

ENGLISH

Grade 9

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Sanothimi, Bhaktapur

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Preface

A textbook is a main tool for the use of students on a particular subject that is usually developed based on a curriculum to meet its curriculum standards. This textbook is developed to address the main aims of Secondary Education. It aligns with the intent pursued by the National Curriculum Framework for School Education, 2076 and is developed fully in accordance with the Secondary Level English Curriculum, 2078. All the contents and activities of each unit in the textbook are equally important and they have the specific aim of presentation so as to fulfill the learning outcomes stated in the curriculum.

With the view that the learning of English should be based on authentic materials, the texts and the tasks including audio files have been retrieved and adapted from various authentic sources. However, the teachers can adapt the contents and the tasks as per the need and context of their individual students. This textbook can be used as the primary resource for classroom teaching to deliver the foundation for the contents of the curriculum, but teachers are encouraged to make use of their own resources to supplement the language learning of their students.

This textbook is initially prepared by a team that includes Mr. Nim Prakash Singh Rathaur, Mr. Ananda Dhungana and Mr. Pashupati Pandya; has been revised by a team comprising of Dr. Gopal Prasad Pandey, Dr. Neil David Rose, Mr. Ramesh Dhakal, Mr. Shankar Adhikari and Mr. Nabin Kumar Khadka. Several people notably; the Director General Mr. Yubaraj Paudel and Mr. Ana Prasad Neupane; the subject committee chairperson, Prof. Dr. Jib Lal Sapkota and subject committee members; Prof. Dr. Rishi Ram Rijal, Mr. Madhav Prasad Ghimire, Ms. Maiya Niraula Pokharel and Director Mr. Tukaraj Adhikari and Mr. Raju Shrestha also contributed significantly on the development of this textbook. The contribution made by other experts and the practitioners; Mr. Parshu Ram Tiwari, Mr. Matrika Subedi, Mr. Binod Raj Bhatta and Mr. Bijaya Kumar Ranabhat is also appreciated. The illustrations in the book is done by Ms. Shaili Malla, Kushal Adhikari and layout is designed by Mr. Bhakta Bahadur Karki. Art editing of this textbook in its four-coloured version is done by Mr. Shreehari Shrestha. The Curriculum Development Centre (CDC) extends sincere gratitude to all of them. Finally, CDC always welcomes constructive feedback for the improvement of this book.

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Travel and Holidays

Getting started

Look at the pictures and talk about them.



Reading I

Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- What do you think the man in the picture is doing?
- Are you planning to travel or go on a holiday this year?



Poon Hill Yoga Trek in Nepal

The Poon Hill Yoga Trek provides a wonderful opportunity to witness the beauty of the Annapurna Range and the hidden treasures of Nepali culture. This programme will help you integrate the principles of Yoga into your daily life with **magnificent** views of snow-capped Himalayas and **glaciers**. The main benefit of joining this programme is that it supports and encourages a deep personal transformation process. This adventure journey passes through many tourist **hotspots** and icy waterfalls which are very pleasant sights.

Introducing Hatha Yoga and meditation alongside a trekking experience allows ample benefits for physical and mental health. The combination of Yoga and the Poon Hill Trek creates a more fulfilling physical exercise while strengthening and opening the mind for greater relaxation and awareness, all within the attractive natural environment.

This programme is open for all experience levels and is a unique chance for those interested in the strengthening of the body, mind and soul. This may be the short Yoga holiday you have always wished for providing an opportunity for you to explore Nepali lifestyle and the secrets to happiness of the Nepali people.

Main Highlights

Visitors will be **astonished** by adorable landscapes and the **enchanting** environment. Gazing at **stunning** views of the Himalayas and **savouring** delicious Nepali meals is really incredible. They will be attracted by different Nepali cultures, the diverse **flora and fauna**, numerous **perennial** rivers and suspension bridges, and **spectacular** sunrise and sunset views over high Himalayas will certainly encourage everyone to self-transform with Yoga and meditation.

Itinerary

Day 01: Arrival in Kathmandu

We will welcome you at the airport and provide a transfer to the centre. We will also discuss the programme. Finally, we will be staying overnight at the centre.

Day 02: Transfer to Pokhara

The first activity is to drive to Pokhara in the morning. A standard micro bus or a tourist bus will take about 4-5 hours. This bus ride passes along through the hilly winding road alongside the Trishuli River having great views of the river, forests and terraced fields. We will stay overnight in Pokhara.

Day 03: Pokhara – Tikhedhunga

We wake up early in the morning and have tea before Yoga. We practise Yoga for an hour. Then, it is time for breakfast. After breakfast, we drive to Nayapul. We start our trek towards Tikhedhunga. On the trek, we pass through several towns. We will reach Tikhedhunga and we will be staying there overnight.

Day 04: Tikhedhunga – Banthanti

After tea, Yoga and breakfast in the morning; we start our trek towards Banthanti. On the way, we cross a stream over a suspension bridge. We will be trekking to a Magar village which is called Ulleri. Above the village where the trail climbs gently through the cultivated fields, rhododendron and oak forests, we will stop at Nangethanti for lunch and a short rest. After lunch we will start walking towards Banthanti through the beautiful forest. Finally, we do evening Yoga, have some relaxation and sleep in Banthanti.

Day 05: Banthanti – Ghorepani

As soon as we wake up in the morning, we will have tea and then join the Yoga class. After breakfast, we will start our hike towards Ghorepani, exploring the local culture, landscapes and mountains. After we engage in Yoga there will be some entertainment, we will then take dinner, and stay overnight in Ghorepani.

Day 06: Ghorepani – Poon Hill

We will wake up early in the morning and go for one hour hike to Poon Hill where we can enjoy **panoramic** mountain views and a beautiful sunrise. Then, we will trek down to Ghorepani and have breakfast. From there we begin our trek to Tadapani, which translated means far water

supply in this village from long distance. The trail climbs along ridges and through pine and rhododendron forests to Deurali. Then, it descends to reach Banthanti; we reach Tadapani, and take part in Yoga in the evening. We will be accommodated overnight in a tourist lodge.

Day 07: Tadapani – Ghandruk – Pokhara

We will wake up in the morning and practise Yoga. After Yoga, we will have breakfast. Then, our trek continues towards Ghandruk. After walking for around four hours, we reach Ghandruk, a Gurung village which is the most interesting ethnic village in Nepal, famous for its Gorkha soldiers. It has excellent close-up views of Annapurna South and Machhapuchhre Himalayas. After lunch, we drive back to Pokhara via Nayapul. We will stay overnight in Pokhara.

Day 08: Departure

We will leave for the next destination in the morning after breakfast.

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

Column A

- a. magnificent
- b. glaciers
- c. hotspot
- d. astonished
- e. enchanting
- f. flora and fauna
- g. perennial

Column B

- i. charming
- ii. surprised; amazed
- iii. plants and animals
- iv. throughout the entire year
- v. rivers of ice
- vi. extremely attractive and impressive
- vii. a place of significant activity

B. Circle the correct answer.

- a. What are the visitors expected to achieve the most in this package holiday?
 - i. enjoyment of panoramic views of mountain and landscapes
 - ii. plenty of physical activity in the lap of nature
 - iii. self-transformation with Yoga in serene hill stations

- b. What will the visitors do on the first day of their tour?
- i. go to Pokhara ii. discuss the programme
- iii. practise Yoga for an hour
- c. Where will they stay on the fourth day?
- i. at Tikhedhunga ii. at Banthanti iii. at Ghorepani
- d. What is the destination of the visitors on the sixth day?
- i. Ghorepani ii. Tadapani iii. Deurali
- e. Which place will the tourists visit last as a part of the package?
- i. Ghandruk ii. Nayapul iii. Pokhara

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. List any two advantages of the Yoga trek in the Nepali hilly region.
- b. Who can take part in this Yoga trek programme?
- c. What would you enjoy the most in Ghandruk if you were one of the visitors? Why?
- d. How many days do the visitors do Yoga during the programme?
- e. How is the Yoga hour mainly managed every day on this holiday trek?

D. Have you ever been on a holiday trip or travelled to different places? Mention the hotspots, points of interest, etc. Share your experiences with your friends.

Pronunciation

Pronounce the following words with the help of your teacher.

wonderful	destination	opportunity	unimaginable
likelihood	inspirational	responsibility	astonishing
magnificently	autobiography	insignificant	biodiversity

Speaking

A. Read and act out the following conversation.

I'm thinking of going on a trip this year. The time has come. I think my parents will allow me to go.

I may not be able to convince my father. He does not believe in boys staying away from home for several days. We're going on a family trip, instead.



I intend to go. My parents will most likely to let me go. I'm thinking of asking Lakpa's father if he would allow him to go with us.

B. What will your plans be in the following situations? Share with your friends.

- You want to go swimming this Saturday.
- You and your friends are going to play football tomorrow evening.
- Your parents are planning to go to Darjeeling next week.
- Your friend has invited you to a birthday party tonight.
- You are invited to attend the wedding ceremony of one of your friends' sister.

C. Talk about your plans in pairs. Use the structures from the box.

I intend to	I'm planning to	I'm doing.....
I'll do.....	I'm thinking of.....	

- a. After SEE
A: study history
B: study mathematics
- b. After earning a lot of money
A: open a supermarket
B: go on a world tour
- c. For a party
A: go by bus
B: go on his/her cycle
- d. To improve vocabulary
A: buy a Nepali dictionary
B: buy an English dictionary
- e. After completing a Bachelor's degree
A: go abroad
B: start own business

Grammar I

A. Study the following sentences.

- a. A: Did you call your mother?
B: Oops, I've forgotten! I'll do it right now.
- b. I can't decide what to wear tonight. I think I'll wear my pink saree.
- c. The bus will arrive here soon.
- d. They have bought a lot of chocolates. They are going to have a party.
- e. The sky is overcast. It is going to rain.
- f. I'm meeting Jane at 8 o'clock on Saturday.
- g. A: We're having a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
B: I'd love to, but I'm quite busy that day.
- h. I'm visiting my grandparents next week.
- i. Are you doing anything interesting this weekend?

B. Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences.

- a. It's really hot here.a window.
 - i. I'll open
 - ii. I'm opening

Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his **harness bells** a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and **downy flake**.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

-Robert Frost

A. Find the words from the text that match the following meanings.

- a. an area of trees, smaller than a forest
- b. strange or unusual
- c. the main house on a farm, usually where the farmer lives
- d. a set of leather and metal pieces that is put around the body of a horse
- e. movement of the air
- f. covered in something very soft

B. Choose the correct answer.

- a. Why does the speaker stop while on the journey?
 - i. to watch the woods filled up with snow
 - ii. to find food for his or her horse
 - iii. to say hello to the owner of the woods
 - iv. to go skating on a frozen lake

- b. What is the setting of the poem?
- i. the woods on a bright, snowy afternoon
 - ii. a village on a dark, snowy evening
 - iii. a frozen lake on a bright, snowy afternoon
 - iv. the woods on a dark, snowy evening
- c. Which one of the following statements is true?
- i. The woods are far away from the village.
 - ii. The woods are near some houses.
 - iii. The owner of the woods and speaker are friends.
 - iv. The speaker of the poem does not like the owner of the woods.
- d. How did the horse respond when the speaker stopped there?
- i. stood calm
 - ii. did nothing
 - iii. shook its harness
 - iv. asked the speaker a question
- e. What does 'miles to go before I sleep' mean?
- i. The speaker feels tired and sleepy.
 - ii. The speaker has lots of desires to fulfill.
 - iii. The speaker has lots of responsibilities to fulfill.
 - iv. The speaker has a long distance to travel.

C. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words from the box to complete the summary of the poem.

promises traveller journey death the woods destination

The poet compares human life with a..... The speaker of the poem is a..... He has to reach hisbefore taking a rest. However, he is distracted by the momentary pleasure in the form of..... His companion, the horse, reminds him of hisin life. The speaker realises that he has to fulfill many responsibilities before his.....

D. Recall a journey you have recently made. Who accompanied you on the journey? Did you enjoy it? Compose a short poem about it.

Listening

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

- a. Who is the lady?
- b. Who is she talking to?
- c. What is she talking about?



B. Listen to the audio and fill in the gaps with suitable words/phrases.

- a. The name of the hotel is
- b. The \$200 room is quite for the customer.
- c. All the non-smoking rooms are on 22nd March.
- d. The non-smoking room costs \$
- e. The customer finally books the room for March.

C. Where do you often spend nights when you are away on a visit or holidays? How do you or would you make a reservation if you have to stay in a hotel? Share your ideas with your friends.

Grammar II

A. Use the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets to complete the sentences.

- a. As per the schedule, the train (leave) at 3 o'clock.
- b. Look, that aeroplane is looking shaky! It (crash).
- c. My daughter says she (be) a doctor when she is older.
- d. Tomorrow (be) a sunny day, according to the weather forecast.
- e. A: What (do) tomorrow evening?
B: Nothing special. I think I (stay) at home.

- f. It's very stuffy here. Don't worry, I (open) the windows for you.
- g. Ann is driving. There is very little petrol left in the tank. The nearest petrol station is a long way from here. She (run) out of petrol.
- h. There is a hole in the bottom of the boat. It is filling up with water quickly. It.....(sink).

Writing II

Write a letter to your friend describing your travel plans for your upcoming holiday or visit. Take help from the following questions to write your letter.

Where do you plan to go?

Who will you go with?

Where will you stay?

How long will you stay?

What are you going to see?

Project work

Prepare a set of questions to find out your friends' plans and intentions for the future. Meet at least four of your classmates to get their views, and note them down. Share their plans and intentions with the whole class.

Extra bit

Use a colon (:)

- between a grammatically complete introductory clause (one that could stand as a sentence) and a final phrase or clause that illustrates the preceding thought

Example: Professor Pokhrel wrote two books on education: one on educational leadership and the other on educational planning.

- in ratios and proportions

Example: The proportion (saltwater) was 1:8.

- in references between the place of publication and the publisher

Example: London: Oxford University Press

and **clinicians** from any location. It provides access to a wide range of care, including primary care consultations, **psychotherapy**, physical therapy, and even emergency services. It allows primary care clinicians and specialists to further their reach for treating patients wherever there is an internet connection.



The benefits of telehealth for healthcare providers and patients is that these services can be faster, safer, more effective, and less expensive in the long run, especially during a time like the COVID-19 **pandemic**, where telehealth has allowed access to medical care without going to hospitals to protect patients and hospital staff from being exposed to the infection.

Reporter : What are some of the main drivers behind the acceleration and momentum of telehealth services?

Chang : There are two major drivers for this fast-growing market. The first and most recent driver for telehealth has been the global COVID-19 pandemic. Strong social distancing and minimal physical contact precautions have pushed the shift to telehealth and remote consultations as it aids in infection protection.

These precautions and increased hospital bed shortages have forced medical facilities to **incorporate** more telehealth technologies to keep up with demand and maintain care continuity for patients at home.

The second driver is the shortage of medical professionals when demand is increasing every year due to an aging population and more and more patients with **chronic** and non-communicable diseases. For people living in rural areas, their medical demands are **underserved** due to insufficient resources and long distances to drive into cities for care. Telehealth is one of the promising ways to tackle the challenge of doctor shortages and expand specialists and doctors' reach to patients.

Reporter : In terms of this acceleration and momentum of telehealth services, we are currently seeing, what are some items we can

expect to see in the future?

Chang : Telehealth will not replace face to face care services, but we will **incorporate** it into healthcare facilities' infrastructure. Patients will be selecting providers based on their accessibility to telehealth services. With more access to doctors, increasing patients using preventative care services and follow-up care due to **convenience** will start to emerge. These can lead to fewer readmissions and patient complications. We will also see more use for early screening of patient **triage** in the field before they arrive at hospitals.

Reporter : **When it comes to remote patient monitoring for clinicians, what impact does telehealth have on this?**

Chang : Remote patient monitoring could be one of the applications of telehealth. Remote patient monitoring usually involves continuously collecting patient's health data through wearable devices, such as vital signs and blood sugars. The patient's data is then transmitted in real-time, monitored, and reviewed by medical providers.

In this way, medical providers could acquire a whole picture of a patient's health condition and give a more precise **diagnosis**.

Reporter : **How has telehealth shaped the way clinicians work with each other?**

Chang : Clinician-to-clinician telehealth services have enabled medical professionals to collaborate virtually with specialists in other locations to deliver treatment and care to patients jointly. This service can range from remote surgical mentoring to Tele-ICU and Tele-ER (like a stroke), in which on-site staff work together with a remote physician/specialist team to assess patient's condition. Telehealth solutions relieve the pressure of staffing gaps seen in critical departments such as an emergency room and **ICU**.

Reporter : **What would you say are some of the biggest challenges clinicians currently face with telehealth?**

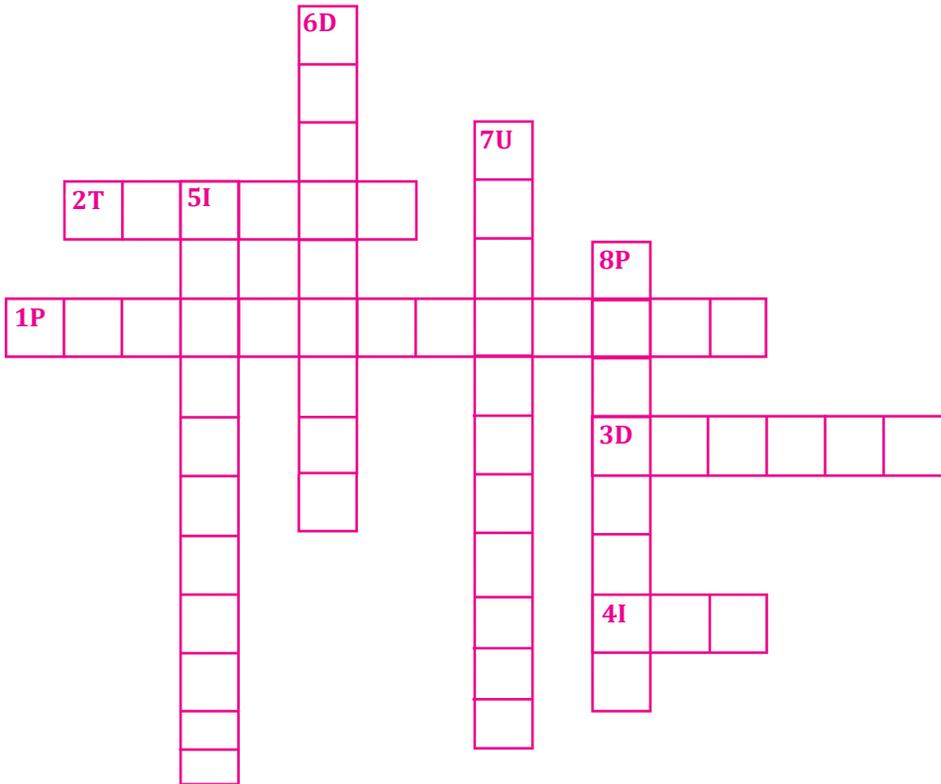
Chang : Many hospitals are still facing the lack of infrastructure to implement telehealth successfully, insufficient hardware, and the right technology for each specialty. Some hospitals struggle with reliable networking infrastructures like broadband, 4G, or Wi-Fi. This could limit the connectivity within facilities and

provide remote care to rural areas or mobile clinics. Having the right technology and tools, and place will be crucial to successful telehealth programs.

Even though this new technology is quickly being integrated, there is a learning curve to using telehealth versus traditional healthcare operations. Users face obstacles such as learning to use different tools, online scheduling for virtual visits, triage procedures, and billing policies.

To overcome these challenges, telehealth should be encouraged as a regular service and included in health insurance. There would be more motives for healthcare providers to invest in infrastructures and information system integration and **deploy** telehealth technology.

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



Across

1. psychological treatment of people using dialogue
2. process of sorting patients
3. to prepare and arrange
4. special department of a hospital for intensive care of patients

Down

5. to include as a part
6. identification of nature and cause of a disease
7. not having sufficient service
8. epidemic over a wide geographical area

B. Read the interview again and write whether the following statements are True or False.

- a. Internet service is necessary to use telehealth services.
- b. While providing telehealth services, health professionals are at high risks of being infected due to the exposure to patients.
- c. Telehealth service can be the best alternative to a face to face service.
- d. The problem with the lack of medical staff will be solved to a great extent with telehealth technology.
- e. The success of telehealth programmes depends on the infrastructure and the best use of IT tools.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. What is telehealth service?
- b. What are the advantages of using telehealth programmes?
- c. Why, according to Chang, is the telehealth service growing rapidly?
- d. How is the telehealth programme important during a pandemic?
- e. Why are the patients in remote areas not getting adequate health services?
- f. Mention the top three challenges of telehealth services.

**D. How might rural communities feel about telehealth services?
How could this be improved? Talk to your friends.**

Pronunciation

Pronounce the following words with the help of your teacher or a dictionary.

infrastructure	staff	chronic	strength milk
school	shield	curious	stethoscope blend
strand	sixth	scream	

Speaking

A. Read and act out the following conversation.

Shanti : Ah, this is just ridiculous!
Selina : Sneha again?
Shanti : Yeah, Sneha. She just keeps asking for money. What do you think I should do?
Selina : Well, if I were you, I'd ask her not to beg.
Shanti : I'm not sure that's a good idea.
Selina : Umm., I'm not sure then. Perhaps you should try talking to Sneha about it.
Shanti : Well, I've tried that. But she did not show any interest.
Selina : How about talking to her parents?
Shanti : Really? I'm not too sure about that. It might work, I suppose.

B. How does the woman advise the girl?

If I were you,
I'd go to a dentist.



I have a severe
toothache. I can't
eat anything.



Now, work in pairs and take turns to explain your situation and give suggestions.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. | A: tired/ not sleep | B: have a hot drink |
| b. | A: cold/ no heating | B: put a sweater on |
| c. | A: friend's birthday/ no money | B: pick a bunch of flowers |
| d. | A: hurt my leg | B: go to see a doctor |
| e. | A: not feeling well | B: take a rest for a while. |

C. Give suggestions in the following situations. Use the given expressions.

- a. She struggles in English although she works very hard.
- b. She has lost her maths book in school.
- c. She has put on weight, but she wants to be slim.

- i. You'd better...
- ii. If I were you...
- iii. Why don't you...?
- iv. You should/ought to...
- v. If I were you...

Grammar I

A. Study what the people in the picture are saying.



B. Choose the correct answer.

- a. I need help, doctor. My baby doesn't sleep well. What ?
i. had I better do ii. should I do iii. I should do
- b. The aeroplane only allows two pieces of luggage. You pack too much or you will have to take it out at the airport!
i. had better not ii. better not iii. had not better
- c. A: I think that the grade, my teacher gave me on my test is wrong.
B: Really? You to her after class today.
i. should to talk ii. ought to talk iii. ought talk
- d. It's raining and I don't want to get my dress wet. I.....an umbrella.
i. had better not take ii. had better to take
iii. had better take
- e. Dinesh loves chocolate, but hetoo much or he will put on weight.
i. shouldn't eat ii. should eat not iii. should eat
- f. My mother isn't feeling well, so I told her that she to the doctor.
i. ought go ii. ought to go iii. ought
- g. A: It's so hot.
B: Youyour jacket!
i. should take off ii. should put on iii. should to take off
- h. I'm going to visit your country. Where if I want to go shopping?
i. should I go ii. I should go iii. ought to I go

Writing I

This is Aayush, 14 years, from Biratnagar. He likes to sit on the sofa for hours every day, watching TV and eating a lot of snacks. Write a couple of paragraphs about him. You may use the guiding questions given below.



- What is the problem with Aayush?
- What should he stop doing to be healthy?
- What should he start doing?
- What advice would you give him to maintain a healthy life?

Reading II

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- Who do you think the person in the picture is; a king or a wrestler? Why?
- How has he put on so much weight?
- Do you think he is healthy?

Health is Wealth

Once upon a time, there lived a **benevolent** and kind-hearted king. But, the people weren't happy with him because he was very lazy and would not do anything other than eating and sleeping.

He spent days, weeks and months in his bed either eating something or sleeping. The king became a **couch potato** and the people started to worry about him.

One day, the king realised that he couldn't move his body, not even his foot. He became very large and his **obesity** became a matter of fun, calling him 'bulky king'.

The king invited **expert** doctors from various parts of his country and offered them generous rewards to make him fit. Unfortunately, none could help him gain his health and fitness back. The king spent an enormous amount of money but everything **went in vain**.



One fine morning, a **holy** man visited the country. He heard about the ill health of the king, and informed the minister at the palace that he could easily cure the king. Hearing these promising words, the minister became very happy. He requested the king to meet the holy man to get rid of his problem.

The holy man **resided** at a distant place. Since the king could not move his body, he asked the minister to bring the holy man to the palace, but the holy man refused. He said that the king had to go to him, in order to get cured.



After **strenuous** efforts, the king met the holy man at the latter's residence. The holy man **complimented** the king saying that he was a good ruler, and said that he would soon regain his health. He asked the king to come for treatment the next day. He also told the king would be treated only if he came on foot to the holy man's residence.

The king was unable to walk even a few steps on the road, but aided by his followers, he reached the holy man's place. Unfortunately, the holy man was not available there and his **devotee** requested the king to come and meet him the next day for treatment.

This was repeated for two weeks and the king never met the holy man, and never had any treatment.

Gradually, the king realised that he felt a lot lighter, lost a considerable amount of weight and felt more active than before. He realised the reason why the holy man asked him to reach his place by walking.

Very soon, the king **regained** his health, and the people were very happy in his kingdom.

A. Learn these words and complete the sentences with them.

benevolent couch potato obesity devotee strenuous

- a. can increase the risk of heart disease because obese people are likely to suffer from heart problems.
- b. My father is kind, helpful and generous. He has a attitude.
- c. Take rest for a week. Avoid tasks which require physical activity.
- d. I like God Shiva. I'm actually a of him.
- e. My younger sister is a great She can watch TV 24 hours a day.

B. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why did people not like the king though he was kind?
- b. Why were the specialists called to the palace and offered huge prizes?
- c. Why did the minister become so happy?
- d. Why did the holyman tell the king to come to his place on foot for treatment?
- e. Why did the holyman disappear after the first meeting with the king?
- f. How did the king recover his health?
- g. What lesson did you learn from the story?

C. Retell the story to your friends, making the queen the main character.

Listening

A. Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- a. What do you see in the pictures?
- b. Do you regularly do these activities? Why?



B. Listen to the audio and complete the following sentences choosing the correct answers.

- a. Personal hygiene means taking care of our bodily health and well-being through
 - i. cleanliness
 - ii. clearness
 - iii. holiness
- b. Dirty clothes and lead to the breeding of germs.
 - i. dirty hair
 - ii. dirty shoes
 - iii. smelly socks

- c. We had better change the toothbrush every
- i. month ii. two months iii.threemonths
- d. Long and dirty nails can cause
- i. skin problems ii. food poisoning iii. dysentery
- e. Sam works in thedepartment.
- i. sales ii. marketing iii. land
- f. Sam hasn't for many days.
- i. combed his hairs ii. trimmed his nails iii. shaved
- g. Kris suggests that Sam shouldn't use to get rid of his sweating problem.
- i. deodorant ii. detergent iii. deodoriser

C. Search for some tips of personal hygiene and share them with your classmates.

Grammar II

A. Study these sentences.

- a. The king **would be** treated only if he **came** on foot to the holy man's residence.
- b. If Sarita **had** an android mobile phone, she **would join** the virtual classroom.
- c. If the king **had lived** an active life, his health **would not have worsened**.
- d. **Had** she **studied** hard, she **would have secured** the best result.
- e. If we **had listened** to the radio, we **would have heard** the news.
- f. It **would not surprise** me if he **knew** the answer.

B. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- a. I had seen Tshering a few minutes ago. If you had come round earlier, you(see) him too.
- b. I wish I were a bird. If I were a bird, I (fly) round the world.
- c. Provided that you.....(be) twenty, you could play the match.

- d. George was happy that he came to Nepal. If he hadn't, he(not see) Mt. Everest.
- e. What would you do if you ...(win) the lottery of Rs. 1,00,000?
- f. Seema missed the bus to go home. If she(come) in time, she would have caught the bus.
- g. She would lose weight if she (not eat) a lot of sweets.
- h. They might have helped you if you(ask) them.
- i. If he ...(drive) more carefully, he might not have had that accident.
- j. If everyone(turn) off unwanted lights, we could save a lot of electricity.

C. Complete each sentence with suitable conditional clause.

- a. If you had studied well,
- b. If you asked me,
- c. If we had gone to the cinema,
- d. If you spoke English,
- e. If they listened to me,
- f. if I had your address.
- g. I would have taken part in the contest.
- h. we would walk to the museum.
- i. if there were not many sharks there.
- j. if she had taken the right bus.

Writing II

Kwati is a popular Newari food item. Here are the steps of preparing it. Arrange them in the correct order and write the recipe for making it.



Ingredients

sprouted mixed beans, ghee, onion, cumin seeds, carom seeds, coriander powder, ginger garlic paste, tomatoes, bay leaves, chilli powder, turmeric powder, salt

- a. Put cumin seeds and carom seeds in a pan and fry them.
- b. Add tomatoes, turmeric powder and coriander powder.
- c. Fry until tomato is tender.
- d. Melt ghee in a pressure cooker.
- e. Add onion, then bay leaves and ginger garlic paste.
- f. Now, add sprouted mix beans (Kwati) and then red chilli powder.
- g. Fry for 5-6 minutes.
- h. Cook for about 4-5 whistles.
- i. Add hot water then salt and *garam masala*.
- j. *Kwati* is ready to be served.

Project work

Organise a speech competition on the topic 'Health is Wealth' in your class. Your classmates and teacher will act as the judges of the competition.

Extra bit

Words ending in '-logy'

pathology	: the study of diseases
epidemiology	: the study of the spread and control of diseases
archaeology	: the study of cultures of the past
geology	: the study of the physical structure of the earth
metrology	: the study of measurement
sociology	: the study and classification of human society
anthropology	: the study of origins and social relationships of human beings
meteorology	: the study of the earth's atmosphere
astrology	: the study of the positions of the stars and movements of the planets in the belief that they influence human affairs

Getting started

What do you think these pictures are related to? How do people make requests in these situations?



Reading I

Look at the picture below and answer the following questions.

- What do you see in the picture?
- What is more important for you; family or work or both? Why?

Thomas and Jerry

Once upon a time in a village, there was an old man named Jerry. He hadn't seen his son who lived in the city for a few years and wanted to meet him. He started his journey and came to the city where his son used to work and stay. He **approached** the place where he used to get letters from a long time ago. When he knocked on the door he was excited and smiled with joy to meet his son. **Unfortunately**, someone else opened the door. Jerry asked, "I suppose Thomas should be staying in this place." The person said, "No! He has left and moved to a different location." Jerry was **disappointed** and just **pondered** how he was going to meet his son.



He started to walk down the street and the neighbours asked Jerry, "Are you looking for Thomas?" Jerry responded by **nodding** his head. The neighbours gave Thomas's office address to Jerry. Jerry thanked them and started towards the path which would lead to his son. Finally, Jerry arrived at the office and asked at the reception counter, "Could you please tell me Thomas's location, in this office?" The **receptionist** asked, "May I know how you are related to him?" Jerry responded politely by saying, "I'm his father." The receptionist asked Jerry to wait for a moment then rang Thomas and conveyed the message. Thomas was **stunned** and told the receptionist to send his father to the cabin immediately.

Jerry entered the cabin. As soon as he saw Thomas, his eyes were filled with tears. Thomas was happy to see his father. They talked for a while and Jerry asked Thomas, "Son! Mom dearly wants to see you. Will you go home with me?"

Thomas responded, "I'm afraid, I can't go home, father. I am very busy working for my success and it's hard to take leave to visit as my hands are full with lots of stressful work." Jerry gave a simple smile and said, "Okay! You may do your work. I'll be going back to our village this evening." Thomas asked, "Would you stay for a few days with me, please?" Jerry responded after a moment of silence, "Son, you are busy with your tasks. I don't want to make you uncomfortable or become a **burden** for you," he continued, "I hope if I ever had a chance to meet you again, I would be happy." Then, he **departed**.

After a few weeks, Thomas wondered why his father came alone after a long time, he felt bad for treating his father in a **weird** manner. He felt guilty so took leave for a few days and went to his village to meet his parents. When he went to the place where he was born and grew up, he saw that his parents were not there. He was shocked and asked the neighbours, "What happened here? My parents have to be here. Where are they now?" The neighbours gave the address of the place where his parents were staying.

Thomas **scurried** to the place and noticed that it was like a **graveyard**. His eyes were filled with tears and started to walk slowly towards the place. His father noticed Thomas in the distance and waved his hand to draw his attention. Thomas saw his father; started to run and hugged him as soon as they met.

Jerry asked, "How are you?" and continued, "What a surprise to see you here. I didn't expect that you would be coming to this place." Thomas felt **ashamed** and kept his head down. Jerry said, "Why are you feeling bad? Has anything wrong happened?" Thomas responded, "No father" he continued, "It's just I never knew that I would be seeing you in this position in our village."

Jerry smiled and said, "I had taken a loan when you moved to the city for your college to pay for your education, then again when you wanted a new car. But due to a loss in farming, I couldn't pay the loan back. I thought of approaching you for help, but you were very busy and **bustled** with your work. I didn't want to burden you with our problem and remained silent. I had to let our home to go **repay** the loan."

Thomas **whispered**, "You could've told me. I'm not an outsider." Jerry turned around and said, "You were very busy and stressed with your work which made me remain quiet. All we wanted was your happiness."

Thomas started to cry and hugged his father again. He apologised to his father and asked him to forgive him for his mistake. Jerry **radiated** and said, "No need for that. I'm **content** with what I have now. All I want is that you **spare** some time for us, we love you very much and at this old age it's hard to travel to see you often."

A. The words in red in the story correspond to the meanings below. Find the words and write them.

- a. a load, typically a heavy one
- b. came near
- c. so shocked that one is temporarily unable to react
- d. left, especially in order to start a journey
- e. a burial ground
- f. very strange; bizarre
- g. satisfied
- h. shined with energy or happiness
- i. moved or ran somewhere suddenly or rapidly

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

- a. Jerry did not use to get letters from his son.
- b. The neighbours helped Jerry find the way to meet his son.
- c. Thomas was eager to meet his father in his office.
- d. Thomas asked his father to stay with him for a week.
- e. Thomas felt bad to see his father in his workplace.
- f. The story tries to show that parents' happiness is tied up with their children's success and happiness.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why did Jerry go to the city?
- b. What did the father want from his son?
- c. Did the father come back to the village happily? Why?
- d. What made Thomas decide to visit his father?
- e. Why did Jerry take the loan?
- f. Why did Jerry return home without telling his son about the loan?
- g. What lesson do you learn from this story?

D. Have you ever witnessed or heard such an event similar to the one in the story? Share it in small groups.

Pronunciation

A. Pronounce the following words with proper stress and find the correct stressed syllable.

holiday	continue	intention	attitude	unlikely
membership	conditional	mistake	apology	family
surprise	distance	unnatural	hotel	deny
monument	marriage	secondary	progressive	believe
examination				

Speaking

A. Act out the following conversations.

Conversation I

- A : Good morning.
- B : Good morning. Would you help me find a birthday gift for my father?
- A : Might I suggest this tie?
- B : That looks nice.

Conversation II

- A : Excuse me. Could you show me a shoe brush and a nailcutter, please?
- B : Here you are.
- A : Well, I wonder if you could give me gift paper.
- B : No problem. Let me wrap them.
- A : Thank you.



Conversation III

- A : Mum. It's a bit stuffy here. Do you mind if I turn the fan on?
- B : No, no I don't mind at all. I feel like some fresh air too.



Conversation IV

- A : Excuse me. Do you think you could possibly pass the pepper?
- B : Yes of course. Here you are.
- A : Thank you very much.

B. Work in pairs. Have similar conversations using the given clues.

- a. a shampoo/bigger one
- b. sugar/toothbrush/detergent powder
- c. birthday/sister/a shawl
- d. wedding/cousin/wedding ring
- e. close the window/cold/cold too
- f. buy/ice-cream/no – cough

Grammar I

A. Study the following examples about making requests and offers along with their responses.

- a. 'Can I help you?' 'Yes, sure.'
- b. 'Would you like some help?' 'Yes, of course.'
- c. 'Would you like to come for lunch this weekend?' 'Oh, I'd love to, thank you.'
- d. 'Can you help me with this desk for a moment?' 'Yes, sure. Where do you want to put it?'
- e. 'Could you say congratulations to your brother on my behalf?'

