Our English Book

(Link-up English)

Grade 6

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His Majesty's Government
Ministry of Education,
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Sano Thimi, Bhaktapur
तपाईले किनेको पुस्तकमा छृपाई प्रविधिसम्बन्धी कुनै नूति फेला परेमा अधिकृत वितरक साभा अथवा स्थानीय बिक्रेताबाट उक्त पुस्तक साट्न सक्नुहुने छौ।

ज. शि. सा. के. लि.

Printed at:
Janak Education Materials Centre Ltd.
Sanothimi, Bhaktapur
यस पुस्तकका सम्बन्धमा

शिक्षालाई य्वाहवाहिक जीवनमा समयसाध्य बनाउँ विद्यार्थीहरूमा राष्ट्रियता, राष्ट्रिय एकता, सार्वभौमिकता, बहुललिि प्रजातात्त्विक मान्यता अनुप्रयोग हुने भावना विकास गराउने र इमानदारी एवं नैतिकता जस्ता आधारभूत मानुसबाटु गणहरूको विकास गराइ सामाजिक जीवनयात्रामा लागि आवश्यक ज्ञान र सीप हासिल गराउने उदेश्य अनुसार विद्यालयस्तरको पाठ्यक्रम पाठ्यपुस्तकहरूको विकास गर्न प्रत्येका चालू रहिएको छ। समयसङ्गम रिवाज मा देखि आएका कमी, कमजोरी हटाई समयानुसार अध्यावधिक गरी संशोधन र परिमार्जन गर्न काम्र भग्नियो हुन्छ।

यसी क्रममा शिक्षालाई बढी प्रभावकारी र य्वाहवाहिक बनाउन वर्तमान राष्ट्रिय संदर्भमा पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुस्तकका व्यापक सुधार गरिएको छ। तदनुसार क्रममा ६ का नयाँ पाठ्यक्रम र पाठ्यपुस्तक लागू गरिएको र विभिन्न पक्षबाट प्राप्त हुन आएका सुभाषका आधारमा प्रस्तुत पाठ्यपुस्तक संशोधन एवं परिमार्जन गरी प्रकाशित भएका छ। पाठ्यपुस्तक परीक्षण भएको जिल्लाका सम्बन्धित विषय शिक्षकहरूसँग प्रतिक्रिया सहकर्तन, आवश्यक छलफल एवं गोष्टी सङ्गठान गर्न माध्यमिक शिक्षा विकास परिवहन बाट सहयोग प्राप्त भएका पाच्छो। विषयहरू मध्ये अंग्रेजी विषय पनि एक हो।

पाठ्यपुस्तकहरू सुधार गर्न सिलसिलामा अभैं कैमै चूँकै हुन गएका हो। आगामी संस्करणमा परिमार्जन गर्न शिक्षक, बिधायी, अभिभावक एवं विषयविद्वाट आवश्यक सल्लाह तथा सुभाषका लागि यो केन्द्र हार्डिक अनुशमान गर्दछ। यस पुस्तकहरूलाई विचारकोसँग अनुसूचित घरी बापाले गर्दैछ।

पाठ्यपुस्तक स्वयं आफ्नौ होइन। शिक्षण निकाल-उपलब्धिका धेरै साधनहरू भएकी प्राप्त चाहिँ अवस्था हो। यसको मुख्य प्रयोगको प्रयोग शिक्षक, बिधायी र अभिभावक हुन्। त्यसैलाई शिक्षा प्रशासक, निरीक्षक र सम्बन्ध विषयहरू पनि यस कार्यबाट पृथक रहन सक्नु। पाठ्यक्रम र पाठ्यपुस्तकहरू प्रमाण र सुधार कार्य निर्देशक रूपमा चलाउने प्रतिक्रिया भएकाले यसमा देखि आएका कमी/कमजोरी जस्तै-विषयवस्तु, भाषा र युवकमान, विषयविद्वान, तथा सुहाउँदौ सोचका एवं अभ्यास पक्षमा सिर्जनास्तमकता जस्ता पक्षलाई दृष्टिगत गरी रचनात्मक सुभाषकहरूको लागि यो केन्द्र आफ्नौ र विश्वभाषा गर्दछ।

पाठ्यक्रम विकास केन्द्र
सानो ठिकाना, भत्तपुर
HOW TO USE ‘OUR ENGLISH BOOK’

The pictures tell you what to do;

This means read silently. Usually you can discuss with your friend. Sometimes your teacher will tell you to work alone.

This means read, and do writing activities. Only write answers, never write the questions.

This means write. Usually you can write in your copy. Sometimes you will write on paper or chart paper.

This means talking. Sometimes it is a game, sometimes it is all the class talking about something. Sometimes it is telling a story or acting a drama. Sometimes it is talking about new language.

This means practise talking with your friend. Your teacher will show you how to do it, then everyone can practise with their partner. Sometimes you can act. Sometimes you can talk about the answer with your friend.

This means read, talk about it, and write about it too.

This means listen. There will be things to do. Read the instructions carefully first.

Every unit has a story about Chankhay, the clever monkey. Your teacher will tell you to listen or to read. You can learn and act the stories with your friends. You can ask and answer questions. You can make the stories longer.

Language Boxes are for practising and checking new things. You can say the sentences using different words. You can ask and answer questions with your friend. They help you to remember.

Puzzles are fun to try alone or with a friend.
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Everyday life and always true</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Yesterday, last week and once upon a time</td>
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<td>53</td>
</tr>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>It's the greatest</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>What does it look like?</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Tomorrow next week, forever</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Reasons</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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<td>160</td>
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<td>15.</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Good bye, Grade six</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Verbs</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit One
Introduction and
Some Amazing Facts

A. It is the first day of the new school year at Shakti School.

Hello, Sim Sabri
and this is my
friend Shanti.
You're new, aren't
you?

Yes, I'm Shambhu.
I'm pleased
to meet you.

My friend's new
too. He's up there
Where?

Help!
What's
happening?

Up there
in the tree!

Where?

Sorry!
He's Chankhay,
my pet monkey.

B. A CHANT - clap and say together.
I What is it, what is it, can you guess?
II It's a mouse. It's a mouse,
A small, small mouse.
I No it isn't, no it isn't
It isn't a small, small mouse
II It's a mouse, it's a mouse
A big, big mouse
I Yes it is, yes it is
A big, big mouse, in a SMALL, SMALL HOLE!
IN THE DEEP

More than six thousand metres down in the oceans it is very dark. There is no sun-light. The water presses very hard. It can crush a man or a submarine, Divers don't go there.

But some fishes can live there. They are very strange. Some fish have lights on their noses. A squid has ten arms. It can change colour, and it can swim very fast. It catches small fish and eats them. Can you seen a squid in the picture?

The black swallower has a very big stomach. It can swallow very big fish. Look at the picture. All these fish can only live near the bottom of the ocean.

Things to talk and write about.
1. Find these new words. Their meanings are here.
   Ocean: a very, very big, deep, sea.
   Submarine: a boat for going under the water.
   Press: to push on something.
   He is pressing the switch.
   Crush: to press and make flat.
   The girl is crushing the spices.

Look in the glossary at the back of the book. Find letter D. What is a diver?

Never write questions, only answers.

2. a) What is the title?
   b) How many illustrations are there?
   c) Is this a story, or is it true information?
   d) Is it about Nepal?
   e) Can you give the names of two strange fish?
3. Make ten or more true sentences using words in the boxes. Write the sentences in your copy. Here is an example:
Submarines can’t go very deep.

Submarines
The black swallow can
A bird can’t
A squid swim.
A man swallow big fish.
go very deep.
fly.
swim very fast.

D. This is a Shambu’s school registration form. Check the information with your friend, like this:

![Registration Form]

a) Shambu is twelve, isn’t he? Yes ___
b) Who is Shambu’s father? He’s ___
c) Shambu’s health is good, isn’t it? ___ but he has ___
e) Shambu’s a boy, isn’t he? ___
f) Is this a letter? No ___ . It’s ___
g) Where does he live? He ___ in ___

Sometimes you think you know something correctly, but you want to check. At the end of your statement, add a tag question. Make the verb negative.

```
Shambhu is a boy, isn’t he?
```

E. Listening.
Listen to the Shakti School students talking about their school visit to Pokhara. Tick (V) the things they can do and cross (X) the things they can’t do.
F. Writing Practice One.

Is your copy like this? or like this?

---

ill till u u u tit tit tit til til it

---

ee ee et let lie tie etetete

---

n m h met he net ten in her
hem met meet hill mill mile
the then them hut nut

---

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
He met ten men in the mill.

---

c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c
ch ch ch ch ch ch ch ice nice

---

c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c
chick itch chin chin nice
G. "Hello" is for greeting friends.
"Good-bye" is for leaving friends.
"Bye, see you tomorrow."

"Bye, have a good evening."

Practise saying good-bye to your friend. Use these words-
tomorrow on Sunday next week sometime
evening Saturday time holiday day

H. Read the amazing facts, then draw the pictures in your copy,
and write the correct information by each picture. Use a full
page, and make it look interesting.

A snake can swallow a goat.

AMAZING FACTS

A bird called a sungem can beat its wings 90 times in one second.

1 gram of gold can make a wire 2.4 km long.

A cheetah can run at 100 km per hour.

A 'Jumbo Jet' aeroplane can carry 500 people.

A giraffe can reach leaves 6 m high

Then complete these questions:
1. ____ many passengers ____ a Jumbo Jet carry?
2. ____ a cheetah run at 200 km. per hour?
3. A snake can swallow an elephant, ____ it?
4. ____ a giraffe reach the top of a 5 metre high tree?

Can your friend answer the questions?
I. Language Box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I’m (am)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>busy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We’re (are)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She’s (is)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I’m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Am</th>
<th>I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you we they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Is | he she it |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>am.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you we they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| he she it |

| I’m you’re we’re they’re he’s she’s it’s |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can you come?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, I can’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can come today, can’t you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I can.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. CHECKING UP:

1. Complete the sentences, using the pictures and the verbs in the box. A verb is a doing word, and after 'can' 'or' can't you use the name of the verb. You will need other words too.

   ![Shambhu](image1)
   ![Shanti](image2)
   speak
   jump
   climb
   run
   Monkey

1. Shanti can ___ English, but ___ can't ___ Japanese.
2. Shambhu can ___ high, but ___ can't ___ very fast.
3. The monkey can ___ trees, but ___ can't ___ English.
4. What about you? What can you do?
   "I can ___ but I can't ___"

II. is isn't 's are 're aren't

"There ___ three houses here there?
___ there. There ___ four.
There ___ one at the back.
"Oh, I can see it. ___ that a dog?
"No it ___. It ___ a cat,
but there ___ two dogs.
Can you find them?"
III. All these words are in this unit. Can you find them all? Can you spell them?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O</th>
<th>A place for seeing animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Half donkey, Half horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>H has a very long neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>A very fast runner with spots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>A person on a bus or plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>An under-water boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Unusual, different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>A very big sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>To make small, press, squish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>A bird, and to let food go down to stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Long, thin metal often for electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>The name for all &quot;doing words&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you help the monkey find his banana?

Can you read this secret message?

A1 11  K  III
B 12  L  112
C 13  M  113  U  2 21
D 14  N  114  V  2 22
E 15  O  115  W  2 23
F 16  P  116  X  2 24
G 17  Q  117  Y  2 25
H 18  R  118  Z  2 26
I 19  S  199
J 20  T  2 20

2 23 2 5  3 3 1 114
4 19 16 5  1 11 5  1 14 7  12 9  19  8

6 8
Unit Two
Everyday Life and Always True

A.

Do you always bring your monkey to school?
Yes sir, everyday.

Does he sit quietly?
Yes sir, next to me.

Where is my CAP?

We say:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>always</th>
<th>sometimes</th>
<th>often</th>
<th>never</th>
<th>walk to school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I play volleyball
- everyday.
- once a week.
- on Saturdays.
- in the evening.

Do a changing drill all round the class. Here are the new words:
1. sometimes
2. apples
3. buy
4. we
5. she
6. pick
7. in August

The first student says
I eat samosas every day.

The second student must use 'sometimes'
I sometimes eat samosas.

The third student must use apples.
I sometimes eat apples.
B. Listening

1) A health worker is asking questions. Listen carefully, and fill in the questionnaire.

II) Practice asking the questions, then ask your friend, and fill in the form. They can pretend to be their father or mother.

C. What do they do? Match these people and their work.

- An artist
- A mechanic
- An author
- A baker
- A nurse
- A dentist

mends engines.
draws pictures.
makes bread.
cares for sick people.
writes books.
looks after our teeth.
Jyoti Gautam, 19, is a 3rd year student nurse at Lalitpur Nursing Campus. Much of her time is spent in 'on-the-job' training.

"On a day at the hospital I get up at 5.30 am and dress in a white shirt, sari and cap. Third year students wear a sky-blue belt. At 6.30 am we go by bus to Patan Hospital. We hear reports from the night staff, and have several patients to look after. I take their pulse and blood pressure and take their temperature. I wash them and make them comfortable. The Dr visits all the patients, and I listen to him and learn. I talk to the patients and their families. I teach them about health.

My teacher explains interesting new things. I am very busy, and happy to have tea at 9.30 am and lunch at 12.00 pm. I go back to the campus at 2.30. Then I work in the library or go to class.

"Nursing is hard work, but I enjoy caring for the patients, helping and talking to them" Jyoti says.

1. Which statements are TRUE? Copy then neatly in your exercise book.
   a) Jyoti is 22 years old.       b) Jyoti is learning to be a nurse.
   c) She gets up at 6.30 am.     d) She walks to the hospital.
   e) She looks after several patients.
   f) She teaches the patients and their visitors.
   g) She helps the patients to be clean and comfortable.
   h) She goes back to the campus at 12.30 pm.
   i) She stays about 7 hours at Patan Hospital.
   j) She also studies and works hard at the campus.
   k) Jyoti is very happy about nursing.
E. A dictionary is a book giving the meanings of words. In English some words have two different meanings, or even three, and the dictionary will number the different meanings. Here is part of a dictionary explaining the word trunk.

Trunk (n. plural trunks) 1. the long nose of an elephant.

2. A large box, usually made of tin or wood for keeping belongings. To pack a trunk to put things inside.

Now you can enjoy this poem.

**THE ELEPHANT**
The elephant carries a great big trunk,
He never packs it with clothes;
It has no lock and it has no Key,
But he takes it wherever he goes.

Learn the poem and say it, clapping where the words are underlined.

Draw an elephant, and write these sentence about it.

An elephant has a long ____ but a short ____.
Practice each word many times.

The man can eat eight eggs.
Cats eat mice.
Tigers eat cats.

G. Here is part of a natural history book about elephants. Read it carefully, then decide which pictures are correct (right) and which pictures are incorrect (wrong).

There are two kinds of elephants. African elephants live south of the Sahara desert. They are dark gray, very tall, and they have long ears. They don’t work for men, but only live wild. The Asian elephant is smaller. It is light grey, with patches of white on its skin. Some wild ones live in the Western Terai. Many work for men.

The elephant’s trunk is about 2 metres long. It has no bones inside. The elephant uses it to smell, to put food and water in its mouth, and to have a shower.

Elephants eat grass, leaves and branches of trees. Often they knock down a tree with their heads. They also eat berries,
mangoes, coconuts, corn and sugarcane. They eat all day. Every day a bull elephant eats 250 Kg of food.

Mother elephants have one calf or baby elephant. A new-born calf is 1 metre high.

You can find out more about elephants in the reader "Elephants never forget!.

H. Now match the animals with a true statement about each, and fill in the correct verb from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sleep</th>
<th>carry</th>
<th>run</th>
<th>jump</th>
<th>cut</th>
<th>eat</th>
<th>make</th>
<th>steal</th>
<th>smell</th>
<th>swallow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Pandas ___ bamboo.

Bears ___ all winter.

Bees ___ honey.
Beavers ___ down trees.

Cheetahs ___ very fast.

Kangaroos ___ very high.

Yaks ___ heavy loads.

Magpies ___ bright things.

Snakes ___ eggs and animals.

Elephants ___ with their trunks.
I. Language Box:

The simple present is used to describe our habits and state, or things which are always true.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>works</td>
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<td>It</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>don’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
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<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>they</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>she</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Do you fly to Pokhara?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We</th>
<th>never</th>
<th>occasionally</th>
<th>sometimes</th>
<th>often</th>
<th>usually</th>
<th>always</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fly.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<th>Yes</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>they</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>he</td>
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<td>she</td>
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<tr>
<td>she</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>they</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>don’t.</td>
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<tr>
<td>he</td>
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<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We don’t</th>
<th>ever</th>
<th>often</th>
<th>usually</th>
<th>always</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When does he go?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He goes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>every morning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>in the afternoon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>once a week.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on Saturdays.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 2 o'clock.</td>
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<tr>
<td>before 1 clock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after school.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

J. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

1. She ___ in Nepalgunj.
2. He ___ live in Nepalgunj, he lives in Surkhet.
3. ___ they ___ to school? No, they ___. They ___ by bus.
4. Elephants eat leaves and grass, don't ___?
5. I usually ___ coffee, but I ___ take tea. I ___ usually eat meat, and I only eat fruit on ___.
7. Elephants ___ meat.
8. ___ kangaroos ___ very high?

| lives | eat | Do | doesn't make | don't | they |
| walk | sometimes | jump | drink | Do | don't | go |

K. Choose your own words for these spaces.

"Hello, I'm Gopal Karki."

and I ___ in Janakpur. I ___ two sisters. My dad ___ in a bank, and my mum is a teacher. She ___ English and social ____. I ___ up at 6:30 am, and I usually ___ some homework. My mum ___ breakfast, but I ___ help her. I ___ to school at 9:30 am. Yesterday we learned about polar bears. They ___ on the ice near the North Pole. They ___ in the sea very well, and they ___ seals and fish. They ___ white so that nothing can ___ them very easily in the snow."
L. Can you name these people?

1. He doesn't read a paper and he doesn't wear a hat.
2. He reads a paper, but doesn't wear a jacket or a hat.
3. This person reads a paper and wears a jacket and a hat.
4. He doesn't read a paper, doesn't wear a hat and doesn't wear a jacket either.

'Ram' 'Raju' 'Ramesh' 'Dhruba' 'Jiwan' 'Bhim'

5. This person reads a book and wears a hat.
6. He doesn't read a book and he doesn't wear a hat.

M. Words.
Unscramble the words: write out the sentence using them.

1. _____ up your pencils please.
2. The ____ of this book is famous.
3. A porter ____ heavy loads.
4. A baby elephant is a ____.
5. I ____ visit my uncle.
6. I have a cold ____ every day
7. Pack the books in the ____.
Unit Three
"How Much Would You Like?"

A. Grade Six at Shakti School are having a picnic. Mohan, Shambu, Maya and Shanti are cooking the vegetables.

B. Ask your friend
"How much ____ would you like?"

And answer
"A lot please"
or
"Only a little, thank you"
or
"None at all, thank you."
"How many _____ would you like?"

"A lot please"
"Only a few please"
"Three or four, please"
"None at all, thank you"

Remember to say 'thank you'.

C. "How many elephants can you put in a taxi?"

"Two in the front and two in the back, of course!"

D. Listening.

Raju's mother is doing the shopping. By each thing write down how much or how many she wants.

And how much money does she pay?

E. Drill round the class, everyone adding what they would like. Only sensible things allowed. You can't have a litre of sweets or a Kilogram of tea!

a lot of, half a kilo of
a little, a piece of
a few, a bottle of
a packet of
a litre of, a box of
a kilogram of, a bit of

chalk milk sugar
tea peanuts
fruit flour ink salt
eggs cake bread
water rice paper
apples
F. Reading and guessing

The **haunted** house is empty.
The thief is hiding his **loot** in a **dilapidated** cupboard.
Now he is opening the door and **glancing** down the street.

You don’t know the words in boxes.
a) Two words are describing words, one word is the name of something (noun) and one word is a verb. Which?
b) Can you think of any words to put in the boxes?

Usually you can understand a story with a few difficult words. Now enjoy the first part of our exciting story.

G. A Million Rupee Ransom.

Puspa and Prakash Rai are walking home from school. Two men are sitting in a car. They are watching the brother and sister.

Their home is in a small road. Their father is a very important man.

Next day...

**How much?**

A million rupees.
Bring it to the town bridge, tonight midnight. Come alone. Or we will kill your children.
Mr Rai tells the police. The police hide near the town bridge in a jeep. Mr Rai only has one lakh of rupees. They are in his bag. What can Puspa and Prakash do?

