behaved at home and much more successful at school but she was aware that it seemed as if she did.

It seemed very obvious that Suresh attacks on other children at school were connected with his jealousy of his younger brother. He attacked his brother at home, just as he attacked other children at school. His attacks on his brother were, of course, linked to his feeling of being unwanted and unloved at home. They also ensured that his mother took notice of him. Similarly, his attacks on the other children at school gained him the teacher's attention. Once he had the teacher's attention, e.g.: when she talked to him, he could be very appealing. Just as his frequent quarrels with his younger brother could be seen as his way of telling his mother that he felt hurt by her preference for the younger child, he showed his teacher that he was hurt when she paid attention to other children. Neither his mother nor his teacher neglected him but neither of them could give him as

much as he desired.

Suresh's attention-seeking behavior made the teacher's life very difficult. She understood that he wanted and needed attention, yet, as he was only one of 40 children in the class she could not give him what he wanted. She also had to protect the other children from his attacks. So he had to reprimand him and punish him, just as his mother did at home. In this way Suresh was caught in a vicious circle which was difficult to break. He wanted to be loved, he felt angry because he could not get what he wanted, he attacked other children because he was angry, and therefore could not get the love that he wanted.

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

Well off	likeable
Apparent	rebuke
Appealing	rich
Reprimand	clear
Vicious circle	made sure or certain of
Ensured	a situation in which a cause produces an effect which in turn repeats the original cause

E. The words and expressions below are taken from the story. Which words or expressions are used to describe Suresh, his younger brother and his mother?

Troublesome	well off	better behaved
More successful	unloved	angry
Appealing	hurt	attention-seeking

F. Answer these questions.

- (i) What did Suresh do at school and at home?
- (ii) Why couldn't the teacher give Suresh her full attention?
- (iii) Why did the teacher reprimand and punish Suresh?
- (iv) What were the reasons for his bad behavior?
- (v) What was the 'vicious circle' that Suresh was caught in?
- (vi) What made the teacher's life very difficult?
- (vii) What did Suresh do to a girl once?
- (viii) Why did Suresh's parents live separately?

2.26 Read the following text and do the exercises that follow

### Health

Health means different things to different people. To some, it means not having pains anywhere in the body. Other thinks of it as being free of illness or disease. According to the World's health Organization (WHO), "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." Most people just think of the last part of the definition "The absence of disease or infirmity" but

apparently there is more to health than just that. Let us look at the other three aspects mentioned in the definition – “complete physical, mental and social well-being.”

Physical health means how well all the different parts of the body function. Mental health refers to the ability to think clearly and sensibly, and social well-being means the ability to make and keep relationship with other people. All these different aspects are necessary for the complete health of the individual. In the East, we have our own definitions of health. The Hindus do not consider the body and the spirit are an integral part of human beings. The Taoists believe the body and mind should be in state of balance. According to the Buddhists, the mind and the body are in unison. This means that health is not confined to the well-being of the body alone, spiritual, mental and social healths also have to be considered.

But whether we accept one definition in preference to another, there are necessities which everyone accepts. These include sufficient air, water and food; a balance between activity and rest and between solitude and social activities. We accept the need to be careful about health hazards and to consider the proper social development of each human individual.

The most important aspect of health, however, is people’s ability to make the correct choices about what is good or bad for them. This ability depends upon how well-informed or well-educated people are about the many different things that can affect their health.

A. Match the words with their meanings

Infirmity	risk, danger
Apparently	weakness
In unison	state of being alone
Solitude	obviously, clearly
Hazards	in agreement, as one

B. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- (i) According to the WHO, health is a complete harmony between physical and mental states.
- (ii) Hindus consider body and soul as separate from each other.
- (iii) Taoists do not consider body and soul as separate from each other.
- (iv) Everybody agrees that a balanced diet is necessary for good health.

C. Give answers to the following questions

- (i) What is the meaning of the phrase “The absence of disease or infirmity”?
- (ii) In this passage, one definition of health is given by the WHO. Find at least three other definitions of health in the passage.
- (iii) What are the necessities that everyone accepts?
- (iv) What does the writer consider the most important aspect of health? Why?
- (v) What are necessary for the complete health of the individuals?

D. Write the words from the above passage which are similar in meanings to the following words:

(i) measured (ii) weakness (iii) essential

E. Answer the following questions:

(i) What does WHO stand for?

(ii) What do you mean by mental health?

(iii) Which of the aspects refers to the ability to keep relationship with other people?

(iv) What do Buddhists say about mind-body relation?

(v) What do most of the people think about health?

F. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

(i) Health only means the absence of disease.

(ii) Different parts of the body function are physical health.

(iii) Health does not consider the mind.

(iv) We should be careful only in our physical conditions.

2.27 Read the following text and do the exercises that follow

### A Payment Greater than Money

When I was 16, I used to read a lot of books, any books I could lay my hands on. I still read today but now I select books to suit my interest and purpose. It took me a long time to be able to do so. The time and events which changed the course of my life are still fresh in my mind. Like so many of my friends, I used to earn money by teaching primary school children (now I teach college students)

Mr. Chhetry never paid me but he always had a reason. One day he had nothing smaller than a 500 rupee note, on another he was simply not home, and so on. Then, I used to think him a lair but I now I think of him as a fine gentleman who was the victim of poverty.

One late afternoon, I was walking by his house, when he mentioned me to come inside. "I owe you..." he began, I thought I'd save him the trouble of thinking up a new excuse.

"No problem. Don't worry about it."

"I'll be able to pay in a couple of days. In the meantime I thought perhaps you could choose one or two volumes for a down payment."

He gestured towards the walls, and I saw books stacked everywhere. Mr. Chhetry encouraged, "Find something you like. What do you read?" I didn't know. So I said, "Pick for me." He raised his eyebrows, and regarded me for a while. After a moment, he handed me a dark red book. I started the book sitting outdoors on an uncomfortable kitchen chair.

Within a few pages, everything else disappeared and I plunged into the events of the book. When the evening light finally failed, I moved inside and read all through the night. To this day, 35 years later, I vividly remember the experience. I used to read books but for the first time I was stunned by the undiluted power a book could contain.

Nest week when I met him, he asked “Well?” “It was good,” I said. “Keep it up.”

A. Find words from the passage that are opposite in meanings to the following words.

- i) State
- ii) richness
- iii) outside
- iv) nowhere
- v) discouraged
- vi) appeared

B. Write T for true and F for False statements.

- i) The writer used to read books selecting when he was 16.
- ii) He teaches primary school children now.
- iii) Mr. Chhetry did not pay him because he dint want to.
- iv) Mr. Chhetry gave him a dark red book.

C. Answer the following questions.

- i) Why did the writer teach children?
- ii) Why dint Mr. Chhetry pay to the writer?
- iii) What types of books does the writer read now?
- iv) What was the writer paid for his job by Mr. Chhetry?
- v) What were the things that changed the writer’s course of life?

