

Unit 1

Talking with the Strangers

2. Warming up

A. Plays are meant to be staged. Playwrights often give directions for setting the stage. The task of setting the stage is called “stagecraft.” The following is a list of commonly used special words related to stagecraft. Can you match them with the meanings?

downstage	:	the stage area towards the audience
offstage	:	actions happening outside the stage
props	:	items carried by an actor during the performance
rehearsal	:	practice sessions in which actors prepare
costume	:	clothing worn by an actor on stage
stage	:	the area where actors perform
monologue	:	a long speech by a single actor
gesture	:	an expression with the movement of body
footlights	:	a row of lights along the front of the stage
aside	:	something that an actor says directly to the audience

B. New structures

2. Complete the sentences below using the correct form of the verbs “make,” “have,” and “get.”

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a) made | b) made | c) made | d) had |
| e) had | f) get | g) had | h) make |

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

II. Match the words with their meanings.

brim	–	top edge of a hat or a cap
soak	–	wet
vanish	–	disappear
erupt	–	to begin suddenly
incredible	–	unbelievable
anxious	–	feeling worried, nervous

III. Make sentences using the words given in the box below.

charity	:	They say charity begins at home.
burglar	:	The police said, "Beware of burglars."
anxious	:	My friends seemed anxious about the results.
vanish	:	The magician vanished in a puff of smoke.
superstitious	:	Many people are superstitious even in the 21st century.
sociable	:	Seema is sociable who will talk to anyone.
supper	:	We had an early supper yesterday night.
glimpse	:	He caught a glimpse of his girlfriend in the crowd.

IV. Write a word that has an opposite meaning to each of the following words.

visible – invisible	credible – incredible
believable – unbelievable	sincere – insincere
decent – indecent	superstitious – insuperstitious
remote – accessible	disturbed – undisturbed

B. Working with the text

I. Choose the best meaning for the following sentences.

- a. ii b. ii c. i d. iii e. ii

II. Answer the following questions.

- a. When the traveler came to the inn, it was peak of the winter and during that time of the year no visitors came to lodge in her inn. Therefore, she was not in a mood to inquire about the guest's appearance.
- b. He was looking for a lonely, secluded and quiet room to carry out his secret plans.
- c. She felt offended when her guest did not seem to like her courtesy and sociability. She offered to help him with his wet cloak and hat which he refused bluntly.
- d. He said the stranger had strange habits. He never showed his face, and all the time concentrated in his work showing his back to Jimson. And he held up his handkerchief to his face, and he concluded that the stranger was an invisible man.
- e. She was frightened to see Dr Cuss hurriedly climbing down the stairs with his face terrified.
- f. He discovered that the stranger had no hands, and no face. His empty sleeves were moving by themselves.
- g. I do not think so because if he was invisible, human eyes could never detect him unless some special looking device was used. It is impossible to arrest a man like him if some- thing as such exists.

III. Think and answer

If we take the events described in the story as evidence, we can conclude that he is either a ghost or a supernatural being. I think he was plotting some criminal activities so he required a quiet and secluded place to live in where very few people visited. Therefore, Mrs Hall's inn at Iping was a perfect place for him.

4. Practising grammar

II. Rewrite the following text using the appropriate 'be verb'.

Hello! I am Sarah. I am not the only child because I have a brother, Peter. We go to the same school but we are not in the same class. He is eight and I am five. We have a dog. Her name is Polly. Right now. We are in the dining room but Polly is not with us. She is sleeping in the kitchen. It is warm and sunny today so we'll take her a walk later.

III. Read the dialogue and complete it with the suitable forms of be verb.

Peter : Hello, Peter! How are you?

Alex : I am great! What about you?

Peter : I am fine too. Alex, what are you doing for a living?

Alex : I am a graphics designer. I design magazines, brochures and websites.

Peter : How long have you been in this job?

Alex : I've been working as a graphics designer for over six years.

Peter : Are you married?

Alex : Yes, I am.

Peter : What does your wife do?

Alex : She is a teacher.

Peter : Do you have any children?

Alex : Yes, there are two children – a boy and a girl.

Peter : Thank you so much for answering my questions.

Alex : You are welcome!

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

II. Listen to the audio and complete the conversation below.

Dharma : Hi, Muna. How are you?

Muna : Hi, Dharma. I am fine, thanks.

Dharma : Muna, this is Laxmi, my friend.

Muna : Hi, Laxmi, I'm Muna.

Laxmi : Hi. How are you?

Muna : I'm fine, thanks, Where are you from, Laxmi?

Laxmi : I am from Gulmi. Where are you from?

Pablo : I'm from Khotang. Nice to meet you.

Greta : Nice to meet you too.

7. Writing

A. Complete the following dialogue with necessary information missing there.

Nadia : Hello, my name is Nadia. Welcome to our university.

Arjun : Hi, I am Arjun.

Nadia : Nice to meet you.

Arjun : Nice to meet you too.

Nadia : Where are you from Arjun?

Arjun : I am from Nepal, what about you?

Nadia : I am from France.

Arjun : Well, good luck to you, I have to go to class now. **It was nice talking with you.**

Nadia : Thank you! You too, and have a good class.

Arjun : Good-bye!

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

Find the words which have the following meanings from the text.

- a. announce
- b. office
- c. efficiently
- d. elevator
- e. appreciation

B. Working with the text

I. Choose the best alternatives.

- a. (i) To announce a new business address.
- b. (iii) The date of moving.
- c. (ii) So that he can serve more effectively.
- d. (iii) The patients

II. Think and answer

(Let the students write their own answers. Encourage them for self-writing.)

9. Practising grammar

B. Complete the text below with a/an or the. Put a cross (X) if an article is not necessary.

I just received a postcard from the Robinsons, a family I met last year. It made me start thinking when was the last time I actually sent a letter or a postcard to someone? It's strange, the postal service has been part of a daily life for ∞ centuries. And suddenly, within a single generation, the postal system is on its way to becoming a thing of the past. These days, a few people send the letters.

Today, an email is ∞ far more common way to communicate with ∞ friends and ∞ family. It's also ∞ faster and cheaper way to communicate. When I send an email to a friend in a distant country, the friend will receive the email almost immediately. What's more, I have the ability to attach ∞ photograph, ∞ video, or ∞ MP3. And I don't even have to buy an expensive stamp.

But the world is changing quickly. In a decade or two, we might all be using ∞ totally different kind of technology to communicate.

C. Complete the conversation below with a/an or the. Put a cross (X) if an article is not necessary.

A: Have you ever thought about buying an electric car? With the price of petrol at more than Rs 150 a gallon, it's starting to look like a very good option for people trying to save the money.

B: Yes, I have. In fact, I've been doing a little research into the electric cars recently. I went to the car dealer ∞ last week and test-drove a couple of electric cars just to get the feeling for what was out there.

A: So do you think they are ∞ good choice for a person like me who thinks the price of gas has gotten a bit out of control?

B: That's a hard question to answer. For example, the first car I tried was amazing, but I almost had ∞ heart attack when I saw the price. And the second car I tested was ∞ inexpensive model, but it was ∞ relatively slow car, and the battery was too small. You could only drive the car for a few hours before you had to recharge. And with a few public charging stations, that's not an easy thing to do.

Unit 2

Religion and Belief

2. Warming up

A. New words

Select any five nouns or verbs from the list that follows. On your own paper, write a sentence that uses that word as a noun or a verb. Then, write a sentence that uses the adjective form of the word.

I envy (*verb*) you having such a good family.

My friend made an enviable (*adjective*) progress in a short period of time.

I requested for help to my teacher and received an encouraging response (*noun*).

He told me that I should be a responsible (*adjective*) person to receive his support.

I am ready to help (*verb*) you.

I am quite lucky to have so many helpful (*adjective*) friends. I have a few pennies (*noun*) in my pocket.

Students are often penniless (*adjective*).

He came home a rich man, covered in glory (*noun*).

The book deals with Nepal's glorious (*adjective*) history. I would like to grow into an artist (*noun*).

The decoration inside the house was very artistic (*adjective*).

I felt a fool (*noun*) when I realised my mistake.

It was a very foolish (*adjective*) thing to ask a stranger to help me.

My father chopped some wood (*noun*) for fire.

All the furniture in my house is wooden (*adjective*).

The hills were covered in a thick blanket of fog (*noun*).

We often have foggy (*adjective*) days in winter.

Nepal's beauty attracts (*verb*) a lot of tourists.

Your new glasses are very attractive (*adjective*).

We should resist (*verb*) calls for political controls.

Mosquitoes are becoming resistant (*adjective*) to insecticides

B. New structure

Now combine the following sentences using when or while.

- a. When we left the house, the postman came.
- b. When the storm began, I was doing my homework.

- c. While having a shower, I heard a noise outside.
- d. While driving home from work, I saw a terrible accident.
- e. We were getting ready when the telephone rang.
- f. While I was taking shower, it began to rain.
- g. While I was looking out of the window, the car crashed.
- h. The students were shouting when the teacher come in.
- i. While we were having dinner, my friends visited me.
- j. While I was playing football, I broke my arm.

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

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

A		B
sacred	-	holy
shrine	-	holy place
winter	-	the coldest season of the year
bizarre	-	strange
summon	-	call
elaborate	-	lengthy
pilgrim	-	traveller who goes to temples and holy places
religious	-	pious
solitary	-	lonely

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions

- a. Bouddhanath Stupa is in the north-east of Kathmandu.
- b. The pilgrims to visit this shrine are Bhote people or the Tibetan Buddhists.
- c. The king's command and the scarcity of water in the valley made the prince behead the king.

- d. The sacrifice of the king brought the water from the dragon spouts.
- e. The king's son, after retiring to Bajra Yogini temple for pen-ance, was instructed to build a great temple of Buddha to redeem his sin. He fulfilled this holy act despite the 12-year drought and scarcity of water to build the temple.
- f. The shrine is called Bouddhanath in honour of Lord Buddha.

II. Think and answer

- a. The final fool moon of Magh 'the festival of a thousand and one lights' is celebrated amidst great festivities, celebrations, chanting, rituals and prayers.
- b. No, I don't think it's right to follow the orders blindly.

4. Practising grammar

B. Fill in the blanks with one of the words from the box below.

- a. How many people are coming to the party?
- b. We have got vegetables but there isn't much rice.
- c. How much water do you drink every day.
- d. There is a very strange dog in the park.
- e. I went to the shop and bought some trousers yesterday.
- f. Do you want to give him an advice?
- g. People have got a lot of problems due to traffic but they don't make any complaints.
- h. There isn't much toothpaste.
- i. I need an information about the class schedule.
- j. There isn't much space in the room.
- k. I have got some shoes but not any socks. I have to buy them.
- l. There's never much water in the tank after Garima washes the clothes.

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

II. Listen to the audio and answer the following questions.

- a. The boy needs to get on the Internet.
- b. Yes, he has.
- c. The boy needs to wait for the computer as it is being used by others.
- d. The librarian will call the boy when the computer is available.
- e. The boy needs to type the number of the card to log on the

computer.

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

2. A stanza in a poetry means a number of lines of verse forming a separate unit within a poem. Here is a list of other words related to poetry. Consult a dictionary and find their meanings.

Words	Meanings
Quatrain	a stanza of 4 lines
Couplet	a stanza of 2 lines
Verse	a piece of poetry
Epic	a long narrative poem
Rhyme	repetition of similar sounds in poem
Ballad	a narrative poem of heroic theme
Metre	rhythmic structure of a line in an work of poetry

3. Shoot up is a phrasal verb used in the poem which means to grow taller rapidly. Look at the other phrasal verbs with the word shoot. Match them with their meanings and use them in your own sentences.

Phrasal Verbs

Meanings

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Shoot away | ii. go out for a short time |
| b. Shoot back | iv. return quickly |
| c. Shoot for | i. have as a goal |
| d. Shoot out | iii. return quickly |

B. Working with the text

1. Answer the following question.

- The child is the speaker of the poem in My Shadow.
- It changes its shape, size and appearance.
- He thinks that the shadow makes him fool.
- The speaker found the shining dew on every buttercup.
- The shadow is funny as it likes to grow.
- The child thinks that the shadow is so lazy as it's sleepy.

2. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct words from the box.

My Shadow” has been written by Robert Stevenson describes the imagination of a child who is innocently fascinated by his own shadow. It also illustrates the imaginations of a child and the pleasure that children obtain in ordinary things.

This poem is written from a young child's perspective who finds pleasure in the **company** of his own shadow. Everyone has a shadow of himself, but the child is unable to comprehend the reason behind it. He is unable to understand why it **resembles** us, it acts like us, it jumps when we jump and when we run, it runs. The shadow can get taller, smaller and sometimes invisible, to his surprise. His innocent mind is of the opinion that the shadow **resembles** being alone. That is why, all the time, he sticks to him.