You can find out what happens in Unit Four.

H. Give short answers
   a) How much money for the ransom?
   b) How much money in the bag?
   c) How many children?
   d) How many flat tyres?
   e) How much rope?
   f) How many bars in the window?
g) How many kidnappers?
h) How many candles in the room? or How much light in the room?
i) How many monkeys in the story?

I. Handwriting Exercise.

rat race The rats are red.
σ ν ω join at the top. θ ο ω
too toot toe toad toil hoot
over oven van wet want weed
window told mouse
There are three good
men in the wood.
Where? In the trees.
Please can we have a long
ruler? Yes, here it is.

J. Language Box

COUNTABLE NOUNS have a plural form:
girl - girls, mouse - mice.
How many books are there?

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS have no plural form:
How much water is there?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There are</th>
<th>twenty</th>
<th>a lot of</th>
<th>a lot of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a lot of</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>a bottle of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>many</td>
<td>not many</td>
<td>not much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a few</td>
<td>a few</td>
<td>a drop of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 boxes of</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>a little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n't any</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>books.</th>
<th>water.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
BUT: There are 3 litres of water.

Offering: Would you like some fruit? How much rice would you like?

Yes, please. No, thank you. Just a little, thanks.

OR questions mean you must choose:

Would you like tea or coffee? Coffee please. Black or white? White, please.

Shambu is collecting uncountables:

meat, flour, tea, coffee,
water, air, sand, kerosene, effort...

When you make a list it is easier to find words if you use alphabetical order. Look at the first letter, and put the words in the same order as the alphabet.

Dictionaries always have words in alphabetical order.

Shambu looked at his words.

1. Write Shambu's list in alphabetical order.
2. Write this list of verbs in alphabetical order:
run, play, sit, buy, climb, keep, leave, make, grow, wait.
L. a) Surya and Amrit are making pancakes. Complete their conversation.

S. How many eggs do we need?
A. Only ___
S. And how ___ flour?
A. One ___ ful
S. We put salt in, ___ we?
A. Yes, just ___
S. What else?
A. ___ ___ ___ ___
S. It is still a bit thick.
A. Then you can add more ___

b) Put picture (a) - (f) in the correct order and write a sentence underneath giving instructions. The last two pictures together
only need one sentence.

M. You and your friends are having a picnic on Saturday. Discuss what you would like to eat, then make a shopping list.

N. Just for fun.

Join the dots with a line, starting with A to B to C and so on to Y. Give it a name!
A. Shambhu and his friends want some fun. Chankhay is outside.

B. Your friend is at home. Tell her/him over the telephone what everyone at Shakti School is doing. Can your friend draw the scene?
C. Listen to a very busy family. What is everyone doing when the telephone is ringing? Match the people with what they are doing.

Father  Raju  Sita  Prem  Mother

feeding the baby  shaving  cooking  doing homework.

D. Your friend asks:
"Can you open the door, please?
Some one is knocking"
You make an excuse:
"Sorry I'm ________ "

E. What are you doing Shambhu?

I'm trying to find 'customs' in the dictionary. It's in alphabetical order. I've found 'c'. But there are so many words!

Now you look at the second letter. 'cat' is before "cell" and 'comb' before 'cup'.

Oh, I see ... call and cat are both 'ca', but 't' is before 't'.

call
can't
cat
cell
certificat
Can you write these sets of words in alphabetical order?

fish, egg, eagle, fan
dog, dead, Daddy, distance.

working, walking, reading, running, sitting, standing, eating, drinking, washing, wearing, playing.

F. A Million Rupee Ransom (Part Two)
Now their hands are free. The children quickly untie the ropes round their feet. Early next morning they look outside.

What can you see?
There's a high wall next door. There's a man. He's cleaning his car.

And throw it.

But 3 hours pass....
Nothing is happening!

Suddenly...
Now you're safe. Well done children! The kidnappers are all caught.
What did the children write? Write a message on a page of your copy and make it into an aeroplane. Words to help: prisoners, next-door, police, kidnapped.

G. Govinda and Bina are students. They are meeting for the first time since they left school.

"Hallo, Govinda, What a surprise to see you! Where are you living now?

"In Kirtipur, I’m studying maths at the campus, and working in a shop in the evenings. What about you?

"I’m learning to use a computer, I’m studying office skills, and I’m writing a book. It’s an exciting story, but I’m not telling anyone what it’s about. Not until it is finished."

Make a list to show what Govinda, Bina and yourself are doing these days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Govinda is:</th>
<th>Bina is</th>
<th>I’m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- living in Kirtipur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- learning _____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- living ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- working _____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- going to ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>school.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. Language Box

"I’m walking" is called the present continuous. It is used to describe something happening NOW. It is also used to describe a new or different way of life. "I’m living in Pokhara now," "I’m building a house," "I’m studying at the campus."
I am/I'm
You are/You're
He is/He's
She is/She's
It is/It's
We are/We're
They are/They're
Am I
Are you
Is he
Is she
Is it
Are we
Are they

I am not/I'm not
You are not/You're not
He is not/He isn't
She is not/She isn't
It is not/It isn't
We are not/We aren't
They are not/They aren't

Negative questions are very common.
These mean you are surprised.

Aren't you
Isn't he
Isn't she
Isn't it
Aren't they
eating rice?

1. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.
1. Why ___ you working? ___ you coming to the party?
2. ___ he studying medicine? No, I think ___ studying agriculture.
3. "Can you help me, now?" "Sorry, ___ my homework.
4. They're ___ in Ilam.
5. ___ happening? "Oh, the two men ___ fighting.
6. The ___ barking. ___ anyone coming?
7. ___ they coming? No, they ___
8. Are ___ learning English? Yes ___

I'm living are he's Aren't are aren't you Is doing dog's Is Are am What's I

31
J. Man Singh is living in Tokyo. He has a postcard from his friend Prem.

Here is his reply:

What are you doing now?

Your's Prem.

Mr. M.S. Rai
24 Suzuki St.
Tokyo
Japan

Gopals Bullet Train

I'm learning Japanese. It's difficult, but I'm doing well. I'm living with a Japanese family and working in an electronics factory and studying at night. It's interesting. All the best, Man Singh.

Mr. R. Tamang
Dhungche P.O.
Baskuwa District
Nepal

True or False?

1. Man Singh lives in a hotel.
2. He goes to campus in the morning.
3. He enjoys his work.
4. He stays with a family in Suzuki Street.
5. He talks Nepali with his friends.
7. Man Singh studies in the evening.
8. He works in a factory.
9. Fuji is a volcano in Japan.
10. It costs 11 rupees to send a post-card to Japan.

Now can you write a post-card from Gopal.

Gopal lives in a hostel
- speaks only English
- studies pharmacy

Use Man Singh's card as a pattern to help you. Put your own name and address on the right - Gopal is writing to you.
K. Sabitri is showing her young brother a picture story book. She describes all the pictures for him. Can you put in the missing words, and tell the whole story. A turnip is a vegetable. It is like a 'mula'°

The Enormous Turnip

In a farmers field there is an enormous turnip. The farmer is pulling, and pulling and pulling. But he can't pull it out.

He calls his wife. The farmer and his wife are pulling and pulling and pulling. But they can't pull it out.

They call their son. The farmer, his wife, and their son are ______________. But ______________.

The son calls his sister. The farmer, his wife, their son and daughter are ______________.
The girl calls her dog. Now the farmer, _______ and ______ and their dog _______.

The dog calls the cat. _______.

The cat calls a mouse. Now the farmer, his wife, their ______, the dog, _______ and the ______ are all pulling. _________.

And here they are all falling over! The turnip is flying through the air!

Now they are all eating the enormous turnip. It does taste good!
L. Hand-writing

b n k "v p r y f f j k q
x and z aren't joined.
bad bed able apples pie queen kick
axe zoo after joke yes quiz
Here are verbs which double their
last letter: skipping, putting, hopping
swimming, sitting, cutting, getting.

M. Words

Try a word-search. In the letter square there are 8 words hiding.
They go across down or diagonally. All the words are in this
chapter, and clues are given underneath. Put circles round all 8
words. One is done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Q</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
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<td>L</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Q</td>
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<td>H</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>M</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The science of medicines or a place for buying medicine.
2. A vegetable.
3. A very small animal.
4. A place for studying after Grade 12.
5. Short word for aeroplane.
6. Money asked for buying back a prisoner.
7. Speaking very loudly.
8. An animal we keep at home.
Unit Five
"Please May We?"

A. Shakti School Grade 6 pupils are going on a field trip. Their teacher is telling them what they must and must not do.

Please Sir, may we wear our ordinary clothes?  NO, you must wear school uniform.

Do we have to stay in a hotel?  May we sleep outside?

Certainly not!  You must all stay in the hotel together.

...the first night of the trip.

HOTEL

B. Certainly, of course!  Certainly not.  I'm afraid not.  I'm sorry. You can't.

Here are five replies when you ask for permission. When we say "I'm afraid not" or "I'm afraid that..." it isn't fear. It means we don't like to say it, we are sorry. Your friend can ask these questions, and you can give your own answer.

Please may I
- bring my pet snake to school?
- give you a sweet?
- borrow five thousand rupees?
- keep your pen?
- borrow your ruler for a few minutes?
- hit you?
- talk to you in Chinese?

36
C. Chini Maya is joining the community library. Here she is, talking to the librarian.

"Please can I join the library?"
"Certainly; please fill in this form"
"Do I have to use ink?"
"No, you don’t have to. you can use a ball-pen or pencil but you must write clearly"
"May I take a book home now?"
"I’m afraid not. You must have a library card and pay twenty rupees first."

Find three things Chini Maya has to do, and one thing she doesn’t have to do.

D. Here is a notice on the library wall.

---

You□ bring your books back in good condition after one week. You□ care for the books! You□ make a noise. You□ damage the books. You□ borrow books without leaving your card.

---

OUR LIBRARY RULES
Copy the notice, putting **must** or **must not** in the boxes.

Discuss 2 'must' rules and 2 'must not' rules you want for your class

I think we must be tidy.  I think we mustn’t steal.

Then make notices or posters to put on the wall. Do big, clear letters.

E. Here are some words and meanings from a dictionary. Write the words in alphabetical order, and put the correct meanings.

- artist
- wire
- crush
- trunk
- author
- kidnap

the writer of books.

thin metal like string.
a painter of pictures.

1. elephant’s nose
2. large box

to steal a person
and ask for money
to press together and break.

Now use the words in these sentences.

a) The electricity ____ is broken.

b) The elephant picked up the orange with its ____.

c) We keep our clothes in a tin ____.

d) Who’s the ______ of that interesting book?

e) Carry the box carefully. Don’t ____ it.

f) To ____ someone is a serious crime.

g) These pictures are by the same ____________ aren’t they?
F. A chant. ___ (The second group are very naughty children.)

I
You must get up early.
You must tidy your room.
You must sweep the floor,
then go to school.
You mustn’t be late.
You mustn’t talk in class.
You mustn’t do this and
you mustn’t do that.

II
No, I won’t.
No, I won’t.
No, I won’t, I certainly won’t.
Yes, I will.
Yes, I will.
I’ll do them all, every day.
I’ll do them all, whatever you say!

G. Language Box

To ask for permission:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Please.</th>
<th>may I</th>
<th>may we</th>
<th>may he</th>
<th>may they</th>
<th>borrow the book? or</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can I</td>
<td>Can he</td>
<td>Can we</td>
<td>Can they</td>
<td></td>
<td>borrow the book?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Of course"	"Certainly"	"I’m afraid not"

"No. you can’t" "Yes. you may."

I must
You must
He must
We must
They must
Everyone must

tell the truth.
I mustn't  
You mustn't  
He mustn't  
We mustn't  
They mustn't  
No-one must

tell lies.

I have to  
He has to  
They have to  
You have to

come to school by

10 o'clock, but today

I don't have to  
he doesn't have to  
you don't have to  
they don't have to

wear uniform.

Asking:
Must I come tomorrow?
Do I have to do it for homework?
Does he have to leave now?
I mustn't talk, must I?

H. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word.
I belong to a Karate Club. We ____ to come to the club at 6 o'clock every ____. We ____ wear our Karate uniform and we ____ be clean and smart. We ____ fool around, instead we ____ to find our places and start practising. We ____ have to stay later than 7 o'clock, but I like to ____ till 7.30, and have one or ____ more fights.

I join the club?
How much do I ____ to pay?

You ____ to pay 50 rupees, and you ____ buy a uniform. A campus student ____ to pay 100 rupees.
I. Listen to the news reporter. He is watching the television at Kennedy Space Centre, at Cape Canaveral in the USA.

"It is 2.56 Greenwich Mean Time, on July 20, 1969. The door of the moonship is opening. I can see Neil Armstrong standing there. He's wearing a large suit full of air. Now he's stepping down, putting the first human foot onto the moon.

The other astronaut, Edwin Aldrin, is also with him now. They are walking, with long low jumps. They are collecting pieces of rock and taking photographs."

Later . . .
I'm standing on the deck of an American ship, here in the Pacific Ocean. The spaceship is coming slowly down. The parachutes are open. Now it is falling into the water. The doors are opening. The astronauts have a rubber raft. They are stepping out and sitting in the raft. A helicopter is flying towards them.

It is lowering a man. He is welcoming the astronauts back to earth. Welcome back, first men on the moon!"
1. Can you put these verbs in order. What did Neil Armstrong do first. . . .

walking standing opening stepping

collecting taking

2. Put two halves together to make a complete word. Draw and label the pictures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>moon</th>
<th>heli</th>
<th>para</th>
<th>space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suit</td>
<td>ship</td>
<td>copter</td>
<td>chute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. 1. You can make a sentence with only a noun and a verb.
Put the correct nouns and verbs together

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dogs</th>
<th>bleat.</th>
<th>Horses</th>
<th>fight.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lions</td>
<td>bark.</td>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>roar.</td>
<td>Bells</td>
<td>write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>reign.</td>
<td>Pens</td>
<td>ring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkeys</td>
<td>bray.</td>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>gallop.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Rewrite these sentences using 'not'. The first one is done for you.
   a) The boy writes well.
      The boy doesn't write well.
   b) Shyam likes playing basketball.
   c) He goes to his uncle's house every Saturday.
   d) A butcher sells bread.
   e) These boys speak English all the time.
Unit Six
Yesterday, Last week
and Once Upon a Time

A. Yesterday Mohan missed his friends, so this morning he is asking Shambhu what happened.

You weren't in school yesterday, were you? What did you do?

We went to the forest very early....

Chankhay was very happy. He played in the trees and then he saw a wild monkey.

They talked and talked, and Chankhay invited him home.

My mother was not happy.

You can't have two monkeys in this house.

So I had to take Chankhay's friend back and leave him in the forest. Chankhay was very upset.

Can you make a list of the words describing what Shambhu and Chankhay did yesterday? Write them like this:

happen - happened, go - went, play - played,
see - saw, talk - talked, invite - invited,
have to - had to, are - were, is - was.

B.

It was Saturday yesterday, wasn't it?

No, it wasn't. It was Monday. We were in school all day. You were, too!
Give correct answers to these questions. Practise asking and answering with your friend.

1. What day was it yesterday?
   It was _______________.

2. Was it raining yesterday? _________________________

3. Were you at school yesterday? _________________________

4. Where were your friends yesterday? _________________________

5. Was Chankhay happy yesterday? No he _________________________

6. Where were you at 3 o'clock yesterday? I was _______________

7. When were you born?
   I ______ born in _______________

8. When was your friend born?
   _________________________

9. Where was Chankhay’s pencil?
   It _____ behind _________________!

C.
One, two, three, four, five,
Once I caught a fish alive.  Six, seven, eight nine, ten.
Then I let it go again.

Why did you let it go?
Because it bit my finger so.

Which finger did it bite?
This little finger, on the right.

Say this rhyme together, clapping when you say the dark words.

D. Mr and Mrs Shreshtha went to Gorkha Bazaar for 3 days. They asked the children to do some work. They are asking the children what they did. Ask and answer the questions with your friend. You can find past tenses at the back of this book.
1. Did you feed the buffalo every day? No, we didn't. We only fed it yesterday.

2. ______ you sweep the floors?
   
   We only ______ outside.

3. ______ dig both fields?
   
   We only ______ one.

4. ______ wash all the clothes?
   
   ______ our faces.

5. ______ buy some sugar and tea?
   
   ______ some biscuits.

6. ______ cut a lot of grass?
   
   ______ a little.

7. ____________ go to school?
   Yes, ______. We ______ every day!

8. ______ good?
   Yes, ________!
E. In unit four you saw a bullet train. They go at 250 kilometres an hour across Japan. The first trains were very different. A very clever man built them. His name was George Stephenson. Before you read all the writing, look at the title, the pictures, and the first sentence in each paragraph, and answer these questions.

1. Is it a story (fiction) or true facts?
2. Is it about a man or a woman?
3. Is it about a Nepali, an American or an Englishman?
4. Is it about now (modern times) or many years ago?

George Stephenson

George was born in England in 1781. He had three brothers and two sisters. His father worked in a mine. He was very poor. George didn't go to school. He looked after a rich man's cows. The rich man gave him a little money.

The George worked in a mine. He saw the pumps. They pumped out the water. They had big steam engines.

In 1799 George went to school in the evenings. He learned to read and write. He also mended shoes and clocks. He married and had a son, Robert. Robert was born in 1803. But two years later his mother died. George cared for his son Robert, and sent him to school. George began to make engines. The engines had a big fire, and a tank of water. The water made steam. The steam made the engine move.

In 1814 George made an engine on wheels to pull heavy loads. It went at 13 km an hour.
And in 1829 he made "The Rocket". "The Rocket" was wonderful. It pulled many carriages full of people. It went very fast - 48 kilometres an hour!

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

F. Reading and understanding
1. Fill in the boxes to make a chart of George Stephenson's life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1789</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1799</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. True or False?
   a) George's family was rich
   b) He started school when he was 18 years old.
c) His son went to school.
d) He didn’t work hard.
e) Boiling water makes steam.
f) The Rocket had a chimney
g) George Stephenson was an inventor.
h) Robert worked in India sometimes.
i) George was a greedy man.
j) He was 70 years old when he died.

3. In the reading passage can you find:
   a) The past tense of make, build, give, pull, send, marry,
      learn, go, pump, mend, begin, send, earn, work?
      
      Write these past tenses in two columns
      -ed words   not -ed
      earned       made
      -- --        -- --
      -- --        -- --

   b) Opposite of small
      A large, deep hole
      George’s son’s name
      Get money for working
      Something moved by steam, petrol or electricity.
      Make something really new.

   c) Match these pairs of words. They are verbs and prepositions. In English they often go together, like partners!

   ![Diagram]

   4. There are five paragraphs, and here are five titles, telling you what the paragraph is about. Write the titles in the same order as the paragraphs.
G. Language Box

Talking about definite time in the past, we use the simple past tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Some verbs are <strong>regular</strong>. They add -ed</th>
<th>Some are <strong>irregular</strong>, the word changes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She, It</td>
<td>He, She, it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>walked</strong> home.</td>
<td><strong>saw</strong> an eagle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All negative ("not") statements and questions use "did" and the name of the verb.

**We didn’t walk** home yesterday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Did</strong> he come early?</th>
<th>Yes, he did.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong>, he didn’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Did</strong> you <strong>buy</strong> some rice?</th>
<th>Yes, I did.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong>, I didn’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Didn’t</strong> you <strong>finish</strong> the work?</th>
<th>No, I didn’t.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong>, I did.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tag questions:** They saw an eagle, didn’t they?
They didn’t walk home, did they?

Try some drills: change one word each time.

I bought some books last week.
1. **We** 2. They 3. **sold** 4. yesterday 5. read 6. I
7. newspapers 8. found

I didn’t see my friend yesterday.
1. He 2. his 3. **meet** 4. brother
5. last month 6. **write to** 7. visit.
H. Here is a page of Nirmala's photograph album. She had a holiday in Pokhara with Meera, Anil and Sunil.

Anil dancing in the boat on the lake.
Anil and Sunil falling in the water.
Me climbing Sarangkot.