2.28 Read the following text and do the exercises that follow

I was very shy in my childhood. My first day at the new school, I was half paralyzed when in the presence of a crowd. The teacher asked me to do a very simple thing: I was sent to the blackboard to write my name and address. I knew my name and address, knew how to write it; but standing at the blackboard with the eyes of so many girls and boys looking at my back made me freeze inside and I was unable to write a single letter.

“Write your name,” the teacher called to me.

I lifted the white chalk to the blackboard and, ad I was about to write, my mind went blank. I could not remember my name, not even the first letter.

Somebody laughed and I stiffened.

“Just forget us and write your name and address,” the teacher said.

An impulse to write flashed through me, but the staring eyes at my back made me immobile: my hand refused to move. The children began to laugh and I flushed hotly.

“Don’t you know your name?” she asked.

“Richard,” I whispered.

“Richard what?”

“Richard Wright.”

“Spell it”

I did.



2.29 Read the following text and do the exercises that follow

Nowadays everybody is talking about wildlife conservation. Many animals are in danger of extinction and must be saved: this is the plea of the conservationist. You may be wondering what it means when a particular animal belongs to an endangered species. The conservationists will draw your attention to two dangers that threaten the wildlife of the world. Let's look at each of them

An animal may be said to be endangered when people begin to kill it indiscriminately. Elephants are killed for their ivory; alligators are killed for their skin; and several kinds of birds are killed for their feathers.

If such killing is not checked, these animals may become extinct. There is an even more serious threat to animals. When people cut down the trees of the forest, the animals living there lose their home.

Trees are cut for fuel or for timber, and little by little the forest area diminishes.

Sometimes large areas of forest are cleared to make way for a reservoir or a dam. The animals in the area are then pushed out of existence.

What that matters, you may ask. We can do without many of these animals. The world will be safer without poisonous snakes and man-eating tigers. But if one animal species is removed from the earth, it is like removing one link from a chain. Wildlife is a vital part of our ecosystem. Nature maintains a delicate balance among the plants and animals of the world.

If we go on killing species of animals, we will be removing thread after thread from the complex tapestry of life until finally nothing will be left of life on earth.

Q.1 Find words from the passage that are similar in meaning to the following words.

- (i) urgent request
- (ii) place where water is stored
- (iii) dying out
- (iv) without care
- (v) becomes smaller
- (vi) controlled

Q.2 Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

- (i) An animal may be said to be \_\_\_ when people begin to kill it indiscriminately.
- (ii) There is an even more serious \_\_\_ to animals.
- (iii) Wildlife is a \_\_\_ part of our ecosystem.

Q.3 Answer the following questions

- (i) What is the plea of the conservationist?
- (ii) What are the two dangers for wildlife?
- (iii) Why are the elephants killed for?
- (iv) Why are forests being cut down?
- (v) What happens when one animal species is removed from the earth?

2.30 Read the following text and do the exercises that follow

At about 4 in the evening Vikram was driving along the bustling street in Kathmandu while he saw something amiss. A seemingly confused crowd was milling about a three-storeyed about 35 feet tall building. Vikram, a little short and stout 25 years old restaurateur broke his motorbike and looked up for a second. From one of the windows on the third floor was dangling a wailing little baby-boy stuck between the gaps of the window grille. He prayed for the life of the baby as he jostled his way into the crowd. Neha, the young mother of the 3 year old Kanhaiya, had left the boy back alone in the room to buy vegetables from a street-vendor. As her husband was out on that day there was no one at home to baby-sit the boy. But before she went out on that day there was no one at home to baby-sit the boy. But before she went out the boy's mother had placed the boy on a wooden plank on the base of her bed-room window's grille that boxed the window on the outside. Under the plank was a little larger round opening to fit a potted plant which was yet to be used as its original purpose. She put the boy on her boxed window grille so that she could keep her eye on the baby while still shopping on the street.

The baby however had somehow managed to displace the plank from its place and purpose. His legs slipped through the circular opening in the grille and got stuck there by the arms only. Hearing the boy's cry, Neha dropped her vegetables and dashed back into the building and was by now racing up the staircase. Shocked and aghast the crowd looked at the boy while Vikram stood himself right below the boy. The boy was frantically struggling and the people along with Vikram reckoned that he would slip through any moment. "Get a bed sheet!" shouted someone in the crowd. A man ran to get one from a line. Everyone knew the worst was behind them. Vikram was all set to catch of the boy before it fell to the ground. "If I can't do this, I'll have to watch him die," he thought looking at Kanhaiya intently.

Seconds before Neha entered into her bedroom when, suddenly, she heard an outcry from below. "It's all over," she thought as she stiffened and sank down on the stairs. It was then that the baby-boy had slid through the hole, hit the second-floor window-shade and landed heavily on Vikram's chest. His strong arms closed tightly around Kanhaiya. Vikram lost his balance and fell back.

Looking out through her bedroom window grille, sobbing Neha, noticed that the crowd had dispersed—even Kanhaiya was not there. She rushed down and a man on the ground floor told her that her son was safe and had been taken to a nearby clinic.

Kanhaiya was being treated for minor bruises that grabbed and clung to her when she approached him. Standing by him was a young stranger who was the savior of her beloved son. "I have no words to express my gratefulness to you," she kept on telling the stranger. "I was only doing what I had to do," said Vikram, "but I wish nobody'd leave small children near windows"

Q.1 Find the words from the passage that are similar in meanings to the following words.

- (i) wrong
- (ii) busy
- (iii) moving about in a confused way
- (iv) took something to be true
- (v) trapped
- (vi) thank fullness

Q.2 Write T for true and F for false statements.

- (i) Vikram saw a little baby-boy stuck between the gaps of the window grille on the second floor.
- (ii) It seems that there were three people in the family.
- (iii) Vikram was a teacher.
- (iv) The boy was seriously injured after the falls

Q.3 Answer the following questions.

- (i) Where had the mother of the baby gone?
- (ii) What did Vikram see when he looked up?
- (iii) Why did the mother gaps of window grille.
- (iv) How did the boy land on Vikram's chest?
- (v) Where had the baby-boy been taken when he fell down?
- (vi) Why did Neha leave her child alone at home?
- (vii) What caused the boy to fall from the window?
- (viii) Why did Neha run upstairs to her bed-room?
- (ix) For what purpose was a bed-cover demanded from the crowd?
- (x) What do you think of Vikram's thinking?

Q.4 Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct answer.

- (i) Neha has \_\_\_\_ family members  
(a) two      (b) three      (c) four
  
- (ii) Neha placed Kanhaiya on the plank of the window so that she could \_\_\_\_  
(a) see him while purchasing vegetables  
(b) find him in her return  
(c) not fall down from there
  
- (iii) \_\_\_\_ was ready to catch the baby when it fell down  
(a) Vikram      (b) Neha      (c) Kanhaiya

Q.5 Rewrite the following sentences in the correct order.