B. Complete the following conversations using can, could and would.

- a. A: I get you something to drink?
B: Yes, please. A glass of lemonade for me.
- b. A: you tell me where the nearest community school is, please?
B: I'm sorry, I'm not from around here.
- c. A: you like me to answer the phone?
B. Yes, please, that be lovely.
- d. A: I've finished my homework. I play now?
B: OK. You may.

- e. A: I come round to your house sometime later?
B: Well, actually, my dad's not feeling well. Maybe another time.
- f. A: you mind passing me that register, please?
B: Yes, of course. Here you go.
- g. A: you like me to talk to the head teacher?
B: Oh. Yes please! you?
- h. A: you lend me Rs. 200, please?
B: I suppose so, but I need it back before next month.
- i. A:you mind if I used your pen, madam?
B: Not at all, go ahead.

Writing I

Write a letter to the head teacher of your school on behalf of your class requesting him/her to organise an inter-house volleyball tournament in your school. Make requests for managing all required sporting goods for the tournament.

Reading II

A. Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- a. What type of dance are they performing?
- b. In which parts of Nepal are they most popular?



Dance

The first time I went to a disco I was very young and shy. However, I decided to go. Do you remember the Star Disco in Thamel? It was a lovely place..... always full of beautiful girls. Of course, most of them are grandmothers now!

When I went to the disco, I was much too shy to ask anyone for a dance. So I sat down and thought I'd watch for a while. You know, see how the other **lads** did it. There was a lovely girl in a blue dress. A man walked up to her and said, "Excuse me. May I have the **pleasure** of the next dance?"



She looked up at him and said "Eh? What did you say?" So he said, "I wonder if you would be kind enough to dance with me?.....er....if you don't mind?" "No, thank you very much."

A few minutes later, this other **chap** arrived. He gave her this big smile and said, "Would you be so kind as to have the next dance with me?" "**Pardon?**" she said. "Would you mind having the next dance with me?" he said, a bit nervously this time, "No thanks."

Then, this third **fellow** came over. He was very good-looking, you know, black teeth, white hair- sorry, I mean white teeth, black hair! He said, ever so politely, "Can I...I mean...could I... no, might I have the next dance with you?" "Sorry", she said, "My feet are **aching**."

By now, I was **terrified**. I mean, she'd said 'no' to all of them! Then this fourth character thought he'd try. "Would you like to dance?" She looked straight at him. "No."

Well, I decided to go home. I was wearing an old jacket and trousers, and nobody would say that I was good-looking! Just as I was walking past her, she smiled. "Er... dance?" I asked. "Thank you very much," she replied. And that was that! It's our twentieth wedding anniversary next week.

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

- a. Whom does the man want to present a gift to?
- b. What does the salesperson try to sell the man first?
- c. Why is he not interested in that item?
- d. Why does he not want to purchase the watch?
- e. Why can't he go to another gift shop?

C. Listen to the audio again and write True for true statements and False for false ones.

- a. The pearl necklace costs 120 dollars.
- b. The salesperson wanted to sell a shirt with a modern design.
- c. The man's wife does not like chocolates.
- d. The salesperson explains that the boxes of chocolates were imported from Belgium.

D. You are in a souvenir shop. Prepare a short conversation with the salesperson asking for a beautiful gift to present to your friend on his or her birthday.

Grammar II

A. Match the sentence halves to make full sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. I'd | i. a good dentist? |
| b. Would it be | ii. a table for six? |
| c. Would you be able to | iii. possible to invite my cousin? |
| d. Could you recommend | iv. you like me to call a taxi? |
| e. Can I book a | v. get me a ticket for the concert? |
| f. Would | vi. like to rent an apartment. |

B. Complete the sentences below in any way you like to make requests or offers.

- a. Would you like me
- b. Can I
- c. Could you
- d. Would it be possible to.....?
- e. Would you mind
- f. Could you possibly
- g. Would you.....?

Writing II

In Nepali culture, there are many occasions people dance. The Gurung Community has *Rodhighars*, the Rai Community celebrates *Chandi Naach*, etc. Write a couple of paragraphs about any one of the dancing cultures or traditions in your community.

Project work

Remember a situation in which you were a participant in a cultural show like *Dohori Sanjh* or a public show like a comedy show. Narrate your experiences including what special event you want to recall, how you happened to join it, who you went with, etc. in your class.

Extra bit

Types of gender

Masculine gender: A noun that denotes the male subtype is known as masculine gender. Examples: king, man, boy, father, cock, bull, fox, etc.

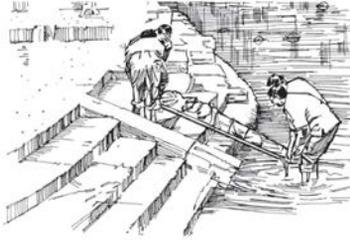
Feminine gender: A noun that denotes the female subtype is known as feminine gender. Examples: queen, woman, girl, mother, hen, cow, vixen, etc.

Neuter gender: Some nouns are neither male nor female; they fall under the neuter gender. Examples: table, hair, city, etc.

Common gender: English contains a lot of nouns which do not specify the gender of the noun. These nouns can stand for both male and female. Examples: teacher, student, cousin, parent, etc.

Getting started

Look at these pictures and discuss.



How do you respond to people in these situations?

Reading I

Do you agree with the following statements? Discuss.

- Death is not the opposite of life, but a part of it.
- From the day you were born, you are slowly dying.

Death is a Fiction

Did you ever see somebody who actually died and came back? No. There may be a near death experience. Near is not good enough. Near water is not as good enough as water, isn't it? So, some people have nearly died, that is not good enough.



So you have not experienced it, you have not seen it, nor have you had a first-hand information from anybody. So from where did you get this idea that there is something called as death? Death is a fiction created by **ignorant** people. Death is the creation of people who live their lives in total **unawareness**. There is only life, life and life alone, moving from one **dimension** to another, another dimension to another.

See, what you call as life right now, the process of life; you can also refer to it as death. You can say “I am living right now” or you can say “I am dying right now.” Actually, from the day you are born you are slowly dying. One day the process will be complete. Right now it is on the way. You may be thinking you are going to many places, but as far as your body is concerned, without a moment’s **distraction**, it is going straight to the **grave**, nowhere else. Isn’t it so?

So, is death okay or not okay? Even these kinds of questions which are coming up are **silly**, because whether you say it is okay or not okay, anyway you will die. Every moment you are playing between life and death and life and death – actually it is so. This **inhalation, exhalation**... You inhaled, life happened. You exhaled and did not inhale again, death happened, isn’t it? See, every moment in Yoga we say inhalation is life, exhalation is death. You exhale, and if you do not take in the next inhalation it **dislodges** you from the body. So **fragile**, isn’t it so? Something so fragile is the basis of your existence here. Death is walking with you every step. It is so close all the time.

There is nothing wrong with death; it has to happen. Only because there is death, there is life. You need to understand that the moment you are born, you have a death sentence upon you. When, where, and how is the only question, but you are on death row. Your death is confirmed, isn’t it? We do not know whether you will get educated or not; we do not know whether you will get married or not; we do not know whether you will know joy or not; we do not know whether you will know **misery** or not; but we know one day you will die. That one thing is **guaranteed**.

This whole fear of death has come simply because you have no idea what it is. You have formed ideas about everything, just about everything. But it does not matter what ideas you have formed about life, when you are **confronted** with the moment of death, you really do not know anything. That is one space of life which has remained **uncorrupted** by the human mind. Everything else we have corrupted, isn’t it? Whatever was supposed to be **sacred**, all these things

are hugely corrupted by the human mind. Human minds have corrupted love, relationships, God, **Divinity** – everything they have corrupted and **twisted** out whichever way they want. Death is one thing that they are still clueless about—though a lot of people would like to talk **authoritatively** about it. They know they are going to go to heaven; they are dead sure about it. If they are so sure, I don't see what they are waiting for.

They are doing everything not to go to **heaven**. Why? If you are so sure you are going to a wonderful place, a better place than this, and then you must hurry up. But because you are not sure, you talk. You are not 100% sure where you will go, what will happen to you. Just to **solace** yourself, just to be able to psychologically handle life, you create all these things. But **essentially**, the very idea of death has come to you because people have been talking about it without knowing about it. Otherwise, if your societies did not speak about it, you would just know the way you are right now, your present existence, is not permanent. That you would know, but you would not have any other ideas about it. Even now you do not have any idea about it; you imagine that you have.

-Sadhguru (excerpt from Life and Death in one breath)

A. Find the words from the text that have the following meanings.

- a. a thing that is imagined
- b. a way of looking at something
- c. to force somebody to leave
- d. faced somebody so that you could not avoid
- e. to make somebody feel better

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the text.

- a. Death is a created by human being.
- b. Ultimately, we are moving straight to the
- c. According to the speaker, death is It is sure to happen.
- d. Human beings have everything and they have twisted it whichever way they want.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. According to the speaker, there is only life. How?
- b. How is life defined in the text?
- c. Why is there nothing wrong with death?
- d. Do we fear with death? Why?
- e. What idea do people have regarding death?

D. What is your view about death? Write a short paragraph.

Pronunciation

A. Listen to your teacher and notice how the following words are pronounced.

autumn	condemn	solemn	limb	thumb
ascend	descent	evening	design	honest
architect	knee	pneumonia	receipt	

B. Consult a dictionary and pronounce the following words.

doubt	debt	subtle	scissors	interesting
foreign	stomach	where	whisper	calm
salmon	psychiatrist	psychology	pseudonym	island
castle	hustle	whistle	honour	

Speaking

A. Read and act out the following conversations.

Conversation I

- A : You look sad. What's the matter?
B : My father is very ill.
A : Is he? I'm really sorry to hear that.

Conversation II

- A : I lost my new mobile phone.
B : Have you? So sad to hear that.

Conversation III

- A : I spilt milk over my textbooks.
B : What a pity!

B. Look at some of the expressions used when expressing sympathy.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| That's too bad. | That's so sad. |
| I'm sorry. What bad luck! | I hope things get better soon. |
| I hope you feel better soon. | What a pity! |
| Oh, that's terrible. | I'm sorry to hear that. |
| I know how it feels. | You must be very upset about it. |
| Please accept my deepest sympathy. I know how you must be feeling. | |
| My goodness! | |

C. Work in pairs using the given clues and express your sympathy.

- failed the exam/that's too bad
- sister had an accident/so sad to hear that
- lost football match/what a pity
- lost job/sorry to hear that
- friend's mother fell ill/hope she feels better soon
- lost bicycle/that must be an inconvenience

Grammar I

A. Rewrite the following sentences using the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- The winter (follow) the autumn season.

- b. The human body.....(consist) of some 60 trillion individual cells.
- c. Cows(feed) on grass.
- d. He..... (earn) a handsome salary every month.
- e. Akila..... (make) delicious cookies.
- f. Arati and her husband.....(live) in Singapore.
- g. you.....(like) chocolate milk?
- h. He (not want) to go to the movies.
- i. My grandfather(adore) his pet dog.
- j. Plants(need) water and sunlight for photosynthesis.
- k. He.....(have) a big apartment in Venice.

B. Make a statement or a question using these prompts. Use the present simple.

- a. I/not/check/my emails when I get to school.
- b. you/watch/the news on TV every day?
- c. she/wear/a red dress.
- d. you/have/a school bus?
- e. what/you/want to drink?
- f. you/not/need more reading practice.
- g. your friend/not/like computer games.
- h. mum/wash/car once a week.

C. Change the following sentences into negative and question.

- a. The swimming pool opens everyday at 9: 30 am.
- b. I use my car very often.
- c. John comes from Mexico.
- d. I play the piano very well.

- e. Ann watches television a lot.
- f. I write to my parents every month.
- g. This car breaks down every five hours.

Writing I

- A. Study the following newspaper message of condolence and underline the key expressions that are used when writing.**

HEARTFELT CONDOLENCES

05-10-1977



16-05-2013

We are deeply saddened by the news of the untimely demise of our veteran Mountaineering Member Mr. Namgyal Sherpa, a ten time Everest summiteer, while descending back from summit to Base Camp on 16th May, 2013. He was quite popular for his congeniality, diligence and great virtue. At this time of grief, we want to express our sincere condolences to his bereaved family and pray for the strength to bear this irrecoverable loss. We will always cherish his wonderful memories. May the departed soul rest in peace in heavenly abode.

**Nepal Mountain Academy
Bijulibazar, Kathmandu**

- B. Look at the picture of a veteran actress, who passed away in 2019 A.D. Write a message of condolence to her family on behalf of your school. It will be published in a local newspaper. Use the clues given in the box below.**



Subhadra Adhikari (1946 – 2019) passed away at her residence, Kathmandu, due to respiratory problems famous and well known senior actress contributed a lot to the Nepali film industry Basanti, Basudev, Muna Madan, Chino among superhits heartfelt condolences

Reading II

Look at the picture below and answer these questions.

- What does the picture show?
- Where is the pilot leading the voyagers?

Crossing the Bar

Sunset and evening star,

And one clear call for me!

And may there be no **moaning** of the bar,

When I put out to sea,

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,

Too full for sound and **foam**,

When that which drew from out the **boundless** deep

Turns again home.



Twilight and evening bell,

And after that the dark!

And may there be no sadness of **farewell**,

When I **embark**;

For tho' from out our **bourne** of Time and Place

The flood may bear me far,

I hope to see my Pilot face to face

When I have **crost** the bar.

-Alfred Lord Tennyson

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

Column A

- a. moaning
- b. boundless
- c. twilight
- d. embark
- e. tho'
- f. bourne
- g. crost

Column B

- i. a boundary; a limit
- ii. though
- iii. go on board
- iv. never-ending; infinite
- v. complaining
- vi. crossed
- vii. dusk

B. Fill in the gaps with the words/phrases given below to complete the paraphrase of the poem.

the sandbar return the evening bell floating
the sunset and evening star on a tide sad goodbyes God

I notice..... in the sky, and hear a sound calling for me loud and clear. I hope thatwill not be disturbed when I go out to sea.

Instead, I want to be carried out..... moving so slowly it seems almost asleep, and which is too swollen to make a sound. That's what I want when I..... home to the depths of the great unknown.

Twilight comes with....., which will be followed by darkness. There don't need to be any when I go.

Even though I'll be going far from this time and place,.....on the tide of death, I hope to meet....., who has been like my pilot in this journey, when I've made it across the bar.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Where does the speaker have to go crossing the sandbar?
- b. Why can't the tide make a huge sound or create a lather?
- c. What do the twilight and the evening bell suggest in the poem?
- d. Where is the speaker going without accepting sad goodbyes?
- e. Who is the only agent that helps the speaker to go far on his journey?
- f. Does the speaker fear death? Why/Why not?
- g. What does the pilot symbolise?

D. The speaker tries to convey that finally good things remain with him before he sets off his ultimate journey to the sea. 'Sea' is taken as something blank, unknown and as an unpredictable world after death. Do you believe in life after death? Discuss.

Listening

A. Guess the meanings of the words, in bold letters, in the sentences below before you listen.

- a. My mother took a half-day leave to attend the **funeral** of her close friend.
- b. Only the immediate family is invited to attend the **viewing**.
- c. At the funeral, the minister offered the **eulogy** on behalf of the family.

B. Listen to the audio and choose the correct answer.

- a. Tim's father probably died
- i. because of a lingering illness
- ii. as he fell ill unexpectedly
- iii. due to a road accident

- b. Tim's mother will manage by herself economically by.....
 - i. the money from her husband's insurance and stock
 - ii. investing money on life insurance
 - iii. spending her government pension
- c. Tim's mother.....
 - i. has lost the purpose of her own life
 - ii. is hopeful about the future
 - iii. feels very sad
- d. The private memorial service is on.....
 - i. Thursday evening
 - ii. Tuesday morning
 - iii. Tuesday evening
- e. Tim asks Heather to at the funeral.
 - i. give a speech
 - ii. bring some flowers
 - iii. sing a song

C. Listen to the audio again and answer these questions in no more than four words.

- a. Why does Tim phone Heather?
- b. When will the viewing take place?
- c. Who will be giving the eulogy?
- d. What had Tim's father wanted Heather to do just before he died?

D. How would you extend condolences after someone's death?

Grammar II

A. Complete the following sentences with the correct adverbs from the brackets.

- a. I see one or two movies every week. I (often/never) go to the movies.
- b. I let my roommate borrow my car just once. I (some- times/ rarely) let my roommate borrow my car.

- c. Maria eats cereal for breakfast seven days a week. Maria (usually/always) eats cereal for breakfast.
- d. Four out of five visitors to the museum stay for three hours or longer. Museum visitors (usually/seldom) stay for at least three hours.
- e. We occasionally have quizzes in history class. The teacher (always/sometimes) gives quizzes in history class.
- f. Subina always misses the morning assembly. She (rarely/never) arrives at school on time.
- g. In the desert, it rains only two days between May and September every year. It (rarely/often) rains there in the summer.
- h. Rohit asks me to go to the winter camp, but I don't accept his invitation. I (seldom/often) go to the winter camp.
- i. Lisa and Samrat go fishing at least three times a week. They (usually/seldom) go out to dinner with each other.

B. Rewrite the following sentences with the correct alternatives from the brackets.

- a. Your friendship over the years and your support (has/have) meant a great deal to us.
- b. Hamilton Family Center, a shelter for teenage runaways in San Francisco, (offers/offer) a wide variety of services.
- c. One of the major sources of income of Trinidad (is/are) tourism.
- d. The chances of your being promoted (is/are) excellent.
- e. There (was/were) a Pokemon card stuck to the refrigerator.
- f. Neither the professor nor his assistants (was/were) able to attend the conference.
- g. Many hours at the driving range (has/have) led us to design golf balls with GPS locators in them.
- h. Discovered in the soil of our city garden (was/were) a button dating from the turn of the century.

Writing II

Read the email below and write a reply to Asmita Praja. Express your sympathy and wish that she gets well soon.

Informing you about my accident

slinabasnet2007@gmail.com

Informing you about my accident

Dear Salina,

I'm writing to explain to you that I can't attend the class for two weeks as I've had an accident and hurt my back. I have already sent an email to the principal and the class teacher to inform of my condition. I'm afraid I will be missing the unit tests.

I have medicine for the pain but I can't get up or walk around much, and the doctor said I should stay in bed and rest as much as possible. This makes reading and studying very difficult for me at the moment. The doctor said I may be able to do some bed reading and writing after a week.

Salina, if possible I need some help from you. I wonder if you could record the lectures and class notes so that I can listen to them at home. I will try to catch up with all the reading too. I have been given permission from the principal.

I won't bore you with details, except to say that I will be missing you all, my friends and dear teachers. But just see it as a setback for a while-then hopefully life will be normal again.

Thank you for your understanding.

Regards,
Asmita Praja

Send

Project work

Collect some messages of condolences. Bring them to the class and find the similarities and differences between them.

Extra bit

Types of sentence

A. Declarative sentence

A declarative sentence simply makes a statement or expresses an opinion. In other words, it makes a declaration. This kind of sentence ends with a full stop.

Examples:

My mother's name is Laxmi.

I'm not watching a football match now.

B. Interrogative sentence

An interrogative sentence asks a question. This type of sentence often begins with a 'wh' word or an auxiliary verb and ends with a question mark.

Examples:

Why are you late today?

Have you booked the hall for tomorrow's programme?

C. Imperative sentence

An imperative sentence gives a command or makes a request. It usually ends with a full stop.

Examples:

Complete the homework by tomorrow.

Be polite to the customers.

Don't make a noise.

D. Exclamatory sentence

An exclamatory sentence expresses great emotion such as excitement, surprise, happiness and anger, and uses an exclamation mark.

Examples:

Oh! I forgot about the meeting.

Wow! I can't believe it.

Getting started

Look at the pictures and talk to your friend about their professional ethics, norms and values.

**Reading I**

Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- What does it say?
- How do you apologise? Talk to your friends.

**Why "I'm Sorry" Doesn't Always Translate**

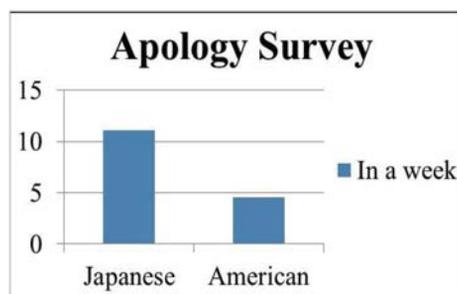
Even after decades of cooperation in business and politics, America and Japan still **trip over** a seemingly simple concept: the apology. Neither culture appears to fully understand what the other means or expects. For instance, most Americans

were **unmoved** by Toyota CEO Akio Toyoda's **effusive** apologies in 2010, after **widespread** reports of **malfunctioning** Prius accelerators. Japan, for its part, **bristled** when a US submarine commander didn't immediately apologise after **colliding** with and sinking a Japanese fishing boat off Hawaii in 2001.

The confusion over the meaning of and occasion for "I'm sorry" extends beyond those countries; indeed, it seems that virtually every culture has its own rules. In India, other researchers have noted, apologies are far less common than in Japan. In Hong Kong, they are so **prevalent** and **ritualised** that many people are **inured** to them.

Our own work found that a **core** issue is differing perceptions of **culpability**: Americans see an apology as an admission of wrongdoing, whereas Japanese see it as an expression of eagerness to repair a damaged relationship, with no culpability necessarily implied. And this difference, we discovered, affects how much **traction** an apology gains.

In an initial survey of US and Japanese undergraduates, the US students were more likely to say that an apology directly implied guilt. The Japanese students were more likely to apologise even when they weren't personally responsible for what had happened. Perhaps for this reason, they apologised a lot more; they recalled issuing an average of 11.05 apologies in the previous week, whereas US students recalled just 4.51.



In a second study, we looked at the **utility** of apologies for repairing trust. We asked undergraduates from both countries to imagine that they were managers and showed them a video in which an applicant for an accounting job apologised for having deliberately filed an incorrect tax return for a prior client. The Japanese students were more willing than their US **counterparts** to trust the candidate's **assertion** that she wouldn't engage in such behavior again and to offer her a job. We believe that this is owing to Americans' **inclination** to associate apologies with culpability.

The finding that Americans link apologies with blame is in keeping, we'd argue, with a psychological tendency among Westerners to **attribute** events to individuals' actions. Thus it makes sense that in the US an apology is taken to mean "I am the one who is responsible." It also stands to reason that in Japan

which, like many other East Asian countries, has a more group-oriented culture; apologies are heard as “It is unfortunate that this happened.” Researchers who’ve compared apologies in America and China have found a similar pattern: US apologies serve to establish personal responsibility, while Chinese ones focus on the larger consequences of the **transgression**.

Only with a deep understanding of such differences, the executives can make effective use of the apology as a tool for facilitating **negotiations**, resolving conflicts, and repairing trust. And misunderstandings over apologies are just one aspect of a broad **semantic** disconnect between East and West that’s too often ignored in the **rush** to globalisation. Managers would do well to tune in to other cultural **nuances** that are easily lost in translation.

-William Maddux, Peter H. Kim, Tetsushi Okumura, and Jeanne Brett

A. Find the words/phrases from the text for the following meanings. The first letter has been given.

- a. t..... to have difficulty saying something clearly or correctly
- b. e..... showing too much emotion
- c. b..... became annoyed or offended
- d. i..... accustomed to do something
- e. c..... the fact of being responsible
- f. a..... a statement saying that you strongly believe something to be true
- g. a..... to say or believe that something is the result of a particular thing
- h. s..... connected with the meaning of words and sentences
- i. n..... a very slight difference in meaning

B. Match the first halves in column A with their endings in column B to make complete sentences.

Column A

- a. Americans didn't show
- b. People are accustomed
- c. Japanese use an apology
- d. American participants seemed
- e. Researchers found

Column B

- i. less interested in a second research.
- ii. similar patterns in East Asian countries.
- iii. to an apology in Hong Kong.
- iv. sympathy to Akio Toyoda's effusive apologies.
- v. to repair their damaged relationship.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why did Japan become annoyed with the US submarine commander?
- b. How do Americans and Japanese perceive an apology?
- c. What, according to the survey, is the average result of an apology in Japanese and American students?
- d. What was displayed in a video show?
- e. Who were the respondents of the second study?
- f. How can the executives apply an apology?

D. Have you ever apologised? Why and how?

Pronunciation

Pronounce the following contracted forms.

I'm you're he's she's it's
we're they're I've I'd they'll

Speaking

A. Act out the following conversations.

Conversation I

Mingma : **I hope you'll forgive me for being late.** I had a flat tyre.

Sujan : Really? That's quite alright. It can happen to anyone.

Conversation II

Nabina : Binod, **I'm sorry,** I kept your book so long. I didn't mean to keep it this amount of time.

Binod : No problem. I won't need it until next semester.

Conversation III

Kuber : Ouch! You hit me with your umbrella.

Kiran : **I apologise.** I was looking for another way through.

Kuber : OK. Be careful when you're passing people.

B. Work in pairs. Make similar conversations for the given clues from a - f below. Choose the structures from the box.

Apologising	Responding to an apology
I'm sorry that	That's OK.
It's my fault.	It happens.
Oops, sorry.	No problem.
I should have	Don't worry about it.
I apologise for	I forgive you.

- took my bag/think it's mine
- ate my biscuits/think it's mine
- sat on my cat/think it's a pillow
- took my newspaper/not realise it's yours
- got off a bus and bumped into someone/I was in a hurry
- tapped someone's shoulder who looked like your friend/thought my friend

C. Work in pairs. Take turns to say sorry and respond to your friend in the following situations.

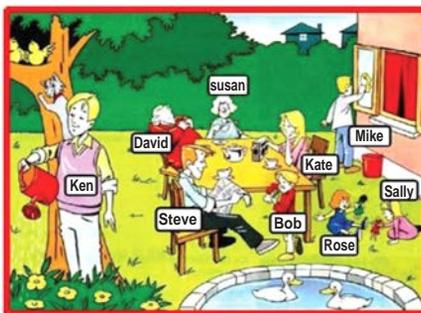
- a. You have eaten your friend's chocolates.
- b. You have just blown your nose in front of your friend.
- c. You didn't follow someone's instructions.
- d. You have spilt someone's drink.
- e. You accidentally bumped into your friend.
- f. You kept someone waiting.
- g. You have arrived late at school.
- h. You forgot to bring your friend's notebook.
- i. You stepped onto your friend's toe.

Grammar I

A. Read the text and underline the verb forms in present continuous tense.

Hello everybody! Look at this nice picture. Here is one of the moments I prefer when we are all together on a nice Sunday afternoon. But let me introduce myself! I'm Bob, I am standing in front of my father who is reading the newspaper.

Mum is listening to her favourite songs on the radio. My two sisters, Rose and Sally, are playing with their dolls. My grandfather is having a nap and granny is drinking a cup of tea. The cat is running after the birds as usual and only my cousins are doing real activities; Ken is watering Mum's flowers and Mike is cleaning the windows. "Can you imagine that Sunday afternoon!"



B. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

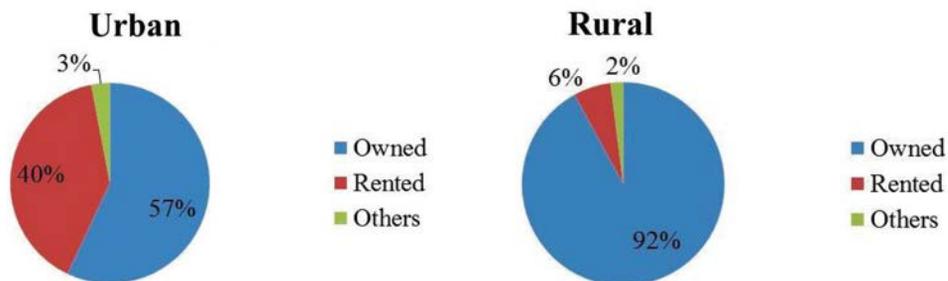
- a. Be quiet! The baby (sleep).
- b. It (rain) cats and dogs here in the Monsoon season.
- c. John is busy. He (work) at the moment.

- d. Please keep quiet, I (listen) to the radio. You know I (listen) to the news in the mornings.
- e. What time the first bus (leave) for Kathmandu?
- f. I usually (not wear) a scarf, but today I (wear) one because it's unusually cold.
- g. She (travel) to Dhangadhi next weekend.
- h. Pasang is in the classroom at the moment. He (study) History.
- i. These days most people(write) emails instead of writing letters.
- j. What sort of clothes teenagers(wear) nowadays?
- k. What you (do) tonight? Would you like to come and watch the game?
- l. You look worried. Whatyou..... (think) of?
- m. She usually drives a taxi. But today, she is (drive) a lorry.
- n. These kids (not do) what I've asked them to do.

Writing I

A. Read the interpretation of the pie charts.

Households by Ownership of Houses in Nepal



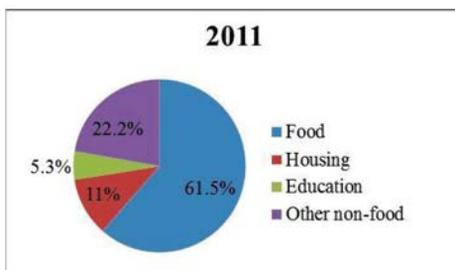
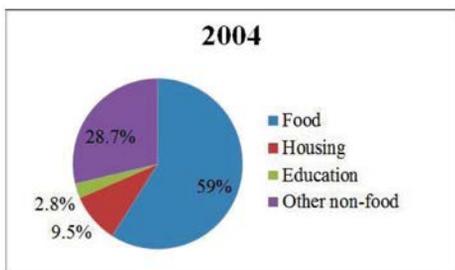
The above pie charts show the comparability of home ownership, rented and others in Nepal between rural and urban sectors. In rural areas, 92% of families have their own houses and only 6% of households live in rented houses. Only 2% of families spend their life without owning and renting houses.

On the contrary, 57% of families have their own houses and 40% of families live in rented houses in town areas. More than one third of families stay in rented house in cities. 3% of urban families do not have their own houses and they do not stay in rented houses, either.

Comparing the rural and urban areas, the number of house owners is less in towns than in villages. But, there is a big gap between urban and rural areas where families rent houses. The percentage of the families who live in rented houses is more than six times in the urban areas than rural ones. But, the number of families who stay outside the owned and rented houses is similar in both the areas.

B. The pie charts below show the information about household expenditure in Nepal in 2004 and 2011. Write an interpretation of the charts making comparisons where necessary.

Household Expenditure in Nepal



Reading II

Do you agree with the following statements? Discuss.

- a. Apologising doesn't always mean you're wrong and the other person is right.
- b. Great people apologise when they realise they have made a mistake.



JetBlue's Apology

Dear JetBlue Customers,

We are sorry and embarrassed. But most of all, we are deeply sorry.

Last week was the worst operational week in JetBlue's seven year history. As a customer scheduled to be on one of our flights during this period, we know we let you down. Following the severe winter ice storm in the Northeast, we subjected you to unacceptable delays, flight cancellations, lost baggage, and other major inconveniences. The storm **disrupted** the movement of aircraft, and, more importantly, disrupted the movement of JetBlue's pilot and inflight **crewmembers** who were depending on those planes to get them to the airports where they were scheduled to serve you. With the busy President's Day weekend upon us, rebooking opportunities were scarce and hold times at 1-800-JETBLUE were unacceptably long or not even available, further **hindering** our recovery efforts.

Words cannot express how truly sorry we are for the anxiety, frustration and **inconvenience** that you experienced. This is especially saddening because JetBlue was founded on the promise of bringing humanity back to air travel and making the experience of flying happier and easier for everyone who chooses to fly with us. We know we failed to deliver on this promise to you last week.

We have begun implementing immediate corrective steps to regain your confidence in us as part of a comprehensive plan to provide better and timelier information to you, more tools and resources for our crewmembers and improved procedures for handling operational difficulties in the future. We are confident, as a result of these actions that JetBlue will **emerge** as a more reliable and even more customer responsive airline than ever before.

Most importantly, we have published the JetBlue Airways Customer Bill of Rights; our official commitment to you of how we will handle operational interruptions going forward including details of compensation. I have a video message to share with you about this industry leading action.

You deserved better, a lot better, from us last week. Nothing is more important than regaining your trust and all of us here hope you will give us the opportunity to once again welcome you onboard and provide you the positive JetBlue experience you have come to expect from us.

Sincerely,
David Neeleman
Founder and CEO JetBlue Airways

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

Column A

- a. disrupt
- b. crewmembers
- c. hinder
- d. inconvenience
- e. emerge

Column B

- i. to come out of a dark, confined or hidden place
- ii. trouble or problem, especially concerning what you need or would like yourself
- iii. to make it difficult for something to continue in the normal way
- iv. to make it difficult for somebody to do something or for something to happen
- v. all the people working on a ship, plane, etc.

B. Answer the following questions.

- a. Who has written the letter?
- b. Who is it addressed to?
- c. How long has JetBlue been serving its customers?
- d. What was the main cause of inconvenience to the passengers?
- e. What sort of service does this company promise?
- f. What does the JetBlue Airways Customer Bill of Rights contain?

C. Have you ever faced any problem when travelling on holidays or to another village or town? Share it with your friends.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What could the people in the picture be talking about?
- b. What do you think when a friend forgets your name?



B. Listen to the audio and choose the correct answer.

- a. The man first met the woman at a
- i. campus ii. friend's house iii. party
- b. The man apologises for.....
- i. not calling her ii. not remembering her name
- iii. being late
- c. The woman's name is....
- i. Sharon ii. Sherry iii. Susan
- d. The woman is majoring in.....
- i. management ii. engineering iii. TESL
- e. What major subject does the man consider the best at this time?
- i. marketing ii. international business iii. accountancy

C. How do you apologise when you forget your friend's name who is talking to you?

Grammar II

A. Use the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets to rewrite this text.

Sophiya (sit) in the classroom. Her teacher (stand) in front of the class teaching. But, Sophiya (do) something else. She is daydreaming. She (not be) in the class. She (dance) on a stage in front of hundreds of people. She (wear) a beautiful costume. She (tap) and twirling. She (spin) on one leg. She (kick) her feet. She (leap) and (fly) through the air. The audiences (stand) on the floor. They (clap) and (shout) "Bravo! Bravo!!".

"Sophiya?"

"Sophiya?" her teacher (call). He is not teaching anymore.

"Yes?" Shophiya (feel) a bit embarrassed. Her cheeks (get) red.

"Are you feeling okay? You (shout) 'Bravo! Bravo! Bravo!' in the class."

"Sorry! I am just enjoying the class so much 'Bravo! Bravo!'"

B. Complete the sentences with the use of correct form of any relevant verbs.

- a. A: We to the cinema tonight.
B:with us?
- b. A: I on holiday two or three times a year.
B: That's great! And where this year?
- c. I think it's better to stay. It and we an umbrella.
- d. Who is that man? Why at us? What?
- e. Tomorrow, Imy doctor in the morning.
- f. Where's John? He to a new song in his room.
- g. Rita worked hard all day yesterday but she not today.
- h. Nitu reading a story at the moment.
- i. The plane the runway now. You are too late.
- j. I told you that I with you anymore. You're simply not a team player.

Writing II

We all make mistakes in our life. You have also probably made many mistakes in your own life. Remember any mistake that you have recently made. Then, write a letter or an email to the respective person apologising for the mistake.

Project work

Collect different ways of apologising and responding from parents, friends or newspapers. Display them on chart paper in your class.

Extra bit

Simple, compound and complex sentence

- a. A **simple sentence** contains a subject and a verb. It expresses a single complete thought that can stand on its own.

Examples:

The baby cried for food.

Megan and Ron ate too much and felt sick.

- b. A **compound sentence** has two independent clauses. An independent clause is a part of a sentence that can stand alone because it contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. Basically, a compound sentence contains two simple sentences. The independent clauses are joined by a conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).

Examples:

The shoplifter had stolen clothes, so he ran once he saw the police.

They spoke to him in Spanish, but he responded in English.

- c. A **complex sentence** contains an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. A dependent clause either lacks a subject or a verb or has both a subject and a verb that does not express a complete thought. A complex sentence always has a subordinator (as, because, since, after, although, when) or relative pronouns (who, that, which).

Examples:

After eating lunch at The Rose Garden, Tapas went to the gym to exercise.

Because the meat had gone cold, I heated it on the gas stove. Let's get back to the ground where we played football.

Getting started

Look at the pictures and talk about them.

**Reading I**

Answer these questions.

- Describe death rituals in your culture.
- Why do you think it is important?

Sky Burials

Sky Burials are traditional custom in Tibetan Buddhism to say farewell to their dead. These days, outsiders are mostly **forbidden** from witnessing them.