Me sleeping at the top.
Meera eating ice cream.
Sunil riding a bicycle!

a) Where did Anil dance? He danced ________________
b) Where did he and Sunil fall?
c) Did Nirmala fall into the water?
d) What did Nirmala climb?
e) What did she do at the top?
f) What did Meera eat?
g) Where did she eat it?
h) What did Sunil ride?
i) Who fell off his bicycle?
j) Did Meera have a bicycle?
k) Sunil fell into the water, didn't he?
l) Where did they go for their holiday?
m) Did they enjoy their holiday?
n) Who did you see first this morning?
o) What did you eat this morning?
I. Listen to a story about a boy in Canada, and mark these statements true (√) or false (X). Listen again a second time, and correct the false statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The boy stopped near a rock.</th>
<th>X or ✓</th>
<th>Corrections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He drank half his water.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He went to sleep.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A wolf stood near by.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The boy jumped up.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was afraid.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bear ran away.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. Here are two stories, each of 3 sentences. Copy the first two sentences and complete the third sentence yourself. Do good hand-writing. Can you draw the pictures, too?

Tom and Ben sat in the balloon basket.

It rose high in the sky.

They ________________________

One day Raj went into the jungle.
A great leopard jumped towards him.
He ________________________
K. Fill in the past tenses of these verbs:

**Across**  **Down**
1. bring 1. buy
2. can 3. do
5. eat 4. carry
6. have 7. send
7. sit 9. write
8. draw 10. go
10. wear
11. tear
12. throw

L.

In a cottage, in a wood,
Little man at the window stood.
Saw a rabbit running by,
Knocking, at his door!
"Help me! Help me! Help me!" he cried,
"Before the hunter shoots me dead."
"Come little rabbit, come with me,
Happy you shall be."

Learn the song, and put the pictures in order and draw them.
Ask and answer.

"What does Shanti like doing?"
She likes _______________.

"What does Sabita enjoy doing?"
"She enjoys _______________.

"What does Shambhu like doing?"
He likes _______________.

"What does Chankhay__________?"
"He _______________.
"Does he like strong winds?"
"No, he _______________.
"What do you like doing?"
"I like _______________."
B. Shankar and Dhruba are buying shirts.

S. Which one do you like?
D. I like the black one. What about you?
S. I prefer the other one.

For each picture ask your friend which one he likes.

You can reply
"I prefer the other one"
or
"I like that one, too"

C. I like Losar. It is Tibetan New Year. We dance a lot, and eat good food. I enjoy hearing the drums and long horns, and I like throwing tsampa at everyone. Tsampa is barley flour.
I live in Kathmandu and I really like Ghoda Jatra. I go to the Tundikhel and watch the horse races. I enjoy the cycle races, too, but I prefer watching the horses.

His Majesty the King gives the prizes.

I enjoy Holi. I go outside with my friends and we throw coloured powder and water balloons. I like making my friends bright red. It is great fun. But my little sister doesn’t like Holi. She stays inside. At Holi we remember the death of Holika. She was a demon. Her nephew worshipped Lord Krishna and Holika tried to kill him. But fire came and burned her.

1. What happens at which festival?

Ghoda Jatra

Holi

Losar

dancing
beating drums
horse racing
throwing tsampa
throwing colour
the King watching
2. Can you complete what the children are saying. Just one sentence!

- I like Losar. I like ____________________.
- I like ____________________.
- I like ____________________.
- I don’t like ____________________.

3. Shova wrote to her friend. Here is part of her letter. Copy it, and put in the missing words.

I woke up early and ___ to the Tundikhel. I wanted a ___ place. The King ___ and the races ___ at 2:30 pm. The soldiers fired their ___ The King ___ the prizes. It ___ very exciting. I went ___ and told my ___ all about it. I ___ it very much.
4. What do you like doing?  
   What don’t you like doing?

Write two sentences.

I like ____________.
I don’t like ______________.

You can use the ideas in the box, or your own ideas.

D.

Nil is playing with Dil.  
Here is a girl with long hair.

Look at this picture of some students. Listen to someone describing them, and draw lines joining the names to the students.

Bina  Krishna  Anita  Naresh  Krishna  Saroj  Suresh  Prakriti

E. Kites and Kite Flying

In Nepal we enjoy flying kites in the autumn, during the month before Haribodhini Ekadasi. Our kites are diamond-shaped and they fly very high.
These are Chinese kites. Some are 2 metres long. Some are small. They are very beautiful. Chinese people fly kites at New Year and at many other festivals. They even have fights and other competitions. Every spring in Gujarat in India there is a big kite festival. People come from many places to fly their kites.

Kites are also useful. Polynesians live on islands in the Pacific Ocean. They use kites for fishing and for testing the wind.

There are big new kites. These can carry cameras, pull a boat, or even lift a man.
This is a special kind of kite. It is called a hang glider. The man jumps from a high hill. The hang glider glides through the air. It goes up into the sky. The man steers it round and round. Then it comes gently down.

F. Ask and answer these questions:
1. What shape are Nepali kites?
2. Where are the kites in the second picture made?
3. When do Chinese people fly kites?
4. When is the kite festival?
5. What do Polynesians use kites for?
6. Does a hang glider have an engine?
7. Is a hang glider more than 2 m long?
8. Do you ever fly a kite?

G. a) Sarita went to Jyoti’s party last Saturday. She wrote this letter to Jyoti on Sunday.

Dear Jyoti,

Thank you for a lovely party. I enjoyed it very much. And I liked the delicious food. Your mother is a good cook.

Best wishes from,

Sarita
b) Why did Om write this letter?  
Who did he send it to?  
Which day did he write it?

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

What did Om enjoy? (Be careful, you need to say the correct name)

c) Yesterday Shambu invited you to his house. You enjoyed playing with Chankay. You liked meeting his family. Write Shambu a thank-you note.

Dear Shambhu,

inviting me for  

Best Wishes

d) Write one sentence thank you letters to your friend.  
Say thank you for
- lending you a pen.
- helping you to learn English.
- sharing his/her sweets.
- waiting for you.
- inviting you here.
H. Here are some kites flying in the sky.
And here are some children,

I like the diamond-shaped one with two colours and only one tail!

I like the one with four colours and a long tail!

I like the fish-shaped one!

I prefer the circular one with spots!

And I like the circular one with stripes!

That’s good because I prefer the diamond-shaped one without a long tail.

And here are the children's names and descriptions.

Rameshwor has short curly hair, but no glasses. Ashish is the boy with big ears, and Bikas is the one with long, straight hair. Promod has short curly hair and he wears glasses. Jemu is the girl with plaits, and Srijana is the one with a big smile.

Can you find out which kite each child likes? Write the names, and draw their kite by their name!
1. A chant

I bought a dog for my cat.
   The cat didn’t like the dog.

I bought a bird for my cat
   The cat didn’t like the bird.

I bought a house for the dog.
   The dog didn’t like the house.

I bought a cage for the bird.
   The bird didn’t like the cage.

The cat didn’t like the dog.
The dog didn’t like the cat.

Nobody liked the bird.
Nobody liked the bird.

Draw in your copy and complete:

The cat didn’t like the dog.
A., Shakti School is in the final of the district general knowledge quiz. Their opponents are from Gyan School.

(In 1991 in Tokyo, American Mike Powell jumped the furthest. He jumped 8.95 metres. Measure 9m in your playground and see how far it is.)
B. a) "Who's older, Vishnu or Anita?"
"Vishnu is. He's twelve."
"Is he taller than Anita?"
"No he isn't. He's shorter."

Ask other questions. Start "Who's younger...? Choose two students and ask and answer questions like these.

b) 

more expensive, less expensive, longer, shorter, bigger, smaller

150 pages 200 pages
50 rupees 35 rupees

"Which book is more expensive, the maths or the history?"
"The _________. It's _______ rupees"
"Is it longer than the history book?"
"_______. It's ______. It's got 150 pages."
"But is it a bigger book?"
"_______."

Ask other questions. You can start by asking "Which book is shorter?"

C. Dil and Bil both drew the same picture, but they are slightly different.
Find the differences. There are at least seven. Here is the first:

1. In Dil’s picture the house is bigger.

D. Sabitri’s sister, Binita, is in Grade One. She is learning to recognize shapes and sizes. Here is a page of her book.

A is the same size as B.
C is not as big as A and B.
It’s smaller.

Can you give Binita’s answers to these questions?

Which circle is the same as P?
Is Q bigger or smaller than P?

Is triangle A as big as triangle B?
Is A the same size as C?

Here are some harder questions for you. You have to use a ruler.

Is AE as long as LC?
Is EG as long as KL?
Is GF as long as JM?
Is KN as long as FJ?

Now make three more questions for your friend to answer. You must know the answer too.
E. Here are some exam results. We can talk about Ram and Raju.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Ram</th>
<th>Raju</th>
<th>Sanu</th>
<th>Maya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Is Ram good at English?"
"Yes, but not as good as Raju".

"What about maths?"
"Ram is better than Raju at maths".

"And what about Nepali?"
"Raju's as good as Ram".

Now talk about Sanu and Maya, and then about Ram and Sanu. They are all good students, aren't they?

Are you as good as your friend at English? What about other subjects?

F.

Here are four boys. Ram is taller than Hari. Prem is not as tall as Hari. Ram is not as tall as Gopal. Can you name all the boys?
The fastest land animal is the cheetah. Can you remember its speed? It can run at 100 km per hour. The fastest fish can swim at 109 km per hour. It is a sail fish. But it only swims this quickly for short distances. The fastest living creature is a bird, the peregrine falcon. It can fly at 270 km an hour.

Human beings are not so fast. The fastest man in the world can only run at about 40 km per hour. Many animals can run faster than this. But the fastest aeroplane can fly at 3,500 km per hour. In minutes it can fly right across Nepal.

1. What is the speed of
   a) the fastest man?
   b) the fastest fish?
   c) the fastest land animal?
   d) the fastest bird?
   e) the fastest air-craft?

2. We say: Mr Jha is a doctor. He lives in Janakpur. He means Mr Jha. He is a pronoun, a small word we use instead of a person, a thing, an animal or an idea.

   What do these pronouns from the reading passage mean?
   a) It can run at 100 km per hour
   b) It is a sail fish.
   c) Many animals can run faster than this.
   d) It can fly right across Nepal.
1. What's the biggest country in the world?
2. Is the Nile longer than the Mississippi?
3. Which is the longest river in the world?
4. Which continent is the Amazon in?
5. Is Lake Superior the largest lake in the world? Which one is?
6. What's the biggest country in Asia?
7. An easy question! What's the highest mountain in the world? Where is it?
8. Is Kanchenjunga one of the three highest mountains in the world?
9. Which is higher, K2 or Kanchenjunga?
10. What's the biggest city in Nepal?
11. Think of your class. Who is the youngest student in your class? Who is the tallest and who is the shortest?

The Great Wall of China

The longest, most amazing and most interesting wall in the world is the Great Wall of China. It is also the oldest.
The wall is more than 2,400 kilometres long—about twice as long as Nepal. It stretches from the east coast to Kansu Province in the middle of China.

Emperors built the wall more than 2,000 years ago. The workmen only had simple tools. But the wall is 8 metres high. At the top it is 5 metres wide. Soldiers and horses could march along the top. Nowadays many tourists walk along parts of it.

It is the biggest man-made object in the world, and the only one you can see from the moon. It goes across high mountains and deep valleys. It is made of stone and very hard bricks. Every 200 metres there are big towers 12 metres high.

Why did the Chinese build a wall as big as this? They wanted to protect their country from the Tartars. These people came from the north and tried to conquer China.
1. How long is the wall?
   How wide?
   How high? and how old? And what is it made of?

2. What do these pronouns mean:
   a) It is also the oldest.
   b) They wanted to protect their country
   c) These people came from the north.

3. True or False?
   a) Tourists can visit the wall.
   b) Many years ago soldiers guarded it.
   c) The builders used machines.
   d) You can see the moon from the wall.
   e) You can see the wall from the moon.
   f) The wall starts near the sea.
   g) The wall is longer than Nepal.
   h) It is made of soft bricks.

J. Here are the high jump competitors in the Birendra Shield.

And here are their names: Bikas, Surya, Dhruba, Manish

Listen to two friends talking. One didn’t see the competition, so her friend is telling her what happened. Can you find out who came first, second, third and fourth?
The string is too short to go round the parcel.

It's not long enough.

Do you know what everyone is saying? Here are words to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>warm</th>
<th>tall</th>
<th>old</th>
<th>loud</th>
<th>bright</th>
<th>good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I'm not __________ enough.

Amrit is too short to reach the light. The light is too high.

Gita is too quiet. No-one can hear her.

Speak up! You're not __ enough.

Sorry, you can't join. You're not __ enough.

Bijay is too young to join the library.
It is too dark to take a photo.

It is too cold to swim today.

Binod's work is too poor to be accepted by his teacher.

We can also use "not enough" with nouns.

Can we go to the cinema please?

No, there isn't enough time. Our bus leaves in an hour.
They're too expensive, we haven't enough money.

Oh dear, There are too many people! there aren't enough chairs!

Can we make pancakes?

No, we can't. We haven't ________.

L. Language Box

To compare two things:

A is as tall as B.
B is not as tall as C.
C is taller than B.
Is C taller than B?

To compare something with what is needed.

The fruit is too high.
It is not low enough.
The boy is too short.
He is not tall enough.
Is he tall enough?
Is it too high?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>tallest</th>
<th>most intelligent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ram is the</td>
<td>in Asia.</td>
<td>in the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in our country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Everest is the highest mountain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Who's
What's
Which one is
Which is
the biggest?

Note the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>good</th>
<th>better</th>
<th>best</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>taller</td>
<td>tallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>older</td>
<td>oldest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>happier</td>
<td>happiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>smaller</td>
<td>smallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>faster</td>
<td>fastest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>slower</td>
<td>slowest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark</td>
<td>darker</td>
<td>darkest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easier</td>
<td>easiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>longer</td>
<td>longest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>shorter</td>
<td>shortest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>friendlier</td>
<td>friendliest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long adjectives

difficult  more difficult  most difficult
boring     more boring     most boring
peaceful   more peaceful   most peaceful
beautiful  more beautiful  most beautiful
important  more important  most important
dangerous  more dangerous  most dangerous
useful     more useful     most useful
comfortable more comfortable  most comfortable
popular   more popular     most popular
M. a) Complete these notices in any suitable way.

Our hotel is the ___________________ in Pokhara.
Our rooms are the ___________________;
our service is the ___________________.

Come to Nepal!
We have the ___________________ people and the
___________________ mountains in the world.

Visit South America
See the ______ river, the ______ waterfall, the
__________ lake and the ________ jungle in the world.

Our school is the ___________________ in
the district!

b) Make your own quiz about Nepal. You need 10 questions, and
you can give them to your friend to answer or challenge the
whole class. You must know the answers too.

Here are some ideas:

Quiz
1. Which is the oldest temple?
2. Which is higher, Annapurna or Dhaulagiri?
3. Who is our most famous ______?

You can use these adjectives or others: long, deep, high, famous,
hot, cold, old, wet, dry, popular, rare, common, valuable. You can
ask about mountains, rivers, lakes, towns, months, places, TV
programmes, kings, writers, singers, animals, birds, exports,
industries, languages.
c) How well can you say the comparing adjectives (called comparative and superlative)? like this: big-bigger-biggest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Try all these!</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. big</td>
<td>11. bad</td>
<td>21. peaceful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. small</td>
<td>12. useful</td>
<td>22. intelligent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. good</td>
<td>13. powerful</td>
<td>23. interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. friendly</td>
<td>14. short</td>
<td>24. sleepy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. expensive</td>
<td>15. light</td>
<td>25. poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. easy</td>
<td>16. heavy</td>
<td>26. rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. happy</td>
<td>17. dark</td>
<td>27. popular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. sad</td>
<td>18. hot</td>
<td>28. tasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. lonely</td>
<td>19. boring</td>
<td>29. dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. crowded</td>
<td>20. difficult</td>
<td>30. important</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.

Give each sentence the right ending
A stationer sells
A butcher sells
A pharmacist sells
A greengrocer sells
A grocer sells
A baker sells

fruit and vegetable.
bread and cakes.
rice, flour, beans.
meat.
medicine.
copies, pencils, paper.
O. Write this letter, putting the correct form of the verbs and adjectives.

Dear Bina,

We are enjoying our holiday on this island. Yesterday we (visit) a volcano. It (be) the (high) on the island, and the (frightening). We (climb) to the top and (look at) the hot lava. We (see) many different birds, including the (small) in the world. My brother (say) it (be) the (exciting) day in his life. In the evening we (swim) in the sea and (eat) in the (famous) hotel on the island.

Best wishes,

Sharada

b)  

Write L in the middle square.
Write I after the L.
Write H in the end square.
Write S between the I and the H.
Just before the L write G.
Write E in one empty space and N between the E and the G.
What word have you written?
P. Ask and answer questions about these animals. Use the adjectives in the box.

big    dangerous    friendly    heavy
helpful    useful    fast    intelligent.

"Which is the biggest?
"Which do you like the most?" "Why?"
"Is a chimpanzee bigger than a dog?"
"Which is the most intelligent?"
A. The monsoon has started. This morning Shanti brought something interesting to school.

3. Can you guess what these objects are? You’ll find the names - with others - in the box.
   a) It is made of plastic.
      It’s used for measuring angles.
   b) It’s for holding milk or tea.
      It’s made of glass.
   c) They are made of metal, and sometimes with plastic handles. They are used for cutting paper and material.
   d) This is for cutting, too. But it is used for chopping wood.
      It’s made of wood and metal.
   e) This is for holding water. It’s made of metal (brass, copper or aluminium) or clay.
   d) It’s used for carrying things, often books. It’s made of wool or cotton or sometimes nylon or other plastic.
e) This is made of wood or wax and paper, and it's used for making fires.
f) These are made of metal, and they are used for drawing circles.
g) Lastly, something made of paper and used for learning English!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pencil</th>
<th>scissors</th>
<th>compasses</th>
<th>ruler</th>
<th>pen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>namlo</td>
<td>gagro</td>
<td>glass</td>
<td>Link-Up-English</td>
<td>knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag</td>
<td>protractor</td>
<td>box</td>
<td>axe</td>
<td>bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brush</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>match</td>
<td>torch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>chalk</td>
<td>bicycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose different objects. Tell your friend what they are made of and what they are used for. Can your friend guess correctly what you are describing?

C. Here are some different ways to use "with"

Shambu is playing with Chankhay. Which one is Chankhay? The one with a long tail!

I'm going to Kathmandu with my father.

How are you going?

By bus. But we want one with comfortable seats.
"I eat with my hand, but my friend in Tokyo eats with chopsticks, and in Britain they eat with knives, forks and spoons."

I always write with a pen, but my brother only writes with a pencil. We both draw straight lines with a ruler!

Don't use 'with' after the verbs visit and talk and meet. "I met my uncle yesterday. We visited my grandfather. We talked together for a long time."

Ask and answer these questions with your friend.

What do you eat with?
What do you write with?
What do you cut paper with?
What do you light fires with?
What do people sew with?
What do carpenters cut wood with?
Who did you come to school with today?
Who did you talk to first today?
Have you a pencil with a rubber at the end?
Is yours the book with the torn cover?
D. One of the kidnappers wasn’t caught immediately. Puspa and Prakash described him to the police. The police have many **suspects** (people who might be the kidnapper). Read the description carefully. Who do you think is the kidnapper?

He’s a young man, about 20 years old. He’s quite tall, perhaps 170 cms. He’s thin, with long legs. He has a round face, small nose, and long curly hair. He has an ear-ring in one ear. He was wearing light trousers and a dark sweater.

E. Here are different ways of describing people:

**Their build**
- fat, big,
- strong,
- tall, heavy
- thin, slim,
- short, weak

**Their face**
- round
- long
- square
- oval
- broad.
Their nose
straight
long, thin
short, broad
hooked

Their eyes
small
big
bright sparkling
dull
slanting
wide apart
close together

Their hair
straight
curly
with plaits
with a fringe
bald

Their clothes
bracelets
blouse
Sari
tie
shirt
pull-over
trousers
How well can you describe these people?
He's a ______ man, about ______ years old. He's very ______ and ______. His face is ______ with a ______ nose. He's wearing dark ______ and a ______ written on it.

She's a ______ girl. So she is only about 140 cm tall. Her face is ______ with a ______ nose and ______ eyes. She has short ______ with red ribbons. She's wearing a light-coloured ______ and a dark ______, and she has ______ on both arms.