- (i) Mother ran fast to go upstairs.
- (ii) The boy's legs slipped through the gap of the grille.
- (iii) Vikram has managed to catch the boy.
- (iv) The boy was trying his best to be comfortable.

2.31 Read the following text and do the exercises that follow

It was always me who has to take care of Nima. And it wasn't easy. She was always doing strange things and the other children would laugh. I used to feel so ashamed, there were times I even felt I hated her. But it really wasn't her fault, you see, Nima is mentally retarded. Although she is older than I am and taller, she can't do many things. She can't read or write. What she calls writing is just wild scribble across the page. Whenever I am with my friends she wants to be with us. My mother has to go out to work so that leaves just me...I have to look after her. "She is your sister! You have to take care of her. If you don't who will? I've got to go out to work, otherwise what are we going to eat?" mother used to say/ Well, that was true. Ever since Father died, life hadn't been very easy for Mother and I guess I hadn't made things any easier, grumbling about having to keep an eye on Nima and all that! She always wanted to join our games. Then, she'd make a mess of things because she really didn't understand any of the games. She didn't keep the rules because she really didn't know them. We'd let her play to stop her from crying, but then she'd break a rule and if we said that she was 'out' she'd begin to cry again. My friends, Rita, Mona and others used to get really mad, not just at her but at her but at me as well. Then, I would lose my temper and walk off, with Nima crying and stumbling (almost falling by striking one's feet against something) behind me in her attempt to keep up with my strides. And mother would be there, watching us from the kitchen window. "Haven't you any feeling? Can't you see she feels hurt and left out? It isn't her fault!" Then mother would comfort her. And I would feel bad.

Q.1 Match the words with their meanings

Mentally retarded	state of confusion/disorder
Scribbles	walking with long steps
Mess	abnormal/mentally underdeveloped
Stumbling	hasty, careless writing
Strides	almost falling by striking one's feet against something

Q.2 Write T for true and F for false statements

- (i) The write is older than her sister, Nima.
- (ii) She looks after Nima.
- (iii) Nima can read and write.
- (iv) Their father and mother work together.

Q.3 Answer these questions.

- (i) What is the matter with Nima?
- (ii) Why does her sister sometimes feel she hates Nima?
- (iii) What do you think of the other children's behavior towards her? Why?

- (iv) Do you think Nima's sister changed her attitude later? Can you find any clues in the passage to justify your answer?
- (v) If Nima were your sister how would you treat her? Why?
- (vi) Give a suitable title to the story.

### 3. Comprehension : Unseen passages

3.1 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

Cold air flows outwards from the poles, while warm subtropical air moves pole wards. The cold and warm air meet along a line called the polar front. Because of the great difference in temperature, the cold and warm air do not mix. Instead, warm air flows into bends in the polar front and cold air flows in behind it. This sets up a rotating low pressure air system, called a depression or cyclone, which has warm, light air at its centre.

The front edge of the warm air is called the warm front. Ahead of the warm front, the warm air flows upwards over the dense, cold air. As it rises, a blanket of cloud forms and rain starts to fall from it. The advancing edge of the cold air, behind the warm air, is called the cold front. Here, cold air pushes under the warm air and thunderclouds often form as the warm air rises. Depressions, therefore, bring stormy unsettled weather as they move across the land.

Q.1 Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- i. Cold air and warm air are mixed at the polar region.
- ii. Low pressure air system is called depression.
- iii. The cold air causes rain fall.
- iv. Depression brings stormy unsettled weather.

Q.2 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.

- i. Depression is the result of disturbance in the \_\_\_ of cold air and warm air.
- ii. The cold air and warm air do not mix because of the great \_\_\_.
- iii. Thunderclouds are formed when the warm air \_\_\_.

Q.3 Answer these questions.

- i. What happens when the cold and warm air meet at polar front?
- ii. In which directions do cold air and warm air flow?
- iii. What is the warm front?
- iv. When does the rain start to fall?

3.2 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

**Samuel Clemens**

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, an American novelist, wrote under the pen name of Mark Twain. He is known as one of the major authors of American fiction and the greatest humorist in American literature. He was born in Florida, Missouri. His family moved to Hannibal, Missouri, a village on the Mississippi River in 1839. His father died in debt in 1847, and Samuel Clemens went to work for a newspaper and printing firm.

He had little formal education, learning what he needed to know while working in the printing business. In 1857, Clemens decided to become a riverboat pilot. His pen name, Mark Twain, comes from a riverboat term meaning two fathoms (a depth of 12 feet, or 3.7 meters).

In 1861, the Civil War stopped commercial boat traffic on the Mississippi, and Clemens left the river.

He wrote many books including *The Prince and the Pauper* and *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*. The adventure of Huckleberry Finn tells the story of two runaways— young Huck Finn and a slave named Jim. The book is a sequel to *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.

Samuel Clemens died in 1910.

Q.1 Write T for true and F for false statements.

- v. Mark Twain is Samuel Langhorne.
- vi. Samuel had got a formal education in Missouri.
- vii. Clemens gave up the profession of riverboat pilot because of the Civil War.

Q.2 Put the following sentences in the correct order:

- i. Samuel Clemens went to work for a newspaper.
- ii. His family moved to Hannibal village on the Mississippi River.
- iii. His father passed away.

Q.3 Answer the following questions:

- iv. Where and when was Samuel Clemens born?
- v. What did he start doing after his father's death?
- vi. What was his pen name?
- vii. Name any 2 books that Clemens has written.

3.3 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

For the fact was, the school the Burnell children went to was not at all the kind of place their parents would have chosen if there had been any choice. But there was none. It was the only school for miles. And the consequences was, all the children of the neighborhood, the Judge's little girls, the doctors' daughters, the store-keeper's children and the milkman's were forced to mix together. Not to speak of there being an equal to mix together. Not to speak of there being an equal number of rude, rough little boys as

well. But the line had to be drawn somewhere. It was drawn at the Kelveys. Many of the children, including the Burnells, were not allowed even to speak to them. They walked past the Kelveys with their heads in the air, and as they set the fashion in all matters of behavior, the Kelveys were shunned by everybody. Even the teacher had a special voice for them and a special smile for the other children when Lil Kelveys came up to her desk with a bunch of dreadfully common-looking flowers.

They were the daughters of a spry, hardworking little washerwoman, who went about from about from house to house by the day. This was awful enough. But where was Mr. Kelvey? Nobody knew for certain. But everybody said he was in prison. So they were the daughters of a washerwoman and a gaolbird. Very nice company for other people's children and they looked it. Why Mrs. Kelvey made them so conspicuous was hard to understand. The truth was they were dressed in 'bits' given to her by the people for whom she worked. Lil was a stout, plain child, with big freckles. And her little sister, our Else, was a tiny wishbone of child, with cropped hair and enormous solemn eyes - a little owl. Nobody had ever seen her smile; she scarcely even spoke. She went through life holding on to Lil, with a piece of Lil's skirt screwed up in her hand. Where Lil went, our Else followed. In the playground, on the road going to and from school, there was Lil marching in front and our Else holding on behind. Only when she wanted anything, or when she was out of breathe, our Else gave Lil a tug and Lil stopped and turned round. The Kelveys never failed to understand each other.