One day, however, when he wakes up before **sunrise** he sees the morning dew on the yellow flowers but he doesn't find his shadow around him. Finding himself alone, he **assumes** that, because he does not understand the science involved in it, the shadow must be **asleep** and he thinks it's lazy as it goes to bed in front of him. What attracts the reader, however, is the way the poet has captured the **excitement** of a child.

3. Think and answer

[Let the student write their own answers. Encourage them for self-writing.]

9. Practising grammar

A. Choose the right alternatives and complete the sentences.

- a. (ii) a little
- b. (i) much
- c. (i) amount
- d. (i) much
- e. (ii) few
- f. (ii) many
- g. (i) so many

B. Choose the right alternatives and complete the sentences.

- a. (i) a glass
- b. (ii) are a lot of heavy industries
- c. (ii) Was there much traffic
- d. (ii) any information
- e. (ii) an advice
- f. (i) isn't enough space
- g. (ii) a little more time

Unit 3

Education and Success

2. Warming up

A. New words

Church words

Across

1. Cassock 3. Pulpit 4. Verger 5. Manse
6. Sexton

Down

1. Choir 2. Clergy 4. Vespers

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. Match the words with their meanings. Write the correct letter in the box.

- a. cigar – a roll of dried tobacco leaves that people smoke
b. respectable – considered good, correct, or acceptable
c. verger – a church official whose job is to look after the inside of church and to perform some simple duties
d. robe – a long loose outer piece of clothing
e. vicar – a priest who is in charge of a church and the area around it
f. interest – the extra money people receive when they invest money or put it in bank

II. Find the meaning of 'robe'. How many other words, do you know, have the same or similar meaning?

robe - a long outer piece of clothing, especially one worn as a sign of rank or office at a special ceremony

Words having similar meanings: cloak, cape, mantle, cassock, kaspan, jellaba, dress, uniform, attire, garment

III. Find different meanings of the word 'interest' and make sentences to express them.

1. wanting to know more : Do your parents take an interest in your friends?
2. attraction : Grammar is of no interest to me at all.
3. hobby : My main interests are music and tennis.
4. extra money that you pay back when you borrow money or that you receive when you

invest : The money was repaid with interest.

IV. Use the following expressions in your own sentences.

no longer : I no longer have difficulty in English.

save up : I am saving up for a new bike.

forever : I'll love you forever.

come into : The trees are coming into leaf.

walk round : I walked round the lake yesterday.

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions.

- a. Albert's childhood was not a happy one. He spent his childhood as a servant in a rich man's family.
- b. He was a verger at St. Peter's Church.
- c. The old vicar was a nice fellow. He liked Albert very much for his sincerity in his work. However, the new Vicar was not sympathetic to him. He wanted Albert to change his ways of working.
- d. He believed in change. Therefore, he wanted to bring changes in the church services.
- e. He was stricter in his work. He wanted Albert to change completely. He hated those who were not educated and intelligent.
- f. Albert could not read and write. He never attended school in his childhood. He only knew how to do his work honestly and sincerely. However, to the new vicar it was not enough. Albert did not hesitate for being illiterate. He told the vicar that he did not know how to read and write.
- g. As Albert had no interest in beginning to learn to read and write, he opted to quit the job. He came out of the church tensed and worried so he felt if he smoked, he would feel better and his worries would drive away. Therefore, he wanted to smoke.
- h. Albert's idea proved to be successful. He opened a cigar shop where he sold all the related stuff in one of the busiest parts of London that quickly prospered and made him a rich man.
- i. The bank manager wanted to advise him to invest his money in buying shares in business instead of letting his money remain idle in the bank.
- j. The manager did not believe him at first. How can an uneducated man like Albert earn such a huge amount of money! The manager was greatly

surprised.

II. Think and answer

- a. Individual response.
- b. No, he doesn't mean so.

4. Practising grammar

B. Fill in the blanks with will, would or could.

- a. He ran as fast as he could.
- b. She could swim when she was just three.
- c. Raju could speak six languages.
- d. I don't think I will pass the test.
- e. He failed the test because he could answer only two questions.
- f. He said that he would help but he didn't.
- g. If I had enough money, I would travel around the world.
- h. If I were you, I would get that mole examined.
- i. Who will cook dinner today?
- j. Would you like to dance with me?
- k. I tried to solve the problem, but I could not.

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

II. Listen to the audio and complete the following sentences.

- a. The caller wants to make a dinner reservation.
- b. The caller will go to the restaurant on Tuesday night.
- c. The table is reserved for four people.
- d. The last name of the caller is Foster.
- e. The caller will reach the restaurant at 7:00 o'clock.

7. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. Find the words from the text which have the following meanings.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. incivility | b. Brief | c. disappointed | d. yield | e. adequate |
| f. mildly | g. supported | h. dictator | i. aggrieved | |

B. Working with the text

I. State whether the following statements are true or false.

- a. False b. False c. True d. False
e. True f. False g. True

II. Answer the following questions.

- a. The letter is addressed to the Editor.
- b. The meeting was about the school leaving exercise for the students.
- c. The schools should provide cloth and light snack with the fee.
- d. The director is a dictator. He is rude and spoke impolitely.
- e. The irony is that most of the public school teachers and the staffs of Education ministry do not have their children at public schools.
- f. The director and principals should apologize for not being careful about the education of public school children because their children are abroad or in other private school.

III. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their own answer.]

Unit 4

Festivals and Celebrations

2. Warming up

A. New words

A wedding toast means a few words of wishes or blessings for the newlywed couple. There are many other words related to wedding. Solve the puzzle below with the words in the box.

1. Tablescape
2. Boutonniere
3. Procession
4. Recessional
5. Centerpiece
6. Usher
7. Alter
8. Celebrant

B. New structures

Which of the following are similes, which are metaphors, and which are straightforward descriptions? Write 'S' for similes, 'M' for metaphor and 'D' for description.

- a. 'S'
- b. 'D'
- c. 'S'
- d. 'S'
- e. 'S'
- f. 'M'

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

Choose the correct answer.

- a. (iii) person enjoying themselves in a lively way
- b. (i) period during which food is restricted for religious purpose
- c. (ii) stand, compartment where goods are sold
- d. (ii) offering something to the gods, normally killing an animal
- e. (ii) mark something messily with a substance

B. Working with the text

I. Choose the best alternative to answer the following questions.

- a. (i) from local kiosks
- b. (ii) They hope it will add the life span of their husbands.
- c. (iii) children
- d. (i) before Lent

- e. (iii) with a sacrifice and a banquet

II. Based on the information in this lesson, which of the statements are true?

- a. True
- b. False
- c. False
- d. False

III. Think and answer

[Let the students write their own answers. Encourage them for self-writing.]

4. Practising grammar

A. For each of the following situations, make sentences with 'I wish

- a. I wish I would be with my friends.
- b. I wish they would get ready soon.
- c. I wish I would get some medicine.
- d. I wish he would do his Job.
- e. I wish she would do washing.
- f. I wish I would be a rich person.
- g. I wish he would give up smoking.
- h. I wish they would stop making noise.
- i. I wish they would not smoke.
- j. I wish she would tell me what she is thinking.

II. What would you say in these situations? Write sentences with 'I wish would'.

- a. I wish the baby would stop crying.
- b. I wish I would get a job.
- c. I wish he would drive slowly.
- d. I wish Jenish would close the door.
- e. I wish people wouldn't throw the garbage in the street.

III. Match the situations on the left with the thoughts on the right.

A	B
i. It rained in the middle of the barbecue, last weekend.	b. 'I wish it hadn't rained.'
ii. It always rains here.	e. 'I wish it didn't rain.'
iii. I haven't got enough money for a taxi.	d. 'I wish I had more money.'
iv. I didn't have enough money for a taxi.	a. 'I wish I had had more money.'
v. I am not planning to go to the party because no one has invited me yet.	c. 'If someone invited me, I would go to the party.'
vi. I didn't go to the party because no one invited me.	f. 'If someone had invited me, I would have gone to the party.'

7. Reading

A. Playing with words

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box below.

- a. inspiration
- b. instilled
- c. dedicated
- d. irrational
- e. unconditional

f. overprotective

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions.

- The main purpose of writing email is to express "Happy Birthday to mother."
- Mandira learnt to be strong and sweet, smart and kind, confident and respectful, dedicated and happy.
- Mandira's mother stopped her and controlled her with proper guidance when she became irrational.
- When Mandira accomplishes something her mother celebrates with her and when she is down mother encourages and motivates her. This is how she found her mother in her every ups and down.
- Mandira apologize for any upsetting behavior if she had shown with her mother.
- Mandira expects to have more amazing memories with her mother in the future.

II. Think and answer

[Let the students write their own answers. Encourage them for self-writing.]

8. Practising grammar

B. Complete the dialogue below using the words in the brackets.

Ivor : You look very brown.

Maud : Yeah. I've just got back from my holidays.

Ivor : Lucky you. **Where did you go?** (Where/ you/ go)

Maud : I **went** (go) to Greece. It **was** (be) really nice.

Ivor : **How long did you stay there?** (How long/ you/ stay/ there)

Maud : Well, I stayed in Athens for about a week then I went to a couple of the islands for ten days.

Ivor : **How did you get there?** (How/ you/ get/ there)

Maud : By plane to Athens, then I **took** (take) a ferry to the islands.

Ivor : Oh, right. And **whom did you go with?** (who/ you/ go with)

Maud : I went with a couple of friends from school. You don't know them.

Ivor : **Did you stay in a hotel?** (you/ stay/ in a hotel)

Maud : In Athens, yes, we stayed in a cheap hotel, but when we got to the islands everything was full, so we ended up sleeping on the beach.

Ivor : You didn't! **Was it dangerous?** (it/ be/ dangerous)

Maud : Dangerous? No! There **was** (be) loads of people doing it.

Ivor : **What was the weather like?** (What/ the weather/ be like)

Maud : Fortunately, it **was** (be) very hot during the day and warm at night, too.

Ivor : That was lucky. **What did you usually do?** (What/ you/ usually/ do/ during the day)

Maud : Well, in Athens we **went** (go) sightseeing, and on the islands we **spent** (spend) the day on the beach sunbathing, of course!

Ivor : **What were the beaches like?** (What/ the beaches /be like)

Maud : They **were** (be) beautiful, really clean with lovely golden sand. Not dirty at all, but quite crowded.

Ivor : What about the evenings? **What was the night life like?** (What/ the nightlife/ be like)

Maud : Good, especially on the islands. There **were** (be) lots of bars and good, cheap restaurants, and the discos **stayed** (stay) open till six in the morning.

Ivor : **Did you meet anyone?** (You/ meet/ anyone)

Maud : Yes, we did. We met some really nice boys from Sweden.

Ivor : **Were you** (you/ be) happy to get back?

Maud : Not really. I **had** (have) a really good time, but I **was** (be) happy to see my family again.

Unit 5 Slavery and Abuse

2. Warming up

A. New words

Below are some objects and activities related to boating? Choose the correct word from the box that matches with the description.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------------|---------|
| a. anchor | b. canoe | c. cast-away | d. moor |
| e. rafting | f. row | g. rig | h. jib |

B. New structures

Fill in the gaps with 'so' or 'such' as appropriate.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| a. so | b. such | c. so | d. so |
| e. so | f. such | g. such | h. so |

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| a coming, a walking, etc | – | coming, walking |
| ain't | – | isn't or aren't |
| cabin | – | a small, rough wooden house |
| canoe | – | a long, thin boat |
| corn –meal | – | rough, corn flour |

II. Here are two descriptions of the same event.

Put the words in the box into the right column below.

Formal	Informal	Neutral
transportation	toddler	television
considerable	bash	car
excessively	booze	child
intoxication	chilly	drink
beverage	crazy	repair
ordinary	digs	police
rectify	tummy	walk
	tally	

III. Make sentences using the following phrases.

end up:	If he carries on driving recklessly, he will end up dead soon.
run along:	Run along to the stationery shop and get a ball pen for me. (order)
go off:	She just went off (became angry) and started yelling. Everyone went off to bed (slept) early.
cross over:	I waved and she crossed over (crossed the road towards me).
run off:	The accountant has run off with the company's funds.
take up:	She has taken up the piano.

smash in	The thieves had smashed the door in.
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IV. Choose the correct meaning for the expression highlighted.

- a. (i) Mrs. Douglas kept Huck in her home as her own son.
- b. (iii) He looked just as a fifty year old would look like.
- c. (i) Don't talk too much.
- d. (iii) Look you here, don't talk smart to me.
- e. (i) I never got chance to escape.
- f. (i) I would make plan to escape.