Now everyone write a description of someone in the classroom. Don't write their names. Collect the descriptions. Choose several to read out. Can you guess who is being described?
F. We often read to find out information. To understand and remember we can make a chart or map. Let's read about rats and mice from an encyclopedia and make a map of the ideas.

**Rats and Mice**

Many animals are in the group called rodents, or gnawing animals. They have long, sharp front teeth. These teeth are used for gnawing or chewing hard food, like nuts, bark and roots. Squirrels, porcupines and guinea pigs are all rodents, but the most common are rats and mice.

Rats and mice are pests and give us trouble. They eat our food. They make holes in our houses. They spoil our clothes. They spread diseases. Seven hundred years ago thousands of people in Europe and Asia died. Black rats carried a disease called "The Black Death".

Rats and mice travel all over the world. The house mouse lived only in Central Asia, but now it lives everywhere in the world. Often rats climbed onto ships and went to other continents.

Rats and mice usually live in burrows or small holes, among plants. They come out at night. We seldom see them. But they eat our crops and the food kept in our houses.

1. Find the words to complete the map.

```
Rats and Mice

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{are} & \text{spread} & \text{live in} & \text{eat} & \text{come out at} \\
\text{P} & \text{d} & \text{b} & \text{our} & \text{and} \\
\end{array} \]
```

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2. Can you use these words in the sentences?

pests burrows porcupine rodents gnaw

a) Animals called _____ have front teeth which don't stop growing.
b) Mice are small, but they can _____ through big pieces of wood or plastic.
c) Mice keep their babies in safe __________.
d) Many insects are _______ and spoil our fruit and vegetables.
e) A ______ has sharp quills like needles, all over its body.

3. What do these pronouns mean?
a) They eat our food.
b) but now it lives everywhere.
c) We seldom see them.

G. a) Listen to Mohan buying a shirt
   Which one did he choose?

b) Which is the shirt with wide stripes and short sleeves? It has two pockets and a big collar.
c) Describe the shirt you like best to your friend. Does your friend know which one you chose?
H. Here are descriptions of interesting places.

Welcome to RARA in the Summer

The water of the lake is clear, but very deep. Often it is dark, dark blue. But it changes. Sometimes it is bright blue, sometimes purple, sometimes silver. The edge of the lake has clean silver grey sand. Often water birds float on the still water. Round the edge of the lake there are grassy meadows full of flowers, red, purple, blue, white and golden. There are tall pine trees and bushes full of white and pink roses.

There are trees everywhere. Thick forests cover the hills all round the lake. And behind the hills there are rocky peaks covered with bright, white snow.

I'm standing at Jumla airport. Behind a wire fence there are two small white buildings and a small wooden hut used for searching passengers. On one building there is a small tower made of green-painted wood and glass. There are three men there. They are talking on the radio to a pilot.
Beyond another wire fence there is the runway. It is made of grass and small stones. On the other side of the runway there is an orange and white wind-sock. This is used for showing the strength of the wind. Beyond the runway there are hills with trees and fields.

I can hear a siren. And now I can see the plane. It is flying low. It is turning. And now it is landing on the runway.

1. a) Find Jumla ad Rara on a map of Nepal.
   b) How far is Jumla from Kathmandu?
   c) Is it in the NW, NE, SW or SE of Nepal?
   d) Can you name two other Nepali lakes?

2. True or False?
   a) Rara lake is very shallow.
   b) It is surrounded by forests.
   c) Jumla runway is made of cement.
   d) The tower has very big windows.
   e) Jumla is surrounded by hills.

3. a) How many different colours are described? Make a list of them.
   b) Is Rara:— i) beautiful ii) polluted iii) busy
   iv) remote v) peaceful vi) cultivated?

4. What do these pronouns stand for?
   a) Often it is dark, dark blue.
   b) They are talking on the radio.
   c) It is flying low.
I. Here are two pictures, one of a road and one of a lake.

![Two pictures showing a road and a lake with people, vehicles, and a policeman.]

a) Write two sentences:
   i) In the first picture, I can see ............
   ii) In the second picture I can see ......

Choose words from this box. Remember to use commas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>trees</th>
<th>bicycles</th>
<th>bushes</th>
<th>two boats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>some</td>
<td>a bus</td>
<td>two cars</td>
<td>shops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birds</td>
<td></td>
<td>many people</td>
<td>a policeman,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Here are eight sentences. Four are about the lake, and four about the road. Draw the pictures and write the correct sentences underneath your drawings. Your best handwriting!

This is a picture of a road in a town.
There are many people on the pavement.
In this picture we can see a lake.
There are trees all round it.
On the road there are two cars, a bus, and some bicycles.
In the middle of the lake there are two boats.
A policeman is controlling the traffic.
There is a fisherman in one of the boats.

J. a) Now Lila is in Grade 6 she is living in the school hostel. In her first letter home she described her room. You must choose the right words to make her letter correct.

90
Dear Mummy and Daddy,

I am happy at my new school, but I miss everyone at home. I have a lovely room in the hostel. It is (square/long and thin) about (5 metres/20 metres) each way. The (walls/doors) are painted pale blue. In one wall there are two (doors/windows) with (curtains/shutters). Our bunks are (under/opposite) the windows, and our big (cupboard/table) is near the door. We have two big desks with chairs. They are opposite the (door/window.) Over the desks, we put (pictures/curtains.) We keep our (food/trunks) under our bunks. There is an electric (heater/light). We can work easily in the evening. My friends are called Samjhana and Sharada. We often play together and
b) We usually describe a room like this.
   1. The shape and size.
   2. The walls, doors and windows.
   3. The furniture.
   4. Interesting, special things.

Write four good sentences about this room.

K. Read the description and draw the picture. Look at your friend’s picture. Are your pictures the same?

"This is a picture. In the middle there is a large tree. It is in the middle of a Chautara. On top of the tree there is a bird with a long tail. On the right there is a small house with a door and two windows. The roof is made of grass. On the left there is a water tap. Water is flowing into a large metal pot. In front of the house there is a boy on a bicycle. In the background there are many hills, and there is a small aeroplane flying in the sky on the right-hand side."

L. Write these nouns in alphabetical order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cat,</th>
<th>pan,</th>
<th>pen,</th>
<th>orange,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rain,</td>
<td>biscuit,</td>
<td>button</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

92
M. Father: Anil, I'm worried. You are always at the bottom of the class.

Anil: Don't worry, Father. They teach the same things at both ends of the class, the top and the bottom!

Amy Johnson
A flying Pioneer

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

When she was near Rangoon in Burma, it was raining very heavily. She could see only cloud. She came very low. In Rangoon there was no airport. There was a long piece of flat grass used for racing horses. It was the only place for landing an aeroplane. Amy looked and looked. She couldn't see the race-course. She had no more petrol! "I must land" she thought.

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

But the students helped her. They used their shirts and mended the wings. They borrowed a fire engine. They put the aeroplane on top of the fire engine and took it to the race-course. It looked funny.

But on Friday, 16 May 1930, Amy took off from the race-course. She had many more adventures. On 24 May 1930, her little plane arrived in Darwin, Australia. Well done, Amy!

1. Ask and answer.

a) Where did Amy start her long journey?

b) What is a race-course?

c) Why did Amy look for the race-course?
d) Where did she land?
e) How did the students help her?
f) Where did she take off from?
g) How many days did she take to fly from Burma to Australia?

2. Who or what do these pronouns stand for?
   a) It was the only place for landing.
   b) She came down.
   c) They used their shirts.

3. Give Amy’s answers to these questions
   "Were you frightened?"
   "Yes ____________ ."

   "What did you look for in Rangoon?
   "I ______________ ."

   "Could you see it?
   " ______________ ."

   "Where did you land?"
   "On ______________ ."

   "What happened?"
   "I ______________ ."

   "How did you feel?"
   "I ______________ ."

   "Who helped you?"
   " ______________ ."

0.

Capital letters start all sentences, and all names of people, places (towns, countries, mountains, rivers, seas etc), books, and films. Full-stops are small, but very important. Never forget them!
a) Here are pairs (two) of sentences. Decide where to put the two full-stops and all the capital letters and write the sentences correctly.
   a) In Egypt the most important river is the Nile every year it supplies water to grow the crops
   b) Last week I read a book called Cinderella, it was very good.
   c) My brother’s name is Arbind he’s a librarian.
   d) The capital of Ethiopia is Addis Ababa it is a modern city more than 7,000 feet above sea level.
   e) Yesterday I met Mr. Shah he bought me a cup of tea.

b) Make these sentences positive. The first one is done for you.
   1. I didn’t swim on Saturday.
      I swam on Saturday.
   2. They didn’t see the helicopter yesterday.
   3. They didn’t buy a new shirt last week.
   4. He didn’t come late.
   5. I didn’t go home.
   6. He didn’t walk quickly.
   7. Didn’t you hear the telephone?
   8. The dog with the white paws didn’t have a bone.

c) Every day Ganesh gets up at five-thirty. He has a cup of tea, then he walks quickly to the campus. He attends class. He listens carefully, and answers many questions. He does calculations carefully. Then he goes home and eats rice. At 10 o’clock he arrives at the ‘Super Star Garage’. He mends cars and trucks. He washes and cleans them.

Yesterday was an ordinary day for Ganesh. What did he do?
Begin: Yesterday Ganesh got up at five-thirty. He
Unit Ten
Tomorrow, Next Week, Forever

A. The summer holidays start next week.

I'm going to learn to play my guitar properly, what about you? Oh, I'm going to stay with my uncle in Biratnagar. What are you going to do, Mohan?

Our family are going to plant rice. I'll help too.

What are you going to do, Shambhu?

Oh, I'm going to teach Chankhay to plant rice. Then we'll have a good rest!

B. Miss Rockbeat, the film star, is leaving Kathmandu Airport. Tek, the TV reporter, is interviewing her.

"Where are you going to go to?"
"Oh, we're going to Fiji in the Pacific Ocean."
"What are you going to do there?"
"I'm going to make a new film called 'Pacific Heart-break.'"
"When will you finish?"
"Oh, we'll finish by the end of September."
Talking about the future we can use *going to (do)* or *will (do)*. Will is usually shortened to 'll.

There is no rule, but "I'm going to clean my desk" means "I have a plan, I thought about it." "I'll clean my desk" is more sudden. I didn't really think about it.

The negative of will is won't. This is short for will not.

Complete and practise these conversations with your friend.

"I'm going to cut grass after school.
"What about your homework?"
"Oh I'__ do it after supper."

2. "What are you going to do this evening?"
   "I'm _______ play my guitar"
   "Could you come to my house and practise English?"
   "Of course. _______ come about seven."

3. You'll carry it carefully, won't you?
   Yes, _______
   You won't drop it, __ you?
   No, of course I _______.

4. "I'm _______ cook rotis tomorrow. Will you come?
   "Thank you, of course _______ ."

5. NEPAL TV
   1900 News
   1915 Football
   2015 Hal Khabar

   RADIO NEPAL
   0700 News 2030 Pop music
   2100 Drama
"What are you going to do tonight?"
"I'm going to ______ football at seven fifteen. Then I'm ______
________ listen to pop music at ______ ______." 
"Will you have time to make the poster?"
"No, I ______. Not tonight."

C. On New Year's Day, Shambhu wrote this in his diary.

What about you? Write 3 things you are going to do or not do next year.

D. a) Here are Tek and Miss Rockbeat again. 

Miss Rockbeat’s secretary has her diary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tek</th>
<th>Miss R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When are you</td>
<td>On ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>going to arrive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Sydney?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss R:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And what are you</td>
<td>Miss R:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do there?</td>
<td>I'm going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>__________</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss R:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I'm going ______</td>
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<tr>
<td>see ______</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>and ______ on</td>
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<tr>
<td>the radio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tek:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>What else will</td>
<td>Miss R:</td>
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<tr>
<td>you do there?</td>
<td>I'll _____</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss R:</td>
<td>in an</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>expensive</td>
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<td>hotel, and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>visit the</td>
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<td>zoo. I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>want to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>see a koala</td>
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<td></td>
<td>bear. But</td>
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<td></td>
<td>I ______</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>have much</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tek:</td>
<td>When are</td>
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<td>you going</td>
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<td>to start</td>
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<td>filming?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss R:</td>
<td>On ______</td>
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</tbody>
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99
E. Notices and letters

Last week the headmaster sent this letter to all staff and students at Shakti School and nearby primary schools.

Shakti School
Monday, July 12

To: All staff and students

Forestry Club Talk

On Wednesday at 4.00 pm, Mr R. Bhattarai will talk about "Starting a Forestry Club in School"

We will meet in Grade 10 classroom in Shakti School.

I hope many staff and older students will attend.

R. Shah
Headmaster.

He also asked Grade 6 to design some notices to put on notice boards. Here is Shanti's.
1. a) What will Mr Bhattarai talk about?  
   b) What time will the meeting start?  
   c) Can Grade 9 students go to the meeting?  
   d) What will be the date of the meeting?  

2. True or False?  
   a) The notice doesn't have complete sentences.  
   b) The letter doesn't have complete sentences.  
   c) The letter is only for teachers.  
   d) Mr Bhattarai will be the speaker on Wednesday.  

3. Make sentences with "will." For example Mr Shreshtha is coming to school. He will demonstrate science experiments.  
   a) Your flight is late, Sir. (It/leave in half an hour)  
   b) I am busy now. (I/be free in five minutes)  
   c) Press the EJECT button (The tape/come out)  
      And now use "won't".  
   d) Don't worry. (I/be late)  
   e) The car's broken. (It/start)  
   f) You can pat the animals. (They/bite you)  

4. Another letter

```
Shakti School  
July 18

To: all staff, students, parents and friends

Badminton Finals

On Saturday July 24, Shakti School Sports Club will hold this year's badminton finals. The boys' match will be between Shambhu and Raju. Anju and Binita will play in the girls' match.

The first match will start at 2.30 pm. Refreshments will be on sale. All staff, students, their parents and friends are welcome.

M. Gurung  
P. E. Teacher
```
a) Design a notice to put on the notice board.
   Make it clear and easy to read.
   Do a picture or design.

b) Make a poster for your classroom or school.
   It can tell people about a club meeting, a quiz, a game or a special programme.

F. Not certain! We use 'may' or 'might'. Put the verbs from the box into the spaces and practise these conversations. Use the word in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>see</th>
<th>write</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>talk</th>
<th>watch</th>
<th>rain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

a) "Are you going to play volleyball?"
   "No, it might _____________."

b) "When will you get home"
   "I don’t know. I’m busy.
   I may ___ late."

c) "What are you going to do this evening?"
   "I may ______ a letter, or I may ________ TV."

d) "How long will he talk?"
   "He might _______ for 40 or 50 minutes."
e) "Where can I see a deer?"
   "Go in that wood. You might ______ one there."

G. A chant

I What are you going to do,
   When you’re twenty-two?

II I really don’t know. What about you?

I I might climb a mountain,
   I might go to France.
   I might write a story,
   I might learn to dance.

II Where are you going to be,
   When you’re twenty-three?

I I may be in Delhi,
   I may be in Rome.
   I may be in China,
   I may be at home.

II What are you going to be,
   When you’re ninety-three?

   I’m going to be old, when I’m ninety-three.

II What are you going to do,
   When you’re a hundred and two?

I I really don’t know, what about you?
H. Here are the names of eleven countries. Copy the squares, and fit in nine countries. Which two countries won't fit?

Brazil, Egypt, England, France, Greece, India, Italy, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

I. Listen, and fill in all the spaces. Shambhu heard this talk on the

__________

Our World's Future

"In South _____ and Central Africa there are thousands of kilometres of ___. In the Himalayas there are great big forests of _____ trees, oak, birch, cedar and rhododendron. In the forests live thousands of kinds of plants, _______. and animals. Trees take _____ the _____ carbon dioxide, and give _____ oxygen. We need oxygen for ___. Trees _____ our atmosphere full of oxygen.

But we are _____ down the forests very quickly. Every day the forests are ___. Soon the forests _____ disappear. The animals will _______. There _____ be much oxygen. There will be a lot of carbon dioxide.

The carbon dioxide will make the weather _______. Much of the land will be desert. Nothing will grow. It _______ rain."
What can we do? We _____ look after our forests. We must plant new trees. We must use our forests wisely. Then we _____ save our world. We might stop the deserts coming."

"I'm _____ to join our Forestry Club and look after trees," said Shambhu.

Now complete Shambhu’s notes:

**Trees**

- make
- use up
- give homes to
- i _____ b and a

**No Trees**

- less
- more
- much
- no

**We Must**

- plant
- look after

J. This is the badge of the Forestry Club. Can you design a badge like this for the Library Club? Make it about 10 centimetres across.
### K. Language Box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future Actions.</th>
<th>a) Predicting, formal statement, or unplanned.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I will / I’ll</td>
<td>Will I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You will/ You’ll</td>
<td>Will you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will / He’ll</td>
<td>Will he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She will / She’ll</td>
<td>Will she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It will / It’ll</td>
<td>Will it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We will / We’ll</td>
<td>Will we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They will / They’ll</td>
<td>Will they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I won’t (will not)</td>
<td>I’m going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You won’t</td>
<td>You’re going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He won’t</td>
<td>He’s going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She won’t</td>
<td>She’s going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It won’t</td>
<td>We’re going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We won’t</td>
<td>They’re going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They won’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am I</td>
<td>I’m not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you</td>
<td>You aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is he</td>
<td>He isn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is she</td>
<td>She isn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are we</td>
<td>We aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are they</td>
<td>They aren’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** I’m going to school (a place) is present tense. It can mean now or in the future. I’m going to work hard (a verb) is different. It is about planned action (working) in the future.

### Predicting

a) It’s going to rain. (I feel sure)
b) It may rain. (Perhaps - we must take umbrellas)
   It might rain.
c) It may not rain. (Don’t worry, it isn’t sure)
   It might not rain.
d) It’ll be dark at 8.0 pm. (Absolutely certain)
   It won’t be hot in December.
Note: We can also use continuous tense to talk about future plans, especially if they can't easily be changed.

"We are visiting my father next week."
"We are going to visit my father next week."

These have the same meaning. This will be practised more in future years.

Here are plans for one day of Shakti School field trip.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day: Wednesday</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>Leave Kathmandu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>Morning rice - Mugling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>Visit Marsyangdi Power Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Arrive Gorkha/Khaja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>Walk to palace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>Free time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>Evening Meal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Ask and answer five or six questions like these:
   a) When are they going to leave Kathmandu?
   b) At what time are they going to eat morning rice?
   c) Are they going to visit a power station?
   d) For how many hours will they be travelling in the bus?

2. a) Will they be in Gorkha at 1.0 pm?
   b) They won’t visit Narayangadh, will they?

3. What might they do after 5 o’clock?
   Think of three or four different things and answer like this:

   They might ___________ or they might ___________ or they might ___________. Or perhaps they may ___________.

4. Complete these tag questions.
   Remember

   Positive Sentence → negative tag

   a) They’re going by bus, _________?
   b) They’ll enjoy themselves, _________?
   c) It’s an interesting programme, _________?
d) They're going to visit Gorkha palace, ______?
e) It'll be an enjoyable day, ______?
f) Shambhu is going, ______?
g) They'll write a report every evening, ______?
h) The bus might break down, ______?
i) They might see the mountains, ______?

Note: We can say "mightn't it?" but not usually "mayn't it?" It is better not to use "may" in a tag question.

5. Read the conversation and make a plan for the school's anniversary day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 9.00  | "What time are we going to start?"
| 10.00 | "We'll do final preparations from 9 o'clock. The opening ceremony will be at 10.00."
| 10.30 | "Are we going to have sports?"
| 11.00 | "Yes, they're going to start at 1 o'clock and then the prize-giving will be at 2.30."
| 12.00 | "What are we going to do in the morning?"
| 1.00  | "Well, there's a drama at 10.30, and dancing and singing from 11 o'clock."
| 2.30  | "Will we have refreshments?"
| 3.00  | "Of course. We'll have refreshments at 12 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock we are going to end with a cup of tea for everyone."

"It sounds good. I'm looking forward to it"

L. Another chant.

I  Grandma's going to the grocery shop,
    One, two, jump, hop.

II Grandma's going to the grocery shop.
    One, two, jump, hop.

I  Who's going?    II Grandma's going.
I  When's she going? II At quarter to four.
I  What's she going to buy, at the grocery shop?
II A loaf of bread, 
a bottle of oil. 
A big bag of flour 
and a box of tea.

I A loaf of bread, 
a bottle of oil. 
A big bag of flour 
and a box of tea.

