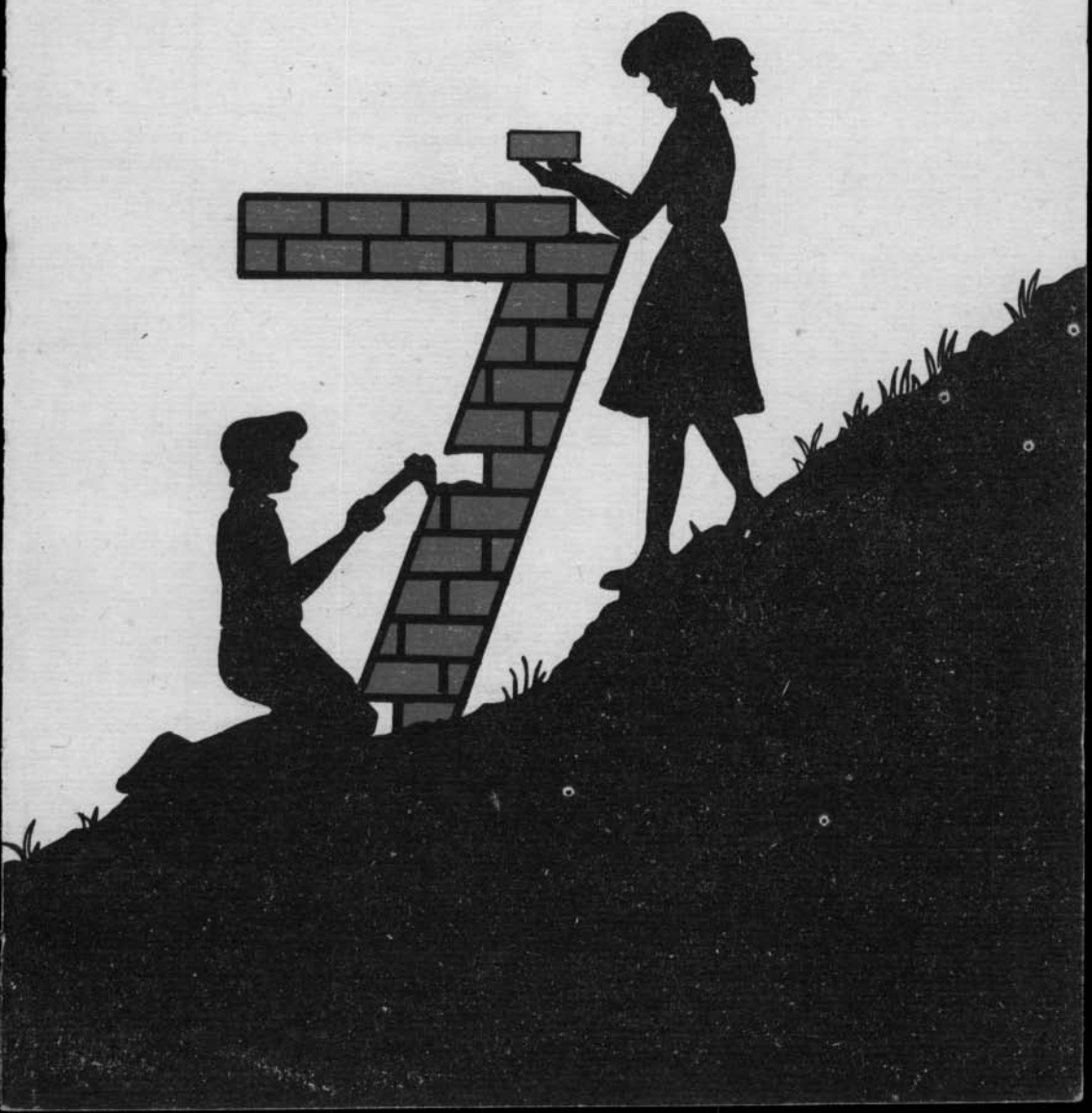
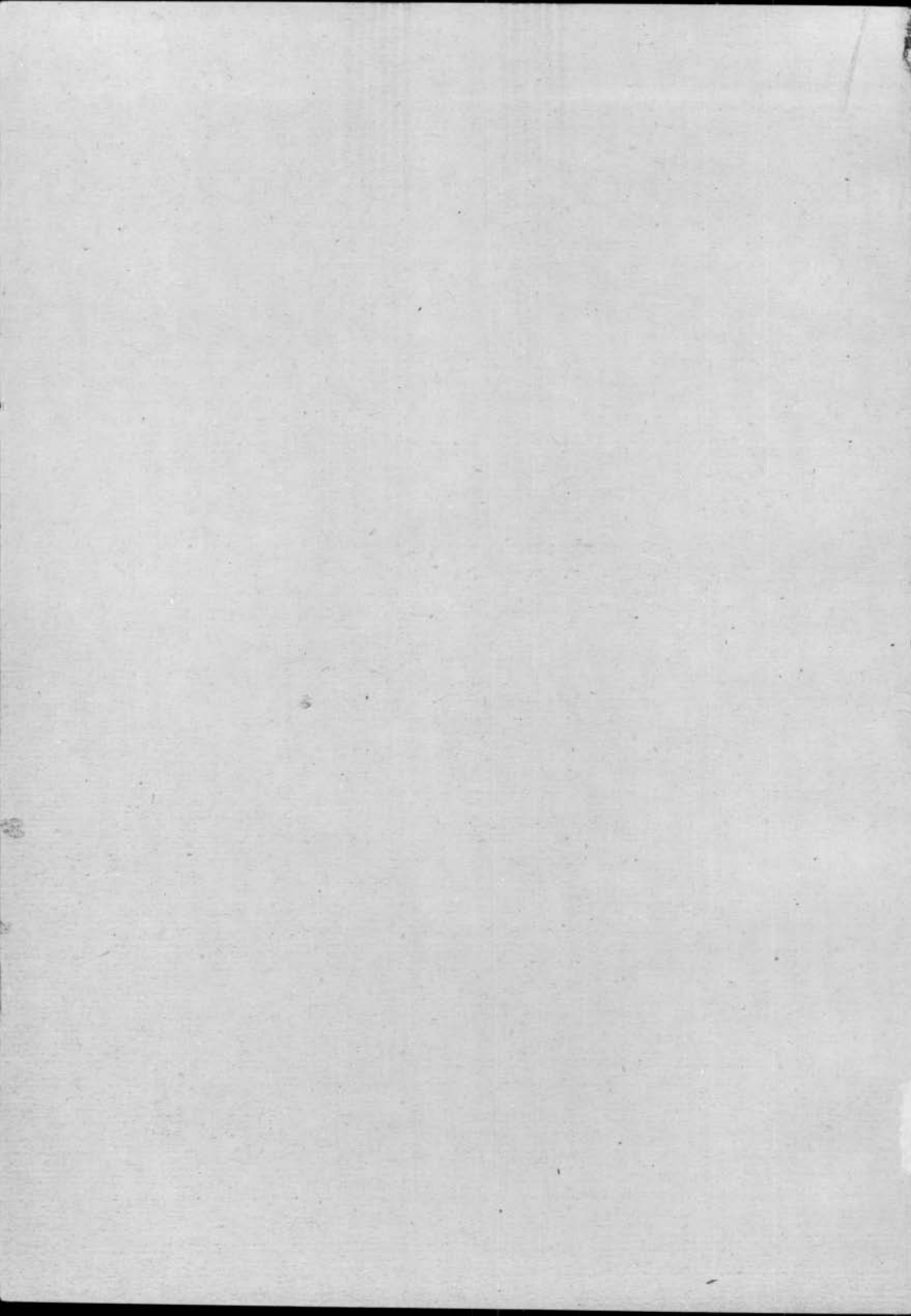


OUR

ENGLISH BOOK

Grade-7





Our English Book

Grade 7

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यस पुस्तकका सम्बन्धमा

परिवर्तित परिप्रेक्ष्य अनुसार शिक्षाका विविध पक्षहरूमा समयानुकूल संशोधन तथा परिवर्तनहरू गरिदै छन् । विद्यार्थीहरूमा बहुदलीय प्रजातान्त्रिक मान्यता अनुरूपको उदात्त भावना प्रस्फुटन गराई राष्ट्रिय एकताको संवर्धन गर्दै सामाजिक सौजन्यलाई सुदृढ गराउने तथा देशनिर्माणका लागि आवश्यक हुने मानवीय साधनको विकास गर्ने एवं प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक परिस्थितिमा आफ्नो पहिचान कायम राखी सामञ्जस्यपूर्ण जीवनयापन गर्न सक्षम गराउने जस्ता शिक्षाका राष्ट्रिय उद्देश्य अनुसार विद्यालयस्तरका पाठ्यक्रम र पाठ्यपुस्तकहरूमा आवश्यक संशोधन, परिमार्जन तथा पुनरावलोकन गरी समयसापेक्ष र उद्देश्यानुकूल बनाउने कार्य अनुरूप यो पाठ्यपुस्तक प्रकाशन गरिएको छ ।

प्रस्तुत पाठ्यपुस्तक यस रूपमा आउनुभन्दा पहिले केही विद्यालयहरूमा परीक्षणका रूपमा लागू गरी सो क्रममा देखिएका कमीकमजोरीहरूलाई हटाई विभिन्न क्षेत्रबाट प्राप्त भएका सुझावहरूका आधारमा आवश्यक संशोधन एवं परिमार्जन समेत गरी राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा लागू गरिएको हो ।

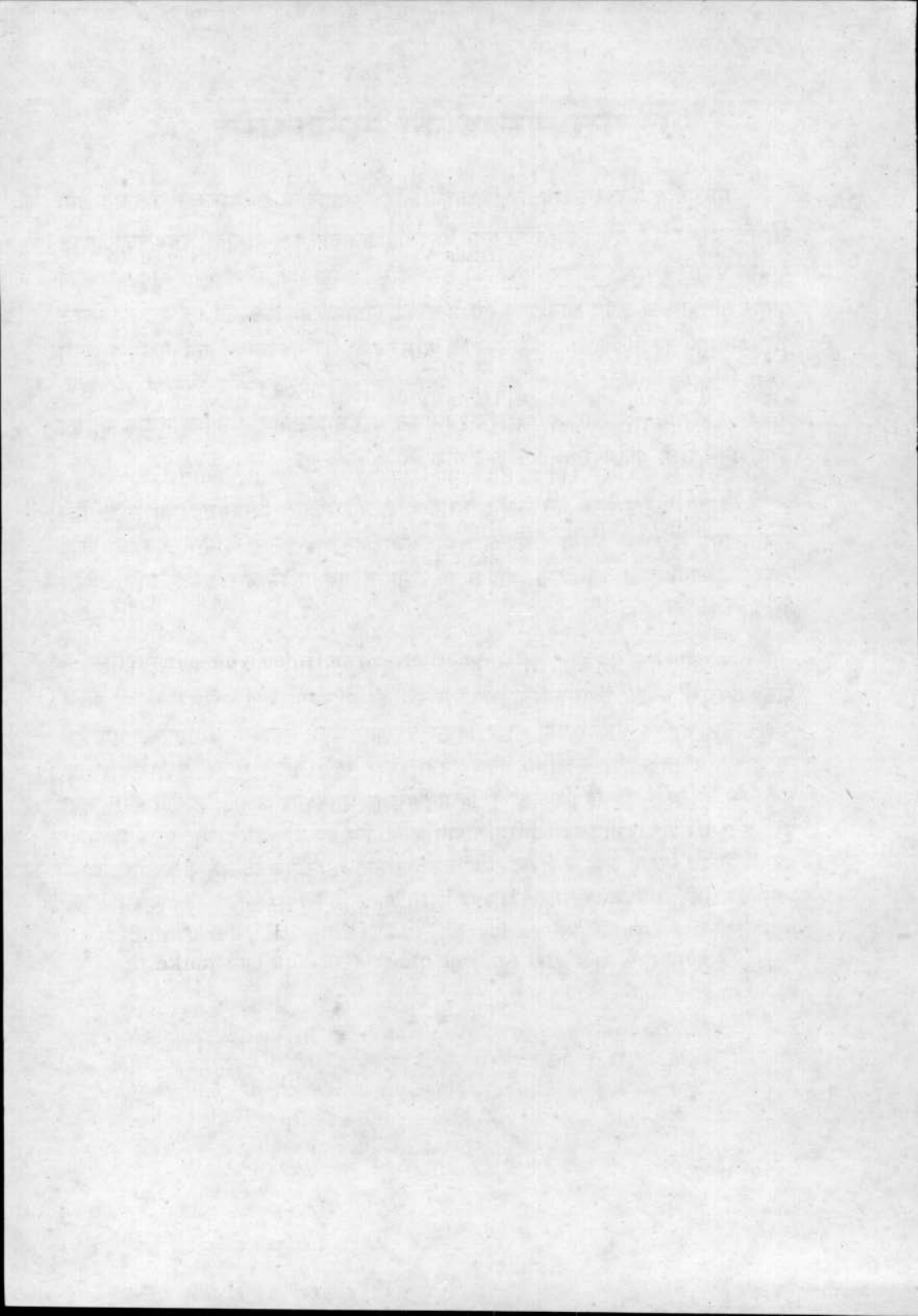
पाठ्यपुस्तक सिकाइ प्रक्रियाको एउटा साधन मात्र हुँदा अनुभवी शिक्षकले पाठ्यक्रमद्वारा लक्षित विषयवस्तुलाई विविध स्रोतको सदुपयोग गरी सफलरूपले अध्यापन गर्न सक्तछ, तापनि सहजरूपमा हाम्रा विद्यालयहरूमा अन्य सहायक सामग्रीहरू उपलब्ध नहुँदा पाठ्यपुस्तकमाथि अत्यधिक निर्भर रहनुपरेको छ । यसैले प्रस्तुत पाठ्यपुस्तकलाई सकेसम्म स्तरयुक्त बनाई शिक्षक र विद्यार्थीहरूका आवश्यकतालाई अत्यधिक मात्रामा पूरा गर्न सकियोस भनी प्रयास गरिए तापनि भाषा, विषयक्रम, शैली जस्ता पाठ्यपुस्तकमा हुनपर्ने विविध पक्षमा अबै कमी/कमजोरीहरू हटाउन नसकिएका होलान्, तिनका सुधारका लागि शिक्षक, अभिभावक, विद्यार्थी तथा शिक्षाविद् लगायत सम्पूर्ण पाठकहरूको सक्रिय सहयोगको महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहने हुँदा सम्बद्ध सबैका रचनात्मक सुझावका लागि पाठ्यक्रम विकास केन्द्र सदैव स्वागत गर्दछ ।

श्री ५ को सरकार

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय

पाठ्यक्रम विकास केन्द्र

सानो ठिमी, भक्तपुर ।



How to use 'Our English Book'

These 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.

How to use a light book

Let your light be as a candle

Let your light be as a candle
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Several exercises are marked with a star *. This means that although the work is important for improving reading skills and for giving enough necessary practice, no essentially new language which needs teaching in class is introduced. So these starred exercises can be used in a variety of ways:- for homework, followed by brief classroom discussion or written work; for classwork with students working singly or in pairs; for revision lessons before exams, or for students own revision; for informal assessment tests; for extra practice where students are weak; for longer listening practice and for exercises to increase reading speed, guessing skills and reading enjoyment.

Unit One

Welcome to the New School Year

- A. The new school year has just begun. An important visitor has come to Shakti School. What's his name?
Practise reading the dialogue, then act the story.



Chankhay's got some one's bag. Whose is it, I wonder?

There's some one coming with Sir. Quick, hide Chankhay!

May I introduce Mr Adhikari. Mr. Adhikari, this is Sham-bhu, our class captain.

How do you do Sir. Welcome to Class 7.

Which topic are you studying? Famous people, Sir

Some time later... Before I go, has anyone seen my bag? I've lost it.

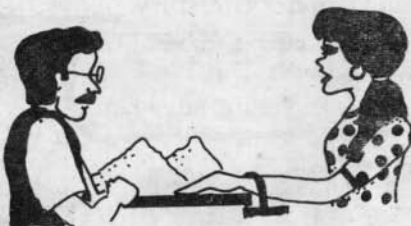
A monkey! Er...er... Thank you very much.

- B. Make groups of three. You are A,B, or C. B is a visitor. A introduces C. Practise this dialogue. Use your own names.



- A. "Mr _____, may I introduce you to _____?"
 C. "How do you do? I'm pleased to meet you."
 B. "How do you do? It's good to be here."

C. Read these dialogues aloud with your friend.



"Have you got any eggs?"

"Sorry, I haven't any now, but I'll get some tomorrow."

"I've got some sweets. Have you got any biscuits?"

"No, I haven't any biscuits, but I've got some chiura."

You can see that any is used in questions and negative sentences. Put 'some' or 'any' in the spaces and practise these conversations.



a)



"Have you _____ money?"

"Yes, I've got _____ in my pocket."

"Shall we buy _____ sweets?"

"No, I don't want _____, but I'd like _____ cake."

b) "I haven't got _____ crayons. Where can I buy _____?"

c)

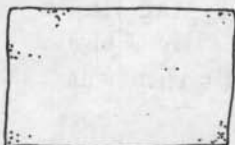


"Please, can I have _____ more rice?"

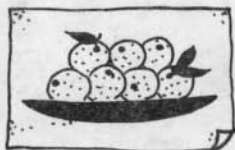
"I'm sorry, there isn't _____ more."

d) A Game

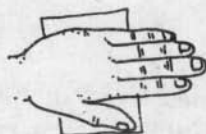
Take two small pieces of paper, exactly the same. Leave one blank. On the other draw a plate of oranges.



Take one of the pieces and put it face down on the desk, with your hand over it. Ask your friend this question:



Are there
any oranges?



Your friend replies:

No, there aren't
any.

or

Yes, there are
some oranges on
the plate.

Look at the paper.

Is your friend right? He wins 1 point.

Is your friend wrong? You win 1 point.

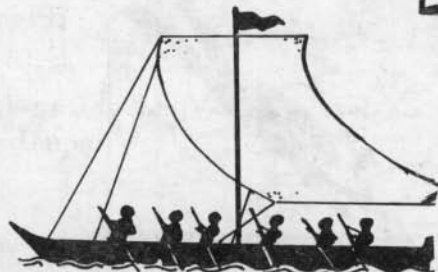
Now you guess. Play 7 times.

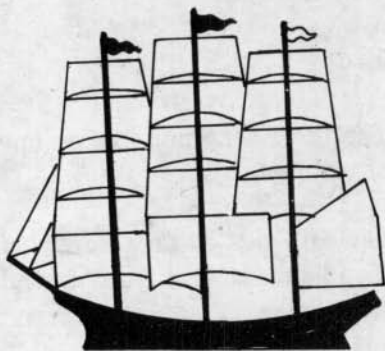
Who's the winner?

D. Read silently about some famous people. Decide who is an explorer, a writer, a scientist or an inventor.



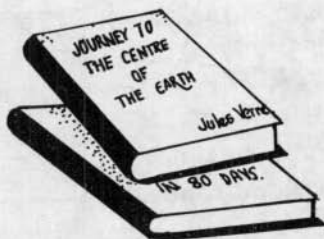
3,000 years ago, in a famous story, Odysseus made a ten-year voyage home from the wars, with many adventures.





Only 600 years ago, a ship commanded by Ferdinand Magellan, sailed all round the world. But Magellan was killed in the Philippines. His ship was very small.

Jules Verne lived in France from 1825 to 1905. He wrote many exciting stories.



William Shakespeare wrote many plays. Actors act these plays in many languages, all over the world.

Louis Pasteur discovered that germs make people ill.



Jean-Jaques Cousteau made the first aqualung. He explored under the sea.



Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first aeroplane, and Graham Bell made the first telephone.

1. Can you give the name of:

- a) anyone who flew aeroplanes?
- b) someone who wrote books?
- c) anyone who sailed a boat?
- d) a famous French man ?
- e) a famous diver ?
- f) someone who has helped us to be more healthy ?



2. Write these sentences, using the words from the box.

| | | | |
|------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|
| scientists | author | explorer | astronaut |
| inventor | poets | national heroes | play-wright |

- a) William Shakespeare was a _____, Jules Vernes was an _____, and Edward Lear and William Wordsworth were _____.
- b) Prithvi Narayan Shah and William Tell are both _____.
- c) Sir Isaac Newton, Louis Pasteur and Archimedes were all _____.
- d) Graham Bell was an _____.
- e) Someone who goes into space is an _____.
- f) James Cook sailed from Europe to look for new land in the south. He reached Australia. He was an _____.



E.i) Complete these dialogues using:

someone

anyone

no one

a)

"There's _____ at the door."

"No, there's _____ there."

Knock
Knock

b)

Was _____ late this morning?



No, Sir. _____
was late, but
_____ came early and
tidied the classroom.



c) "Can _____ stay after 4 o'clock and help me?"

"I can."

d)

"Look, there's _____ climbing
the cliff!"

"There can't be. _____ can
do that. How can _____
climb up there? It's much too
dangerous!"



"But I can see _____
There, near the top!"



ii) Now practise the same dialogues using:

somebody

anybody

nobody

F. Another game. Read how Shambhu and his friends played.



I'm thinking of somebody wearing a cap.

Is it Shambhu?

No it isn't.



Is it Mohan?

Yes it is. Well done. Now you choose someone or something.

I'm thinking about something made of wood.



Now you play the game with your friends.

G. Listening.

Listen to the discussion about George Washington, the first President of the United States of America. Then listen again and join the dates to the things which happened.

1732

1735

1738

1746

1748

1753

1759

1775

Left school, became surveyor.

Joined the army.

Born.

Went on expedition.

Family moved to remote farm.

Married.

Completed 16 peaceful, happy years.



H. We can say:

George Washington was born in 1732.

Three years later his family moved to a remote farm.

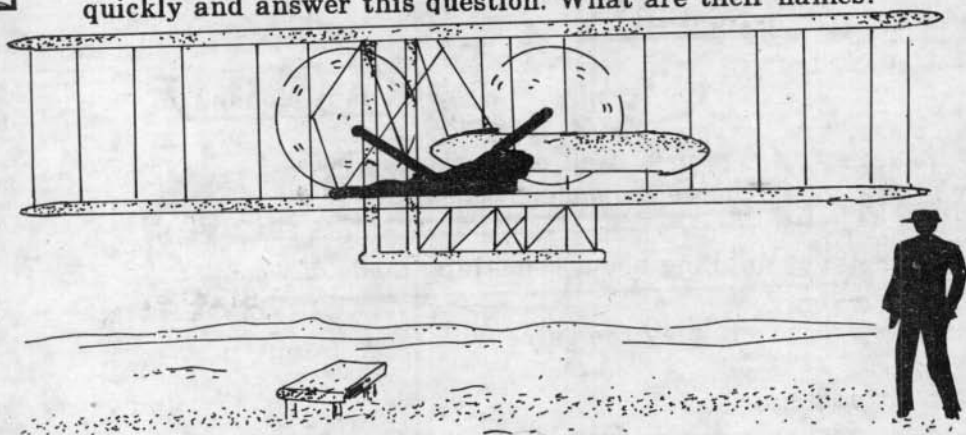
Three years later he...

Eight years later he...

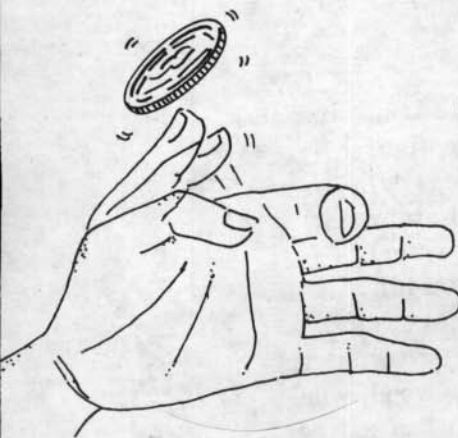
Write about George's life as far as 1775 like this.