B. Working with text

I. Are the statements true or false?

- a. False
- b. True
- c. False
- d. False
- e. False
- f. True

II. Answer the following questions.

- a. Tom and Huck were lucky boys. They found some 12thousand dollars hidden by the thieves in a cave which they divided equally.
- b. Mrs. Douglas adopted Huck to teach him civilized manners and make him an educated man. Huck is not very enthusiastic to learn good manners and proper behaviour. He feels all his basic freedoms being curbed in the name of civilization.
- c. Miss Watson was Mrs. Douglas' sister. Huck didn't like both the sisters and their civilizing thoughts.
- d. His father was an alcoholic, and he heartily hated Huck. Huck also despised him for beating him severely.
- e. None of Huck's family members had been to school. They were poor and education was for elites only. Moreover, his father did not know the value and importance of education. Therefore, he wanted to stop Huck from going to school.
- f. He takes him to a forest by the river Mississippi. He shuts him in a cabin.
- g. He finds it very hard to live there with his father.
- h. Because it was unbearable and there was no freedom for him. He was shut whole day while his father was away.

III. Think and answer

- a. Yes, I think he is an intelligent, a clever and good boy. He has been ill-treated by his father so he runs away from him. He loves to lead a carefree life and wander to new places.
- b. Because Huck was merely a child and his father would waste all the money if he got it.
- c. I think it is good idea to leave the cabin. It was a cruelty to make him stay there.

4. Practising grammar

B. Fill in the blanks with should or shouldn't.

- a. shouldn't
- b. should
- c. should
- d. should
- e. should
- f. should
- g. should
- h. shouldn't
- i. should
- j. should

C. Match the sentences in the first column with the sentences in the second column.

Someone is tired out.	You should take a rest.
Someone doesn't know which way to go.	You should ask a policeman.
Someone hasn't got any money with them.	You should pay by cheque.
It's going to be cold day.	You should wear an overcoat.
Someone is going to live overseas.	You should learn the language before

	you go.
It's too far to walk.	You should take a taxi.
Someone has to get up early in the morning.	You should set your alarm clock.
Someone has seen somebody breaking into a shop window.	You should call the police.
It's raining.	You should take an umbrella.
Someone is feeling hot and has a headache.	You should see a doctor.

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

I. Listen to the audio and tick the best answer.

- a. (i) Nothing
- b. (iii) Meet parents for dinner
- c. (ii) Clear and Sunny
- d. (ii) Lunch together then watch a concert at 1: 00 pm

II. Answer the following questions.

- a. Steve was watching TV.
- b. Steve likes to meet Mike and do something together.
- c. She doesn't go.
- d. It's after an hour.

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. 'Army refers to a group of soldiers. Write what these words normally refer to.

grove – a group of trees

herd – a group of animals of the same type

cattle – a group of cows and bulls

swarm – a group of bees

bunch – a number of grapes/ bananas/ keys/ flowers

flock – a flock of sheep

school – a number of fish or other sea animals

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions.

- a. A young boy is the speaker.

- b. It was made out of the grandfather's old lahuray hat, over coat, a clay pot and tattered trousers.
- c. To scare away the birds and animals that comes to eat the crops.
- d. When the wind blew into the scarecrow.
- e. The speaker himself was scared at the end as the scarecrow turned towards him.

II. Think and answer.

Yes. The scarecrow resembles the image of a man so they are scared. The animals and birds like cow, goats, pig, pigeons, sparrows, etc. are scared more and buffalo, oxen, crow are less scared.

9. Practising grammar

B. Complete the conditional Sentences (Type 2) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

- a. If we (have) **had** a yacht, we (sail) **would sail** the seven seas.
- b. If he (have) **had** more time, he (learn) **would learn** karate.
- c. If they (tell) **told** their father, he (be) **would be** very angry.
- d. She (spend) **would spend** a year in the USA if it (be) **was** easier to get a green card.
- e. If I (live) **lived** on a lonely island, I (run) **would run** around naked all day.
- f. We (help) **would help** you if we (know) **knew** how.
- g. My brother (buy) **would buy** a sports car if he (have) **had** the money.
- h. If I (feel) **felt** better, I (go) **would go** to the cinema with you.
- i. If you (go) **went** by bike more often, you (be / not) **would not be** so flabby.
- j. She (not / talk) **wouldn't talk** to you if she (be) **was** mad at you.
- k. If I **had** a car, I **would drive** to school. (have, drive)
- l. If she **spoke** foreign languages, she **would speak** a job more easily. (speak, get)
- m. I **would go** to a lawyer if I **were** you. (go, be)
- n. If I **won** the lottery, I **would prepare** myself for a new life. (win, prepare)
- o. If I **found** a purse on the sidewalk, I **would take** it to the lost and found office. (find, take)

Unit 6

Nature and Travel

2. Warming up

A. New words

B. Look at the following words and expressions from the poem. Group them under the two headings based on the connotative meaning of each word.

Life

stay

rise

go along

growth

Death

haste away

die

dry away

never to be found again

run

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. Match the words with their meanings. Write the number in the boxes.

- a. daffodil – tall yellow spring flower
- b. hastening – hurrying
- c. decay – the process of being destroyed by natural causes
- d. dew – tiny drops of water seen on dry surface in the morning

II. Find at least two synonyms of the following words.

hasten	rush	hurry up
growth	development	increment
decay	decline	degrade
attain	participate	go to
dry	waterless	withered
weep	cry	yell

B. Working with the text

I. Write "True" or "False" against the following.

- a. True b. False c. True d. True e. False f. True

II. Answer the following questions.

- A daffodil is a seasonal flower that grows in spring season. Its life is limited for few months. It quickly blooms and fades away so the poet weeps to see it.
- He prays them to stay for one full day so that he can fully enjoy this beauty and enrich his life.
- He promises to live and die with daffodils. Like daffodil, he too wants to contribute something beautiful to the world and add beauty in the life of the others.
- Death. As time and tide wait for no one, so do the beautiful things of this world. All things are subject to death and nobody can escape death.
- It lives for a very short fragment of time. They disappear before twilight.

B. Think and answer

Our life is short. We live for a very short span of time. We quickly disappear from this world leaving all the beautiful things, our beloved ones, and never return to this place. Like daffodil, we have very limited time to do our work, enjoy our life and fulfil our aims. Time devours us like all the other things in nature. The morning dew is beautiful and sparkles with the rays of the sun, but it soon disappears when the heat of the sun grows. This is the ultimate truth of life.

4. Practising grammar

B. Use the correct form of the verbs in the brackets.

Bush pilots have (have) interesting jobs. They fly (fly) special planes to Alaska's bush country. (This is a wild area, far away from cities with airports.) Bush pilots carry (carry) people or supplies in their bush planes. They also help (help) rescue people.

Paul Claus is famous bush pilot. He has (have) a lot of experiences, and he is an excellent pilot. Paul also owns (own) a hotel in Alaska. He flies (fly) customers to his hotel and takes (take) them on adventures. He goes (go) to interesting places with them. It's an exciting job'.

C. Read the paragraph. Find and correct five more errors with the simple present.

Bill is a mechanic. He knows a lot about cars. He **works** at a garage. He **fixes** cars and talks to customers. They **ask** questions about their cars. Bill works from 8:00 to 6:00 p.m. every day. He **has** a busy schedule, but he **likes** his job very much.

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

I. Listen to the record and write 'True' or 'False' against each of the following sentences.

- a. True b. False c. True d. False e. True

II. Listen to the record again and choose the correct alternative.

- a. (ii) curly
b. (i) make it more attractive
c. (i) fruitless
d. (ii) hair

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. Find the words from the text above which are similar in meanings to the following words/phrases.

- a. journey's end – destination
b. malfunction – hurdle
c. failure – fiasco
d. afraid – terrified
e. cheerful – beautiful

II. Find the words from the text above which are opposite in meanings to the following words/phrases.

- a. assistance - hurdle
b. slowly - swiftly
c. commenced - concluded
d. fear - pleasant
e. backward - onward

B. Working with the text

I. State whether the following statements are true or false. Write not given if the information is not given in the text.

- a. True
b. False
c. True
d. False
e. False
f. Not given
g. True
h. Not given

II. Answer these questions.

- a. There were writer, her husband and her daughter in the journey.
- b. The writer managed the car in rent for journey.
- c. We need to insure our vehicle so that we will get support if it is damaged or lost.
- d. The writer found that the roads are clear and clean. Fast driving is possible in such road.
- e. The writer enjoyed in the beach, watched beach volleyball and had delicious foods in nice.
- f. Yes, she was an Indian. She mentioned that the film festivals were attended by "our Bollywood stars" and our means Indian.

II. Think and answer

[Let the students write their own trip. Encourage them for their self-writing.]

9. Practising grammar

B. Complete sentences below using the words in brackets.

- a. If she invites (invite) me, I will go (go).
- b. It is rains (rain), we will cancel (cancel) the match.
- c. If I get (get) a promotion, I will buy (buy) a car.
- d. If she is late (be late), we will go (go) without her.
- e. If you ask (ask) more politely, I will buy (buy) you a drink.
- f. If you don't behave (not behave), I won't throw (throw) you.
- g. If he wins (win) the first prize, his mother will be (be) happy.
- h. If he gets (get) proper medical care, he will survive (survive).
- i. If the drought continues (continue), plants and animals will perish (perish).

C. Circle the correct verb in the if clause or result clause to make a real conditional in the present or future.

Playing at the Park

Every weekend, if the weather is nice, I will (will spend/spend) time outside with my children. One of their favorite things to do is to go to a nearby park. If we ride our bikes to the park, it will take (takes/ will take) about 10 minutes. If there is (is/will be) a lot of traffic, it takes a little longer. Once we get to the park, the kids choose their favorite playground equipment to play on. Jeffrey likes the climbing walls, but if he climbs (climbs/will climb) too high, I will get nervous. I always have to remind him, "If you're not careful, you will fall (fall/will fall) and hurt yourself." His reaction is usually to roll his eyes at me. My daughter Cheryl loves to play on the seesaw. On the way to the park, she almost always asks me, "Mom, if there is (is/will be) no one for me to play with, will (do/will) you go on the seesaw with me?" If she finds (finds/will find) someone to play with at the park, she will spend (will spend/should spend) the entire time on the seesaw. Sometimes I talk to the other parents who are there. After an hour or so, the kids and I ride our bikes back home. On the way, I tell them, "If the weather is nice next weekend, we will come (come/will come) back."

Unit 7

The World: Past and Present

2. Warming up

A. New words

You're going to read about incidents that happened during the Second World War. Can you solve the puzzle? All words are related to the Second World War.

Down

1. Nagasaki
3. Trench
4. Allies
5. Bunker

Across

2. Dictator
6. Blackout
7. Invade
8. Racism

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

- a. (i) peril
- b. (iii) democracy
- c. (iii) freed
- d. (i) oppression

B. Working with the text

I. Choose the best answer.

- a. (iv) the USA
- b. (iv) He wanted to raise the morale of people the determination to fight.
- c. (i) To defend and keep the island nation independent.
- d. (i) Germany
- e. (ii) Great Britain and France

II. Put the points from the text into the correct sequence.

1. The British nation wants to win the war.
2. Britain will win the war, even if it has to fight for years alone.

3. Britain and France will work together to win the war.
4. Many countries have been defeated by the Nazis, but Britain will win nevertheless.
5. Britain and its empire will fight in every place, by every method, until (if necessary) the US enters the war.

III. Think and answer.

[Let the students think and write their own answer.]

4. Practising grammar

B. Complete the dialogue below using the correct form of the verbs given in the bracket.

Mum : Paul, take off your headphones. Why **are you not listening** to me? (not listen)

Paul : But I **am listening** to you, mum. (listen)

Mum : You never pay attention. You never know what I want from you.

Paul : I know exactly what you **are telling** me. (tell)

Mum : OK. Once more. Auntie Sally **is coming** on Friday afternoon. (come)

Paul : Auntie Sally? I hope she **is not staying** till Sunday. (not stay)

Mum : She's leaving on Sunday evening. And don't be rude, Paul. You **are always saying**.
(always say)

Paul : Why **is aunt Sally coming** on Friday? (auntie Sally - come)

Mum : It's your birthday on Sunday. By the way, she **is buying** you a present at the
moment. (buy)

Paul : My dear aunt Sally.

Mum : Paul, you should behave yourself. You **are acting** like a fool. (act)

Paul : I'm sorry, mum. I **am joking**. (joke)

Mum : Can you hear? Your phone **is ringing**. (ring)

Paul : Yes, I can. Who **is calling?** (call)

Paul : Hello, auntie Sally. How **are you doing?** (do)

Auntie Sally : To tell the truth, I **am not feeling** well right now. (not feel) But I'll be all right
till Friday.

Paul : I hope so. We **are looking** forward to you so much. (look)

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

I. Listen to the telephone conversation between two friends and complete the following sentences.

- a. I know I was wondering about the homework and feeling too lazy to it.
- b. I sometimes wonder how interesting life would have been without homework.
- c. Every time you have it in your mind sometimes it is a nightmare.
- d. I also know that homework is for our own benefits.

II. Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

- a. They are talking about homework.
- b. Aditi was wondering about the homework and feeling too lazy.
- c. No, Diksha doesn't love doing homework.
- d. Diksha convinces Aditi to do the homework by telling that it's their duty to do and its beneficial.
- e. Yes, Aditi agrees with her.

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. Choose the nearest equivalent of each of the following expressions.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Goal: | iii. objectives |
| b. Achieving: | i. reaching |
| c. Shipped: | i. transported |
| d. Self-sufficient: | i. producing as much as they need |
| e. Down to: | i. less than |
| f. To rely on: | iii. to depend on |

II. Explain in your own words the meaning of the following compound noun groups.

a. Eco-sustainable communities	–the community which controls the waste and conserve the environment
b. currently popular organic farming techniques	–organic farming technique that costs more expensive than normal farming
c. a water deficit	–lack of water
d. small-scale locally-sited renewable energy production	–production of energy in a small scale at the local level
e. highly energy-efficient buildings and lighting systems	–buildings with natural energy management and availability of resources
f. large-scale indoor aeroponic vegetable growing units	–growing vegetables indoor by using organic methods and technology

g. carbon-neutral zero-waste aeroponics "farms"	–organic farm that assures zero waste
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B. Working with the text

I. Complete the following sentences with the information from the text.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. go to waste | b. natural resources | c. cut out all wastes |
| d. wastes | e. Aeroponics | f. aeroponics |
| g. water deficit | h. water deficit | i. natural resources |

II. Answer the following questions.

- The issue raised in this article is we should reduce the waste and increase the agriculture productivity by less utilizing the resources.
- Pests and disease cause wastage, some part of harvest is wasted in transportation too.
- To produce the food locally by less wasting the resource is the best way to reduce waste.
- Plants are grown in the air, the roots hanging down in nothing.
- Hydroponics is a method of agriculture production which grows plants in trough of nutrient-rich water.
Aeroponics takes things on step further by removing the water and replacing it with water.
- Aeroponic farming is better for environment because it helps to control the waste and uses less amount of natural resources like water.

III. Think and answer

[Let the students write their own answers. Encourage them for their self-writing.]

9. Practising grammar

I. The following sets of words are often confusing. Complete the sentences with the correct word. You may need to use the dictionary.

- Robbie said that the men and women **compliment** each other but Rose did not take that as a **complement**. (complement/compliment)
- We need to **advise** a way of solving this problem. What **advice** are we going to use? (device/devise)
- This is an old church, so we shouldn't **alter** the position of the **altar**. (altar/alter)
- His **allusive** style of writing makes it **elusive** for the common reader. (allusive/elusive)
- The use of a highly sensitive **censor** to detect suspicious objects at the airport has called for a public **censure**. (censure/ censor)
- The purpose of the **duel** in this game is **dual** in nature.(dual/duel)
- Mr. Shrestha, the **principal** of the school, is a man of **principle**. (principle/principal)

- h. Conducting drug experiments on **human** cannot be considered **humane**.
(humane/human)
- i. We can make an **alliance** based on our **allegiance**. (allegiance/alliance)

Unit 8
Race and Racism

2. Warming up

motherboard	the main board of computer
motherese	the simple style language
mother figure	an old woman that you go to for advice
Mother Goose	the supposed writer of nursery rhymes
mothering	an act of caring for children
mother lode	a very rich source of gold or silver
motherly	having the quality of a mother
mother-ship	a large spacecraft
mother-to-be	a woman who is pregnant
mother tongue	the language you learned first
motherhood	the state of being a mother

B. New structures

1. Now, rewrite the following twice, once using "used to" and then again using "would."

- b. Rabin used to play a lot of football match.
Rabin would play a lot of football match.
- c. Binod used to write many poems.
Binod would write many poems.
- d. I used to go fishing every weekend.
I would go fishing every weekend.
- e. People used to walk all the way from Palpa to Kathmandu.
People would walk all the way from Palpa to Kathmandu.
- f. A large number of eagles used to hover around the village.
A large number of eagles would hover around the village.
- g. Our relatives used to paint their house with red clay and limestone dust.
Our relatives would paint their house with red clay and limestone dust.

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

II. In the passage, the father says, "It sounds like foolishness to me." Can you write six words that end in '-ness'?

Kindness; happiness; darkness; nearness; dryness; blindness

III. Match the words in Group A with the words or phrases which are similar in meaning given in Group B.

read	–recite
dressed	–clothed
finally	–eventually
indulged	–get wrapped up in
quivering	–shivering
scared	–frightened

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions.

- a. The writer's mother taught them how to draw lines, boxes, houses, love knots, and to make rag dolls.
- b. She could tell the stories in the most fascinating manner by making them sound real events.
- c. The line, 'Sometimes she would get so wrapped up in a book, she'd stay awake all night long, reading,' tells that the mother really loved reading.
- d. She was reading, or reciting her favourite line from a story that read, 'I'll follow you to the end of the world and die like a dog at your feet.'
- e. He laughed at it and remarked, 'It sounds like foolishness to me.'
- f. The writer was scared of the noise of the thunderstorms.
- g. The writer's mother worked as a cook and waiter at Strokes' Café near the Pamela train station. She had to prepare break- fast for the train passengers who came to the café early in the morning and evening.
- h. The writer and her family were Blacks and they were not allowed to be together with the Whites in those days. The front and side doors were fixed for the Whites and Negroes respectively. So the writer had to use the side door.
- i. Yes, she would like to see her most beloved daughter in the café.
- j. It was because a White visitor mispronounced her name in public that humiliated her mother. He called her 'umman' (meaning not man/human) and she was very upset and she strongly protested the man.
- k. When the writer's mother strongly criticized the man for his uncivilized manners, he stopped calling her 'umman'. Then he called her Pattie

II. Think and answer

- a. Black or Negroes. We can know this from the writer's family economic condition, their hardships, the White man's treatment towards her mother in the café, etc.
- b. The White men feel superior to the Negroes in America and many other European countries. This was the result of the century's long racial discrimination prevalent in these countries. The Negroes were bought and sold for slaves in few dollars. They were treated as inferior to humans so the white man in the story addressed her as 'umman', which means not human. In

other words, he meant that she was animal.

III. Who said the following?

- a. Papa b. Mama c. Man d. Mama e. Mama

II. Complete the following with either "and" or "but."

- a. and b. but c. but d. but e. and f. but
g. but h. but

5. Listening an speaking

B. Listening

A. Listen to the record and write the missing words.

- a. Utsav sat in the doctor's waiting room.
b. Some patients had coughs, some had cold and some had headaches.
c. "Unfasten your coat and shirt," said the doctor.
d. "You are not ill at all. There's nothing wrong with you."
e. "I know there's not," said Utsav.

B. Listen to the record again and answer the questions given below.

- a. The patients were sitting on the chair.
b. Utsav was reading a story in a magazine.
c. The doctor wanted to listen to heartbeat.
d. He ordered Utsav to say "ninety-nine."
e. Utsav had gone to the doctor to get medicine for his uncle.

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. The words "fish-line" and "horse-shoe" are examples of compound words.

Add the following words to either 'fish' or 'horse' and form as many compound words as you can.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| fishnet | horseback |
| fish knife | horse drawn |
| fish hook | horse borne |
| fish bone | horseplay |
| fishtail | horsefly |
| fish line | horseshoe |

The other compound words formed with 'fish' and 'horse' in them are:

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| fishbowl | fishcake | fish farm | fish finger |
| fishmeal | fish slice | | |
| horsebox | horseflesh | horsehair | horseman |
| horsepower | horse race | horseradish | horsewhip |

II. In the lesson many old-fashioned and informal English expressions have been used. Can you match them with their meanings?

- a. ran along : passed; elapsed
- b. looky sober; : look
- c. Negroes : black people
- d. his own self : sober; not drunk
- e. big cheese : very important
- f. smart tongue : clever and witty
- g. terrible : very
- h. fix up : plan out something; to make arrangements
- i. laid down : sleep
- j. ain't : isn't

B. Working with the text

I. Are these statements true or false?

- a) False b) True c) False d) True e) True f) False

II. Answer the following questions.

- a. He went into the woods and shot a wild pig. He pulled out some of his hairs and dropped them in the pig's blood, then he threw the pig in the river. He smashed in the cabin to the river bank. He cut a hole in the bottom of the bag of corn-meal, and carried it about a hundred metres across the grass to a shallow lake. He wanted to create a scene that he had been killed by thieves and thrown into the river.
- b. Huck makes a hole in the wooden wall and prepares some evidence before leaving the cabin to let others think he had been attacked and killed. He takes a canoe that he had found and had hidden near the river and escapes from there.
- c. He dragged a bag of rocks to the river nearby and cut a hole in the bottom of a bag of corn-meal and carried it to a lake. He thought people would search the river bottom for his body and follow the corn-meal to the lake, and look for the thieves that killed him but they wouldn't hunt up and down the river.
- d. Jim decided to run away because he heard Miss Watson, the woman he served, saying that she would sell him.
- e. Miss Watson was planning to sell Jim in Orleans as she could get eight hundred dollars for him.
- f. Jim was horrified to see Huck alive. He thought that Huck was killed in the cabin. At first he thought it was Huck's ghost
- g. They found a dead man in the wrecked house. There were lots of other things -

an old tin lamp, and a shiny new knife, and a lot of candles, and a tin cup, and buttons, and some nails, and some bottles of medicine, and a fins-line, and horse-shoe- that would be useful for them.

- h. Huck wants to leave the place because he thinks people may be looking for Jim and they could be captured.

III. Think and answer

- a. I think he has done the right thing. But he should not have stopped his schooling.
- b. No they didn't go home. They returned to the cave on the island. They had found a good big cave on a small hill in the middle of the island which served as their home.

9. Practising grammar

B. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a. Although he was innocent | iv. he was sent to prison. |
| b. She is very mean, | iii. although she has plenty of money. |
| c. She passed the exam | v. although she hadn't studied for it. |
| d. I was late. | vii. however, all the others were there on time. |
| e. We live in the same building, | ii. however, we hardly see each other. |
| f. Although she is clever, | viii. she still needs to study |
| g. I didn't like the book. | i. however, everybody else seemed to like it. |
| h. I enjoy reading this magazine. | vi. however, it has too many ads. |

C. Complete the sentences below with **although** or **however**.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| a. Although | b. Although | c. however | d. however |
| e. however | f. Although | g. however | h. Although |

Unit 9
Different Ability

2. Warming up

I. Read the following description of the winter season. Underline words and phrases that describe winter.

coldest fresh healthy wonderful
white magnificent fluffy fantastic

Reread the passage quickly and choose “True” or “False” statements:

- a. False b. False c. False d. True
e. True f. False g. True h. False
i. True

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. Match the words with their meanings.

- fog: a thick cloud of very small drops of water in the air close to the land or sea
ken: the range of one's sight, or as far as we can see around us
clutch: to hold something tightly
judgment: the ability to make sensible decisions
halt: to stop
rap: a quick sharp hit or knock

II. Look up the following words in your dictionary. Notice the difference in meaning and use them in sentences of your own.

fog	- a thick cloud of very small drops of water in the air close to the land or sea
mist	- a cloud of very small drops of water in the air just above the ground, that makes it difficult to see
frost	- the thin white layer of ice that forms when the temperature drops 0° C
snow	- small soft white pieces of frozen water that fall from the sky in cold weather
ice	- water that has frozen and become solid
dew	- the very small drops of water that form on the ground, etc. during the night

Sentences:

- fog – The town was covered in a thick blanket of fog.
mist – The hills were shrouded in mist.
frost – The car windows were covered with frost.
snow – We had snow in May this year.
ice –The lake was covered with a sheet of ice.
dew – The grass was wet with early morning dew.

III. Look at the following example and write 'a one-sentence definition' of the words given below.

deaf – The deaf are the people who cannot/can't hear.

lame – The lame are the people who are unable to walk well because of an injury to the leg or foot.

handicapped– The handicapped are the people who are suffering from mental or physical disability.

insane– The insane are the people who are suffering from serious mental illness.

dumb – The dumb are the people who cannot speak.

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions.

- a. No. It's due to the dense fog that had covered the earth. The fog had blinded everyone.
- b. The fog made the tall men look like giants.
- c. The speaker coughed because the fog clutched his throat.
- d. Because the fog had hidden everything from the poet's sight. He could see nothing, he could only feel that he had eyes but they too proved useless.
- e. It was not easy for the poet to recognize the far or near objects. Everything looked alike or was not visible even. He felt they looked like stars with dim lights far away from him.
- f. The line, 'He rapped the stones in front' suggests that the man who helped the speaker was blind.

II. Think and answer

- a. The poet has chosen a topic that we are not very sensitive about. He is trying to unravel the deep texture and beauty of fog. Something that intoxicates and makes us blind. I think he is trying to tell the readers that nature treats everyone equally, blind and sighted. Even normal people can be blind towards truth due to their narrow outlook and perspectives.
- b. The blind are not mentally blind. They can think, feel, smell and find their own way of living. They are more used to in darkness than we are, so they can better guide us at night or on a foggy day like in the poem.