Q.1 Answer these questions.

- i. Why were the Burnell children forced to mix with the poor children?
- ii. What was the dividing line between the children?
- iii. Who were the Kelveys?
- iv. How do you know that the Kelvey sister never failed to understand each other?

Q.2 Write T for true and F for false statements.

- i. The Burnell parents were happy to send their children to the local school.
- ii. The Kelvey children were neglected to everybody at school.
- iii. Everybody knew that Mr. Kelvey was in prison.
- iv. Lil Kelvey was bossy.

Q.3 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.

- i. The Burnell parents would not have chosen that school if there had been any \_\_\_\_.
- ii. Some boys at school were \_\_\_\_.
- iii. The Kelveys were \_\_\_\_ by everybody at school.
- iv. It was hard to understand why Mrs. Kelvey made them so \_\_\_\_.
- v. Everybody said that Mr. Kelvey was a \_\_\_\_.
- vi. Lil Kelvey led and Else Kelvey \_\_\_\_.

3.4 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

But beating off aggressors, whether among animals or men is not enough. Everyone must have food to live. Here too one finds that from the tiny ants at one end of the scale to the wolves at the other end, almost all living creatures hunt or gather food in co-operation. Not only do wolves hunt in packs, but so do many birds. Vultures send some of their number high up on a reconnaissance flights, just as the air forces of both sides do in a war. When any of them spots a carcass, it acts as a signal to the others and soon the whole flock descends on it. Pelicans go fishing together in groups. They form a half-circle facing the shore and then close in on the surrounded fish, very much as we sometimes see fishermen with nets do in a creek.

Q.1 Find words from the passage that are opposite in meaning to the following words:

Defenders      ascend      non-cooperation      living body

Q.2 State whether the following statements are true or false:

- i.      Birds have also the feeling of unity.
- ii.     Everyone must have to live for food only.
- iii.    Defending is sufficient for us.
- iv.    Vultures send some of their group to spot dead bodies.

Q.3 Answer the following questions:

- i.      What is a reconnaissance flight?
- ii.     How do pelicans fish?
- iii.    Why is co-operation important to all?

3.5 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

Dogs have better sense of smell than we do because the physical structure of a dog is better adapted for scenting odors. In dogs this sense has remained keen, while in man it has become comparatively dull. Dogs use scent in feeding, detecting enemies, recognizing mates and offspring and in rivalry.

The chemical sense of smell is called chemoreception and the sense organs chemoreceptor. But there is little in the nose to provide clues about its mechanism and relatively little is known how smell works. There are no accessory structures in the nose, and the receptors and nerve fibers leading to the brain are so fine that they are difficult to study. The chemoreceptor of human beings, dogs and other mammals lie in a cleft in each nostril.

During quiet breathing the main flow of air by-passes the cleft. But when a mammal sniffs, air is drawn into the clefts and over about half a square inch of yellowish tissue in which are embedded several million chemoreceptor. They are long thin cells with hair-like crowns making a web lying on the surface of the tissue which is bathed in mucus. These are connected to a part of the brain called the olfactory bulb, the size of which is a

fair indication of the keenness of the sense of smell.

The olfactory bulb of a dog is much larger than that of a man. The moist nose of a dog also aids his sense of smell.

Smells are immensely important to dogs as we see from the way they refuse to by-pass a scent without investigating it and very often, adding to it. They mark their home range and investigate passer-by. Their keen sense has been used by man as a help in hunting and tracking for many thousands of years.

Q.1 Answer these questions.

- i. Why do dogs have better sense of smell than we do?
- ii. What do dogs use scent for?
- iii. What are smelling sense organs in a dog?
- iv. What do humans use the keen sense of the dog for?

Q.2 Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- i. Dogs smell with their nose like men do.
- ii. Dogs are gifted for keen sense of smell.
- iii. The olfactory bulb of a dog is larger than that of a man.
- iv. Dogs live only by the sense of smell.

Q.3 Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

A	B
Structure	sharp
Odors	comparatively
Keen	form
Relatively	linked
Mammals	smells
Connected	milk secreting animals

3.6 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

As I grew older, I began to resent that it seemed forbidden for girl to think about things other than fashion and beauty matters. All the time I was admiring. My little Aunt, the little devil in me was judging her, whispering this and I grew tired of her endless 'fashion talk'. To me it seemed time-consuming, not-so-constructive, and even worthless. When I got older, I used to insult her with comments like 'Auntie, is there anything you can think of other than shoes and bags?' or 'This is all so foolish. I'd rather talk about something worth talking about.' Nevertheless, I would impress my peers with all the fashion and beauty tips my aunt had passed down to me. My adolescent years were full of conflict between the longing to be like her and my refusal to become one of her kind.

Later, she became a Special Education teacher in a college. Now she would talk about how happy she was being with children and she was learning the meaning of life from her students. She would often say, "I'm so lucky to have such a good job, Rozy, Sis." It was only when I grew much older and got married that I came to realize how lucky I am to

have a aunt who can have a good conversation with me. Nowadays, she gladly advises me, not only made my childhood happy, but also made my whole life richer by becoming my life's mentor. Come what may, I know there's always someone that I can count on. My little aunt will always be there, ten years ahead of me.

Q.1 Write true or false against the following sentences.

- i. The narrator started hating her aunt and her fashion when she got older.
- ii. The narrator used to communicate the tips about fashion with her friends.
- iii. Rozy was very proud to be a teacher.
- iv. The aunt was ten years younger than Rozy.

Q.2 Choose the correct answer and complete the sentences.

- i. Earlier Rozy used to admire her aunt but later she \_\_\_ her.  
(i) Loved                      (ii) insulted                      (iii) impressed
- ii. After marriage, Rozy got tips related to \_\_\_ also.  
(i) Married life              (ii) education                      (iii) childhood
- iii. The aunt learnt \_\_\_ from her students.  
(i) Fashion                      (ii) career in life                      (iii) the meaning of life
- iv. Rozy eventually regarded her little aunt as her \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Good companion (ii) fashion teacher (iii) life guru

Q.3 Answer the following questions:

- i. What did Rozy use to think of her aunt's fashion talk?
- ii. How did Rozy insult her aunt?
- iii. Why did Rozy feel she was lucky to leave her aunt?

3.7 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

In the town of Savathi every child knew the name of the illustrious Buddha and every house was ready to fill the alms bowls of Gotama's silently begging disciples. Near the town was Gotama's favorite abode, the Jetavava grove, which the rice merchant Anathapindika, a great devotee of the Illustrious one, had presented to him and his followers.

The two young ascetics, in their search for Gotama's abode, had been referred to this district by tales and answer to their questions, and on their arrival in Savathi, food was offered to them immediately at the first house in front of whose door they stood silently begging. They partook of food and Siddhartha asked the lady who handed him the food.