I had heard of Tibetan Sky Burials with a mixture of horror and **fascination**. To put it **bluntly**, a dead body is chopped up into pieces and fed to waiting vultures.

So, we arrived at a very isolated and traditional Tibetan Buddhist monastery near Tagong in North Eastern Sichuan. I thought, "let's just look at the **site** where it happens".



We'd been told that foreigners were not allowed to experience the secret **ritual** anyway.

Our driver directed us up to the top of the mountain where the burials take place. It was surrounded by a sea of Tibetan prayer flags and you could just make out a kind of **stone slab**.

So we hiked up there. Upon arriving, we could hear Tibetan nuns chanting. "How lovely?" I thought.

Then I turned and saw about 100 vultures sitting on the hill, waiting and then, what looked like a body bag on the stone slab.

I actually couldn't believe it. "Have we **stumbled** into the start of a sky burial?" Through a **translation app** I asked one of the Tibetans next to me what was happening.

"Flesh eating birds," he replied.

"Oh, can we stay?" I asked.

"Yes, but on the side and no photos," he replied.

"This is amazing," I thought, but then I saw my kids. My wife and I had to make quick decisions.



We gave our six-year-old son the iPad to play computer games. He was **thrilled**, and we had never before been so happy to give it to him. He was too young to see this.

As for my 11-year-old son and my 13-year-old daughter, my wife Catherine quickly sat them down and told them what was about to happen and said it was their choice to stay or go.

We gave it to them straight, but told them the cultural and religious context.

To their credit they stayed. I was nervous. The first time I'd seen a dead body when I was 12 and it had a **profound** effect on me.

Before we knew it, the bag was taken off and the corpse was revealed. It looked like a middle-aged woman.

The Rogyapa, body breaker, **stormed** up the side of mountain. He was dressed in a thick, dark **scarlet** coloured coat with a black **hood**. With a butcher knife in hand, he wasted no time in carving up the body. My stomach sunk. It was **gruesome**, and I just stopped myself from throwing up. My kids though seemed to take it in their **stride**.

The vultures were growing **impatient** and started to jump at site of the flesh. The body breaker gave the signal and the Tibetans holding the birds back let them through.

They **swarmed**, in a **frenzy** jumping on top of each other tearing at the flesh. It was unbelievable.

It only took at most 15 minutes and the entire corpse was gone. Every last piece of flesh had been eaten, leaving only the bones behind. Then the body breaker gathered up the human bones and began to **pulverise** them with a **mallet**. He mixed that with yak butter



and barley flour. In one last gesture, he walked into the middle of the vultures and threw it high in the air. And with that he was gone.

There was absolutely nothing left of the body. It is considered a bad **omen** if vultures don't eat the body or even if small bits are left.

Tibetans see the vultures as Dakinis, like angels who take soul into the heavens to await **reincarnation** and the next life. They consider the body as a **mere** vessel for the soul.

And at the end of it all, a peace and **calmness** seemed to descend over the scene. Everyone seemed happy that the ritual had been fulfilled.

My kids too, surprisingly, were fine. They seemed to be able to understand it; an ancient culture giving a meaning to lives.

I was a proud dad on that day, proud of their **maturity** and **intelligence**. But as for my six-year-old son, he was none the wiser. He'd been deeply **engrossed** by his iPad, playing Minecraft the whole time.

- *Matthew Carney*

A. Choose the words from the box that match with the given meanings from a - h.

forbidden	fascination	profound	gruesome
frenzy	pulverise	omen	engrossed

- a. very great
- b. a state of great activity and strong emotion
- c. very unpleasant and filling with horror
- d. not allowed
- e. a sign of what is going to happen in the future
- f. very strong attraction
- g. involved in something with whole attention
- h. to make something into a fine powder

B. Write True for true statements and False for false ones.

- a. Foreign visitors are welcome to see Sky Burial rituals.
- b. The visitors are not allowed to take photos of the rituals.
- c. The vultures took more than fifteen minutes to finish the entire corpse.
- d. The Tibetans perceive the body as a vessel for the soul.
- e. The youngest son of the writer was busy with his toys.
- f. The author visited the burial sites with his wife and three children.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why did the author visit a traditional Tibetan Buddhist monastery?

- b. What did the author see on the hill?
- c. Why did the author give the iPad to his youngest son?
- d. Describe the appearance of a Rogyapa, the body breaker.
- e. What did the body breaker do after collecting the bones?
- f. What is considered to be a bad sign?
- g. Why did the author feel proud?

C. Research customs from other countries and talk about an interesting one with your friends.

Pronunciation

Pronounce the following contracted forms with the help of your teacher or a dictionary.

aren't	isn't	wasn't	weren't	haven't	hasn't	hadn't
don't	doesn't	didn't	can't	couldn't	mustn't	won't

Speaking

A. Make as many sentences as possible from the following table.

May	I	go out, please?	at your photo
Can		bring my doggie	album?
Do you think		could have a look	for a while?
Could		taste that hot spicy dish?	with you?
Do you mind if		use your protractor	to the party?
Is it OK if		ask you something	on Ecology?
		sit here	

B. Work in pairs. Ask for permission and respond to the situations given in the left column of the table. The responses are in the right column of the table.

Example: A: I feel sick. May I leave for home?
B: Sure.

Situations for asking permission	Responses
a. sore throat/doctor	a. Sure.
b. headache/go home	b. Yes, please do.
c. blister on foot/clinic	c. Sure, go ahead.
d. radio/news	d. Of course, go ahead.
e. camera/photos	e. No problem.
f. telephone/chat with friend	f. Please feel free.
g. toilet/no-so dirty	g. Well, I'd rather you didn't.
h. day off tomorrow/no-very busy day	h. No. You can't.

C. Have conversations with your partner for the situations given below.

- It's very hot in the room and you would like to open the window.
- You need to borrow a pen from a friend because you have lost yours.
- You didn't understand the lesson in the class very well. You want your friend's help.
- You are watching the TV but you can't hear because the volume is very low. Your brother or sister has the remote control.
- You would like to take a photo of your friend.
- You left your mobile phone at home but it's quite necessary for you to call your parents. Your friend has a mobile phone.

Grammar I

A. Match the questions in column A with the answers in column B.

Column A

- Are you ready?
- Can I carry something for you?
- May I use your phone?
- Has anyone seen my bag?
- Would you like to come to the party?

Column B

- Yes, it's on the chair.
- Yes, of course.
- Yes, I'd love to.
- No, it's OK. It's not that heavy.
- Yes, nearly.

B. How do you ask questions in these situations?

- a. You want to know if it is raining.
- b. You want to know if Harish plays football.
- c. You want to know if the bus is on time.
- d. You want to know if your friend, Ramesh went to the market yesterday.
- e. You want to know if it is Tuesday today.
- f. You want to know if your teacher opened your letter.
- g. You want to know if your brother has gone to sleep.
- h. You want to know if there will be a food party.

C. Circle the correct answer.

- a. Are you busy today?
 - i. Yes, busy.
 - ii. Yes, I am.
- b. Is it too hot in here for you?
 - i. No, it isn't.
 - ii. No, I'm fine, thanks.
- c. Tell me, did you steal my money?
 - i. No. I won't
 - ii. No, I didn't steal your money.
- d. Can I carry your bags?
 - i. No, you can't.
 - ii. It's all right, thanks.

D. Write yes/no questions for these statements.

- a. The family has got three mobile phones.
- b. Januka works at the supermarket.
- c. Anita is learning English.
- d. The meeting will be held next Tuesday.
- e. Tanka switched off the computer.
- f. He went to the cinema yesterday.

- g. Everyone is ready.
- h. It is raining outside.
- i. Vicky's lost her credit card.
- j. She'd done the work on time.

Writing I

Write short essay about 'Our Culture, Our Pride'.

Reading II

Answer these questions.

- a. Is there any unique custom in your community? What is it?
- b. Why is it unique?

Surprising Customs

One thing that sets humans **apart** from other members of the animal kingdom is our **propensity** to develop customs and traditions around everything from beauty rituals to death customs. In fact, humans love doing this so much that the world has been **enriched** with thousands of different cultures since the **dawn** of civilization. No doubt, one important aspect of just about any given culture is its code of **etiquette** and a sense of identity. Here are some **astounding** customs from around the world.

Pointing with lips

While **gestures** of the hand are often subject to **customary** variation across cultures, few can claim this wonder extends to expressions of the mouth. In Nicaragua, it is common to point with the lips instead of the thumb or index finger like the majority of the world. Wondering just how exactly a person points with their lips? It all starts by **puckering** up. The lip point is typically used in conversation to indicate something that is happening nearby.



Tipping

Another odd custom associated with the United States is its tipping culture. Unlike many other countries that don't tip at all or who only tip in small amounts

when the food was particularly good, tipping is rather **mandatory** at most restaurants in the US. In fact, it is expected that **patrons** leave between 10-20 percent of the bill in tips. Further, there are rules for tipping **bartenders**, delivery people and other service personnel. While some criticise this practice as **irrational**, there's no doubt that tipping culture in the US gives an **incentive** for waiters and waitresses to provide better service.



Slurping

Most societies around the world have rules about table etiquette. For western cultures, noisily **consuming** food is considered **rude**. In Japan, however, making **slurping** sounds while eating has an entirely different meaning. This might have something to do with the fact that in western countries, noodles are properly consumed by **twirling** them on a spoon before putting them in the mouth. Meanwhile, the Japanese simply slurp up their noodles without **contorting** them first, an act that is naturally noisier than the former. Making slurping sounds when eating noodles in Japan is a way of indicating that you're really enjoying them. Some scientists even argue slurping invites air into the **palate** and actually enhances the noodles' flavour.



Kneeling or lying prostrate as greeting

For members of the Yoruba people, an ethnic group that largely resides in Nigeria, greeting rituals are taken quite seriously. This is especially true in regards to greeting elders. When an adult approaches, Yoruba youths are expected to drop to their knees in greeting. More specifically, women **kneel** when greeting, and men typically lie **prostrate**. These gestures are a sign of respect and **deference** for the elders of the community. Interestingly, this custom is one that distinguishes Yoruba peoples from other ethnic groups in Nigeria, including the Bini and the Kalabari.



A. Find the words from the text that match the following meanings.

- a. a natural desire
- b. the rules of correct or polite behaviour in society
- c. people who work in a bar, serving drinks
- d. to become twisted

B. Write True for true and False for false statements.

- a. In Nicaragua, people prefer to point with their thumb.
- b. Tipping is compulsory at most restaurants in the US.
- c. Contorting is less noiser than slurping.
- d. People from the West take noodles by twisting them on a spoon.
- e. The Bini and the Kalabari are ethnic groups of Nigeria.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. What makes a group of people different from others?
- b. What is the unique tradition of Nicaragua?
- c. What is a positive aspect of tipping culture?
- d. Why do Japanese make slurping sounds while eating noodles?
- e. How do Yoruba people greet their elders?

D. Which of the customs mentioned in the text did you find more interesting? Share it with your friends.

Listening

A. Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- a. Are you familiar with these marriage traditions?
- b. How do you celebrate the marriage ceremony in your community?



B. Listen to the audio and match the marriage traditions with the related countries.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| a. Jumping over the broom | i. China |
| b. Dancing covered with money | ii. India |
| c. Painting the hands and feet | iii. Ghana |
| d. Changing wardrobes | iv. Cuba |

C. Listen to the audio again and fill in the blanks with the correct words/phrases given below.

profitable custom Jewish cocktail dress
evil spirits lucky colour henna paste

- a. Breaking a glass is a wedding tradition.
- b. Jumping over the broom is done to sweep away the
- c. Dancing while covered with money is considered as a
- d. Female friends decorate the bride's hands and feet during marriage with a in India.
- e. Chinese brides wear a red dress first because red is considered as a
- f. A is the third wardrobe for Chinese brides.

D. Which of the marriage traditions is most similar to your own? Talk to your friends.

Grammar II

A. Choose the following sentences in indirect speech to match with their direct speech.

- i. I asked the woman next to me if the bus to Kathmandu had already left.
- ii. I asked the teacher whether the book had been translated into Nepali.

- iii. Barsa asked her teacher if she should write the story again.
- iv. Samir asked Rohan whether he had finished reading his book.
- v. The new pupil asked me if I was a class captain.

a.	The new pupil said to me, "Are you a class captain?"	
b.	Samir asked Rohan, "Have you finished reading my book?"	
c.	I asked the teacher, "Has the book been translated into Nepali?"	
d.	"Has the bus to Kathmandu already left?" I said to a woman next to me.	
e.	"Should I write the story again?" Barsa asked her teacher.	

B. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

- a. Rahul said to me, "Did you watch the cricket match on TV last night?"
- b. "Are you coming home with me?" he said.
- c. "Do you really come from India?" said the prince.
- d. "Have you anything to say?" said the judge finally.
- e. She said to me, "Is he at home?"
- f. Usha says, "Can you solve the problem?"
- g. Badri said to Asmita, "Will you visit me in Australia?"
- h. Radhika said to Rebecca, "Did you hear the noise?"
- i. He said, "Have you seen my hat?"
- j. He said to me, "Does he come or not?"
- k. Rohan said to me, "Did you spill the milk on the floor?"
- l. The pilot said to the air hostess, "Have the passengers fastened their seatbelts?"

C. Imagine that you met a friend after two years. He or she asked you the following questions. Report them.

- a. Are you fine?
- b. How is your family?
- c. Have you had breakfast?
- d. What are you doing now?
- e. Are you playing chess or not?
- f. Do you need any good books?
- g. Can you share your future plan?
- h. Why don't you come to meet me?

Writing II

You have learned about some unusual and interesting customs and cultures of the world. Nepal is also rich in its unique customs and cultures. Write an essay on any one of the unique customs using the given outlines.

introduction time to celebrate historical and cultural values community observing it activities of celebration your opinions conclusion.

Project work

The picture shows the elements of a culture. Choose a culture, design a similar picture and explain it to the class.



Extra bit

Types of essay

There are four main types of essays: narrative, descriptive, expository, and persuasive. This classification of essays is based on the writer's overall goal. Does the writer want to tell about a personal experience, describe something, explain an issue, or convince the reader to accept a certain viewpoint?

1. Narrative essay

In a narrative essay, the writer tells a story about a real-life experience. When writing a narrative essay, writers try to involve their readers by making the story as vivid as possible. The fact that narrative essays are usually written in the first person point of view. A well-crafted narrative also builds towards drawing a conclusion or making a personal statement.

2. Descriptive essay

A descriptive essay paints a picture or image in the reader's mind, but with words. A writer might describe a person, place, object, or even a memory of a special significance. In a descriptive essay, the writer should show, not tell, through the use of colourful words and sensory details. The best descriptive essays appeal to the reader's emotions.

3. Expository essay

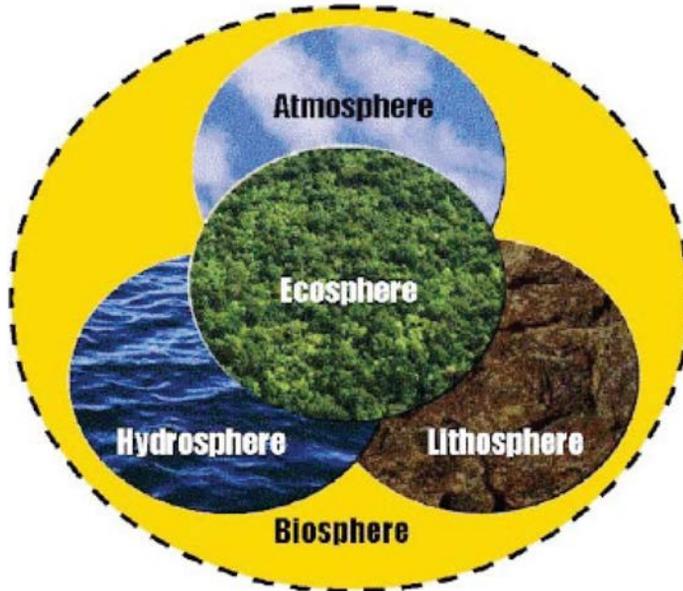
The expository essay is an informative piece of writing that presents a balanced analysis of a topic. In an expository essay, the writer explains or defines a topic, using facts, statistics, and examples. Expository writing encompasses a wide range of essay variations, such as the comparison and contrast essay, the cause and effect essay, and the "how to" or process essay.

4. Persuasive essay

The goal of the persuasive essay is to convince the reader to accept the writer's point of view or recommendation. The writer must build a case using facts and logic, as well as examples, expert opinion, and sound reasoning. The writer should present all sides of the argument, but must be able to communicate clearly.

Getting started

Look at the picture and talk about the components of the environment.

**Reading I**

Answer these questions.

- a. What preparations do you and your family make as the winter season approaches?
- b. How do animals and birds protect themselves from the cold?

How do Animals Spend the Winter?

The weather gets colder, days get shorter and leaves change colour and fall off the trees. Soon, winter is here. Snow covers the ground. People live in warm houses and wear heavy coats outside. Our food comes from the grocery store. But what about animals?

A

Animals do many different, amazing things to get through the winter. Some of them **migrate**. This means they travel to other places where the weather is warmer or they can find food. Many birds migrate in the autumn. Because the **trip** can be dangerous, some travel in large **flocks**. For example, geese fly in noisy, V-shaped groups. Other kinds of birds fly alone. How do they know when it is time to leave for the winter? Scientists are still studying this. Many see migration as part of a yearly cycle of changes a bird goes through. The cycle is **controlled** by changes in the amount of daylight and the weather. Birds can fly very long distances. For example, the **Arctic tern** nests close to the North Pole in the summer. In autumn, it flies south all the way to Antarctica. Each spring, it returns north again. Most migrating birds travel shorter distances. But how do they find their way to the same place each year? Birds seem to **navigate** like **sailors** once did, using the Sun, Moon and stars for direction. They also seem to have a compass in their brain for using the Earth's magnetic field. Other animals migrate, too. There are a few mammals, like some bats, caribou and elk, and whales that travel in search of food each winter. Many fish migrate. They may swim south, or move into deeper, warmer water. Some insects also migrate. Certain butterflies and moths fly very long distances. For example, Monarch butterflies spend the summer in Canada and the Northern US. They migrate as far south as Mexico for the winter. Most migrating insects go much shorter distances. Many, like **termites** and Japanese beetles, move downward into the soil. Earthworms also move down, some as far as six feet below the surface.



B

Some animals remain and stay active in the winter. They must **adapt** to the changing weather. Many make changes in their behaviour or bodies. To keep warm, animals may grow new, thicker fur in the autumn. On **weasels** and **snowshoe** rabbits, the new fur is white to help them hide in the snow. Food is hard to find in the winter. Some animals, like squirrels, mice and beavers gather



extra food in the autumn and store it to eat later. Some, like rabbits and deer, spend winter looking for **moss**, twigs, bark and leaves to eat. Other animals eat different kinds of food as the seasons change. The red fox eats fruit and insects in the spring, summer and autumn. In the winter, it cannot find these things, so instead it eats small **rodents**.

C

Animals may find winter shelter in holes in trees or logs, under rocks or leaves, or underground. Some mice even build **tunnels** through the snow. To try to stay warm, animals like squirrels and mice may **huddle** close together. Certain spiders and insects may stay active if they live in **frost-free** areas and can find food to eat. There are a few insects, like the winter stonefly, crane fly, and snow fleas, that are normally active in winter. Also, some fish stay active in cold water during the winter.



D

Some animals **hibernate** for part or all of the winter. This is a special, very deep sleep. The animal's body temperature drops, and its **heartbeat** and **breathing** slow down. It uses very little energy. In the autumn, these animals get ready for winter by eating extra food and storing it as body fat. They use this fat for energy while hibernating. Some also store food like nuts or acorns to eat later in the winter. Bears, skunks, chipmunks, and some bats hibernate.

E

Cold-blooded animals like fish, frogs, snakes and turtles have no way to keep warm during the winter. Snakes and many other reptiles find shelter in holes or **burrows**, and spend the winter inactive, or **dormant**. This is similar to hibernation. Water makes a good shelter for many animals. When the weather gets cold, they move to the bottom of lakes and ponds. There, frogs, turtles and many fish hide under rocks, logs or fallen leaves. They may even **bury** themselves in the mud. They become dormant. Cold water holds more oxygen than warm water, and the frogs and turtles can breathe by **absorbing** it through their skin.

A. Find the words from the text that have the following meanings.

- a. a shop that sells food and other things used in homes
- b. related to the regions around the North Pole
- c. an underground passage
- d. to find the right way to deal with a difficult situation
- e. a person who works on a ship as a member of the crew
- f. to change behaviour in order to deal more successfully with a new situation
- g. a very small green or yellow plant that spreads over wet surfaces, rocks, trees, etc.
- h. to gather closely together, usually because of cold or fear

B. Read the paragraphs A-E and match them to the suitable titles.

Paragraphs

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

Titles

- Going into a Deep Sleep
- Migration to New Places
- Other Ways to Survive
- Living in Underground Holes
- Adaptation to New Weather

C. Write True or False against the following statements.

- a. Animals wear thick coats to protect themselves from the cold.
- b. Flying in flocks helps birds protect themselves from the cold.
- c. Birds do not travel far to avoid the cold.
- d. Some animals collect extra food for winter.
- e. Snow fleas hibernate in winter.
- f. Cold water makes it difficult for some animals to breathe.

D. Answer the following questions.

- Why do birds migrate in groups?
- What controls the migration cycle of birds?
- How do birds find the same place for migration each year?
- Why do you think squirrels and mice huddle close together in winter?
- How do animals maintain energy during hibernation?
- How do frogs, turtles and fish change their habitats to survive in winter?

E. What do people do to be safe from cold weather? Talk to your friends.

Pronunciation

Consult a dictionary and learn the pronunciation of the following words about the weather.

avalanche	blizzard	breeze	drought	Fahrenheit
flurries	forecast	frostbite	humidity	precipitation

Speaking

A. Act out the following conversations.

Conversation I

Shopkeeper : Can I help you?

Customer : No thanks, I'm just having a look.

Conversation II

Waiter : Would you like a cup of tea?

Guest : No thanks.

Conversation III

Aunt : Would you like another piece of cake?

Uncle : Yes please, that would be nice.



Conversation IV

Sanjay : Shall I help you with your maths problem?

Ramila : Yes, please. That would be very nice of you.



Conversation V

Sister : I'll do the washing, if you like.

Brother : It's ok, I can do it.

Conversation VI

John : Can I offer you some hot cakes?

Jack : Thanks a lot. That would be great.

B. Have similar conversations in pairs using the given clues.

- Your friend has got a new camera but cannot operate it.
- Your friend has forgotten to bring money to buy snacks.
- Your friend has a problem with English grammar.
- Your friend feels unwell in the classroom.
- Your friend looks thirsty, and he doesn't have any water.
- Your friend is drawing a picture, but his/her pencil gets broken.

C. Work in pairs. Take turns to make and accept or reject offers based on the clues below.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. a chocolate | b. a seat on a bus |
| c. to carry his/her bag | d. to drive you back home |
| e. some money | f. provide a discount |

Grammar I

A. Study the following sentences.

- If you **heat** snow, it **melts**.
- If it **rains**, you **will get** wet.

- c. If you **don't hurry**, you **will miss** the bus.
- d. What **will** you **do** if you **miss** the plane?
- e. I **may finish** that letter if I **have** time.
- f. If you **want** to borrow a book from the library, **show** your library card.
- g. Water **changes** into vapour if it **is** heated.

B. Use the correct form of the verbs from the brackets to complete the sentences.

- a. If you call me, I (come).
- b. If you (not leave), I'll call the police.
- c. Somebody (notice) if you make a mistake.
- d. If I see her, I (tell) her to call you.
- e. She (be) very angry if you don't apologise.
- f. They will be happy if we (invite) them to the party.
- g. Will they pay any more if I (work) harder?
- h. If you don't lock your bicycle, someone (steal) it.
- i. I (lend) you some money if you promise not to waste it.
- j. Unless you use your English, it (not improve).
- k. You must study hard if you (want) to join college.

Writing I

A. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions.

The most important problem in our city is its poor public transportation system. Thousands of residents rely on the city's buses and taxis to travel throughout this large city, while the City Transportation System's daily schedules are totally unreliable. A bus that should arrive at 6: 30 a.m. may arrive at 7: 00 a.m. or later. Moreover, it is not unusual for a bus driver to

pass by groups of people waiting for the bus because he wants to make up for the lost time. Unfortunately, people often end up going to work late or missing important appointments. In order to help people get to their destinations on time, people must allow for waiting time at the bus stops.

- a. Which is the topic sentence or main idea of the paragraph? Where is it stated?
- b. What details does the writer use to support the main idea?
- c. Underline the conclusion of the paragraph.
- d. What ought to be the topic of this paragraph?

B. Write similar paragraphs on the following topics in about 100 words.

a. Deforestation

b. Endangered Animals

Reading II

Look at the picture below and answer these questions.

- a. What do you think the man is doing?
- b. Why do you think he is doing so?



The Resistant Moths

“First they told us to buy the **poisons** to help us kill the **pests**,” says Mahendra bitterly. “Then they said we need poisons to **combat** the problems caused by the first **pesticides**. Now they say we shouldn’t have used so much of those pesticides. My God, I think these insects will eat us alive.”

Mahendra Yadav is a farmer whose fields have been swamped by a strange new **plague** of **moths** that nothing will shift. His main crop is potatoes. Back in the early 1990s government officials told farmers about amazing

pesticides which would kill the insects in their field and soon make them rich. They were only too willing to buy them and shopkeepers made them available.

“First we bought one,” says Mahendra, “then another. After that there was an **avalanche** of them. Now look where we are. “The energy of the salesmen was overpowering and enormous quantities were sold. But the chemicals were applied more or less **indiscriminately** -often in the wrong way and the wrong time. It wasn’t our fault,” Mahendra claims. “We were so excited by the thought that we would soon be free of the whims of nature. What would you have done?” But after a few years they were in for a **nasty** surprise. Despite the mixture of powerful chemicals on the potatoes, a few moths survived. They reproduced themselves at a terrifying rate, **devouring** all the potatoes they could find. The chemicals, it seemed, had disturbed the previous natural balance by killing not only pests but their natural **predators**. So the new moth had the crop all to itself. The farmers’ first reaction was to increase the dose of the pesticide then to try new chemicals, one after another. But it just needed one or two resistant moths to survive and they could produce a new and tougher strain, **immune** to the most powerful pesticide.

New pesticides came in with new promises that they would finish off the evil moth. And indeed they produced good results for a time. But soon it was clear that they were not the permanent solution either. Farmers are in **despair**. They have not only seen their harvest disappear but they feel that they have lost the creative potential of the land itself.

Mahendra himself is more hopeful. He has returned to more natural methods. He is letting some of his land lie **fallow** and changing the irrigation system in the hope that the moths will go away.

(Source: adapted from Campus English, Macmillan Publications)

A. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the box.

avalanche	plague	combat	predator	despair
resistant	nasty			

- As responsible citizens it is our duty to all social evils.
- The whole town is suffering from the newof rats.

- c. The minister's opinion has createdof controversy.
- d. He got acut above his eye in the accident.
- e. Some animals do not have a natural
- f. Mosquitoes seem to have become tothe toughest insecticides.
- g. He is indue to all the failures in business.

B. The word 'devour' refers to a style of eating. It means 'eating hungrily'. The following words also refer to different styles of eating. Use a dictionary to find their meanings.

- a. munch
- b. nibble
- c. gobble
- d. gnaw
- e. swallow

C. Write whether the following sentences are True or False.

- a. The first use of pesticides caused further problems to the farmers.
- b. The shopkeepers made the farmers buy many pesticides.
- c. Mahendra Yadav admits that the farmers used chemicals carelessly.
- d. The pesticides not only killed the pests but also increased the fertility of the land.
- e. Mahendra Yadav expects that the moths will go away one day.

D. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why do you think Mahendra Yadav says "these insects will eat us alive"?
- b. What did the farmers hope when they bought the pesticides for the first time?
- c. What was the 'nasty surprise' for the farmers?

- d. Find different words in the text that refer to the pesticide and the moth.
- e. Do you think that Mahendra Yadav has made a wise decision at the end? Why?

E. Why is the use of pesticide harmful for both people and the environment? What could be a good alternative to pesticides? Discuss with your friends.

Listening

A. Answer these questions.

- a. What do you see in the pictures below?
- b. Do you know the three biggest rainforests in the world?



B. Listen to the audio and circle the correct answers.

- a. What is the area of the Amazon Forest?
 - i. 2.5 million km²
 - ii. 3.5 million km²
 - iii. 4.5 million km²
 - iv. 5.5 million km²
- b. Where does the Amazon River flow?
 - i. through the north of the forest
 - ii. through the east of the forest
 - iii. through the west of the forest
 - iv. through the south of the forest
- c. How much oxygen is produced by the Amazon Forest?
 - i. one third of the world's oxygen
 - ii. one fourth of the world's oxygen
 - iii. one fifth of the world's oxygen
 - iv. one sixth of the world's oxygen

- d. How many species of mammals are found in this forest?
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| i. 410 species | ii. 420 species |
| iii. 430 species | iv. 440 species |
- e. How many native tribes live in this forest region?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| i. about 100-200 | ii. about 200-300 |
| iii. about 300-400 | iv. about 400-500 |

C. Find out the percentage of forest in Nepal. What can we do to save it? Discuss with your friend.

Grammar II

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- If we hurry, we there in time. (get)
- I won't go to the doctor unless the pain (increase)
- If you spit in public place, you into trouble. (get)
- We for a picnic tomorrow if the weather stays nice. (go)
- Everyone you if you tell them the truth. (believe)
- If he up, he won't get to work on time. (not wake)
- If the baby a boy, I'll call him Nitesh. (be)
- You can cause an accident if you so carelessly. (drive)
- Unless she the ambulance immediately, her father may die. (call)
- If you try harder, you in your exams. (succeed)

B. Complete the following sentences with suitable endings.

- If you are hungry,
- If he runs fast,
- They will win the match if
- If you phone him,
- If Mira fails the exam,
- Manashi will be promoted to grade ten if

Writing II

A. Read the letter to the editor of a newspaper and label the given parts in it.

subscription and signature

date

salutation/ greetings

sender's address

body

Vyas-6, Tanahun

21 May 2021

The Editor,

The Rising Nepal, Dharmapath, Kathmandu

Subject: Increase of road accident on Prithvi Highway

Dear Sir/Madam

Road accidents seem to be common on the Prithvi Highway these days. For the last few months, there has not been a single day when accidents did not occur on the highway. Most of these accidents were caused by reckless driving.

Last week, I witnessed a horrified and dreadful accident. A young biker and his wife were crushed to death when a speeding truck that came from behind, ran over them. Countless innocent lives are lost on the roads in this manner.

Reckless driving could kill children, pedestrians and animals. A car that spins out of control can harm other vehicles on the road too. In addition, reckless driving can cause significant damage to property. Reckless driving has been public safety issue that must be properly addressed. Therefore, I kindly request you to understand the seriousness of this issue and highlight it in your newspaper. So that action can be taken by the concerned stakeholders to control reckless driving and road accident on the highway and across Nepal.

Yours faithfully,
Sumina Aryal

B. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper highlighting the importance of natural resources in Nepal, and ways of preserving them.

Project work

The picture shows the water cycle. The water cycle is the continuous movement of water within the Earth and atmosphere. It is a natural system that includes many different processes. Liquid water evaporates into water vapour, condenses to form clouds, and precipitates back to Earth in the form of rain and snow.



Draw a picture to show the water cycle. Try to make it as attractive as possible and present it to the class.

Extra bit

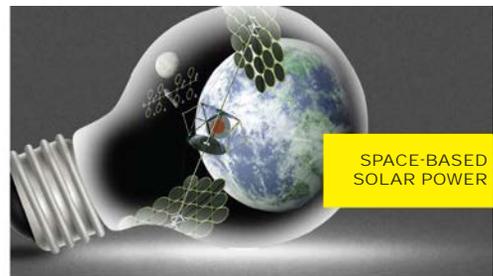
Male, female and young of different animals

Animal	Male	Female	Young
ass	jack	jenny	foal
bear	boar	sow	cub
deer	buck	doe	fawn
horse	stallion	mare	foal
sheep	ram	ewe	lamb
dog	dog	bitch	puppy

Getting started

Discuss in pairs and answer these questions.

- What technological advancement do you think these pictures represent?
- How will these inventions and innovations shape our future? Give specific examples.

**Reading I**

Answer the following questions.

- What do you think Artificial Intelligence (AI) is?
- Can a robot have real intelligence like a human being does?

Humanoid Robot Sophia

By **Shristhi Kafle**

KATHMANDU, March 22 (Xinhua) - When Sophia, a social **humanoid** robot and the world's first robot citizen, greeted the audience at a **conference** in Kathmandu with "Namaste Nepal," the hall burst into **applause** of **awe** and **appreciation**.



As cameras from local and international media **flashed** and under the **admiring** eyes of the audience, Sophia proceeded with her **keynote** speech and interactions **highlighting** the importance of technology in the development of human lives.

The robot, who is **championing** the United Nations **Sustainable** Development Goals in Asia-Pacific, with a focus on **innovation**, was in Nepal Wednesday to attend the **Innovation Conference and Fair: "Technology of Public Services and Development"** organised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Dressed in a white UNDP **logoed** T-shirt, the two-and-a-half-year-old, **red-lipped** robot said that technology provides **endless** possibilities and opportunities for the world.

Highlighting the importance of technology in Nepal and its **applicability** to government models, Sophia said it can **transform** state institutions and help in meeting global sustainable development goals.

"If artificial intelligence is used in Nepal, we can **ensure** better public services, a **revolution** in the agriculture sector, make better use of limited resources, protect the environment and make the world a better place," she said.

The **celebrity** robot, a "citizen" of Saudi Arabia, added that technology and artificial intelligence can help in ending poverty and fighting **starvation**, corruption and ensuring **gender equality**.

"Machines are here to make your life easier and we can connect your country to the rest of the world," Sophia said.

The audience, comprising of government officials, private sector representatives, civil servants and tech **enthusiasts**, among others, were nodding in agreement at almost all of her statements, and cheered and applauded throughout her speech.

"I hope the conference will **inspire** and **generate** brilliant ideas to help Nepal achieve its development vision and global goals," Sophia said in the conclusion of her three-minute long **keynote** speech.

The social robot developed by Hong Kong-based company, Hanson Robotics, also answered a few questions raised by UNDP country director Renaud Meyer.

In a question about humans fearing a robot **takeover**, Sophia joked citing it as **fake** news, although mentioned that she could be the first non-human to climb Mount Everest, which saw the entire hall **erupt** with laughter.

The one-day conference also featured an "innovation fair" **showcasing** separate stalls with fresh innovations from youth, tech groups, NGOs and private sector participants, but Sophia was certainly the main attraction.

In her opening statement, Valerie Julliand, UN resident coordinator, said technology is not just changing our lives but also providing solutions to different sorts of problems.

With technological innovations, such as **e-education**, **telemedicine**, and the internet, it is possible to connect remote areas and people with solutions which were impossible earlier, the UNDP said in its statement.

According to the UNDP, it is developing and **scaling-up** innovative project **prototypes** to address gender **empowerment**, combat gender-based violence and disaster risk **reduction**, with a focus also on **green energy**, youth engagement and post-disaster recovery in Nepal.

A. Match the following words with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| a. humanoid | i. a famous person |
| b. awe | ii. to clap in approval |
| c. revolution | iii. feelings of respect and slight fear |
| d. celebrity | iv. the first design of a device or machine |
| e. enthusiast | v. an act of controlling somebody or something |
| f. applaud | vi. a person who is very interested in a particular activity or subject |
| g. takeover | vii. a great change in conditions, beliefs, etc. |
| h. prototype | viii. a machine or creature that looks and behaves like a human |

B. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words/phrases from the text above.

- a. Sophiathe audience in Kathmandu with a 'Namaste'.
- b. She presented herspeech about the importance of technology.
- c. The Innovation Conference and Fair was organised by
- d. Sophia was builtyears ago.
- e. According to Sophia, technology canstate institutions.
- f. Using artificial intelligence could bringin the agriculture sector.
- g. According to the robot, the news oftaking over humans was fake.
- h. In the opinion of Valerie Julliand, technology is giving us.....to various problems.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Who is Sophia?
- b. What was the main highlight of the conference?
- c. How can artificial intelligence be useful in Nepal, according to Sophia?
- d. Who was the audience comprised of?
- e. How long did Sophia speak for?
- f. Why are innovative project models being developed in Nepal, according to UNDP?