4. Practising grammar

I. Rewrite these sentences so that they have the same meaning. Use "as....as".

- a. The station wasn't as far as I thought.
- b. The meal wasn't as expensive as I expected.
- c. I don't go out as often as I used to.
- d. She doesn't keep her hair as long as she used to
- e. You don't know them as well as I do.
- f. There weren't as many people at this meeting as there were at the last one.
- g. Rome isn't as old as Athens.
- h. Your room isn't as big as mine.

II. Read this text about two brothers. Use the adjective within brackets to complete each space. Sometimes you may need to use a comparative form (-er, more...than, as ... as).

Children will naturally compare themselves with their brothers and sisters, and this can sometimes be a (dangerous) dangerous thing. There were two brothers called Robin and Rufus. They were both (good) good at playing football, but Robin wasn't quite (good) as good as Rufus, so Robin stopped playing football completely.

Robin was three years (young) younger than Rufus, but everyone thought he was the same age because he was nearly (tall) as tall as his brother. Of course Rufus was three years ahead of Robin at school because he was three years (old) older but Robin decided that it was because Rufus was (intelligent) more intelligent than him.

Robin began to get very depressed because Rufus was (strong) stronger (confident) more confident and (good) better than him at everything. After a while he just stopped trying.

III. Complete the sentences using "as....as". Choose one of those following adjectives.

- I'm sorry I'm a bit late. I got here as fast as I could.
- It was a difficult question. I answered it as well as I could.
- How long can I stay with you? You can stay as long as you like.
- I need the information quickly. So let me know as soon as possible.
- I like to keep fit, so I'm swimming as well/fast as I can.
- I didn't want to wake anybody, so I came in as quietly as I could.

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

I. Listening to the audio and answer these questions.

- Because he works harder and better than others.
- Tom works the hardest.
- Tom has better writing.
- Nobody is as helpful as Ron.
- Percy is funnier than Ron.

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

- a. False b. False c. False d. True

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

The meanings of some of the words from the text are given below. Find the words and write.

- a. Internet b. Prefers c. Minority d. Portable e. Access

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions.

- The chart is about the choice of people using computer devices.
- The most popular device is smart phones.
- Laptop is more popular than desktop.
- As smartphones are portable and easy, a large number of people use them.
- People will use smartphones to get access to the internet in the future.

Unit 10

Visiting New Places

2. Warming up

A. New words

Animals	Scientific names
a. cow –	iii. Bos Taurus
b. lion –	ii. Panthera Leo
c. wolf –	i. Canis Lupus
d. sheep –	x. Ovisaries
e. buffalo –	iv. Bubalusbubalis
f. dog –	v. Canis lupus familiaris
g. zebra –	ix. Equus quagga
h. rat –	vi. Rodentia
i. tiger –	vii. Panthera tigris
j. snake –	viii. Serpentes

B. New structures

II. Write appropriate forms of imperatives to match with the following situations.

Add a reason for each as in the example.

- b. Don't overtake from the wrong side. It causes accident.
- c. Don't tell unbelievable stories about Principal. It creates mistrusts.
- d. Don't be late. It's not allowed.
- e. Don't ask irrelevant questions. It makes irritation.
- f. Go to bed in time. It's late.

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. Match the words with their meanings.

- a. convention - iii. agreement between states covering particular matters
- b. tributaries - iv. rivers or streams flowing into a larger river or lake
- c. endemic - i. existing in a certain place or region
- d. elevation - v. height above a given level, especially sea level
- e. vegetation - ii. all the plants or plant life of a place, taken as a whole

II. Consult an English dictionary and find the meanings of the following words.

Then, use them in your own sentences.

- a. accumulates: collects or gathers together
- b. accommodation: space for settlement or staying in a place
- c. comprehensive: broad, including all
- d. revenue: income of an institution, government income from taxation
- e. biodiversity: diversity of plant and animal life in an area
- f. acclimatization: adaptation to a new climate
- g. designated: allocated certain task to a person

B. Working with the text

I. Fill in the blanks with the suitable information from the text.

- a. The biggest lake of the country lies in the smallest National Park of the country.
- b. Tourists mainly visit Rara National Park to see flora and fauna.

- c. The colour of the sky makes **the colour** of the lake change.
- d. The lake is the only home for **snow trout**.
- e. The park has to spend some revenue for **its conservation**.
- f. Most of the people in the buffer zones earn their livelihood from **agriculture and animal husbandry**.
- g. Many birds make Rara Lake their **transit** point when they fly across the Himalayas.
- h. You are not recommended to **visit Rara** from December to February as the temperature falls below 00.
- i. Visitors are suggested to carry **first aid kit** for some health complications.
- j. If you take a vehicle to go to Rara, it is suggested to take **four wheel drive**.
- k. It's our responsibility to preserve **the Park** for tourism in future.
- l. A Nepali citizen has to pay **Rs. 100** to get the entry permit to the park.

II. Answer the following questions.

- a. The landscape of Rara National Park is unique and beautiful.
- b. The main source of water in Rara Lake is from the tributaries from around the lake.
- c. Buffer zone is an area of land designated for environmental protection. People in such area benefited from agriculture, animal husbandry and tourism.
- d. List of plants and animals found in the Park are:

Plants

Himalayan Spruce
 Himalayan Cypress
 Birch
 Deodar
 Himalayan Poplar

Animals

Musk Deer
 Himalayan Black Bear
 Red Panda
 Leopard Cat
 Himalayan Ghoral
 Himalayan Thar
 Wild Dog
 Wild Boar

- e. Major attraction of the park are:
 - Largest lake of Nepal
 - Peaks like: Chuchemare Peak, Murma Top and Ruma Kandh
 - Animals like: Snow leopard, Musk deer, Red Panda and Himalayan monal
 - Temples, local culture
- f. Best time to visit Rara Lake is September to November and March to June.
- g. One can reach to Rara Lake by plane from Nepalgunj to Talcha airport. One can also reach there by road transportation by using four wheelers from Nepalgunj.
- h. Altitude sickness is the sickness that occurs to a person while being in a high altitude due to the shortage of Oxygen. Its symptoms are: nausea, exhaustion, dizziness, insomnia, and difficulty in breathing.
- i. Some suggestions to stop pollution are:
 - Carry out what you carry in, do not use polythene and plastic materials, take only photographs and leave only footprints.
- j. We should not use plastic and other plastic bottles and items. If we use them we should take them away from there. It is to keep park neat and clean.

III. Think and answer.

[Let the students write themselves. Encourage them for their self-writing.]

4. Practising grammar

A. Choose the correct verb for those sentences.

- a. (i) don't have to
- b. (i) can
- c. (ii) can
- d. (i) have to
- e. (ii) could
- f. (ii) have to
- g. (i) can't
- h. (i) have to

B. Complete the sentences below choosing the correct modal verbs from the brackets.

- a. is not allowed to
- b. must
- c. must
- d. can't
- e. could
- f. has to
- g. are allowed to
- h. must
- i. could
- j. must

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

Listen to the audio and complete the dialogue below.

Sujon : Excuse me, sir. May I come in?

Librarian : Yes, please. Come in.

Sujon : I want to borrow some books.

Librarian : I'm sorry. You can borrow only one book at a time.

Sujon : I want Kalam's Wings of Fire.

Librarian : Mm! Let me check.

Sujon : Is it available sir?

Librarian : It's in the 3rd shelf in the extreme corner.

Sujon : Shall I take the book?

Librarian : Where is your old book?

Sujon : Here it is. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Librarian : What's the due date?

Sujon : I think its 25th April.

Librarian : You must pay the fine then.

Sujon : Sorry, sir.

Librarian : I can't help you. I must follow the rules.

Sujon : How much should I pay, sir?

Librarian : You have to pay 10 rupees only.

Sujon : Here is the money, sir.

Librarian : Alright, take the book.

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

Complete the crossword puzzle with the words from the text.

Down

1. Guardrail
2. Receptacle

Across

3. Tripods
4. Stroller
5. Evacuation
6. Solicitation

B. Working with the text

I. Write True and False.

- a. False b. True c. False d. False e. False
f. True g. True

II. Answer the following questions.

- a. One can clean his/her hands at the washing stations of the park. They can clean in the both rooms too.
- b. They are not allowed to feed the animals. They cannot go near the animals and tease them.
- c. No visitors can throw trash or other articles in the zoo. The area is cleaned more frequently.
- d. Parking is limited to those public parking lots indicated as open for visitors parking.
- e. Selfie stick is not allowed to use for the safety of visitors and animals.

III. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their own answers. Encourage them for the self-writing.]

Unit 11

Famous People and Lifestyle

2. Warming up

A. New words

For each of the following clues, name the dance.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| a. Barn | b. Conga | c. Bolero | d. Sword |
| e. Clog | f. Twist | g. Cha Cha Cha | h. Square |
| i. Can Can | j. Morris | | |

3. Reading

II. Write the meanings of the highlighted expressions.

- | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------|
| broke into | : | interrupted |
| flock | : | came in large number |
| spinning | : | confused |
| kindled | : | generated |
| heated | : | angry |
| sexy | : | attractive |
| loud | : | too bright/too colourful |
| sour | : | unpleasant |

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions.

- The smell of the whisky made the boy dizzy (giddy).
- When the boy danced with his drunken father, he held his father tightly.
- They waltzed roughly hitting the kitchen articles with their bodies. When they danced, the kitchen utensils fell down from the shelf.
- She reacted with suppressed anger. She didn't like their dance.
- Papa's hand had been battered maybe due to hard physical labour.
- The boy used to feel asleep while and his father took him to his bed.
- My Papa's Waltz is a narrative poem about recollection of the speaker's childhood experience waltzing with his drunken father, carefree and little terrified.

OR

"My Papa's Waltz" presents a boy's perspective on a child's longing for fatherly care and affection.

B. Think and answer.

- The speaker is nostalgic about his childhood. Despite some small bruises that he got from his father's buckle, he loved waltzing with him. He enjoyed the sheer moment dancing with his father.
- Yes, he enjoys dancing with his father.
- It means his father liked passing time waltzing with his son. It might also mean

that the father danced beating the child's head as a musical instrument.

4. Practising grammar

Add suitable Wh-words to the following questions.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. What | 2. What | 3. What | 4. When | 5. How long |
| 6. How many | 7. What | 8. When | 9. How | 10. How |
| 11. Who | 12. Why | 13. Whose | 14. Whom | 15. What |

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

I. Listen to the record and write 'True' and 'False' against the following statements.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| a. True | b. False | c. True | d. False | e. False |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|

II. Listen to the record again and answer these questions.

- a. Palpa
- b. Two major attractions of Tansen are:
 1. Beauty of Shrinagar Hill
 2. Most popular summer resorts of western Nepal.
- c. About 14000
- d. Religious tolerance means to respect other religious too.

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

Match the words with their meanings.

a. enrolled	– iv. to register someone else onto the official list of members of a course
b. seamstress	– vi. a women who earns her living by sewing
c. segregation	– v. the action or state of setting someone or something apart from others
d. ordinance	– iii. a rule made by a government or authority
e. clergyman	– i. a spiritual leader of the Christian Church
f. prominence	– ii. the state of being important, famous, or noticeable

B. Working with the text.

I. Choose the best answer.

- a. (ii) In the American South
- b. (iii) She was a seamstress.
- c. (i) She refused to give up her seat on a bus, which was an important event in the Civil Rights movement.
- d. (iv) all of the above

II. Answer the following questions.

- a. It indicated segregation and racial discrimination in American society.
- b. Rosa Parks was arrested because she described the local ordinance.
- c. The bus boycott movement resulted in Civil Right Movement.
- d. Some of the awards Rosa was honoured with were: Martin Luther King Jr. Nonviolent Peace Prize, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and Congressional Gold Medal.

III. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their own answers.]

9. Practising grammar

Fill in the gaps in these clauses with suitable words from the box. Some words can be used more than once.

a. What

b. What

c. why

d. what

e. how

f. who

g. what

h. where

i. why

Unit 12

Being a Celebrity

2. Warming up

2. Read the following two rhymes. Then, do the tasks alongside.

- a. The breeze is compared with: messenger
- b. The sky is compared with: blanket
- c. The street is compared with: river

3. Reading

Playing with words

I. Match the words with their meanings.

1. lived
2. a place not visited by many people
3. a river of this name
4. a young women
5. a flower
6. died
7. covered with a moss plant
8. a place in the ground where a dead person is buried

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions.