“Good lady, we should very much like to know where the Buddha, the Illustrious One, dwells, for we are two Samanas from the forest and have come to see the Perfect One and hear his teachings from his own lips.”

The woman said: “You have come to the right place, O Samanas from the forest. The Illustrious One sojourns in Jetavava, in the garden of Anathapindika. You may spend the night there, pilgrim, for there is enough room for the numerous people who flock here to hear the teachings from his lips.”

Govinda rejoiced and happily said “Ah, then we have reached our goal and our journey is at an end. But tell us, mother of pilgrims, do you know the Buddha? Have you seen him with your own eyes?”

The woman said” I have seen the Illustrious One many times. On many days I have seen him walk through the streets, silently, in a yellow cloak, and silently hold out his alms bowl at the house doors and return with his filled bowl.”

Govinda listened enchanted and wanted to ask many more questions and hear much more, but Siddhartha reminded him that it was time to go. They expressed their thanks and departed. It was hardly necessary to enquire the way, for quite their thanks and departed. It was hardly necessary to enquire the way, for quite a number of pilgrims and monks from Gotama’s followers were on the way to Jetavana. When they arrived there at night there were continual new arrivals. There was a stir of voices from them, requesting and obtaining shelter. The two Samanas, who were used to life in the forest, quickly and quietly found shelter and stayed there till morning.

Q.1 Answer these questions.

- i. What did Gotama’s disciples do?
- ii. Who are the pilgrims?
- iii. How did the Illustrious One live?
- iv. How did the Samanas feel in the new place?

Q.2 Put these sentences into the correct order.

- i. Govinda listened being enchanted.
- ii. They expressed their thanks and departed.
- iii. They ate food given by the lady.
- iv. The two young ascetics went in search of Buddha.
- v. The two Samanas found shelter and stayed till morning.

Q.3 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words in the following paragraph.

Siddhartha and Govinda went in search of \_\_\_\_\_. They met a \_\_\_\_\_ and asked her where \_\_\_\_\_ lived. Govinda wanted to know if the lady knew \_\_\_\_\_ and seen him through her own \_\_\_\_\_. The lady replied that she had seen \_\_\_\_\_ many times. The two Samanas found \_\_\_\_\_ and stayed there till \_\_\_\_\_.

3.8 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

Burma, now known as Myanmar was a free country. But in 1962 the army took control of the country. Ever since then, Myanmar has had a harsh military government. However

many people have struggled to bring freedom back to Myanmar. For her part in the struggle Aung San Suu Kyi was given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991. In 1988 Aung San Suu Kyi became the leader of the National League for Democracy; apart that opposes Myanmar's military government. She made speeches against the government and organized protests. In July 1989, Suu Kyi was sentenced to house arrest. Although she remained under house arrest until 1995 she continued her struggle for freedom. Protests in Myanmar and around the world forced the military government to have an election but the military government ignored the results.

Aung San Suu Kyi was given the Nobel Peace Prize because of her peaceful struggle and her bravery. Soldiers have threatened to shoot her, and many of her followers have been sent to jail or killed. However Suu Kyi has never stopped speaking against the government. She has also argued against violence. Instead of fighting with the government, her protests have always been peaceful. Today, Suu Kyi's struggle goes on, and her support around the world continues to grow.

Q.1 Find word/phrases from the passage that are similar in meanings to the following words.

- i. dominated
- ii. goes up against
- iii. objections
- iv. bloodshed

Q.2 State whether the following statements are true or false.

- i. Myanmar is another name of Burma.
- ii. Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1962.
- iii. The military government accepted the results of an election.
- iv. Suu Kyi's struggle to free Burma from the military government is on.

Q.3 Answer the following questions.

- i. Why Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?
- ii. What made the military government hold an election?
- iii. How is Suu Kyi struggling for Burma's freedom?

3.9 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

Nobel Prizes are given every year to persons who have made excellent contribution in the fields of physics, chemistry and physiology or medicine, also to persons who have created the most outstanding literary work and who have made great contribution towards world peace. The noble prize for economic sciences was started in 1969. Other Nobel Prizes were established in 1901.

The name in whose name the Nobel Prizes were established was Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish chemist. He was born in Stockholm on 21<sup>st</sup> October 1833. His father Immanuel

Nobel was a Scientist. Alfred Nobel had his education as St. Petersburg in Russia and In Stockholm. He contributed his whole life to the field of science. The discovery of dynamite enabled Nobel to become rich and get fame as days passed.

Alfred Nobel died on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1896 at the age of 63. He left behind a fabulous sum of \$9.2 million as a foundation for the Nobel Prizes. The amount of each prize varies according to the interest from the fund.

Each Nobel prize consists of a citation, a gold medal and about one million dollars. The prize may be shared by two or three and if no prize is given, the money is returned to the foundation. The selection of winners is done by distinguish persons of integrity and scholarship. The prizes are awarded every year on December, the anniversary of Nepal's death.

Q.1 Match the words in column A to their meaning of column B.

Column A	Column B
Wonderful	Fund
Very successful and admired	Anniversary
Capital	Outstanding
The date on which an event took place in previous year	Fame

Q.2 Rewrite the following sentences in the correct order:

- i. Alfred Bernhard Nobel was a Swedish chemist.
- ii. The Nobel prize for economic sciences was started in 1969.
- iii. The discovery of dynamite enabled Nobel to become rich and get fame.
- iv. He contributed his whole life to the field of science.

Q.3 Answer the following questions:

- i. Who was Alfred Nobel and when was he born?
- ii. How did Nobel become famous?
- iii. When are the prizes awarded?

3.10 Read the passage given below and do the exercises that follow.

Professor Julian Huxley has been writing on the necessity of organizing leisure, and, no doubt, when this is done, a local committee at every seaside town will take the sedentary visitor in hand and show him how he can enjoy himself without tiring himself. I certainly do not know how. I cannot enjoy myself on a holiday without ending the day as a physical wreck. Golf is an innocent-looking game; but I must say that if I felt as exhausted after a day's work in the office as I did after a day's golf in Cornwall I should

denounce my employers as tyrants. You may guess how strenuous the gold was from the fact that on the first morning my opponent and I took two hours and a half to get round nine holes. It was real hammer-and-tongs stuff, with no quarter given to the ball, the air, or anything else.

Now that I am back at work, I am beginning to feel much better. Every muscle is already sun siding into a delicious inactivity. I am borne lazily from place to place on the top of a bus instead of working like a navy in pursuit of a small white ball. I can watch the pink clouds above the setting sun from the office window without regarding them as an invitation to take yet another them as an invitation to take yet another unnecessary walk. I can do all my work sitting and even with my feet on the table. The only muscles that I need exercise are the muscles of my fingers and my wrist as I guide the pencil across the paper and a great golfer or oarsman would think nothing of this. A life is provided to save me from the drudgery of climbing, so common on a holiday. I can go home in the evening and not budge out of the house again till bedtime with a perfectly clear conscience.