II Grandma’s going to the grocery shop, 
One, two, jump, hop.

The Three Little Pigs.

One day Mother Pig said to her 3 children,

"Now you must leave home. 
Here is some food. But be careful of the big, bad wolf. 
He wants to eat you up."

The three little pigs met a man carrying straw. The first little pig said, "I’m going to build a house. Please give me some straw."
The man gave him some straw, and the first little pig built a beautiful house made of straw.

But the big, bad wolf saw the house. He knocked on the door. "Please let me in, little pig," he called.

"Oh no, I can't let you in," replied the first little pig.

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house down," said the big, bad wolf. So he HUFFED and he PUFFED and he blew the house down. And he ate up the first little pig.
The second little pig met a man carrying wood.

"Please give me some wood I'm going to build a house" said the second little pig.

The man gave him some wood, and the little pig built a beautiful house made of wood.

The big, bad wolf knocked on the door.

"Please open the door, little pig." "Oh no, I can't do that" replied the second little pig.

"Then I'll huff, and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house down," called the wolf. So, he HUFFED and he PUFFED and he blew the house down. And he ate up the second little pig.

The third little pig met a man carrying bricks.

"I'm going to build a house," he said. "Please give me some bricks."

The man gave him some bricks, and the third little pig built a beautiful house made of bricks.
The big, bad wolf knocked on the door.

"Little pig, little pig, please open the door."
"Oh no", said the third little pig.

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff and I'll blow your house down" cried the wolf. So he HUFFED and he PUFFED, and he HUFFED and he PUFFED, but he couldn't blow the house down.
"I'll climb down the chimney, and catch that little pig", thought the big bad wolf. He was very hot, and very red, and very angry. So he climbed onto the roof and onto the top of the chimney . . . .

. . . . . . . and suddenly he slipped and fell head first down the chimney.

Inside the little pig had a BIG pot of water on the fire. The big bad wolf fell into the water.

SPLASH

And that was the end of the big, bad, wolf.
N. Some Ideas!

a. Can you make a drama of this story to perform in class, or for the whole school? 

b. Tell the story to a younger class, or to a younger brother or sister.


d. Write these sentences in your copy in the correct order. Good handwriting, please.

The third little pig asked for bricks.
The second little pig built a house of wood.
The wolf blew and blew and blew.
The first little pig built a house of straw.
The big bad wolf blew down the house of wood, and ate the second little pig.
He built a house made of bricks.
The big bad wolf blew down the house of straw and ate the first little pig.
He fell down the chimney and died.
He couldn’t blow down the brick house.
Starting from the letter A in the middle, find a way to Z moving only to adjacent letters in alphabetical order.
The Trick

"Get out. We don't want you here", said the eldest brother to the two youngest brothers. One was blind. They called him "No-eyes". The other was lame and couldn't walk. They called him "Peg-leg".

"Let's go together", said No-eyes. "I can carry you, and you can show me the way".

So the two brothers walked slowly down the road away from their home. They passed a "ping" with an old rope. "Let's take the rope", said Peg-leg. "I'll carry it." A minute later Peg-leg saw a beautiful white stone.

"Let's take it. It is heavy, but beautiful". A little later they saw an old nanglo. Peg-leg wanted to take it.

"We've no rice, and no-one to cook for us", said No-eyes. But they picked up the nanglo and took it with them. That evening they arrived at a house. An old woman came out.

"Go away quickly", she said.

"Every evening giants come here and take someone to eat. We all send one person here every evening. Tonight it is my turn. I will soon die. Please go quickly". But Peg-Leg and No-Eyes asked to stay. Soon two giants came.

"What a good smell! We'll have a good supper tonight", one said. Giants enjoy eating young men very much.
"We're waiting for you", shouted No-eyes. The giants were surprised. Usually, no-one spoke because they were so frightened.

"Throw you ears out here. We'll eat them first" the first giant said.

"Here's my little son's ear", shouted No-eyes, and he threw the nanglo outside. The giants looked at the big nanglo. This was a baby's ear! How big was the father?

The second giant called, "Show us your teeth."
Peg-Leg threw the big white stone outside. The giants began to tremble. "What an enormous tooth," they thought, "And here is a hair from my head", shouted Peg-leg, and he threw the rope outside.

The giants were terrified. They turned, and ran away as fast as they could. They never came back, and Peg-leg and No-eyes stayed happily in the house for ever.

I. Put the correct ending to these sentences:
   a) Peg-Leg
   b) The older brothers
   c) The old woman
   d) No-eyes
   e) Giants

   was blind.
   eat people.
   couldn't walk.
   warned the brothers.
   were cruel.

II. Who are these people or things:
   a) They turned and ran away.
   b) It is heavy, but beautiful.
   c) We'll eat them first.

III. True or False?
   a) Peg-Leg carried No-eyes.
   b) Lame people cannot walk.
   c) The rope was new.
   d) The old woman was very frightened.
   e) Giants are not true. They are story-book people.
   f) Giants are as big as ordinary people.
   g) Peg-Leg and No-eyes tricked the giants.
   h) The end of the story is very sad.

IV. When the giants ran away, what did the old woman say? It isn't in the story. What do you think? Write her words inside "inverted commas"

The old woman said: __________
Unit Eleven
Reasons

A. Saturday afternoon and the badminton finals. In the morning it rained hard.

Good afternoon! You must be our chief guest.
We're pleased to welcome you to our school.

I'm sorry I'm a bit late. I'm afraid the path was slippery.

That's all right. We're going to start half an hour late because the ground was wet.
It's nearly dry now. I'll show you to your seat, sir. Just follow me...

B 1. Choose the better reason to make a sensible sentence
   a) Paras's cap was wet
      because it was Tuesday.
because it fell in the river.
   b) Wood floats
      because it is less dense than water
because it is long and thin.
   c) I can't go by bus
      because I haven't any money.
because I usually eat rice.
   d) Shanti is laughing
      because she has toothache.
because she's reading a funny book.
   e) Elephants are useful
      because they live in India.
because they can lift heavy weights.
   f) The visitor can't sit down
      because he is old.
because Chankhay has his seat.
   g) In alphabetical order, dog comes before elephant
      because 'd' comes before 'e'.
because dogs are smaller than elephants.
2. Now ask questions, and your friend answers. Here's number (a) as an example

Why was Paras's cap wet? Because it fell in the river.

3. Give each sentence a good ending.
   a) We all laughed because he was tired.
   b) I couldn't reach it because it's too difficult.
   c) Som was frightened because it was much too high.
   d) Raju rested because he was funny.
   e) He can't do the sum because he saw a snake.

4. Shakti school had a general knowledge quiz. One round was 'why' questions. Here are the questions and answers. Can you match them together.

   One answer is wrong. Which one?

   Why don't elephants kill small animals? Why can we see the moon?

   Why are mice and rats pests?

   Why do climbers carry tanks of oxygen? Why is Amy Johnson famous?

Because high up the air is thin.
Because it reflects the sunlight.
Because they have long tails.
Because she was the first person to fly alone from London to Australia.
Because they only eat leaves and grass.
C. In Unit Nine we read about rats and mice. They are pests. But this poet has a different idea.

Mice

I think mice
Are rather nice.
Their tails are long,
Their faces small,
They haven't any chins at all.
Their ears are pink,
Their teeth are white,
They run about
The house at night.
They nibble things
They shouldn't touch.
And no-one seems
To like them much.
But I think mice
are nice.

Rose Fyleman

1. Who wrote this poem? (It is a lady.)
2. What is its title?
3. 'Mice' means two or a lot. What do you call just one?
4. Some of the words rhyme, like mice and rice. Their sound is the same. In the poem which words rhyme with
   - small
   - white
   - touch?
5. Can you think of two words to rhyme with 'pen'?
6. Give three reasons why the poet likes mice.
   [She likes mice because _________, and because _________ and because _________]
7. Do you like mice? Why or why not?
8. Can you find two other mice somewhere in this unit?
9. Write out the poem in your best handwriting on a good piece of paper. Decorate it and put it on your wall.

D.

**Small Boats**

In Nepal boats are often made of tree trunks. Trees grow everywhere in Nepal, and light wood floats well. The men chop away the inside. The people must sit low down inside the boat. The boat mustn’t be too heavy or it may sink.

Most boats are made of wood, but in some parts of the world there are only a few big trees. Here people make boats from other materials. The boats in these two pictures are made of reeds.

Reeds are a kind of grass. They grow at the edges of lakes and rivers. They need a lot of water. There are very tall strong reeds by the river Nile in Egypt, and by some of the lakes in South America and Ethiopia.
The boat in the first picture is on lake Titicaca in Peru.

The second picture is 4,000 years old. It is from Egypt. It is a picture of a reed boat. It is not very different from the modern boat in Peru.

This boat is a kyak. It has a thin wooden frame, but it is covered with the skin of a seal. Eskimos live in the cold north of Canada.

There is always snow there. The Eskimos paddle their kyaks out into the sea and catch fish. Kyaks are very safe boats. They don't easily turn over.

1. What are they?
   a) They are made of sealskin.
   b) They grow by the River Nile.
   c) It is from Egypt.

2. Say why:
   a) Boats in Nepal are made from trees.
   b) Reeds grow near water.
   c) People in South America make reed boats.
   d) Kyaks are very safe.

3. Find words which mean:
   a) to cut with an axe
   b) to stay on the top of water: the opposite of 'sinks'
   c) a country in north-east Africa
   d) to move a boat with a piece of wood with a handle. (The word is a verb. The piece of wood is called by the same word)
   e) The opposite of 'same'
E.

a) Suman doesn't know it is raining. She sees her father, and says

It must be raining!
And she thinks:
... because father is very wet.
Mr Dhital must be ill!

... because they are carrying him to an ambulance.

Note: 'Must' is not a rule, but means there is a very good reason. Complete what these people are saying, and thinking. Choose words from the box.

tourists must box holiday dark speak
must tired 8 o'clock be be rich be

That lady must _____!

because she has many expensive things.

Shambhu must _____!

... because he's asleep.
Oh look. It ______ be after _______.

Why?
Because it's _____.

He ______ English!

because he's talking to some _______.

No-one is at school. The doors are all locked.

Oh, dear. It must _____ a _______ !

If we can't be sure, we can guess what is the reason. Then we use 'may' 'might' or 'maybe'

Read the examples carefully. Where does 'maybe' come in the sentence?
F. Certain or not certain.

a) There’s something in the box.
   It must be small, because the box is small.
   It may be an ear-ring.

b) No answer!
   He ___ be out.
   He ___ be in India.
c) They ___ be brothers but they _____ be very angry!

(Think carefully!)

d) There's some money in the hand. It's made of metal. It _____ one rupee or less because __________. It ____ be 50 paisa!

e) The 'car won't go. It _____ broken. We ________ be here all day!

G. Listening

Listen carefully, then answer the questions.
1. Complete these sentences
   a) "Come on Jyoti, put ________ ."
   b) "You must be ___________________."
   c) "I ran away from home because ____________ ."

2. Who said the things in Question One?
3. Why was Jyoti late for School?

H. a) Shambhu borrowed Mohan's pencil. But Chankhay used it to open a tin. He broke it. Shambhu is apologising to Mohan.

"I'm sorry I broke your pencil. Chankhay used it to open a tin. I'll buy you a new one".
b) You forgot to meet your friend in the bazaar. You were busy doing your homework.

Apologize to your friend, and ask her/him if you can meet tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

"I'm ______________________. I ______________________. Please can
______________________________

"Yes, that'll be fine"

I. Dictionary definitions.

Here are six words. They are in alphabetical order, like a dictionary. You can read their meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caterpillar</td>
<td>a creature like a small snake with many legs. It will become a butterfly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crawl</td>
<td>to move along slowly like a snake or on hands and knees like a baby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>international</td>
<td>concerning different countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mask</td>
<td>a covering to hide the face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretend</td>
<td>to act as though we were some-one else or doing something else to trick people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickle</td>
<td>to touch some-one lightly and make them laugh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Copy these sentences, and put a word from the dictionary in each space.

a) Don't _______ to be asleep. I know you are awake.
b) I can _______ my friend's foot with grass and he laughs.
c) The chief dancer wore a big ________.
d) At Tribhubhan ______ Airport there are planes from many different countries.
e) A _________ has many short legs and it can only _________ along the leaves.

J. A very short poem.

---

The Tickie Rhyme

"Who's that tickling my back?" said the wall.

"Me", said a small

Caterpillar. "I'm learning to crawl."

---

a) Learn the poem and say it. The wall is laughing. The caterpillar has a small voice. He is young and sorry to trouble the wall.
b) What two words in the poem rhyme with "wall"? Can you think of any other words to rhyme with "wall"?
c) Why is the wall laughing?
d) How do you know the caterpillar is young?
e) Do you like this poem? Why or Why not?

K. Masks

In parts of Nepal, dancers wear masks at festival times.

They pretend to be gods or monsters.
A lot of masks have animal faces. In some countries men pretend to be wild animals, and the other men pretend to kill them.

These masks are hundreds of years old. They are the faces of Aztec gods. The Aztec people lived in Mexico. Their gods were very fierce and cruel.

Nowadays, some people wear masks for their work. Can you see a surgeon, a welder, a fireman and a diver?

In cities like Kathmandu many people wear masks outside because the air is dirty.

1. Which picture?
   a) They are pretending to hunt wild animals.
   b) They are hundreds of years old.
   c) They are wearing masks for work.
   d) They have animal masks.
   e) They are in Nepal.
2. a) Why do the people in Picture 4 wear masks?
b) Why do some people in Kathmandu wear masks?

3. Look at these masks.

a) Which mask is this?
   "This mask has the face of a monkey. It has big eyes and small teeth. You can look like a monkey and feel like a monkey when you wear this mask."

b) Now write about the other two masks.

4. Now make your own mask. You can see Shakti students' ideas, but your mask will be yours. Describe your mask carefully!

The Grade 6 students of Shakti School are wearing their masks. Which is Shambhu's mask? Read the description and look carefully at the masks.

Shambhu's mask has the face of a monster. It has three eyes, a long nose, and wide mouth with four enormous long teeth. It's hair is made of snakes, and there are triangles on it's checks.

Then write a sentence in your copy. "It must be Number ___ because it has_______________________."
1. In each set there is an odd one out. Answer like Sabitri.

apple, egg, banana,
orange mango

It must be 'egg' because it isn't a fruit.
tiger elephant

table chair cupboard

geometry-box bench

buffalo hen dog

Great wall of China
Amy Johnson

Masks Kites

Madame Curie

football volleyball badminton hockey basketball

2. It is eight o'clock at Bongo Airport. Spike Green is going to fly to Wetland. His plane leaves in one hour. Which is his check-in desk? What is his flight number?

It must be __________ because ________!
3. Hari, Anjali and Saroj each have an animal. One has a goat, one has a dog, one has a hen. The goat is not Anjali’s. Hari doesn’t have a goat. Anjali hasn’t a hen. Who has a goat? Who has a dog? Who has a hen?

You can solve this puzzle with a table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hari</th>
<th>Anjali</th>
<th>Saroj</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>goat</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hen</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Put 2 crosses because Hari doesn’t have a goat, and Anjali doesn’t have a goat.

**Saroj must have a goat.** Anjali hasn’t a hen. Put a cross.

She must have a dog
So Hari must have a hen:

Now try these puzzles. Do them the same way.

a) There are three dogs, Spot, Bonzo and Tiger. Spot and Bonzo are black. Bonzo and Tiger are old. Spot and Tiger are clever. Which is the clever, black dog?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>S</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clever Black Old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Bil, Dil, Nil and Khil each likes one sport: volleyball, basketball, swimming, athletics. Nil likes volleyball but not swimming. Khil and Nil don’t like basketball. Bil likes basketball. Dil doesn’t likes swimming. Who likes which sport?
A. Shambhu's grandmother couldn't go to the badminton finals. When Shambhu arrived home she was waiting eagerly for news.

Did you win?

Yes, I did. It was such a close match....

Mohan played really well too.

What was Chankhay doing when you were playing?

He was keeping the score....

... but not very accurately!

Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHAMBHU</th>
<th>MOHAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. a) Mr Chaudhary took a lot of photographs of Sundar. Sundar is showing them to his friends.

When my father took this photo, I was flying a kite.
What does Sundar say when he shows his friends these photos?

b) Last week somebody stole some money.
The police asked everybody,
"What were you doing at 9 o'clock yesterday morning?"

Look at the pictures and complete the answers. Who was the thief?

"We __________ playing
_________

said Ram and Hari.

"I was _______ a tree" said
______

Laxmi _______: "______
carrying water"

"And __________."
said Mrs Khadka.

"I _____ milking the
buffaloes", ______ Dinesh.

"We ______ to
_________", said Mr Khadka
and Uncle.
c) Ask and give short answers.
   1. Who was carrying water? _____ was.
   2. Was Mrs Khadka eating? No, ______.
   3. Binod was _____, wasn't he? Yes _____.
   4. Mr Khadka was listening to the radio, wasn't he? _____.
   5. Who was with him? ________.
   6. Dinesh was lying, _____ he? Yes, _____.

d) Practise this dialogue with your friend.
   A. I was looking for you yesterday.
      Where were you?
   B. I was at my uncle's.
   A. "What were you doing?
   B. "I was watching TV.

Try different places, and different things you did. Here are some ideas.

at home
by the river
in the bazaar
at my friend's
at school
at the airport
in the forest
in the fields

buying books
practising volleyball
watching aeroplanes
fishing
reading
cutting wood
digging
planting rice
listening to the radio
swimming
learning a new song

C. Read the page from a newspaper (on the next page), and answer these questions.

a) There are two articles. Which of these describe them?
   i) advertisement
   ii) short story
   iii) real-life story about ordinary people
   iv) information
   v) fiction
   vi) politics
   vii) international news
   viii) sport

b) What are the headlines for the first article?
Bucket Leads to Arrest
A brave couple tackle crime in their own way

Kathmandu, Monday.
A well-known thief, Gopal KC, broke into the house of Mr and Mrs R.P. Bhandari on Saturday night. "We were sleeping when he broke in, but I woke up and saw him" explained Mrs Bhandari, mother of two teen-age daughters. "He was putting my husband's computer in a bag. Then he went downstairs. We could hear him. He was moving from room to room."

The couple got up and went quietly downstairs. Mrs Bhandari went outside. Her husband took a stick and rushed into their sitting room. But the thief had a pistol which he pointed at Mr Bhandari.

Mrs Bhandari continues:
"The sitting room has a second door. This was behind the thief. He was standing and pointing the gun at my husband. I brought a bucket from the kitchen. I opened the door and banged the bucket over the thief's head. He couldn't see anything and my husband quickly over-powered him and phoned the police."

Police confirm that Gopal KC is wanted for many similar thefts.

Royal Nepal Airlines International Flight Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Flights a Week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kathmandu - Calcutta</td>
<td>Monday, Saturday</td>
<td>2 flights a week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathmandu - Delhi</td>
<td>Everyday, morning + evening</td>
<td>14 flights a week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathmandu - Bombay</td>
<td>Monday, Friday</td>
<td>2 flights a week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathmandu - Bangkok</td>
<td>Sunday, Wednesday</td>
<td>2 flights a week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathmandu - Singapore</td>
<td>Sunday, Wednesday</td>
<td>2 flights a week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathmandu - Dubai - Frankfurt - London</td>
<td>Friday, Sunday</td>
<td>2 flights a week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The flight to Paris is suspended. The inconvenience caused by this to customers is regretted. For further information please contact your Travel Agents or Royal Nepal Airlines, Tel. 220757, 214640
c) The first article has 4 paragraphs. Here are titles for the paragraphs. Put them in the correct order.