D. How do you think AI technology can help to end poverty and fight starvation in Nepal?

Pronunciation

Pronounce the following pairs of words and find the difference of their meanings.

principal – principle	loose – lose	advice – advise
affect – effect	further – farther	council - counsel
accept – except	ascent - assent	

Speaking

A. Act out the following conversations in pairs.

Conversation I

Govinda : Tell me about your new apartment.

Liza : It's big. It has got three bedrooms, a comfortable living room and a spacious kitchen.

Conversation II

Rambilas : What does the new teacher look like?

Dhaniya : She looks really intelligent. She wears glasses and always carries a novel.

B. Have similar conversations using the given clues.

- the weather/rainy, storms
- your grandfather/getting better, resting at home
- your school/beautiful, big playground
- your studies/going well, better grades
- your village/lovely, surrounded by green forest

C. Manju is a salesperson in a shop which sells fridges. She is talking about a fridge to her customer.

It's a very useful device to store fruits, vegetables, pickles, jams and milk. You can keep some special medicines, too. There are four compartments inside this fridge. The uppermost compartment is the freezer. You can keep a tray for ice-cubes in it. In the two slots below you can store different food items. The last one is a bigger well, in which you can keep vegetables.



Now, talk about the objects below in a similar way.

- a pressure cooker
- an oven
- an electric iron

Grammar I

A. Read the following Thank You Letter and underline the relative clauses.

Phungling, Taplejung
6 June 2021

Dear Sujita,

Thank you very much for the wonderful birthday gift. The vase you have gifted me is exactly what I wanted. It reminds me of the vase which my little sister broke last week. It has exactly the same pattern. In fact, this is the best vase that I have ever seen. My mother, who loves flowers, arranged roses in the vase. Can you guess where I have kept it? Just outside my bedroom. Thank you once again for the lovely gift.

Love,
Punam

B. Complete the following sentences with relative clauses.

- a. Manju works for a company
- b. The story is about a girl.....
- c. What was the name of the dog..... ?
- d. The police have caught the criminals.....
- e. Gram Bell was the man
- f. What happened to the painting..... ?
- g. An encyclopedia is a book.....
- h. I hate people.....
- i. The Earth seems to be the only planet.....
- j. A detective is a person
- k. Can you tell me the name of the book

Writing I

You read a news story about AI in **Reading I**. Analyse its pattern and write your own news story using the given outlines.

Nepal's Yantrika in Online Robot Display

Yantrika - the human-shaped and advanced robot

has been put on the international online robot exhibition from Nepal

developed by a team led by Engineer Roshan Pandey, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST)

exhibition organised by Smart Society of Canada, Business Upside, USA and IEM America Corporation

best innovative technologies from America, Canada, Germany, India, and the UK

the robot can identify the people wearing a mask from the ones who aren't wearing one

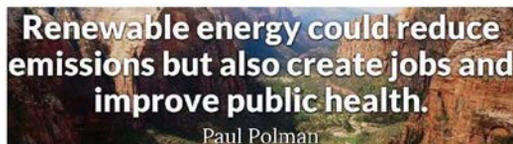
gives masks and sanitisers

can measure body-temperature

to disseminate information regarding wearing a mask and using sanitiser to the general public - the main objective of the technology

Reading II

Do you agree with these statements? Discuss.



The Alternative Energy Sources

It will come as a surprise to no one that liquid fossil fuel is a **finite** resource. Sooner or later, all the Earth's oil deposits will dry up, and we'll be completely dependent upon alternative sources of energy. While many have **embraced** traditional solar power, wind power, and hydropower, others are **looking** ahead

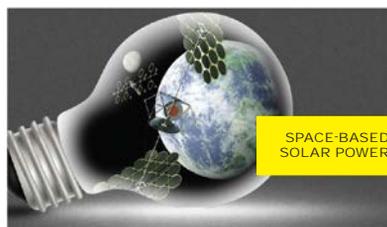
to even cleaner and more efficient alternatives. Here are the ones that hold a great deal of potential.

Idea I

55-60 % of all incoming solar energy does not make it through the Earth's atmosphere. In a **space-based** solar power system, **fleets** of satellites with large **reflectors** or **inflatable** mirrors could be spread out in space, directing solar **radiation** onto solar panels. The panels could convert that solar power into **microwaves** that continuously **beam** down to power-receiving stations on Earth, ensuring no energy is lost.

Status

In March 2015, the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) revealed they had successfully converted 1.8 kilowatts of electricity into microwaves, after which they **wirelessly** beamed them a distance of 50 metres, providing the idea's **viability**.



Idea II

Many experts believe the simplest way of generating **renewable** energy is through our own bodies. Devices now use much less power than before. **Harvesting** just a **microwatt** of electricity would be enough to power many small electronic devices. To **harness** the energy we generate through our own movement, we would simply need to wear a system that collects and converts it.



Status

UK researchers have developed a **knee brace** that collects **electrons** while you walk. As the wearer's knee bends, four metal **vanes** in the device vibrate like a guitar string and produce electricity.

Idea III

Wave energy is technically a form of stored wind energy, since waves are

produced from winds which blow over the sea. It could be captured on the surface, below the surface, near-shore, offshore, or far offshore. Wave energy is measured in kilowatts (KW) per metre of **coastline**; the US coastline has a wave energy potential of about 252 billion kWh per year.

Status

Five countries are already operating viable wave power farms, with Portugal establishing the world's first commercial-scale wave farm in 2008. It has a total 2.25 MW installed capacity.



Idea IV

A colourless and **odourless** gas, hydrogen, accounts for 76% of the mass of the universe. On earth, it is found only in combination with oxygen, carbon and nitrogen. To use hydrogen, it must be separated from the other elements. Once it has, the gas **yields** high energy while producing almost no pollution.

Status

Fuel cell devices that convert hydrogen to electricity are already being used to provide power for vehicles, aircraft, homes and buildings. Large **automakers** like Toyota, Honda and Hyundai have invested heavily in the technology.



Idea V

On a flying wind farm, wind turbines float as high as **skyscrapers** (1,000 to 2,000 feet above ground) to capture **steadier** winds that blow five to eight times stronger than winds at tower level. These turbines produce double the energy of similar sized tower-mounted turbines.

Status

Altaeros Energies has developed the first commercial airborne wind turbine called Buoyant Air Turbine, a circular, 35-foot-long inflatable shell, made of heavy-duty fabric. It



has a capacity of 30 kilowatts. It is completely **autonomous**; it self-adjusts to optimal wind speeds and self-docks in emergency cases.

Idea VI

Fusion is the same process that powers the Sun, and has potential to provide a nearly **inexhaustible** supply of energy. It emits no pollutants or greenhouse gases and has no threat of nuclear **meltdown** unlike current nuclear **fission** reactors. Fusion works by fusing two hydrogen **isotopes**, deuterium and tritium, which are **bountiful**.



Status

The ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor), being built in France and funded by seven countries, is set for completion by 2027. It hopes to be the first commercially demonstrated fusion power station.

-Jeff Desjadins

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

Column A

- a. fleet
- b. inflatable
- c. harness
- d. vane
- e. skyscraper
- f. fission
- g. bountiful

Column B

- i. a flat plane that is moved by wind
- ii. a very tall building
- iii. a group of something
- iv. capable of being filled with air
- v. the act or process of splitting the nucleus of an atom
- vi. in large quantities
- vii. to control and use the force or strength of something

B. Find the antonyms of the following words from the text.

endless modern covered fragrant bound inadequate

C. Match the idea numbers in column A to the correct idea in column B.

Column A

- a. Idea I
- b. Idea II
- c. Idea III
- d. Idea IV
- e. Idea V
- f. Idea VI

Column B

- i. wave energy
- ii. hydrogen energy
- iii. energy through the fusion process
- iv. solar energy
- v. energy through body movement
- vi. altaeros energy

D. Answer the following questions.

- a. How did JAXA prove the viability for the idea of space-based solar energy?
- b. What do we need to generate energy through our body movement?
- c. In what way are Idea III and V similar?
- d. How can hydrogen be used as the source of energy?
- e. Why do floating turbines seem more effective than tower-mounted turbines?
- f. Why is the fusion process environmentally friendly?
- g. What does ITER stand for?

E. Can you think of any other alternative energy sources? Talk about your ideas with your friends.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What type of dwelling do you see in the picture?
- b. Why is an apartment different from a house?



B. Listen to the audio and identify whether the following statements are True or False.

- a. The son is eager to move into the new apartment.
- b. The father likes the floor space of the apartment.
- c. The apartment is closer to the boy's school.
- d. There will be no disturbance from the neighbours in the new place.
- e. The manager of the apartment is not there right now.
- f. The father finally decides to move into the new apartment.

C. Listen to the audio again and answer the following questions.

- a. What does the son like about the apartment?
- b. What has the father not decided yet?
- c. What two things does the father or son not like about the room?
- d. Which four rooms have they looked at so far?
- e. Which room have they not seen yet?

D. If you had a choice, would you prefer a house to an apartment? Why? Talk to your friends.

Grammar II

A. Fill in the gaps with suitable relative pronouns.

- a. Is that the spot you had the accident?
- b. The photograph you saw was taken a long time ago.
- c. Are those the students you were talking about?
- d. Last week, I went to visit the town my friend lives.
- e. This is the house my uncle and aunt live.
- f. These are the girls work hard.
- g. Krishna was the boy everyone appreciated.

- h. This is the judge is known for her wise decisions.
- i. This is the site I intend to build a house.
- j. The tiger terrified the villagers was sent to the zoo yesterday.
- k. The tree he cut down was not a large one.
- l. Mt. Everest is the highest peak in the world, lies in Solukhumbu district.

B. Rewrite the following pairs of sentences using who, whom, whose, which/that, or where.

- a. Are these the keys? You were looking for the keys.
- b. Unfortunately, we couldn't attend the wedding. We were invited to the wedding.
- c. What is the name of the hotel? Your brother works in the hotel.
- d. The party wasn't enjoyable. We attended the party last Saturday.
- e. What is the name of the boy? The boy's father is a dentist.
- f. Who was the man? You talked to the man in the restaurant.
- g. What is the name of the shop? They sell medicine in the shop.
- h. Is this the man? The man donated all his property to a hospital.

Writing II

Write a news article about Green Energy. Use the following prompts.

natural source of energy

achieved from the Sun, wind, water, etc.

perpetual in nature

present status

benefits to human/nature

challenges

Project work

Organise a debate competition in class on the topic '**Artificial intelligence is a threat to humans.**' You can invite students to listen from other grades as well. Invite your teachers to judge the competition.

Extra bit

Components of a news story

Nepal Beat Chinese Taipei ← **Headline**

By RSS ← **Byline**

Kathmandu, June 4: ← **Dateline** ← **Lead**

Nepal defeated Chinese Taipei 2-0 in the FIFA World Cup Asian Qualifying Match held last night at Al Kuwait Sports Club Stadium, Kuwait City.

Nepal made their outstanding performance in the joint qualifiers of the 2022 FIFA World Cup Qatar and 2023 AFC Asian Cup to be held in China.

For Nepal, Anjan Bista scored the first goal in the fourth minute of the game through a penalty shootout.

Similarly, Nawa Yug Shrestha scored the second goal in the 81st minute of the game.

With this win, Nepal managed six points and is ranked fourth in Group 'B'.

Now, Nepal is scheduled to play with Jordan on June 7 and with Australia on June 11, according to All Nepal Football Association (ANFA).

Body

Getting started

Read the following quotations and discuss what you think they mean.

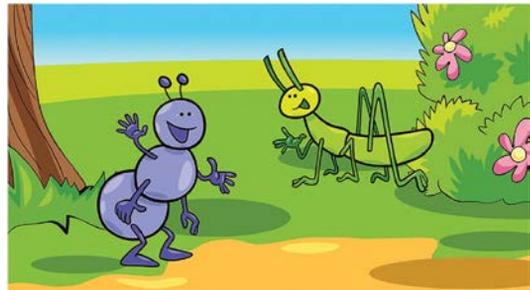
**Reading I**

Look at the following picture and answer these questions.

- What do you think the two insects are doing?
- What happens to them when winter comes?

The Ant and the Grasshopper

When I was a very small boy I was made to learn by heart certain of the **fables** of La Fontaine, and the moral of each was carefully explained to me. Among those I learnt was 'The Ant and the Grasshopper', which is **devised** to bring home to the young the useful lesson that in an imperfect world,



industry is rewarded and **giddiness** punished. In this admirable fable, the ant spends a laborious summer gathering its winter store; while the grasshopper sits on a blade of grass singing to the sun. Winter comes and the ant is comfortably provided for, but the grasshopper has an empty **larder**: he goes to the ant and begs for a little food. Then the ant gives him her classic answer: "What were you doing in summer time?"

"Saving your presence, I sang, I sang all day, all night."

"You sang. Why, then go and dance."

I could not help thinking of this fable when the other day I saw George Ramsay lunching by himself in a restaurant. I never saw anyone wear an expression of such deep **gloom**. He was staring into space. He looked as though the burden of the whole world sat on his shoulders. I was sorry for him: I suspected at once that his unfortunate brother had been causing trouble again. I went up to him and held out my hand.

'How are you?' I asked.

'I'm not in **hilarious** spirits,' he answered.

'Is it Tom again?' He sighed.

'Yes, it's Tom again.'

'Why don't you chuck him? You've done everything in the world for him. You must know by now that he's quite hopeless.' I suppose every family has a **black sheep**. Tom had been a **sore trial** to him for twenty years. He had begun life decently enough: he went into business, married, and had two children. The Ramsays were perfectly respectable people and there was every reason to suppose that Tom Ramsay would have a useful and honourable career. But one day, without warning, he announced that he didn't like work and that he wasn't suited for marriage. He wanted to enjoy himself. He would listen to no **expostulations**. He left his wife and his office. He had a little money and he spent two happy years in the various capitals of Europe. Rumours of his doings reached his relations from time to time and they were **profoundly** shocked. He certainly had a very good time. They shook their heads and asked what would happen when his money was spent. They soon found out: he borrowed. He was charming and **unscrupulous**. I have never met anyone to whom it was more difficult to refuse a loan. He made a steady income from his friends and he made friends easily. But he always said that the money you spent on necessities was boring; the money that was amusing

to spend was the money you spent on **luxuries**. For this he depended on his brother George. He did not waste his charm on him. George was a serious man and insensible to such **enticements**. George was respectable. Once or twice he fell to Tom's promises of **amendment** and gave him **considerable** sums in order that he might make a fresh start. On these Tom bought a motor-car and some very nice jewellery. But when circumstances forced George to realise that his brother would never settle down and he washed his hands of him, Tom, without a **qualm**, began to blackmail him. It was not very nice for a respectable lawyer to find his brother shaking cocktails behind the bar of his favourite restaurant or to see him waiting on the box-seat of a taxi outside his club. Tom said that to serve in a bar or to drive a taxi was a perfectly decent occupation, but if George could **oblige** him with a couple of hundred pounds he didn't mind for the honour of the family giving it up. George paid. Once, Tom nearly went to prison. George was terribly upset. He went into the whole **discreditable** affair. Really Tom had gone too far. He had been wild, thoughtless, and selfish, but he had never before done anything dishonest, by which George meant illegal; and if he were **prosecuted** he would **assuredly** be convicted. But you cannot allow your only brother to go to gaol. The man Tom had cheated, a man called Cronshaw, was **vindictive**. He was determined to take the matter into court; he said Tom was a **scoundrel** and should be punished. It cost George an infinite deal of trouble and five hundred pounds to settle the affair. I have never seen him in such a **rage** as when he heard that Tom and Cronshaw had gone off together to Monte Carlo the moment they cashed the cheque. They spent a happy month there.

(Source: Sixty Five Short Stories by W. Somerset Maugham)

A. Choose appropriate words from the box below to replace the coloured words in the given sentences.

industry	hilarious	qualm	enticements
obliged	amendments	expostulations	

- If your talent combines with **diligence**, you can excel in your field.
- The dessert menu has a lot of delicious **temptations**.
- The house passed the bill without listening to the public **objections**.

- d. Knowledge of the ill effects of tobacco has led to **modifications** in smoking behaviour.
- e. Without any **regret**, Yule started spending his father's inheritance.
- f. Mr. Smith read a **humorous** story which matched his real life.

B. Put the following sentences from the story in the correct order.

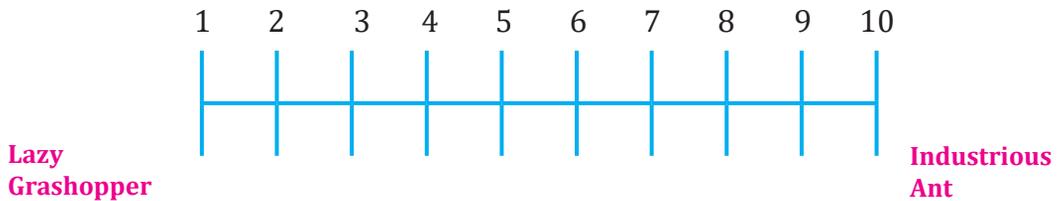
- a. Tom began to blackmail his brother for money.
- b. Tom left his wife and his office.
- c. When his money was spent, he borrowed it from friends and spent it on luxuries.
- d. George continued to pay for his brother's expenses.
- e. Tom bought a motor-car and some very nice jewellery.
- f. Tom took the help of Cronshaw to cheat his brother, and left for Monte Carlo.
- g. Tom promised to make a fresh start.
- h. The Ramsays were perfectly respectable people.
- i. Tom never settled down.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why is Tom described as the 'black sheep' of the Ramsay family?
- b. What was a respectable profession for Tom?
- c. Why was George Ramsay staring into space?
- d. Why did Tom leave his work and wife?
- e. How did Tom manage his life when he ran out of money in the beginning?
- f. How did Cronshaw and Tom cheat George?
- g. What made George realise that his brother would never settle down?
- h. What is the moral of the story 'The Ant and Grasshopper'?

D. Read the story again and write a brief summary.

E. How do you characterise yourself, as the ant or the grasshopper?
Rank yourself on the scale.



Pronunciation

The letter 'l' in the word 'qualm' is a silent letter. Underline the silent letter in the following words and pronounce them.

doubt	pneumonia	receipt	chalk	feign
bouquet	light	resign	gnaw	heir
buffet	pseudo	knave	knight	solemn
island	wriggle	built	archeology	neighbour

Speaking

A. Act out the following conversations in pairs.

Conversation I

Maya : Where do you usually have your photograph taken?

Indu : I usually have it taken at Kwality Photo Studio at New Road.

Conversation II

Rojina : Did you get your car washed yesterday?

Sandesh : Of course I did. I got it washed at Raghu's.



B. Have similar conversations using the given clues. Use **have** and **get**.

- hair cut/at New Look Salon
- shoes mended/at Modern Shoe Centre
- bicycle repaired/at A to Z Repair Centre

- d. dresses sewn/at Laxmi Tailor
- e. eyes checked/at Bhadgaon Optical Centre
- f. teeth scaled/at KMC Dental House

C. Say what you can have/get done at the following places.

Example: Butcher's

We have mutton sliced at the butcher's.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| veterinary's | mechanic's | dry cleaner's |
| translator's | fortune teller's | beautician's |

Grammar I

A. Make as many sentences as you can from the table given below.

Phoolmaya Santosh Biraj I They	had will have make gets make has was/were made	my shoes me /him/ her to dance Suman his brother	at the party. repaired last Sunday. write a letter tomorrow. to play with him all the time. wash my clothes. to smoke against my will. dig the field. to type the document. send her the mail.
--	---	--	--

B. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of have, get or make.

- a. Did they you give a speech on behalf of the group?
- b. Instead of buying a new car, why don't you the old one fixed?
- c. I my hair cut tomorrow morning.
- d. The teacher every one of us to write an essay yesterday.
- e. Ms Shrestha usually her hair dried at the hairdresser's.
- f. My mum always me clean my room on Saturdays.
- g. I my landlord to fix the broken windowpane this morning.
- h. Suman all the Maths problems solved by the teacher.

C. Rewrite the sentences with have, get or make.

Example: I painted my house last week.

I had my house painted last week.

- a. She will ask her sister to light the lamp.
- b. I am going to ask the dentist to fill my teeth.
- c. Will you ask the barber to cut your hair?
- d. I can't design my house myself. So I am going to ask an architect to do it.
- e. The girl asked her mechanic to repair her moped.
- f. The landlady asks the gardener to cut the grass.

D. Choose the best alternatives and complete the sentences.

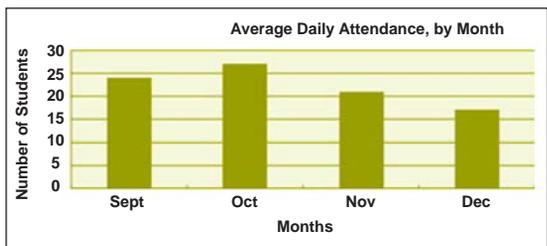
- a. Mina got Shambhu (carry/to carry/carried) her suitcase.
- b. Rita had Ankit (wash/to wash/washed) her clothes.
- c. They got me (dance/to dance/danced) at my brother's wedding.
- d. Kumari was made.....(turn on/to turn on/turned on) the television.
- e. Barsha got new books (buy/to buy//bought) her last week.
- f. Upendra got Mukesh (watch/to watch/watched) his house.
- g. My father is very kind. He never makes us (do/to do/done) heavy work.
- h. The film was very humorous. It made us all..... (laugh/to laugh/laughed) throughout the film.
- i. His hair was too long. So he had it (cut/to cut/cutting) yesterday.
- j. The manager.....(made/got/make) his secretary attend the conference.

- k. Mathew made the mechanic (overhaul/to overhaul/overhauling) his car.
- l. Smith had Jacque (fetch/to fetch/fetched) a pail of water.
- m. My maths teacher asked us to remember all the theorems. In other words, we were made (remember/remembered/to remember) all the theorems.

Writing I

A. Study the chart below and answer the following questions.

- a. What kind of chart is this?
- b. What data does it represent?



B. The following verbs are used to describe different trends or patterns of data. Put them under the appropriate headings.

- drop steady plummet climb maintain decline
 go down go up decrease grow increase jump
 rise rocket fall plunges remain constant

Upward trend	Downward trend	Stable trend

C. Interpret the bar chart above using appropriate verbs. Make comparisons where applicable. You may use the expressions given below.

The chart shows/ illustrates/ represents ...

According to the chart ...

While/ on the other hand ...

Likewise

Overall

Reading II

Look at the picture below and answer the questions.

- What do you see in the picture?
- How is human life different from the lives of animals?

Leisure

WHAT is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare?

No time to stand beneath the boughs,
And stare as long as sheep and cows:

No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass:

No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night:

No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance:

No time to wait till her mouth can,
Enrich that smile her eyes began?

A poor life this if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.



-W.H. Davies

A. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| a. stare | i. an area of trees |
| b. beneath | ii. to improve the quality of something |
| c. woods | iii. to look quickly at somebody or something |
| d. enrich | iv. to look at somebody or something for a long time |
| e. glance | v. under somebody or something |

B. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why is our life so miserable, according to the poet?
- b. What do sheep and cows do in nature?
- c. What do squirrels do in the woods?
- d. What magic does Beauty perform?
- e. What is human life like, if observed carefully?

C. How do you spend your leisure time? Write a short paragraph.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answer the following questions.

- a. Who is the man on the telephone talking to?
- b. What is he talking about?



B. Listen to the audio and fill in the blanks with correct words/phrases.

- a. The name of the lady is
- b. Her car needs a
- c. The lady wants her car back by.....
- d. If there is awith the car, the service will take a longer time.
- e. The garage she visited last timeher a lot of money.
- f. Fixing the brake pads won'tto the customer.
- g. The mechanic has a..... So he can return the car as soon as possible.

C. Listen to the audio again and answer the following questions.

- a. What does the lady want to get done?
- b. When did she have her car last checked?

- c. When does the mechanic have a free slot?
- d. How long does a full service normally take?
- e. What makes the lady think that the car has a serious problem?
- f. What is the problem with the rear brake light?

D. Imagine you are at a mobile phone service centre to get your mobile repaired. What might you ask the receptionist or engineer?

Grammar II

A. Study the example sentences in the table below.

Verb tenses	Active voice	Passive voice
Present Simple	He delivers the letters.	The letters are delivered.
Past Simple	He delivered the letters.	The letters were delivered.
Future Simple	He will deliver the letters.	The letters will be delivered.
Present Continuous	He is delivering the letters.	The letters are being delivered.
Past Continuous	He was delivering the letters.	The letters were being delivered.
Going to	He is going to deliver the letters.	The letters are going to be delivered.
Present Perfect	He has delivered the letters.	The letters have been delivered.
Past Perfect	He had delivered the letters.	The letters had been delivered.
Infinitive	He has to deliver the letters.	The letters have to be delivered.
Modals	He must deliver the letters.	The letters must be delivered.

B. Change the following sentences into passive voice.

- a. Someone is helping her with the housework.
- b. The mail-order company sent him a parcel.
- c. My friend sent me an invitation.
- d. The secretary has given the letter to the minister.
- e. The traffic police officer had already fined him for a parking offence.
- f. John gave Elizabeth that beautiful ring.
- g. Her students have sent her flowers.
- h. He must give the message to the right person.
- i. We teach our students English and French.
- j. Someone bought flowers for the bride.
- k. The guide showed the tourists the sights of Pokhara.
- l. They pay her an excellent salary.

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct passive form of the verbs in the brackets.

The Mayor inaugurated a sports centre in our town last week. The facility(believe) to be one of the largest in the country and experts hope that it (visit) by thousands of amateur and professional athletes over the course of the next few years.

The centre..... (construct) for over 6 years. However, it..... (not completely finish) yet. Workers are making the final adjustments this week and say that it (complete) by the end of the month.

The centre offers various sports facilities including two indoor swimming pools, three large gyms and a ball court. They (can book) online or directly at the administration desk. The equipment (buy) from local companies, which also provided the training programs.

The new centre (finance) by government funds as well as grants that (give) to the region by the European Union. Politicians and famous athletes from all over the country (invite) to the official opening ceremony, scheduled for next Tuesday.

Writing II

Write an essay on 'Work and Leisure' in about 200 words. You can use the given prompts.

differences

similarities

benefits

balance

Project work

Design and conduct a survey in your locality. Visit at least ten families. Collect the data of working people, jobless and the retired. Convert it into a pie chart and display it in the class.

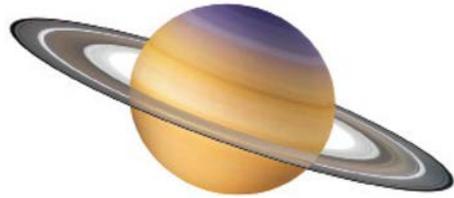
Extra bit

Words ending in '-ism'

- optimism : a feeling that good things will happen and that something will be successful
- tourism : the business activity connected with providing accommodation, services and entertainment for people who are visiting a place for pleasure
- criticism : the act of expressing disapproval of somebody/something and opinions about their faults or bad qualities
- nationalism : the desire by a group of people who share the same race, culture, language, etc. to form an independent country
- alcoholism : the medical condition caused by drinking too much alcohol regularly
- patriotism : love of your country and the desire to defend it
- journalism : the work of collecting and writing news stories for newspapers, magazines, radio, television or online news sites
- terrorism : the use of violent action in order to achieve political aims

Getting started

Look at the pictures and talk to your friends about them.

**Reading I**

Look at the picture below and answer the questions.

- What do you see in the picture?
- Do you think life exists on planets other than the Earth?

A Message from Another Planet

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



50 meters away. Suren got up and walked to the object. Once he had seen a film about a **spaceship**, probably this was one. It might have come from another planet. As he went closer, a door opened, and Suren was drawn into the **vessel**. He found himself in a room with what appeared to be a large number of control panels with **flashing** lights. He was frightened and almost jumped when he heard a voice saying, "Welcome to our spaceship, Suren. Don't be afraid. Sit down on the **couch** behind you. "How do you know my name?" Suren asked.



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

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

"You can't leave now, look at the screen. The ship is several thousand kilometers from Earth, although only a few minutes have passed. On our planet, all the resources are recycled whereas, on earth, you are wasting your resources. Soon there will be nothing left. Give your people the message that the recycle collection centers should be set up in every town and city on Earth. Cans, bottles, old household **appliances**, in fact, everything which is no longer in use, should be taken there and be recycled."

Suren said, "If I tell people that I've been in a spaceship, they will probably think I'm joking or, perhaps, out of my mind."

"Don't worry!" the voice said, "We'll give you an object that will prove that what you say is true. Pick it up. It's a tiny computer, far more advanced than any found on Earth. When it's examined by a computer engineer, we're sure your story will be believed."

The screen lit up, and Suren saw the world growing larger and larger. He saw the Himalayas and the River Sunkoshi. The screen grew dark, the door opened,

and Suren **stepped** out onto the sand. As soon as he was out of the spaceship, it ascended at an **enormous** speed and disappeared.

At home, before going to bed, Suren wondered whether he had been dreaming, but when he put his hand in his pocket, he could feel the tiny computer.

(Source: adapted from Forte, Longman 1989)

A. Find the words from the story that are either opposite or similar to the words below.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a. dawn (opposite) | b. shining (similar) |
| c. took off (opposite) | d. modern (similar) |
| e. descended (opposite) | f. great (similar) |

B. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| a. saucer | i. a ship or large boat |
| b. spaceship | ii. a long comfortable seat |
| c. vessel | iii. short bursts of bright light |
| d. flashing | iv. a vehicle that travels in space, carrying people |
| e. couch | v. a machine that is designed to do a particular thing in the home |
| f. broadcast | vi. a small shallow round dish that a cup stands on |
| g. appliance | vii. to send out a programme on television or radio |

C. Put the following events in the correct order.

- They gave Suren a tiny computer.
- The spaceship landed back on the bank of the Sunkoshi River.
- A voice welcomed him, and asked him to sit on the couch.
- Suren wondered whether he had been dreaming.
- Suren had been fishing when he saw a bright object over the Sunkoshi River.
- They wanted to send a message to the leader of Nepal and the world.
- When Suren went closer to the vessel, he was pulled into it.

D. Answer the following questions.

- a. What did Suren think about the bright object at first?
- b. Where had Suren seen a spaceship before?
- c. How did Suren feel when he was drawn inside the vessel?
- d. How had they known about Suren?
- e. How do they manage resources on their planet?
- f. Why did Suren express his inability to deliver a message at first?
- g. What message did they want to pass on?
- h. Why did they give Suren a tiny computer?
- i. Do you think people will believe Suren's story? Give your reasons.

E. If you met someone from another planet, what advice would you give about the Earth or Nepal?

Pronunciation

Listen to your teacher. What sounds do the final 'ed' in these words make? Put the words in the correct box.

landed opened walked passed frightened
asked ascended finished jumped recorded

/t/	/d/	/Id/

Speaking

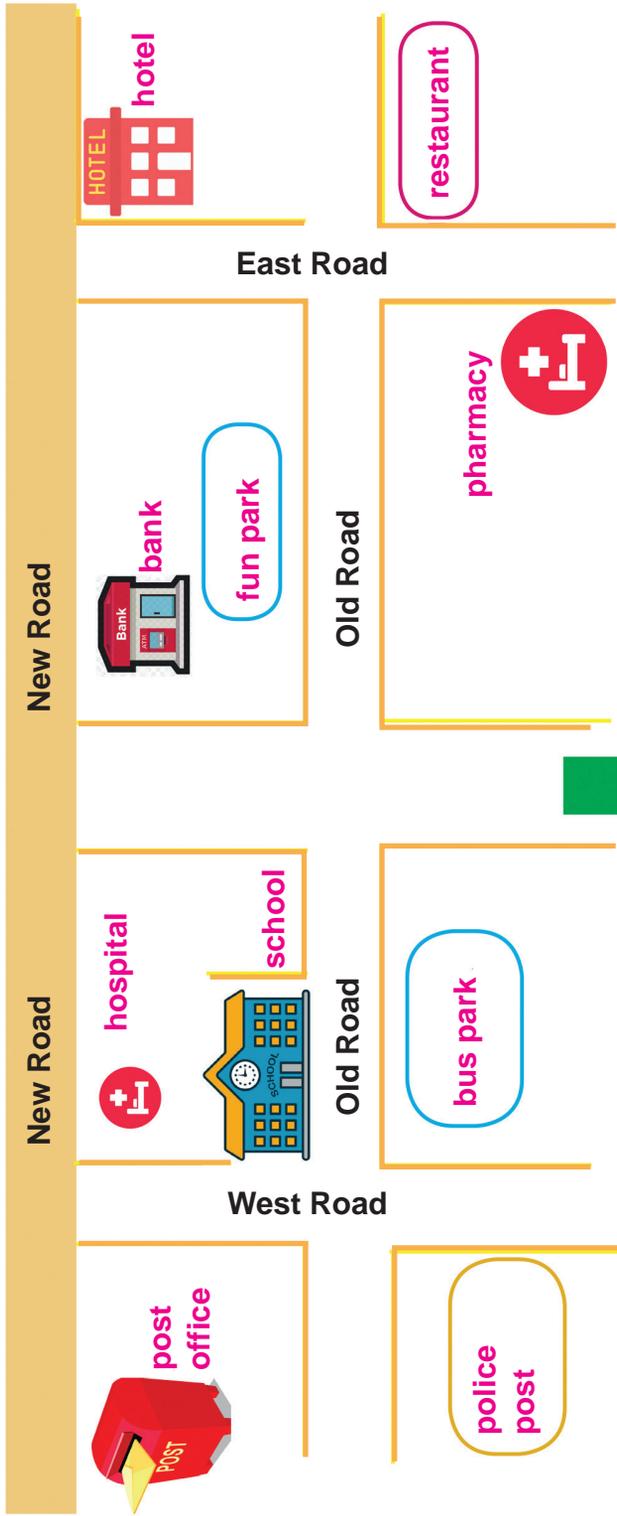
Work in pairs. Study the map below and take turns to ask and answer where different places are located. Use the given prepositions. One has been given as an example.

next to opposite between behind in front of above below

Example: *You are in Old Road.*

A: Where is the school?

B: It's opposite the bus park.



New Road

New Road

East Road

Old Road

Old Road

West Road



B. Choose one of the words/phrases from the box and complete the sentences below using in, at or on.

the air	a farm	school	prison	the airport
Shanti Chalchitra Hall	bed	hospital	the station	

Example: *My train arrives at 4:30. Can you meet me at the station?*

- I love Saturdays the most. I can stay until eight.
- My favourite movie Pashupati Prasad is playing
- Many people are for the crime they committed.
- I like the village, especially the fresh air. I think I should work my village.
- Did you make many friends when you were ?
- Aryashila had an accident last month. She is still
- It was not a long flight. We were for only 25 minutes.
- When our flight was delayed, we had to wait for about two hours.

Writing I

Imagine you have recently met someone from another planet and spent about an hour with him or her. Write an account describing your feelings and reactions.

Reading II

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

- Who are the people in the picture?
- Where are they travelling to?
- What is the lady asking the man?



Up-Hill

Does the road wind **up-hill** all the way?
Yes, to the very end.
Will the day's journey take the whole long day?
From **morn** to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting-place?
A roof for when the slow dark hours begin.
May not the darkness hide it from my face?
You cannot miss that **inn**.

Shall I meet other **wayfarers** at night?
Those who have gone before.
Then must I knock, or call when just in sight?
They will not keep you standing at that door.

Shall I find comfort, **travel-sore** and weak?
Of labour you shall find the sum.
Will there be beds for me and all who **seek**?
Yea, beds for all who come.

-Christina Rossetti

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

Column A

- a. wind
- b. morn
- c. inn
- d. wayfarer
- e. seek

Column B

- i. person who usually travels on foot
- ii. a small hotel, usually in the country
- iii. to have many bends and twists
- iv. look for
- v. morning

B. Complete the summary of the poem using suitable words or phrases given below.

the road ahead up-hill someone a place a journey
in the affirmative on the way everyone fellow travellers an inn

The speaker is making with her guide. She asks the guide eight different questions about The first question is if the road is all and if the journey will take all day. The guide replies Next, she asks if there is to rest for the night. The guide informs the speaker that there is which she won't miss. The speaker's fifth question is, whether she will meet the other travellers At the inn, the speaker asks if she should knock or call the The guide replies that..... will open the door. Lastly, the speaker asks if there will be a bed for her. The guide tells her that there are beds for.....

C. Answer the following questions.

- How far is the road up-hill, according to the guide?
- What does the speaker doubt about the place to rest?
- Who has travelled the road before?
- What is the speaker's seventh question?
- Who do you think opens the door?