Who can deny that there is much to be said for the working life? To have escaped from the tyranny of fresh air and exercise – is not this, perhaps, to have gained something? Once more I am my own master – more or less. More, at least, than during any holiday I have had for years.

Q.1 Answer these questions

- i. in what way are holiday and working days similar for this writer?
- ii. In what ways can sports occupy holidays of people?
- iii. Why does the writer feel much better when he returns to work?
- iv. When is the writer his own master?

Q.2 Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- i. The writer is a lazy man.
- ii. Huxley is interested in organizing leisure that people are passing without enjoyment.
- iii. The writer is more tired on holidays than on working days.
- iv. The writer wants to escape from the tyranny of fresh air and exercise on holidays.

Q.3 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.

- i. Work is the ultimate \_\_\_\_ after the hard exercises on holiday.
- ii. Because you are on your holiday you can sit down like a really \_\_\_\_.
- iii. The writer feels \_\_\_\_ after holidays but feels fresh after a day's work.

4. Comprehension: Newspaper Texts/Advertisements

4.1 Read the newspaper advertisement given below and do the exercises that follow.

**JOB VACANCY**

Butwal Power Company Limited (BPC) is a pioneer hydropower company operating two hydropower plants with strategic investments in other hydropower companies and related filed. BPC seeks experienced professional for the positions of **Power Trading Engineer (level-8)**

**Minimum Qualification:** B.E. in electrical engineering from any reputed university. Previous job experience in private sector or an MBA degree will new an advantage.

**Station:** Kathmandu with visit to sites when required.

**Minimum requirement:** Candidates should possess good understanding of Nepal's power system and hydropower potential.

Candidates who have the business attitude and drive to turn ideas into reality are encouraged to apply. Candidates should have the guts to lead the power trading business of the company, if he/she is given the opportunity. Candidates who do not love to work in a challenging environment need not apply. Detailed Job Description and other requirements can be obtained from our website: [www.bpc.com.np](http://www.bpc.com.np)

**Application closing date:** within 10 days from the date of publication

**Remuneration:** As per Company's rules and regulations

Interested candidates should post their CVs to:

**Administration Division  
Butwal Power Company LTD.  
Post office box 11728  
Buddhangar, Kathmandu  
Nepal**

Q.1 Answer these questions.

- i. What is this company working on?
- ii. What is the minimum qualification for the post of engineer?
- iii. Where does the candidate have to work?
- iv. What kinds of candidates are encouraged to apply?

Q.2 Write T for true and F for false statements.

- v. BPC is a pioneer hydropower organization.
- vi. The candidates should have good understanding of Nepal's power system.
- vii. Candidates who can not generate ideas are also encouraged to apply.
- viii. The candidates can earn very much money.

Q.3 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.

This advertisement is seeking for a \_\_\_ who should possess \_\_\_ degree in \_\_\_ from any reputed university and have a good understanding of \_\_\_\_\_. Candidates who have \_\_\_ attitude and have the \_\_\_ to lead the power are encouraged to apply.

4.2 Read the following letter and do the exercises that follow:

2/501 Shreepur  
Birgunj Nepal  
10<sup>th</sup> March 2009

My dear Punya,

Thank you so much for your letter which I received yesterday. But I am sorry to know that you are so unhappy at Himalayan Boarding House. I understand that you feel rather homesick, for it is the first time you have been away from home; and I, too, often you home again, my child. But you know, we can't always have what we want in life. If I were selfish, I would always keep you at home, for I don't like any of my children to be away; but then how would you ever get your education and grow to be a self-reliant person to manage your own life? Your father thinks that a few years at a boarding school is necessary for all boys, to make men of them; and he knows best.

So my dear boy, you must be brave and stick to your school. I am sure you will soon get to like it, as other boys do. Don't mind jokes boys play on you, and if you do, don't let them know you do. When they see you don't mind, they will soon get tired of teasing you. So cheer up ! And be a brave boy.

With much love,  
Your loving Mother  
Shreya

Q.1 Choose the right answer from the given alternatives:

- ix. The word 'rather' is close in meaning with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(slightly/carefully/slowly)
- x. The opposite meaning of 'tires' is \_\_\_\_\_. (exhausted/sleepy/energetic)
- xi. 'Cheer up' does not mean \_\_\_\_\_. (make happier/brighten up/depress)
- xii. \_\_\_\_\_ is the closest meaning of the word 'stick'. (continue, attach/push)

Q.2 Answer the following questions:

- xiii. Where is the boy studying at?
- xiv. Why is he feeling homesick?
- xv. Why do parents want him to be?
- xvi. What suggestions does Shreya give to her son?

Q.3 Complete the following sentences supplying appropriate word/phrase from the above letter:

- xvii. The mother is not selfish. That's why she kept her son away from \_\_\_\_ fro study.
- xviii. It seems that other boy play \_\_\_\_ on Punya.
- xix. One must struggle to get good \_\_\_\_ as the boy is doing.

4.3 Read the news-story given below and do the exercises that follow.

### **238-yr-old Bhaktapur Library Awaiting reconstruction**

#### **Kokila KC**

Bhaktapur, may 21

Lack of people's representatives and fund crunch has been hindering the reconstruction and expansion of 238-year-old library in Bhaktapur.

Says Dr. Purushottam Lochan Shrestha, an associate professor and researcher of history, culture and archaeology, "Safukotha (Newari term for library) takes people back to around 238 years. According to the language chronicles – published by the Nepal National Library under the Department of Archaeology in 1963 – Ranajit Malla collected materials related to chemistry, Tantrasharta, Vedas and Puranas in Safukotha."

According to him, the municipality acquired land around Safukotha to preserve the historic house and run a well-equipped library in the same place.

"It was also one of the 99 courtyards in Bhaktapur. For the preservation of the historic place, we had planned to purchase the private property six years ago by paying the owners the cost of their own property. "

Aruna Nakarmi, project in-charge of the Monuments Conservation and Office of the Caretaker of the Palace Area (MCCOPA), says, "We are not being able to look after Safukotha due to the storage of budget."

"We are focusing more on the renovation of sited like the Taleju temple and the 55-window palace. Reconstruction of the library will begin next year."

Says an official at the Heritage Department, "We are working on a concept to renovate Safukotha and use it as a library for public by transferring books from the public library to Safukotha. These days, people from the Kusle community are living in Safukotha.

Indra Prasad Karki, executive officer at the Bhaktapur Municipality said, "We would have reconstructed the library if it was on the list of projects."

Q.1 Give answers to these questions.

- xx. What had hindered the reconstruction and expansion of this very old library?
- xxi. What materials have been collected in this library?
- xxii. Why is it necessary to reconstruct and expand this age old library?
- xxiii. What is the focus of the project?

Q.2 Choose and copy the best answer.