I. You are going to read about two famous men. Read the text quickly and answer this question: What are their names?

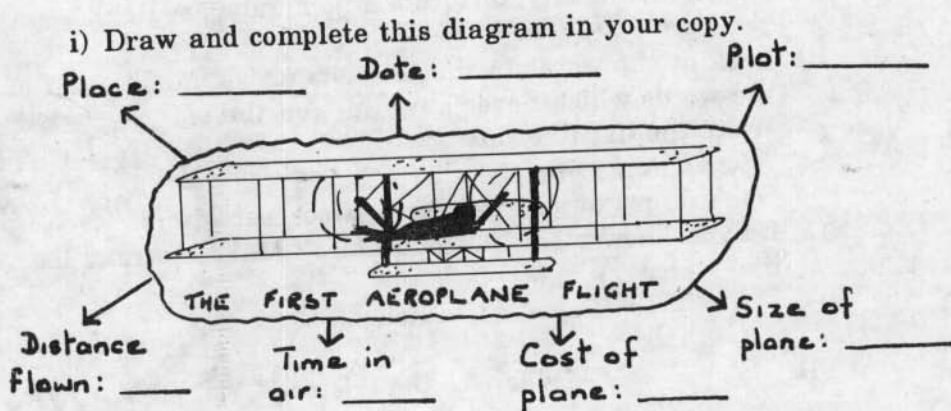


On December 17, 1903, at Kitty Hawk in America, an aeroplane flew for the first time ever. It stayed in the air for only twelve seconds, and only went forty metres, but it was the first powered flight. The plane had a small petrol engine. Orville and Wilbur Wright built the aeroplane. They were brothers. Wilbur was born in 1867 and Orville in 1871. They both went to school, but were very ordinary students. They left school and built and sold bicycles. They became interested in flying. They built big gliders, with 5 metre wing-spans. A glider is like an aeroplane, but it doesn't have an engine. They did many experiments with model wings inside a tunnel. In the tunnel a fan made a wind. They tried many different shapes of wings. They saved a thousand dollars and built their first aeroplane. It was 13 metres across.



They tossed a coin, and Orville won the toss. He was the pilot for the first flight. But they tried three more times that day, and Wilbur flew further. He stayed in the air for 59 seconds, and went 280 metres. They didn't know how much aeroplanes would change the world.

i) Draw and complete this diagram in your copy.



ii) True or False?

- Wilbur was two years older than Orville.
- They won many prizes at school.
- They had a cycle building business.
- They studied the science of flying because they were very interested.
- They used their own money to build gliders and an aeroplane.
- Kitty Hawk is a person.
- They flew four times on December 17, 1903.
- The engine used diesel.
- Nowadays aeroplanes carrying hundreds of passengers fly all round the world.

J. i)

Choose the right words to make true sentences.



a) We get (milk, fish)
from the (sea, sky).



b) We get (coconuts, meat)
from a (tree, river).

c) We get (fish, gold)
from the (ground, sky).

d) We get (tin, rubber) from a (tree, flower).

e) We get (silver, paper) from (wood, wool).

f) We get (oranges, sugar) from (corn, trees).



g) We get (electricity, oil) from a (generator, switch).

ii) Look at the words in the brackets above. Make a list of the words which never have an 's' on the end. Write the list like this:

There's milk, fish, meat.....

Don't forget to use commas between each item.

Do you know other 'uncountables'? Make a second list like this:

Traffic, sand, smoke.....



iii)



"Where're the scissors?"

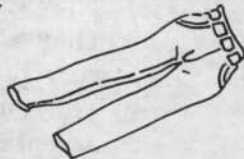
"They're here."

"Oh thank you. And I can't find my glasses."

"They're on your nose."

"But where are my new trousers?"

"You're wearing them!"



Practise this dialogue with your friend. Notice that scissors, trousers and glasses are plural

words for only one thing. Use "are" not "is".



Here there are two pairs of trousers, and three pairs of scissors.

- K. Write the following very neatly in your copy, and put in three full stops, two commas, four capital letters, one question mark and two pairs of inverted commas " ". These go round what people say.

is there anything on the table asked muna
there's something it's covered with newspaper replied
her sister

- L. Look at these sentences. One word in each sentence is wrong. Find the word.

- a) He got up early because he wanted to see the sunset.
- b) The room's empty, there's someone there.
- c) The king's son was called Princess Rajendra
- d) I finished my homework tomorrow.
- e) I'll come yesterday.
- f) There playing volleyball outside.
- g) She put the book into the table.

Now write the sentences correctly in your copy.

* M. The Slithergadee



The Slithergadee has crawled out of the sea.
He may catch all the others, but he won't catch me.
No, you won't catch me, old Slithergadee.
You may catch all the others, but you won't ca_____!

Shel Silverstein.

To talk about.

1. What kinds of animals slither and crawl?
2. There is a proverb, "Pride goes before a fall".
 - a) What proud thing did the poet say?
 - b) Did the Slithergadee catch the poet?
3. Who wrote this poem?
4. No-one has ever seen a Slithergadee. What does it look like? How long is it? What colour? What is its head like? How many teeth has it? What colour are its eyes? Has it any legs?
5. Draw your own Slithergadee.

N. Language Box.

Now you can do these:

1. Introduce visitors and welcome them.

"May I introduce Mr. Baral?"

"How do you do, Sir"

2. Use 'someone' etc.

There's something on the table. (Positive)

Is there anything on the table? (Question)

There's nothing on the table. (Negative)

There isn't anything on the table. (Negative)

Everything is on the table. (Positive)

For people, 'anyone' and 'anybody' can be used.

There's someone outside.

Is there anybody outside?

There's no one outside.

There isn't anybody outside.

Everyone is outside.

3. Use plural-only words: scissors, trousers, glasses.

The scissors **are** on the table.



- O. 1. Here are some 'half sentences'. Use them to fill in the blanks.

When I was walking to school yesterday
the lights went out.
When Damodar was swimming
a thief stole his video.

- a) _____, I saw a strange bird.
b) While Mr. Jha was sleeping, _____.
c) When I was doing my homework, _____.
d) _____, he got into difficulties.

2. Imagine that a friend is introducing you to a famous person: a pop star, a sports star, a politician. What would you say? Write a very short play.

Friend: Can I introduce _____?

You: _____.

Famous person: _____.

You: _____.

3. Complete this story with suitable words.

A cobbler was very poor. One night he came home, and there wasn't _____ to eat.

"Isn't there _____ to eat?" he cried.

"No, _____," replied his wife.

"But we must do _____", said the cobbler.

His wife said sadly, "We haven't _____ money, we haven't _____ land or food. There isn't _____ we can do".

4. What does this say? Try a mirror.

Three cheers for Chakraborty

Unit Two

How big is the earth?



- A. Grade Sevens are measuring trees. Look at the pictures and listen or read.



1. What are Shambhu and Sabitri doing ?
2. How does Chankhay help them ? How tall is the tree ?

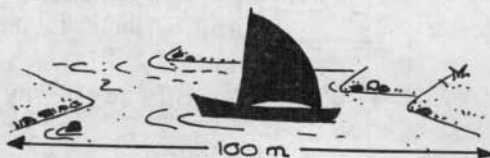


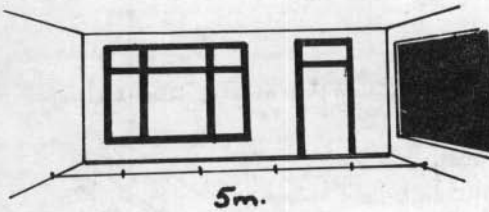
- B. Practise asking and answering these questions.



"How tall's Iswor ?"
 "He's 150 centimetres tall."

"How wide's the river ?"
 "It's 100 m wide."





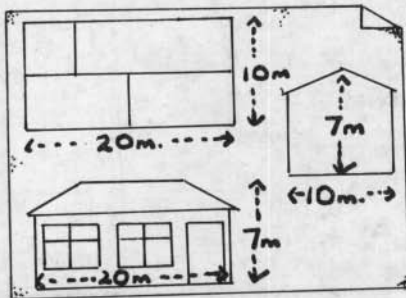
"How long's the _____?"
 "It's _____ long."

"How high's _____?"
 "It's the highest in the world.
 It's 8840 m high."



"How far is it to Gorkha?"
 "It's 7 kilometres."

(Not: 7 kilometre far.)



What's the length?

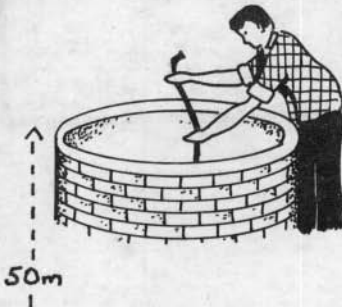
20 metres.

What's the width?

Ten metres. And the height is seven metres.

"How deep's the well?"

"It's fifty metres deep.
 Its depth is fifty metres."

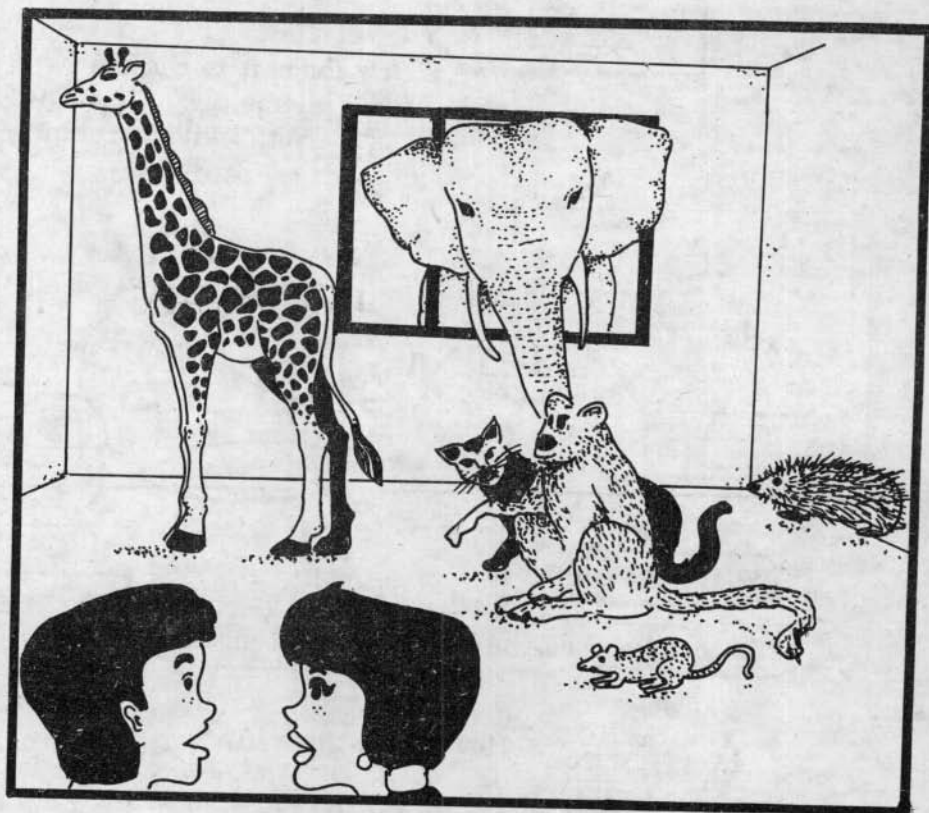




- C. Try to give true answers. Measure with string and rulers.
- How tall are you ?
 - How long is your classroom ?
 - What is the width of your bench ?
 - How long is your middle finger ?
 - How far is it to your nearest shop ?
 - What's the height of Mount Everest ?



- D. i) Look at the picture and read what Shambhu and Sita are saying.



"Oh look, there's a monkey in the middle of the room"

"And a giraffe at the front!"

"What's that at the back of the room?"

"I think it's a porcupine. And see, there's a cat to the right of the monkey."

"And a mouse to its left."

"And there's an elephant outside. It has just put its head inside."

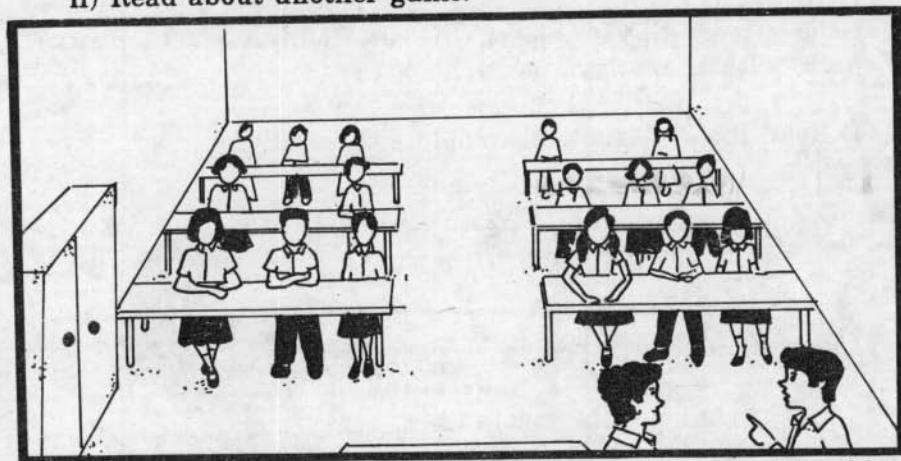
"Where have they come from?"

"I've no idea."

Now ask your friend questions like this:

"Where's the giraffe?"

ii) Read about another game.



Mohan hid a sweet when Shambhu was outside. Now Shambhu is asking questions.

"Is it at the back of the room?"

"No it isn't."

"Is it in the middle?"

"No."

"Is it on the left of the room, near the cupboard?"

"No, it isn't"

"Is it on the right?"

"Yes it is."

"Is it on a bench?"

"No"

"Is it in someone's pocket?"

"Yes. Whose pocket?"

"Is he sitting at the end of a bench?"

"No"

"In the middle?"

"Yes"

"The front bench?"

"Yes"

"It's there!"

Can you point to the sweet's hiding place.?

Play the game with your class. Who can find the sweet (or piece of chalk) with the fewest questions?



3. i) Read the dialogue and complete the sentence.



You can eat anything except nuts. They make you ill.

I understand. I mustn't _____.



ii)



For homework do all the exercises on page 10 except exercise 4. We'll do that tomorrow in class. Don't do _____.

Which exercises must the children do for homework?



iii)



Mohan Sita Gita Prem Gopal Shambhu Mahesh

Everyone except ----- is wearing school uniform.

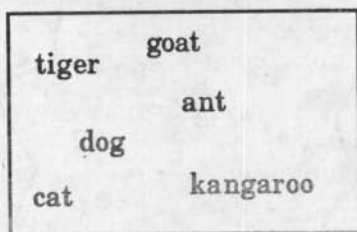
iv) We go to school everyday except _____. That 's a holiday.



v) They are all right, except number _____.

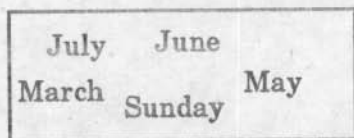


F. A favourite quiz at Shakti School is called 'Odd One Out'. The teacher shows everyone a set of words, and they must find the odd one out.



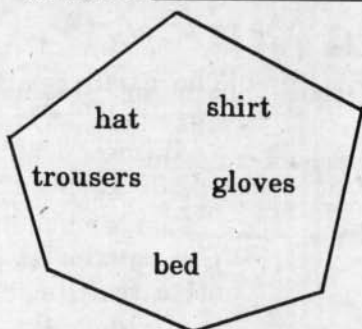
They are all animals except 'ant'.
That's an insect.

Work with your partner ,and find the odd ones out.



"They are all _____
except _____.
That's a _____."

"They are all _____.
except _____.
That's a _____."



Karnali Humla
Trishuli Marsyangdi
Arun

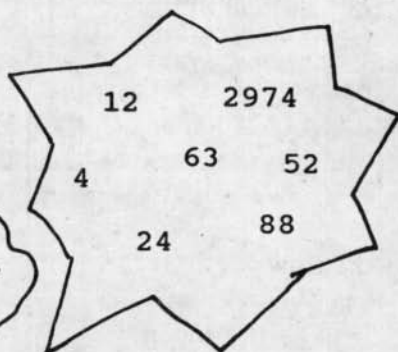
run stand
buy use
open clever

Rockies Amazon
Andes Alps
Himalays

Amy Johnson,
Indira Gandhi
Louis Pasteur
Marie Curie
Pasang Lhamu Sherpa

Kenya Zambia
Thailand Ethiopia
Nigeria Morocco

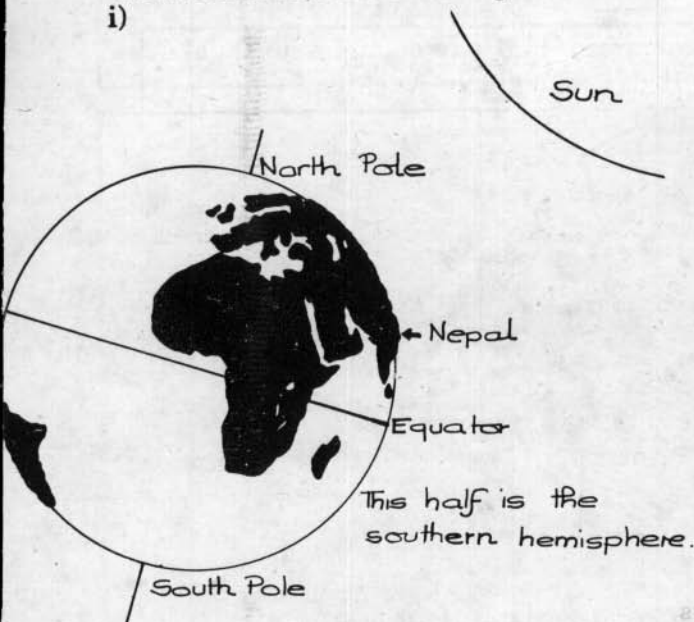
"They are all in _____.
except _____.
That's in _____."





G. Shakti School Grade Sevens are studying the earth. There are so many interesting things to find out. Here are some of them. Read and discuss the questions:

i)



The earth is a huge ball, with a diameter of 12,800 km.

The equator is not a real line. It divides the earth into two halves.

It is 39,000 km around the equator.

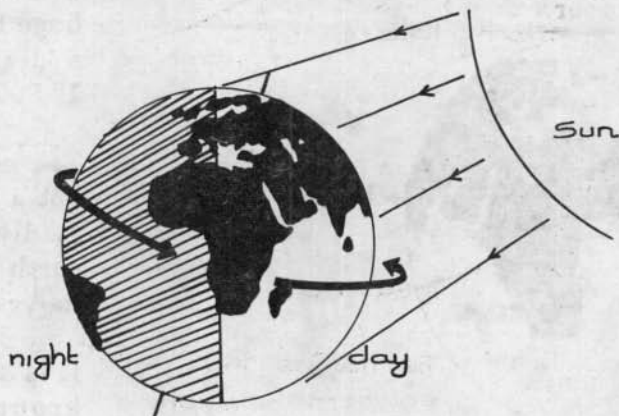
The earth is spinning all the time. It takes twenty-four hours (one day) to turn once. The sun is much bigger than the earth, but it is 149,000,000 km away. It looks small.

The moon is much smaller than the earth. It is 3,540 km across, but it is much nearer to us than the sun. It is only 394,000 km away. It goes round the earth once every month.

- a) How far is it
 - to the sun?
 - to the moon?
 - around the earth's equator ?
- b) Which is bigger
 - the earth or the sun ?
 - the earth or the moon ?
- c) Is Nepal in the Northern or Southern Hemisphere ?

When our country is opposite the sun it is the middle of the day. When we are away from the sun it is night. The sun's light can't reach us.

Look at the diagram. Is it day or night in Nepal ?
Is it day or night in America ?



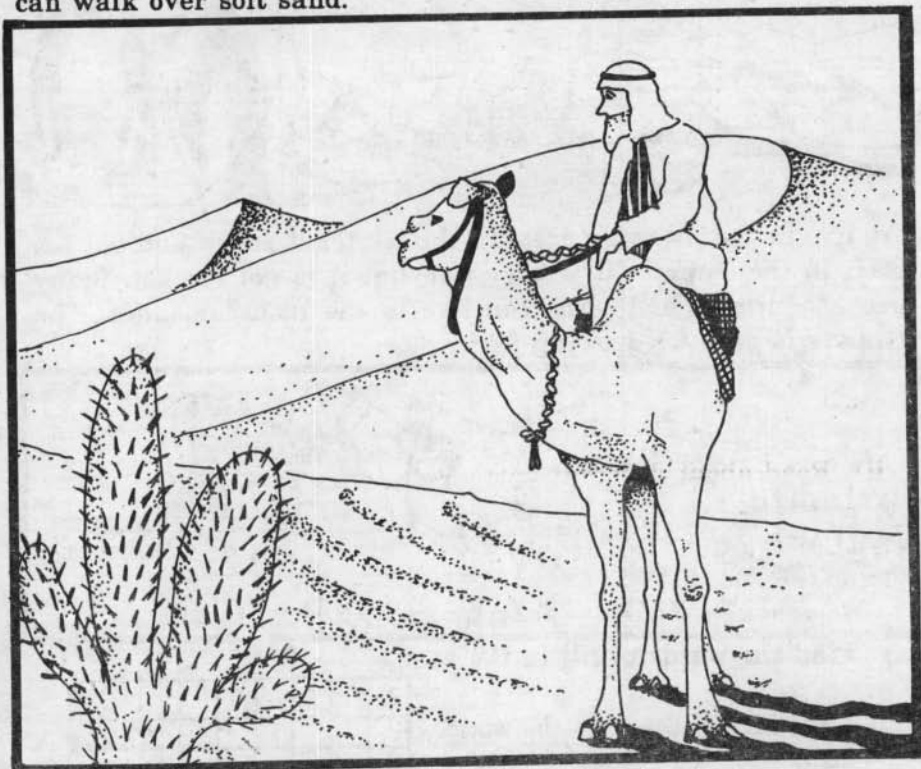
ii) Read about different parts of the world.

Where can you find cacti, ice and rain-forest ?
How many birds and animals are mentioned by name?



Near the equator it is very hot and wet. There are many big, thick rain forests. These have many kinds of tall trees, and many insects, reptiles, birds and animals. The forests are important for everyone because they make oxygen. We need oxygen for breathing. But people are cutting down the forests. They want to sell the wood.

One third of the earth's land is desert. Deserts are very dry. It may only rain once in a year. Some deserts are cold, but most deserts are very hot. The biggest desert is the Sahara. It is in Africa. Its area is 77,00,000 square kilometres.[The area of Nepal is 1,47,181 square kilometres] Cacti grow in deserts. A cactus keeps water in its thick stem. Camels have big flat feet. They can walk over soft sand.



Arctic

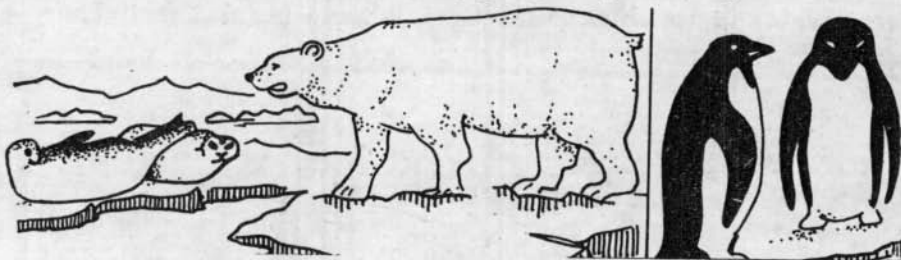
The coldest places are near the poles. The area round the North Pole is the Arctic. There is no land there. There is ice floating on the sea.

There is land near the south pole. It is covered with ice. The ice is 4 km thick.

Antarctic

There are no plants and not many birds or animals. But there are seals and fish in the sea. In the Arctic there are big polar bears. They have thick fur and sharp teeth and claws.

In the Antarctic there are many penguins, but no polar bears.



We live in the monsoon area. In the winter it is dry and not too cold. In the summer it is very wet, but it is not too hot. Many people, animals and birds can live in the monsoon lands. The climate is good for growing food.



a) Find the words to fill in the puzzle.