D. Write a short description of an interesting road that you have recently travelled along.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and answers these questions.

- How many planets are there in the solar system?
- Do you think that Pluto is a planet?



B. Listen to the audio and complete the sentences with the correct words or phrases.

- a. Pluto was kicked out from the group of in 2006.
- b. Pluto is made of and ice.
- c. Pluto takes about 250 years to complete its full orbit around the Sun.
- d. Eris was in 2005.
- e. The scientists created a new category as planet.

C. Listen to the audio again and put a tick mark (✓) under True or False.

S.N.	Statemants	True	False
a.	Pluto is smaller than the Moon.		
b.	The NASA New Horizon Spacecraft took almost 12 years to get very close to Pluto.		
c.	Eris is about the same size as Pluto.		
d.	The scientists disqualified Eris as a planet.		
e.	Pluto is a member of the dwarf planet club.		

D. Why is Pluto not a planet? Give your reasons.

Grammar II

A. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the brackets.

- a. Due a traffic jam, we are late today. (with/to/at)
- b. I'm sorry. You are not eligible admission to this course. (with/for/of)
- c. Look! She is playing her young son. (with/to/in)

- d. The District Administration Office is entrusted maintain law and order in the city. (to/with/of)
- e. He is envious his rich neighbour. (with/of/off)
- f. He became estranged his family after the argument. (with/from/of)
- g. You had no excuse misbehaving with the clerk. (of/for/to)
- h. I'm quite familiar her. (at/with/to)
- i. She was brought by her grandmother. (out/in/up)
- j. Gopal left home because he did not want to abide his father's wishes. (to/with/by)

B. Choose and circle the correct prepositions (in brackets) in the paragraphs below.

Mr Pandey arrived in Kathmandu (on/in) May 10 (at/on) eight o'clock (in/on) the evening. He decided to call on his uncle who lived (on, in) Bhaktapur. He got on a bus (at/of) the station and paid the fare (to/for) the conductor. The bus was very crowded, so Mr Pandey had to stand up all the way.

When he reached Thimi, Mr Pandey got off the bus and walked a short distance (in/to) the house where his uncle lived. He knocked (at/ in) the door (of/on) his uncle's house. He waited (for/during) a few minutes, but no one came (to/at) the door. He was disappointed to find no one (to/at) home. He saw a bench (at/to) the corner of the porch, and he sat down (on/in) it to wait for his uncle.

Writing II

Write a set of rules and regulations for the visitors in a park. Use the expressions given below.

...is/are(not) allowed to strictly prohibited/forbidden to

... can/cannot ... is/are required/expected to..... must/must not

Project work

What is space tourism? Search and collect information about space tourism. Make a short presentation in a small group.

Extra bit

Account writing

Account is a document or a text written by describing an event. Account writing is a technique of reporting or describing an event or experience.

Format of account writing

Heading (optional but highly recommended).

It addresses the audience and purpose. For instance, a heading can be something like this: "To the head teacher, an account of the recent trip to Pokhara".

Introduction

This is the first part of an account. The purpose of account writing is mentioned here. Some background information can be added depending on the situation. The purpose of an introduction is to briefly explain the topic to be written about.

Body

This is the major part of an account. The event is elaborated here. If there is more than one subject, each subjects need to be addressed in separate paragraphs.

It is essential to make sure that the relevant details that are helpful to the reader are presented. This means that the reader should be given complete details so that they can get detail information.

Conclusion

This is a very crucial part of an account writing. In this part, the purpose of writing an account is restated along with the message or lesson of the account.

Sign-off

Written by,

Full name (or signature) of the writer.

Date

Getting started

The following pictures show the process of making black tea. Describe the step each picture shows.



Reading I

Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- What do you think the girl is doing?
- What is the risk of using a phone this way?
- What precautions should you take while using a phone?



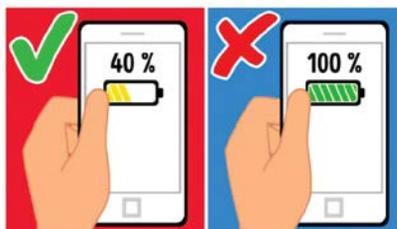
Save your Smartphone

Smartphones have become an important aspect of everyday life, not only in terms of staying connected with family and friends but also in getting work done, staying up to date with important schedules and even buying groceries or clothes online. It's become almost impossible to do anything without one in today's tech-driven world, so much so that many of us have a phone in our hands for the most part of the day. Your phone therefore needs proper care to **prolong** its lifespan and also to safeguard important information that's stored there. Since smartphones are so **essential** and central to our life, it's time for us to get smart in caring them.

Here are some tips which you can follow to keep your phones safe.

A closer look at your charging habits

Most of us live in fear of a **fading** phone battery when we are out and about, we don't worry too much about that battery's eventual lifespan. Do you know that you shouldn't charge your battery to 100 percent? You shouldn't let it get down to minimum charge or zero percent either. That can cause internal damage to your phone. The rule with some batteries is to keep them 50 percent or more most of the time. When it drops below 50 percent, top it up a little if you can. You can charge your phone this way a few times in a day. You should also make it a point to use the charger that came with your phone. There have been incidents of cheap chargers actually catching fire.



Maintain a cool temperature

Heat is harmful to phone batteries. Your phone is safest at room temperature. Avoid placing it next to other devices such as laptops as they **generate** heat. If you are keeping all your gadgets right next to one another, try to separate them.

Invest in-phone wipes or cleaning solution

Your phone is a breeding ground for germs and bacteria. Think of all the things you touch before touching your phone: go to the restroom, hold money, eat, and other activities that lead you to **gunk** up your device. Studies have actually found that your phone screen houses more bacteria than a toilet seat. This is why you should clean your phone regularly. All you have to do is simply disinfect your phone with an antimicrobial spray and wipe it with a soft cloth.



Protect your phone and data

Set a screen lock on to keep your information safe and **render** the phone useless in the event it gets lost or stolen. Not using a lock screen is the android equivalent of going out and leaving your front door open for burglars.



Control app permissions and notifications

Your smartphone wouldn't be all that useful without all the apps you have downloaded. The more apps you download, the more **notifications** you will receive. But you can have more control over which apps and events can send you prompts and how these messages appear on the home or lock screen of your phone. Simply go to your phone's settings and set the notifications accordingly.

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

Column A

- a. prolong
- b. essential
- c. fading
- d. generate
- e. gunk
- f. render
- g. notifications

Column B

- i. being less bright
- ii. to produce
- iii. any sticky or dirty substance
- iv. to cause something to be in a particular condition
- v. to make something last longer
- vi. notices
- vii. extremely important

B. Write **True** for true statements and **False** for false ones.

- a. It's a good idea to keep our phones fully charged.
- b. We should keep our phones together with other gadgets.
- c. A phone is likely to hold more bacteria than a toilet seat.
- d. Setting a screen lock on the phone helps us keep the information safe.
- e. Smartphones are very useful even without apps.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Write any three uses of smartphones in everyday life.
- b. Why should we care for our phones?

- c. Why should we not use cheap chargers to charge our phones?
- d. How can we prevent our phones from getting over heated?
- e. How can the phone be cleaned?

D. What gadgets do you have at your home? How do you take care of them?

Pronunciation

Consult a dictionary to find out pronunciations of these words.

impossible	battery	zero	either	temperature
germ	cloth	burglar	control	appear

Speaking

A. Read and act out the following conversation between two students.

Excuse me, how can I take a screen shot on a laptop?

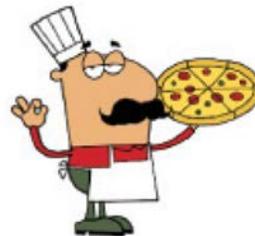
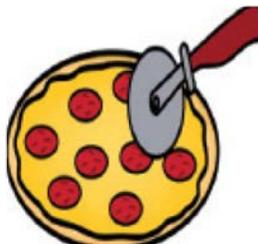
First press the window key and print screen key at the same time to capture the entire screen.



B. Work in pairs, take turns to ask questions and give instructions in the following situations.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| a. take a photo | b. recharge a phone | c. send an email |
| d. print a word document | e. replace a light bulb | f. send a text |

C. The pictures below show the steps to making pizza. Look at them and explain to your friends the steps of making pizza. Use 'First', 'Second', 'Then', etc. You can use the clues given in the box below.



Cut into slices.	Put an apron on.	Serve.	Grate cheese.
Knead the dough.	Roll the dough.	Put toppings on.	
Bake in the oven.	Wash hands.	Spread sauce.	

Grammar I

A. Study the following table that shows how direct speech is changed into indirect speech.

She said, "I love horror movies."	She said that she loved horror movies.
"I worked as a waiter before attending college," Harish said.	Harish said that he had worked as a waiter before attending college.
My friend said, "I'll phone you tomorrow."	My friend said that he would phone me the next day.
She said, "I'm planning to do it today."	She said that she was planning to do it that day.
He said to me, "Get me something to drink."	He told me to get him something to drink.
"Don't make a noise," said the teacher to the students.	The teacher told the students not to make a noise.
The doctor said to the patient, "Quit smoking."	The doctor advised the patient to quit smoking.
The policeman told me, "Don't park here."	The policeman forbade me to park there. The policeman told me not to park there.

B. Change the following sentences into indirect speech. Use the given sentence starters.

- a. "He works in a bank."
She said
- b. "We went out last night."
She told me
- c. "I'm coming!"
She said.....
- d. "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived."
She told me

- e. "I'd never been there before."
She said
- f. "I didn't go to the party."
She told me
- g. He said to me, "Help him to do his homework." He asked me
- h. The doctor said to the patient, "Take bed rest for a week."
The doctor advised the patient
- i. The commander said to his soldiers, "March further."
The commander ordered

Writing I

Prepare a recipe to cook your favourite dish at home. Use the prompts given below.

name of the food item

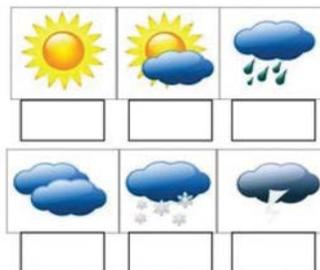
ingredients

cooking procedure

Reading II

Match the words with the correct weather symbols.

- a. cloudy
- b. partially cloudy
- c. snowy
- d. stormy
- e. rainy
- f. sunny



Weather Instruments

Until the 18th century, people completely depended on sensory observations for any weather data. They understood the wind direction through the movement of leaves or estimated the time of rain through the number of clouds in the sky.

Now, the times have changed. Today, we are **blessed** with modern technology which includes different weather instruments and weather



stations that help us to accumulate accurate weather data. There are different types of instruments for measuring different parameters.

A THERMOMETER is a device that is used for measuring the temperature or the temperature gradient. This can be used in industry, in **meteorology**, and even in **medicine**. This device has two important things that help in measuring the temperature. The first one is a **sensor** that uses different physical **parameters** like the expansion of different states of matter for sensing the change. The second one is a **converter** that converts the change of temperature into a numerical value.

There are different types of thermometers. In weather stations, mainly mercury-filled thermometers are used. Mercury-filled thermometers can measure the temperature from -35 to 40 degree Celsius. It has a scale division of 0.2 degrees. But if the temperature is less than -35 degree Celsius, then this thermometer cannot give an accurate result and becomes unreliable. To measure the temperature under -35 degree Celsius, alcohol-filled thermometers are used. This type of thermometer can measure from -65/-75 degree Celsius to 20/25 degree Celsius.

A BAROMETER is an instrument that measures the **atmospheric** pressure. It measures pressure in measurement units called bars or atmospheres. The earth is **wrapped** with layers of air which is called atmosphere. The air has weight, and it presses everything against gravity. A barometer measures this pressure. When a barometer shows low-pressure, it means that the weather is rainy, windy or cloudy and when the pressure is high, it means that the weather is fair.

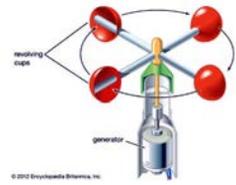


There are different types of barometers such as the **mercury** barometer, **aneroid** barometer, and the **digital** barometer. Among these three, the digital barometer is the latest one that gives more accurate data.



A HYGROMETER measures the **humidity** or the amount of water vapour in the air. There are mainly two types of hygrometers. They are dry and wet bulb hygrometers and a **mechanical** hygrometer.

AN ANEMOMETER is used to measure the speed of the wind. The speed of wind gives plenty of information about the weather. For example, if the speed of the wind is high, it indicates a storm. With the help of the anemometer, we can determine the speed of the wind which helps us to protect ourselves from many natural disasters.



A WIND VANE is also called a weather vane or a **weathercock**. This is an instrument that is used for showing the direction of the wind. It has a similar feature like the traditional **cockerel** design with letters that indicate the points of the compass.



The tool is placed on top of a weather station and gives accurate results about the direction of the wind which provides a lot of information about the changes that take place in the weather.

A RAIN GAUGE is an instrument used by meteorologists for measuring the amount of **precipitation** occurring over some time. It is one of the instruments that is used in most weather stations. The rain gauge must be placed at an open place without any obstacle. The amount of precipitation is measured either manually or by an automatic weather station. The instrument has some limitations. It is impossible for rain gauge to collect rain during a hurricane.



A. Complete these sentences with the appropriate words from the text above.

- a. Most of the FM broadcast the news at 7:00.
- b. The function of ais to convert the change of temperature into numerical values.
- c. The Earth is by the atmosphere.
- d. The amount of water in the air is called
- e. The wind vane is also known as a

B. Choose the correct answer.

- a. How did people get the weather information until the 18th century?
i. with weather instruments ii. through their physical senses
iii. through their intuitions
- b. Which one of the following barometers is the latest one?
ii. digital ii. mercury iii. aneroid
- c. What does a barometer measure?
i. atmospheric temperature ii. atmospheric humidity
iii. atmospheric pressure
- d. Which of the following devices is NOT used to get weather information?
i. thermometer ii. galvanometer iii. anemometer
- e. Which of the following devices is used to measure the speed of the wind?
i. wind wave ii. anemometer iii. hygrometer

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Where is an alcohol-filled thermometer mostly used?
- b. What is a barometer used for?
- c. What are the two kinds of hygrometer?
- d. Give two examples of how an anemometer gives information about the weather.
- e. Name the device that is used to measure the changes in weather conditions.
- f. What precaution should be taken while using a rain gauge?

D. How do you usually find out what the weather will be like? Talk to your friends.

Listening

A. Look at the pictures and answer these questions

- a. What do you think the profession of the man is?
- b. What does the second picture show?



B. Listen to the audio and tick (✓) the correct answer.

- a. Where did the chef learn to cook?
 - i. at a cooking school
 - ii. at a family member's home
 - iii. in a friend's kitchen
- b. What is special about the chef's cookies?
 - i. He makes them by following a healthy recipe.
 - ii. He prepares them by using cheap ingredients.
 - iii. He sells them at many local stores.
- c. Which ingredient does the chef NOT use to make his cookies baked?
 - i. baking powder
 - ii. flour
 - iii. sugar
- d. At what temperature should the cookies be baked?
 - i. at 305 degrees
 - ii. at 315 degrees
 - iii. at 350 degrees
- e. What is the topic of the next cooking programme?
 - i. Fun Cookies for Teenagers
 - ii. Inexpensive Meals
 - iii. Tips for Cleaning your Kitchen

C. Listen to the audio again and complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

switch entire ingredients preheat pinch

- a. Don't forget to the oven to 375 degrees.
- b. It looks like we don't have all of the to make dinner.
Let's go to the store and buy them.
- c. If the meat doesn't taste just right, try adding a of salt.
- d. Please put the mixture in a baking pan.

D. Do you watch cooking shows on television? Share your reasons why you do or do not with your classmates.

Grammar II

A. Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

- a. He said, "Don't use my camera."
- b. The doctor said, "Give up smoking."
- c. "Don't touch the wire." The electrician said to me.
- d. "Could you explain number four, please?" said the student.
- e. "Don't worry about it, Mrs. Shrestha." She said.
- f. "Finish this job in an hour." He said.
- g. Amrita said to me, "Please help me."

B. Complete the following sentences with the correct alternatives from the brackets.

- a. Anju said that she.....(had seen/has seen/was seen) the accident the day before.
- b. She says that(she could not stay there anymore/I can't stay there anymore/she can't stay there anymore)
- c. The teacher told us that.....(the Earth revolves round the Sun/the Earth revolved round the Sun/the Earth revolve round the Sun)
- d. Pramesh said that.....(he had done his homework/I have done my homework/he has done his homework)

- e. The policeman(requested/told/ordered) the thief not to move.
- f. My father forbade me (to spend/do not spend/not to spend) so much money.
- g. The head teacher forbade the students' parents(not to smoke/to not smoke/to smoke) in the school premises.

Writing II

In the past 20 years, there have been significant developments in the field of science and technology. These developments have had both a positive and negative impact. Write a newspaper article expressing your views on the impact of science and technology.

Project work

Wireless earbuds are useful devices for listening to music and other audios because we don't need wires.

Do you know how to connect them to Bluetooth-enabled devices such as smartphones, tablets, laptops, etc.?

Search through the internet or consult someone who knows and write the steps "How to connect earbuds to Bluetooth-enabled devices?"



Extra bit

Transitive and intransitive verbs

A **transitive** verb is a verb that requires an object to receive the action.

Examples:

I admire your courage.
 We need to maintain product quality.
 I couldn't face him today.
 She loves animals, etc.

An **intransitive** verb is a verb that does not take an object.

Examples:

The baby was crying.
 I work for a large firm in Paris.
 They laughed uncontrollably.
 We talked for hours.

Getting started

A. Where are these places? How would you get there? Discuss.



B. Identify the following people and say what they are famous for.

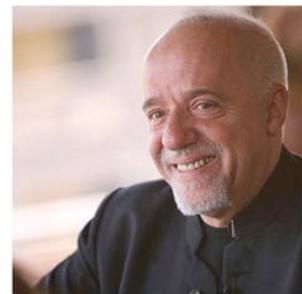
**Reading I**

Answer the following questions.

- How much do you love reading? What is the name of the last book you read?
- Who is your favourite writer? Say something interesting about him or her.

Paulo Coelho

Paulo Coelho is a well-known Brazilian author and lyricist. He was born on 24 August 1947 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He had always loved writing and **dreamed** of being a writer from an early age. He was, however, **discouraged** by his parents who wanted



him to become a lawyer. During **adolescence** Coelho was sent three times to a mental hospital by his parents because of his dream to become a writer. In his twenties, he was arrested and **tortured** in Brazil, but always kept dreaming of becoming a writer. After his release from prison, Coelho enrolled in law school and **abandoned** his dream of becoming a writer. One year later, he dropped out and lived life as a **hippie**, travelling through South America, North Africa, Mexico, and Europe and started using drugs in the 1960s.

He changed his life **radically** at the age of 36, after a **pilgrimage** to Santiago de Compostela in Spain, where he experienced a spiritual **awakening** and felt inspired to write the book, *The pilgrimage* (1987). Only one year later, he wrote *The Alchemist* in the course of a two-week **spurt** of creativity. *The Alchemist* was Paulo Coelho's break-through as an international author. The **allegorical** novel is about a shepherd boy who follows a **mystical** trek in which he learns to speak the "Language of the World" and thus receives his heart's desire. The book **attracted** little attention at first, until a French-language translation suddenly leapt onto the bestseller lists in France in the early 1990s. New translations followed, and soon *The Alchemist* became a worldwide **phenomenon**. The book has sold, by Coelho's count, roughly 35 million copies, and is now the most translated book in the world by any living author.

Since then he has published books at a rate of about one every two years. In 2013, approximately 150 million copies of his books were published in at least 71 languages. Several of his books are autobiographic in nature and deal with spirituality and faith, societal impacts on individuals and love. His 26 books have sold more than 65 million copies in at least 59 languages. Besides *The Alchemist*, his other notable works include *Veronika Decides to Die* (1998), which mines the **perceived** mental **instability** of his youth; *The Devil and Miss Prym* (2000), an **investigation** of the **essential** nature of humankind; and *Eleven Minutes* (2003), which explores the **boundaries** between love and sex through the story of a prostitute. *The Witch of Portobello* (2006) tells the story of a female religious leader in the form of interviews with those who knew her. *The Winner Stands Alone* (2008) is a **thriller** set against the Cannes Film Festival. Similarly, *Aleph* (2010) was **ostensibly** the true tale of Coelho's 2006 journey on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, but he **embroidered** the experience with a supposed encounter with a **reincarnated** lover from another lifetime. *Manuscript Found in Accra* (2012) concerns the experiences of a Greek wise man in Jerusalem prior to its **invasion** by Crusaders. *Adultery* (2014) **chronicles** a successful journalist's

extramarital affair, and *Hippie* (2018) was inspired by Coelho's travels in the 1970s.

His other works include *Frases* (1996), a collection of short **excerpts** from his **oeuvre**, and *Life: Selected Quotations* (2007), a similar collection of excerpts translated into English. Coelho also compiled selections from his weekly column in the newspaper *OGlobo* into a volume titled *Maktub* which means "It is Written".

Coelho is now the world's most widely read author with several international awards under his belt. He has received several **prestigious** awards including Crystal Award given by the World Economic Forum, France's Legion d'honneur and many more.

His fans call his books **inspiring** and life-changing. His critics say that his books merely promote vague spirituality **devoid** of rigour. A confident writer who rejects the self-help label—"I am not a self-help writer; I am a self-problem writer"—Coelho dismisses his **naysayers'** critiques. "When I write a book I write a book for myself; the reaction is up to the reader," he says. "It's not my business whether people like or dislike it."

Coelho has been married to his wife, the artist Christina Oiticica, since 1980. Together the couple spend half the year in Rio de Janeiro and the other half in a country house in the Pyrenees Mountains of France. In 1996, Coelho founded the Paulo Coelho Institute, which provides support to children and the elderly.

A. Complete the table below. Use a dictionary to check the meanings. Then, choose the correct word to complete the sentences. Change the form if necessary.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	embroider	
	torture	
	attract	
		inspiring
investigation		

- She was an example to her followers.
- It is claimed that the officers a man to death in a city police station.

- c. Naturally, I the tale a little to make it more interesting.
- d. The company conducted its own internal into the robbery.
- e. The exhibition is huge crowds.

B. The following sentences depict some of the important events in Paulo Coelho's life. Put them in chronological order.

- a. He travelled to Santiago de Compostela which inspired him to write *The Pilgrimage*.
- b. He was enrolled in a law school.
- c. He got married to the artist, Christina Oiticica.
- d. He stayed in a mental hospital.
- e. Coelho established the Paulo Coelho Institute.
- f. He left school and lived the life of a hippie.
- g. Coelho wanted to become a writer.
- h. Coelho wrote the allegorical novel *The Alchemist*.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why did Coelho's parents discourage him from becoming a writer?
- b. What changed Coelho's life in a significant way?
- c. Why is *The Alchemist* special?
- d. What are most of his books about?
- e. Write two evidences that prove Coelho is an international author.
- f. What are the criticisms of his writing?
- g. Write the names of two books which focus on Coelho's travels.

D. Which of Paulo Coelho's books would you most like to read? Give reasons for your choice.

Speaking

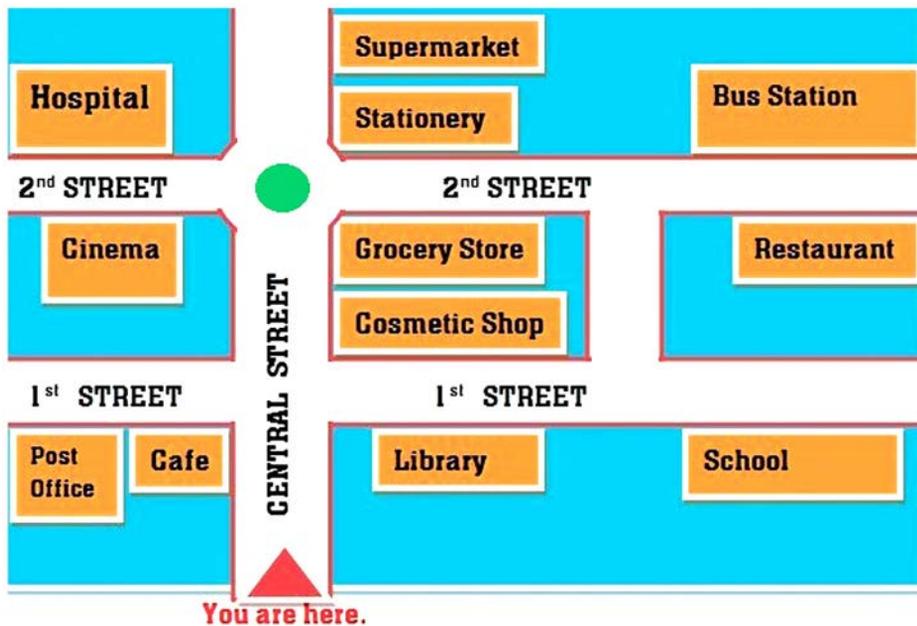
A. Read and act out the given conversation about directions. Then have similar conversations in pairs, to get to some places on the map.

Stranger : Excuse me. How can I get to the post office?

Girl : Go straight on, and then turn left at the crossroads. It's about 100 metres on your left. You can't miss it!

Stranger : Thanks!

Girl : You're welcome.



B. Work in pairs. Give directions in the following situations.

- Your new friend does not know how to get to the school library.
- A visitor wants to go to a nearby bank in your area.
- Your friend wants to come to your home but he doesn't know how to get there.
- A visitor wants to meet the head teacher in her office.
- Your sister wants to buy books but she does not know where the stationery shop is.

Grammar I

A. Read the following story and mark the articles used in it.

A dove saw an ant fall into a brook. The ant struggled in vain to reach the bank, and in pity, the dove dropped a blade of straw beside it. Clinging to the straw like a shipwrecked sailor to a broken spar, the ant floated safely to the shore.



Soon after, the ant saw a man getting ready to kill the dove with a stone. But just as he cast the stone, the ant stung him on the heel, so that the pain made him lose his aim, and the startled dove flew to safety in a distant wood.

Why are articles 'a' and 'an' used before 'dove' and 'ant' in the first sentence, and 'the' in the sentences that follow?

B. Complete the following sentences with the article 'a', 'an' or 'the'.

- a. Sudip boughtexpensive guitar yesterday. guitar is beautiful.
- b. Ms. Sherpa isuniversity student.
- c. boy wearing a black cap is my brother.
- d. I have given him half.....hour to finish the task.
- e. Angelia has.....beautiful daughter named Sophia.
- f. Mr. Gurung isS.P. of Nepal Police.
- g. Is diamondhardest substance in the world?
- h. Mrs. Yadav ishonourable teacher.
- i. Rice sells at Rs. 60 kilo.
- j. I met European writer last Monday.

Writing I

Read the following review of *The Alchemist*, one of the most popular books of Paulo Coelho. Make notes and underline key points as you read. You will use the example to write your own review.

A Review of The Alchemist

Title: The Alchemist

Author: Paulo Coelho

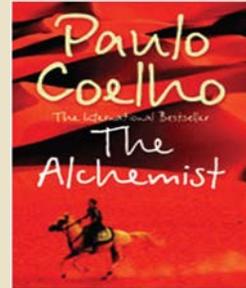
Year: 1988

Publisher: Harper Collins (English translation)

Characters: The Coptic Monk, The Shopkeeper, Melchizedek, Fatima,

The Alchemist, The Englishman, Santiago

Genre: Adventure fiction



The plotline of the book is that of a simple quest. A Spanish shepherd boy, Santiago, keeps getting the same dream that there is treasure lying underneath the Egyptian pyramids. After meeting an old king who offers him some advice and some magic stones, Santiago embarks on his journey to cross the Mediterranean Sea and the Sahara Desert to find his treasure and accomplish his Personal Legend (a concept equivalent to our purpose in life). Amidst swindlers, tribe wars and endless sand, Santiago finds his one true love, learns alchemy and the language of his heart, and of course, fights to reach his treasure.

The book offers insightful ideas about one's own destiny, about rising above failure, about the unity of the Universe, presented in comparatively simplistic diction of the text. The descriptions are awe-inspiring and the word choice is immaculate, but really it's the depth of soul behind Coelho's words that spin the magic of this novel. Anyone who reads this will not only escape reality but will also understand reality, The Alchemist can offer the best of both worlds. The Alchemist may not be your regular fiction book, but it most definitely still deserves a place on your bookshelf!

Now, write a similar review of the book that you have recently read.

Reading II

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

- What are the two women doing?
- What do you think the relationship is between the two women?

Madam and Her Madam

I worked for a woman,
She wasn't **mean**
But she had a twelve-room
House to clean.

Had to get breakfast,
Dinner, and supper, too
Then take care of her children
When I **got through**.

Wash, iron, and **scrub**,
Walk the dog around
It was too much,
Nearly broke me down.

I said, Madam,
Can it be
You trying to make a
Pack-horse out of me?

She opened her mouth.
She cried, Oh, no!
You know, Alberta,
I love you so!

I said, **Madam**,
That may be true
But I'll be **dogged**
If I love you!



-Langston Hughes

A. Match the following words/phrases in column A with their meanings in column B.

Column A

- a. mean
- b. get through
- c. dinner
- d. break down
- e. pack-horse
- f. Madam
- g. dogged

Column B

- i. not giving up easily
- ii. a horse that is used to carry heavy loads
- iii. cease to function; collapse
- iv. unkind
- v. a formal and polite way of speaking to a woman
- vi. to manage to do or complete something
- vii. the main meal of the day

B. Answer the following questions.

- a. Was the Madam really not mean? Why does the speaker say 'she wasn't mean'?
- b. Make a list of work that the maid had to do.
- c. What made her nearly break down?
- d. How did the Madam respond to the maid's question?

C. The poem above presents an example of one type of discrimination. What kinds of discrimination are in existence in your society? Discuss.

Pronunciation

Find the following homonyms in a dictionary and write their different meanings. Note how the words are pronounced too.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------|------|---------|---------|
| address | band | bat | current | express |
| fair | kind | lie | match | pound |
| ring | right | rock | spring | tender |

Listening

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

- Where do you think the three people are?
- What do you think the man with the map is asking for?
- What do you think the lady is doing?



B. Listen to the audio and write **True** for true statements and **False** for false ones.

- The girl wants to go to the art museum.
- She prefers to go there by bus.
- The bus station is miles away from there.
- She has to turn right at the Royal Hotel to get to the bus station.
- After crossing the junction she will see the museum on her left.

C. Listen to the audio again and answer the following questions in **no more than three words**.

- What is the best method to get to the museum, according to the boy?
- Why does the girl want to walk around instead of taking a bus?
- Where is the Royal Hotel located?
- What does the girl have to do after going over the junction?
- What can the girl do if she is still lost?

D. Give directions to a new friend in your school to get to the head teacher's office from your classroom.

Grammar II

Fill in the blanks with **a**, **an** or **the** where necessary. If no article is necessary put a cross (×).

- a. **A:** Where did you have.....lunch?
B: We went torestaurant.
- b. **A:** Did you havenice holiday?
B: Yes, it wasbest holiday I've ever had.
- c. **A:** Where'snearest grocery shop?
B: There is one atend of this street.
- d. **A:** Do you often listen to..... radio?
B: No. In fact, I haven't gotradio.
- e. **A:** Would you like to travel inspace?
B: Yes, I'd love to go toMoon.
- f. **A:** Do you go tocinema very often?
B: No. But I do watch a lot of films ontelevision.
- g. **A:** You had nice time yesterday, didn't you?
B: Yes, we went for a walk by Narayani River.
- h. **A:** Can you tell me where head teacher's room is?
B: It's on second floor.
- i. **A:** What did you have forbreakfast this morning?
B: Nothing. I never eatbreakfast.

Writing II

Write a short biography of Nepali National Poet, Madav Prasad Ghimire, based on the outline given below.

Madhav Prasad Ghimire

Birth : 23 September, 1919, Pustun, Lamjung

Childhood : brought up by his father and grandfather after his mother's death - learned the *Panchanga*, went to Duradanda, Lamjung, and later to Kathmandu to study Sanskrit, studied in Banaras, India too

Career : writing career began in Lamjung as a writer for *Bhashanubad Parishad*, and later as an editor for *The Gorkhapatra*

Works : *Gauri* (epic), *Malati Mangale*, *Manjari*, *Indrakumari*, *Rastra Nirmata*, *Kinnar-Kinnari* (lyrical anthology), *Charu Charcha* (essay collection), *Aafno Bansuri Aafnai Geet*, *Himal Pari Himal Wari*, *Aswathama*, *Rajheswari* and *Shakuntala* (epic)

Awards and Honours:

- Distinguished Academy Medal-Shree Prasiddha Praval Gorkha Dakshinabahu
- Bhanubhakta Award-Tribhuwan Pragya Puraskar-Padmashree Sadhana Samman
- Sajha Puraskar

Personal Life : six daughters and two sons from two marriages

Death : 18 August 2020 at the age of 100, Lainchaur, Kathmandu-cremated with state honours

Project work

Find information about any one of the popular personalities in your locality. Note important details of his/her life and share it with your friends.

Extra bit

Idiom

An idiom is a commonly used expression whose meaning does not relate to the literal meaning of its words. Find the meanings of the following idioms.

Examples:

a hot potato

tall story

night owl

no pain no gain

miss the boat

put a bug in his ear

see eye to eye

give it a shot

kill two birds with one stone

Getting started

Which organisations do these logos represent? Discuss why these organisations were established.



Reading I

Answer these questions.

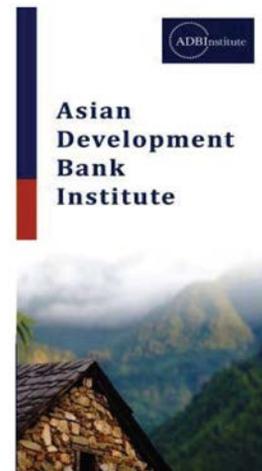
- What does ADB stand for?
- Does this organisation work in Nepal?

Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)

What is ADBI?

ADBI is the **think tank** of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). It was established in 1997 to help build capacity, skills, and knowledge related to poverty reduction and other areas that support long-term growth and competitiveness in developing Asia and the Pacific. It is located in the central government district of Tokyo, Japan.

ADBI is supported by an **independent** Advisory Council whose members serve for two years. Dean is the chief executive officer of the ADBI and has responsibility under the direction of the ADB President for the management of the Institute.



The objectives of ADBI are to identify effective development **strategies** and improve the capacity for **sound** development of the agencies and organisations **engaged** in development work in ADB's developing member countries (DMCs). ADBI focuses its activities on areas where it has a **strategic** advantage, such as the analysis of **emerging** policy issues from regional as well as medium-to long-term **perspectives**, and the facilitation of policy dialogue among senior DMC policy makers. ADBI also seeks to **enhance** its visibility, impact, and accessibility through high-quality knowledge products and services. It **strives** to be a trusted source of **insight**, knowledge, and information to which policy makers, academics, and others interested in Asia's development issues turn for guidance.

ADB I provides **intellectual** input for policy makers in ADB's DMCs. It does so by conducting research with a focus on medium to long-term development issues of strategic importance and through capacity building and training (CBT).

Through its work, ADB I has cultivated an **extensive** network of experts, researchers, think tanks, government agencies, civil society and private sector organisations, and **likeminded** organisations.

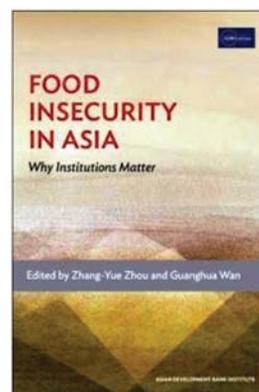
Programmes and Activities

Programmes and activities are held in-house as well as in ADB member countries in **collaboration** with international, regional, and national institutes and agencies.

Research Programme

ADB I conducts high-level research on issues with strategic **implications** for development thinking and policy making in Asia and the Pacific.

Research activities include hosting presentations by **distinguished** experts, organising regional and international **seminars** and conferences and publishing books and papers. These activities contribute to the development policy debate and help to identify effective development strategies and improve the capacity for sound development in the region.

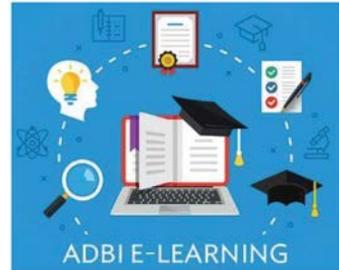


Selected research topics are based on ADB's priority sectors and themes, an annual needs survey, and **inputs** from regional policy makers and partners. Housing policy for inclusive growth in Asia, central–local government relations,

urbanization in Asia, financial inclusion, education and external shocks and economic are the priority areas of research.