- i. The main problem of the library is
  - (a) Lack of fund
  - (b) Lack of government officer

(c) Lack of interest

ii. The library takes people back to

(a) around 200 years

(b) around 238 years

(c) around 250 years

iii. \_\_\_\_\_ collected materials related to different subjects from Chemistry to Vedas.

(a) Malla Kings

(b) Ranajit Malla

(c) Pre-Malla Kings

iv. This municipality acquired \_\_\_\_\_ to preserve the historic house and a run a well-equipped library.

(a) fund

(b) manpower

(c) land

Q.3 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.

i. the 238 years old library is called \_\_\_\_\_ in Newari language.

ii. The Safukotha has not been running well due to \_\_\_\_\_.

iii. The project is focusing on \_\_\_\_\_.

4.4 Read the advertisement and answer the following questions:

WANTED

A well established national level finance company operating in Kathmandu town is looking for an enthusiastic and result oriented candidate for the post of Chief Manager having following experience and qualification. Any Nepali citizen willing to join the company may apply to under mentioned address within 15 days as per the following terms and condition.

Terms & condition

- Candidate should be post graduate in Business Administration/ Business Science.
- Candidate having law background in preferable.
- At least 5 years job experience in Banks or in Finance Companies as an Officer with adequate knowledge of computer.
- Age should be below 45 years.
- Name of two persons for reference.
- Salary and other benefits are negotiable.
- Only short listed candidates will be called for interview

Application should reach to the following address along with C.V & passport size photograph.

Address: The Advertiser, P.O Box 25762

Q.1 Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

Column A	Column B
Adequate	direct towards
Oriented	interested
Willing	sufficient

Q.2 Complete the following sentences supplying appropriate words/phrases from the text:

- xxiv. Emoluments are \_\_\_\_\_.
- xxv. Candidates are given \_\_\_\_ of time to apply.
- xxvi. The added knowledge for the candidates is about \_\_\_\_\_.
- xxvii. A selected candidate has to work in \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.3 Answer the following questions:

- xxviii. Which company has advertised for the post of Chief Manager?
- xxix. Where should a candidate apply and how?
- xxx. Besides his major qualification, what should the candidate possess?
- xxxi. What type of candidate does the company require?

4.5 Read the advertisement and answer the following questions:

<p><i>After all it matters where your child studies</i></p> <p><b>ADMISSION NOTICE</b></p> <p><b>CLASS XI</b></p> <p><b>MODERN INDIAN SCHOOL</b></p> <p><b>Chobhar, Kathmandu, Tel: 4330163, 4330088</b></p>
<p>A premier English medium co-educational School affiliated to CBSE Delhi, with excellent facilities including well equipped Science and Computer labs, well laid play-fields, qualified, experienced and dedicated teaching staff, provision for wide range of co-curricular activities, Excellent result with Number of Distinction in Class XII</p>
<p><b>Admission to Class XI some seats for bright students.</b></p> <p><b>Science &amp; Commerce steams with wide choice of subjects available.</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Registration Open</li><li>• Entrance test : 3 June, 2007 (Sunday) at 11:00 A.M</li><li>• Interview : 4 June, 2007 of short listed candidates</li></ul>
<p>The schedule and forms for admission available at the School Office on request on all working days.</p>

Q.1 Answer these questions.

- xxxii. Which school has advertised for the admission?

- xxxiii. What facilities are provided by the school?
- xxxiv. When will the entrance test be held?
- xxxv. When and where can one buy registration forms?

Q.2 Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- xxxvi. This school is affiliated to Nepal Education Board.
- xxxvii. Seats are open for only bright students.
- xxxviii. The school provides many facilities to all the students.
- xxxix. The registration can be done all the time.

Q.3 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.

The advertisement is published by \_\_\_\_ for the admission of class XI students who are intelligent. They can choose \_\_\_\_ under science and commerce streams. Registration forms are \_\_\_\_ on working days.

4.6 Read the advertisement and answer the following questions:

**VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT**

Dalit Development Forum (DDF), an organization working for the upliftment of rural Dalit communities invites applications from qualified and experienced Nepal citizens for the following posts for implementing a project related to local good governance in Dolpa District.

1. Executive Director (1): The incumbent with Bachelor's Degree, preferably Master Degree in any field and 3 to 5 years experience in the related fields is eligible to apply.
2. Administrative cum account Officer (1) : The incumbent with Bachelor Degree and 3 to 5 years experience in the related field is eligible to apply.
3. Messenger (1) : The incumbent with SLC and 2 to 3 years experience in the related field is eligible to apply.

For the post (1) and (2) candidates possess fluency in English both written and spoken and computer literature.

Interested candidates are requested to submit covering letter and latest resume to: dali\_df@yahoo.com no later than February 25, 2009. Salary, perks and other facilities shall be as per the organization's rules and regulation. The selection committee has the right to accept or reject all the applications received. Only short-listed candidates will be contacted for further proceedings.

Dalit, women and those belonging to the minorities are strongly encouraged to apply.

Q.1 Match the words in column A with their meanings given in column B.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
Upliftment	educated
Incumbent	qualified
Eligible	improvement
Literate	an official

Q.2 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the given advertisement:

- xl. The company has vacancies for the posts \_\_\_\_\_.
- xli. \_\_\_\_\_ is the dead line for submitting applications.
- xlii. Applications can be submitted through \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.3 Answer the following questions

- xl.iii. Who are inspired to apply for the posts?
- xliv. What are the requirements to be the possible candidates for post-3?
- xlv. How much salary is offered to the selected officials for tehpost-1 and 2?
- xlvi. Who can take the final decision about the applications?

4.7 Read the advertisement and answer the following questions:

***Career Opportunity***

A well-established Finance company requires dynamic, energetic and managerial skilled personnel for Birgunj and Hetuda office. Interested person may apply showing expected salary and benefits with latest curriculum vitae. Copies of certificated of academic qualification, copy of citizenship certificate and experience letter with recent passport size photo in closed envelope should be submitted to the address given below by 8 the April, 2008.

**Post Box No:** 805 Makwanpur, Nepal

**Requirements for Managerial level:**

**Qualification:** Preferably MBA or Master's Degree in Management / Business / Finance/ Economics from a reputed university.

**Experience:** At least 3 years experience as Officer / Junior Officer in bank and finance company's credit and marketing field. Good command in computer operation is must.

**Age:** Not exceeding 35 year on the closing date.

**Salary and benefits:** Negotiable

Q.1 Choose the right answer from the given alternatives:

- iv. The word 'personnel' means \_\_\_ (staff/officer/employer)
- v. To except is to \_\_\_ (give/want/hope)
- vi. The word 'reputed' is similar in meaning to the word \_\_\_\_\_.  
(known/famous/prestigious)

Q.2 Complete the following sentences supplying appropriate word/phrases from the text:

- xl. vii. The employer is \_\_\_\_\_.
- xl. viii. Candidates should submit their applications on or before \_\_\_\_\_.
- xl. ix. Besides the academic qualifications \_\_\_ skill is also must.
- xl. vi. The candidates should not be over \_\_\_ years.