Thief caught  Mr Bhandari tries to catch thief
Police comment  Thief enters

d) "We were sleeping when he broke in, but I woke up and saw him. Who do the pronouns stand for?

e) True or False? Can you correct the false sentences.
   i) The thief's name was Mr Bhandari.
   ii) The story happened in Kathmandu.
   iii) Two girls woke up.
   iv) The thief stole a computer.
   v) Mr Bhandari had a stick.
   vi) Mr Bhandari couldn't catch the thief because he ran away.
   vii) Mrs Bhandari threw water over the thief.
   viii) The police came because they heard the gun.
   ix) This was the first time the man stole anything.

f) Which airline does the second article tell you about?

g) Can you read about planes to Pokhara, Jumla and Nepalgunj? Why not?

h) Can you fly to Bangkok on a Monday?

i) When could you fly to Delhi?

j) How many RNAC international flights leave Kathmandu each week?

k) Can you fly to Paris?

l) I want to know what time the aeroplane leaves for Delhi in the morning. What must I do?

j) Which sentence means "We are sorry"?

k) In which countries are Delhi, Bangkok, Dubai, Frankfurt, London and Paris?

l) I want to fly to Bombay. On which days can I go?
D. Listening.

a) Listen twice to the story, and tick the correct boxes

1. □ One
   □ Two children saw the birds
   □ Three

2. □ an apple
   The tree was □ a banana
   □ a mango

3. The nest was made of □ sticks
   □ straw
   □ dry grass

□3

4. There were □4 eggs

□5

5. Who fed the babies? Mother □
   Father □
   Both □

6. The babies ate □ all day.
   □ in the mornings.
   □ in the evenings.

b) Listen again. In which order do these words appear? You can write 1, 2, 3 ...

At the end of this time

One day

The mother

Then

Soon

Next day

The hen bird
d) The first word of a sentence often helps us to know its order in a story.
Here is a short story, but the sentences are in the wrong order.
Write it correctly.

Next I jump out of bed.
Then I lie awake in bed for a few minutes
Last of all I go out and wash.
First I wake up and stretch.
After that I put on my clothes.

E. Language Box.

Talking about continuous action in the past

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I was</th>
<th>running home.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You were</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>She was</td>
<td></td>
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<td>It was</td>
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<tr>
<td>We were</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Was I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Were you</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Was he</td>
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<tr>
<td>Was she</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Was it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were we</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I wasn't
You weren't
He wasn't
She wasn't
It wasn't
They weren't

"You were playing, weren't you?"
"Yes, I was"

"What were you doing?"
"I was reading."

Often we describe what was happening when something happened.

I was reading when the lights went out. When they arrived, I was cooking supper.

a) Write out these sentences with the correct form of the verb.
   i) It was late at night. Mohan (read) his English books when he (hear) a big bang. He (run) outside. Everyone (talk)
   ii) Last week we (sit) quietly in the classroom when a man (run) in. He (hold) a gun.
iii) "What were you doing there?"
   "We (make) a film."
   "Was Sita there too?"
   Yes, she (use) the camera."

b) Choose the correct form of the verb in these sentences:
1. Tomorrow (is going to be/is/was) cloudy.
2. She couldn’t answer the phone because she (cooked/was cooking/cooks) the supper.
3. This week (I’m staying/I stayed) with my sister. She (study/studied/is studying) at the science campus, and (is going to take/took/take) her exam next week.
4. I usually (drink/drinks/drinking) tea in the morning, but yesterday I (drink, drank, drinking) a big cup of milk.
5. Italy (didn’t win/don’t win/not win) the World Cup in 1994.
6. (You are, Are you, Do you) coming to school?
7. They were fighting, (were they? are they? weren’t they?)
8. Are they/They are/Are there) coming to the party?
9. (They are, There are, They’re) a lot of oranges on the tree.
10. I (tidied/was tidying/tidy) the room when the bell (ring, will ring, rang).

F. Use the glossary at the back of the book to help you solve this crossword puzzle.

Across
1. A SHARK is a large, fierce _______.
3. To SHOOT is to fire a _______.
4. A GARAGE is place for keeping or mending _____________.
5. An EXPERT is a person who is _________ at some special work.
8. A FLEECE is a sheep’s ______ of wool.
10. JOY is great _______.

Down
2. GLOVES are worn on our _______.
4. FEATHERS are the ______ of birds.
6. FINAL means the _______ coming at the end.
7. A GALLOP is the fastest speed at which a ______ can run.
9. A MAGPIE is a black and white _______.

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b) Use a few of these words in these sentences.
i) The boy was swimming near the boat when he saw a large ________.

ii) He is an _____________ carpenter.

iii) The ________ of a _____________ are black and white, and it has a red or yellow bill.

iv) This is the ________ sentence in this section.

G. Now we start an exciting three-part story. Jeewan, Hema and Amrit Gurung live in a foreign country because their father is a soldier. Last week he was away in the jungle on army exercises. The children are looking forward to seeing him again. Now read on . . .

**Jungle Mystery**

I'm afraid I've got bad news. Mrs Gurung. Your husband disappeared. We think he's dead.

Oh no!

Mrs Gurung and the children are shocked and upset. But Jeewan has a plan.

I don't think he's dead. We'll go and look for him.
I can get a boat from a friend. We won't tell anyone. They may stop us. We'll buy food and go tonight.

The children make plans. They put food and equipment on the boat. They write a note for their mother.

Dear Mother,
We are looking for father. Don't worry.

At midnight they are gliding silently down the river towards the jungle. Evening of the third day...

Quick, we'll go close to the edge, under the trees.

What was that noise?
A small plane coming towards us.

I thought I saw a boat. We don't want people near here.

There's nothing there. Just the river.

Jeevan, there's a boy there and...

Oh! well.

LOOK OUT!
Jeevan jumps off the boat. Quick into our boat!

Thank you. I live in village here. I learn English in school.

Later...

Dingu, where did the aeroplane go? Big city. I take you tomorrow.

How can there be a big city? I don't understand.

No, but we'll see tomorrow.

Next day Dingu leads them skillfully through the jungle. But it is difficult.

Jungle very thick here. We'll use my Khukuri.

Suddenly they cut through the last branches and gaze in amazement.

This city very old. Maybe thousands of years old.

Who are the men with the aeroplane? Why are they in the city? Is Mr Gurung alive?
a) Jeewan is keeping a diary in a notebook. He wants to remember everything. He doesn’t write sentences, just notes. Here are his notes in the wrong order. Put them in order, and write DAY 1, DAY 2, DAY 3 etc. by each one.

- Heard bad news. Father may be dead.
- Down river all day. Heard and saw aeroplane, 5.0 pm
- Left house quietly about 10.0 pm.
- Made boat ready.
- Began journey 12.0 midnight.
- Steadily down river all day. Saw many new birds. Caught fish for supper.
- Rescued village boy from snake. Dingu speaks English. Says plane goes to big city. Where?
- All day through jungle. Mud, water, insects, trees. Very hard.

b) Make 3 or 4 notes like these to describe what you did yesterday.
H. What were they doing yesterday? Write 4 sentences.

Engnu: riding an elephant
Fenlin: driving a bus
Hai Wan: paddling a kyak
Ram Chandra: wearing a mask
A. Shakti School Forestry Club are having a tree-planting day.

I want you to work methodically and carefully. Shambhu would you give everyone a baby tree, please?

Of course!

Dig holes bigger than the roots, then....

What's the matter with Chankhay?

I think he wants to join the Forestry Club and help.

Sorry Chankhay! here's a badge and a kodalo.

Now he's happy!

B. a) Asking someone to do something for you

"Would you post this letter, please?"

"Of course."

"Could you turn on the radio, please?"

"Sure."
open the door, lend me a pen, answer the phone, help me plant rice, post this letter, cut some grass, take my library book back, explain this word, turn the light off, play badminton with me, come with me,

Could you please?

Of course.
Sure.
Certainly.
Just a minute.

or you might say.

Sorry, I’m busy
Sorry, I can’t because . . .

Ram, would you close the door, please?

What does Mr. Nepali want Ram to do?
He wants to close the door.

Answer these questions now.

i) Jyoti, would you type this letter please?

What does Mr. Poudel want Jyoti to do?
He wants to type this letter.

ii) Could you feed the hens please?

"Sorry, I didn’t hear. What do you want me to do?"
"I want . . ."
iii) Please would you play volleyball with me, Puspa

What does Pooja want Puspa to do?
She ________________.

iv) Tell your friend six things that you want him/her to do.

C. Giving instructions or commands.

a) A game. Everyone stands up. The leader calls "Shambhu says, 'Point to the blackboard'. "Shambhu says 'Touch your nose'.” Everyone must do the action, quickly.

But sometimes the leader only says "Point to the door." (Not Shambhu says). Anyone who does the action is DEAD and must sit down. At last only one person is alive. The leader can do all the actions. He wants to trick the players.

b) Govinda’s uncle is telling him how to use a primus stove, but what he says is all muddled up. Can you say it correctly, then write it in your copy.

- Next, tighten the air-screw.

Then wait for about ½ minute, while the spirit is burning.

Lastly, pump hard several times. The burner will light.

First fill the cup with spirit, and light it with a match.
c) Govinda did it very well. He told his friend what he did.

"First, I filled the cup with spirit. Then ________.

Can you complete what he said?

d) Shova learned how to use a photo-copy machine.

"I turned on the electricity, then I waited till the light came on. I pressed '5' for 5 copies. I lifted the lid, and put the paper face down. I closed the lid, and pressed the copy switch. When 5 copies were copied, I opened the lid and took out the original."

Now she must write instructions for everyone. Make an instruction notice using a whole page of your copy.

Instructions For Use

1. Turn ________
2. Wait ________
3. ________ a number for the number of copies needed.
4. Lift _________.

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5. the paper face down
6. ___________________________
7. ______________ the copy switch.
8. Wait for copies.
9. ______________ the lid.
10. ______________ the original.

(a) — (h) are important notices with warnings or instructions not to do things. Some of the warnings are about great dangers. Here are what the notices say. Draw the pictures—make them all big—and write on the correct warning.

Don’t swim here  Don’t drink  Don’t touch

Don’t drink dirty water.

Please don’t damage books.

Please don’t smoke.

Please don’t take photographs.  Don’t forget your luggage!
1. Complete these sentences to answer the question "Where?"
   Choose from the box below.
   a) Rabi is cycling ____________.
   b) Mr Patel is eating ____________.
   c) Sunita is singing ____________.
   d) Sudip is running ____________.
   e) Mrs Pradhan is writing ____________.
   f) Surya is shouting ____________.

   in the fields    down the road    over a bridge
   on the board    in the forest    in a hotel
2. **How** is Rabi cycling? Use the words in this box to rewrite the sentences answering the question. How ___? "The first one is done for you.

- neatly
- quickly
- carelessly
- loudly
- greedily
- happily

3. Words telling us how we do something are called **Adverbs**. Adverbs also tell us when or where we do things.

Here are some adverbs. Put them in the sentences below.

- brightly
- slowly
- sweetly
- immediately
- fiercely
- silently

a) The bird sang ________.
b) Tortoises walk very ________.
c) There were no clouds, and the moon shone ________.
d) When I call, please come ________.
e) The dogs were fighting ________.
f) Class Six were working ________.

4. Take out the **black** words and put one word from the box.
   a) I am going to Birgung **the day after today**.
   b) Please sit **not making a noise**.
   c) Do the sums **without any mistakes**.
   d) I can do this work **without difficulty**.

- quietly
- tomorrow
- accurately
- easily
F. a) Last year Nirmala was staying with her uncle and aunt, Mr and Mrs Thapa. They live at No 24 King’s Way. Mrs Thapa wanted Nirmala to buy some bread for her.

"Please would you go to the baker’s?" she asked.
"Of course", said Nirmala. "How do I get there?"

"Go up the road. Take the first turning on the right. Go round a bend, and the baker’s is on your left. It’s opposite a turning on the right."

Nirmala easily found the baker’s shop. Can you find it too?

Another day her uncle wanted her to go to the chemist’s for some medicine.
"Go up the road. Take the second turning on the right. The chemist’s shop is on the first corner on your left."

Can you find the chemist’s shop?

b) Could you give instructions to Nirmala to find the bank?
"Go ___ the road. Take the ___ turning on your ___.
The bank is on the ___ on your ___.”

c) And can you tell her how to reach the cinema?

G. Can you remember how to talk about your plans or what you think people will soon do?

I think Bharat is going to fall off the wall. Shubhadra is going to play badminton.

a) What’s the farmer going to do?
b) What are you going to do this evening?

c) Hem has a needle and cotton in his hand. What is he going to do?

d) What is Dr. Karki going to do on Tuesday?

e) What is he going to do on Monday?

2. Sometimes we have very firm plans. We can’t easily change, because it will disturb other people. Then we can use the present continuous. But we are still talking about the future.

"Sorry, my father and I are going to Birendra Nagar on Wednesday. We’re leaving at 7 o’clock"

Complete these sentences using words from the box.

| starting, walking, doing, watching building |

a) We’re ______ our new house next month.
b) I’m ______ my homework tonight. I’m not ______ videos.
c) The extra classes are ______ on Sunday. Please come punctually to the first class.
d) We’re ______ to Jiri next week.
H. Language Box

| To ask politely. | "Would you ________, please?" |
| To reply | "Of course."
| | "Certainly."
| | "I'm sorry, but ________." |
| To give instructions | "Come ________" |
| | "Open ________" |
| | "Take ________" |
| | "Don't talk ________" |
| | "Don't be ________" |

Adverbs tell us **how**, or **when**, we do something. Here are some adverbs:
- brightly, calmly, dangerously, fiercely, happily, immediately, joyfully, lightly, loudly, mostly, never, occasionally, punctually, strongly, silently, quietly, softly, easily, energetically, untidily, freely, weakly, secretly.

Talking about the future:
- I'll come early!
- It won't bite you!
- It's hot. I'm going to open the window.
- We're flying to Taplejung on Sunday.

Wanting people to do something.
**Father** wants **Babu** to pick up the ball.

I want him to come here.
They want me to sing.
The teacher wanted them to read some books.

I. Listening.

People with money in a bank can write cheques. A cheque asks the bank to pay money to someone else. Here is a cheque. Listen to the instructions, and fill in the spaces correctly.
J. 

**Jungle Mystery - Part Two**

Look! There are three men near the plane. Let's get near and see what they are doing.

Carefully! The stones are loose.

They are putting masks and jewellery and gold pots into the plane.

What's that noise?

There's someone there. Quick! Get him.

Quick! Round here!

Oh! The stone is loose!
There’s a secret door. You push it here and it opens.

Now the door is shut. They won’t find us.

I’ll light a match.

It won’t open, there is nothing on the inside.

The torch will last an hour or two. We must go on.

Slowly the children move down the dark passage. The walls and floor are made of stone.

About half an hour it’s a river. We can’t go on!

There’s a small river near the edge of the city. Perhaps this is it. Can you swim?

Yes but...

There’s light. We’re safe!

We’ll soon dry. We must go back and look for father.
Look, the plane isn't there now!

It's father! He's tied up. FATHER! We're here!

Jeewan! All of you!

We'll break the door with this.

How? Where?

Quickly father! We must hide.

CRASH

Quickly the five of them run to a nearby temple and hide in the thick bushes. Sergeant Gurung explains. The men are stealing all the very, very old valuable things—the archaeological treasures—from the city. The children tell him their adventures. Then they make a plan. How can they catch the thieves?

Jeewan's note book is torn. He wants to write it again. Can you help him?

Watched thieves putting Stone fell. Thieves Dingu showed us a secret Went in but couldn't Walked down long dark passage. Swam down Came out near Went back and found Set him free. Hid in bushes and made
K. A fun poem. Some of the names have no meaning. Their sound is fun. Some names mean funny things.

My Name

My name is Sluggery - Wuggery
My name is Worms - for tea
My name is Swallow - the table - leg.
My name is Drink - the - sea.

My name is I - eat-saucepans.
My name is I - like - nails.
My name is Grand - piano - George
My name is I - ride - whales.

My name is Jump - the - chimney.
My name is Bite - my - knee.
My name is Jiggery - pokery.
And Riddle - my - ree and ME!

1. Which words rhyme with tea, nails and knee?

2. Can you do these things?
   a) Swallow (eat) a table leg?
   b) Drink the sea?
   c) Jump a chimney?
   d) Eat saucepans?
   e) Ride a whale?

3. Practice saying the poem all together.

4. Everyone is called "ME". Make two funny names for YOU, and put them into a new verse.

   My name is ____________.
   My name is Turn - the - key.
   My name is ____________.
   And Milk-and-tea and ME.
Unit Fourteen
"Have you ever?"

A. It is Sabitri's birthday.

Happy birthday Sabitri! I'm sorry to bother you. Have you seen Chankhay anywhere?
No sorry, I haven't.

Have you called him?
Yes, but he didn't come.

Oh there he is.
He's got something in his paws. Where has he been?

He's giving me a parcel.

Oh, he's found some mangoes and he's wrapped them neatly in paper. He's even tied a knot.
THANK YOU Chankhay

1. In which picture
   a) does Shambhu give Sabitri good wishes?
   b) is Chankhay looking happy?
   c) have they seen Chankhay coming?
   d) is Sabitri asking Shambhu a question? What is the question?

2. a) Where did Shambhu look for Chankhay?
   b) What special day is it?
   c) When did Chankhay disappear?
   d) How did Chankhay wrap the mangoes?
B. Ask and answer these questions with your friend. Give true answers!

Have you seen
an aeroplane
an elephant
a monkey
a teacher
a buffalo
a truck
a crow
a bicycle
my mother
your mother
the headmaster
a rainbow
the mountains
today?

Yes, I have.
No, I haven't.

We can also ask
"Have you ever seen a lion?"

"Ever" means any time in your life from birth until now, this moment. Have you ever seen a lion?

Here are questions for everyone.
a) Have you ever seen a bicycle?
b) Have you ever ridden a bicycle?
c) Have you ever seen the King's palace?
d) Have you ever been to Kathmandu?
e) Have you ever eaten ice cream?
f) Have you ever eaten potatoes?
g) Have you ever played cricket?
h) Have you ever knitted a sweater?
i) Have you ever seen the King?

C. We have just used a new verb form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, You, We</td>
<td>have ('ve)</td>
<td>Past participle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He, She, It</td>
<td>has ('s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We must learn the past participle of the verb. For regular verbs, it is like the past tense.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Everyday I</th>
<th>Yesterday I</th>
<th>Now I have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>walked</td>
<td>walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>played</td>
<td>played</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jump</td>
<td>jumped</td>
<td>jumped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>worked</td>
<td>worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finish</td>
<td>finished</td>
<td>finished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For irregular verbs:

| see   | saw  | seen |
| eat   | ate  | eaten|
| buy   | bought| bought|
| get   | got  | got  |
| come  | came | come |
| go    | went | gone |

You can find all the verbs at the back of this book. The last verb tense is called present perfect. We use it to talk about something finished now; something at any time in the past. Let's practise and find out when to use this verb form.

1. Prakash 10 years Bikram and Bina all their life

A. Whose house is that?
B. Prakash's.
A. How long has he lived there?
B. About 10 years.
A. Who lives there?
B. Bikram and Bina.
A. Have they always lived there?
B. Yes, they have.
Talk about these houses.

Mr Vaidya
2 years
Suman always
Rohit
5 years
Mr Tamang
4 years
Ram
He's just come!

2. Do you know this game? Here is part of a room. Santosh, Rekha and Rudra are playing.

Santosh has gone outside, and the others have moved six things.
Now they've called Santosh inside, and he is telling them what they have done.

"You've moved the television." "That's right."
"You've closed the cupboard door."
"No, we haven't. It was already closed."

Can you see what they have changed?

You can begin:
"You've moved _________  You've opened _________"

"You've changed _________  "You've put _________"

3. "Just" means a minute or two ago; recently.

Choose the words from the box to fill in the sentences and the different pictures, and write them in the puzzle.

opened  written
washed  dropped
cooked  put
read    eat
dry     pick
1. Mr Maharjan has just ______ a letter.
2. In a moment he is going to ______ it in an envelope.
3. Miss Thapa has just ______ her purse.
4. She's seen it, and she's going to ______ it up.
5. Mr Sharma has just ______ his clothes.
6. Now he's going to ______ them in the sun.
7. Miss KC has just ______ some rice.
8. She's going to ______ it in a minute.
9. Mrs Pun has just ______ her book.
10. She's going to ______ it.

4. This morning I put seven sweets in my pocket. I've given three to my friends, and I've just eaten two. How many sweets are in my pocket now? Make up puzzles like this to ask your friends.

D. A Chant.

I  Have you ever,
     have you ever,
     have you eaten chips?
II Yes, I have, yes I have,
    Yes, I've eaten chips.
I  When did you, when did you
    When did you eat them?
III Last week, last week, last week on Friday.
I  Have you ever,
     have you ever,
     have you told a lie?
II No I haven't, no I haven't,
   I've never told a lie.
I  Are you sure, are you sure
    You've never told a lie?
II Maybe one, maybe one,
   I've maybe told one lie.
I've eaten meat, I've eaten eggs.
   I've even had some fish.
But never chips, never chips
   I've NEVER EATEN CHIPS.
To make chips cut potatoes in long, thin pieces and cook them in a lot of very hot oil.