- a. Lucy lived among the untrodden ways beside the springs of Dove.
- b. She was not a popular person.
- c. The poet compares Lucy with the star.
- d. Lucy's death affects the speaker because nobody knew when she died. She is now in her grave completely unnoticed.
- e. This poem is a lyric. It is rhythmical. It is for singing. The first line of each stanza rhymes with the third line, and the second line of each stanza rhymes with the fourth. It is beautiful, musical and meaningful poem.

III. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their answer themselves.]

4. Practising grammar

Now, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of look or look like.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| a. looks | b. looks like | c. look like | d. looks like |
| e. looks | f. looks | g. looks | h. looks |
| i. looks | j. looks like | | |

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

Listen to the audio and write True and False.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| a. True | b. True | c. False | d. True |
| e. False | f. True | g. True | h. True |

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

II. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box below.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| a. empowerment | b. deterred | c. dissent |
|----------------|-------------|------------|

d. pseudonym e. proclaimed f. oppressive
g. instilled

B. Working with the text

I. Choose the best answer.

- a. (iii) Pakistan
- b. (ii) A member of the Taliban shot Malala in the head.
- c. (ii) She is very determined and outspoken.
- d. (iii) The Taliban stops females from participating in many activities, including getting an education.
- e. (ii) Malala Yousafzai risked her life to pursue an education and speak out against the Taliban's sexist rules, becoming an international icon and education advocate.

II. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their own answers.]

Unit 13

Memories of the Past

2. Warming up

Rearrange the letters to form meaningful words.

UNCONSCIOUS	BURN
SWOLLEN	FELL
COLLAPSE	DEAD
WOUND	COUGH
SICKNESS	DISEASE

B. New structures

Combine each set of sentences using appropriate relative pronouns.

- It is the town where I was born.
- It is the town in which I grew up.
- It is the town where I met my wife.
- That's the school where my brother studies.
- Sophie invited the man who was late. OR The man whom Sophie invited was late.
- The doctor whom I wanted to see was sick.
- Richa made a copy of the photo which I took.
- I met a girl who attends music classes.
- I went to the restaurant where my father told me to go.

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

II. Match the words with their meanings. Write a – g in the boxes.

kimono	–	a traditional Japanese piece of clothing
collapsed	–	fell in suddenly
gleamed	–	shone with a pale clear light
gulped	–	swallowed large amounts of food
pried	–	tried to find out information or thing
imbedded	–	fixed firmly
inscribe	–	to write or cut words

III. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given.

- (ii) Mii – chan
- (i) aeroplane
- (ii) amazement
- (iii) radiation
- (iv) explosive

IV. Match the followings to form idioms and phrases.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. a speck of dust | b. a piece of advice |
| c. a sheet of paper | d. a bolt of lightning |

- e. a clap of thunder
- g. a herd of elephants
- i. an article of clothing
- k. a gust of wind
- m. a stroke of luck
- f. a branch of mathematics
- h. a game of cards
- j. a grain of rice
- l. a pinch of salt
- n. a wink of sleep

v. **The writer says that there is no cure for the diseases caused by radiation. How many different diseases can you name of which there is no cure yet?**

- i. Cancer
- ii. HIV-AIDS

VI. Now, fill in the phrases you formed in the blank spaces.

- a. a wink of sleep
- c. a pinch of salt
- e. grain of rice
- g. speck of dust
- i. game of cards
- k. bolt of lightning
- m. sheet of paper
- b. stroke of luck
- d. gust of wind
- f. a piece of advice
- h. branch of mathematics
- j. clap of thunder
- l. herd of elephants
- n. article of clothing

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions.

- a. It was clear with blue cloudless sky. The sun had just risen, and the people were starting for their work.
- b. Yes. They had already learnt the precaution measures that had to be taken during a war. They were taught to be safe from fire, store water, medicine, wear air-raid hats, etc.
- c. Mii was a seven years old Japanese girl from Hiroshima, the only daughter of her parents. That morning she had sweet potato brought by her country cousins.
- d. It brought violent shock waves and devastated all the houses and buildings killing hundreds of thousands of innocent lives.
- e. The Little Boy fell at 8:15 on the morning of August 6, 1945.
- f. She said they must escape to a safe place from there.
- g. She took them to a beach outside Hiroshima.
- h. She saw a rainbow arched across the sky, pushing the dark away. It gleamed brightly over the dead and wounded.
- i. Her baby had died and she was grieved.
- j. Mii stayed without food for four days.
- k. They returned to Hiroshima to see if anything was saved in their house.
- l. Mii's broken rice bowl, which still contained some sweet potatoes, reminded them that they had once lived there.
- m. No. There were Koreans, Chinese, Russians, Indonesians, and Americans, too.
- n. The atomic bomb was unlike any explosive ever used before because its

destructive impact was greater than thousands of ordinary bombs exploding together.

- o. The radiation of the atom bomb left her stunted. It stopped her growth permanently.
- p. Mii's father was badly injured by the bomb. Purple spots appeared all over his body, his hair fell, and he started coughing blood, and finally died.
- q. They inscribe the names of their beloved members killed in the war on lanterns, and set them adrift on the seven rivers that flow through Hiroshima.

B. Think and answer.

- a. For safety.
- b. Due to radiation of the atomic bomb.
- c. Hope for the new generation that peace will prevail on earth and no war will be waged again.

4. Practising grammar

A. Combine the following pairs of sentences. Use because if you think the reason is important. If the reason is not the main idea of the sentence, use since or as.

- a. She couldn't decide whom to marry because all the suitors were smart.
- b. He is eligible to get driving license because he is now 18 years old.
- c. 'Hello, again' was an odd thing to say as they had never met before.
- d. The people were going to have a party since they were busy preparing things.
- e. I had to ask for help because I had no idea how it worked.

B. Now complete these sentences in your own words.

- a. I can't meet you this evening because I am going to see the doctor.
- b. As she hadn't completed her work, she was punished.
- c. I can't print out the letter since I have run out of paper.
- d. Since it had been snowing all night, it was extremely cold the next day.
- e. I couldn't hear you because I had earphones on my ears.
- f. As I have been left to do all the work, I can't go out with you.
- g. I didn't go out because there was no one at home.
- h. Since you are already here, I suggest you to meet my parents.
- i. Because everything looked different, they couldn't recognize our house.
- j. As I believe in human rights, I am not going to submit to their commands.
- k. How did you know about Pokhara since you have not been there?
- l. Because I couldn't stop thinking about the exam, I couldn't sleep well.

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

II. Listen to the audio and choose the best answer.

- a. (iii) the jungle
- b. (iii) the ability to blend in

- c. (ii) its tongue d. (ii) they are slow.
e. (iii) insects

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

top	leading
popular	well-liked
modern	contemporary
competition	contest
professional	salaried
difficult	hard
proper	real
effort	energy
separate	different
format	style

B. Working with the text

I. State whether the following sentences are true or false.

- a. False b. True c. True d. False
e. True f. True

II. Answer the following questions.

- Rob Pardo works as a chief creative designer.
- Pardo said that video games should be included in Olympic Games.
- Competitive gaming is also known as e-sports.
- They have to make very quick decisions on the fly.
- Pardo said that video gaming was not based on athleticism.
- It would be the star of the show.

III. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their own answers.]

Unit 14

Tourism

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

Match the words with their meanings.

a. surveyor	– iii. a person who examines the condition of land and buildings professionally
c. embarrassed	– v. having a feeling of shy, ashamed or guilty
c. expedition	– i. a journey or excursion undertaken for a specific purpose
d. descent	– vi. an act of moving downwards, dropping, or falling
e. spikes	– ii. long, thick, sharp-pointed pieces of metal

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions.

- Sagarmatha was named with the name of George Everest in 1856 who was a mountaineer.
- The height of a mountain measures how high the peak is above sea-level and how tall a mountain measures if taken from the base to the tip.
- It has taken about 60 million years to reach Mt. Everest's current height. It means it did not exist before 60 million years.
- It is very difficult to scale Mt. Everest because of its extreme cold weather. It is always covered with snow.
- Some of the records:
 - First climbed by Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary in 1953.
 - Youngest person to climb it is Jordan Romero in 13 years, 11 months
 - Oldest person to climb it is Miura Yiuchiro in 80 years.
 - First women to climb it is Junko Tabei.
- Sir Edmund Hillary quoted: "I am a lucky man. I have had a dream and it has come true and that is not a thing that happens often to men."

4. Practising grammar

B. Complete the sentences below using how with a suitable adjective.

- how beautiful
- how tall
- How old
- how sad
- how far

- f. how many
- g. how deep
- h. how dangerous
- i. how long
- j. how old

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

I. Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks.

- a. Rafting is generally organized by trekking and rafting agencies.
- b. In the Trishuli river, one can take a day of exciting white water running through the hills enjoying the scenery.
- c. The Sunkoshi offers one of the best river runs in the world, lasting for ten days.

II. Listen to the audio again and write 'True' or 'False' against to following sentences.

- a. True b. False c. False d. True e. False

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

Complete the sentences below with the appropriate words or phrases from the box.

- a. replenish b. assortment c. around the clock
- d. housekeeping e. personalized f. voicemail

B. Working with the text

I. Choose the best answer.

- a. (ii) twenty – four hours a day
- b. (i) in the hotel's private bar
- c. (i) fast
- d. (i) dial Instant Service
- e. (i) your room key card
- f. (ii) a box with a pin code to keep valuable things
- g. (i) 2:00 AM on a Friday
- h. (iv) call instant Service and they'll collect the shoes from your room
- i. (iii) and pay for each film you watch

II. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their own answer.]

9. Practising grammar

I. Underline the subject (or compound subject) and then tick the verb that agrees with it. The first one has been done for you.

- b. Your friendship over the years and your support (has/have) meant a great deal to us.

- c. Hamilton Family Center, a shelter for teenage runaways in San Francisco, (offers/offer) a wide variety of services.
- d. The main source of income for Trinidad (is/are) oil and pitch.
- e. The chances of your being promoted (is/are) excellent.
- f. There (was/were) a Pokemon card stuck to the refrigerator.
- g. Neither the professor nor his assistants (was/were) able to solve the mystery of the eerie glow in the laboratory.
- h. Many hours at the driving range (has/have) led us to design golf balls with GPS locators in them.
- i. Discovered in the soil of our city garden (was/were) a button dating back to the Civil War.
- j. Every year, during the midsummer festival, the smoke from village bonfires (fills/fill) the sky.
- k. The story tellers (was/were) surrounded by children and adults eager to see magical tales.

II. Edit the following sentences to eliminate problems with subject-verb agreement and write the edited sentence. If a sentence is correct, write “correct.”

- a. One of the main reasons for elephant poaching is the profits received from selling the ivory tusks.
- b. Batik cloth from Bali, blue and white ceramics from Cambodia, and a bocce ball from Turin have made Hema’s room the talk of the dorm.
- c. The board of directors, ignoring the wishes of the neighbourhood, have voted to allow further development.
- d. The presence of certain bacteria in our bodies is one of the factors that determines our overall health.
- e. Lalit is the only one of the many applicants who has the ability to step into this job.
- f. Neither the explorer nor his companions were ever seen again.

Unit 15

Saving the Earth

2. Warming up

B. New structures

Fill in the blanks with 'When' or 'While'.

1. While 2. when 3. when 4. while 5. when
 6. when 7. while 8. when 9. while 10. when

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

II. Idioms and phrases.

In English, there are some special expressions with "earth" in them. Can you match them with their meanings?

earthbound	–	unable to leave the surface of the earth
earth mother	–	a goddess who represents earth
earth mover	–	a vehicle that digs up a large quantity of soil
earthquake	–	sudden and violent shaking of the earth surface
earth science	–	study of the earth or part of it
earth station	–	a place where signals are received from space
earthwork	–	large bank of earth built long time ago

B. Working with the text

I. Write "True" or "False" against the following statements.

- a. True b. False c. True d. True
 e. True f. True g. True

4. Practising grammar

Fill in the gaps with the correct modal of possibility and certainty, using the verb in brackets. Sometimes, you may have to use the continuous, and some gaps permit more than one solution.

- a. I'm not sure, but it **might rain** (rain) later on.
 c. What are you saying? You **can't be** (be) serious about that!
 d. It **must be** (be) wonderful to be gliding down to earth on a parachute.
 e. Dave **can't be working** (work) as a taxi driver – he can't drive.
 f. Dan just **can win** (win) the match – he's really good at chess.
 g. Jenny **must be** (be) in the office – I can't reach her at home.
 h. A: What are you doing tonight?

- i. I'm not sure, but I **may go** (go) to the cinema with Jim.
- j. How can you work with that noise? If I were you, I **might concentrate** (concentrate) like this!
- k. We'll have to get more glasses for the party – we **must have** (have) enough.
- l. We **might go** (go) to Egypt in summer, but we're not sure yet.
- m. Don't just drop by tomorrow, but call beforehand – I **might not be** (be) in.
- n. What did you do that for? You **might be** (be) out of your mind!

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

Listen to the audio and complete the sentences below choosing the correct alternatives.