- 1.The biggest desert in the world.
- 2.1/3
- 3.Turning round.
- 4.A plant growing in deserts.
- 5.An Antarctic bird.
- 6.A gas in the air.
- 7.A long time of heavy rain.
- 8.A useful animal in the desert.
- 9.What do penguins eat?
10. Near the equator it is very_____.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | | | | A | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | I | | | | | |
| 3 | | | P | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | A | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | N | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | G | | | | |
| 7 | | | | N | | | | | |
| 8 | | | A | | | | | | |
| 9 | F | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | O | | | | | | | | |

- b) Make a chart in your copy. Use two pages. Read the text carefully and then fill the boxes using the items at the bottom of the page.

| | Equatorial | Desert | Monsoon | Polar |
|--------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|---------|
| Climate | | | Cool dry winters. Hot, wet summers | |
| Plants | | | | Nothing |
| Animals, birds etc | Big snakes and animals Many birds and insects | Very small mammals, reptiles. Camels. | | |
| Three examples | | | | |

Rice fields and forests

Greenland

Only cactus

Always very cold

Nepal

Thailand

Thick, tall trees

Seals and polar bears

Brazil

Always dry

North Canada

Hot and wet

Rajasthan Zaire

Many kinds of wild animals, birds, insects, and many domestic animals

Antarctica Bangladesh

Borneo Saudi Arabia

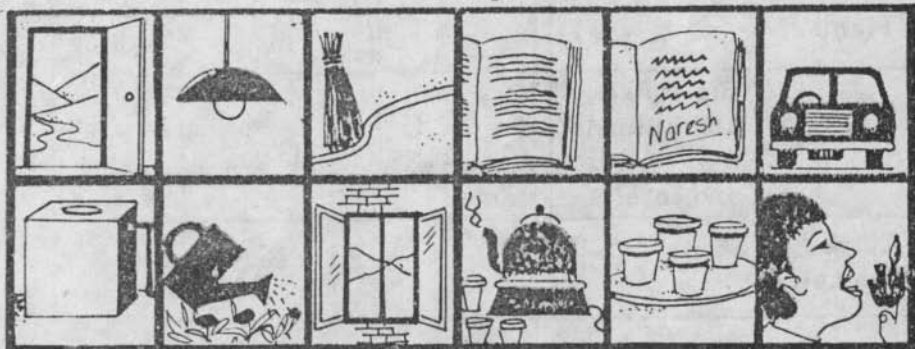
Algeria



H. Listening



Naresh is a night watchman. He has a lot of duties to do first thing in the morning. His supervisor has just arrived and is asking what he has done. Listen to their conversation and put a tick by the pictures that Naresh has completed.



Now ask your partner what he or she has done already today. Tell your partner what you have done.

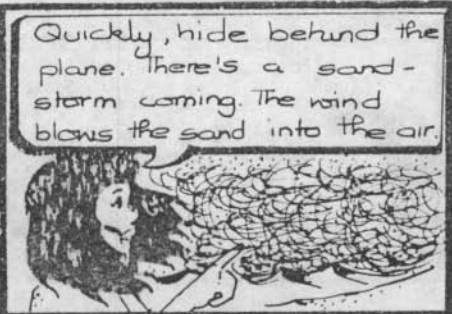


I. And now a two part story. Discuss together. Would you like to be Bishnu Rai? Why or why not?

Desert Crash

Mrs. Rai is a pilot. She has entered a small plane race across the northern part of the Sahara Desert. Her son, Bishnu, is with her.





But two long days and nights pass. The days are so hot, the nights cold. Bishnu and his mother have only drunk four small cups of water. They can't live much longer. But early next morning _____





In your copy, do this report from 'The Rising Nepal'. Use the words below.

_____ And _____ Missing.

Plane _____ in _____

Mrs. A.Rai and her son, _____ are representing _____ in the Northern Sahara _____ Race. They _____ Tarabulus in Libya early on Saturday _____, but they didn't _____ Remada. Radio contact was _____ soon after they left Tarabulus. _____ and planes are _____ the area, but with _____ reaching 45°C, they _____ already be dead. Mrs. Rai is the _____ of Major P. Rai He is _____ in Tarabulus for _____. Their son, Bishnu is a _____ at Greenpeace School, Kathmandu.

Nepal may left Helicopters news Desert reach Mother
lost Bishnu Son morning Air wife temperatures
waiting student searching Crash



J. Shambu is writing about mountains in Africa. First he looks at books and makes notes. Then he writes some sentences and draws a picture. He wrote this about Mount Kenya:

Mt. Kenya is a very old volcano in central Kenya. It is 17,058 feet high, and the second highest mountain in Africa. The top is very rocky, with many small lakes and glaciers. Lower down there are beautiful forests. The area is a National Park.

Here are his notes about another mountain in Africa. Write about it in the same way and copy the picture.

Kilimanjaro - volcano
in Tanzania
19,340 feet high -highest in Africa.
Top - thick snow
Bottom - farmers grow coffee



K. Language Box

Now you can do these:

1. Ask questions and give answers about height, width, length, depth, distance and time.

How long is the road ? It's 28 kilometres long.

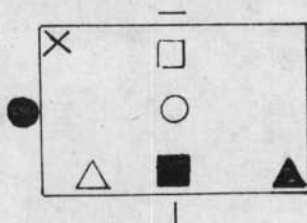
What's the width? It's five metres.

How wide is it ? It's five metres wide.

How far is it ? Eight kilometres.

How long does it take? It takes three hours.

2. Describe positions.



There's a white circle in the middle of the board, a cross in the top left corner and a black triangle in the bottom right-hand corner.

There's a short horizontal line above the board, and a white square at the top of the board. There're two triangles and a black square at the bottom of the board, and a vertical line underneath the board. On the left of the board, there's a black circle.

3. Describe exceptions.

We go to school every day except Saturday.

Except for Ram, everyone has passed the exam.



* L. i) Choose the correct form of the verb. The first one is done for you.

a) The earth (spin) once every 24 hours.

The earth spins once every 24 hours.

b) "Have you (finish) your work yet?" asked the teacher.
"Yes sir. I (do) it last night" (reply) Sarita. I (hand) it in next period.

c) "I want you (run) very fast down the wing," said the football coach.

d) When the class (study) about the earth, they (learn) about life in different places.

e) It was dangerous, (tag question) ?

ii). Here are answers. Make sensible questions.

a) It's five metres long.

b) It's over 8000 metres high.

c) He's 185 centimetres tall.

d) It takes about ten minutes.

e) It's more than 200 kilometres.

iii) Write a description of this card.

| | | |
|--|--|------|
| ARUN VAIDYA | | 2743 |
|  |  | |
| FOR OFFICIAL USE | | |

Use these words and others.

corner signature under middle space

rectangle on the left punched holes bottom

Unit Three

"Please could you help me?"

A. Read or listen. How many people ask someone to do something ?

Shambhu, would you mind going to the bazaar on Saturday? We need things for the picnic.

Of course not. I'll ask Mohan.

Mohan, can you help me on Saturday?

Of course. But I'm afraid I can't come till 10 o'clock. Is that OK?

Chankhay's saying "Would you buy me a school tie please?"

Sailor's: I'll buy him one.

Hey Chankhay, please give me a hand with all this stuff.

Next morning.

Well done Chankhay!

Chankhay must be saying "Could you possibly help me to put on my tie?"

What did Chankhay do for Shambhu ?



B. i) This year Miss Nirmala is teaching the Grade Sevens English. She often asks them politely to do things.

Could you possibly

- clean the board ?
- help me?
- carry these books?
- open the door?
- lend me a ruler?
- fetch some chalk?
- tidy the classroom?



Of course!

Yes, of course! I'll do it now.

You can be a teacher. Your friend is a student. Practise asking and replying.

ii) Here are things to ask a friend:

Please could you...

- lend me five rupees?
- tell me the time?
- explain the homework?
- give me a piece of paper?
- hold my bag?
- wait for me?

Sometimes we can't help. We apologize.



I'm sorry. I'm afraid I haven't got any money on me.



I'm sorry. I'm not wearing a watch.

Practise with your friend saying 'No' politely. Always give your reason.

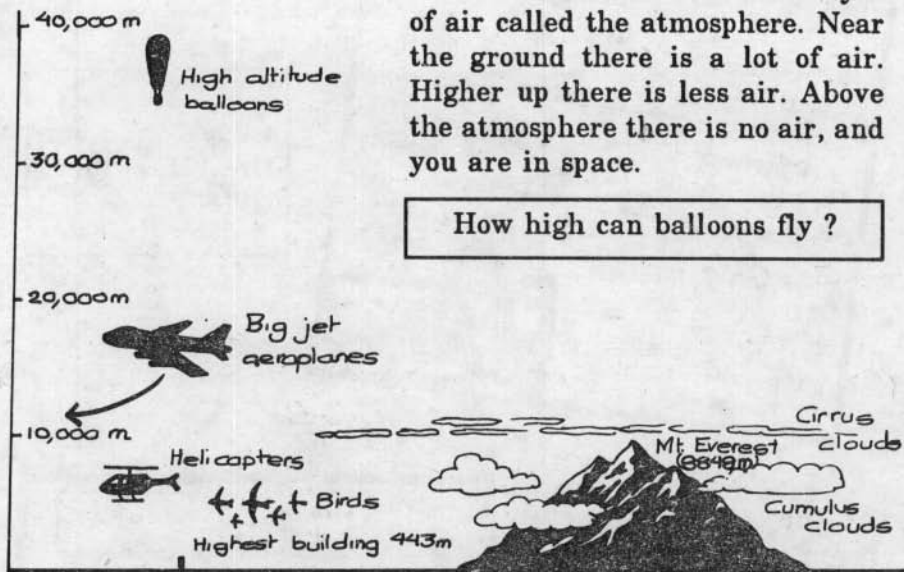


- C. Here are more interesting facts to read about the earth, and some questions to answer.

Air and Water

All round the earth there is a layer of air called the atmosphere. Near the ground there is a lot of air. Higher up there is less air. Above the atmosphere there is no air, and you are in space.






How high can balloons fly ?



Winds are moving air. In Nepal we have strong winds every day in Jumla, Jomsom, Manang and other places. Everywhere in Nepal there are storms in March and April. The wind blows off roofs and breaks trees.

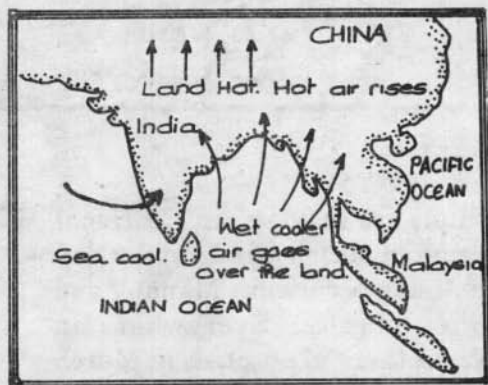


Look outside your classroom.
How strong is the wind today?

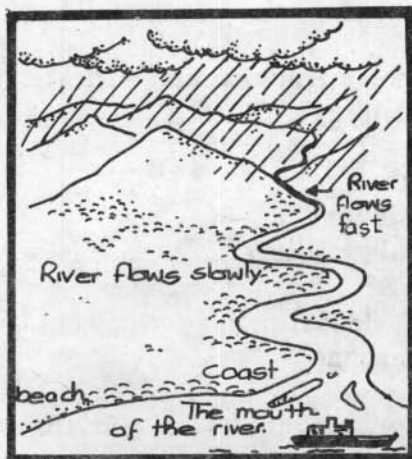
| BEAUFORT SCALE OF WIND SPEEDS | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| Force | Strength | Speed (kph) | Effect |
| 0 | Calm | 0-1 |  |
| 3 | Gentle Breeze | 20 |  |
| 6 | Strong Breeze | 50 |  |
| 8 | Gale | 75 |  |
| 10 | Storm | 100+ |  |

What force is today's wind on the Beaufort scale ?

In the summer, rocks become hot, but the sea doesn't become hot. The air over the land becomes hot, and lighter and goes up. Moist air, carrying water, from over the seas and oceans moves north over the land. This air brings water. The water falls on the land. This is the monsoon. We can grow all our crops because of the rains.



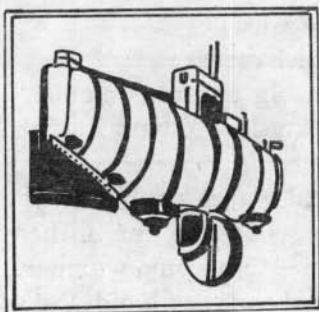
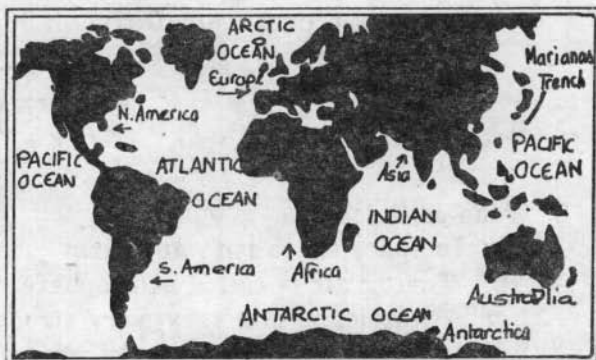
In summer, which is hotter, the land or the sea ?
 Why does air rise ?
 How does rain help us ?



Rain is fresh and pure. It falls on the land and runs into rivers. It carries a lot of soil and rocks, and salt from the rocks. The rivers flow into the seas and oceans. Sea-water is very salty. You can't drink it.

Why are our rivers brown in the summer ?

Water covers three-quarters of the earth. We say there are five oceans. The Pacific is the biggest ocean, and the deepest. In the Marianas Trench near Japan, the water is 11,033 m. deep. Mount Everest would disappear.



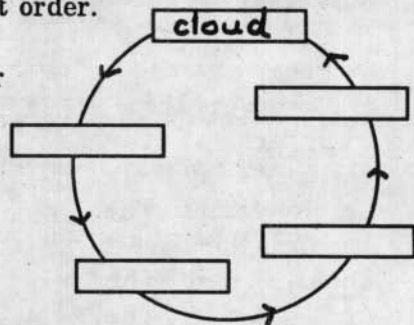
A small submarine called 'Trieste' went nearly to the bottom of the Marianas Trench in 1960.

1. Can you find...

- The name of the ocean between America and Africa?
- The height of the tallest building?
- The height that aeroplanes fly at?
- Two windy places in Nepal?
- What fraction of the earth is land?
- What does the Beaufort Scale measure?
- What kind of wind is force 8?
- The names of two kinds of clouds?
- The name of a famous submarine?

2. Water is always moving. Draw the circle and put these words in the boxes in the correct order.

cloud ocean small river
rain big river

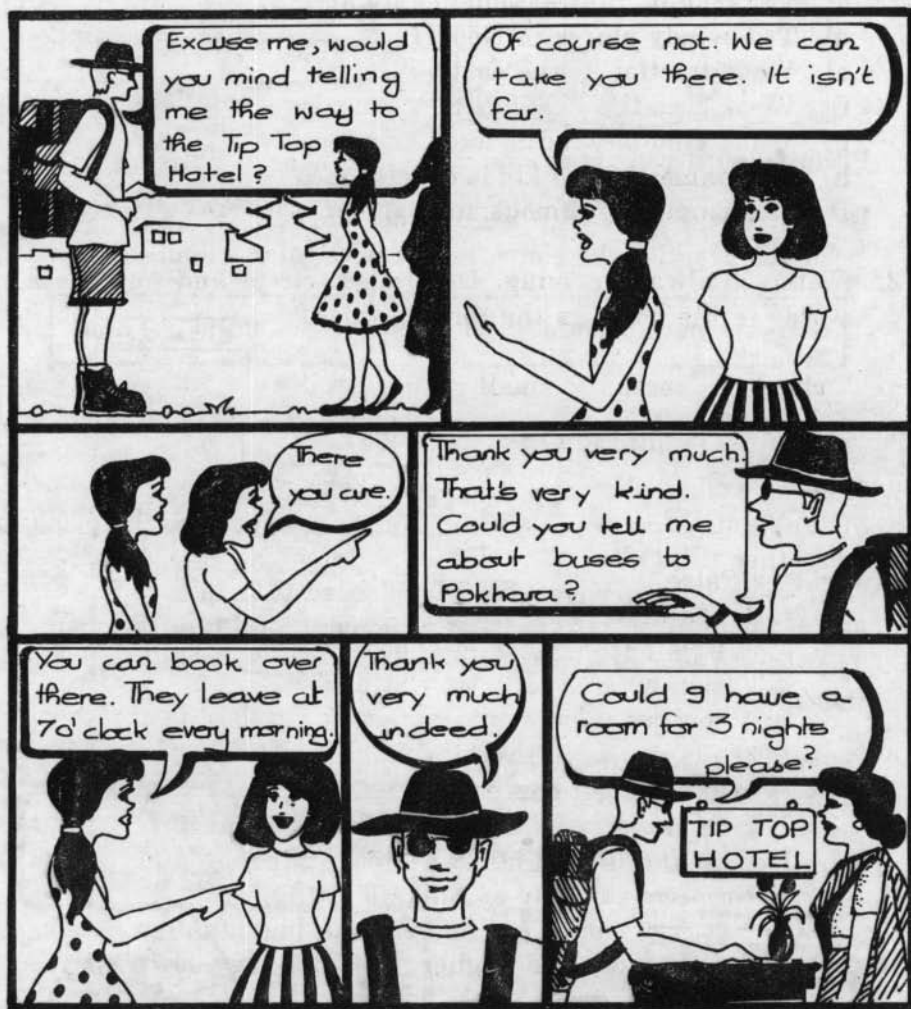


3. True or False.

- In space there isn't any air.
- Moving air is called atmosphere.
- A hurricane is a very, very strong wind.
- In Nepal we have many storms in October.
- There is more sea than land.
- Sea-water is good to drink.
- The beginning of a river is called its mouth.
- Rivers start in the hills and mountains.
- Helicopters can't fly as high as Mt. Everest.
- Thin cirrus clouds are higher than big cumulus clouds.
- There is more air higher up than low down in the atmosphere.
- Moist air means air with water and water vapour in it.
- Soil and rocks become hot quickly when the sun shines on them, but water takes a long time to become warmer.
- A gale is a very strong wind. It makes trees bend.



- D. It is school holidays, and Sabitri and Shanti are going to stay with Sabitri's uncle. He works in a hotel in Thamel in Kathmandu. Thamel is full of tourists.



The tourist used another way of asking politely. It needs a different answer!



Would you mind....

- closing the window?
- turning the music down?
- not smoking?
- helping me carry this bag?
- showing me the way?

Of course not.

Practise with your partner.

E. Fill in the gaps with words from the box.
Then practise the conversation with your friend.



there not Could to please mind Thank

"Hello, could you _____ help me. I want _____ buy a map of Kathmandu."

"There's a shop over _____."

"Thank you. Are you busy? _____ you possibly help me to find other things?"

"No, we're _____ busy. We'd be pleased to help."

"Would you _____ waiting a moment. I'll buy the map."

Then could you please find a taxi. _____ you very much indeed."



F. Desert Crash (Part two)



So the Rais buy a camel and equipment and bags of water and set off on the long journey to safety.



They travel for six days and their water has finished.
But at last....



Did you know?

- Camels can travel long distances without drinking or eating.
- They have big feet. They don't sink into the sand.
- They can carry more than 250 kg.
- They can eat thorny plants like cacti.
- Their hair makes good cloth and their milk is good to drink.

In your copy draw a camel, and complete this description.

The camel is very useful in the deserts, because it _____
and because _____. A camel is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres tall with
short, yellow hair. This hair _____.

G. Miss Nirmala has given Class Seven a list to look at.



| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| paper and pencil | matches | compass |
| torch | map | boots |
| mattress | nails | rucksack |
| radio | cassette player | |



Get into your groups of four. You are four people. Your aeroplane has crashed in the jungle, far from any village. There is plenty of water, and you have lots of food. But you only have five things from this list. You must discuss and choose five things. They must be the most useful to help you reach safety. You must decide together, and give your reasons.

The students in Shambu's group started discussing.



We want matches because we must light a fire to cook, keep warm and send a message with smoke.

At last, every group decided. Then Miss Nirmala asked each group to tell everyone what they wanted and why they wanted them. Everyone was laughing and arguing!

Why doesn't your class do the same?



H. Do you remember? Shambu said to Chankhay "Please give me a hand." This means 'Please help me.' You only say it to your friends and family. You don't say it to visitors, or teachers, or strangers. Here are other things to practise asking your friend:

Please help me to...

- do my homework.
- carry this bag.
- tidy the room.
- cut grass.
- write this letter.

Sure!

Sorry, but I'm busy.

Of course.

I. Miss Nirmala and Grade Sevens are having an

ASKING POLITELY WEEK

"Sarita, could you possibly clean the board please?"

"Of course, Miss Nirmala."

Mohan, could you please help me find my pencil? I lost it under the bench.

Sure!

Have an Asking Politely Week in your class. All week ask your friend politely to do things. Ask when you are walking to school, or in the classroom, or playing, or going home. Ask your teacher too.

Please Sir, could we possibly play a game?

Could we listen to a story please?

- J. Sabitri and Shanti are back home now. Sabitri has just written to her uncle and aunt. Here is her letter. Listen to her reading it, and fill in the blanks.

Nayagau
Pokhari, Ward 8
March 31st

Dear _____ and Uncle,

Thank you very much for a wonderful holiday. You were both very _____ and gave us a very happy time. We enjoyed everything, but we especially enjoyed going to the _____ and visiting the _____. We liked talking to all the tourists and using our _____. And Auntie's _____ is delicious.

We had a very good _____ home. We _____ slept on the bus. It rained in the night, so that it was quite _____, and it was easy to walk.

Now we are _____ at school. Chankhay the _____ was very _____ to see us. I think he _____ us.

With _____ from us both,
Sabitri and Shanti

- K. In your copy write and complete these thank you notes. Put in your own names.

- i) To your mother, for cooking special food for Tihar.

November 4th

Dear Mother,

_____. You worked _____ and
all the food was _____.

I especially liked _____.

With love from,

ii) To your teacher for a very interesting lesson.

Dear _____

_____ I enjoyed _____

I learned a lot about _____

_____ for working so hard

Your student _____



L. Read this story. You don't have to believe it !

The Magic Rice Pot

In a village in the hills, perhaps in Myagdi, perhaps in Ramechhap, perhaps in your district, there was a poor widow and her only daughter. One day there was nothing to eat at all. The little girl went into the jungle and lay down. She was so hungry.



Suddenly she looked up and saw a stranger, a lady holding a cooking pot. "Take this," said the lady. "When you are hungry say, 'Cook, shiny pot, cook.' When you have enough, say 'Stop, stop, shiny pot, stop.'" The girl thanked the lady and took the pot. The lady walked quickly away.

The girl was very hungry. "Cook shiny pot, cook," she said. Immediately the pot was full of delicious rice, soft and dry. There was so much rice it was coming out of the pot. "Stop, stop, shiny pot stop," she called. Then she sat and ate all the rice. It tasted like the best meat and vegetables.



The little girl ran home and told her mother. Her mother was thrilled. "Now we'll always have good food," she said. The little girl ran outside. She wanted to find her friends in the next village. Her mother said, "Cook, shiny pot, cook." She took



some of the rice, put it on her plate and began to eat. The pot did not stop. It made more and more rice. In a minute it was all over the floor.



In a moment the village was full of rice. Everyone ran out of their house. Everyone began to run away. The rice covered everything. And still no one could stop the pot cooking more and more rice.

The woman rushed outside. She was horrified. Rice was pouring out of the house. She **couldn't remember the words to stop the pot.**





At last the little girl came back. She saw a mountain of rice covering her village. "Stop, stop, shiny pot, stop," she shouted. And the pot stopped at last. Somewhere in Nepal there is a lot of rice and a buried village. Do you know where?

- i) Look at the six pictures. What is happening? What are the people doing? What are they saying?
- ii) Write the sentences in the correct order to tell the story.

The girl gave it to her mother.
 A strange lady gave a girl a magic rice pot.
 The mother told the pot to cook rice.
 The pot obeyed the girl's command and cooked some rice.
 The pot made more and more rice.
 It covered all the village.
 She didn't know the words to stop the pot.
 At last the girl told the pot to stop.



M.i) Here are some health rules. One word in each is wrong. Find the words.

- a) Never wash your hands before eating.
- b) Wear warm clothes when it is very hot.
- c) Eat no vegetables.
- d) Sleep about two hours every night.

Now write the sentences correctly.

- ii) Write the sentences neatly, filling in the letters.
 - a) He was riding his b_c_c_e.
 - b) What is its w_i_h_ in kilograms?
 - c) What c_l_r is his new shirt?
 - d) He b_rie_ the money in a field.