Have you ever eaten chips?

E. Talking about books

Have you read 'Hats'?
Yes, I have.

When did you read it?
A month ago.

"Have you read 'Crocodiles'?"
"No, I haven't."
"You must read it. It's very interesting."

Which books have you read? Talk to your friend about them.

F. Listening
This is the start of a picture. Draw it in your copy.
Jaya Raj has finished drawing the picture. He's telling his friend on the telephone what he has done. Listen carefully and draw everything in your picture. Don't worry! The drawings don't have to be very good.

G. 1) This is Om Raj Tamang. He has applied for a job with "World-wide Adventures Ltd." They have called him for an interview. He has brought his "curriculum vitae". This is an old language called Latin. We usually say "C.V." It means what we have studied and what we have done in our lives. You can read Om's C.V. and you can read the questions he was asked. Can you give his answers?

C. V. of OM RAJ Tamang.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Om Raj Tamang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education:</td>
<td>Dunche Secondary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grades 1 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Experience:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cook for tourist parties (1974 - 1979)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Work in office of &quot;Best Treks Ltd&quot; (1979 - 1982)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Assistant manager of Best Trek's office in Amsterdam, Holland (1982 - 1990)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Leader of overland journey in truck from Holland to Nepal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Courses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. First Aid (1980)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dutch (1983)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Good morning Mr Tamang. Have you brought your C.V?"

"Yes, I ____. I've ____ it to your secretary."

"Thank you. I'll ask you a few questions. Where have you studied?"

"I ____ studied at campus, and I've only ____ Grade 6 at school."

"Have you taken any courses?"

Yes, I've ______ seven courses in ______, ________, ________, ________, ________, ________, ________ and ________.

"How long have you worked for Best Treks Ltd?"

"_______ worked there for fifteen years".

"What other countries have you visited?"

"____ Kenya, Peru and ____, and I've ____ in Amsterdam."

"Have you ever been a porter?"


"Have you ever ____ a computer?"

"I've ____ many kinds of programmes."

"Thank you very much Mr Tamang. We'll read your CV, then talk to you again."

2. a) Where has Om lived?  
   b) What has Om been?  
   c) Where did he go to between 1990 and 1994?  
   d) Which languages has he learned?"
3. Read, about Sita Shah, and make her C.V. neatly in your copy.

C.V. of

Education:
1.
2.

Work Experience:
1.
2.

Other interests

Sita Shah went to Laxmi Secondary School. She passed SLC (First Division). Then she went to Mahendra Multipurpose Campus, and passed I.Sc.. She worked as a women’s training helper in Banke district between 1992 and 1994. She is now a community development worker. She enjoys singing, reading English, badminton and knitting.

H. Language Box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Perfect Tense</th>
<th>Have I</th>
<th>Have you</th>
<th>Has he</th>
<th>Has she</th>
<th>Has it</th>
<th>Have we</th>
<th>Have they</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have (I've)</td>
<td>finished.</td>
<td>Have I</td>
<td>Have you</td>
<td>Has he</td>
<td>Has she</td>
<td>Has it</td>
<td>Have we</td>
<td>Have they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have (You've)</td>
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<td>He has (He's)</td>
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<td>She has (She's)</td>
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<td>It has (It's)</td>
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<td>We have (We've)</td>
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<td>They have (They've)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I haven't</td>
<td>finished.</td>
<td>You’ve finished, haven't you?</td>
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<tr>
<td>You haven't</td>
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<td>He hasn't</td>
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<td>We haven't</td>
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<td>They haven't</td>
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<td>finished?</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. Have you ever (in your life) seen a gorilla?
   No, I've never seen one.
2. Have you seen Hari this morning?
   Yes, I have. He's in the library.
3. How long have you lived here?
   For two years. (and I live here now too)
4. I've already swept the floor, opened the windows, cleaned the rice, fed the buffaloes and brought the water. Now I'm going to cook the meal.
5. Have you ever ridden on a motor-bike?
   Yes I have.
   When did you ride one?
   I rode one last year in Kathmandu.
   (Simple Past is used for talking about a definite time)

1.1. Give short answers:
   a) Have you read all of Jungle Mystery?
   b) Have you had a maths lesson today?
   c) Have you ever eaten a strawberry?
   d) Have you got two pencils?

2. Add tags to make questions
   a) He's just started, ___________?
   b) We've read Unit Twelve, ________?
   c) You've just arrived, ____________?
   d) Sita's passed her exam, __________?

3. Put the correct form of the verb in these sentences.
   a) I ___________ yet. (finish)
   b) I'm _______________ a letter tomorrow. (write)
   c) I ___________ the aeroplane at 2 o'clock (see)
   d) __________ you ever ___________ to Delhi? (be)
   e) Yes, I ___________ there last year. (go)
   f) __________ you _________ your homework? (do)
   g) __________ he __________ the work last night? (finish)
   h) I __________ ___________ in Birgunj now. (live)
   i) I __________ __________ there for ten years. (live)
4. Have you ever seen a fish like this?

No, I've _____ seen one.

But I've ______ a monkey like that.

What's that in picture 3?
It's an octopus.

I've ______ an octopus. Have you?
No, ____ _______.

5. a) Have you ever made a guitar?
   b) Have you ever written a poem?
   c) Have you ever walked in snow?
   d) Have you ever ridden on an elephant?

J. Jungle Mystery - Part Three

Jeewan, Hema and Amrit have met Dingu. They have discovered a very old ruined city and they have just rescued their father.

Now read on . . .
The soldiers and their prisoners start the long march back to the city. The children have to go back to school. "What have you done?" their friends ask them. They wait impatiently for their father to return. At last, after several days...
K. Here are parts of the last page of Jeewan's note-book. Put them in order for him.

Father piloting - We took off.  
We landed safely.  
We ran to plane.

We flew back home.  
Plane landed, we were hiding.  
Men went to hut.

Father took men - they parachuted in.

L. Find the word and draw the picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clue</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Picture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It's made of nylon and very big</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It can kill you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A face covering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sea-creature with 8 legs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A fried piece of potato</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Near the end of the school year Shakti School always has an "Open Day". Shambhu is the Grade Six student on the committee. They've decided to have dramas and singing in the evening. Now they are discussing what to do in the afternoon.

The headmaster wrote down all the suggestions. What did he write?

Suggestions.
1. Hitting the pot
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
B. Some suggestions and invitations to practise.

1. Dr and Mrs Ghimire have a visitor from Britain staying with them.

Would you like to visit Hanuman Dhoka? It is the old part of Kathmandu.

Thank you. I'd love to.

Now pretend you have a visitor. You can ask:

Would you like
- to see my photographs?
- to go for a walk?
- to visit my school?
- to have a drink?
- to have a rest?
- to see the bazaar?
- to go shopping?
- to go to the cinema?
- to help us?

Your visitor can answer politely:

Thank you, that's very kind.

Thank you, I'd love to. Yes, that sounds interesting.

Or

Thank you, but I'm very tired.

Thank you, perhaps later.

Thank you, but I'd prefer to...
2. Hallo, would you like to come and eat at our house this evening?
   Thanks very much. What time shall I come?

3. It is Saturday afternoon. The Rock-Up Youth Club are suggesting what to do.

   Let's play volleyball
   Yes, let's!

   Why don't we paint our room?
   That's a good idea!

   How about practising our music?
   We could, but everyone isn't here.

   Shall we do a cross country run?
   No, let's not do that. It's too hot.

a) You have just read four ways of making suggestions. Use each way to suggest to your friend that you both play badminton. Your friend can agree, or give a reason why (s)he doesn't want to play.

b) Make suggestions to your teacher about the next part of the lesson.

   How about listening to a story?
   Shall we play a game?

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c) Here are some very exciting suggestions and some replies. Match them together!

- Let's go the moon!
- Shall we buy a helicopter?
- Why don't we dig a hole to the other side of the world?
- How about swimming to Australia?
- Let's build a house made of paper!
- How about becoming invisible?
- Why not play football against Brazil?

"That's a good idea. How much will it cost?"

"Yes let's, I'll fetch a spade."

"No. We don't want to lose."

"I don't think we have enough time"

"Yes let's do that. Shall we start in the river?"

"I don't think it's a good idea. We might disappear for ever."

"Let's try. Have you got any newspapers?"

C. a) How many days in a week? Add three to this number, then take away four. Is the answer five or six?

b) This is cold, and round, and looks yellow. It goes round the earth. What is it?

c) It has five letters in its name. It starts with W and ends with H. It has two hands, but they can't carry, only point. You wear it. What is it?
The Polynesians

a) Who are they?
   Where do they live?
   Where did they come from?
   What is their life like?

The Polynesian triangle is part of the Pacific Ocean between New Zealand, Easter Island and Hawaii. The sides of the triangle are about 7000 kilometres long, and there are thousands of islands inside it.

The people living on these islands are Polynesians. They have lived here for hundreds of years. But they may have come from southeast Asia. They have always been great sailors. They build racing catamarans like the top picture, and big double canoes. These are 30 metres long and carry 300 people.

The Polynesians' way of life has changed a lot. They now have modern cities. But they still use their boats, and their main foods are still fish, fruit and coconuts.
1. What are these?
   a) thousands of islands inside it.
   b) They have lived here for hundreds of years.
   c) These are 30 metres long.

2. Correct these sentences
   a) There are two islands inside the Polynesian Triangle.
   b) The Polynesians came from New Zealand.
   c) There are no modern cities on the islands.

3. Complete the "diagram-for-notes."

   Polynesians → are good ______
   live on ____
in the____
   probably
came from
have lived
there for
build ______
eat mainly

E. A Norwegian called Thor Heyerdahl thought that the Polynesians came from South America, not from Asia. Other people said you could not go from South America to Polynesia with only a small boat. So Thor and his friends built a small wooden raft. Now listen carefully and find out:
   a) Where did he build the raft?
   b) When did he build it?
   c) What was it made of?
   d) How far did it sail?
   e) How long did it take?
Tuesday
Dear Lok,
Would you like to come to my house on Saturday at 2.0 pm?
It's my birthday and I'm having a party.
Best wishes,
Prabin.

Wednesday
Dear Prabin,
Thank you very much. I'd love to come on Saturday.
Your friend
Lok.

1. When did Prabin write his letter?
2. Who is Prabin inviting?
3. When is Prabin's birthday?
4. Can Lok go to the party?
5. Preeti is going to the zoo on Saturday at 1.0 p.m. She is inviting her friend Usha to come with her. Write the invitation.

Monday
Dear ________.
________________________ to
________________________ with me on
________________________ at ________.

Usha writes back the next day. She would love to go to the zoo. Write her letter too.

6. Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to come for a picnic with you. When you get the invitation from your friend, write a reply.
G. Language Box

**Polite invitations**
Would you like to _____?
Could you _____?
   Thank you. That's very kind.
   Thank you, but I'm sorry. I can't

**Making suggestions to your friends**
Let's (go home) (Let's = Let us)
How about (swimming)?
Shall we (go home)?
Why not (go home)?

**Replying**
Yes, let's.
That's a good idea.
Let's not.

Complete, practise, and write these dialogues.

1. "_____ we tidy the _____?"
   "Yes, _____ do that."

2. "_____ _____ _____ buying a new ball?"
   "Good _____, Have we enough _____?"

3. "_____ go home now. It's _____"

4. "Welcome to our school, Sir. _____ you _____ to see the new science lab?"
   "_____ _____, that's _____ _____ of you."

5. "_____ you come to our house for a meal tomorrow evening?"
   "_____ _____; What _____ should I come?"

6. "_____ we go to the bazaar on Saturday?"
   "Sorry, but I'm _____"
"I’ve caught you!" said Fox Dai to Rabbit Bhai. "Now I’m going to eat you."

Rabbit Bhai has escaped from Fox Dai many times. He is a very clever rabbit.

"Oh, Fox Dai, you can eat me, or hang me up in the sun. You can cut me in a hundred pieces, but don’t throw me in the cactus bushes."

"Mm, I’d like to eat you. But that is too kind."
"Oh, Fox Dai, I’m frightened of the long thorns. They hurt very much. Put me in a cage or cook me on a fire, but please don’t throw me in the cactus bush."

"I don’t know. I want to hurt you. Perhaps I will throw you in the cactus bush."

"Oh please, please, Fox Dai, don’t throw me in the cactus bush. please!"

"I will! I’ll throw you in the cactus bush."

"Oh, Fox Dai, don’t!"

But Fox Dai picked Rabbit Bhai up and threw him up, and right into the middle of the cactus bush.
A minute later Rabbit Bhai was running away. He was laughing.

"Silly old Fox Dai. My hole is in the middle of the cactus bush. I've run through my hole and out through another entrance. I'm free again!"

1. True or False?
   a) This is a story for fun.
   b) This is the first time Fox Dai has caught Rabbit Bhai.
   c) Rabbit Bhai wanted Fox Dai to throw him in the cactus bush.
   d) He was frightened of the thorns.
   e) He said he was frightened of the thorns.
   f) His home was in the cactus bush.
   g) Rabbit Bhai is not as clever as Fox Dai.

2. The story doesn't have a title. Give it an interesting and exciting title.

3. More than 200 years ago men took slaves from Africa to America. The slaves worked very, very hard growing cotton and sugar for their masters. But they also sang many songs and told many stories. This is one of their stories. Act it with your friend.

4. Solve the puzzle and find the word going down in the box.
   1. Not in prison, not a slave.

   2. Long and sharp like a needle, but it grows on a plant.

   3. Used for chopping wood.
5. Here is the **answer** to a puzzle. Can you make the clues?

   1. **HAND**
   2. **APPLE**
   3. **POT**

6. Make your own puzzle with 3 words and one word down. Write clues and give it to your friend. Can your friend solve your puzzle?

1. **Using adjectives**

   ![Images of cloudy sky, road, building, and a watch](image)

   What can you see in the pictures? Match the pictures and words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>straight</th>
<th>expensive</th>
<th>watch</th>
<th>road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>cloudy</td>
<td>sky</td>
<td>building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The words in the first box are adjectives. What work do adjectives do in a sentence?

Here are five more adjectives.

| lame | bright | huge | cheerful | crooked |

Write sentences like this:

a) There is a huge elephant in the first picture.
an elephant  a man  eyes  a boy  a stick

Be careful with the third one. There are two eyes!

3. Hot * and * Cold  → are opposites.

Put these adjectives in pairs of opposites.

rich  straight.
heavy  light.
dirty  rough.
smooth  poor.
quiet  noisy.
crooked  narrow.
generous  clean.
wide  selfish.

4. Some adjectives tell us a person's nationality and language. Here are a few names of people, the country they come from, their nationality, and their flag.

185
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of boy or girl</th>
<th>Country’s name</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Flag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lokendra</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Nepali or Nepalese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parbati</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Indian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin Yang</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary-Lou</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>American</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>British</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And here are many more countries and adjectives:

- France - French
- Italy - Italian
- Japan - Japanese
- Brazil - Brazilian
- Germany - German
- Holland - Dutch
- Spain - Spanish
- Australia - Australian
- Canada - Canadian
- Pakistan - Pakistani
- Norway - Norwegian
- Kenya - Kenyan
- Russia - Russian
- Portugal - Portuguese
Notice that these adjectives, (like the countries), must have a Capital Letter.

a) Draw and colour the flags in your copy.
b) Solve the puzzle.

1. Pedro from Spain speaks ____
2. This country has a red flag with one big and four small stars.
3. Peter is a _______ boy.
4. People in Britain, America, Canada, Australia and Grade Six in Nepal all speak _________.
5. But people in Holland speak ___
6. The "Stars and Stripes" is the ______ flag.
7. Kenyans live in this country.
8. Roberto lives in Italy and speaks ________

9. Pierre comes from France. He speaks ______
10. Our national language.

C) Find all these countries on a world map. Do you know where they all are?

J. A famous poem. It is also a song. Two of the words are not real words. They are underlined. You make them mean anything. The words - and the poem — are for fun.

The Owl and The Pussy — Cat
The Owl and the Pussy—Cat went to sea
   In a beautiful pea—green boat.
They took some honey and plenty of money
   Wrapped up in a five pound note.
The owl looked up to the stars above,
   And sang to a small guitar.
"O lovely Pussy, O Pussy my love
   What a beautiful pussy you are,
You are.
   You are.
What a beautiful pussy you are!

Pussy said to the owl. "You elegant fowl.
How charmingly sweet you sing.
Oh, let us be married, too long we have tarried,
But what shall we do for a ring?"
They sailed away for a year and a day
To the land where the bong tree grows;
And there in a wood a Figgy-wig stood,
With a ring at the end of his nose.
   His nose,
   His nose
With a ring at the end of his nose.
"Dear Pig, are you willing to sell for one shilling
Your ring?" said the Piggy. "I will"
So they took it away, and were married next day
By the turkey who lives on the hill.
They dined on mince, and slices of quince
Which they ate with a runcible spoon.
And hand in hand, on the edge of the sand
They danced by the light of the moon.

The moon

The moon,
They danced by the light of the moon.

Edward Lear

1. Choose the right answers.
a) The owl and the pussy-cat took a lot of
   1. money     2. guitars     3. spoons
b) Pussy called the owl "You elegant fowl."
   Fowl might mean
c) In some countries when people marry they give
   1. a spoon    2. a pig      3. a ring.
d) How much did they pay for the ring?
   1. one shilling  2. clothes  3. food.
e) Are mince and quince
   1. animals  2. clothes  3. food?
f) A turkey is
   1. a flower  2. a bird  3. a person.
g) They danced
   1. at night  2. in the morning  3. in the afternoon.

2. Can you find a sentence which means
   "We have waited too long"?

3. Which words in the poem rhyme with
   a) boat  b) honey  c) above  d) guitar
   e) sing  f) grows  g) wood  h) willing
   i) away  j) spoon  k) hand  l) mince.

4. Here is the story of the poem.
   a) An owl and a cat went in a boat.
   b) The owl and the cat loved each other and wanted to marry.
   c) After more than a year they reached land.
   d) They bought a ring from a pig, and married.
   e) They were very happy and danced.

   Of course, the poem is much more interesting. Read it aloud many
   times, and even learn to say it. Make it sound like a song. Three
   people can read it. One can be the narrator, one can be the owl,
   and one can be the cat.

5. The answer to these questions are in the poem—can you do them?
   a) What colour was the boat?
   b) What does the answer to question (a) mean?
   c) Where did they keep their money?
   d) What kind of tree grew in the wood?
   e) Where did they dance?
A. It is nearly the end of the school year.

Have you enjoyed "Our English Book", Shambhu?

Yes, I learned a lot. I can speak much more English now. And I've read a lot of interesting books too.

Has Chankhay learned any English?

Of course!

My name is Cha

B. A substitution chain drill.

"I've just read this book."

1. He 2. that 3. bought 4. bicycle 5. fallen off
6. I 7. wall 8. they 9. built 10. house
C. Do you remember Miss Rockbeat? She has come back from Fiji. She is now going to fly from Delhi to London. Here is her ticket

| STAR AIRWAYS | **DATE & PLACE OF ISSUE:**
|--------------|--------------------------|
| NAME: ROCKBEAT | M Miss
| FROM: DELHI | CARRIER SA FLIGHT 237
| TO: LONDON | CLASS A TIME 2015
| FARE: 1,024$ | LUGGAGE 30 Kg
|               | DATE 1 APRIL

a) Where did she buy her ticket?
b) How much did it cost?
c) Which airline will she fly with?
d) When will she fly?
e) Miss Rockbeat is asking her travel agent questions. Can you give her the answers?

"How much luggage can I take?"

"What's my flight number?"

"What time does it leave?"

"I have to go to the airport 2 hours before the plane leaves. So what time must I arrive at the airport?"

When Miss Rockbeat arrived at the airport, she looked at the television information screen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLIGHT</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>GATE</th>
<th>NOTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IC 640</td>
<td>COLOMBO</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA 242</td>
<td>HONGKONG</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA 217</td>
<td>KATHMANDU</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 237</td>
<td>LONDON</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF 221</td>
<td>PARIS</td>
<td>2200</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI 192</td>
<td>DUBAI</td>
<td>2230</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Oh dear", she said.

"My plane is ____ ____ ____."

That means it won't leave at 2015, it ____ leave at ____. I think I'll go to the restaurant."
She sat down in the restaurant. She asked for a menu. The waiter gave her a menu. She looked at it carefully.