- a. (iii) warm and dry
- b. (ii) 96 to 99
- c. (i) heavy showers over the northern part
- d. (ii) 10: 00 a.m.
- e. (ii) a lunar eclipse

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. The words hand and sand, and, cot and not rhyme with each other. There are other words that rhyme with each other in the poem. Write them.

tree – me bough – now hand – stand tree – see
renown – down stroke – oak ties – skies boy – Joy
Shade – played here – tear

II. Choose the best meaning.

- a. (i) laugh loudly
- b. (i) branch
- c. (i) forefather
- d. (ii) strong emotions

III. What do the following words in the poem mean? Find and write.

- a. twas – It was
- b. thou – you
- c. wouldst – wouldn't

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions.

- a. The poet wants to save the oak tree because it was grown and preserved by his forefather and it protects the ecology and environment, and it's the emotion of the poet and others too.
- b. The forefather planted the tree. The poet would not allow anybody to cut down that tree.
- c. The poet played with sisters around the tree. His mother kissed him there. His father pressed his hand around the tree.
- d. The poet wants to forgive and stop the foolish act of cutting the tree. He is seeking the forgiveness of the woodman.
- e. The poet is a child. He is talking about how he played around the tree with his sister.

II. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their own answers.]

9. Practising grammar

II. Choose the correct alternatives and complete the sentences.

- a. will win
- b. will have finished
- c. will watch
- d. will rain
- e. will not be able
- f. will the weather be
- g. will have arrived
- h. will have visited
- i. will they be
- j. won't help

Unit 16 The True Love

2. Warming up

A. New words

1. Now, make four sentences of your own using “nice.” In two sentences, the meaning of “nice” must be “pleasant” and in other two sentences, the meaning of “nice” should be “kind or generous.”

nice - pleasant/attractive

Did you have a nice time?

The weather today is very nice.

nice - kind/generous

Our new neighbours are very nice.

The stranger turned out to be a nice guy.

2. Following are some popular expressions derived from “nice.” Can you match them with their meanings?

Expressions	Meanings
a. as nice as pie	very kind and friendly
b. Have a nice day!	a friendly way of saying goodbye
c. Nice work!	used to show you are pleased with someone's work
d. Nice one!	used to show you are pleased when something happens
e. Nice-looking	attractive
f. Mr. Nice Guy	a man who is very honest

B. New structures

Complete the following with either "and" or "but".

- a. and b. but c. and d. but
e. and f. but g. but h. but

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

- II. Now, match the following so that you make similar describing terms.

clear – cut	middle – aged
kind – hearted	all – out
well – known	left – handed
mouth – watering	second – class
ice – cold	jet – black

III. Use the compound words you made in exercise B in your own sentences so as to bring out their meanings clearly.

There is no clear-cut answer to all kinds of questions.

My grandmother is a kind-hearted woman.

New Nepal English Reader is a well-known series, isn't it?

The bakery had a mouth-watering display of cakes.

My hands are ice-cold.

Our principal is a middle-aged man but he is modern in outlook.

We are going all out to win the match.

I'm left-handed; I can't do anything with my right hand.

Older people should not be treated as second-class citizens.

My mother has got long jet-black hair.

B. Working with the text

I. Read the story 'The Model Millionaire' again. Say when each of the things happened: in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening. Write in complete sentences.

- a. It happened in the morning.
- b. It happened in the morning (when Hughie gave him a pound).
- c. He finished in the evening.
- d. It happened in the afternoon.
- e. It happened in the morning

II. Answer the following questions.

- a. Alan painted the picture of Baron Hausberg because Baron wanted to see in painting how he would appear as a beggar.
- b. Alan laughed at Hughie, the poor young man, who had given away his little money to one of the richest men in London.
- c. One needs to have a good deal of money to be always nice to everybody.
- d. Hughie and Laura were in love with each other. They wanted to marry and live together. But they had no money to begin a married life. Laura's father asked Hughie to collect £10,000 first before Laura would be allowed to marry him.
- e. Hughie tried working as a shop-assistant, marketing assistant and newspaper reporter.

III. Think and answer

- a. Baron Hausberg was a very rich man. He collected a lot of things including painting and art works. As a millionaire, Baron Hausberg fancied himself in the condition of a poor beggar. Therefore he went to the painter to have his own picture painted like a beggar.
- b. Baron Hausberg gave £10,000 to Hughie, the poor but good-natured young man because Hughie showed kindness to the poor man sitting as a model

for the painter. Even though Hughie was not rich himself, he showed sympathy to a man who looked poorer than himself. This good-natured behaviour impressed the Baron. So he gave Hughie £10,000.

- c. Obviously, Hughie and Laura went to Mr. Norton, Laura's father, with £10,000 to show him that Hughie was not poor now and they married with his permission.

4. Practising grammar

II. Put the correct form of the verb given in the brackets. Use simple past or past perfect forms of the verbs.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|
| a. come | b. passed | c. went | d. had already left |
| e. had broken | f. saw | g. was | h. dead |
| i. reached | j. had eaten | k. played | l. had destroyed |
| m. had cleaned | | | |

III. Make sentences using the given prompts. One has been done as an example.

- a. My sister had switched off the TV before she went to bed.
My sister went to bed after she had switched off the TV.
- b. John had listened to weather forecast before he went sailing.
John went sailing after he had listened to weather forecast.
- c. Jane had typed ten pages before her computer was crashed.
Jane's computer was crashed after she had typed ten pages.
- d. The cinema had already been closed before Sen went there.
Sen went to cinema after the cinema had been closed.
- e. Lee had learnt driving before she took driving test.
Lee took driving test after she had learnt driving.
- f. Firoj had cleaned his house before he took bath.
Firoj took bath after he had cleaned his house.
- g. Geeta had tried the shoes before she bought them.
Geeta bought the shoes after she had tried them.
- h. They had sold their house before they bought another house in city.
They bought another house in city after they had sold their house.
- i. My neighbours had invited the guests before they gave them a party.
My neighbours gave a party to the guests after they had invited.

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

I. Listen to the record and write the missing words.

- a. I went to bed, and I was sleeping badly.
- b. I went to the window and saw the ghost walking across the
- c. I had a good view from the window but she walked very fast.
- d. I'd hardly caught sight of her before she'd gone.
- e. It isn't very likely that ghosts actually.

II. Listen to the record again and answer the questions given below.

- a. The speaker saw the ghost in the middle of the night.

- b. The ghost was walking across the lawn.
- c. The ghost's dress was white colour.
- d. No, he doesn't believe.
- e. The ghost doesn't really exist. It's just imagination.

8. Reading

B. Working with the text

I. True or false? Decide and write.

- a. False b. True c. False d. True e. False
- f. False g. False h. False

II. Answer the given questions.

- a. La Tomatina was called the world's biggest food fight as more than 20,000 people throw tomato to each other at the same time at a particular location.
- b. The waiter got chance to attend the ceremony in August, 2017.
- c. The waiter went with his friend.
- d. No, they didn't face any problem in getting the place. They followed online, website.
- e. The participants get a bracelet as the sign of registration.
- f. Yes, they could take food and drinks where the event took place. Because the foods and drinks were available everywhere.
- g. According to the writer it was not really a food fight.
- h. Hitting with the tomato and getting hurt on the face is the worst part of the fight
- i. They washed themselves using the towels they had brought and changing the clothes
- j. The writer is not fully satisfied as he said "I did enjoy some of it."

III. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their own answers.]

9. Practising grammar

B. Choose the correct alternatives to fill in the gaps.

- a. (iii) called b. (ii) was having c. (iii) was waiting
- d. (i) went e. (iii) made f. (ii) was doing
- g. (iii) reached h. (i) occurred i. (ii) were you doing
- j. (iii) was working

C. Connect the given pair of sentences using when or while. Use past simple and past continuous tenses.

- a. While I was driving my car, a wheel came off.
- b. We were waiting outside when the Queen came out.
- c. I saw a dolphin while we were walking across the bridge.
- d. While we were watching TV, the light went off.
- e. I saw a ghost while I was lying in my bed.
- f. While she was combing her hair the mirror fell.
- g. Ronaldo hurt his leg while he was playing football.
- h. They met each other while they were studying at the university.
- i. I was watching live cricket on TV when he called me.
- j. Our friends arrive while we were having breakfast.

Unit 17

The Sources of Dreams

2. Warming up

A. New words and expressions

Now, complete the sentences using the expressions above correctly.

- I fixed my watch. Now, it works like a dream.
- He failed the exams. He wants to forget about it like a bad dream.
- She is never going to date you. You can dream on, though.
- Why don't you work right away, instead of just dreaming it away?
- I never imagined topping the SEE exam. It was beyond my wildest dream.

B. New structure

Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect.)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| a. have just finished | b. has already written | c. moved |
| d. were | e. haven't bought | f. They spent |
| g. Have you ever seen | | |

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. Learn the meanings of these words and use them in your own sentences.

The weather yesterday was marvellous.

Our principal's voice is very stern.

Rohan lives in an enormous house.

To push a wheelbarrow forward is a tricky thing.

She came striding along to meet me.

Can you waggle your ears?

When I was in hostel, I used to sleep on a bunk.

Some roads are closed because of drifting (of sand).

A man was seen prowling around outside the factory just before the fire started.

He surprised us with his blowpipe weapon.

I saw a caravan passing by the road.

The male chicken is recognisable by its crest.

A hawthorn hedge surrounds our house.

I heard an eerie sound in the late evening, so I won't go out in the darkness.

II. Complete the following list of words used to describe the father. Add at least four other words.

marvelous stern serious exciting funny

III. 'Marvellous' and 'mysterious' are describing words with '-ous' at the end. How many describing words do you know that are formed in the same way? Write at least ten of them.

poisonous	dangerous	mountainous
courageous	enormous	ridiculous
humorous	prosperous	mysterious
generous		

IV. Read the description of the Big Friendly Giant and find details about his:

Height : Three times as tall as an ordinary man

Hands: As big as wheelbarrows

Dress: Black cloak which is streaming out like the wings of bird.

Place he lived in: A vast underground cave where there is a powder factory to make hundreds of magical powder.

Time he visited houses: At night time in darkness when others are asleep.

Things he could do: He could catch the dreams by using magic powders and take the children in the place of the dream really.

Things he did with the magic powders: He blows in the powder through the blow pipe and catches the dream of children to take them in the place they dream.

B. Working with the text

I. Answer the following questions.

- a. Because he never smiled with his mouth.
- b. He was three times taller than man, and had hands as big as wheel barrows.
- c. He describes dreams as loving, mysterious things that float in the night air like little clouds, searching for children.
- d. He locked the dreams in glass bottles.
- e. His sense of hearing was very acute.
- f. Because bad dreams scared and terrified small children in their dreams which he didn't like.
- g. It was an easy task for him. In the dead of the night, he secretly went to children's home and blew the dream powder into their rooms which made children dream.

II. Think and answer.

- a. No I don't believe the dreams occur because of a certain magic powder. Dream analysts say our unfulfilled wishes and desires that are stored in our unconscious mind are the sources of dreams.
- b. I do not totally agree with the people who say that dreams foretell our future. However, since dreams are a reflection of our unfulfilled desires, they have a bearing on our past as well as our future.

4. Practising grammar

A. Choose and copy the best alternative.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| a. arrived | b. finished | c. was | d. had done |
| e. hadn't heard | f. didn't have | g. had I arrived | h. hadn't tried |
| i. had you done | j. had lived | k. had left | |

B. Use the correct forms of the verbs to complete the story.

Last night I was walking home next to the river Thames, when something strange **happened** (happen) to me. It was late at night and I **had** (have) a long and difficult day at work. There **was** (be) a large full moon in the sky and everything was quiet. I was tired and lonely and I **had just had** (just have) a few pints of beer in my local pub, so I **decided** (decide) to stop by the riverside and look at the moon for a while. I **sat** (sit) on some steps very close to the water's edge and looked up at the big yellow moon and wondered if it really was made of cheese. I **felt** (feel) very tired so I closed my eyes and after a few minutes, I fell asleep.

When I **had woken** (wake up), the moon **moved** (move) behind a cloud and it was very dark and cold. The wind was blowing and an owl hooted in a tree above me. I **rubbed** (rub) my eyes and started to get up, when suddenly I heard a splash. I looked down at the water and saw something. Something terrible and frightening, and unlike anything I **saw** (see) before. Something was coming out of the water and moving towards me. Something green and strange and ugly. It **was** (be) a long green arm and it was stretching out from the water to grab my leg. I was so scared that I couldn't move. I **had never been** (never be) so scared in my whole life. The cold green hand was moving closer and closer when suddenly there was a blue flash and a strange noise from behind me. Someone **jumped** (jump) onto the stairs next to me. He was wearing strange clothes and he had a crazy look in his eyes. He shouted "Get Back!" and pointed something at the monster in the water. There was a bright flash and the monster hissed and disappeared.