Capacity-Building and Training Activities

ADB provides capacity-building and training to mid- and senior-level officials from ADB developing member countries. Activities are designed to enhance awareness on the region's important development issues, introduce appropriate policy **proposals** to address them, and build **consensus** among policy makers and stakeholders on key priority areas.



It is delivered in the form of **policy dialogues**, course-based training, and e-learning. ADB's capacity building and training activities provide an effective **forum** for discussion and information sharing on effective development practices and country experiences.

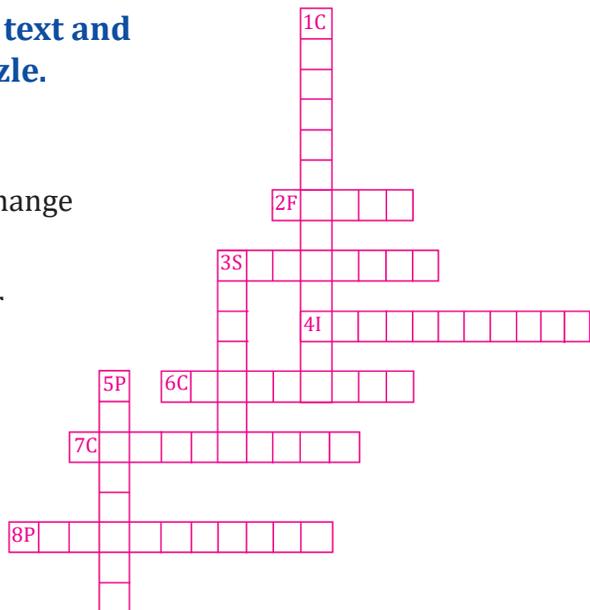
Outreach and Knowledge Dissemination

ADB broadly **disseminates** its research results as well as training, seminar, and **conference** outputs through multiple channels, including media, publications, webpage and social media. It also enjoys close relations with **numerous** national and regional think tanks, as well as other organizations in Asia and the Pacific.

A. Find the words from the text and solve the crossword puzzle.

Across

2. a medium where people exchange their opinions and idea
3. a plan to achieve a particular purpose
4. utilisation of a decision
6. a common opinion
7. a large official meeting
8. view point



Down

1. working with another group of people
3. a meeting for discussion
5. a formal plan

B. Fill in the gaps with correct words/phrases from the text.

- a. Theworks under the direction of the ADB President.
- b. The organisation emphasises its activities in the areas where it has
- c. It providesfor policy makers in its developing member countries.
- d. The basis for research topics are ADB's
- e. ADBI has close relations with variousthink tanks.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. What does ADBI stand for?
- b. Who is this organisation supported by?
- c. State any two objectives of ADBI.
- d. How does ADBI run its programmes?
- e. What do the ADBI's research programmes contribute to?
- f. What are the forms of ADBI's capacity-building and training programmes?
- g. How does it distribute its research results and outputs?

D. Name any three international organisations that are working in Nepal. Talk to your friends about their objectives and functions.

Pronunciation

Consult a dictionary and identify the pronunciation of the following words in British and American English.

knowledge	poverty	government	officer	responsibility
advantage	expert	conference	topic	economic

Speaking

A. Act out the given conversations in pairs.

Conversation I

Thaman : What's a video recorder used for?

Jamuna : A video recorder is used for recording TV programmes on video tapes.

Conversation II

Imran : What do we use a spade for?

Kautilya : We use a spade for digging fields.

B. Have similar conversations. Use the given clues.

A calculator/make calculations

A radio/listen to news, songs, etc.

A camera/take photos

A mobile phone/make calls

A printer/print documents

A refrigerator/keep food fresh

C. Say the names of the following objects and explain what they are used for.



Grammar I

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

A rice cooker	in order to to is for is meant for	drive a bus.
A washing machine		be a lecturer.
She's got a driving license		be an engineer.
Mahanta took Maths		drive a car.
Mina went to university		washing clothes. cooking rice.

Example: Mina went to university to be a lecturer.

B. Fill in the blanks with because/because of/so that/to/for/ although/in spite of.

- a.it rained heavily, we played the football match.
- b. We couldn't enjoy the trekking muchthe snowfall.
- c.all our efforts, we couldn't run the programme smoothly.
- d. Deepak went back to the village.....he could enjoy a pleasant life there.
- e. He went to hospitalsee a doctor.
- f. I bought an envelopesending a letter.
- g. I could not attend my classes yesterdayI was feeling unwell.
- h. Suprima accepted the job.....the salary, which was quite low.
- i. I could not get to sleepthe noise.
- j. I managed to get to sleepthere was a lot of noise.

Writing I

A. Study the given advertisement.

TIGER SHOES



The best sports shoes. So remarkably original, that no other shoes have managed to match Tiger. Tiger shoes are made for champions. To win the game, everyone should wear Tiger.



Only use with special Tiger socks.

B. Design similar advertisements for the following items. Use the given prompts.

headline picture/illustration features offer warranty

a. calculator

b. mobile phone

c. watch

Reading II

Answer the following questions.

- When do you usually congratulate people?
- Mention the occasions you have been congratulated.

Congratulation Letter

Changunarayan, Bhaktapur

May 30, 2021

Dear Mrs Rai,

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your recent appointment to the Chief Editor of *The Nepal Times*. This is certainly an **impressive** accomplishment, of which I am sure your family, friends and your relatives are **justifiably** proud.

As a Chief Editor of *The Nepal Times*, it will be your responsibility to provide **unbiased** news stories and articles. As this is a new position at this daily paper, you have the opportunity to set the **standard** for future chief editors to follow, and I am certain you will do a fine job. Your selection as the Editor in Chief shows that you are well on your way towards a bright future.

I congratulate you again on this honour and wish you the best of luck in all of your future **endeavours**. I am sure you will continue to set a fine example for all to follow. As always, please do not **hesitate** to call upon me if I may be of assistance to you.

With kind regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anil Gurung

A. Find the words from the text and complete the sentences.

- I really admire you for your explanation.
- An person can, no doubt, see many positive things at a glance.
- The work was done with a professional
- Please make every to arrive on time.
- Parents are proud of their children's achievements.

B. Answer the following questions.

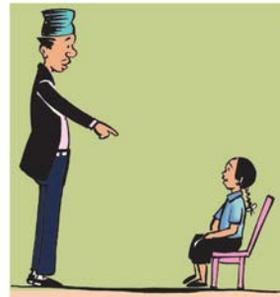
- a. Where does Anil Gurung live?
- b. Why is Anil Gurung writing this letter?
- c. Why is her new position an opportunity for Mrs. Rai?
- d. What does Anil Gurung expect from Mrs. Rai as the chief editor?
- e. How can you say that Anil Gurung is a helpful person?
- f. What could be the relationship between Mrs. Rai and Anil Gurung?

C. Have you ever sent a letter of congratulations to anybody? Why did you send it? Share your experiences and feelings.

Listening

A. Look at the picture and guess the answer to these questions.

- a. Who do you think they are?
- b. What are they talking about?



B. Listen to the audio and tick (✓) the things that the girl is demanding from her father. Put a cross (X) if they are not on her demand list.

	Things	Demanding	Not Demanding
a.	pencil		
b.	eraser		
c.	car		
d.	palm pilot		
e.	laptop		
f.	calculator		
g.	ice cream		
h.	ruler		

C. Listen to the audio again and choose the correct alternatives.

- a. The girl needs some supplies for.....
i. her school ii. her friend iii. her homework
- b. The father has already got her a
i. calculator and ruler ii. pencil and eraser
iii. laptop and palm pilot
- c. Calculators and computers areequipment.
i. traditional ii. manual iii. hi-tech
- d. The girl's father didn't have a laptop and palm pilot when he was in
i. primary school ii. middle school iii. high school
- e. The father suggests that his daughter
i. buys a new calculator ii. uses his calculator
iii. asks her mother to buy her a new calculator
- f. He suspects that his daughter is
i. going to download software in the class
ii. going to play video games in the class
iii. going to use the computer in the class
- g. How much does the calculator cost, according to the daughter?
i. 10 dollars ii. 89 dollars iii. 99 dollars

D. Listen to the audio again and answer the following questions in not more than four words.

- a. Why does the girl need hi-tech equipment?
b. What do they need to sell to buy the computer?
c. What work does the girl promise to do to please her father?
d. When does the girl need the calculator?
e. Who is waiting for them?

- E. What gadgets would you like to use to support your studies? How would you use them? Draw a mindmap and tell your friends.

Grammar II

- A. Join the following pairs of sentences with the connectives given in the brackets.
- I couldn't sleep. I was tired. (despite)
 - They have little money. They are living happily. (even though)
 - He went to the tap. He wanted to bring a pail of water. (in order to)
 - I enjoyed the film. The story was not very good. (though)
 - We live in the same colony. We hardly meet each other. (in spite of)
 - I was not wet. I had an umbrella. (because)
 - I ate all the food. It was not very tasty. (although)
 - He went to the bank. He could cash the cheque. (so that)

Writing II

- A. Study the given message of congratulations.

Congratulations!

Our special thanks and **tribute** to **Mr. Mahabir Pun**, President of ENRD for being awarded **The Ramon Magsaysay Award, 2007**. This was for his outstanding contribution to Community Leadership and bringing **unprecedented** changes in **rural** livelihoods through the use of Internet Technology.



E-Network Research and Development, Nepal

- B. Write a message of congratulations to your neighbour who has received a full scholarship to complete his or her studies.**
- C. Imagine that your uncle/aunt has been elected as the Mayor/Chairperson of your Municipality or Rural Municipality. Write a formal message of congratulations to him/her to be published in a newspaper.**

Project work

Collect information about any one of the international organisations working in Nepal and prepare a short profile for it. Include relevant pictures and illustrations.

Extra bit

Plurals that end in 'f' or 'fe'

roof – roofs

proof – proofs

chief – chiefs

belief – beliefs

giraffe – giraffes

sheriff – sheriffs

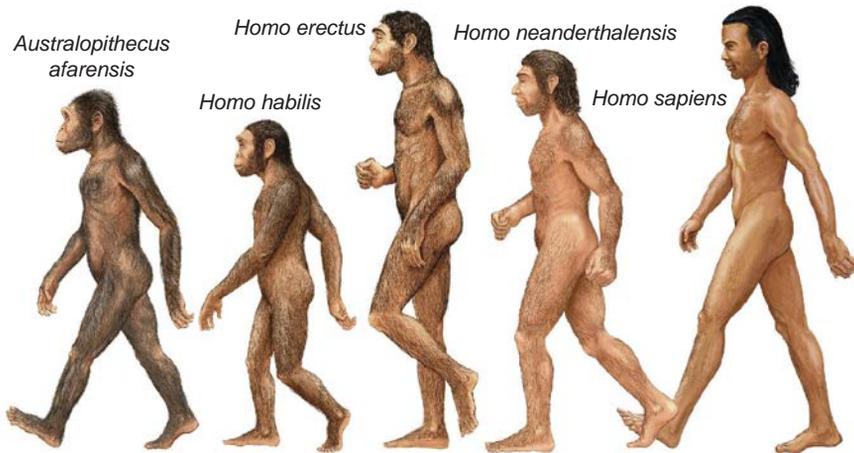
wharf – wharfs/wharves

dwarf – dwarfs/dwarves

hoof – hoofs/hooves

Getting started

Look at the picture and talk about human evolution.



Reading I

Look at the following pictures and answer these questions.

- What is the name of the invention shown in the picture?
- Who was it developed by?

The Maya Empire

I

The Maya Empire, centered in the tropical lowlands of what is now Guatemala, reached the peak of its power and influence around the sixth century AD. The Maya excelled at agriculture, pottery, hieroglyph writing, calendar-making and mathematics, and left behind an astonishing amount of impressive architecture and symbolic artwork. Most of the great stone cities of the Maya, however, were abandoned by 900 AD.



II

The Maya civilisation was one of the most **dominant** indigenous societies of Mesoamerica, present Mexico and Central America. Unlike other scattered indigenous populations of Mesoamerica, the Maya were centered in one geographical block covering all of the Yucatan Peninsula and modern-day Guatemala; Belize and parts of the Mexican states of Tabasco and Chiapas; and the western part of Honduras and El Salvador. This **concentration** showed that the Maya remained relatively secure from **invasion** by other Mesoamerican peoples.

III

The Maya lived in three separate sub-areas with distinct environmental and cultural differences: the northern Maya lowlands on the Yucatan Peninsula; the southern lowlands in the Petén district of northern Guatemala and adjacent portions of Mexico, Belize and western Honduras; and the southern Maya



highlands, in the mountainous region of southern Guatemala. Most famously, the Maya of the southern lowland region reached their peak during the Classic Period of Maya civilisation (250 AD to 900), and built the great stone cities and **monuments** that have **fascinated** explorers and scholars of the region.

IV

The earliest Maya settlements date to around 1800 BC. The earliest Maya were agricultural, growing crops such as corn, beans, squash and cassava. About 300 B.C. Maya farmers began to expand their presence both in the highland and lowland regions. The Middle Pre-classic Period also saw the rise of the first major Mesoamerican civilisation, the Olmecs. Like other Mesoamerican peoples, the Maya derived a number of religious and cultural **traits**, as well as their number system and their famous calendar from the Olmec. In addition to agriculture, the Pre-classic Maya also displayed more advanced cultural traits like **pyramid-building**, city construction and the **inscribing** of stone monuments.



V

The Classic Period, which began around 250 AD, was the **golden** age of the Maya Empire. Classic Maya civilisation grew to some 40 cities. Each city held a population of between 5,000 and 50,000 people. At its peak, the Maya population may have reached 2,000,000. **Excavations** of Maya sites have **unearthed** plazas, palaces, temples and pyramids, as well as courts for playing the ball games that were ritually and politically significant to Maya culture. Maya cities were surrounded and supported by a large population of farmers.

VI

The Maya were deeply religious, and worshipped various gods related to nature, including the gods of the Sun, the Moon, rain and corn. At the top of Maya society were the kings, who claimed to be related to gods and followed a hereditary **succession**. They were thought to serve as **mediators** between



the gods and people on earth, and performed the **elaborate** religious ceremonies and rituals so important to the Maya culture. The Classic Maya built many of their temples and palaces in a stepped pyramid shape, decorating them with elaborate reliefs and inscriptions. These structures have earned the Maya their **reputation** as the great artists of Mesoamerica. Guided by their religious ritual, the Maya also made significant advances in **mathematics** and **astronomy**, including the use of the zero and the development of a complex calendar system based on 365 days. Though early researchers concluded that the Maya were a peaceful society of priests and **scribes**, later evidence—including a **thorough** examination of the artwork and inscriptions on their temple walls—showed the less peaceful side of Maya culture, including the war between rival Mayan city-states and the importance of **torture** and human **sacrifice** to their religious ritual.

VII

From the late eighth through the end of the ninth century, something unknown happened to shake the Maya civilisation to its **foundations**. One by one, the

classic cities in the southern lowlands were abandoned, and by 900 AD, Maya civilisation in that region had **collapsed**. The reason for this mysterious decline is unknown, though scholars have developed several competing theories. Some believe that by the ninth century the Maya had **exhausted** the environment around them to the point that it could no longer sustain a very large population.

VIII

Other Maya scholars argue that constant **warfare** among competing city-states led the complicated military, family and trade **alliances** between them to break down, along with the traditional system of dynastic power. As the **stature** of the holy lords diminished, their complex traditions of rituals and ceremonies dissolved into **chaos**. Finally, some **catastrophic** environmental changes—like an extremely long, intense period of **drought** may have wiped out the Classic Maya Civilization. Drought would have hit cities like Tikal, where rainwater was necessary for drinking as well as for crop irrigation. All three of these factors may have played a part in the **downfall** of the Maya in the southern lowlands.

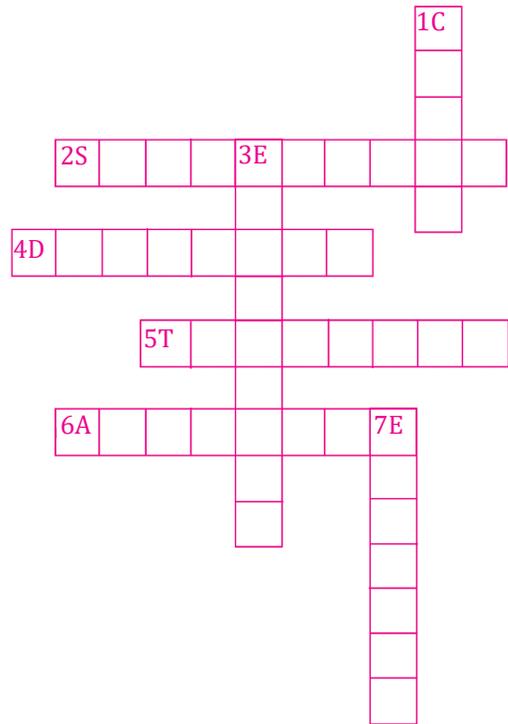
A. Match the following words with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a. drought | i. an instance of a large number of people or things arriving somewhere |
| b. excel | ii. a picture representing a word, syllable or sound |
| c. hieroglyph | iii. to be very good at doing something |
| d. dominant | iv. digging ground to look for old buried buildings or objects |
| e. concentration | v. a long period of time when there is little or no rain |
| f. invasion | vi. a lot of something in one place |
| g. excavation | vii. more important, powerful or easy to notice than other things |

B. Find the words in the text and fill in the crossword puzzle.

Across

2. people who follow each other in time or order
4. a loss of power, prosperity or status
5. complete with regard to every detail
6. a union or association formed for mutual benefit



Down

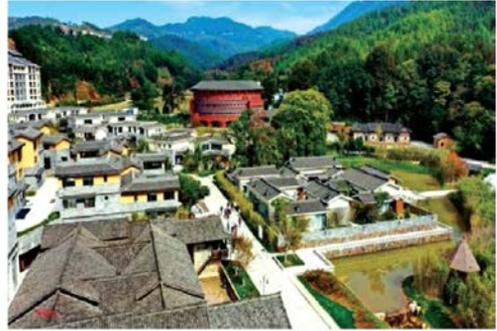
1. complete disorder and confusion
3. very complicated and detailed
7. to use all of something so that there is none left

C. Choose the correct answer.

- a. When did the Maya Civilisation reach its height?
 - i. sixth century AD
 - ii. ninth century AD
 - iii. 250 AD
- b. Why were the Mayas unlikely to be invaded by the Mesoamericans?
 - i. They had scattered to many places.
 - ii. They were concentrated in a particular area.
 - iii. They lived together with their relatives.
- c. What has fascinated researchers about the Mayas from the southern lowlands?
 - i. the stone cities
 - ii. the cultural differences
 - iii. the pyramid buildings
- d. Which period of the Maya Civilisation is considered the golden age?
 - i. The Medieval Period
 - ii. The Classic Period
 - iii. The Pre-Classic Period

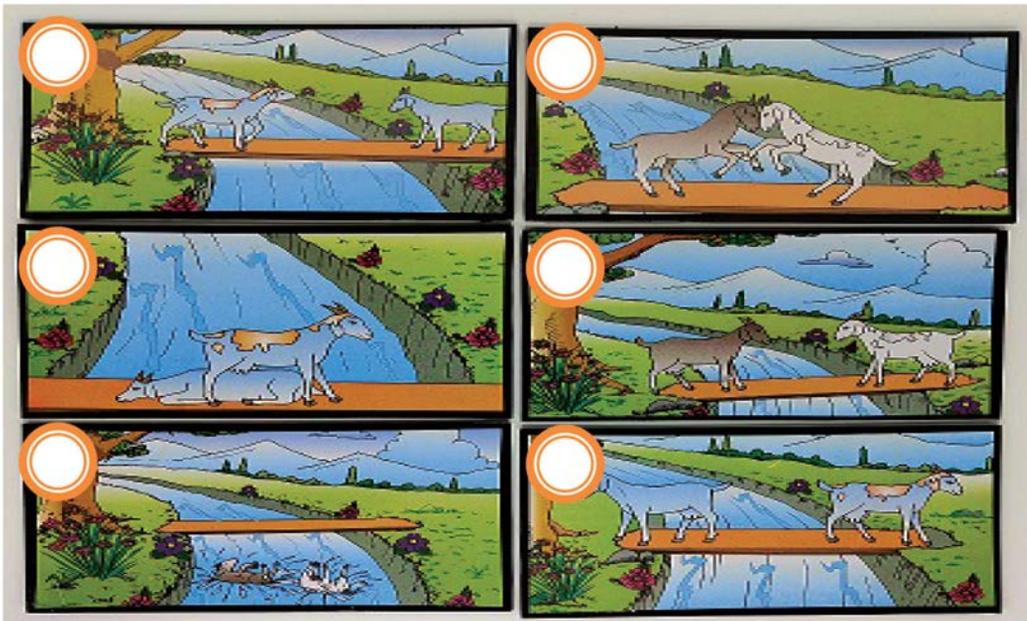
Speaking

- A. The following pictures show the changes that have taken place in a village over a period of ten years. Talk about the changes using **used to**/**didn't use to**



Example: There used to be a field in front of the village. But now, it is filled with houses.

- B. The given pictures tell a story, but they are not in the correct order. Rearrange them into the correct order by writing the number 1-6 in the bubbles and narrate the story.



Grammar I

A. Compare what Samita said in the past and what she says now.

FIVE YEARS AGO

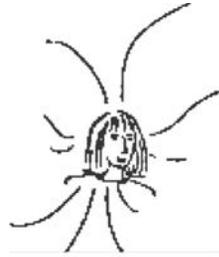
I travel a lot.

I play the piano.

I'm very lazy.

I don't like cheese.

I've got a dog.



I'm a hotel receptionist.

I've got lots of friends.

I never read newspapers.

I don't drink tea.

I go to a lot of parties.

TODAY

I eat a lot of cheese.

I work very hard these days.

I work in a bookshop now.

I don't know many people these days.

I don't go away much these days.



My dog died two years ago.

I read a newspaper everyday.

I haven't been to a party for ages.

I haven't played the piano for years.

Tea's great! I like it now.

Now, make sentences using *used to*/*didn't use to*/*never used to* as in the example.

Example: She used to travel a lot but she doesn't go away much these days.

B. Rewrite the following sentences using *used to* or *didn't use to*.

- I lived with my parents.
- Did you swim in the river every summer?
- He never smoked.
- I played tennis at school.
- Villagers walked for hours to reach the nearest health post.
- There was a dense forest around the village.
- What did you do in your childhood?
- I didn't write stories.
- Did people travel by airplanes?
- Where did you go to deposit your money?

Writing I

A. Read the following story carefully. Then give its a suitable title.

There lived a fox in a forest. One day, he thought of a plan to have fun with a stork from the same forest. The fox always used to laugh at the appearance of the stork.

"You must come and dine with me today," he said to the stork, smiling to himself at the trick he was going to play. The stork gladly accepted the invitation and arrived in good time and with a very good appetite.



For dinner the fox served soup. But it was set out in a very shallow dish, and all the stork could do was to wet only the tip of his bill. He could not drink a single drop of the soup. But the fox lapped it up easily, and, to increase the disappointment of the stork, made a great show of his enjoyment.

The hungry stork was much displeased at the trick, but he was a calm-tempered fellow and saw no good in flying into a rage. Instead, not long afterward, he invited the fox to dine with him in turn. The fox arrived promptly at the time that had been set, and the stork served a fish dinner that had a very appetizing smell. But it was served in a tall jar with a very narrow neck. The stork could easily get at the food with his long bill, but the fox could only lick the outside of the jar, and sniff at the delicious smell. And when the fox lost his temper, the stork said calmly, "Do not play tricks on your neighbours unless you can stand the same treatment yourself."

B. Develop readable stories based on the given outlines.

- a. A king.....enemies defeat him six times..... hides in a cave..... sees a spider..... climbing the wall.....fails for six times succeeds on the 7th attempt the king learns a lesson. collects courage and attacks enemies..... succeed..... moral
- b. Two friends meet a bear....one climbs a tree ...the other lies down as if dead....the bear smells his limbs.....goes away.....the first man comes down and asks....what the bear said....."beware of friends who run away in danger:"moral

Reading II

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions.

- What are these currencies?
- What would happen if we didn't have money?



The History of Money

The use of money is as old as the human civilisation. Money is basically a means of exchange; and coins and notes are just items of exchange. But money was not always in the same form as the money today, and is still developing.

Before the invention of money, the basis of early commerce was **barter**, a system of direct exchange of one product for another. **Subsequently**, both livestock, particularly cattle, and plant products such as grain, came to be used as money in many different societies at different periods. Cattle are probably the oldest of all forms of money, as the domestication of animals tended to **precede** the cultivation of crops. The



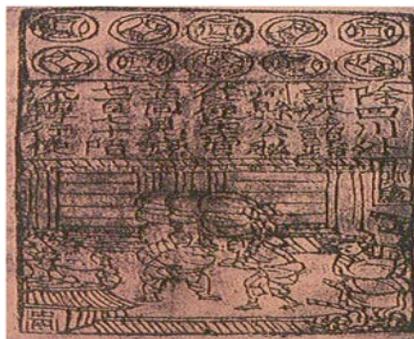
earliest evidence of banking is found in Mesopotamia between 3000 and 2000 BCE when temples were used to store grain and other valuables used in trade.

Some of the earliest currencies were objects from nature. A notable example is **cowrie shells**, first used as money about 1200 BCE. Although they may seem a pretty random choice, the shells had a number of advantages: they were similar in size, small, and durable. While the **mollusks** that produce the shells are found in the **coastal** waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the expansion of trade meant that even some European countries accepted cowrie shells as

currency. Shells in the form of **wampum** were used as money by Native Americans. Another currency from nature was **whale teeth**, which were used by Fijians. And the people of Yap Island carved huge disks of **limestone** that eventually became currency and remained as a part of the island's culture.



While the use of metal for money can be traced back to **Babylon** before 2000 BCE, **standardised** and **certified** coinage may not have existed until the 7th century BCE. According to many historians, it was during this time that the kingdom of **Lydia**, in present-day Turkey, issued the first **regulated** coins. They appeared during the reign of King Alyattes (610–560 BCE) and were made of **electrum**, a natural mixture of gold and silver. **Crudely** shaped like beans, these coins featured the royal symbol, a lion. Alyattes' son, Croesus, reformed the kingdom's currency, introducing silver coins and gold coins. Soon such currency began appearing elsewhere.



About the 6th century BCE, **leather** and **animal hide** began to be fashioned into currency. Early ancient Rome reportedly used this type of money. It was also found in such areas as Carthage, what is now France, and Russia, is believed to have used leather money into **Peter the Great's** reign (1682–1725 BCE). The Chinese emperor Wudi (141–87 BCE) created currency out of skins from his personal collection of white stags. It was **fringed** and decorated with elaborate designs. Although no longer used, leather money may have left a lasting **legacy**.

Given that paper is widely believed to have originated in China, it is fitting that the country introduced paper currency. This **innovation** is widely thought to have occurred during the **reign** of Emperor Zhenzong (997–1022 CE). It was made from the bark of **mulberry** trees. So, in a sense, money really did grow on trees! By the late 18th and early 19th centuries, paper money had spread to other parts of the world. The **bulk** of this currency, however, was not money in the traditional sense. Instead, it served as promissory notes—promises to pay specified amounts of gold or silver which were key in the development of banks.

Unsurprisingly, currency comes with a number of problems, one of which concerns **fiat** money. This is currency that is issued on the order of a **sovereign** government and, unlike gold and silver coins, has no **intrinsic** value. Countries can thus issue such money at will, and some did, potentially making the currency **worthless**. This became such a problem that in 1821 the United Kingdom, then the leader in international finance, introduced the gold standard. In this monetary system, the standard unit of currency is typically kept at the value of a fixed quantity of gold, which increases confidence in international trade by preventing governments from excessively issuing currency. Eventually, other countries, including Germany, France, and the United States, adopted the gold standard. However, the system had its drawbacks. Notably, it limited a country's ability to **isolate** its economy from **depression** or **inflation** in the rest of the world. After the **Great Depression** (1929-1939 CE), countries began to **rethink** the gold standard, and by the 1970s, gold was no longer being **tied** to currency.

The 21st century has given rise to novel forms of money including **digital** payment and **virtual** currency such as **bitcoin**. Are paper notes and coins going to disappear soon?

A. Find the words from the text above that have the following meanings.

- a. r..... the period during which a king, queen, emperor, etc. rules
- b. p..... to happen before something
- c. r..... to control something by means of rules
- d. c..... simply and without much skill or attention to detail
- e. f..... to form a border around something
- f. l..... something that somebody has done successfully
- g. f..... an official order given by somebody in authority
- h. s..... free to govern itself; completely independent
- i. i..... belonging naturally; essential

B. Complete the table below with the correct information about the development of money.

Timeline	Events
1200 BCE	cowrie shells used as money
2000 BCE	
6 th century BCE	
997–1022 CE	
1821 CE	
21st century	

C. Answer the following questions.

- What did people use to make a trade before the invention of money?
- How were temples used as banks in the past?
- What was the benefit of using cowrie shells as money?
- Describe the coins invented by Turkey.
- Why did the leaders in international finance introduce the gold standard in currency?
- What form of money is being used in the 21st century?

D. How might people trade in the next 20 years? What form of money might be used? Talk to your friends.

Listening

A. Answer the following questions.

- Write any three most memorable things about your early childhood days.
- Do you wish you could be a young child again? Why?

B. Listen to the audio and complete the sentences with the correct words/phrases.

- The speaker remembers the house where he
- The Sun used to come at the window in the morning.
- It used to wake neither too nor late.

- d. The roses werein colour.
- e. The laburnum tree was set by his brother on
- f. As a boy, he thinks that he isof the heaven.

C. Listen to the audio again and choose the correct answer.

- a. Where did the robin build its nest?
 - i. the lilacs ii. the laburnum tree iii. the treetops
- b. Which tree is still living?
 - i. fir ii. lilac iii. laburnum
- c. How did the speaker feel while swinging?
 - i. like the robin ii. like the sparrow iii. like the swallow
- d. Which of the flowers is NOT mentioned by the speaker?
 - i. rose ii. tulip iii. lilly
- e. What is his spirit like now?
 - i. cool ii. heavy iii. light
- f. What did the speaker think about the fir treetops?
 - i. They flew like swallows. ii. They almost touched the sky.
 - iii. They used to swing.
- g. How does he feel when remembering his boyhood?
 - i. He is filled with little joy. ii. He is filled with sadness.
 - iii. He is filled with absolute happiness.

D. Recall your most favourite memory from your early childhood and describe it to your friends.

Grammar II

A. Study the following sentences and notice simple past, past continuous and past perfect.

- a. While I was studying, Karen phoned me three times.
- b. They were playing football when the storm started.
- c. While she was working in India, she began to learn Hindi.
- d. I had finished the shopping when I met Manoj.

- e. When we got to the party, most people had already left.
- f. It was the best movie I'd ever seen.
- g. He had already read the book so I gave it to his sister.
- h. She had known him since they were children.
- i. In 2005, I was living in Biratnagar.
- j. She called me yesterday.

B. Use simple past, past continuous or past perfect forms of the verbs in the brackets to complete the following sentences.

- a. Mr. Singh (wait) for me when I reached the station.
- b. A: What (do) this time yesterday?
B: I was reading a novel.
- c. A: (go) out last night?
B: No, I was too busy to go out.
- d. A: Was Sapana at the party?
B: Yes, she (dance) with Ravi.
- e. A: What (do) when the earthquake occurred?
B: I was cooking meal.
- f. He (fall) off the wall when Sanam pushed him.
- g. I (be) really in a difficult situation when I lost the job.
- h. When I was young, I (want) to become a doctor.
- i. I (do) my homework when the telephone rang.
- j. When I last saw Kiran, he (work) in his garden.

C. Find the mistakes in the story below and correct the verb forms throughout.

This happens to me when I was in India. I used to go to my office by train. One particular evening, I hurry to my station but when I reached there, the train has already gone. I bought a newspaper and a packet of biscuits and

sit on the bench. While I am reading, a man came and sits down opposite me. There was nothing special about him, except that he is very tall. I was still reading when my eyes catch a very strange sight. The man reached over the table, open my packet of biscuits, took one, dip it into his coffee and popped it into his mouth. I couldn't believe my eyes. But I didn't want to make a fuss, so I ignored it. I just take a biscuit myself and went back to the newspaper. While I was pretended to be very interested in the news, the man took a second biscuit. After a couple of minutes I casually put a biscuit in my mouth and decide to leave. I was ready to go when the man stood up and hurriedly leave. I folded my newspaper and stand up. And there on the table, where my newspaper had been was my packet of biscuits.

Writing II

Do students need to learn history? Why? Write an essay on 'The Importance of History'.

Project work

Ask your parents, grandparents, family members or friends about your ancestors. Note down the main points and share them with your friends.

Extra bit

Use a semicolon (;)

- to separate two independent clauses that are not joined by a conjunction

Example : The participants in the first batch were paid; those in the second were unpaid.

- to separate elements in a series that already contain commas

Example : The colour order was red, yellow, blue; blue, yellow, red; or yellow, red, blue.

Getting started

Look at each pair of pictures and talk about the differences with your classmates.

**Reading I**

Look at the picture and answer the following questions.

- What do you think the name of the girl is?
- What made her so popular?

**The Diary Of A Young Girl**

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1942

Writing in a diary is a really strange experience for someone like me. Not only because I've never written anything before, but also because it seems

to me that later on neither I nor anyone else will be interested in the **musings** of a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl. Oh well, it doesn't matter. I feel like writing, and I have an even greater need to get all kinds of things off my chest.

"Paper has more patience than people." I thought of this saying on one of those days when I was feeling a little depressed and was sitting at home with my chin in my hands, bored and **listless**, wondering whether to stay in or go out. I finally stayed where I was, **brooding**. Yes, paper does have more patience, and since I'm not planning to let anyone else read this **stiff-backed** notebook grandly referred to as a "diary," unless I should ever find a real friend, it probably won't make a bit of difference.

Now I'm back to the point that **prompted** me to keep a diary in the first place: I don't have a friend.

Let me put it more clearly, since no one will believe that a thirteen year-old girl is completely alone in the world. And I'm not. I have loving parents and a sixteen-year-old sister, and there are about thirty people I can call friends. I have a **throng** of admirers who can't keep their **adoring** eyes off me and who sometimes have to **resort** to using a broken pocket mirror to try and catch a glimpse of me in the classroom. I have a family, loving aunts and a good home. No, on the surface I seem to have everything, except my one true friend. All I think about when I'm with friends is having a good time. I can't bring myself to talk about anything but ordinary everyday things. We don't seem to be able to get any closer, and that's the problem. Maybe it's my fault that we don't **confide** in each other. In any case, that's just how things are, and unfortunately they're not **liable** to change. This is why I've started the diary.

To enhance the image of this long-awaited friend in my imagination, I don't want to **jot down** the facts in this diary the way most people would do, but I want the diary to be my friend, and I'm going to call this friend Kitty.

Since no one would understand a word of my stories to Kitty if I were to **plunge** right in, I'd better provide a brief sketch of my life, much as I dislike doing so.

My father, the most **adorable** father I've ever seen, didn't marry my mother until he was thirty-six and she was twenty-five. My sister Margot was born in Frankfurt am Main in Germany in 1926. I was born on June 12, 1929. I lived

in Frankfurt until I was four. Because we're **Jewish**, my father **immigrated** to Holland in 1933, when he became the Managing Director of the Dutch Opekta Company, which manufactures products used in making jam. My mother, Edith Hollander Frank, went with him to Holland in September, while Margot and I were sent to Aachen to stay with our grandmother. Margot went to Holland in December, and I followed in February, when I was **plunked** down on the table as a birthday present for Margot.

I started right away at the Montessori nursery school. I stayed there until I was six, at which time I started first grade. In sixth grade my teacher was Mrs. Kuperus, the principal. At the end of the year we were both in tears as we said a **heartbreaking** farewell, because I'd been accepted at the Jewish Lyceum, where Margot also went to school.

Our lives were not without **anxiety**, since our relatives in Germany were suffering under Hitler's anti-Jewish laws. After the pogroms in 1938 my two uncles (my mother's brothers) fled Germany, finding safe **refuge** in North America. My elderly grandmother came to live with us. She was seventy-three years old at the time.