Q.3 Answer the following questions:

- v. What things should be submitted along with the application?
- vi. What is the required qualification for a candidate?
- vii. How much salary is the company offering?
- viii. What type of experience should the candidate have?

4.8 Read the advertisement and answer the following questions:

### **Rhino census team spots 29 rhinos**

**Damodar Bhandari**

Bardiya, May 20

The census of Nepal's one-horned rhino had begun in Bardiya National Park from Friday amidst rumors that their number is declining due to poaching.

The census is being conducted by the Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation in association with National Nature Protection Fund World Wildlife Fund, Nepali Army, Nature Trail Guides Association Bardiya.

According to a source at Bardiya National Park, the team spotted 20 rhinos in the park till today. Director general of Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation Dr. Krishna Chandra Poudel said the rhino census kicked off at a time when there were conflicting views – one side claiming that the rhinos have become extinct and the other hotly denying that claim. The rhino census will continue for 14 days, he added.

Earlier, 13 rhinos were relocated to Bardiya National Park's Karnali embankment areas and 70 more to Babai Valley region from Chitwan National park. Officials at the park are speculating that although some rhinos were found in Karnali embankment areas, most of those in the Babai Valley were killed by poachers.

Dr. Shanta Raj Gyawali, director general at the National Nature Protection Fund and an expert on the one-horn rhino, said: "Rumors is that some rhinos are still there in Karnali embankment areas but poachers killed those in Babai."

Q.1 Answer these questions.

- viii. What is the rumor about one-horned rhino?
- ix. What has begun recently about the one-horned rhino?
- x. What are the two conflicting views about the one-horned rhino?
- xi. What is the main objective of rhino census?

Q.2 Write T for true and F for false statements.

- xii. The number of one-horned has been declining every year.
- xiii. The census is being conducted by the Bureau of Statistics.
- xiv. The rhinos have become extinct in Nepal.
- xv. Poachers have killed all the rhinos.

Q.3 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.

- xvi. The census of Nepal's one-horned rhino is being conducted in \_\_\_\_\_.
- xvii. The census team spotted \_\_\_\_\_ rhinos in Bardiya National Park.

- xviii. The census aims to settle the debate about the \_\_\_\_ of one-horned rhinos.

4.9 Read the advertisement and answer the following questions:

**VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT**

A well-established Nabil Bank is looking for a dynamic professional for below mentioned posts to its Merchant Banking unit. The person shall be responsible to set up the Merchant Banking unit and to make it the best.

1. Post: Head Merchant Banking (manager Level)

**Criteria:**

Age: Not exceeding 28 years

Qualification: Master Degree of Business Administration with minimum 2<sup>nd</sup> Division

Experience: Minimum 4 years in Merchant Banking with minimum 3 years in the Manager Level

2. Post: Relationship officer merchant Banking (office level)

**Criteria**

Age: Not exceeding 28 years

Qualification: Master Degree of Business Administration with minimum 2<sup>nd</sup> Division

Experience: Minimum 3 years in Merchant Banking with minimum 3 years in Officer Level

Deadline for application: 31 October 2008

Remuneration: As per Bank's policy

Only those people who love the take on challenges are advised to apply together with curriculum vitae and testimonials at the address mentioned below. Short listed candidates will be called for selection test:

Human Resources Department  
**NABIL BANK LIMITED**  
Nabil House, Kamaladi  
P.O. Box No. 3729 Kathmandu, Nepal

Q.1 Choose the right answer from the given alternatives:

- xix. The word remuneration is similar in meaning to the word \_\_\_\_\_.  
(rent/price/salary)
- xx. To select is to \_\_\_\_\_. (take/choose/pick)
- xxi. The word 'testimonials' means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(qualification/certificates/experience)

Q.2 Complete the following sentences supplying appropriate word/phrases from the passage:

- xxii. Nabil Bank is looking for \_\_\_\_\_.

- xxiii. Candidates should submit their applications before \_\_\_\_.
- xxiv. \_\_\_\_ experience is a must for the post of the manager.
- xxv. Only short listed candidates will be called \_\_\_\_.

Q.3 Answer the following questions:

- xxvi. Who has advertised for the post?
- xxvii. What are the qualification needed for the post?
- xxviii. Who can apply?
- xxix. What is the deadline for the application?

4.10 Read the following newspaper text and do the exercises that follow:

<b>CONGRATULATIONS</b> <b>Dr. Shiba Thapa</b> Principal, Kathmandu Academy On being awarded the <b>Doctorate of Philosophy</b> in English Literature On <b>NIHILISM TRANSCENDED: Arthur Miller's Spiritual Quest</b> From Tribhuvan University  <b>Kathmandu Academy Family</b> <b>Narayan chour, Kathmandu</b>	
<b>Kaasthamandap</b> <b>Vidhalaya</b> <b>Bishalnagar, Kathmandu</b>	<b>Nepal college of Travel &amp;</b> <b>Tourism Management (NCTTM)</b> <b>Naxal, Kathmandu</b> <b>Web: <a href="http://www.ncttm.edu.np">www.ncttm.edu.np</a></b>

Q.1 Give answers to these questions.

- i. To whom is this congratulation dedicated?
- ii. What is this congratulation for?
- iii. Who have congratulated her?
- iv. What has Dr. Shiba Thapa done?

Q.2 Write T for true and F for false statements.

- i. Shiba Thapa has done her Ph.D. in English literature.
- ii. The topic of Ph.D. is Arthur Miller's Spiritual Quest in his dramas.
- iii. She has done her Ph.D. from Tribhuvan University.
- iv. She is the Principal of three academic institutions.

Q.3 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.

This newspaper text is about \_\_\_\_ offered to \_\_\_\_ on her \_\_\_\_ in English literature on the \_\_\_\_ of Arthur Miller's \_\_\_\_ in his drama from \_\_\_\_.

4.11 Read the following advertisement and answer the following questions:

**VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT**

A reputed English medium school is seeking a dynamic, energetic and well qualified secondary level teacher for the following post.

Post : Mathematics teacher (Full timer)

Qualification: M.A. or M.Ed. in Mathematics

Remuneration: Negotiable

Qualified and interested individuals are requested to send their applications to the following address with a copy of their academic qualification, CV and a recent passport size photograph within 20 March 2008.

Tara Madhyamic Vidhalaya  
Chheepetan, Gorkha

Q.1 Find the words from the advertisement which have similar meanings to followings:

- i. looking for                      ii. Prestigious                      iii. Salary                      iv. Showing concern

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with correct information:

- i. The number of required post is \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii. The last date to submit applications is \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii. The last date to submit applications is \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_ is minimum qualification to apply for the post.

Q.3 Answer the following questions:

- i. What is the advertised post?
- ii. Who can apply for the post advertised?
- iii. What are the things to be submitted with the applications?
- iv. How much salary is fixed for the post?