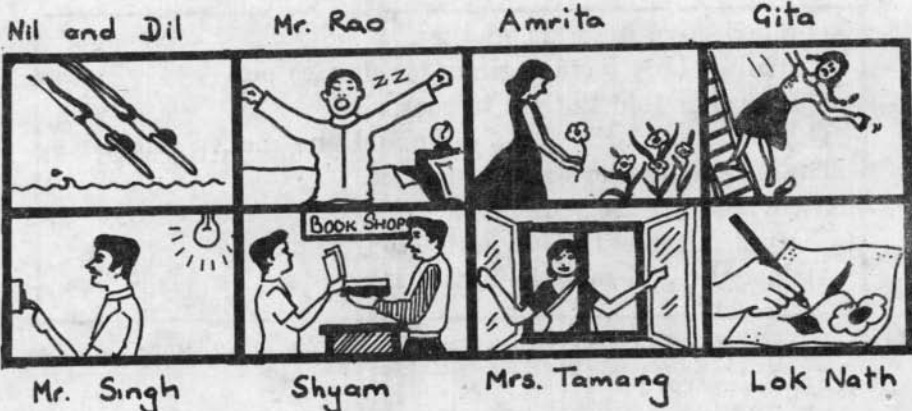
iii) Here are the months of the year.

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Copy and complete these sentences.

- a) April is between March and _____.
- b) _____ comes before February.
- c) The last month of the year is _____.
- d) The two middle months are _____ and _____.
- e) It is cold in _____ and _____.
- f) Between July and _____ there are four months.

iv) What have they just done?



| | | | |
|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| fallen down | dived | got up | picked |
| drawn | bought | turned on | opened |

Write interesting sentences using the verbs in the box.

1. Nil and Dil have just dived into the river.
2. Mr. Rao.....

v) Make complete sentences.

Envelopes hold
A vase holds
Sacks sometimes hold
A glass holds
Cupboards can hold
School bags hold

rice or flour.
clothes or books.
tea.
flowers.
letters.
books and copies.

* N. Nine-Words

You know a lot of long words, with nine letters. They are written in the grids. Find the first letter of the word. Then move horizontally \leftrightarrow vertically \updownarrow or diagonally $\nearrow \nwarrow \swarrow \searrow$ to the next letter and spell the whole word.

Look at this one.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N | B | D |
| O | A | M |
| T | N | I |

A game with a net and shuttlecock.
BADMINTON

Now try these.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C | I | L |
| I | E | D |
| O | U | S |

What ____ food!

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | E | C |
| N | R | U |
| T | O | D |

(Give some-one's name.)
Make someone
known to somebody.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| L | P | O |
| A | A | R |
| N | E | E |

It flies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | N | E |
| R | U | B |
| A | M | S |

Underwater ship.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R | G | E |
| O | N | E |
| T | A | R |

Makes electricity.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H | R | E |
| R | U | N |
| I | C | A |

Worst storm.

J. Language box.

Now you can ask people to do things, and give replies.

Could you possibly (shut the window)?

Of course.

Please could you (tell me the time)?

Certainly.

Would you mind (shutting the window)?

Of course not.

And to people you know well you can also say...

Can you (carry these bags) please?

Please (open the window) for me.

Give me a hand (to move the desks) please.

And you can say 'no' politely.

I'm sorry, but I have to go to school now.

I'm afraid I can't because _____.

Unit Four
A chapter to read and enjoy
Let's find out about horses.

For thousands of years men and horses have lived and worked together. Dogs and horses were the first wild animals to share men's lives and homes.



Here's Hem Lama galloping towards Manang. A horse can also walk or trot. Nepali horses are small and strong with thick fur. Small horses are called ponies. There have been ponies like these in Asia for thousands of years. In 1220, a fierce, cruel king called Genghis Khan conquered most of Central Asia. He had an army of 700,000 cavalry, or soldiers mounted on horses.

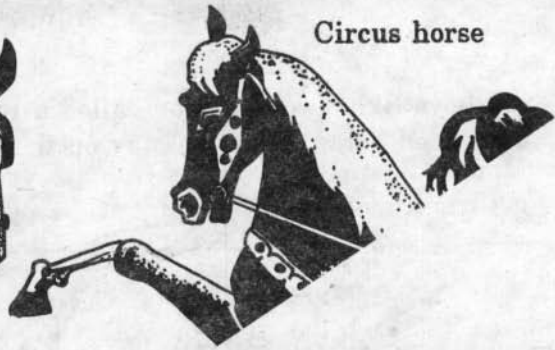
Nowadays policemen ride horses. You can see them in Kathmandu. Mounted policemen can control crowds. The police horses do not get frightened when there are people shouting or throwing things.



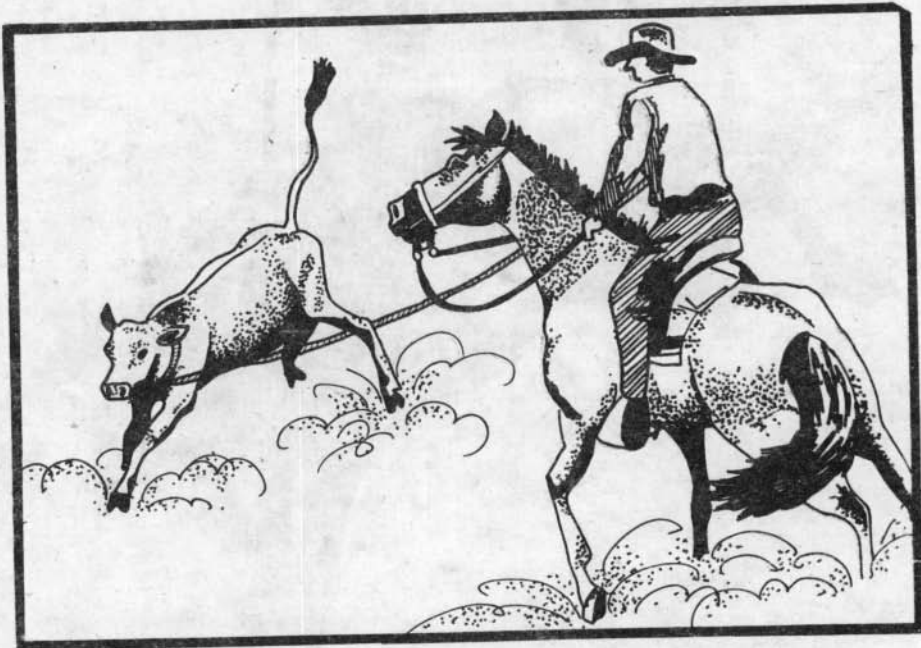
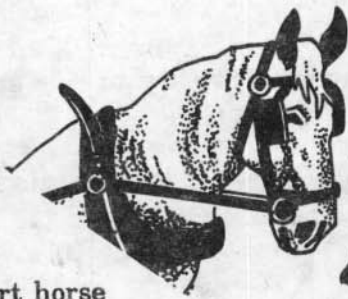
Many other kinds of horses work hard. Mules are half horse and half donkey. They are very strong and carry loads. They carry many goods from Pokhara to Jomsom and other places. Twenty or more mules make a "mule train". The leader has a big plume on its head, and all the mules have bells and decorated bridles. They carry sacks of rice. At night the muleteer takes off the sacks, and the mules eat and rest.



Circus horse



Cart horse



In America cowboys ride horses everywhere. They must look after thousands of bulls, cows and calves. This cowboy has just thrown a lasso. A lasso is a loop in a rope to catch a young calf.

Horses must be trained. They must go quietly. They must obey their riders. When they are trained they can do many very clever things.

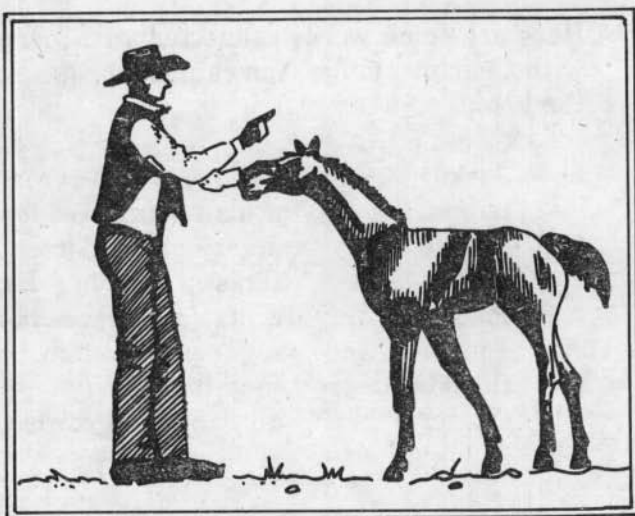
Cowboys like a competition called a rodeo. They try to ride an untrained horse. Who can stay on the longest time?



In a circus the horses dance and do tricks, and acrobats perform on their backs. Some heavy horses pull heavy loads or plough fields.



All horses need care. They must have water, good food, and the rider must groom them. He will brush and comb their hair. A male horse is a stallion, the mother is a mare. The baby is called a foal. Horses can see well, even at night. They can smell and they can hear very well.



Some things to do.

- a) Make a chart to show the different jobs horses do.

| KIND OF HORSE | WORK THEY DO |
|---------------|--------------|
| CAVALRY | |
| COWBOY'S | |
| POLICE | |
| CIRCUS | |
| MULE | |
| CART | |
| RACE | |

- b) Here are some words connected with horses. Match them with their meanings. You can use the glossary at the end of the book.

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Jockey | a horse which races over jumps |
| Groom | a man who cares for horses |
| Saddle | a very small horse |
| Rodeo | the seat put on a horse |
| Polo | a man who races horses |
| Pony | a game played on horse back |
| Steeplechaser | to gallop slowly |
| Canter | an American cowboy competition |

- c) Can you talk about horses for one minute to your friend, or to the whole class ? And can they remember what you said ? Try it.

d) Do a big drawing of a horse and write a sentence or two about your picture.

e) Try a horse word search. There are six words hidden, up and down and left to right.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O | E | P | R | M | T | H | S | X |
| A | L | E | M | T | B | O | C | Y |
| P | S | Q | U | R | D | O | F | G |
| G | A | L | L | O | P | F | H | I |
| U | D | M | E | T | O | P | E | H |
| J | D | P | K | L | N | E | L | D |
| R | L | M | N | P | Y | W | U | T |
| R | E | M | O | E | N | A | M | L |

1. A horse's foot
2. Horse's fastest running.
3. Small horse
4. We sit on it.
5. Fast walking by a horse.
6. Half horse, half donkey.

f) Read about a horse which is still famous after more than 2,000 years. Make a book about this horse with coloured pictures for your younger brother or sister.

Bucephalus

Alexander was thirteen. His father, Philip, King of Macedonia in Greece, had a beautiful horse. His name was Bucephalus. He was black with a white blaze on his face. But no one could ride him. He was nervous and high-spirited.

"Please give him to me," said Alexander to his father.

"No one can ride him. I can't even ride him. And you are only a boy," replied his father.

But at last Philip gave Bucephalus to his son. He waited to see what Alexander would do.


Alexander knew the horse was afraid of its shadow. He held the reins and made Bucephalus look towards the sun. Now his shadow was behind him. He was calmer. Alexander jumped onto his back. Bucephalus started to gallop. Alexander sat firmly, riding Bucephalus. They galloped and galloped. At last the horse was tired. Alexander was still riding him.



Alexander became a great king of many countries. He always rode Bucephalus. When Bucephalus died, Alexander was very sad. He gave his horse a grand funeral. He called a city Bucephalus so that everyone would remember his beautiful horse.

Unit five

That's what we need

-  A. How does Chankhay make Shambhu happy ?
What did Shambhu need ?
What did Chankhay need ?





How did Chankhay pay for the copy ?

- B. Need - Something you must have or do.
 Want - Something nice to have or do.
 - Something you would like some-one to do for you.



a) Practise saying these:

He's very ill.
 We need to take him
 to hospital.

I want to buy a
 kite, but I haven't
 enough money.

I'm so thirsty.
 I need a drink.

What do you want?
 Water or Coke?

I want to win the first
 prize, so I need to work hard.

We need a good
 water supply.

b) Decide which word you want to use, and practise these conversations with a friend.



Can I help you?

I _____ a Chinese
 pencil please.





Can I meet you
at 10 o'clock?

Sorry, I _____ to
go to the office. There's
an important meeting.



Oh dear! I _____
some chalk.
This is all finished.

Do you _____ me
to fetch some, sir?



What do you _____ to
do on Saturday,
Shambhu?

I _____ to go
swimming but I
_____ to cut a lot
of grass for the
buffalo.



c) Give an interesting reason, and then tell your friend what you need. The first one is done for you.

You need

- a lot of rice.
- to lie down.
- two rupees.
- to write a letter.
- to go to the bazaar.
- a bandage.

I'm very hungry.
I need a lot of
rice.



Now do the same for things you want.

You want

- to play volleyball.
- an ice cream.
- to listen to the radio.
- to help some-one.
- to go swimming after school.



C. At Shakti School this week the students are learning about Germany.

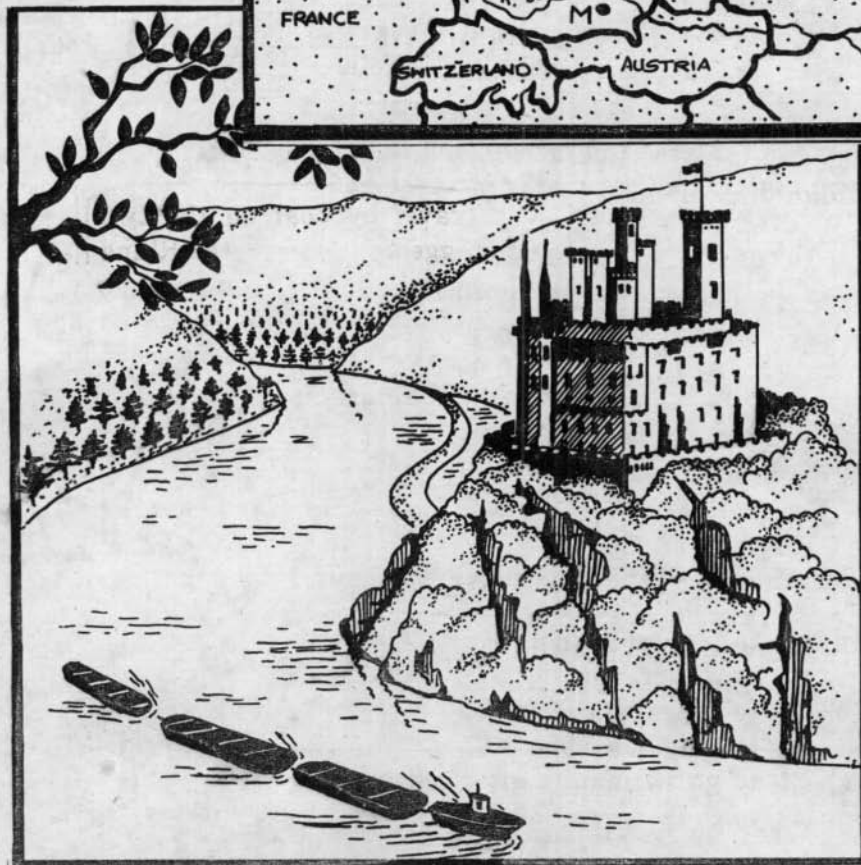
H = Hamburg

B = Berlin

B = Bonn,
the capital

Ha = Hamelin

M = Munich



In your copies, or on chart paper, make this chart about Germany.
Use the words in the box. Make your chart look interesting.
Draw and colour the flag.

| | | | |
|---------|------|--------|--------|
| North | Bonn | summer | Europe |
| Danube | West | pine | South |
| Hamburg | | rivers | nine |
| | | Snow | |

Visit Germany

Large country
in _____

Borders with _____
other countries

Sea coast and flat land in
the _____.
Mountains in the _____.

_____ everywhere in
winter, but
warm in _____

Travel by boat on the two
biggest _____, the Rhine
in the _____ and the
_____ in the South. Watch
the barges carrying heavy
loads.

Many old, interesting
cities. See the capital, _____;
the famous Hamelin on the
River Weser and _____ on the River Elbe.

Relax in the beautiful forests of
_____ trees.



D. Find Hamelin on the map. It is on a big river. What is the river's name?

There is a very famous story about Hamelin. It happened about five hundred years ago.....

The Pied Piper Of Hamelin



Hamelin was a good town, but it was full of RATS. Big rats, small rats, black and brown, rats in the houses, rats in all the town.



The people went to the mayor. "The rats are eating everything. Please get rid of the rats," they said. "What can I do?" asked the mayor. But the people were angry. "You need to kill all the rats. Or we don't want you as our mayor," they said.



What did the people want the mayor to do ?



That night a strange man came to the mayor's house. He was tall and thin. His clothes were "pied" - of two colours. He had a pipe to play.

"I can take away all the rats. How much money will you give me?" he asked. "I can give you ten thousand guilders," said the mayor. The next morning the piper took his pipe. He played a tune.



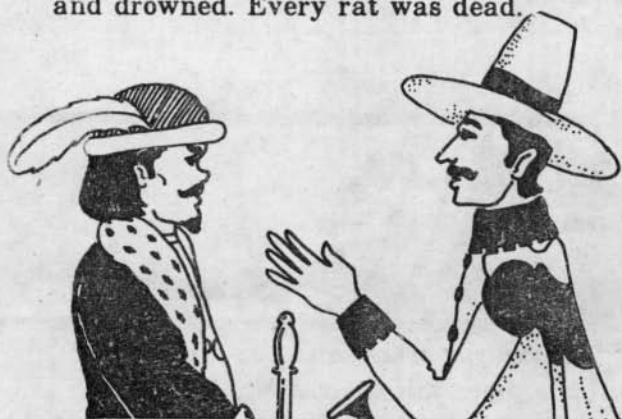
He walked through the town. The rats came from everywhere. Big rats, small rats, black rats, brown rats. They all ran after the piper.



How much money did the mayor promise to pay the piper ?
How will the piper kill the rats ?



The piper stopped at the river, but all the rats ran into the water and drowned. Every rat was dead.



The piper went to the mayor. "Please give me my money," he said.

"Oh no," said the mayor. "All the rats are dead. You can go. I won't give you any money."

The piper went into the street. He played his pipe. It was a new tune.



In every house the children stopped playing.

They went to the windows to listen. What beautiful music! The children ran outside to look for the piper.

Boys and girls, big children and small children, they all ran after the Pied Piper.

They reached the river, but the piper didn't stop. He walked on and on towards the mountain. All the children followed. They were laughing, dancing and singing. They wanted to hear the beautiful music.



The mountain opened. The piper and all the children went into the mountain. Inside the mountain there were trees and flowers, beautiful birds, clear lakes, butterflies and fruit. All the children went into the mountain to enjoy the beautiful country there.

Except for one small boy. He was lame. He only walked slowly. When he reached the mountain, it closed. He couldn't go inside.

Sadly he returned to Hamelin. Everyone looked for the children. But they never found the children. They never saw the Pied Piper again.



E. Things to do.

i) Draw a big picture of the Pied Piper.

Underneath your picture, write the **true** sentences.

We don't know the Pied Piper's name.

He played a drum.

He was big and fat.

He was tall and thin.

He wore a tall hat and a cloak.

He wore jeans and a topi.

His clothes were of two colours.

The rats followed his music.

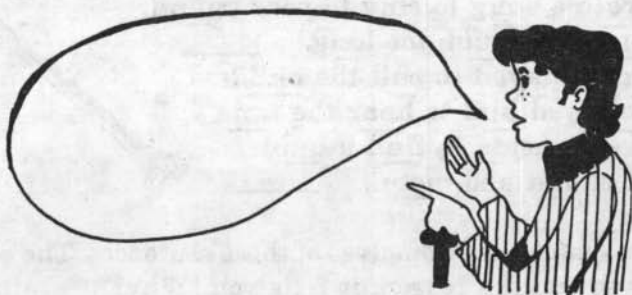
He killed all the rats.

He killed all the children.

He took the children to a beautiful land.



- ii) Here is the lame boy. He is telling his mother what happened. What is he saying?



- iii) All these words are in the story.

A person chosen
to lead a town

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | Y | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|

Old German money

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| G | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|

To die by falling
into water

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | W | |
|--|--|--|---|--|

To go after
somebody

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | | W |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|

Not able to walk

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | A | | |
|--|---|--|--|

To go back

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | | U | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|



- iv) How many rats can you see in this unit?

- v) Make a drama and act the story.

- F. A chant. Clap where the words are black.
Divide the class into two groups, I and II.

- I. I went to the shop to buy a pen.

I bought a pen to write a song.

I wrote a song to sing to my friend.

The song was much too long. _____



- II. You went to the shop to buy a pen.
 You bought a pen to write a song.
 You wrote a song to sing to your friend.
 The song was much too long. _____
- I. The piper played to call the children.
 They followed him to hear the tune. _____
- II. They went inside to find a land.
 A land of sun and moon. _____



- G. i) Can you match the two halves of these sentences. The second half gives you the reason, it tells you "Why?"

We called a meeting
 He is working hard
 They all rushed outside
 He went to the bank
 She listened to BBC
 I want the wood

to hear good English.
 to watch the wedding.
 to plan our programme.
 to make a new door.
 to earn money for his family.
 to get Deutschmarks.

- ii) Complete these conversations and practise them with your friend.



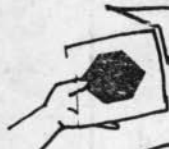
Can I help you?

Yes, I've come
 to _____



Why did you
 go to the bazaar ?

I went to



Draw this hexagon.

Shall I use a
 protractor to



Why did the piper
 play his pipe?

He played it to





H. i) Do you know how to compare these adjectives? Some add 'er', some need 'more'. Look at the examples.
 dirty-dirtier than
 beautiful-more beautiful than

heavy-
 nice-looking-
 comfortable-
 difficult to use-

expensive-
 fast-
 light-
 reliable-



ii) Use these adjectives to write 6 sentences comparing the two bicycles. The first one is done for you.

a) The second bicycle is more expensive than the first one.

I. Choose an adjective from the box to go with these nouns.

a _____ banana an _____ story
 a _____ pain an _____ window
 an _____ rag a _____ newspaper
 a _____ path a _____ goat

exciting
 oily
 sharp
 ripe
 healthy
 steep
 open
 daily

J. a) The mayor was very bad. He didn't say thank you, and he didn't pay the piper. He should have written a thank-you letter like this.



The Town Hall, Hamelin
 June 14th, 1320

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for all your help. Everyone in Hamelin is very grateful. You are amazing!

I will be happy to give you the money as we agreed. Please come to the Town Hall at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,
 Ulrich Bergman
 Mayor



- b) A gentleman in England has sent Shakti School some library books. Here is Shambhu's thank-you letter. Write it in your copies. You can write your own choice of words in the spaces.

Shakti School

_____ Mr. Green,

We all want to _____ for the _____.
They are very _____ and we are using _____ to find
out about people and animals and countries. We especially
enjoy looking at all the _____.

We will look _____. We want them
to last for many years.

Thank you again.