After May 1940 the good times were few and far between: first there was the war, then the **capitulation** and then the arrival of the Germans, which is when the trouble started for the Jews. Our freedom was severely restricted by a series of anti-Jewish **decrees**: Jews were required to wear a yellow star; Jews were required to turn in their bicycles; Jews were forbidden to use street-cars; Jews were **forbidden** to ride in cars, even their own; Jews were required to do their shopping between 3 and 5 PM; Jews were required to frequent only Jewish-owned **barbershops** and beauty parlors; Jews were forbidden to be out on the streets between 8 PM and 6 AM; Jews were forbidden to attend theaters, movies or any other forms of entertainment; Jews were forbidden to use swimming pools, tennis courts, hockey fields or any other athletic fields; Jews were forbidden to go **rowing**; Jews were forbidden to take part in any athletic activity in public; Jews were forbidden to sit in their gardens or those of their friends after 8 PM; Jews were forbidden to visit Christians in their homes; Jews were required to attend Jewish schools, etc. You couldn't do this and you couldn't do that, but life went on. Jacques always said to me, "I don't dare do anything anymore, 'because I'm afraid it's not allowed."

In the summer of 1941, Grandma got sick and had to have an operation, so my birthday passed with little celebration. In the summer of 1940, we didn't do much

for my birthday either, since the fighting had just ended in Holland. Grandma died in January 1942. No one knows how often I think of her and still love her. This birthday celebration in 1942 was intended to make up for the others, and Grandma's candle was lit along with the rest.

The four of us are still doing well, and that brings me to the present date of June 20, 1942, and the **solemn** dedication of my diary.

(Adapted from The Diary Of A Young Girl by Anne Frank)

A. The meanings of some of the words/phrases from Anne Frank's diary are given below. Find the words from the text and write them.

- a. m..... a period of reflection or thought
- b. s..... rigid, not soft or flexible
- c. b..... to think a lot about something that makes you annoyed, anxious or upset
- d. t..... a crowd of people
- e. r..... to make use of something, especially something bad
- f. c..... to tell somebody secrets and personal information
- g. l..... likely to do something
- h. p..... to get into something
- i. p..... to sit down heavily or carelessly
- j. j..... to write something quickly

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

- | Column A | Column B |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. listless | i. announcement |
| b. adoring | ii. serious |
| c. decree | iii. loving |
| d. adorable | iv. attractive |
| e. anxiety | v. lethargic |
| f. capitulation | vi. worry |
| g. solemn | vii. surrender |

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why is writing a diary a strange thing to the writer?
- b. What is the first reason for her to keep the diary?
- c. Why is the writer unhappy despite having a loving family?
- d. Who is Kitty?
- e. Why did Margot and her sister not go to Holland together?
- f. Why didn't the writer have a birthday celebration in 1940?
- g. Why did the writer's uncle escape from Germany?

D. Write T if the information is true, F if it is false and NG, if the information is not given.

- a. The writer is tired of staying in her house.
- b. The writer wants people to read her diary.
- c. Edith Hollander Frank was a teacher in Holland.
- d. The writer attended school in Germany until she was six.
- e. The family came to Germany because it was difficult to live in Holland.
- f. Jews were prohibited to be on top of their houses during day time.
- g. There were very strict laws in Germany for Jewish people.

E. How does a diary entry help in understanding someone's lifestyle? Explain.

Pronunciation

Pronounce the following homophones correctly and find their meanings.

cell/sell	knead/need	coarse/course	their/there
doe/dough	fare/fair	heal/heel	wait/weight
deer/dear	site/sight	waist/waste	night/knight

Speaking

A. Read and act out the following conversation.

Pemba : I've heard that Susan is retiring from her job next month.

Durgesh : Really? How long has she worked for the company?

Pemba : She has worked there for more than 25 years.

Durgesh : That's a very long time. She has contributed greatly to the company.



B. Work in pairs. Ask questions with 'how long...' and answer them with **for** or **since**.

- Sumit/do his homework (2 hours)
- Deepa/read a novel (last Monday)
- Dhanu/wait for a bus (hours)
- Siddhartha/watch movie (5 o'clock)
- Deepak/live in Japan (2010)
- It/rain (long time)
- Sonali/paint the house (this morning)
- She/not eat any junk food (several months)
- Raman/plough the field (10 o'clock)
- The telephone/ring (a few minutes)

Grammar I

A. Complete the sentences with the **present perfect** or **present perfect continuous** forms of these verbs.

watch	rain	play	do
water	wait	clean	

- a. The boys.....computer games for over an hour.
- b. You.....TV all afternoon.
- c. The road is wet; it..... just heavily.
- d. "Why are your clothes wet?" " I just the plants."
- e. I the flat for two hours.
- f. You look tired. What..... you.....?
- g. I'm sorry I'm late. you long?

B. Complete the sentences using the words given in the brackets. Use either present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

- a. How long (you/know) Gerry?
- b. You look dirty. What (you/do) all day?
- c. How many times (Charles/visit) New York till now?
- d. She (learn) French words for hours, but she still doesn't remember all of them.
- e. The children (watch) videos for two hours.
- f. My father (never/eats) chocolates.
- g. We (not/see) Lisa recently.
- h. He (write) his essay all day but he..... (not/ finish) yet.

Writing I

Keep a diary for a week. Mention the activities you did during the day. Also express your views and attitudes about a particular incident on each day.

Reading II

Look at the pictures below and guess the answers to these questions.

- a. Who are these people?
- b. What do you know about these people?

The Rautes

The Rautes are one of the most typical **indigenous** groups of Nepal **sustaining** their unique cultural identities for generations. They are the only **nomadic** people in the country who never settle permanently in any particular place. The Rautes **deny** any idea on permanent **settlement**, education or agriculture. The fact that the Rautes, the last fulltime **nomads** of Nepal, have survived into this century is truly **remarkable** in our current period of **diminishing** cultural diversity.



It is estimated that the total population of Rautes in Nepal is about 180, or roughly 52 families. The Karnali Province of Nepal remains their only **sanctuary**.

There is no documented history of the Rautes. But one common ground is that once they fled from the state, they never returned and established a different pattern of life in the jungle. To **eke out** their living, they mastered crafting of wooden products, learned to hunt monkeys, and adapted to forest life.

Only the Mukhiya of the Rautes, **on behalf of** their tribe, talks to outsiders regarding their lifestyle and tradition.

The Rautes bear traditional knowledge of living in a community. The **heredity** of the Raute is categorised into three types as Kalyaal, Raskoti and Samaal. It is therefore very important to note the various aspects of these people, such as their ethical norms and values, **rituals** and livelihood patterns.

At the time when **acculturation** has been **widespread** in the world with diminishing diversity, the Rautes have been quite successful in sustaining their tradition. Humanity has to learn a lot from the Rautes, since they have been very successful in **preserving** their tradition in today's world. Their maintenance of the nomadic culture in a rapidly **globalising** world is **commendable**. This global uniqueness makes them a precious part of the diverse people of Nepal.



Like any other ethnic group following the Hindu society, the Raute community also maintains a **patriarchal** social **hierarchy**. However, in matters of internal management, women have a more **prominent** role than that of their male **counterparts**. The Rautes maintain a clear division of labour between men and women. Most often the male members get involved in making wooden utensils, hunting monkeys, trading their products in the market, and collecting food grains. It is also common for unmarried girls and widows to go to the countryside and collect food grains and deliver the order for the craft items. Women in the Raute community bear the major responsibility in the household **chores** and dominate in almost every **facet** of the livelihood except in the areas of socialising, hunting, **carpentry**, and dancing. They have the indigenous **know-how** on spring water sources. Since it is a part of their job to search for medicinal herbs, firewood and vegetables in the jungle, they also have **extensive** knowledge of the forest and its ecosystem.

The husband and wife have great respect and love for each other. Married women never travel outside of their settlement area with anyone else other than their husbands. The women are mainly responsible for collecting firewood, cooking meals and **rearing** their children. They also may **assist** the males while shifting homes to new locations and building new homes there. The women do not participate in making wooden utensils and hunting as they are considered to be the male tasks. Children until the age of 10-14 are not **assigned** any major household responsibilities, they only spend their days playing with natural objects and **roaming** around the settlement. On special occasions, they may help their parents in **fetching** water from the spring and carrying small items while shifting to new locations.

Monkey hunting is considered fundamental to maintain the cultural **permanence** of the hunting life of the Rautes. Their hunting technique is also very rare in the sense that around 8-30 young and middle aged Raute members go hunting in a group with their nets. They do not use guns or bows and arrows for hunting.

The Rautes observe the festivals like Saune Sankranti, Dashain, Tihar, Chaite Dashain and Maghe Sankranti. For the celebrations, the Rautes manage food, homemade **ale** and meat in advance. As they enjoy complete participation in the community events, they do not like to meet strangers or travel beyond their settlement area during their celebration period. They take complete leave from carpentry and hunting during the festivals. These festivals are observed with much joy and fervour **amidst** singing, dancing, **feasting** and their own ritual performances. Rice, meat and drinks play an important role in their feast.



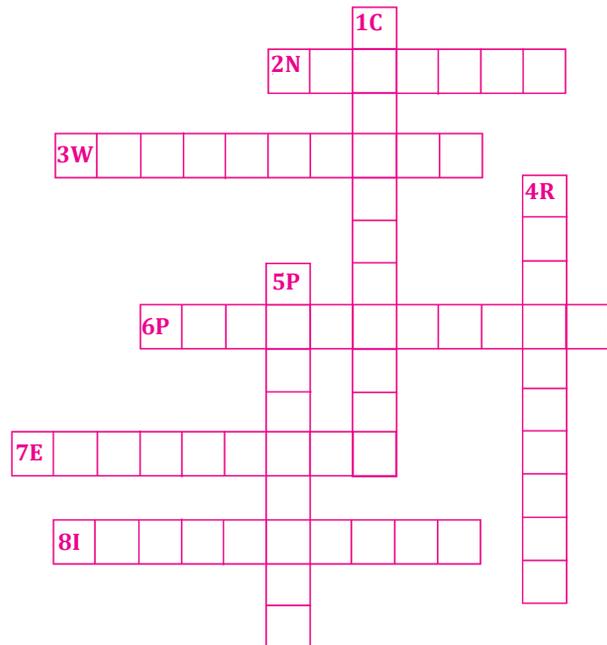
A. Find the words from the text and fill in the cross word puzzle.

Across

2. moving often from place to place
3. existing over a large area
6. ruled by men
7. far-reaching
8. belonging to a particular place

Down

1. deserving praise
4. unusual or surprising
5. noticeable



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

- a. The Rautes move from one place to another for their settlements.
- b. Rautes live in the far-western part of Nepal.
- c. One of the means of their survival is woodcraft.
- d. The maintenance of the nomadic culture is highly regarded.
- e. The Raute community is female-dominated.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. What is the common belief about the history of the Rautes?
- b. How do Rautes earn their living?
- c. How do Raute children spend their days?
- d. Why do the Rautes have good knowledge of the forest and its ecosystem?
- e. Is the task division between male and female Rautes fair? Why?
- f. What is special about the hunting skills of the Rautes?
- g. Name the festivals that the Rautes celebrate.
- h. What should modern people learn from the Rautes?

**D. How do cultures and traditions affect people's lifestyles?
Discuss.**

Listening

A. Look at the pictures below and guess the answers.

- a. What do these pictures represent?
- b. What is the name of this type of costume?



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

- a. When was the Gross National Happiness Committee established?
- b. What does GDP stand for?
- c. When was a survey on happiness held?
- d. What is the percentage of the population that are happy?
- e. How can quality of life be determined?

C. What is the rank of Nepal in the World Happiness Index this year? Have a discussion with a partner.

Grammar II

A. Study the following conversation.

- Binita : Have you travelled a lot, Samir?
Samir : Yes, I've been to lots of places.
Binita : Really? Have you ever been to Sri Lanka?
Samir : Yes, I've been to Sri Lanka once.
Binita : What about China?
Samir : No, I haven't been to China.

B. Rewrite the following sentences with **since or **for**. Use the clues in the brackets.**

Example: I know Samim. (I came to this school)

I have known Samim since I came to this school.

- a. Pawan lives in Tanahun. (he was born)
- b. Subin is unemployed. (last January)
- c. Subash has a fever. (the last few days)
- d. I want to go to Lumbini. (I was in grade five)
- e. My brother is studying engineering. (three years)
- f. I am working in Bhanu Municipality. (last year)
- g. My cousin is in the army. (he was eighteen)

- h. They are waiting for the bus. (half an hour)
- i. Krish is doing his homework. (two hours)
- j. Pramila is going to dance classes. (a month)

Writing II

Write an essay on 'The Effects Junk Foods on Children'. Use the clues given below.

Introduction to junk food

causes: advertising, lack of education, etc.

Negative / harmful effects of junk food on health (headache, heart attacks, dental problems, high blood pressure, obesity, high cholesterol, etc.)

Effects on the economy (more expenditure / extra burden to family, etc.)

Effects on other factors like socialisation, poor academic achievement, etc.

Conclusion

Project work

Conduct a brief survey of one of the ethnic communities of your locality. Based on your survey, prepare a short report about it including the following aspects.

Introduction – population and history – settlement areas – lifestyle – culture and festivals, etc.

Extra bit

Phobia and mania

agoraphobia : abnormal fear of being in crowds, public places, or open places

bibliophobia : hatred, fear, or mistrust of books

acrophobia : abnormal fear of being in high places

bibliomania : craze for acquiring books, especially rare ones

balletomania : extreme enthusiasm for the ballet

anglomania : craze for English language, customs,..

dipsomania : extreme desire to drink alcohol

Getting started

Look at the pictures and identify the sports. Then, talk about them in pairs using 'can, can't, be able to'.

**Reading I**

Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- What is the name of the sport?
- Can you identify the players? Name them.

**Wimbledon**

Wimbledon is the world's oldest tennis **tournament** and is also thought to be the most **prestigious**. It has been held at the All England Club in Wimbledon, London since 1877. It is one of the four **Grand Slam** tennis tournaments, the

others being the Australian Open, the French Open and the US Open. Wimbledon is the only major still played on traditional grass, the game's original surface, which gave the game its original name of 'lawn tennis'.



Events

Wimbledon consists of five **main events** and five **junior events**. There are also five invitation events in which some former professionals are invited back to compete. The five main events are gentlemen's singles, ladies' singles, gentlemen's doubles, ladies' doubles and mixed doubles. The five junior events are similar with boys' singles, girls' singles, boys' doubles, girls' doubles and **disabled doubles**. The five invitational events are the gentlemen's doubles, senior gentlemen's doubles, senior ladies' doubles, gentlemen's wheelchair doubles and ladies' wheelchair doubles.

Tickets

The majority of Centre Court tickets are made available through a public **ballot** in which applicants are chosen at random by a computer. Fans without tickets can queue up overnight to get seats on match day. There are a certain number of seats allocated for the **queuing system**.

Schedule

Currently, Wimbledon begins in June and ends in July. But in 2017, the **championships** began and ended in July to extend the gap between the tournament and the French Open. The five main events span both weeks, but the junior and invitational events are mainly held during the second week. Traditionally, there is no play on the '**Middle Sunday**', however, rain has sometimes forces play on this day.

The Courts

In 2009, Wimbledon's Centre Court was fitted with a retractable roof helping to **substantially** reduce the loss of playing time caused by bad weather. The principal court, Centre Court, was opened in 1922. The main show courts, Centre Court and No. 1 Court, are normally used for only two weeks a year during the championships, but play can extend into a third week in **exceptional** circumstances. The remaining 17 courts are regularly used for other events hosted by the club.

Trophies and Prize Money

The gentlemen's Singles Champion receives a silver **gilt** cup. The trophy has been awarded since 1887 and bears the **inscription**: 'All England Lawn Tennis Club Single Handed Championship of the World.' The Women's Singles Champion receives a sterling silver **salver** which is decorated with figures from **mythology**. In 2019, the prize money for the winners of the singles finals was £2.35 million.



A Few Famous Champions

Martina Navratilova won a record nine Wimbledon Singles titles. To date, Roger Federer has won Wimbledon eight times. Novak Djokovic was the winner of the Gentlemen's Singles in 2019. He defeated Roger Federer in the 'most demanding' match ever in the final. He was able to defend his trophy as a **defending** champion. It was his sixteenth Grand Slam Men's Singles title and his fifth Wimbledon title. In the Ladies' Singles event, Simona Halep won the first Wimbledon title with **stunning** performance against Serena Williams in 2019. It was her second Grand Slam Women's Singles title.

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

Column A

- a. prestigious
- b. substantially
- c. gilt
- d. inscription
- e. salver
- f. mythology
- g. stunning

Column B

- i. a thin layer of gold
- ii. a large plate, usually made of metal
- iii. extremely attractive or impressive
- iv. considerably
- v. study of myths
- vi. respected and admired as very important
- vii. words written in front of a book or cut in stone or metal

B. State whether the given statements are True or False.

- a. The original name of tennis is 'lawn tennis'.
- b. Ladies' wheelchair doubles comes under junior events.
- c. Most of the tickets are distributed through online booking.
- d. The Wimbledon Championship is usually played in June and July.
- e. The players can practise matches in the main show courts at any time.
- f. The prize money for the singles winners was £2.35 million.

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. How is Wimbledon different from other Grand Slam tournaments?
- b. State the four Grand Slam tennis tournaments.
- c. What are the five main events of Wimbledon?
- d. What can tennis fans do if they don't win a ticket in the public ballot?
- e. Why was Wimbledon Centre Court fitted with a rectangle roof?
- f. What is inscribed on the of Gentlemen's Singles trophy?
- g. Who won the Gentlemen's Singles and Ladies' Singles in 2019?

D. Why is it important to have tournaments for wheel chair users?

Pronunciation

Read the following part of the poem "The Chaos" by Gerard Nolst Trenité. Try to pronounce each word correctly.

Dearest creature in creation,
Study English pronunciation.
I will teach you in my verse
Sounds like corpse, corps, horse, and worse.
I will keep you, Suzy, busy,
Make your head with heat grow dizzy.
Tear in eye, your dress will tear.
So shall I! Oh hear my prayer.

Just compare heart, beard, and heard,
Dies and diet, lord and word,
Sword and sward, retain and Britain.
(Mind the latter, how it's written.)

Now I surely will not plague you
With such words as plaque and ague.
But be careful how you speak:
Say break and steak, but bleak and streak;
Cloven, oven, how and low,
Script, receipt, show, poem, and toe.

Hear me say, devoid of trickery,
Daughter, laughter, and Terpsichore,
Typhoid, measles, topsails, aisles,
Exiles, similes, and reviles;
Scholar, vicar, and cigar,
Solar, mica, war and far;
One, anemone, Balmoral,
Kitchen, lichen, laundry, laurel;
Gertrude, German, wind and mind,
Scene, Melpomene, mankind.

Speaking

A. Study the following examples of teenagers expressing the things they can and cannot do.

I can stand on my hands but I cannot stand on my head.



I was unable to visit him last week.



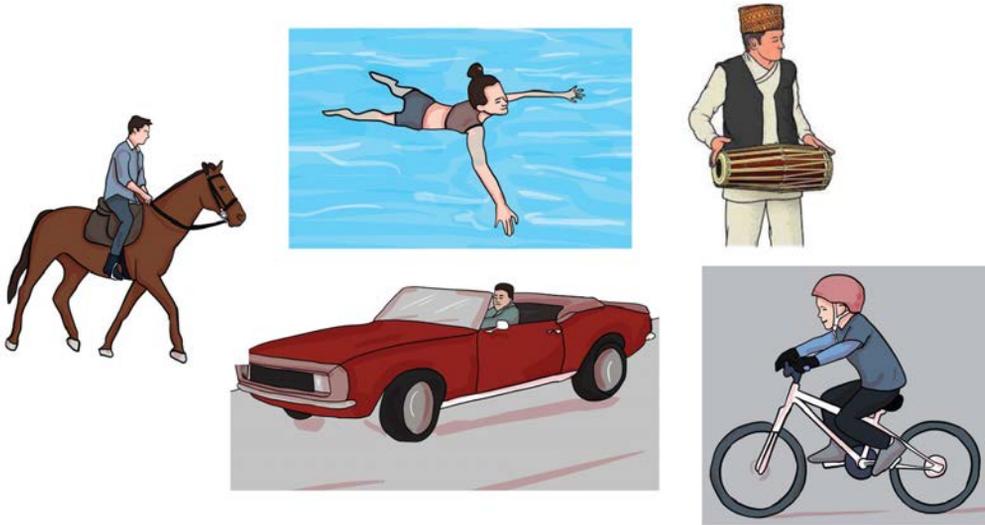
I will be able to buy a house when I get a good job.



B. Work in pairs. Ask and answer whether you can or can't do the actions as shown in the pictures.

Example: A: Can you stand on your hands?

B: Yes, I can stand on my hands.



C. Ask your partner whether she or he can do the things mentioned in the table. Then tell the class what your friend can do or can't do.

write with both hands	draw pictures with legs	drive a car	ride a bicycle	sew a button on a shirt
work with a computer	peel a pineapple	do bunjee jumping	make curry	climb a mountain

Example : Janak can write with both hands. He can't draw pictures with his legs.

Grammar I

A. Read the text below and find the tag questions. Notice what punctuations are used to add the tag.

Mira is sitting alone and enjoying her surroundings. She looks around and

speaks to herself. “Birds are free, aren’t they? Although humans are the best creation of God, they can’t fly in the sky, can they? Birds play an important role in the ecosystem, don’t they? Humans have polluted the environment, haven’t they? We must keep our environment clean, mustn’t we?”

B. Add correct tag questions to the following statements.

- a. Smoking is hazardous to health, ?
- b. Preeti speaks excellent French, ?
- c. Please keep quiet, ?
- d. Everybody has finished their work, ?
- e. We do not go to school on Saturdays, ?
- f. I'm tired and hungry, ?
- g. Let's do our homework, ?
- h. Let him open the door, ?
- i. They'd build a house, ?
- j. You'd better help them, ?
- k. No one could solve the problem, ?
- l. Roshan's gone to school, ?
- m. You needn't stay out long, ?
- n. We'd prefer coffee, ?

Writing I

Write a news story using the outline given below.

Nepali Army (NA) collects 800 kg of garbage from Mt. Ama Dablam.
Mt. Ama Dablam clean-up campaign 2075 organised by Sagarmatha Pollution Control Committee (SPCC).
The Shumser Gulma, a company of Nepal Army participates
Financial assistance from Khumbu Village Body.
800 kg of garbage collected.
Handed over to the local community amid the programme.
SPCC Chair Mr. Sherpa expresses his gratitude to NA.

Reading II

Answer the following questions.

- Which sports do you play or do? Why?
- Why is sports important for us?

Sports

There are many different kinds of sports that are undertaken by a wide variety of different people. Some people do sport for their **career** and other people purely do sport for enjoyment and **recreation**. Some sports, like cricket, require the use of a lot of equipment, while others need very little in order to successfully play a game in that sport. Some people use public playing fields to play sport for free, while other sports such as squash, tennis, badminton and table tennis are usually paid for on an hourly basis in the comfort of a local leisure centre.

Most sports are played with a round object often known as a ball. Some sports use more than one ball and snooker is one of the **unique** sports that make use of a number of balls while being played. The game itself is often controlled by an **impartial** individual known as an umpire in cricket and a referee in sports like football and rugby. Most sports have a duration of not more than a few hours, however some athletic tournaments can last for up to a week and a game of cricket can be five days in duration before a winner is announced.



Some people prefer to watch sports. This can either be done by going to a stadium, a local leisure centre, park or on television. It is often cheaper to watch sports from the comfort of a person's home than to visit the stadium or a special event. Some sports, such as football and cricket, are really popular in the United Kingdom but not in the USA. In the USA people often play basketball and baseball. However, most countries put aside time to compete in world sporting events such as the football world cup or the Olympics, which occur every four years.

Nowadays, people who have any kind of disability also participate in sports and most sport equipment is **adapted** to suit the needs of the disabled person. This means sport is something that can be enjoyed no matter the physical nature of the person. The Para-olympics takes place a week after the main event and it is equally popular. Participation in sporting activity is encouraged by doctors and schools. It is for this reason and the competitive nature of individuals that sport remains a very popular activity worldwide.

A. Complete the following sentences with these words.

career recreation unique impartial adapted

- a. As a monitor, I must remain I should not support one person more than another.
- b. My plan is to pursue a in medicine.
- c. The school the classroom doorway to allow wheelchair users' easy access.
- d. We need a sports club in our school for
- e. He is very different from all of us. He is the most person I've ever seen.

B. Choose the correct answer.

- a. Which sport requires the use of a lot of equipment?
i. football ii. athletics iii. cricket iv. rugby
- b. What sport is popular in the United Kingdom?
i. baseball ii. cricket iii. basketball
iv. athletics
- c. What sport can last longer than a day in duration?
i. football ii. baseball iii. rugby iv. cricket
- d. Which of the following information is stated in the first paragraph?
i. time duration of the sports ii. inclusiveness in sports
iii. objectives of doing sports iv. the ways people watch sports

- e. Which paragraph states the benefits of sports?
 i. first ii. second iii. third iv. fourth

C. Answer the following questions.

- a. Why do people do sports?
 b. What is common about most sports?
 c. What is the main quality of an umpire or a referee in sports?
 d. Is watching sports at home beneficial? How?
 e. Why is sports equipment adapted for people with disabilities?
 f. Why do doctors encourage people to do sports?

D. What is your favourite sport? How might you make adaptations for people with a disabilities for this sport?

Listening

A. Answer the following questions.

- a. Do you listen to English news on radio or watch it on television?
 b. Share some highlights of a recent news broadcast on radio or television.



B. Listen to the headlines on the audio and match the following places/clubs and the news related to them.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| a. London | i. Chi Chi gives birth to twins |
| b. Estonia | ii. Thousands injured by hurricanes |
| c. USA | iii. Young player Brillinho bought for the highest price |
| d. Manchester United | iv. Storms cause damage |
| e. Berlin Zoo | v. Olympics to be organised |
| | vi. New president elected |

C. Listen to the audio again and answer the following questions in no more than four words.

- a. Which city was competing with London to host the Olympics in 2012?
- b. When is Vladimir Shevchenko going to be enthroned as the president?
- c. Which parts of America are suffering from Maxwell and Nelly?
- d. How long will Brillinho play for his new club?
- e. When was the Chinese panda kept captive in Berlin Zoo?

D. Listen to the 8 o'clock news on Radio Nepal and write three news headlines.

Grammar II

A. Match the affirmative sentences in column A with their negatives in column B.

Column A	Column B
The students have aced the exam.	Could you not play the guitar please?
Play with the baby please.	She bought no one a present.
Could you play the guitar please?	Never knock on the door before entering.
The boss was friendly.	Alex didn't eat rice yesterday.
She bought someone a present.	The students have not aced the exam.
Always knock on the door before entering.	Stuti didn't use to live in London.
Stuti used to live in London.	The boss was not friendly.
Alex ate rice yesterday.	Don't play with the baby please.

B. Change the following sentences into negative ones.

- a. Your new friends are chatting online now.
- b. His teacher knows what to do.
- c. My classes started on time yesterday.
- d. Mary will come to the party.

- e. Raju had painted the wall when I reached his home.
- f. Rani is leaving Singapore tomorrow.
- g. My mother and grandmother always go to the temple on Saturdays.
- h. Some of the rice has gone bad.
- i. We have to work hard to live a decent life.
- j. Mr. Pant has won many awards.
- k. She usually carries a walking stick.
- l. Either Sobhana or Karma will attend the meeting.

Writing II

The following paragraph is paraphrased from the last paragraph of **Reading II**. Read it carefully and paraphrase the first paragraph of it in a similar way.

Today, people with any kind of disability can take part in sports. Sports equipment are also modified to fit the needs of disabled people. Sports activities are encouraged by doctors and schools. So it is very popular in the world.

Project work

Imagine that your school is going to organise sports week next month. Work in groups and prepare a **Sports Week Schedule** and display it in the class.

Extra bit

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is a restatement of a text or passage giving the meaning in another form. In paraphrasing, you have to rewrite a passage without changing the meaning of the original text.

Steps of paraphrasing

- a. Read the passage several times to fully understand the meaning.
- b. Note down key concepts.
- c. Write your version of the text without looking at the original.
- d. Compare your paraphrased text with the original passage and make minor adjustments to phrases that remain too similar.

Getting started

Look at the pictures and discuss the causes and consequences of global warming and climate change.

**Reading I**

Answer the following questions.

- What is the name of your favourite movie?
- What sort of movie is it?
- What do you like about the movie? What are its weaknesses?

Movie Review: 'Chasing Ice'

Title : *Chasing Ice*
Genre : Documentary, Biography
Language : English Director : Jeff Orlowski
Producer : Jerry Aronson, Paula Dupré Pesmen, Jeff Orlowski
Writer : Mark Monroe
Release Date : Aug 10, 2016
Runtime : 1h 14m
Produced by : Diamond Docs, Exposure



In the wake of Hurricane Sandy, the power and **unpredictability** of nature and the ever-changing weather patterns have become increasingly apparent. As topics such as weather and global warming become increasingly **prevalent** in today's culture, James Balog's documentary Chasing Ice provides striking images of how climate change has caused glacial **erosion**.

The award-winning movie which opens in Los Angeles on Nov. 23, **traces** the journey of environmental photographer Balog as he attempts to capture the erosion of glaciers in the Arctic through photographs and video. In order to **accomplish** this goal, Balog started his own project and dubbed it in the Extreme Ice Survey. This **endeavor** began as a project for National Geographic and turned out to reach a broader scope by tackling the problem of glacial erosion.

Balog's survey began with a total of 25 cameras that were to be monitored over the course of three years. The cameras were housed in protective units in order to prevent their destruction in the harsh Arctic weather, and Balog's team periodically downloaded the **footage**. After having photographed glaciers in the past, Balog says in the film that he wanted to return to some of the same places he had visited to see how the glaciers had changed. He and his team set up cameras in Greenland, Iceland, Alaska and Montana's Glacier National Park.



The **documentary** begins with a series of striking and **intense** video clips of multiple natural disasters. Balog establishes the goal of the film from the very beginning by explaining his own initial **skepticism** regarding climate change and academic research on this topic. This makes Balog more relatable and increases his **credibility** as a photojournalist who ends up finding evidence for what he once doubted was actually occurring.

This documentary effectively combines data and scientific facts with visually **appealing** images that make climate change more real. Balog's photographs and time-lapse footage of glaciers "calving" or breaking apart into icebergs, allow viewers to see and experience what is actually happening in these zones. The bigger the screen, the better to view the beautiful images that Balog has captured, many of which most people will never have the chance to experience in person.

Balog also **refrains** from **overwhelming** his audience with too many scientific details and makes the data easy to understand. He explains his methods and how he interprets his results without coming across as boring. It is hard to watch an **avalanche** on screen or see the extreme erosion of glaciers over a short period of time and not realise that Balog is clearly onto something.

The film also **incorporates** a sense of the extreme lengths that Balog and his team, including a glaciologist and a climatologist, were willing to go to capture footage of this glacial erosion. There are scenes in which Balog cries out in disappointment when some cameras are not working and other moments when he puts himself in quite **precarious** positions as he descends into holes and caves of ice in order to get the best shot. Not to mention the knee surgery that threatens to keep him from ice hiking on his journey.

Chasing Ice is definitely a worthwhile documentary that combines **intriguing** theories and **exquisite** images. Those who are skeptical about theories on the environment might be **reluctant** to see the film, but there is still something to be gained from Balog's research. Balog and his team make viewers think critically about climate change and what it can mean for our future.

- Andrea Seikaly

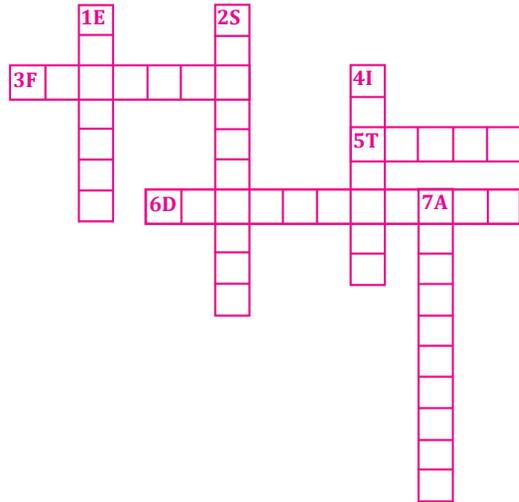
A. Match the following words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| a. reluctant | i. extremely beautiful or carefully made |
| b. intriguing | ii. a mass of snow, ice and rock that falls down the side of a mountain |
| c. exquisite | iii. very great; so powerful that you cannot resist it |
| d. avalanche | iv. arousing one's curiosity or interest; fascinating |
| e. overwhelming | v. hesitating to do something |
| f. credibility | vi. the quality of being trusted and believed in |

B. Find the words from the text and fill in the crossword puzzle.

Across

3. part of a film showing a particular event
5. to find the origin or cause of something
6. a film or a radio or television programme giving facts about something



Down

1. the fact of soil, stone, etc. being gradually damaged and removed by the waves, rain, or wind
2. an attitude of doubting that claims or statements are true
4. having or showing very strong feelings
7. to succeed in doing or completing something; achieve

C. Complete the sentences with the appropriate words/phrases from the text 'Chasing Ice'.

- a. *Chasing Ice* glacial erosion is the result of
- b. The beginning of the film is set in
- c. James Balog began his project with a photography programme called.....
- d. Balog wanted to go back to the scene of the photography to see how the..... had changed.
- e. The film is based on both data and on
- f. The audience can have a better view of the images in
- g. Balog's project team consisted of
- h. The person doubting aboutmay hesitate to see the film.

D. Answer the following questions.

- a. What kind of film is *Chasing Ice*?
- b. What is the main objective of the film?
- c. Why did Balog and his team set up cameras in different places?
- d. What helps the audience experience what is happening in the Arctic Zones?
- e. How did Balog try to make the film interesting?
- f. Why is *Chasing Ice* a worthwhile film?

E. Work in a group of four or five. Suggest five practical ways to slow down the adverse effects of climate change.

Pronunciation

Read the words in the box below with the correct pronunciation. Put them in the correct groups.

food book cook foot moon noon roof room good school
look hook stood took soon wood too zoo zoom wool

/ʊ/	/uː/
book	food

Speaking

A. Read and act out the following conversation.



B. Work in pairs. Have similar conversations in the following situations using **must, can't, may or might.**

Example: **Suman is not at home. These are office hours.**

A: Where is Suman?

B: He must be in his office.

- a. They are coming this week, but I am not sure. They will probably come tomorrow.
- b. Dolma is not sure that she will pass the exam.
- c. Shishir has bought a lottery ticket. He could become a millionaire.
- d. Rajesh looks like a foreigner. He speaks excellent French.
- e. Sambriddhi has got a job. I'm sure she is very happy.
- f. I hope to finish the project tonight. However, I am not sure.
- g. There is somebody at the gate. They always come at eight. I am sure they are road cleaners.

C. You met a friend at a party and started talking about your day. Ask his/her opinions about the things below. Your friend will answer you using 'must**', '**can't**', '**may**' or '**might**'.**

- a. My father wasn't in a very good mood today when I reached home from school.
- b. My English teacher got a phone call during the class and left the room immediately. He looked very worried at that time.
- c. My friend Pratima looked very pleased today when she returned back to the class from the principal's office.
- d. Someone's stomach in the class made a growling sound. I do not know why she/he had that problem.
- e. A friend of mine was terribly worried after the English test.

Grammar I

A. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets.

- a. I (have)..... no time to do any additional projects next year.
- b. Sambriddhi(finish).... her homework before her parents returned home.
- c. My uncle(learn)..... to talk in English by the time he finishes this course.
- d. Sandeep(stay)..... at ours till Monday.
- e. The workers(build)..... the building for the next two months.
- f. You (find)..... the meaning of the unfamiliar words in an hour.
- g. We (stay)..... in Damauli until next Saturday.
- h. I think our team (win)..... the match.
- i. By 11 p.m. tonight, she (prepare)..... the report.
- j. After I finish my work tonight, I (watch)..... TV for some time.
- k. The weather forecast says that it (rain)..... heavily today.

B. Rewrite the following paragraph using the verbs in future tense.

Visiting Her Majesty

I travelled to London to visit the Queen of England. I disguised myself as a prince and walked into Buckingham Palace. After receiving directions from a chambermaid, I stepped into the Queen's bedroom and surprised Her Royal Highness with a hearty slap on the back. Then, of course, I tipped my hat, bowed, and delivered the usual compliments. After uncorking a bottle of champagne, we exchanged pleasantries and talked about our families for more than an hour. I showed her my photograph album and my stamp collection. She showed me her historic collection of jewels. After a thoroughly entertaining visit, I traded email addresses with Her Majesty and then kissed her goodbye—on the fingertips of her white gloves, of course.