Miss Rockbeat likes tomatoes very much. She doesn’t eat very much meat. She doesn’t like dahi, and she prefers coffee to tea.

a) What four things did she order?

b) What would you order?

c) How much must Miss Rockbeat pay?

She enjoyed her meal. She asked for the bill. She was surprised.

"It’s too much! There are two mistakes!

Can you find the mistakes and write a correct bill?

It was now 9 o’clock. Miss Rockbeat checked in at the Star Airways desk. They took her luggage, and gave her a boarding pass.

a) Which gate did she go through?

b) Which was her seat?

c) What does the picture on the boarding pass mean?
On the plane Miss Rockbeat listened to the captain speaking over the loud-speaker. She made notes. Listen carefully and complete her notes.

Our height

Our type of plane

Captain's name

DUBAI Temperature _______ Time staying: _______

LONDON

Temperature: _______

Time of arrival: _______

She also looked at the emergency instructions. They were on a card in a pocket in front of her seat. Draw the card in your copy with the instructions in the right place.

IF THE PLANE LANDS IN WATER...

Put over head

Cross the straps at the back

Pull the cord. The life-jacket will fill with air

Tie at the front.

The air hostess showed everyone what to do. What did she do?

Begin: The air hostess put the life jacket - - - - - - -
The aeroplane took off. The air hostess brought Miss Rockbeat some newspapers and magazines. Miss Rockbeat likes cross-words. She did one. Here it is!

Across
1. One foot, two ___________.
3. We wear one over a shirt in the winter.
5. Chankhay __________ quietly in class - sometimes!
8. An Australian animal. It jumps very far.
10. Shambhu was first and won a _______.
12. There are many ________ in the Terai, for example Nepalgunj
13. What a _______ of questions!
17. Opposite of happy.
18. The number after eight.
19. I ate _____ egg.
21. You aren't in danger, you are _____ now.
23. He's _____ to school. He went at 9 o'clock.
24. _____ down please, and
25. _____ talking!
26. My book is _____ the bag.
27. It is made of wood and metal, and used for chopping wood.
28. "I didn't come" means "I did ______ come."
30. He is very _____. He comes at the correct time.
32. I’m tired, _____. I am going to bed.
33. ‘The Rocket’ was an early one. It has an engine, and carriages, and you travel in it along metal rails.
34. “I’m going _____ school.” But “I’m going home.”

**Down**

2. A hot drink.
3. Trousers made of thick blue cotton.
4. Opposite of straight.
5. A polite way to address a gentleman.
6. Gita’s here. _____ is waiting for you.
7. Sorry, I can’t come. I’m _____ a book.
8. Our capital city.
10. A person who lives on the islands in the Pacific Ocean.
11. A place for keeping animals.
13. The capital of the U.K.
16. Not a lot, only _____.
20. I’ve _____ him a letter.
21. The number before seven.
22. Yesterday I _____ four apples.
24. It makes food tasty.
26. Frozen water. We enjoy it as _____ cream.
29. It’s _____ high. I can’t reach it.
31. A stick in the ground, or to put a letter in a _____ box.

**D. Checking up.**

1. Choose the best words to put in the spaces.
   a) I _______ to school when I saw the leopard.
      A walked B I’m walking C was walking D walk
   b) I think it’s ___________ rain.
      A going to B going C will D some
   c) The teacher wanted _______ to clean the board.
      A they B he C I D me
   d) I couldn’t come _______ my mother sent me to the bazaar.
      A and B but C so D because
   e) _______ like to have a cup of tea?
      A Do you B Would you C Did you D Will you.
When we arrived home we saw a crowd of people. "Something ________ happened my friend cried.
A will have B must have C must D did
g) That’s ________ tree in the world!
A the biggest B bigger C biggest D the bigger
h) Although Arun is older he is only ________ Dil.
A taller than B the tallest C as tall as D tall as.
i) ________ he ever been to Thailand?
A Has B Will C Have D Did
j) No, he’s ________ been there.
A ever B never C didn’t D not ever
k) ________ he finished his work?
A Did B Will C Have D Has
l) I like playing volleyball, but I ________ badminton.
A prefer B like C liking D more.

2. Complete this passage with suitable words. Sometimes you need a few words in a space.

Tomorrow is Saturday, and class six is ________ picnic.
"__________ you all brought 5 rupees?" asked the teacher.
"__________" they replied.
"Who collected the money?" asked the teacher.
"I _____, sir," replied Sundar.
"_______ you written a list of names?"
"Yes, sir" Sundar _____. The teacher told them about the picnic.
"We _____ meet here at 9 o’clock" he said. Beena wanted to ask for something
"Please ______ I bring my cousin? She ______ with me for three weeks."
"__________ " replied the teacher:

The next day it ________ rain. They ________ the food, and ________ games and ________ music, and danced.

"__________ play hide and seek," Sundar said. So they played among the trees. It was good fun. At last the teacher said,

"We ________ go home. It’s very late."
3. Put these words in the correct order to make a good sentence.

I pen have my lost find and it I can't

4. Put capital letters and full stops.

i met mr joshi yesterday he was going to buy a book called mouse house

5. Copy and fill in this form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUR ENGLISH BOOK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favourite Subject:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What did you most enjoy in English lessons this year?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the two best stories you have read?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Here is a picture story about Man Bahadur and a puppy. Write 4 good sentences telling the story. Begin:

"Last week, Man Bahadur"
7. Read the following.

**William Tell**

Many years ago the small country of Switzerland had a cruel, foreign ruler called Gessler.

At one time Gessler put his hat on top of a post.

"Everyone must bow to my hat", he ordered.

William Tell was a brave man. He loved his country. He had a son, Walter. Walter was six years old. William and Walter walked past the hat. They didn’t see it. They didn’t bow. Soldiers caught them. The soldiers called Gessler, the ruler. He was very angry. He hated William Tell.

He made Walter stand with an apple on his head.

"Now you must shoot the apple with an arrow." he said to William Tell.
"I’m not afraid, Father", said Walter.
"You can do it"

William pulled the bow string. He looked along the arrow. He didn’t breathe.
He let go. The arrow flew through the air.

And straight into the apple! William and Walter were free! Later, William led an army against the cruel ruler.

1. a) Where did William Tell live?
   b) What was his son's name?
   c) Why did Gessler hate William Tell?

2. Who
   - caught William?
   - put his hat on a post?
   - was very brave?
   - shot the arrow?

3. Who or what do these pronouns stand for?
   a) You can do it.
   b) They didn't see it.

4. True or False?
   a) William Tell was Swiss.
   b) The ruler of the country was Swiss.
   c) Gessler was a good ruler.
   d) The hat was Gessler's.
   e) William Tell was walking with his son.
f) They bowed to the hat.
g) Gessler thought", He will kill his son".
h) Walter was very frightened.
i) Walter knew his father could shoot well.
j) The arrow hit Walter.
k) Bow and arrow are a pair, in the same way as a gun and bullet.
l) William Tell was a brave leader.

8.

Kingfishers

In Nepal there are six kinds of kingfisher. Four sorts are blue, two sorts are black and white. They are all very beautiful.

A kingfisher eats fish. It sits still on a rock or branch. Then it dives straight down into the water. It catches a fish in its bill. Then it throws the fish in the air, catches it again, and swallows it head first.

The nest of a kingfisher is at the end of a tunnel, about one metre long. These tunnels are in river banks. The nest is made of fish bones.

All kingfishers have a noisy cry. You can see and hear them in many place in Nepal, but not in the high mountains more than 9,000 feet above sea level. But the white breasted kingfisher does live as high as Jomsom.

i) True or False?
a) The title is 'In Nepal'
b) A kingfisher is a bird.
c) All kingfishers are blue.
d) A kingfisher eats fish.
e) Kingfishers build nests in trees.
f) They make their nests with fish bones.
g) You can't see kingfishers in Jomsom.
h) Kingfishers sing sweetly.
i) A tunnel is a small hole.
ii) Here are some answers to questions.
    Write the questions.
    a) They eat fish.
    b) There are six kinds in Nepal.
    c) Blue, or black and white.

9. This alphabetical list has two mistakes. Can you write it correctly?

   danger, circle, kingfisher,
   note, net, now, race.

GOOD BYE GRADE SIXES.
Verbs

When we use verbs we have to make clear the time about which we are talking. We do this in two different ways according to the kind of verb.

_The First Kind_

With the first kind of verbs we add -ed or -d to the verb, thus:
- I cook the dinner every day.
- I cooked it yesterday.
- I have cooked it already.
- (Mother has cooked it already.)

You will see that the "yesterday" form (cooked) and the "already" form (have(has) cooked) are the same but we put have or has in the "already" form.

There are many verbs like this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Every day</th>
<th>Yesterday</th>
<th>Already</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I act</td>
<td>I acted</td>
<td>I have acted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climb</td>
<td>climbed</td>
<td>climbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasten</td>
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<td>kick</td>
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<tr>
<td>listen</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>offer</td>
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</tr>
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<td>shout</td>
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<td>shouted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>talked</td>
<td>talked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the "every day" forms of verbs of this kind end in -e, we add only -d, in this way:

- believe
- invite
- praise
- use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>believed</th>
<th>invited</th>
<th>praised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>believed</td>
<td>invited</td>
<td>praised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used</td>
<td>used</td>
<td>used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When verbs of this kind end with -y, we change the -y into -i and add -ed, thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carry</th>
<th>copied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>copied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copy</td>
<td>cried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cried</td>
<td>emptied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cry</td>
<td>emptied</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carried</th>
<th>copied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cried</td>
<td>emptied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
study  studied  studied  
tie  tied  tied  

Somethings we add another letter before we add the -ed, thus:
drop  dropped  dropped  
fit  fitted  fitted  
plan  planned  planned  
stop  stopped  stopped  
travel  travelled  travelled  

The Second Kind
To make the "yesterday" and "already" forms of a good many other verbs we change the sound and the spelling in various ways. There are several verbs which do not change in any way.

be (am, is, are)  was (were)  been  
beat  beat  beaten  
become  became  become  
begin  began  begun  
bend  bent  bent  
bite  bit  bitten  
blow  blew  blown  
break  broke  broken  
bring  brought  brought  
built  built  built  
burn  burnt  burnt  
burnt  burnt  burnt  
bought  bought  bought  
catch  caught  caught  
choose  chose  chosen  
come  came  come  
cost  cost  cost  
cut  cut  cut  
dig  dug  dug  
do  did  done  
draw  drew  drawn  
drink  drank  drunk  
drive  drove  driven  
eat  ate  eaten  
fall  fell  fallen  

204
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<tr>
<th>feed</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>forget</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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A adjective - a word used with the name of something to say more about it. A describing word eg. This is an easy sentence.

adverb - a word used with a verb, adjective or other adverb to say how, when or where e.g. I walked slowly. (How) He came here, yesterday (where and when)

adventure - an exciting or dangerous action or journey.

advertisement - a notice to tell you about something. Often to tell you about something to buy.

aluminium - a light, silver-coloured metal used for pans and water-pots.

amazing/amazement - very surprising. Great surprise.

apologize - to say sorry for doing something wrong or for giving trouble.

archaeology - the study of very, very old things found after thousand of years.

archaeological - very, very old things. They tell you how people lived long ago.

arrive - to get to the place where you are going. (arrived - arrived). The plane arrived at 4.0 pm.

article - 1. a thing eg. I have three articles in my bag. 2. Something written in a newspaper. eg. Here is an article about forests.

axe -

Aztec -

B bamboo - a tall, grass-like tree with a hollow stem.

bang - a very loud noise.

to make a loud noise by pushing things eg. He banged the door.
bank -  1. the side of a river.  2. a place to keep money safely.  3. to make an aeroplane go right or left.
bark -  1. the noise made by a dog.  2. the outside skin of a tree.
bide -  to stay safely.
bill -  1. the beak of a bird.  2. a list of things we have bought and the money to pay.
blind -  not able to see.
boat -  something in which we go on the water.
bone -  The hard part inside our body.
bottom -  1. the lowest part. eg. the bottom of the tin.  2. the part of our body which we sit on.
bow -  (say like low)  1. A weapon for shooting arrows.  2. A knot used for hair ribbons and tying shoes.
bow -  (say like now)  1. The front of a ship  2. To bend politely to show respect.
brass -  a heavy yellow metal used for water pots and engines.
break down -  not working anymore eg. The bus broke down near Pokhara.
brick -  baked clay cuboid for building houses
bucket -  a container made of metal or plastic for holding water. It has a handle.
bunk -  a bed on a ship
burrow -  a hole in the ground where a bird or animal lives.
cactus -  a plant with long thorns. It grows in dry places.
camera -  a machine for taking photographs.
carpenter -  a man who makes things out of wood.
carriage -  the part of a train where people sit.
chew -  to break up food with your teeth.
chimney -  a pipe to take smoke from the fire to outside.
chop - to cut with an axe, or other big knife.
common - found everywhere, usual, ordinary, belonging to everyone.
compare - to see if things are the same or different
comparative - words like 'bigger' for comparing two things.
conductor - 1. the man in the bus who gives us our seat, closes the door etc. 2. a person who makes everyone sing together well.
copper - a red metal, used for water pots
cover - 1. to put material over something to hide it or keep it safe. 2. The material which is used to cover. Newspaper is used to cover our books.
crooked - Not straight. A crooked stick.
cultivate - to grow crops on our land.
curly - hair which is not straight.
damage - harm, hurt or break something
decorate - to make beautiful with flowers, colour, flags, patterns etc.
describe - the say what something is like.
description - writing or talking to describe something.
different - not the same.
disappear - to go away, so that people can't see you.
diver - someone who goes down deep into the sea.
edge - far from the middle. the edge of the knife, the edge of the pond.
encyclopaedia - a large book telling us about many different things.
engine - a machine which uses electricity, gas, petrol or steam to make things work.
enter - to go inside.
entrance - a door for going in.
Ethiopia - a country in North Africa
expert - a person who is very clever at some special work.

F feather - the covering of a bird.
fiction - stories made up for our enjoyment.
final - the last.
fire - 1. something burning 2. to shoot a gun.
fire engine - a truck carrying water to put out a fire.
fireman - a man who rescues people from fires.
fleece - a sheep’s coat of wool.
float - to stay on the top of water.
fool around - to be silly, to play instead of working
foreign - belonging to another country.
fowl - a bird
free - 1. able to do what you want to 2. not in prison 3. not costing any money.

G gallop - the fastest a horse can run.
garage - 1. a building for keeping a car 2. a place to buy petrol 3. where they mend broken cars.
gaze - to look at for a long time.
generous - kind, ready to give people your things.
giant - a very, very big person. Usually only in a fairy story.
glove - a covering for the hand.
gnaw - to bite and bite and bite
greedy - wanting things; wanting a lot of food.
guide - 1. a person to show us the way 2. a book to help us do something.
guinea-pig - a small animal like a rat.
gun - an instrument for firing bullets

H helicopter - an aeroplane which can go straight upwards

I idea - a thought or plan
immediately - very quickly afterwards.
information - useful things to know.
interesting - giving pleasure when we study about something.
interview - talking to someone to find out all about them.
invent - to make something for the first time.
invite - to ask somebody to do something or come somewhere.

J
joy - great happiness
jungle - thick forest in a hot, wet country.

K
kidnap - to take somebody prisoner and ask for money to set them free.
kidnapper - a person who kidnaps
kitchen - the room in a house where food is cooked.

knee - the middle of the leg, where the leg bends.

Koala bear - a small animal only living in Australia

Kyak - a small canoe or boat used by Eskimos in Greenland and North Canada.

L
lake - a large piece of water with land all round it.
lame - not able to walk properly.

land -

language - the words we use to speak and write

law - written rules
lie -

1. to stay flat on the ground or on a bed.
2. to say something which is not true.

life-jacket - bags of air to stop us from drowning in water.
light -

1. not dark, bright. 2. not heavy easy to lift. 3. to start a fire

luggage - bags when we travel.

M
magpie - a black and white bird with a long tail and red or yellow bill.
mask - a covering to hide the face.
material - 1. that from which something is made 2. cotton.
meadow - a big field full of grass where animals feed.
measure - to find the size, weight, length or amount of something.
metal - things like gold, copper, silver, iron.
mine - 1. belonging to me 2. a deep hole in the earth for digging gold, iron or coal.
monsoon - the time of heavy rain in July, August and September.
monster - a great fierce animal in a story.
mystery - something strange that we can't understand.

N
nail - 1. a metal pin 2. on the end of our fingers and toes
narrow - not wide, a small distance across.
nation - your belonging to a certain country.
nationality - something telling about the news, printed every day.
national newspaper - making loud sounds, talking a lot.
noisy - new, never made before.
original - to win a fight, to capture.
overpower - to make a boat move using a flat piece of wood called a paddle.

P
paddle - a group of people enjoying themselves with talking, games and good food.
party - the soft foot of an animal like a dog.
paw - the top of a mountain.
peak - picture made with a camera.
photograph - a musical instrument.
piano - a meal enjoyed outside.
picnic - one who does something first.
pioneer - a very small gun.
pistol - something which makes you ill or kills you if you eat or drink it.
poison - the study of how to govern a country.
politics -
pollute - to make very dirty
pollution - all that makes the land, water or air dirty and full of poisons.
poor - having the little money.
porcupine - an animal covered with long spines.
power-station - a place where electricity is made.
pronoun - a small word instead of the name of a person, thing or idea. He is a pronoun.
pump - a machine for making air or water move.
punctual - coming at the right time, not late.
quiet - not making a noise
quite - not very
race - seeing who can run the fastest.
race-course - a large field where horses race.
railway - the iron bars put for railway engines and carriages to go on.
raincoat - a plastic coat to wear in the rain.
recognize - to know some-one again when you see them.
reed - a tall grass growing in water
refreshment - food and drink to make you feel fresh and strong again.
remote - very far away from other towns or roads
rich - having a lot of money and land
rodents - small animals with long, sharp teeth.
root - the part of a plant under the ground.
rose - a beautiful pink, white or red flower.
rough -
1. not smooth. 2. not carefully done 3. strong and wild
rubber -
1. a black material for making tyres. 2. The object for rubbing out writing.
rush - to go very quickly, in a hurry.
same - not different
sausage - a pan for cooking food
saucer - a small plate under a cup
seal -
1. to close and stick a letter
2. an animal which lives mainly in the sea, but also comes on land.

search -
to look carefully for something, to look at passengers going on a plane.

section -
a part of something

selfish -
always thinking about yourself.

separate -
trying get things for yourself.

sew -
by itself, not joined to anything.

shape -
to join using needle and thread.

shark -
the outside look of something. the bag is rectangle shape.

shoot -
a large, fierce dangerous fish.

sink -
to fire a gun or send off an arrow
1. to go down under water. 2. to go down. 3. a bowl under a tap where we wash our hands or dishes.

siren -
a whistle you can hear a long way away.

slave -
a servant who is not paid.

smooth -
a flat surface like glass, not rough.

snow -
water in the air which is very cold and falls to the ground like small pieces of white paper.

soldier -
a man in the army.

spade -
something for digging games and exercise.

sport -
a small animal which lives in trees.

squirrel -
the gas from boiling water.

steam -
to guide a ship, car or bicycle to mix by moving round with a spoon.

steer -
not bent, in one direction.

stir -
the dry stems of corn or millet

straight -
very small red fruit which grow on small plants in the mountains.

straw -
to put forward a good idea, to advise some-one.

strawberry -
a good idea for some-one to think about.
(plural strawberries)
superlative - a word describing the most of anything, eg. biggest, longest.

surgeon - a doctor who does operations.
suspect - 1. to think that some-one has done something bad. 2. a person who may have done something bad.

swallow - 1. to take food from the throat into the stomach. 2. a small blue, brown and white bird with a long tail. It builds its nest in our houses. a part of a word you can say by itself. Swallow has 2 syllables, 'swal' and 'low.'

T take off - for an aeroplane, to leave the ground.
tarry - to wait.
tear - to pull apart.
thorn - a sharp point on a plant.
traffic - all the cars, trucks and bicycles on a road. An uncountable noun.
treasure - a collection of precious valuable things, gold and silver.
turkey - a large bird.

U upset - 1. to turn over 2. to make some-one sad and unhappy.

V verb - a word describing doing something

W welder - a man who joins metal using a hot flame or electricity.

whale - a very big animal which lives only in the sea.

wide - a long way from one side to another. Not narrow.

Z zoo - a place where animals are kept and people can look at them.