Shambhu
Class Captain

K. Language Box.

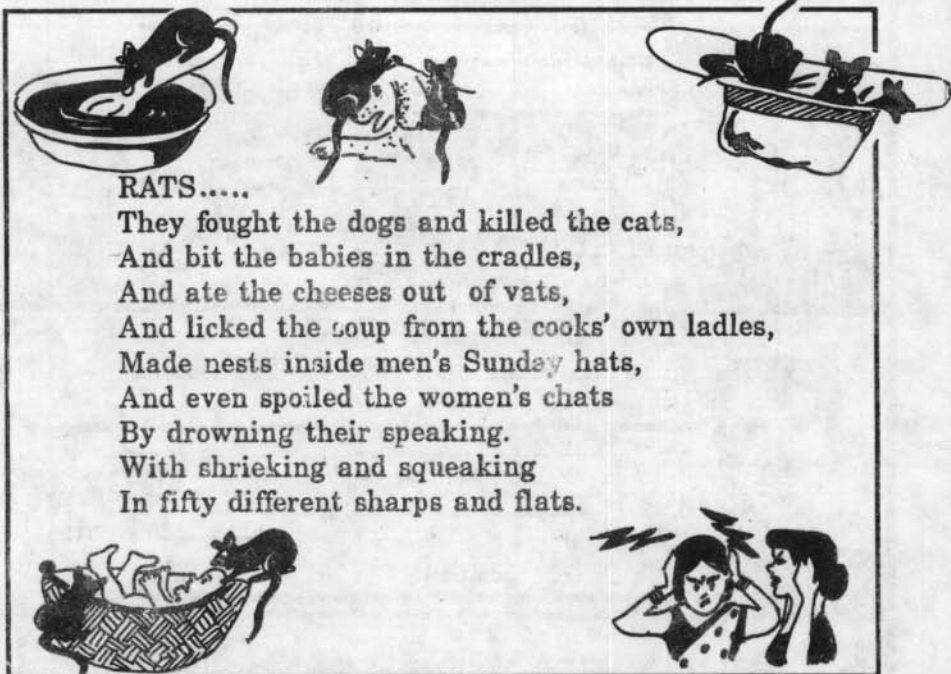
- I. want - wanted
I want a new book, please. (noun)
I want to swim. (to infinitive)
I want you to do exercise 3. (Person+verb)

- II. need - needed
I need a new pen.
I need to see a doctor.
I need you to stay here.

- III. Giving reasons for doing something. Explaining why.
I opened the window to cool the room.
He ran to catch the thief.
He exercises to keep healthy.
Birds fly south to look for food.



L. An English poet, Robert Browning , wrote a long poem telling the story of the Pied Piper. Here is a small part of the poem, describing the town's dreadful problem.....



RATS.....

They fought the dogs and killed the cats,
And bit the babies in the cradles,
And ate the cheeses out of vats,
And licked the soup from the cooks' own ladles,
Made nests inside men's Sunday hats,
And even spoiled the women's chats
By drowning their speaking.
With shrieking and squeaking
In fifty different sharps and flats.

1. Practise saying it, so that it sounds like rats running everywhere.
- i) Cheese is
A. A food B. an animal C. a drink D. a colour
- ii) A ladle is
A. A food B. a spoon C. a plough D. a fire
- iii) A chat is
A. A dress B. a chair C. sewing D. talking together
- iv) "In fifty different sharps and flats ." means
A. with many different sounds. B. In different houses.
C. In different rivers. D. With fifty people.

Unit Six

All about games and sports

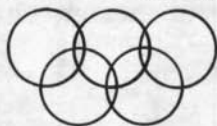


A. Shakti School are competing in the district sports. Their P.E. teacher is giving them advice and instructions.



B.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

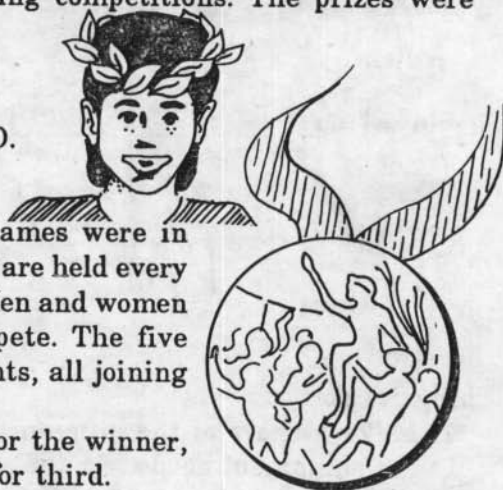


The Olympic Games began 2,800 years ago at Olympia in Greece. There were races and throwing competitions. The prizes were crowns made of leaves.

Only men competed.
The games stopped in 393 A.D.

The first modern Olympic Games were in Athens in 1896 A.D. Now they are held every four years in different cities. Men and women from all over the world compete. The five circles mean the five continents, all joining together.

The prizes are medals. Gold for the winner, silver for second and bronze for third.



Find three differences between the first Olympic Games and the modern Olympic Games.

There are hundreds of different events. Here are some field and track events.



marathon



100 m.



long jump



shot putt



javelin



high jump

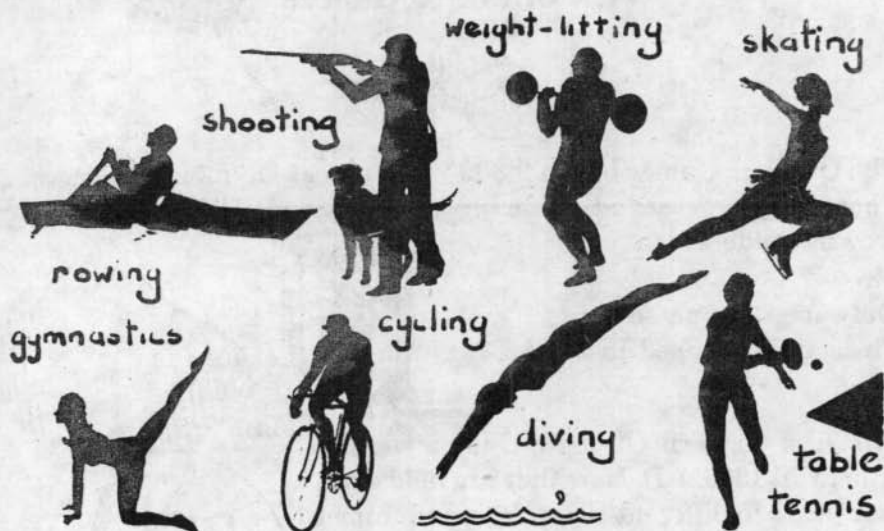


discus



pole vault

Here are some other sports.



Things to do

1. Make a chart of the different sports. Then write a list of the equipment needed for the sport. If you don't know what anything is, you can find it in the glossary at the back of the book.

| SPORT | EQUIPMENT |
|--------|----------------|
| rowing | boat, two oars |

trapeze boat bat two oars rifle
 bullets weights skates ice net
 helmet bathing costume cycle ball parallel bars

2. There were Olympic Games in 1988 in Seoul, Korea and in 1992 in Barcelona in Spain. Will there be Olympic Games in 2000?
3. Here are the Olympic records for the field and track events on page 75, for men. Can you match the record and the events ?

2 hours 9 minutes 21 seconds

7 feet 9½ inches

310 feet 4 inches

19 feet 9¼ inches

9.92 seconds

High Jump
Long Jump
100 Metre
Marathon
Javelin

Try to measure the lengths outside. You need to see how high and far people can jump and throw.

C. Listening:

Talking about a race you might hear these phrases:-

.....the last lap

.....cross the tape !

.....in the lead.....

.....in the outside lane

What do they mean ?

Here are 5 runners in a race. Listen to the radio commentary. Who was first, second, third, fourth and fifth? How long was the race? Who won the gold medal?





D. Read these two paragraphs.



"You needn't stay in bed any longer. You can eat anything but you mustn't drink any alcohol for 2 or 3 weeks. You must stay in the house for 3 more days. Then you can go outside, but you mustn't do any hard work."

"That's our hostel. We are allowed to have visitors on Saturdays, but they have to leave before 5 o'clock. We aren't allowed to make a noise and we have to clean our rooms. But we don't have to cook and we can stay in bed until 8 o'clock in the morning. But we have to wash all our clothes."



Now put the missing words in these sentences.

MUST/MUSTN'T (Orders)

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1. You _____ stay in the house. |
| 2. We _____ wash all our clothes. |
| 3. You _____ drink any alcohol. |
| 4. We _____ make a noise. |

CAN (Permission)

- | |
|--|
| 1. You _____ eat anything. |
| 2. We _____ have visitors on Saturday. |
| 3. You _____ get up. |
| 4. You _____ go outside. |

Here are more instructions from the doctor. Say the same thing in different ways. Use:

have to don't have to mustn't can allowed to

1. You must lie flat in bed.

You _____ lie flat in bed.

You _____ stand up.

You aren't _____ stand up.

2. You needn't take the tablets now.

You don't _____ take the tablets.

You _____ stop taking the tablets.

3. You mustn't smoke.

You aren't _____ smoke.

E. Talk about these notices. The first one shows you how.



NO PHOTOGRAPHS

You mustn't
take photos.

You aren't allowed
to take photos.

40 kph

ADMISSION

Adults - 2 rupees
Children - 1 rupee



LIBRARY RULES

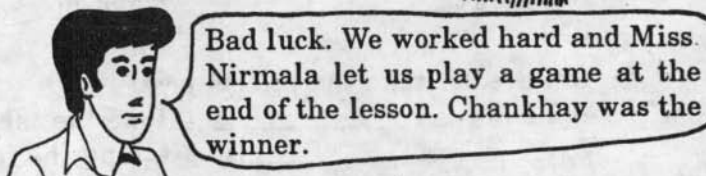
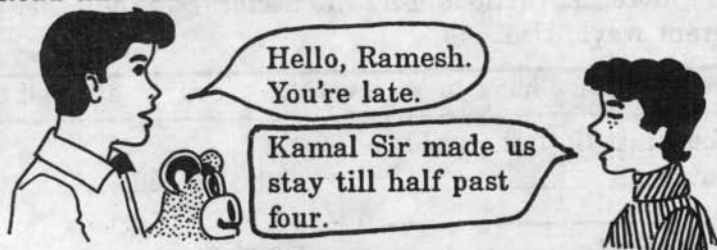
2 books per person

SILENCE



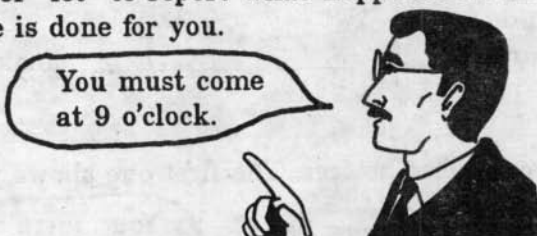


F. Read this conversation.



Use "make" or "let" to report what happened in these pictures.
The first one is done for you.

a)



The teacher made them come at 9 o'clock.

b)



The headmaster _____ them _____.

c)



The policeman _____ him _____.

d)



Please may I take your photo?

Yes, of course.



The lady _____ the tourist _____ her _____.



G. Shakti School has built an 'Assault Course'.



This is what you have to do.

Run to the tree.

Climb _____ the tree.

Swing _____ the rope.

Climb _____ the tree.

Jump _____ the wall.

Wriggle _____ the bar.

Go _____ the tunnel.

Jump _____ the stream.

Run _____ the flag.

down

through

up

under

along









over

across

up to

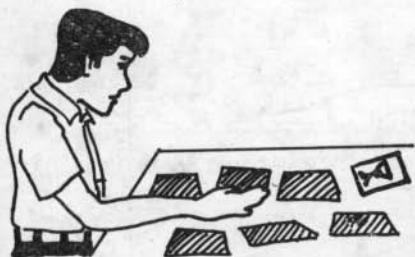
Shambhu takes eight minutes. Chankhay only takes four minutes. He doesn't swing along the rope. He jumps!

H. Shambhu and his friends have made these cards.

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
|  | down the ladder |  | over the wall |
|  | under the bar |  | through the tunnel |
|  | across the river |  | past the tree |
|  | up the tree |  | along the rope |

They have put them on the bench with the pictures and writing downwards.





Shambu has turned over two cards.

They don't go together so he has turned them over again. He hasn't moved any cards. He wants to remember them.

Shanti has turned over two cards.

They match. She has kept them and she has had another turn.

They don't match this time. So it is Sabitri's turn.



Now all the cards have gone, and they are counting.

i've got
two pairs.

i've got two
pairs, too.

i've four
pairs.

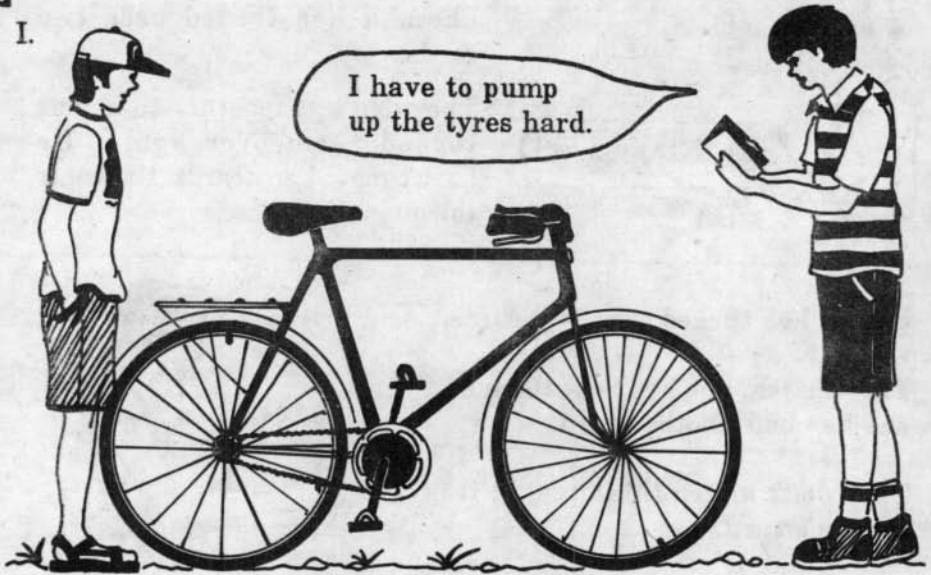


Shanti has won !

Make the cards and play with your friends.



I.



Santosh has a new bike. He's looking at it with his friend Mahendra. They are reading the instruction leaflet.

I have to adjust the height of the saddle.

.....and I must oil the chain and hubs every week.

I should tighten the brakes every week.

I mustn't carry heavy loads on the carrier.

Trace or draw this bicycle in your copy.



Write the names of the parts beside the correct numbers. Choose names from the box.

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| handlebars | front mudguard |
| back tyre | chain |
| spokes | saddle |
| front brake | carrier |
| pedal | back hub |

Write the instruction leaflet. There are five instructions.

TAKING CARE OF YOUR BIKE

1. Pump
2. Adjust
3. Oil
4. Tighten
5. Don't carry

Write out this paragraph completing it with suitable words.

The word 'bicycle' means _____ wheels, so a tricycle has three wheels. Usually we say the short word, "_____". In Nepal most of the bikes are made _____ India or China. There are many different _____. All bike wheels have _____ to make them strong, and rubber _____. Air is pumped _____ the tyre. There are _____ brakes, one on the _____ wheel, and one on the back.

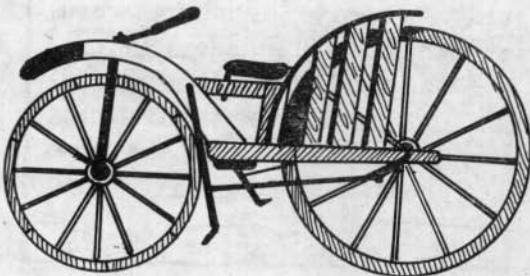


J. Read the text and answer this question:

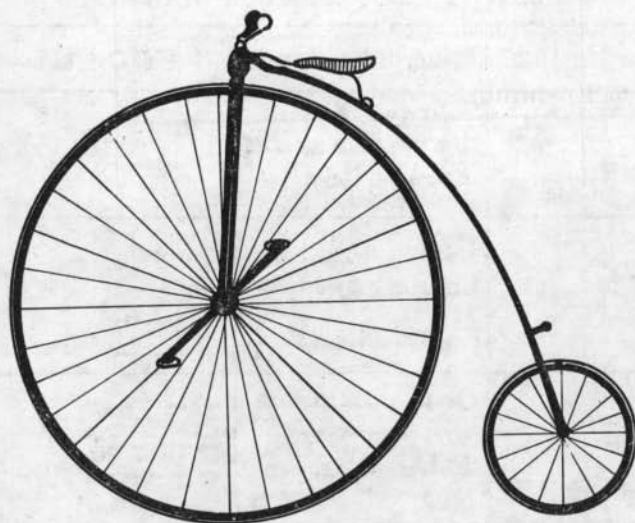
How are modern bikes better than bikes of a hundred years ago ?

FROM HOBBY HORSE TO RACING BIKE

In France in the 1790's you could ride a 'hobby horse'. You sat on the saddle, and pushed on the ground with your feet. You could not turn right or left. The wheels were made of metal. It was very heavy.



In 1839 Kirkpatrick Macmillan from Scotland invented a bicycle with pedals. The pedals went backwards and forwards. There was no chain, but bars from the pedals to the back wheel. You could turn the front wheel.



By 1880 these bicycles were very popular. There were many cycling clubs. These bicycles were called 'penny-farthings'. A penny was a big coin, and a farthing a small English coin. The pedals were on the front wheel. They were exciting, but

dangerous. They were 2 metres high. It was a long way to fall! Getting onto a penny farthing was also very difficult.

By 1890 there were safety bicycles. These had a chain to join the pedal wheel and the back wheel. They had pneumatic tyres- that is rubber tyres with air inside. After 1890 they also had gears. These made cycling up hills easier.

Nowadays we have light racing bikes, standard bikes, and mountain bikes with big tyres and more than 20 gears.



Things to do.

a) Complete the words:

cl _ b

pn _ _ m _ t _ _

g _ ar

t _ res

sp _ _ es

s _ f _ ty

co _ n

p _ d _ l

b) Make a chart to summarise the information in the text.

| DATE | NAME of BIKE | WHEELS | PEDALS |
|--------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1790 | ----- ----- | Two the same. Iron. Few spokes Front wheel fixed | ----- |
| 1839 | X | Two ----- ----- spokes. Iron. Front wheel ----- | Moved ----- and ----- |
| 1880 | ----- ----- | One -----, one ----- Solid tyre | On the ----- ----- |
| 1890 | ----- ----- | Two ----- P----- ----- | Joined by ----- to the wheel |
| 1990 - | 1. ----- 2. ----- 3. ----- | Two ----- Very light. Many ----- P----- + ----- | Joined by ----- Often many ----- |

K. Language box

1. Obligation

You **must** come home by 9 o'clock.

You **mustn't** be late.

You **have to** work hard.

We **aren't allowed** to talk.

We **should** congratulate the winners.

2. Permission

You **can** go at 4 o'clock.

You **are allowed** to take photographs.

✓ You **needn't** stay.

We **don't have to** do any homework.

3. "Make" and "let"

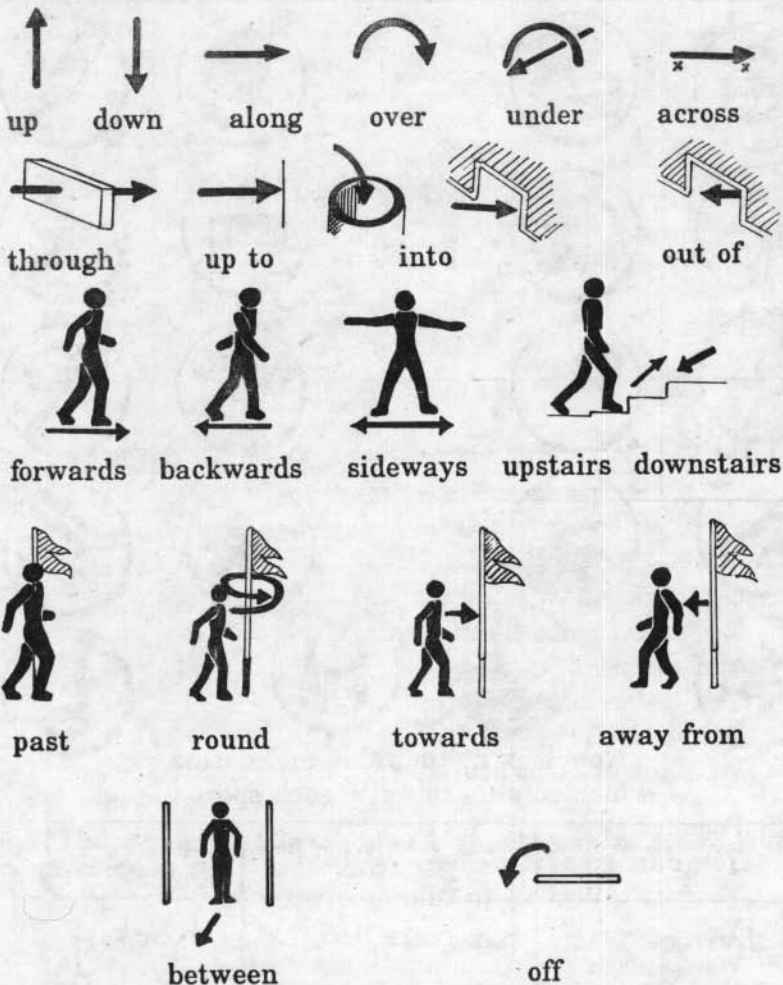
He makes the students work hard.

My father doesn't let me watch television.

They are foolish -- they let their children play with matches and knives.

They make the soldiers cut their hair.

4. Moving











* L. Can you name these sports ? Draw the pictures and write the names beside them.

| | | | |
|--------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| squash | skiing | boxing | table tennis |
| tennis | badminton | basketball | running |
| hockey | baseball | fishing | shooting |
| diving | ice skating | cricket | football |
| karate | volleyball | weight lifting | swimming |



Now look at the table and decide which column to write each sport in.

| Usually done alone  | Needs 2 or 4 people   | Needs a team      |
|---|--|---|
| diving | badminton | hockey |

* Unit Seven

Checking Up and Practising



A. Complete the sentences with any suitable words from the boxes.

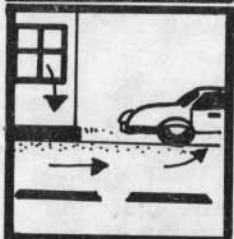
| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|-------|------|------|
| out of | up to | off | along | into | over |
| between | through | down | under | | |
| onto | up | across | out | | |

i)



I took two books _____ the shelf. I put one _____ the table and one _____ my bag.

ii)



The prisoner jumped _____ the window, ran _____ the street and jumped _____ a car.

iii)



The wall is too high, we can't climb _____ it. Could we dig a tunnel _____ it?

iv)



He came _____ the gate, _____ the path, _____ the trees, and _____ the house.

v)



Walk carefully _____ the wall. Don't fall _____!

vi)



He swam _____ the river and climbed _____ on the other side.

vii)



I've looked _____ and _____ the road, but I can't see him. Perhaps he's gone _____ a shop.

B. Match the two halves of these sentences.

I bought some crayons
The people made a line
He turned on the fan
Please open the gate
She stayed at school
She went to Tansen hospital

to buy their milk.
to let the goats out.
to finish all the exercises.
to colour my picture.
to have an operation.
to cool the room.

C. Make these sentences negative. Look at the example.

He made some mistakes.

He didn't make any mistakes.

1. There are some extra chairs.
2. They have some good bags in that shop.
3. We learned some new words yesterday.
4. There are some foreigners in our village.
5. We've got some new stamps.

D. Put 'have to', 'has to' or 'had to' in the spaces.

1. I _____ go now.
2. I _____ go home early yesterday.
3. She _____ see the doctor last week.
4. We _____ stay here all day.
5. You _____ post it air mail.
6. We _____ work hard to pass the exam, but now we can have a holiday.
7. We _____ lend him some money, because he needs food now.
8. He _____ give me a receipt . I can't go without one.



E. Use the chart to find the answers to the questions given below.

| Year | Place, City, Country | Number of Nations | Number of Events | Number Athletes |
|------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1896 | Athens, Greece | 13 | 42 | 285 |
| 1900 | Paris, France | 20 | 60 | 1,066 |
| 1904 | St. Louis, USA | 11 | 67 | 496 |
| 1908 | London, England | 22 | 104 | 2,059 |
| 1912 | Stockholm, Sweden | 28 | 106 | 2,541 |
| 1920 | Antwerp, Belgium | 29 | 154 | 2,606 |
| 1924 | Paris, France | 44 | 137 | 3,092 |
| 1928 | Amsterdam, Netherlands | 46 | 120 | 3,015 |
| 1932 | Los Angeles, USA | 37 | 124 | 1,408 |
| 1936 | Berlin, Germany | 49 | 142 | 4,069 |
| 1948 | London, England | 59 | 138 | 4,468 |
| 1952 | Helsinki, Finland | 69 | 149 | 5,867 |
| 1956 | Melbourne, Australia | 67 | 145 | 3,184 |
| 1960 | Rome, Italy | 84 | 150 | 5,396 |
| 1964 | Tokyo, Japan | 94 | 163 | 5,565 |
| 1968 | Mexico City, Mexico | 109 | 172 | 6,082 |
| 1972 | Munich, West Germany | 121 | 194 | 8,500 |
| 1976 | Montreal, Canada | 89 | 198 | 9,564 |
| 1980 | Moscow, USSR | 85 | 206 | 6250 |
| 1984 | Los Angeles, USA | 140 | 221 | — |
| 1988 | Seoul, Korea | 161 | 237 | 13,674 |
| 1992 | Barcelona, Spain | 172 | 257 | 14,000 |
| 1996 | Atlanta, USA | | | |

1. Where and when were the first Olympic Games held?
2. How many events were there in the 1924 games?
3. When were there more than 200 events for the first time?
4. How many athletes were in the 1908 games?
5. When did 5,867 athletes compete ?
6. How many nations sent teams in 1960?
7. When were the games held in Montreal ?
8. Where is Barcelona?
9. In which cities have the games been held more than once?
10. Have the games become bigger and bigger or stayed the same?
11. In which years did you expect the Olympic Games, but they weren't held? Can you explain why? What was happening in those years ?