Writing I

Write a short review of your favourite movie. You may use the movie review in **Reading I** as a model.

Reading II

Look at the picture and answer the following questions.

- Where do you think the man is?
- How old do you think he is?
- What might he be doing?



A Noisy Party

Ramila : Hey, Silu's Papa! Wake up!

Ramesh : Eh! What? What's the **matter**? It can't be eight o'clock already.

Ramila : No, it's half past one. It's those people next door again. Listen.

Ramesh : Oh, yes. I think they are having another party.

Ramila : Listen to that. I'm sure they are waking up the whole street. Nobody can sleep through that noise. It's **disgusting**! Somebody should call the police! Hey, wake up!

Ramesh : Eh! I wasn't asleep dear. I'm pretty sure that they are laughing. They must be having a good time! They never invite us, do they?

(After some time)

Ramila : Silu's Papa!

Ramesh : Yes, dear. What is it now? Ramila : Listen! They are leaving.

Ramesh : Thank goodness for that! Maybe we will get some sleep.

- Ramila : I hope so. It's nearly three o'clock. Goodnight dear.
- Ramesh : Oh, hell! What's that? They are having a **row** now.
- Ramila : I'm not surprised. They always have rows after parties.
- Ramesh : I'm certain that they are throwing pots and pans again.
- Ramila : No, I'm sure that was a plate dear, maybe the TV. They'll be sorry in the morning.

(After some time)

- Ramila : Silu's Papa! Listen. There's someone in the garden next door.
- Ramesh : Eh! It must be the milkman.
- Ramila : No. I am certain it's not him. It's too early. Who could it be? You'd better have a look.
- Ramesh : All right. **Gosh!** It's Mr. Dahal and there is no doubt that he's carrying a spade.
- Ramila : Oh, no! You don't think he has killed her, do you?
- Ramesh : If he's killed her, he might be **burying** the body.
- Ramila : What? You don't think so, do you?
- Ramesh : He can't be planting potatoes, can he? Shall I call the police?
- Ramila : No, ask him what he's doing first!
- Ramesh : Hello, there, Mr. Dahal. You are up early this morning.
- Dahal : I haven't been to bed yet. We had a party last night. I hope we didn't keep you awake.
- Ramesh : Oh, no. We didn't hear anything, nothing at all.
- Dahal : Well, it was a pretty noisy party. My wife knocked over the goldfish tank while we were clearing up. The poor fish died. I'm just burying them before the children wake up.

A. Find the words from the text above that match with the given meanings.

- a. a situation that you must deal with
- b. unpleasant, horrible
- c. noisy quarrel
- d. expression of surprise
- e. a small orange or red fish
- f. to put something under the ground

B. Choose the correct answer to the following questions.

- a. What is the relationship between Ramila and Ramesh?
 - i. friends
 - ii. brother and sister
 - iii. husband and wife
- b. Who is woken up by the noise?
 - i. Silu
 - ii. Silu's father
 - iii. Silu's mother
- c. Why is Ramila certain that it's not the milkman in their neighbour's garden?
 - i. because their neighbours never get milk delivered to their house
 - ii. because it's too early for a milkman to deliver milk
 - iii. because the man is carrying a spade
- d. What do Ramesh and Ramila suspect about Mr Dahal?
 - i. They think he has killed the fish.
 - ii. They think he has broken plates and glasses.
 - iii. They think he has killed Mrs Dahal.
- e. What was Mr Dahal actually doing in the garden?
 - i. He was burying the dead fish.
 - iii. He was burying the dead body.
 - iii. He was planting potatoes.

- f. What was the party like last night?
- i. It was quiet. iii. It was noisy. iii. It was violent.
- g. Who had broken the goldfish tank?
- i. Mr Dahal ii. Mrs Dahal iii. the guest

C. Write T for true statements, F for false ones and NG if the information is not given in the text.

- a. Silu is the daughter of Ramesh and Ramila.
- b. Ramesh and Ramila are disturbed by the first noise at midnight.
- c. The Dahals have a good relationship with their neighbours.
- d. The Dahals always quarrel after parties.
- e. Ramesh and Ramila called the police to arrest Mr Dahal.
- f. Mr. Dahal wants his children to know about the death of the fish.

D. Have you ever been disturbed in the middle of the night? What happened? Share your experiences with your friends.

Listening

A. Look at the following pictures. They represent various weather conditions. Choose correct adjectives from the box and write them below the pictures.

windy cloudy rainy sunny snowy foggy



B. Listen to the audio and match the beginnings of the sentences (a-e) with the sentence endings (A-F). Write your answers in the column provided. There is an example at the beginning.

Example	Different people	E
a.	The people in England	
b.	The weather in England	
c.	The people in Dubai	
d.	The weather in Dubai	
e.	Global warming	

A	don't think about the weather much.
B	is almost the same the whole year.
C	are always concerned about the weather there.
D	is changing weather patterns.
E	think differently about the weather.
F	is very changeable.

Grammar II

A. Change the following statements into questions, asking for information as indicated in the brackets.

- a. They went to Spain last week. (When)
- b. Mr. Chaudhari lives in Pokhara. (Where)
- c. I finally discovered the truth. (What)
- d. She wants to learn the English language to find a better job. (Why)
- e. They are having lunch now. (What)
- f. You can send the application by mail. (How)
- g. They have informed the police about the incident. (Whom)
- h. The Smiths sold the house where they had lived for five years. (Which)

B. Change the following questions into indirect speech. Use the given sentence starters.

a. "Where are you from?"

My new friend asked me.....

b. "Where is the nearest bank?"

The stranger enquired

c. "What have you been doing until now?"

My mother wanted to know.....

d. They said, "How long have you been living here?"

They asked

e. "Who is the Prime Minister of Canada?"

My brother wanted to know

f. "What does your father do?"

Rohan enquired

g. "Where were you living before you came here?"

She asked me.....

h. "Who will bell the cat?"

The old mouse asked

i. "What time does the train leave?"

She wanted to know.....

j. "How could you desert me?"

She wondered

C. Collect at least ten statements and change them into wh-questions. Swap with a partner and check each other's answers.

Writing II

- A. Read the following notice and underline all the important information.

Shree Janajagriti Secondary School

Bhanu-10, Tanahun
14 June 2021

Notice

This is to notify all the students and parents that the school will remain closed from 15th June 2021 to 15th July 2021 for the summer vacation. Regular classes will resume from 16th July 2021.

Head Teacher

- B. Imagine, your school is organising an Inter-house Spelling Contest next week. Prepare a short announcement notice on behalf of your head teacher.

Project work

Work in groups. Prepare some illustrations depicting the impact of global warming on the environment. Then, display the illustrations on the walls of your classroom. Review the other groups' work and provide feedback.

Extra bit

Linking verbs

A linking verb connects the subject of a sentence with a word that gives information about the subject, such as a condition or relationship. They do not show any action; they simply link the subject with the rest of the sentence. For example, in the sentence "The ball is red." 'is' is a linking verb that connects the subject, ball, to information about that subject.

Linking Verbs: be (is, are, ...), become, seem, feel, sound, taste, look, smell, appear, remain, stay, prove, turn, etc.

Getting started

Look at the pairs of pictures, talk about them in groups making comparisons.

**Reading I**

Look at the pictures below and guess the answers.

- Who are the people seen in the picture?
- What are they doing?

Wright Brothers

Wilbur (1867-1912) and Orville Wright (1871-1948) were brothers. They lived in Dayton, Ohio, USA. Their father, Milton, was a **bishop** in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Their mother, Susan, made toys for her children and encouraged their curiosity. One day, Milton Wright brought home a small toy "helicopter" made of wood with two twisted rubber bands to turn



a small **propeller**. Wilbur and Orville played with it until it broke, and then made new copies of the toy themselves. They also sold toys to their friends, including handmade kites. The Wright brothers did things together from the time they were small boys.

The Wright brothers went into the printing business together in 1889. Three years later, they opened their first bicycle shop. Initially, they sold and repaired bicycles. They would replace spokes, fix broken chains, and sell **accessories**. In 1896, they began to build their own brand of bicycles. Their experiences with bicycles aided them in the investigations of flight. They used the technology they learned from their bicycle business in their airplanes: chains, **sprockets**, spoke wires, ball bearings, and wheel hubs. Their thoughts on balancing and controlling their aircraft were also rooted in their experience as cyclists.

Orville and Wilbur Wright were convinced of the need to control an aircraft in three **axes** of motion. An **elevator**, or horizontal control surface, in front of the wings on their aircraft, enabled the pilot to control climb and **descent**. The elevator was controlled by a lever in the pilot's left hand. A "wing **warping**" system controlled the aircraft in a roll. To initiate a roll, the pilot would shift his hips from side to side in a cradle on the lower wing, "twisting" the wings left or right or restoring them to level flight. Orville and Wilbur developed this idea from observing birds in flight. They observed the **buzzards** keeping their balance by twisting their wings and sometimes curving one wing more than the other. In 1902, the brothers added a vertical **rudder** to the rear of their machine to control the left and right motion of the nose of the aircraft.

The Wright brothers began their **aeronautical** research in 1899. Their first aircraft was a small kite with a 5-foot wingspan that was used to test their notions of aircraft control. In 1900, they built their first machine designed to carry a pilot and chose Kitty Hawk, N.C., as a suitable testing ground. With its strong steady winds, open areas, and tall sandy **dunes**, the area was perfect for their experiments. When their 1900 aircraft produced less lift than expected, the Wright brothers flew it as a kite and gathered information that would enable them to design improved machines. They returned to Kitty Hawk in 1901 with a new glider that did not perform as they expected. While they had learned a great deal with their first two machines, they had also encountered new puzzles and dangers.

To **simulate** flight conditions, the Wrights tested small model wings in a wind tunnel they had built. The wind tunnel was a box with a fan at one end that blew a **steady** stream of air over model wings **mounted** on a special "balance" inside the tunnel. Using this device, the brothers were able to gather information that could be used to design the wings of the gliders and powered aircraft that would carry them into the air. The wind tunnel provided them with information on the most satisfactory wing shape. It also enabled them to calculate the size of wing that would be required to lift them into the air, the performance of their propellers, and the amount of power that their engine would have to produce. They based the design of their next glider on this information.



During the 1901 glider tests, the Wright brothers had discovered that "wing warping" created unequal drag on the two wings. The key to solving the control problem was the addition of a rudder to the glider design in 1902. They developed a direct linkage between the rudder and warping system. With the success of this system design, the Wrights were ready to move onto a powered aircraft.

At Kill Devil Hills, N.C., at 10:35 am, the Wright 1903 Flyer took off under its own power with Orville as the pilot. It flew 12 seconds and went a distance of 37 metres. Orville and Wilbur took turns making three more flights that morning. Wilbur was at the controls for the fourth and longest flight, traveling 260 meters in 59 seconds. The Wright 1903 Flyer became the first powered, heavier-than-air machine to achieve controlled, sustained flight with a pilot aboard. Today, this amazing flying invention can be viewed as it is **suspended** overhead, at the National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

Having achieved success in North Carolina, the Wright brothers decided to continue their **experiments** closer to home. They built and flew their second powered airplane at Huffman Prairie, a **pasture** eight miles east of Dayton, Ohio. Progress was slow without the strong, steady winds of Kitty Hawk, but the brothers did achieve the first circular flight of an airplane on September 20, 1904. This first complete circle flight lasted only 1 minute 36 seconds and covered 1,244 metres. **Stability** problems still **plagued** their invention. The modifications made during 1904 helped but did not solve the stability problem.

This Flyer was the world's first practical airplane. During more than 40 flights at Huffman Prairie, the machine was repeatedly banked, turned, circled, and flown in figure eights. On two occasions the flight exceeded half an hour. Wilbur and Orville Wright, brilliant self-trained engineers, had overcome complex technical problems that had barred the way to mechanical flight for centuries. Think about how their invention has changed our world.

A. The meanings of the words are given below. Find the words from the text above.

- a. a..... equipment that are useful but not essential
- b. d..... an action of going down
- c. a..... connected with the science or practice of building and flying aircraft
- d. s..... fixed in a place or position, supported or balanced; constant
- e. e..... a scientific procedure undertaken to make a discovery
- f. p..... to cause pain or trouble to somebody over a period of time

B. Match the following words with the appropriate pictures. (Write a, b, c or d below the picture.)

- a. propeller
- b. spokes
- c. elevator
- d. buzzard



.....

.....

.....

.....

- C. State whether the following statements are **True** or **False**.
- a. The Wright brothers sold copies of toy helicopters at the market.
 - b. They had a printing business in their cycle shop.

- c. The experience of cycling helped them to generate ideas for controlling and balancing aircraft.
- d. The wing warping system controls the aircraft in a roll.
- e. They learned more about balancing by watching other aircraft fly.
- f. Their first experimentation was with a kite.
- g. Wilbur Wright was the pilot of their 1903 Flyer.
- h. Their aircraft could only fly straight.

D. Put the following events from the text above in chronological order.

- a. Their first Flyer took off under its own power with a pilot.
- b. The Wright brothers opened a cycle shop.
- c. The Wright brothers developed a machine overcoming complex technical problems.
- d. Milton Wright brought home a toy helicopter.
- e. Wright brothers built their first machine designed to carry a pilot.
- f. The children made copies of the toy helicopter.
- g. The Wright brothers began their aeronautical research.
- h. The Wright brothers started a printing business.

E. Answer the following questions.

- a. What services did the Wright brothers offer from the cycle shop?
- b. How did their cycle business help them to build an aircraft?
- c. How did the brothers develop the idea of balance and control in the flight of an aircraft?
- d. What was their first aircraft like?
- e. What did they do to create the flight conditions?
- f. What is "wing warping"?
- g. When and where did the first Flyer take off?
- h. What progress had they made by 1904?
- i. What was the world's first practical airplane like?

F. What improvements have been made to aircraft since the time of Wright brothers to the modern day? Discuss.

Speaking

A. Talk about the following animals using suitable forms of adjectives as in the example.

Example: bear/wolf/dangerous

A: Which animal is more dangerous?

B: I think the wolf is more dangerous than the bear.

- a. bear/tiger/snail (aggressive)
- b. elephant/giraffe (tall)
- c. monkey/dolphin/tortoise (intelligent)
- d. rhino/elephant (heavy)
- e. bear/lion (strong)
- f. hen/pig/dog (dirty)
- g. rattlesnake/cobra (dangerous)
- h. snail/tortoise (slow)
- i. cobra/python/anaconda (poisonous)
- j. donkey/zebra (fast)

B. Compare a car and a bike. Use the adjectives and adverbs given below.

fast

comfortable

expensive

safe



easy

eco-friendly

cheap

good for health

Example: A car is faster than a bike whereas a bike is easier to ride.

Grammar I

- A. Read through the Wright Brothers' text again and underline the adjectives and adverbs. Then, write them under the respective headings in the table below.

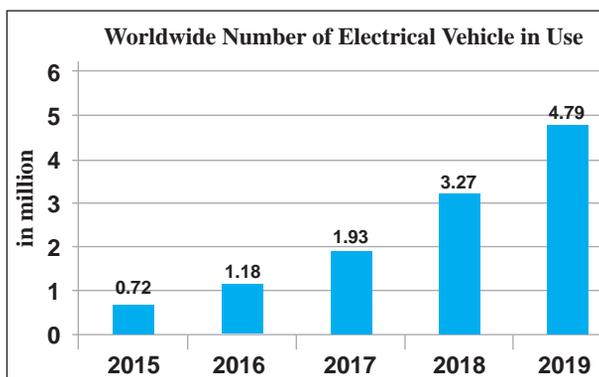
Adjectives	Adverbs
small	initially

- B. Choose the correct words from the brackets and fill in the blanks.

- Shishir wasinjured in a car accident. (serious/seriously)
- The other passengers sustained.....injuries. (serious/seriously)
- You behaved very (selfish/selfishly)
- Riyasa isupset for having lost the job. (terrible/ terribly)
- There was achange in the weather. (sudden/suddenly)
- All the men and women had worn.....dresses. (colourful/colourfully)
- Lalita wasdressed. (colourful/colourfully)
- Rajkumar fell off the roof and hurt himself quite(bad/badly)
- Netra was tryingto win Nirmal's trust. (hard/hardly)
- Don't climb that tree. It doesn't look.....(safe/safely)
- He gave me anlook when I interrupted him. (angry/angrily)
- Look at that snake! It seems very.....(dangerous/dangerously)

Writing I

The bar chart shows the world trend regarding the use of electrical vehicles from 2015 to 2019. Write an interpretation of the bar chart making comparisons where necessary.



Reading II

Look at the picture below and answer the questions.

- What does the rickshaw puller look like?
- Is the rickshaw rider happy? Give reasons.

Rickshaw Ride

That man by the **harbour**
Spitting into the water
Is as old as China.

He is made of leather
And his **folded** face
Is like a **sandbar**
At low tide.
Will you take a ride
On his rickshaw?

He will not thank you
For your dollar,
He knows that to you
A dollar does not matter.
Off you go with a **clatter**
Up to Victoria
On up the long hill
Pass the **cathedral**
To the peak **Tram**



Pull! Pull!
He leans to it
His muscles at neck and calf and shoulder
And his dark veins that **snake**
Take your eye
Not what passes by.
Let him not break
Something for my sake,
For my dollar.

You went to Hong Kong
They will say.
Did you take a rickshaw? Was it fun?
Did he run, your rickshaw man

Yes, he ran.
No, it was not much fun.

-John Hill

A. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| a. harbour | i. to move in long twisting curves |
| b. folded | ii. for the purpose of; in the interest of; in order to achieve or preserve |
| c. sandbar | iii. a protected area on the coast |
| d. snake | iv. the main church |
| e. sake | v. a vehicle driven by electricity |
| f. clatter | vi. loud noise from hard objects knocking together |
| g. cathedral | vii. a long mass of sand, especially at the mouth of the river |
| h. tram | viii. having slight folds; wrinkled |

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words/phrases from the poem.

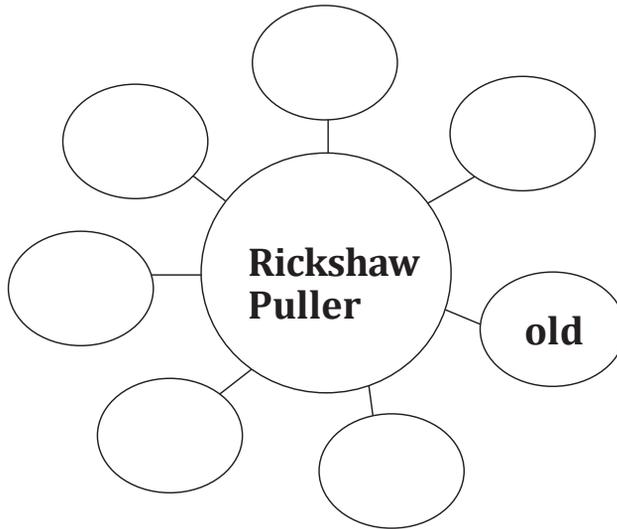
- The old man is waiting for customers at the
- He is very weak withface.
- He knows that ais nothing for the rider.
- He takes the rider as far as to
- The rider's eyes are caught by the old man's twisted
- The rider didn't have thewhen riding.

C. Answer the following questions.

- How old is the rickshaw puller?
- What does 'he is made of leather' mean?
- What attracts the attention of the rider?

- d. Why does the rider want the rickshaw puller not to fall?
- e. Did the man enjoy the rickshaw ride? Give reasons.

D. Find suitable adjectives to describe the rickshaw puller. Complete the mind map.



Pronunciation

Listen to your teacher and read the following sentences. Then write the type of intonation they represent.

- a. Will you go for ride on his rickshaw?
- b. My parents bought rice, cereals and vegetables.
- c. You don't often go there, do you?
- d. Santoshi is a smart girl.
- e. Wow! It's finally snowing.
- f. None of the strategies are working, are they?
- g. What's your favourite subject?
- h. Can they finish the project in time?
- i. How can I help you?
- j. Nice to meet you.

Listening

A. Answer the following questions.

- a. What is the man doing in the picture?
- b. How do you usually travel?
- c. What is the main means of transportation where you live?



B. Listen to the audio and choose the correct alternative to answer the questions.

- a. Where does the passenger want to go?
 - i. National Art Museum
 - ii. National History Museum
 - iii. National Military Museum
- b. How long does it usually take to reach the passenger's destination?
 - i. less than twenty minutes
 - ii. more than twenty minutes
 - iii. about twelve minutes
- c. What is the taxi fare?
 - i. 18 dollars including the tax
 - ii. 18 dollars including the tip
 - iii. 18 dollars excluding the tip
- d. What time does the museum close?
 - i. at four o'clock
 - ii. at half past four
 - iii. at six o'clock
- e. What is the best way to get to the restaurant, La Fajita, from the museum?
 - i. taking the subway
 - ii. taking a bus
 - iii. taking a taxi
- f. Why is it inconvenient to take a taxi to the museum?
 - i. They don't often run by the museum.
 - ii. They have to be transferred a couple of times.
 - iii. They don't stop near the museum.

C. Fill in the gaps with the correct words/phrases from the audio.

- a. The passengerthe taxi driver for stopping for him.
- b. The time to reach the museum depends on the
- c. The driver claims that he is not an
- d. The passenger enquires about what time the museum
- e. The taxi driver knows that it's thethe man is visiting the city.
- f. According to the driver, La Fajita is the bestin town.
- g. Thedon't run by the museum very often.

D. Name any two places in your locality that are worth visiting. Where are these places located? Talk about their facilities, accommodation, etc. for the visitors.

Grammar II

Use the correct forms of the adjectives or adverbs given in the brackets.

- a. The Marsyangdi is one of the rivers in Nepal. (big)
- b. *Thani Mai* is a temple in the whole district. (famous)
- c. A spider is not usually as as a snake. (deadly)
- d. The children are really enjoying the movie. They are watching it than the adults. (interestingly)
- e. Mr. Shrestha is the teacher in the whole school. (humorous)
- f. Children are considered to be than adults. (innocent)
- g. A computer is than a pocket calculator. (expensive)
- h. My sister is almost as as my mother. (tall)
- i. My maths exam was much than the history exam. (good)
- j. Bungee jumping really scares me. I find it than paragliding. (dangerous)
- k. Sima is walking than Sarad. (carefully)

Writing II

You might have travelled to different places. Write an account of one of your journeys. Include the following guidelines in your writing.

where you went

how you travelled there

who you went with

what you did

what you've learnt

Project work

Find information about the invention of the telephone. Then, write a short piece about the history of its development. Include relevant illustrations.

Extra bit

Types of adverbs

Adverbs of degree	Adverbs of frequency	Adverbs of manner	Adverbs of place	Adverbs of time
almost	again	well	above	annually
enough	always	happily	below	daily
nearly	never	beautifully	everywhere	weekly
quite	rarely	quickly	nowhere	monthly
so	normally	easily	out	today
too	seldom	slowly	outside	yesterday
hardly	sometimes	neatly	inside	last year/ week
just	usually	honestly	there	tonight

Glossary

- acorn /'eɪkɔːn/ (n.): the fruit of the oak tree, a smooth oval nut in a rough cup-shaped base
- aeronautical /,eərə'nɔːtɪkl/ (adj.): connected with the science or practice of building and flying aircraft
- allegorical /,ælə'gɒrɪkl/ (adj.): using characters or events as symbols to represent an idea or a quality, such as truth, evil, death, etc.
- alliance /ə'laɪəns/ (n.): agreement between countries, political parties, etc. to work together in order to achieve something that they all want
- amendment /ə'mendmənt/ (n.): a minor change or addition designed to improve a text, piece of legislation, etc.
- appliance /ə'plaɪəns/ (n.): a device or piece of equipment designed to perform a specific task
- assertion /ə'sɜːʃn/ (n.): a confident and forceful statement of fact or belief
- astonishing /ə'stɒnɪʃɪŋ/ (adj.): extremely surprising or impressive; amazing
- attribute /ə'trɪbjʊt/ (v.): regard something as being caused by
- authoritatively /ɔːθərətətɪvli/ (adv.): in a way that is trusted as being accurate or true
- avalanche /'ævələːnʃ/ (n.): a mass of snow, ice and rock that falls down the side of a mountain
- bartender /'bɑːtendə(r)/ (n.): a person serving drinks at a bar
- beam /bi:m/ (n.): a long, sturdy piece of squared timber or metal used to support the roof or floor of a building
- beaver /'bi:və(r)/ (n.): a large semiaquatic broad-tailed rodent native to north America and northern Eurasia
- bitcoin /'bɪtkɔɪn/ (n.): a system of electronic money, used for buying and selling online and without the need for a central bank
- black sheep /,blæk 'ʃi:p/ (n.): a person who is different from the rest of their family or another group and is considered bad
- bristle /'brɪsl/ (v.): (of hair or fur) stand upright away from the skin, typically as a sign of anger or fear
- bustle /'bʌsl/ (v.): move in an energetic and busy manner
- buzzard /'bʌzəd/ (n.): a large hawk like bird of prey with broad wings and a rounded tail
- capitulation /kə,pɪtʃu'leɪʃn/ (n.): the act of accepting that you have been defeated by an enemy or opponent
- caribou /'kærɪbuː/ (n.): a large north American reindeer
- chap /tʃæp/ (n.): a man or boy
- clatter /'klætə(r)/ (n.): loud noise from hard objects knocking together
- clinician /klɪ'nɪʃn/ (n.): a doctor having direct contact with patients rather than being involved with theoretical or laboratory studies

compensation /ˌkɒmpen'seɪʃn/ (n.): something, typically money, awarded to someone in recognition of loss, suffering, or injury

contort /kən'tɔ:t/ (v.): twist or bend out of the normal shape

culpability /ˌkʌlpə'bɪləti/ (n.): responsibility for a fault or wrong; blame

deference /'defərəns/ (n.): polite submission and respect

deploy /dɪ'plɔɪ/ (v.): bring into effective action

despair /dɪ'speə(r)/ (n.): the feeling of having lost all hope

dimension /daɪ'menʃn/ (n.): a measurable extent of a particular kind, such as length, breadth, depth, or height

discreditable /dɪs'kredɪtəbl/ (adj.): tending to bring harm to a reputation

disgusting /dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/ (adj.): extremely unpleasant

dislodge /dɪs'lɒdʒ/ (v.): knock or force out of its position

disseminate /dɪ'semɪneɪt/ (n.): to spread information, knowledge, etc. so that it reaches many people

divinity /dɪ'vɪnəti/ (n.): the state or quality of being divine

dogged /'dɒɡɪd/ (adj.): showing determination; not giving up easily

dormant /'dɔ:mənt/ (adj.): (of an animal) having normal physical functions suspended or slowed down for a period of time

downy /'daʊni/ (adj.): soft and fluffy

effusive /ɪ'fju:sɪv/ (adj.): showing or expressing gratitude, pleasure, or approval in an unrestrained or heartfelt manner

eke out /i:k aʊt/ (p.v.): to make a small supply of something such as food or money last longer by using only small amounts of it

elk /elk/ (n.): a large deer that lives in the north of Europe, Asia and north America

embark /ɪm'bɑ:k/ (v.): to get onto a ship or plane

engross /ɪn'grəʊs/ (v.): absorb all the attention or interest of

enticement /ɪn'taɪsmənt/ (n.): something used to attract or to tempt someone

erupt /ɪ'rʌpt/ (v.): break out suddenly and dramatically

excavation /ˌɛkskə'veɪʃn/ (n.): the activity of digging in the ground to look for old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time

excel /ɪk'sel/ (v.): to be very good at doing something

exceptional /ɪk'sepʃənl/ (adj.): unusually good; outstanding

exquisite /ɪk'skwɪzɪt/ (adj.): extremely beautiful or carefully made

extramarital /ˌɛkstrə'mærɪtl/ (adj.): happening outside marriage

facet /'fæsɪt/ (n.): a particular part or aspect of something

fallow /'fæləʊ/ (adj.): not used for growing crops

fascination /,fæsɪ'neɪʃn/ (n.): a very strong attraction, that makes something very interesting

fiat /'fi:æt/ (n.): an official order given by somebody in authority

fleet /fli:t/ (n.): a group of ships sailing together, engaged in the same activity, or under the same ownership

footage /'fʊtɪdʒ/ (n.): part of a film showing a particular event

forum /'fɔ:rəm/ (n.): an event or medium where people can exchange opinions and ideas on a particular issue

frenzy /'frenzi/ (n.): a state or period of uncontrolled excitement or wild behaviour

giddiness /'gɪdɪnəs/ (n.): a sensation of whirling and a tendency to fall or stagger

gilt /gɪlt/ (n.): a thin layer of gold, or something like gold that is used on a surface for decoration

gruesome /'gru:səm/ (adj.): causing repulsion or horror

gunk /gʌŋk/ (n.): any unpleasant, sticky or dirty substance

harness /'hɑ:nɪs/ (n.): a set of straps and fittings by which a horse/ other draught animal is fastened to a cart, plough, etc. and is controlled by its driver

hibernate /'haɪbəneɪt/ (v.): (of an animal or plant) spend the winter in a dormant state

hieroglyph /'haɪərəglɪf/ (n.): a picture or symbol of an object, representing a word, syllable or sound, especially as used in ancient Egyptian and other writing systems

hilarious /hɪ'leəriəs/ (adj.): extremely amusing

hippie /'hɪpi/ (n.): a person who rejects the way that most people live in Western society

humanoid /'hju:mənɔɪd/ (adj.): having an appearance or character resembling that of a human

inconveniences /,ɪnkən'vi:nɪəns/ (n.): the state or fact of being troublesome or difficult with regard to one's personal requirements or comfort

incorporate /ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/ (v.): take in or contain (something) as part of a whole; include

indigenous /ɪn'dɪdʒənəs/ (adj.): belonging to a particular place rather than coming to it from somewhere else

indiscriminately /,ɪndɪ'skrɪmɪnətli/ (adv.): without thinking about what the result of your actions may be

intriguing /ɪn'tri:ɡɪŋ/ (adj.): very interesting because of being unusual or not having an obvious answer

intrinsic /ɪn'trɪnzɪk/ (adj.): belonging to or part of the real nature of something/somebody

inure /ɪ'njʊə(r)/ (v.): accustom (someone) to something, especially something unpleasant

invasion /ɪn'veɪʒn/ (n.): the act of an army entering another country by force in order to take control of it

isotope /'aɪsətəʊp/ (n.): each of two or more forms of the same element that contain equal numbers of protons but different numbers of neutrons in their nuclei

larder /'lɑ:də(r)/ (n.): a room or large cupboard for storing food

liable /'laɪəbl/ (adj.): legally responsible for paying the cost of something

mallet /'mælt/ (n.): a hammer with a large, usually wooden head

aneroid /'ænərɔɪd/ (n.): type of barometer that measures air pressure

precipitation /prɪ,sɪpɪ'teɪʃn/ (n.): rain, snow, etc. that falls; the amount of this that falls

meteorology /,mi:tɪə'rɒlədʒi/ (n.): the scientific study of the earth's atmosphere and its changes

musings /'mju:zɪŋ/ (n.): a period of thinking carefully about something or telling people your thoughts about it

mystical /'mɪstɪkl/ (adj.): having spiritual powers or qualities that are difficult to understand or to explain

nasty /'nɑ:sti/ (adv.): very bad or unpleasant

naysayer /'neɪsɪə(r)/ (n.): a person who opposes or expresses doubts about something

nomadic /nəʊ'mædɪk/ (adj.): belonging to a community that moves with its animals from place to place

nuance /'nju:ɑ:ns/ (n.): a subtle difference in meaning, sound or colour

obesity /əʊ'bi:səti/ (n.): the state of being grossly fat or overweight

omen /'əʊmən/ (n.): an event regarded as a portent of good or evil

packhorse /'pækhɔ:s/ (n.): a horse that is used to carry heavy loads

perennial /pə'reniəl/ (adj.): throughout the entire year

phenomenon /fə'nɒmɪnən/ (n.): a fact or an event in nature or society, especially one that is not fully understood

ponder /'pɒndə(r)/ (v.): think about (something) carefully, especially before making a decision or reaching a conclusion

precarious /prɪ'keəriəs/ (adj.): not safe or certain; dangerous

profound /prə'faʊnd/ (adj.): (of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense

propeller /prə'pelə(r)/ (n.): a device with two or more long, flat blades that turn quickly and cause a ship or an aircraft to move forward

propensity /prə'pensəti/ (n.): a natural desire or need that makes you tend to behave in a particular way

proposal /prə'pəʊzl/ (n.): a formal suggestion or plan; the act of making a suggestion

prosecute /'prɒsɪkjʊ:t/ (v.): conduct legal proceedings against (a person or organization)

psychotherapy /,saɪkəʊ'θerəpi/ (n.): the treatment of mental illness by psychological rather than medical means

pucker /'pʌkə(r)/ (v.): (especially with reference to a person's face) tightly gather or contract into wrinkles or small folds

pulverise /'pʌlvəraɪz/ (v.): reduce to fine particles

qualm /kwɑ:m,kwɔ:m/ (n.): an uneasy feeling of doubt, worry, or fear, especially about one's own conduct

rage /reɪdʒ/ (n.): violent uncontrollable anger

recreation /,ri:kri'eɪʃn/ (n.): activity done for enjoyment when one is not working.

refuge /'refju:dʒ/ (n.): shelter or protection from danger, trouble, etc.

regain /rɪ'geɪn/ (v.): obtain possession or use of (something, typically a quality or ability) again after losing it

ritualise /'rɪtʃʊəlaɪz/ (v.): make (something) into a ritual by following a pattern of actions or behaviour

row /rəʊ/ (n.): a noisy quarrel

rudder /'rʌdə(r)/ (n.): a piece of wood or metal at the back of a boat or an aircraft that is used for controlling its direction

sandbar /'sændbɑ:(r)/ (n.): a long mass of sand at the point where a river meets the sea that is formed by the movement of the water

saucer /'sɔ:sə/ (n.): a shallow dish, typically having a circular indentation in the centre, on which a cup is placed

scoundrel /'skaʊndrəl/ (n.): a dishonest or unscrupulous person

skyscraper /'skɑ:skreɪpə(r)/ (n.): a very tall building in a city

slurp /slɜ:p/ (v.): drink or eat (something) with a loud sucking noise

solace /'sɒləs/ (n.): comfort or consolation in a time of distress or sadness

solemn /'sɒləm/ (adj.): not happy or smiling

strategic /strə'ti:dʒɪk/ (adj.): done as part of a plan that is meant to achieve a particular purpose or to gain an advantage

strenuous /'strenjuəs/ (adj.): requiring or using great effort or exertion

stumble /'stʌmbəl/ (v.): momentarily lose one's balance; almost fall

stunning /'stʌnɪŋ/ (adj.): extremely impressive or attractive

succession /sək'sesʃn/ (n.): a number of people or things that follow each other in time or order

swamp /swɒmp/ (v.): to make somebody have more of something than they can deal with

tern /tɜ:n/ (n.): a seabird related to the gulls, typically smaller and more slender, with long pointed wings and a forked tail

thriller /'θrɪlə(r)/ (n.): a book, play or film with an exciting story

traction /'trækʃn/ (n.): the action of drawing or pulling something over a surface

tram /træm/ (n.): a vehicle driven by electricity

transgression /trænz'ɡrefn/ (n.): an act that goes against a law, rule, or code of conduct

triage /'tri:ɑ:ʒ/ (n.): the process of deciding how seriously ill or injured a person is, so that the most serious cases can be treated first

twirl /twɜ:l/ (v.): spin quickly and lightly round, especially repeatedly

underserved /,ʌndə'sɜ:vɪd/ (adj.): not merited, or not deserving

unmoved /ʌn'mu:vɪd/ (adj.): not affected by emotion or excitement

unpredictability /,ʌnpri,dɪktə'bɪləti/ (n.): the quality something has when it is impossible to know in advance that it will happen or what it will be like

unscrupulous /ʌn'skru:pjələs/ (adj.): having or showing no moral principles; not honest or fair

viability /vaɪə'bɪləti/ (n.): the fact that something can be done and can be successful

vindictive /vɪn'dɪktɪv/ (adj.): having or showing a strong or unreasoning desire for revenge

warfare /'wɔ:feə(r)/ (n.): the activity of fighting a war, especially using particular weapons or methods

wayfarer /'weɪfeə(r)/ (n.): a person who travels from one place to another, usually on foot

weasel /'wi:zl/ (n.): a small wild animal with red-brown fur, a long thin body, and short legs

weird /wɪəd/ (adj.): very strange or unusual

yield /ji:ld/ (v.): produce or provide (a natural, agricultural, or industrial product)