5. Listening and speaking

A. Listen to the conversation and fill in the gaps with suitable information.

Jake : Hi, Laura. Did you have a good weekend?

Laura : It was OK. I bought a **new game**. I played it all **weekend**.

Jake : You played a **video game** all weekend?

Laura : Yeah. What about you? What did you do?

Jake : We went to a match on Saturday.

Laura : That's cool. Was it good?

Jake : Yeah. Why don't you come with us **next time**?

Laura : Okay. **Why not**? Did you do anything else?

Jake : We had a **barbecue** on Sunday.

Laura : How was it?

Jake : It was **terrible**! It rained.

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. The words in red colour in the text above correspond to the meanings below. Find the words and write.

a. permanent

b. documentary

c. pharmaceutical

d. MP

e. collaboration

f. multi-disciplinary

g. colleague

h. comfort zone

i. internship

II. Find the words from the text as indicated in the brackets.

a. exciting

b. expanding

c. recommend

d. sociable

e. excellent

B. Working with the text

I. Decide whether the given sentences are true or false.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|
| a. True | b. True | c. False |
| d. False | e. True | f. False |

II. Answer these questions.

- Students were not getting permanent jobs. It compelled Ann to have varied experiences.
- Ann was interested in genetics because it's an exciting area and she wanted to work on cancer.
- Ana is doing multiple jobs at the moment like: at the British Council, working on trying to get Korean scientists to collaborate with European scientists. They will also start science communications as well.
- Yes. It has a good prospect. It helps a person work on different science related areas with good income.
- Ana chose King's college because it had very good research in genetics and it was a multi-disciplinary university.
- Ana would send her typical day by in connecting Brazilian and British scientists and arranging the events. She would work with European research persons or she would do media work.
- Yes., England is a good place to study science because there are excellent universities with research platforms. English language is another attraction.
- Working in scientific experiment and research and not being able to get the task published is the worst things of studying science.
- Her suggestion for those who want to study life science to confirm what they might like to and inquire with determination. She also suggests no to be afraid of it. To ask, to talk to people, be friendly and outgoing, ask and try out to do it can help them better.
- Ana says it's not same for all. It's always worth asking.

III. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their own answers.]

9. Practising grammar

A. Complete these sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets.

- I utilized my time well while I was **waiting** (wait) for my plane – I wrote some emails.
- You **were not waiting** (not work) when his boss walked in his office. The boss **got** (get) angry.
- I saw a car crash when I **was waiting** (wait) for a taxi.
- Tom **had** (have) long hair and a beard when he was at university.
- It started snowing while I **was driving** (drive) to work.
- What **were you doing** (you do) when my friends left this morning?
- Alam **was still sleeping** (still sleep) when his mother was preparing food at 9 this morning.
- I **did not call** (not call) you at 9 as arranged because I was having a meeting.
- Why did you bring your umbrella? **It was raining** (it rain) when you left home?
- Students were not studying when the teacher suddenly **turned up**. (turn up)

B. Add a suitable clause to complete the given halves.

- I saw a big tiger **while I was passing through the forest**.

- b. What were you doing when the principal called you?
- c. Were you taking classes when I telephoned?
- d. He broke his ankle while he was playing football.
- e. Two days ago, he was fixing the roof when he fell down.
- f. While I was walking in the street, I found a hundred rupee note.
- g. The plane was flying to Paris when it crashed.
- h. Someone found Peters bag while he was going to school.
- i. The policeman stopped my father while he was going to office.
- j. Mary cut her hand while she was cutting an apple.
- k. We were crossing the bridge when the volcano erupted.

Unit 18
My experience

2. Warming up

A. New words

III. Match the words with their meanings.

Column A	Column B
a. café	iii. a small restaurant selling light meals and drinks
b. bookfair	v. a display or exhibit of books typically by a group of publishers or book dealers
c. hypermarket	i. a very large self-service store with a wide range of goods
d. window shopping	ii. the activity of looking at goods displayed in shop windows, especially without intending to buy anything.
e. haggling	vi. dispute or bargain over the cost of something
f. godown	iv. a warehouse or other storage place

B. New structures

II. Choose and add a suitable tag to the given sentences.

- a. She is a doctor, didn't she?
- b. Tom went to the bank last week, didn't she?
- c. The trains are never on time, are they?
- d. Nobody has invited my mother to the party, have they?
- e. I don't need to finish all the lessons do I?
- f. Your mum hadn't met him before, had she?
- g. Jenni eats a lot of chocolates, doesn't she?
- h. I am not going to cancel the meeting, am I?
- i. Your parents have a grocery, don't they?
- j. Yesterday, we had a lot of fun, didn't we?

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

II. Replace the underlined words/phrases with one of the suitable words given in the box.

- a. After long walks, they finally reached their destination.
- b. She pursued the mission of starting her own business.
- c. Losing several matches in succession will completely discourage the team.
- d. People are buying their requirements. They are going to celebrate their greatest festival.
- e. These shirts are available to common people now. They were rare in the past.
- f. She was repeatedly blamed for what she had not done. After all, she lost her patience.
- g. She is quite lucky. She has recently won a huge sum of money in a lottery.

h. New thoughts regarding the use of social media are emerging.

B. Working with the text

I. Write true or false against these statements. If the information is not found, write 'Not Given'.

- a. True b. False c. False d. False e. Not given
f. True g. Not given

II. Answer these questions.

- Market is a place for buying and selling a variety of goods available.
- The speaker and his family were preparing for his sister's marriage.
- They were reluctant to take him to the bazaar because of the crowd.
- Ason bazaar was much talked and biggest bazaar in the perception of the speaker.
- Ason market was a crowd but availability of all goods.
- They bought Saree and Jewelries for the sister's marriage.
- No, they were busy shopping instead of relaxing.
- No, because they spent about three hours shopping Saree and Jewelries. They went here and there in search of them for long time.

III. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their own answers.]

4. Practising grammar

A. You are at a barbecue. Add tags to help start a friendly conversation.

- These sausages are delicious, aren't they? –They certainly are.
- You haven't lived here long, have you? – No, only three months.
- It's quite a big garden, isn't it? –Yes, there's plenty of space.
- You're Preeti's friend, aren't you? –Yes, I'm Pravesh.
- You came in a sports car, didn't you? – That's right.
- These burgers look good, don't they? –I can't wait to try them.
- We can sit on the grass, can't we? –I think it's dry enough.
- The weather forecast wasn't very good, was it? – No, it wasn't.

B. Supply appropriate tags to the following.

- Draw a picture, will you?
- Stand upright, will you?
- Mind your language, will you?
- Take the glasses away, will you?
- Switch on the radio, will you?
- Let's go out, shall we?
- Let us go out, will you?
- Let's dance, shall we?
- Get your hair cut, will you?
- Go to bed early, will you?

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

Listen to the audio and choose the correct answer.

- a. an essay b. always c. three
d. money e. paints pictures and sells them

Listen to the audio again and answer these questions.

- a. Yes, he always writes essays on computer.
b. He has been working on this essay for about three hours.
c. No, she doesn't have enough books.
d. She wants to get a job to earn money.
e. She isn't ready to work as a painter because she is not good at painting.

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

I. True or false? Read and decide.

- a. True b. True c. False
d. True e. False

II. Answer these questions.

- a. The restaurant has been established for 10 years.
b. One can contact at 0155455455 to order food items.
c. Discount offer is just for today.
d. No, there is no additional charge for home delivery.
e. A customer has to pay Rs. 200 for chicken mo:mo and Rs. 20 for hot lemon.
f. The menu makes the customers able to decide what to consume in what rate.

III. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their own answers. Encourage them for their self-writing.]

IV. Based on the menu you have read in the 'Reading-II' above, prepare a menu for a tea shop which also sells cold drinks. Work in pairs. Share your menus with each other.

[Let the students prepare their menu themselves.]

9. Practising grammar

Supply correct tag questions at the end of the given statements.

- a. Clare wasn't in the class yesterday, was he?
b. Mind your business, will you?
c. He won't mind if I use his telephone, will he?
d. I'm afraid he's seriously ill, isn't he?
e. He never acts like a gentleman, does he?
f. Tom knows that his father is in the hospital, doesn't he?
g. Don't drop that vase, will you?
h. Everybody was happy, weren't they?
i. My grandmother hardly recognized me yesterday, did he?
j. I'm too impatient, aren't I?

- k. Nothing about me is true, is it?
- l. Peter and Jenny want to be doctors, didn't they?
- m. Sindhu and I were reading books, weren't we?

Unit 19

Facts and Truth

2. Warming up

B. New structures

Change the given sentences into indirect speech.

- a. Anu said that the earth is round.
- b. Hari said that snow is white.
- c. Subarana told us that smoking causes cancer.
- d. She said that Cheetah runs hundred kilometers per hours.
- e. Tom said that Nepalese are brave by nature.

3. Reading

A. Playing with words

II. Solve the given crossword puzzle.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Violence | 2. Continent | 3. Dialects |
| 4. Metropolitan | 5. Ancient | 6. Conqueror |
| 7. Agro | 8. Identity | 9. Minerals |

III. Fill in the blanks with the words you've filled in the puzzle above.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| a. continents | b. minerals | c. agro |
| d. violence | e. ancient | f. dialects |
| g. metropolitan | h. identify | |

B. Working with the text

I. Answer these questions.

- a. Peru is located in South America.
- b. Yes. There are many lakes and rivers.
- c. Machu Picchu
- d. Arrival of Spanish conqueror in 1532, declaration of independence in 181, peaceful government formed in 1985 etc.
- e. National Institute of statistics and Information.
- f. Yes, it has mild temperature throughout the year. Its climate is also favourable.
- g. They speak Spanish language.
- h. There is diversity of culture in Peru. There's diversity of Spanish, African, Asian, and European culture.
- i. Its 2.4 m tons in 2017.

II. Think and answer.

[Let the students think and write their own answers.]

4. Practising grammar

B. Report the given sentences. The beginnings of each sentences is given.

- a. She said that their heart pumps blood in their body.
- b. My mom said that the leaves of growing plants are usually green.
- c. He said that some people keep dogs as their pets.
- d. Science teacher said that one liter is equal to 1000 milliliters
- e. Tirtha sir told us there are seven provinces in Nepal.
- f. I said Mt. K2 is in Pakistan.

- g. Himal said that two thirds of the earth's surface is covered with water.
- h. The teacher told us reading books helps widen our horizon of knowledge.

C. Report these statements. Add a suitable subject and reporting verb.

- a. Our social teacher told that the capital city of India is New Delhi.
- b. English teacher said that there are fifty states in the USA.
- c. He said that elephants are the world's largest land animals.
- d. He said that Nepal is one of the founding members of SAARC.
- e. She said that there are 48 landlocked nations in the world.
- f. He said that Nepali is our national language.
- g. Nepali teacher said that Bhanubhakta Acharya is a national hero.
- h. Science teacher said that the north and the south poles are the coldest areas.
- i. He said that the sun is the hottest star.
- j. She said that light travels very fast.
- k. My mother told that home is the first school for a child.

5. Listening and speaking

B. Listening

I. Listen to the audio carefully and write "True" or "False".

- a. False
- b. True
- c. True
- d. False
- e. True

II. Listen to the audio again and answer these questions.

- a. The whales were like land animals with legs to walk.
- b. They started to go into the water because of scarcity of food in land.
- c. Their front legs turned into flippers and back legs were also got absorbed into the body that help them swim in water.
- d. Their front legs turned into flippers.
- e. No, they don't have back legs now.

8. Reading

A. Playing with words

II. Match the words with their meanings.

Column A	Column B
a. supervision	iv. the act of watching an activity to make sure it is done safely
b. manufactured	v. produced
c. reduce	i. decrease
d. manual	ii. a book giving practical information about doing something
e. grasp	vi. hold or catch
f. fabric	iii. cloth or materials for making clothes

B. Working with text

I. Decide whether these sentences are true or false.

- a. False b. True c. False d. False e. True

II. Answer the given questions.

- a. No, it should not be used by children and elderly people.
- b. Yes, one should read the instructional manual before using the sewing machine.
- c. Sewing machine bulb should be used in the machine.
- d. The machine should be placed away from children in a safe place.
- e. It can be used with close proper supervision.
- f. We need to disconnect, turn all controls to the off position before removing the plug from the outlet.
- g. No, we cannot. It may defect the needle.

III. Think and answer.

[Let the students write their own answers.]

9. Practising grammar

B. Fill in the gaps with the suitable form of the verbs in the brackets.

- a. touch b. eat c. play d. will feel
e. happens f. don't eat g. pours h. get

C. Add a suitable clause to complete the given sentences.

- a. If you pull a cat's tail, it mews.
- b. This TV switches on if you connect it with electricity.
- c. She cries if you harm her.
- d. If you tease a dog, it barks.
- e. The ground gets wet if it rains.