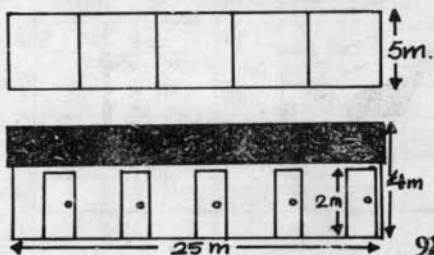
F. Complete these sentences in an interesting way.

1. He came to our village to _____.
2. She went to America to _____.
3. I built a wall to _____.

G. Change one word to make each of these sentences sensible.

- a) Ponies are small elephants.
- b) The peaks of high mountains often have a lot of paper.
- c) That little girl is sixty years old.
- d) A horse can gallop very slowly.
- e) Suresh can jump over a bar twenty metres high.
- f) I finished the work tomorrow.
- g) There are ten words in this sentence.
- h) A jockey rides a bike.

H. Here is an architect's plan for a new school.



- a) How long is the building ?
- b) How wide is it ?
- c) How high is it ?
- d) How high are the doors ?



I. Read the text silently and then do the activity.

The Battle of Marathon

In 490 B.C. Darius was a powerful King of Persia. Persia is in Asia. Nowadays it is called Iran and Iraq.

Darius sent a big army on 600 ships to attack the city of Athens in Greece.

The Athenian people sent their best runner, Pheidippides to another city, Sparta, to ask for help. The Spartans were celebrating a festival. They could not come and help. Pheidippides ran back to Athens. In four or five days he ran 160 kilometres. Then he joined the army fighting against the Persians.

The two armies met at a place called Marathon.



The Persians attacked the Athenians, in the middle, but the strongest soldiers were on the left and right. They came round and attacked the Persians.



Six thousand four hundred Persians died, but only one hundred and ninety two Athenians, and the Persians ran back to their ships. Pheidippides ran to Athens. When he arrived he shouted, "We have won !" Then he fell down dead.

The distance from Marathon to Athens was about 42 Km. Nowadays we run 'marathons'. They are races 42 km long. Vaikuntha Manandhar is a famous Nepali marathon runner. He has run in the Asian and Olympic Games.

In your copy, make this 'newspaper' about the battle. The missing words are at the bottom of the page.

RISING GREECE BATTLE OF MARATHON GREAT VICTORY FOR _____

Today, Pheidippides _____ from Marathon.
He brought good _____. The Athenian army
has defeated the _____ army, under their
king _____. Only _____ Athenians
were killed. The Persians have _____ away.
Sadly, Pheidippides _____ after he gave
us this wonderful news. Full report tomorrow.



run ran news 192
Darius
died Persian ATHENS

Unit Eight

I've just made a wish.



A. Listen or read and answer this question:

Where was Shambhu's camera ?

Panel 1: I wish I had a camera.

Panel 2: I've already got one. My uncle gave it to me.

Panel 3: ...But I haven't seen it for a long time. I looked for it this morning.

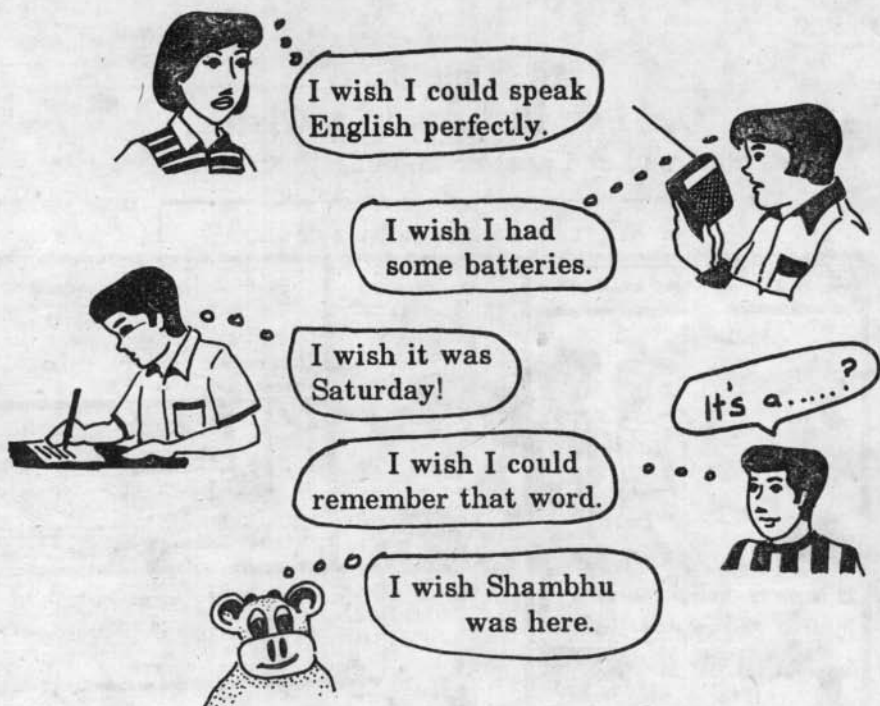
Panel 4: I wish I knew where it was. I haven't taken any photos yet.

Panel 5: Who's that coming? Is it a tourist? I haven't seen him before.

Panel 6: It's CHANKHAY with your camera! He's already taken some photos. Our wishes have come true. Please take our photos Chankhay.



B. Being on television, buying a motor-bike, having a camera, going to America, flying in a plane. These are too difficult or too expensive for us. We know that, but we can think about them. We can wish we had them.



Did you notice? After "I wish...." we use the past tense. 'Had', 'was', 'could', 'knew' are all simple past tense.

Make 3 wishes. Use your own ideas or choose from those below. Tell your friend and tell other members of your class. Then write them in your copy.

1. I wish.....
2. I wish.....
3. I wish.....

- have a bicycle.
- be able to swim (use could)
- be able to go to Kathmandu.
- be beautiful or handsome.
- have a lot of friends.
- be able to pass SLC.
- be first in class.
- be a film star.
- be 20 years old.



C. Read the story. What were the three wishes ?

Be careful !

There was once an old man and his wife. They were poor and lived in a small house. One evening a handsome young man came to their house.

"It's late," he said.

"Please may I stay the night?"

"Of course," replied the old woman. "Our food is simple, but you can share it."

Next morning the young man left. "I haven't got any money, but I give you three wishes. They will come true," he said.

"But be very careful how you use them".



That evening they only had a little food.

"Oh! I wish I had a lovely fat banana to eat !" said the old lady. Immediately, there was a banana in her hand.

"You silly woman", said her husband. "Why didn't you think? One wish is now finished and you only have a banana. You are so stupid. I wish your nose was a banana !"



What happened ?

Oh dear! The wish came true. His wife's nose was a beautiful yellow banana.

"What have you done, what have you done?" she cried. She felt her nose, looked in the



mirror, and began to cry. Her husband was ashamed and sorry. He didn't want a wife with a banana for a nose.

"What can we do?" he asked. They had only one wish left. Sadly the old man said, "I wish my wife's nose was normal again."

And so the three wishes were lost. Be careful when you make wishes. They may come true.



Things to do.

- a) What were the three wishes? Draw the pictures, and write the wishes.



| | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|----------|--------|-----|
| before | washed | done | tomorrow | pumped | too |
| have | switched off | locked | Has | he has | |

"Hello Rekha. Is everything all right?"

"Yes, we're fine"

"Have you done your homework?"

"Yes, I have. I did it _____ supper"

"Have you eaten supper?"

"Yes we _____. And I've _____ the dishes".

"Have you _____ the door?"

"Yes, and I've _____ the television."

"_____ Lok gone to bed?"

"Yes, _____".

"And have you _____ the water?"

"Yes, I've remembered that _____".

"Well done Rekha. You've _____ everything. Be careful !

We'll telephone _____ night".



E. 'Yet' and 'already' mean 'up to now'. Read the text and find out how to use these words.



- book flights.
- get visas.
- arrange guide and porters.
- change money
- buy dark glasses.

Tom and Bill are going to climb Island Peak. They made a list of jobs to do in Kathmandu and they have done some of them. It is lunch-time. They're looking at the list.

"Have you booked the flight yet?"

"Yes, I've done that already. But I haven't got the visa yet. I have to go back this afternoon. Have you arranged the porters yet?"

"Well, I've already found a good guide, but he hasn't arranged the porters yet. I've already changed our money, but I haven't yet bought the dark glasses."



'Yet' is used in questions and negative (haven't) sentences.
'Already' is used in positive (I've, he's) sentences.

F. Put 'yet' or 'already' in the blanks. Practise saying these, and also write them in your copy.

a)

Have you bought the meat _____ ?

Yes, I've done that _____ .

What about the bus ?

I've _____ booked it.

And the programme?

Sorry, I haven't planned it _____ .

b) "Have you finished your homework, Suman ?"

"No, sir, not _____ , but I've _____ read the story".

c) "Haven't you tidied that room _____ ?"

"I've _____ emptied the waste-paper basket, but I haven't cleaned the board _____ .

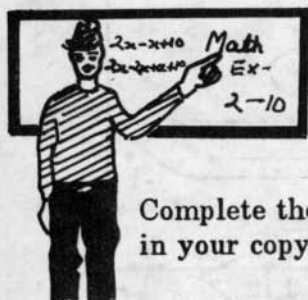
d) "We've _____ studied seven units in 'Our English Book,' but we haven't finished Unit Eight _____ .

G. "Just" means it is only finished now. Read and practise saying these examples.



I've just finished the book.

Hari's just arrived!



We've just started exercise G.

Sir's just put the homework on the board .

Complete these sentences. Practise saying them and write them in your copy.

i) It is 6 o'clock in the morning. What have you just done?.

"I've just _____."

ii) It's 10 o'clock in the morning.

"We've just _____."

iii) It's the end of the English lesson.

"We've just _____."

iv) "Oh dear ! I've _____ my ruler."



v)

What a smart cap !



Thank you.

I've _____ it.



vi) "Where's the headmaster?"

"He's in his office. He's _____ come."

vii) "Have you finished?"

"No, I've only _____ started."

['only' means it is completely opposite]

viii) "Have you met everyone?"

"No, I've only _____ arrived."



H. A poem to say aloud, altogether.

I Have Lived and I Have Loved

I have lived and I have loved;
I have waked and I have slept;
I have sung and I have danced;
I have smiled and I have wept;
I have won and wasted treasure;
I have had my fill of pleasure.
And all these things were weariness;
And some of them were dreariness;
And all these things- except two things-
Were emptiness and pain.
But love- it was the best of them;
And sleep-worth all the rest of them.

Things to do.

1. Find the past participle of these verbs. They are all in the poem.

dance- danced

win-

smile-

have-

weep (to cry)-

wake-

sleep-

sing-

2. Find two rhyming words both meaning.

"trouble, sadness, something making you tired"

3. Match the phrases and meanings

-to waste treasure.

-worth all the rest of them.

-fill of pleasure.

-the best, most valuable.

-to spend a lot of money foolishly.

-very much happiness.

4. ; is a semi-colon. It is like a full-stop, but shorter. How many semi-colons are there in the poem?

5. What do you think?

a) Is the poem written by a young or old person?

b) Are love and sleep the best things in our lives?



- I. Preeti came home from school. Her parents weren't at home. So she wrote this note.

4.30p.m

Dear Mother,
I've gone to
Jyoti's house. I'll be
back at 7 o'clock
Love, Preeti



Ram was late this morning. He left this note

10.00am

Dear Father,
I've just fed and milked the
buffaloes, but I haven't cleaned out
their shed. Sorry!

Ram.

Complete this note. Mr. and Mrs Vaidya have gone to a friend's house. This note is for their son.

6.30pm

Dear Pramod,
I've _____ your supper. It's
in _____. We've _____ to
Mr. and Mrs. Pradhan's house.
We'll come back at _____.
Be good !!

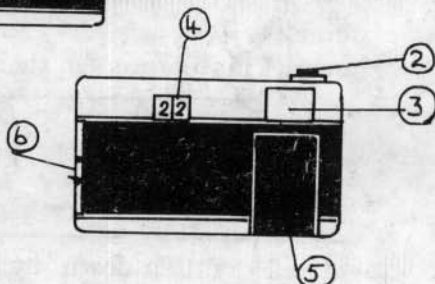
Love
Mother

- b) You were in your house with a friend, and broke a glass. Your friend has gone home, and you are going to buy a new glass. Write a note to your mother telling her what you have done.

J. Language box.

1. Wishes use the past tense.
I wish I had a camera.
I wish I knew how to use it.
I wish I was in Kathmandu.
2. Yet, already, just with perfect tense.
 - a) Have you finished yet ?
 - b) I haven't met him yet.
 - c) I've already found the answer.
 - d) I've just finished.

* K. Learn from Chankhay about a camera.



Number 1 is the ____ (1) _____. It makes the picture. In front of it there is a shutter. When you press the ____ (2) _____, the shutter opens and light goes onto the film. You look through the ____ (3) _____. The number of pictures you have taken shows in the ____ (4) _____. You put new batteries in the ____ (5) _____ and you open the camera with the ____ (6) _____ to put a new film in. When it is not very light, you can use the ____ (7) _____.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| shutter release button | lens | catch |
| view-finder | flash | picture-counter |
| | | battery-holder |

L. What's the matter ? He's not happy. Why not?

1. He is tired.



He's _____.



He's got a _____.



He's _____.



5.



He's _____ his _____.



He's _____ his _____.

He's _____.

He's _____.

8.

He's got a _____ in his _____.



He's _____ his _____.



He's _____.

tired fallen down pain ill broken finger cold
thirsty burnt arm hand hungry cut back

When does he think these things ?

I wish I had a big piece of cake.

I wish I could lie down.

I wish I could use my arm.

I wish I was better.

I wish I had a glass of tea!

I wish I was on holiday.

I wish I had a bandage.

Unit-Nine

It was 3 years ago.

A. Read or listen. Why is Shambhu so sad ?



| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>When did you get Chankhay?</p> <p>3 years ago. You know what happened, don't you?</p>  | <p>... It was the monsoon. The river was very high. I saw a tiny baby monkey on a log.</p>  | |
| <p>I used a stick and rescued him.</p>  | <p>I took him home.</p>  | <p>and looked after him.</p>  |
| <p>Two years ago I took him to the forest. I thought he should live with other monkeys.</p>  | <p>I left him, and walked sadly home. I was crying.</p>  | |

What happened next ?



B. Asking and answering about the past.



Mohan has broken his arm.
 (That is what you can see now.)
 He broke it on Saturday.
 (That is what happened.)
 Today is Tuesday.



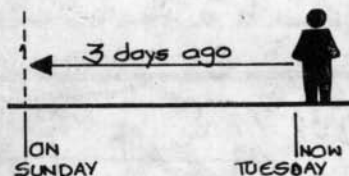
Hello Mohan, When did you break your arm?

On Saturday. Three days ago.

To answer a "When did.....?" question we can either give the date, day or time, for example:

(On Saturday, In 1990, At 3 o'clock, Last week.) Or we can say a length of time "_____ ago."

(3 years ago, an hour ago, 2 weeks ago, a minute ago).



Ask and answer these questions with your friend. Choose answers from the box.

1. When did you buy your camera?
2. When did you arrive?
3. When did you pass your SLC?
4. When did you write the letter?
5. When did you finish?

I wrote last week.

Only 5 minutes ago.

I finished at 3 o'clock.

Two years ago. I've just finished Grade 12.

I bought it 3 months ago.

Now give true answers. Use 'in', 'at' or 'ago'.

- 1) When did you start to learn English ?
- 2) When did you arrive at school today ?
- 3) When was your youngest brother or sister born ?
- 4) When did you buy your pen ?

C. Write this information using 'ago'.

For example: Tenzing Sherpa and Edmund Hillary climbed Everest ____ years ago.

Tenzing Sherpa and Edmund Hillary climbed Everest in 1953.

The Battle of Marathon was in 490 BC.

The Wright brothers flew for the first time in 1903.

The Second World War was ended in 1945.

King Birendra came to the throne in 1972.

D.

There's 'in', 'on', 'at', or 'nothing' !
I'm confused.

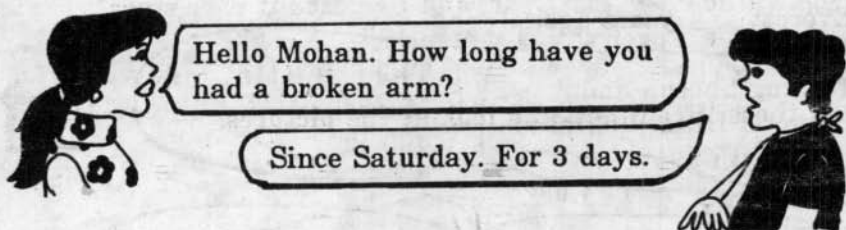
It's 'in' for years and months. It's 'on' for days and 'at' for times. We don't need anything if the time is described like 'last year' or 'yesterday.'



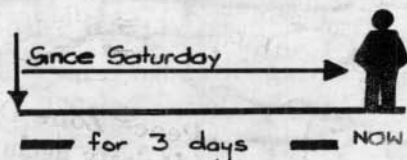
Shambhu tried these. Talk about them, then write them correctly in your copy.

- 1) I went home ____ 5 o'clock.
- 2) The first landing on the moon was ____ 1969.
- 3) We harvested the rice ____ November.
- 4) The school picnic was ____ Saturday.
- 5) He arrived ____ yesterday.
- 6) The election was ____ last year.
- 7) Christian Barnard did the first operation to give someone a new heart ____ 1967.
- 8) He was born ____ November 8, 1922.

E.



To answer 'How long have/has' questions, we can answer 'since' and give the date or time or day or we can say 'for' and the length of time.



Ask and give true answers.

- a) How long have you been at school today?
Since ____ o'clock.
- b) How long have you lived in your house?
For ____ years.
- c) How long has the Prime Minister been in power?
For ____
- d) How long has your school been open?
Since ____

Change these sentences. Use 'since'

a) He's lived here for 6 years.

He's lived here since _____.

b) I've known my best friend for four years.

c) I've been waiting here for half an hour.

d) I've had my dog for three months.

F.



"I've had him ever since" said Shambhu.

"Ever since" means without any change, without stopping.

"I came to Kathmandu in 1985 and I've lived here ever since".

"I bought a new pen last year, and I've used it ever since".
Make your own "ever since" sentence.

G. Read these 'Headlines' and look at the pictures.



The South Pole At Last
On Dec. 14, 1911, Roald Amundsen and 4 friends reached the South Pole. They were the first people to ever stand at the South Pole of the earth.

Millions of Lives Saved.
In 1952 Jonas Salk invented a vaccine to stop polio. He died in 1995.

Peace Zone Declared
His Majesty declared Nepal a Zone of Peace in 1975.

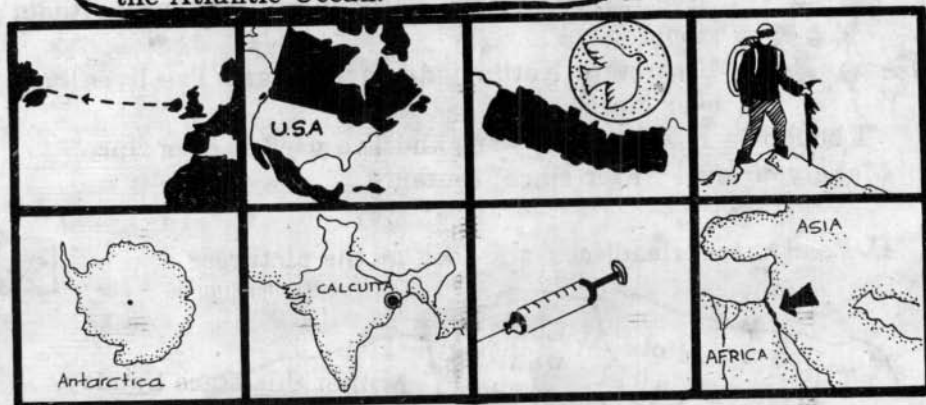
Nobel Peace Prize
Mother Theresa won this prize in 1979 for helping the poor and dying people of Calcutta.

America's First
George Washington became the first president of the USA in 1789.

First Ascent of Annapurna
Maurice Herzog climbed to the
summit of Annapurna in 1950

Amazing Canal
In 1859 Ferdinand de Lessepes,
a French engineer, started to
build the Suez Canal between
Asia and Africa.

Communication Now Possible
Today, Dec. 19, 1901, Marconi sent
a radio message- the letter S- from
England to America, right across
the Atlantic Ocean.



Make a big chart in your copy or on chart paper.

| DATE | PERSON | ACHIEVEMENT | YEARS AGO | MAP or PICTURE |
|------|--------------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1789 | | First _____ | | |
| 1859 | | | | |
| 1901 | | | | |
| 1911 | Roald Amundsen | | | |
| 1950 | | Climbed _____ | | |
| 1952 | | | | |
| 1975 | H.M. King Birendra | | | |
| 1979 | | | | |

Use your chart to ask your friend many questions. Can your friend answer without looking at the chart? Can you answer your friend's questions?

When did Herzog
climb Mt. Annapurna ?

How many years ago did
Roald Amundsen reach
the South Pole?

Who invented a polio
vaccine? When?

H. A chant. Clap and say:-

I. I haven't seen you, I haven't seen you.

I haven't seen you since Sunday.

Where have you been ? What have you seen?

What have you done since Sunday?

II. I've killed a mouse and built a house.

I've been to France and learned to dance.

I've driven a car, and gone very far.

And all of this since Sunday____ all of this since Sunday.



I. Questions to make sure.

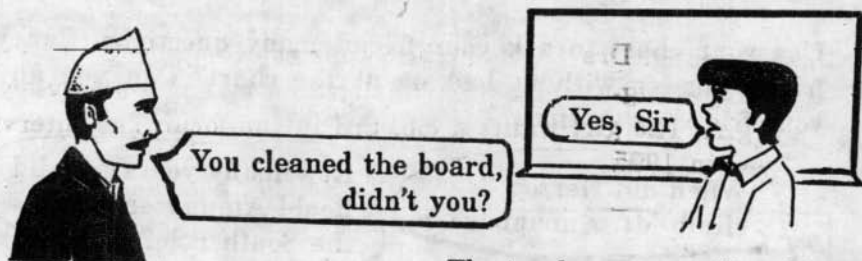


Shambhu, did you
clean the board?

Yes, Sir.



The teacher didn't know who cleaned the board. He asked a yes/no question.



The teacher can see Shambhu near the blackboard. He thinks Shambhu cleaned the board, but he is checking. He's making sure. His voice goes down, like this:

“You cleaned the board, didn't you?”

Notice-‘cleaned’ is PAST, so we need **didn't**

You live here, don't you?

‘Live’ is PRESENT, so we need **don't or doesn't**

Try saying and writing these ‘making sure questions’. The “tags” are in the box.

1. You've finished, _____? Yes, I have.
2. He came early, _____?
3. They opened the door, _____?
4. He's a teacher, _____?
5. You work here, _____?
6. You'll come tomorrow, _____?

isn't he
didn't he

haven't you
won't you

didn't they
don't you



J. Listening. Draw this form in your copy.

Make it big-a whole page. Listen to a manager interviewing a girl. The girl wants a job. Fill in the form. The interview was in 1995.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Name _____ | | Age <input type="text"/> |
| SLC | Fail <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | Pass <input type="checkbox"/> | Date _____ |
| Other exams _____ | | Date _____ |
| Work Company _____ | | |
| From: _____ | | |
| To: The present | | |
| Lives in Kathmandu | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Smokes | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Health | Poor <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | Fair <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | Good <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Call for examination ? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | No <input type="checkbox"/> | |



K. Read the story and do the activities.

The Story of the Seven Kids

Here are seven kids. Their mother, Mrs.Goat, has gone shopping. She has left the kids safely in the house. But the wolf has come and knocked on the door.

"I'm your mother. I've brought you some sweets. Open the door," he's saying.

"No, your voice is very rough, and we can see your black paw," the kids reply.



Now he's come back. He's eaten some chalk to make his voice soft. He's put his paw in flour to make it white. He's asked the kids to open the door.....

And they have !



Has the wolf eaten the kids ?



Now their mother has come back. She's walked into the house and she has seen the mess. Everything is untidy and broken.

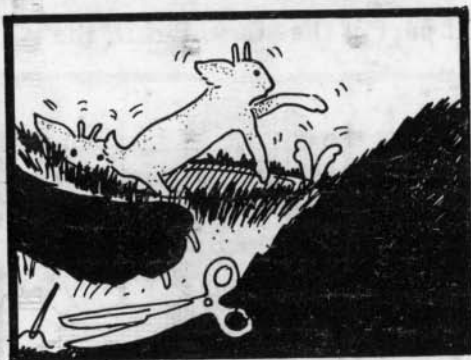
But there's a little head under the bucket.

"I am here, mother," says a little kid. "But the wolf has eaten my brothers and sisters".

Mother Goat holds the little

kid tightly, and they both cry for a long time. Then they go sadly outside.

The wolf has eaten six kids. He ate them very quickly. He's gone to sleep under the tree. His stomach is moving. Mother Goat has seen it.



Now the baby kid has run home and brought scissors, needle and thread. Mother Goat has cut the wolf's stomach and out have come one, two, three, four, five, six little kids. They are dancing and skipping and everyone is happy.

What will happen to the wolf ?



Now Mother Goat has filled the wolf's stomach with big stones, and she has sewn up the cut with her needle and thread. The wolf is walking home.

"What rumbles and tumbles inside my poor bones? I ate six young kids, but they feel like six stones".

He has stopped by a well. He wants a drink of water. He bends over. He is very heavy, and he falls down and down into the well and drowns. And Mrs. Goat and her kids? They are having a party!



Things to do.

1. Here's a different way to tell part of the story. Put in the verbs.

Mrs. Goat _____ seven kids. One day she _____ them safely in the house and _____ shopping. A big wolf _____ to the house and _____ on the door. "I'm your mother. Please let me in", he _____. But the kids didn't _____ the door. They _____ the wolf's black paw, and they _____ his rough voice. The wolf _____ away. He _____ some chalk and _____ his paw in white flour. Then he came back. This time, the kids _____ the door, and the wolf _____ inside. One kid _____ under a bucket, but the wolf _____ the other six kids.

2. Baby goats are kids. Can you join these mothers and babies?
Use the Glossary.

sheep
bear
cow
dog
cat
hen
duck
pig

cub
puppy
piglet
kitten
duckling
chicken
lamb
calf

3. Try and make a drama and act the story.

L. Language Box

1. Asking about an event in the past.

When did.....? (simple past tense)

2 years

On Saturday

3 months

In 1995

2 weeks

ago

In January

an hour

At 3, o'clock

a few minutes

At Dashain

a short time

On my birthday

a long time

Last week/month/year

2. Asking about 'How long have.....?' (Perfect Tense)

a minute

2 o'clock

2 weeks

last Sunday

for 6 months

since

last week

many years

March

a long time

1980

a short time

Dashain

3. Questions to make sure. A positive statement, a negative tag. The tag is the same tense and person.

The answer is usually 'Yes _____'

You're tired, aren't you? Yes, I am.

They live here, don't they? Yes, they do.

They won, didn't they? Yes, they did.

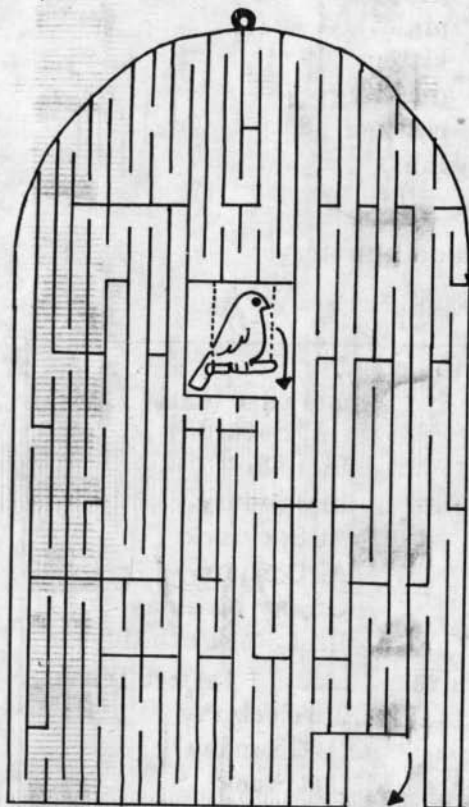
We've finished, haven't we? Yes, we have.

Unit Ten

More reading for enjoyment

Mazes and a Minotaur

*



The bird is in the middle of a maze. Can it escape? Can you find a path from the middle to the way out? You mustn't cross a black line.

This maze is only on paper. A real maze has high walls. You must walk inside the walls. You walk for many hours. You still can't get out of the maze. Here is a story about a maze. This story is 4,000 years old.

The Minotaur

Long, long ago, there was a powerful king in Crete. His name was King Minos. Other kings were afraid of his strong army.



In an enormous maze under his palace he kept the Minotaur. This Minotaur was half a man and half a bull.

Every few years, seven young men and seven young women had to come from Athens. Soldiers pushed them into the maze. They were the Minotaur's food.



Aegeus was the king of Athens. His son, Theseus said, "Father, I will go. Perhaps I can kill the Minotaur. "Aegeus agreed". "When you come home," he said, "change the black sails to white sails on your ship".

What did the Minotaur look like ?
Will it kill Theseus ?



So Theseus came to Crete. He waited his turn to go as food for the Minotaur. King Minos's daughter was Ariadne. She loved the handsome Theseus. Secretly, she gave him a sword and a ball of wool.

In the maze, Theseus tied the wool to a rock. The sword was under his shirt. He took it out. He walked and walked. He heard the Minotaur roaring. At last he found the monster, and attacked.




It was a long, fierce, hard battle. But Theseus killed the Minotaur,



and followed the wool to get out of the maze.



With Ariadne he escaped in a boat.



But he forgot to change the sail.
His father saw the black sail.
He thought his son was dead,

and jumped from a high cliff

Theseus became King
of Athens.

And a poem. Don't try to understand every word, (though some words are in the glossary).

The Minotaur can frighten us in our dreams. Listen to the tape or to your teacher, and read aloud altogether.

Minotaur

In the middle of the sea lies an island,
in the middle of the island stands a palace.
in the middle of the palace is a maze.
of darkened rooms and alleyways,
endless walls and hidden doors,
miles and miles of corridors.
Here shadows fall and footsteps sound
echoing along the ground.
Here is my home
I am Minotaur.
half-man half-bull
shaggy-headed, golden horns.
Hear me bellow hear my roar,
see the slaving of my jaw.
Round the corner here I wait,
flaring nostrils sniff the air.
For here or somewhere a door may open
and I will enter
your dream
of the sea
and in the middle of the sea lies an island,
in the middle of the island stands a palace,
in the middle of the palace is a maze
of darkened rooms and alleyways
endless walls and hidden doors
miles and miles of corridors.
Here shadows fall and footsteps sound
echoing along the ground,
Here is my home
I am.....waiting.

- Robert Fisher

Unit Eleven

Why not learn about Languages ?



A.

What is Shambhu's problem ?
What suggestions did his friends make ?
Can you make any other suggestions ?



Where do you think the book is ?



B. This book belongs to you. It's your book.

a) Ask and answer questions like this:



Who does the spanner belong to ?

It belongs to the mechanic.



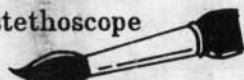
spanner



screwdriver



stethoscope



paint brush



theodolite



wheel



farmer

electrician

artist

mechanic

doctor

surveyor

potter

b) Write sentences like these:

1. The spanner belongs to the mechanic.

It's the mechanic's spanner.





C. Parts of things

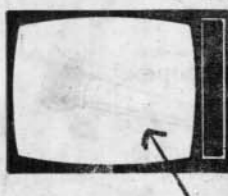
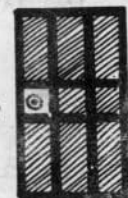
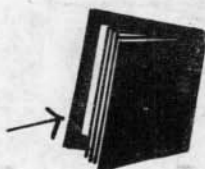
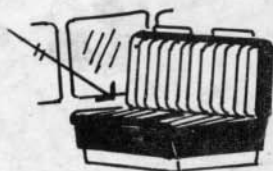


a) A dog is an animal. So we can say 'This is the dog's tail' or 'This is the tail of the dog'.

b) A car is a thing. We can say 'That's the door of the car' or 'That's the car door.'



Put a word from A with a word from B to describe the pictures.



A
torch
door
bus
pen
television
school
radio
book

B
handle
screen
aerial
cover
bulb
seat
nib
office

c) But we always say:

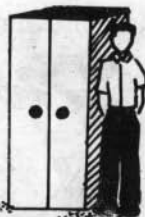


This is the
top of the box.

This is the
bottom of the box.

1) Can you point to the front of the box, the back of the box, and both sides of the box?

- ii) On this page in our English book,
 -which number is at the bottom of the page?
 -which sentence is at the top of the page?
 -what's in the middle of the page?
 -is there a picture at the side of the page?



iii) Who sits at the front of your class?

iv) Shambhu's hiding by the _____ of the cupboard.

D. Making suggestions.



a) Mohan has hurt his leg. Give him 3 suggestions.



Why don't you _____?

You should _____

How about _____?

b) Ajaya has failed his exam.

Oh dear, I've failed my English exam.



You should _____

Why don't you _____?

How about _____?

c)



My radio's broken.

d)

I've lost my little sister.
 What can I do?





E. Shambhu has noticed something very interesting.



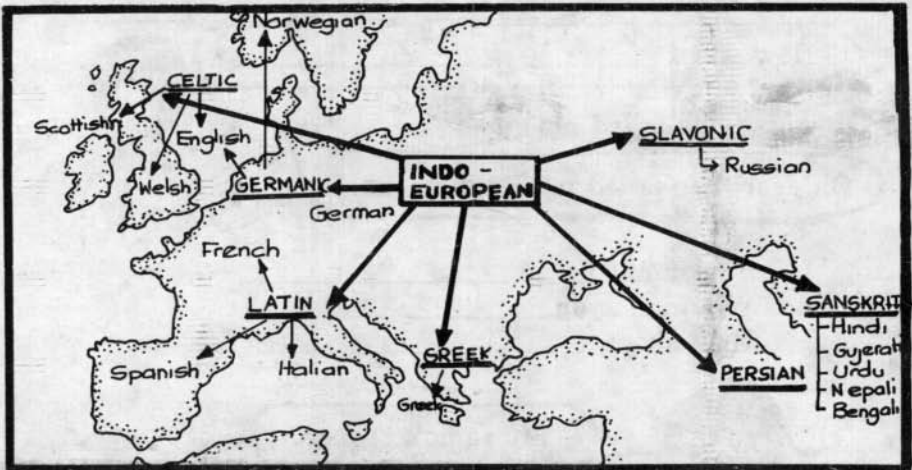
Please Nirmala Miss,
English words sound a bit
like Nepali words, don't
they? Can you tell us why?



Have you noticed? Think about —

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | two दुई | three तीन | nine नौ | hand हात |
| nose नाक | eight आठ | seven सात | mouth मुख | |

Miss Nirmala told Grade Sevens about the Indo-European language family. Read what she said and study the map. Then do the activities.



Seven thousand years ago a large group of people lived in East Europe. It says Indo-European on the map. That is where they lived. Slowly these people travelled to different parts of Asia and Europe. After hundreds of years, some reached India, some reached Italy, some reached Germany, some reached Scotland. The words they used changed. They couldn't understand people from far away. They spoke new languages. We call these first languages SANSKRIT, PERSIAN, GERMANIC, GREEK, LATIN, CELTIC.

People speaking these languages moved further on to new places. Slowly the words changed again and they spoke differently. From Sanskrit came many modern languages like Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Panjabi, Bengali and Nepali. English words came from German and Celtic. Later, English had many words from Greek and Latin. But in the beginning all these languages were the same, so many words sound nearly the same.

Here are 16 Indo-European Languages and their word for '3'. They are all nearly the same.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| Bulgarian | tri | Norwegian | tre |
| Danish | tre | Panjabi | tin |
| Dutch | drie | Russian | tri |
| English | three | Spanish | tres |
| Greek | tria | Welsh | tri |
| Nepali | tin | Italian | tre |
| German | drei | French | trois |

Things to do:

1. Here are four countries. The people in these countries speak an Indo-European language. Their language is in the chart. Can you match the country and its name, and spell it correctly?



2. Many English words come from Latin. This is the language of the Roman people. They lived in Italy 2,000 years ago. They were powerful and very good at engineering. They had a well-trained army.

In Latin 100 = Centum

Here are some big English words. Find their meaning in the Glossary, and write them in these sentences.

| | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| Centigrade | centimetre | century |
| centenary | centipede | centenarian |

- a) The famous cricketer scored a _____.
- b) It was very hot in May-more than forty degrees _____.
- c) A short ruler is 15 _____ long.
- d) The _____ did not look very old, and he could hear and see well.
- e) We celebrated the _____ of our school's opening.
- f) The _____ is not an insect because all insects have only six legs.

F.

- a) Here's a picture of a travel agent. What does a travel agent do?

He tells you _____
 He sells _____
 He books _____



- b) Draw this form in your copy. Discuss what it means:

| | |
|---------|------|
| Name | Date |
| Airline | |
| From | To |
| Via | Fare |



- c) Listen to your teacher or the tape.

Which of these countries' names did you hear ?

Nepal England Brunei India Singapore Hong Kong.

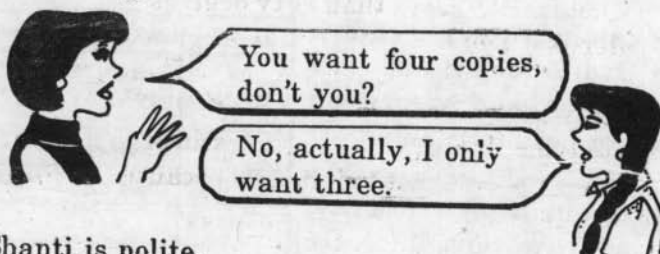
Write the names down.

- d) Listen again, and fill in the form.

- e) Listen again. How many tag questions did you hear ?



- G. Shanti asked Sabitri to buy 3 copies for her. Sabitri can't remember very well. She thinks Shanti wants 4 copies. She is checking.



Shanti is polite.

She doesn't say "No, I don't". She says, "No, actually....."

Try asking and answering with your friend.

1. You think your friends are leaving at 3 o'clock but they have to go at 2 o'clock.

You are leaving.....,?

Actually, we.....

2. You think your friend borrowed your book, because you can't find it. But you lent it to your brother.

You.....,?

No, actually you

3. You think Chankhay belongs to Mohan.

Chankhay....., he?

No, actually



H. Make the tags for these questions.

- You've had lunch, _____?
- They're coming later _____?
- She broke the glass, _____?
- Ram works hard, _____?
- Maya's in Grade Eight, _____?
- They can come, _____?
- We must speak English often, _____?
- He'll come tomorrow, _____?



I. A diary can help you remember. Here is Gyani's diary, and part of the letter she wrote on Saturday to her brother.

Six days ago I lost my school bag, but I found it two days later. On Monday I played volleyball. We beat Tip-Top school. It was a very close game. I've had a bad cold since Wednesday. I'm feeling better today.

| | |
|-------|---|
| SUN | Lost school bag |
| MON | Played volleyball. Beat Tip-Top School |
| TUES | Found school bag! |
| WED | Bad cold ☹️ |
| THURS | |
| FRI | |
| SAT | Feeling better Wrote to B. 😊 |

Here is another diary. Write a letter describing the week. Use the letter above as a model.

| | |
|-------|---------------------------------|
| SUN | Began reading 'Star Hits' |
| MON | |
| TUES | Finished 'Star Hits.' |
| WED | Went swimming after school |
| THURS | Sore leg |
| FRI | |
| SAT | wrote letter, leg a bit better. |

J. Use the right signs!

"We went to Delhi three weeks ago," she said.

- Find
- a full stop
 - a capital letter to start a sentence
 - a capital letter for a place.
 - inverted commas for spoken words.
 - a comma at the end of the words.

'To punctuate' means to put in the signs. Punctuate these sentences:

- a) come quickly she shouted
b) mr brown visited greece last year
c) ram replied i dont know

K.

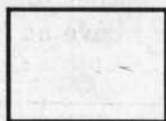


In this exercise you will both write the sentences and draw the pictures.

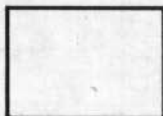
- a) We both went to Gorkha.



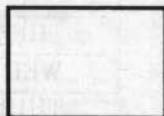
- b) They are both wearing caps.



- c) Both shirts are dirty.



- d) Sri Lanka and Australia are both islands.
(Can you draw their maps ?)



- e) Both 'apples' and 'oranges' are fruit.



f) Both _____ and _____
are Indo-European languages.

Sanskrit = माता
Latin = Mater

g) _____ cats are _____



h) They are _____



* L. Add two letters anywhere to the first word to make the second word. The first one is done for you.



ILL



HILLY



RING



AIR



1

ONE



WIN



ATE



* M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | I | B | J |
| K | | | D |
| E | | | N |
| O | G | P | H |

C, F, L, M are missing from this square. Can you put them in the right places to make an alphabet pattern ?

N. Language Box:

1. Making suggestions

You should see a doctor.

Why don't you go to the health post ?

How about resting for a few days ?

2. Possession

i) This is Ram's book. It belongs to Ram.

Whose is it ? It's not mine. It doesn't belong to me.

It's Ram's.

my book - mine your book - yours

his book - his her book - hers

our book - ours their book - theirs

ii) The dog's tail or the tail of the dog.

The buffalo's horns or the horns of the buffalo.

(For several buffaloes) the buffaloes' horns.

3. Parts of bigger objects.

The nib of my pen - my pen nib.

The handle of the knife - the knife handle.

The leg of the table - the table leg.

4. Tag questions.

You've finished, haven't you ? Yes, I have.

You'll finish soon, won't you ? Yes, I will.

We must finish early, mustn't we ? Yes, we must.

He's coming tomorrow, isn't he ? Yes, he is.

You came yesterday, didn't you ? No, actually I came on Friday.

You work here, don't you ?

We should work hard, shouldn't we ?

They can come, can't they ?

Unit Twelve

Dinosaurs used to live here.



A. Read or listen. In which three ways has Shambhu changed ?

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Last year I used to get to school late.</p> | <p>I used to make a lot of mistakes in my homework.</p> | <p>And I didn't use to speak much English.</p> |
| <p>But this year I'm always early.</p> | <p>My homework is all correct.</p> | <p>And I speak English all the time.</p> |
| <p>Chankhay helps me...</p> | | <p>हूँसी....</p> <p>Let's...</p> |

To talk about our habits in the past we say "I used to". Which of these statements are true for you? Say when it was true.

- I used to be in Grade Six.
- I used to be very naughty.
- I used to live in another village.
- I didn't use to speak any English.
- I didn't use to go to school.
- I used to drink only milk.

That's true. Last year.

B. Listening:

Do you remember Miss Rockbeat, the famous film-star? She is on television, talking about her life. Draw the chart in your copy.



Listen to Miss Rockbeat's interview (on tape, or by your teacher), and fill in the chart.

| She used to | Now She |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| - live in _____ | lives in _____ |
| - go to _____ | |
| - stay _____ | wears _____ |
| - fail _____ | |
| - _____ | |
| - stay _____ | still _____ |
| - _____ | |
| She didn't use to | |
| -travel _____ | travels _____ |
| -wear _____ | |
| -wear _____ | |
| -have _____ | enjoys _____ |

Check your answers with your friend and others in class. Use your chart to do the next exercise.

C. Write this newspaper report about Miss Rockbeat's interview. Put suitable words in the spaces.



MISS ROCKBEAT SPEAKS OUT

At last we learn the secrets of her early life.

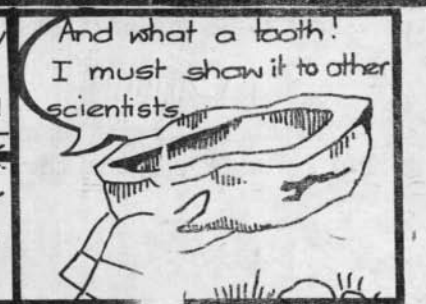
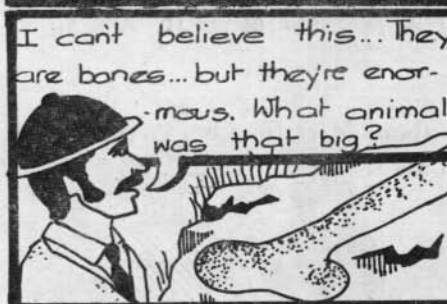
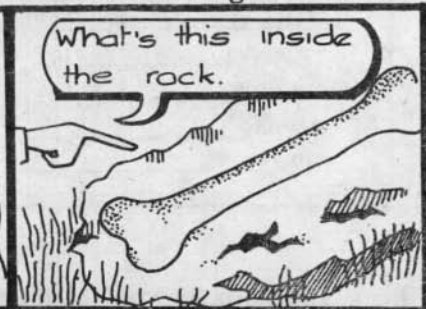
Last _____ Miss Rockbeat spoke on _____. Now -adays as we all know, she is a famous _____. She lives in _____ in a 12 roomed _____. She always wears _____ clothes, and she _____ all over the world. She has made many _____. She sings _____ and acts, and everyone wants to _____ her films. But she _____ to live in a poor house in a _____ village in _____ Nepal. There she also used to _____



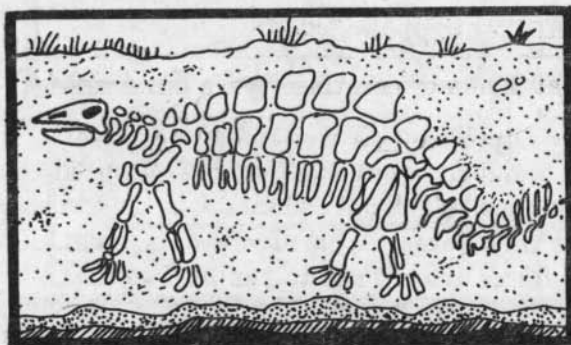
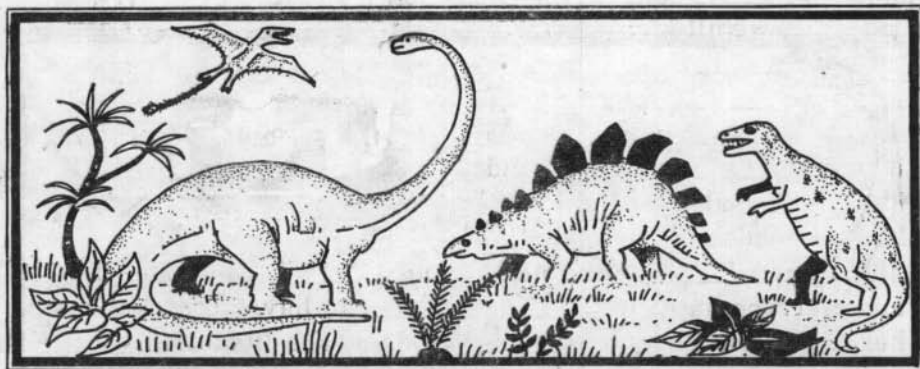
and _____, but she didn't _____ to have good clothes or food and she often used _____ miss school. In next week's article we will describe how her life changed.



D. Read all this text. What kinds of creatures were dinosaurs? 140 years ago in England, a doctor was walking near the sea.



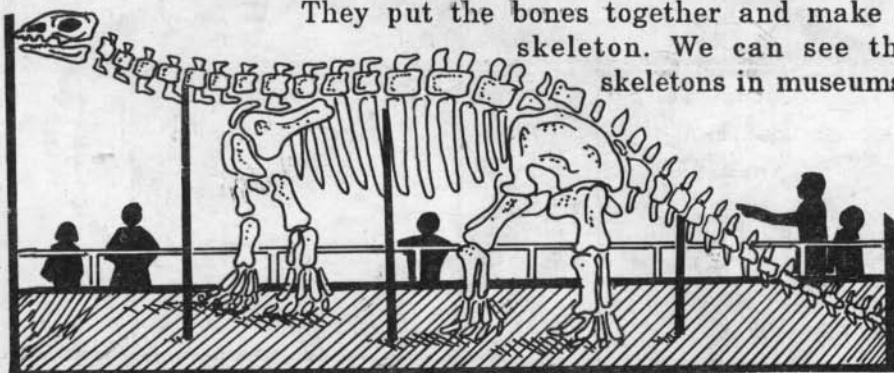
Dr. Martell found the first bones and teeth of a dinosaur. Dinosaurs lived long ago, between 65 and 200 million years ago. The world was very different then. There were no people. The plants and animals were different.



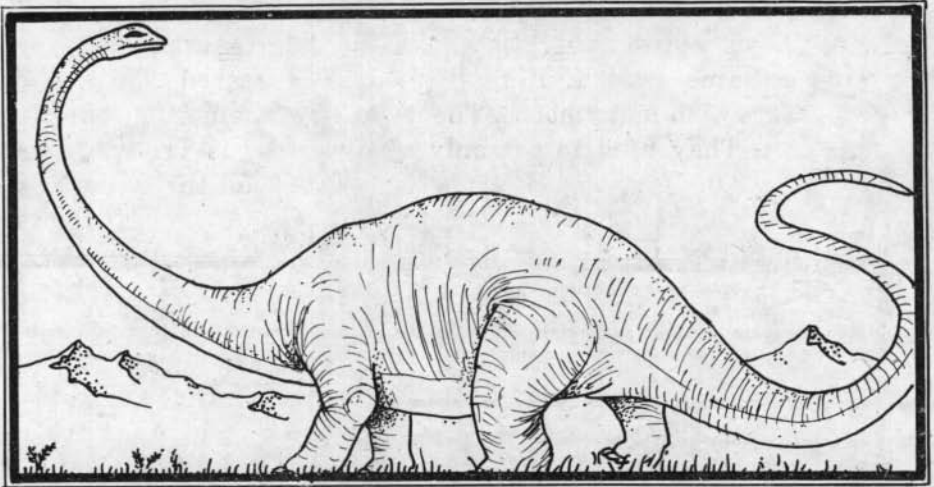
Some of the animals were dinosaurs. Sometimes a dinosaur died in a lake. Mud covered its bones.

The mud and bones became rock, and the rocks made hills. Scientists have found the dinosaur bones in places all over the world.

They put the bones together and make a skeleton. We can see the skeletons in museums.



Artists look at the skeletons and draw pictures. Scientists tell us about the dinosaurs. They were all reptiles with cold blood like snakes and lizards. They used to lay enormous eggs. There were many different kinds. Scientists give them different names. They are long words. Don't learn them !



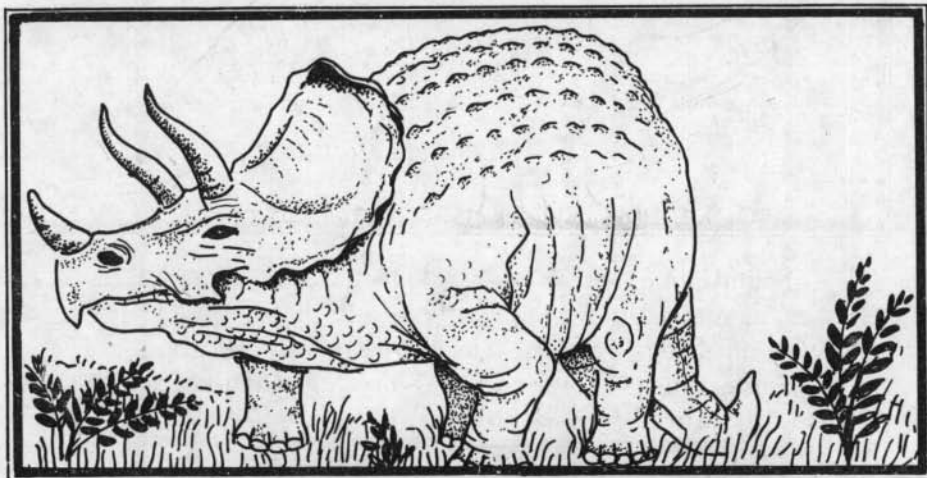
Scientists call this one Diplodocus. It was the longest ever. It was 30 metres long, and weighed about 15,000 kg. They used to walk on 4 legs, and they used to eat only plants.

Some dinosaurs were carnivores. A carnivore eats meat. These dinosaurs were very fierce. They used to run on two legs.



On their front legs they had big claws. Their heads were more than one metre long, and they had very many big sharp teeth. The one in the picture is called Allosaurus. It weighed 4,000 kg. It was 11 metres long, much shorter than the dinosaurs like Diplodocus, but it used to attack and fight and then eat the bigger dinosaurs.

After millions of years these kinds of dinosaurs disappeared. They became extinct. But other kinds appeared. There were dinosaurs with many horns. The horns kept them safe from their enemies. They used to eat only plants. Here is Triceratops. It weighed 8,000 kg, was 2 metres high, and had three big horns and very thick, hard skin like bone.



What do you think its name means ?

Its enemy was the enormous Tyrannosaurus Rex, 20m long, taller than a house and weighing 8000 kg. It used to run with its powerful back legs. Its front legs were only 20 cms long but strong. Its teeth were like a saw and 20 cm long.



About 65 million years ago all the dinosaurs disappeared. We don't know why. Today we have reptiles, but they are much smaller: crocodiles, snakes, lizards and tortoises.





E. Things to do.

- a) Here are some of the dinosaurs. They are drawn to scale.
3cm in the picture is 10 metres on a dinosaur. Trace or draw the pictures in your copy , and write the notes.



- b) How to say the names. Practise saying them:


- i) Dip_ lod_ oh_ cus
- ii) Al_ lo_ sore_ us
- iii) Try_ ser_ a_tops.
- iv) Tie_ ran_ oh_ sore_us.

- c) Ask your friend these questions and give short answers.

- i) Did dinosaurs use to eat people?
- ii) Did they live more than 70 million years ago?
- iii) Did they lay eggs?
- iv) Was their blood warm, like ours?
- v) Can we see dinosaurs now?
- vi) Can we see dinosaur skeletons?
- vii) Is a skeleton all the bones of a body joined together ?

- viii) Did all dinosaurs use to eat meat ?
- ix) How many claws on Tyrannosaurus' front legs ?
- x) How many on its back legs ?
- xi) How many horns did Triceratops have ?
- xii) What do you think Tri- means?
- xiii) What is a triangle?
- xiv) Did dinosaurs live all over the world ?
- xv) Which was the longest dinosaur ever ?

d) Go outside and measure 30 metres on the ground. Can you imagine a creature this big ?

-  F. A paragraph is a few sentences all about the same thing.
- a) Here are ten sentences. Five belong in one paragraph, and five belong in another paragraph. The pictures show you what the paragraphs are about, and you can read the titles. In your copy write the two paragraphs with their titles. The order of the sentences is correct.



THE FIRST MAMMALS



ROMAN SCHOOLS

The Romans spoke Latin and also Greek.

When the dinosaurs lived all over the world there were other very small animals.

These were the first mammals.

People all over Europe and West Asia all spoke Greek.

They were as big as a mouse.

Roman children used to learn to read and write and to do arithmetic at primary school.

Each school used to have one teacher and ten or twenty students.

They slept in the daytime and came out at night.

Mammals have warm blood and give milk to their babies.

The students wrote with a sharp stick on wax.

- b) Look at Exercise D about the dinosaurs. Can you see eight paragraphs ? Each paragraph starts near the middle of a new line. Here are titles for the eight paragraphs. Write the titles in your copy in the correct order.

Tyrannosaurus

Why we can find dinosaur bones

Scientists' work and discoveries

Meat- eaters

Conclusion: the end of the dinosaurs

Introduction: When dinosaurs lived

Diplodocus

New kinds: dinosaurs with horns

- c) Write your own paragraph.



When I was in Grade One I used to go to school from _____ to _____ .
I used to learn _____ .

क, ख, ग, घ
१, २, ३, ४

I couldn't _____ very well.
I used to like _____ very much.
Now I'm in _____ and my favourite subject is _____ .

G. Language Box

Past habits

I used to walk to Kathmandu.

I didn't use to go by bus.

Did you use to play football ?

A long time ago we used to _____

Last year we used to _____

When I was six I used to _____

Ten years ago we didn't use to _____

- * H. Can you go across the lake on the stones.? You must go on stones in order 1-2-3-1-2-3.... You mustn't go two times on one stone. The stones must be very near because your legs are short. The water is deep and dangerous. Don't fall in !



Unit 13

While I was reading this book ...

A. It's the monsoon. It was raining all last night.





B. Read these three passages:

- "I first met him in Gorkha. I was drinking tea in a small cafe, when he walked in and spoke to me."
- "We were sitting outside, listening to the radio. Suddenly the music stopped, and they announced the dreadful news."
- "While I was working for 'Overland Treks', I learned to drive."

For each passage decide:-

| WHAT HAPPENED ? | WHEN? WHAT WAS HAPPENING ? |
|--|----------------------------|
| a) | I was drinking tea. |
| b) The music stopped and they announced the news | |
| c) | |

We can use 'when' and 'while' to say what happened and when. Look at this example:

He was painting the wall when he fell off the ladder.

While he was painting the wall, he fell off the ladder.

Join these pairs of sentences, using 'when' and 'while'. Copy the example above.

- He was tidying his room. He found 100 rupees.
- He was listening to the news. The battery ran out.
- She was writing a letter. Her husband returned.
- He was running across the street. He slipped.
- He was ploughing a field. He found a very old coin.

C.



1. Complete and practise these conversations.

a) "I saw an accident yesterday."

"What were you doing?"

"I was buying some books."



b)

"I broke my father's radio this morning."

"What were you doing?"

"I was _____."



c)

"Gopal broke his arm yesterday."

"What was he _____?"

"He _____"



d)

"Head Sir was angry yesterday."

"What were _____?"

"I was _____"



e)

"I found an old gun yesterday."

"What _____?"

"I was _____"



2. Write a report of what happened and what was happening.
Here is the example.



Yesterday, while I was buying some books,
I saw an accident.



D. Read more of Miss Rockbeat's interview and do the activities.

"Good evening Miss Rockbeat. We are all waiting to hear your story".

"Good evening everybody. I was thirteen years old. I was carrying a sack of rice to the mill, when I saw a big group of people near the river. All round there were big pieces of shiny tin. I went to look. They were making a film, and asking for five or six village girls to do an easy dance.



"I'll dance", I said to the chief man. He chose me and others. First we practised. Then while the film star, Rani, was singing, we danced. At the end the film star, Rani, came to me. She was very beautiful.

"I've never seen such a lovely dancer. What's your name?"

"Mon Maya", I told her. She asked a lot of questions. Then she came to see my parents.

"I want to take Mon Maya to Kathmandu. She can work for me, and she can learn singing and dancing and acting"

So I began a new life. I worked hard cleaning and cooking and washing clothes. But I also went to singing and dancing class.

One day, Rani was ill. "Please go to the studio and tell them", she said.

So I went.

"Oh dear, we must practise today", said the manager.

"I know all the words. I've seen Rani dancing. I've heard her talking and singing. I can do it today. Then everyone can practise", I said.

So I did. It was wonderful ! While I was dancing I felt so happy. We finished at 5 o'clock. The manager (he is called the producer) spoke to me.



"Mon Maya, you are the best", he said.

"Soon I will make a new film, called 'Joy and Sadness.' I want you to be the star."

That was my first film. And I've made films ever since. But all my thanks go to Rani.



Things to do.

1. True or False

- a) Miss Rockbeat has always been rich.
- b) She was in a film when she was thirteen.
- c) Rani lived in Kathmandu.
- d) Mon Maya became Rani's servant.
- e) Rani asked Mon Maya to go to the studio.
- f) The person making a film is called the producer.
- g) The producer thought Mon Maya was not very good.

2. Who said?

- a) "I'll dance."
- b) "Please go to the studio."
- c) "What's your name?"
- d) "You are the best."
- e) "I know all the words."

3. Complete these sentences.

- a) While Mon Maya was carrying a sack of rice, she _____.
- b) While people are making a film, they put up _____.
- c) While she was living with Rani in Kathmandu, Mon Maya cleaned and _____ and _____.
- d) While Miss Rockbeat was talking on the television, we _____.
- e) While Gopal was walking to school, there was _____.
- f) While Chankhay was digging, Gopal _____.



E. Write your own science fiction story. Look at the pictures and the words underneath.



flying saucers
men from the stars

chopping wood
disappeared

Write your own answers to these questions.

What is the man's name?

What did he see?

Next day, what was he doing ?

Who spoke to him ?

What did they say ?

What did they do ?

What is your title for this story ?

Now write your story like this:

One evening while _____, he suddenly saw
_____. Next day, while he was
_____, three _____ spoke to
him. "_____", they said. _____
some rice, and gave it to them. While they
_____, they suddenly _____.
And no-one has seen them since.

Draw pictures for your story.

F. Lainchaur Youth Club are going to give a concert. Here are some of the jobs they must do.



And here are the names of six of the members: Amrit, Ruku, Sarita, Vishnu, Bharat, Rohit. Listen to the tape or to your teacher. Who will do which job?

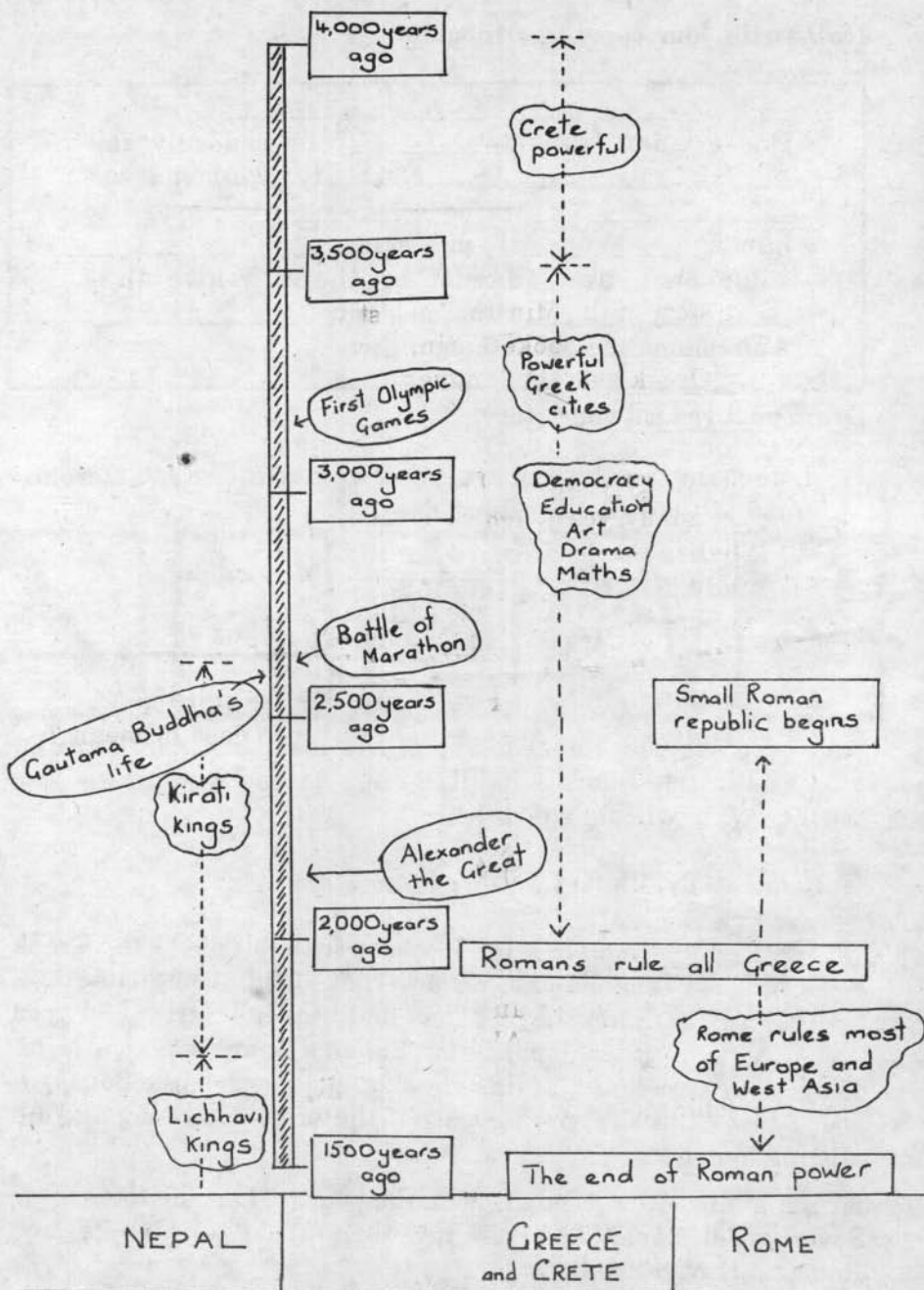
G. Read, study, discuss and write answers:



Nirmala Miss, I know a little bit about the Greek and Roman people. They lived a long time ago, didn't they? "They had beautiful cities and good governments and Romans were very powerful.

They spoke Greek and Latin. These languages are like Sanskrit, aren't they? But the writing wasn't the same. How long ago did all this happen?"

Nirmala Miss drew a long line on the board. Then she told Grade Seven about Nepal. Then she told them about the Greeks and Romans. Have a look!




Look at the chart and try the quiz.

You can look at other pages, too.

- 1) How long ago did Gautama Buddha live?

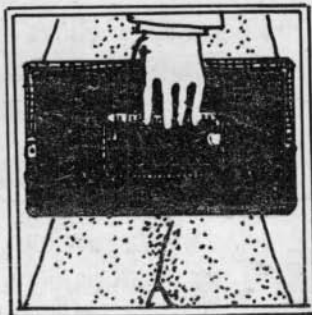
About _____ years ago.

- 2) When was the Battle of Marathon?
3) Who ran to Athens from Marathon?
4) The story of the Minotaur is a story from _____.
5) The _____ spoke Latin, the _____ spoke Greek.
But Greek was the language everyone used for business.
6) A I H H C I L S V were kings of Nepal. 
7) What is this the symbol of ?
8) How many years ago were the first Olympic Games?
9) How many years ago did Roman power end?
10) What is the Latin word for 100 ?
11) Who killed the Minotaur ?
12) Who gave him a ball of wool ?
13) Italy is a ~~modern~~ country. What is its capital ?
14) What was Alexander the Great's horse called ?
15) Here is a bicycle and bi-plane. What does bi mean ?



- 16) Which parts of the world did the Romans rule ?
17) What is the German word for three ?
18) How long ago did Alexander the Great live ?
19) What is a republic ?
20) Is Chinese an Indo- European language ?

- * H. A thief stole a lot of money in Kathmandu. He put the money in a case. He went on a plane to London. Nepali police have sent a photo of the case to the police in London. Here is the photo. Five men get off the plane. They are all carrying cases. Which man is the thief?



I. Language Box.

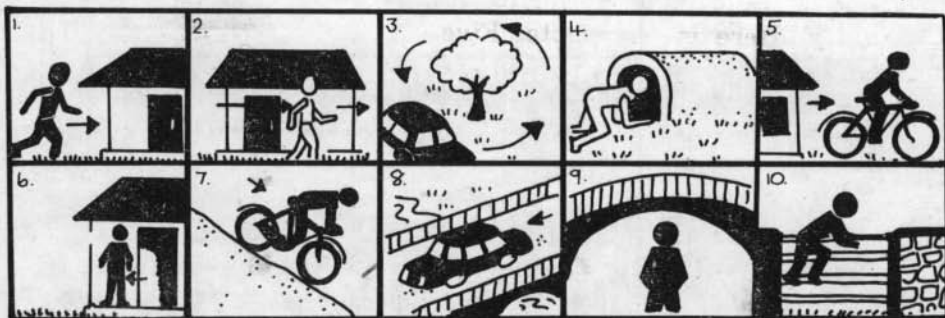
Describing when things happened.
While I was sleeping, the telephone rang.
When I was sleeping, the telephone rang.

I was sleeping when the telephone rang.

Unit fourteen

More checking up and practising

A. a) Match the word and the pictures.



- | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1. towards | 6. _____ | past | over | through | |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ | | | | |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ | under | away from | out of | |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ | | | | |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ | down | across | round | towards |

b) Write sentences in the past tense for each picture.

1. (run) The boy ran towards the house.
2. (walk) The boy _____ the house.
3. (drive) The man _____ the tree.
4. (crawl) _____ the tunnel.
5. (cycle) _____.
6. (come) _____.
7. (ride) _____ the hill.
8. (drive) The man _____ the bridge.
9. (go) _____ the bridge.
10. (climb) _____ the gate.

* B. Complete these questions and answers. Use the words and phrases in the box.

- a) "They've got a new tap, _____?"
 "Yes, they have. They're _____ using it"

b) "She's a doctor, _____?"

"No, _____ she's a radiologist."

"_____ that?"

"_____ who takes X-rays".

"Those are photographs of inside our bodies, _____."

"Yes, _____."

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| already | actually | haven't they | Someone |
| that's right | aren't they | isn't she | What's |

*



C. Two people are talking. What does the second person say ?
Practise with your friend, then write the conversations in
your copy. Remember the inverted commas " " a
on a new line for the second person.



a) "I've got a head-ache."

"_____"

b) "What did you use to do last year?"

"_____"

c) "Have you finished the exercise yet?"

"_____"

d) "Are they both studying forestry?"

"_____"

e) "What were you doing when the tree fell down?"

"_____"

f) "When did you buy those shoes?"

"_____"

g) "How long have you studied English?"

"_____"

h) "Dinosaurs lived five thousand years ago, didn't they?"

"_____"

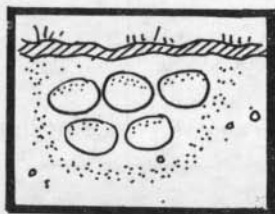
i) "Sanskrit, Latin, Greek and German are all languages,
aren't they?"

"_____"

j) "Where did you put the glass?"

"_____"

D. Read and do the activities.



FOSSILS

These dinosaur eggs were near a river. There was heavy rain. Mud covered the eggs.



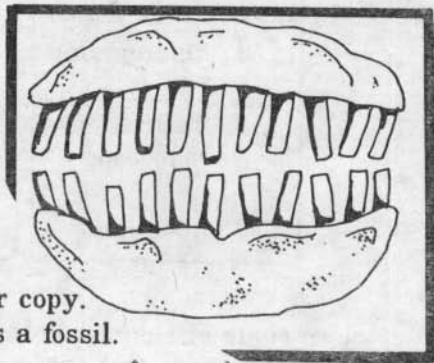
After millions of years the eggs became like rock. They became fossils. We can find fossil bones and shells in many places. Have you ever seen one of these?

Millions of years ago this was an animal in the sea. Now it is like rock. We can find fossils like this in Mustang. It is called an ammonite.



In China someone found many fossil dinosaur eggs. Inside you can see the baby dinosaurs. They are fossils too. They are 75 million years old.

What are these? They are fossil teeth. They are in the mouth of a Diplodocus. Did it use to eat leaves from tall trees? Scientists think so.



Write down the true sentences in your copy.

- a) A bone or shell turned to rock is a fossil.
- b) You can't find fossils in Nepal.
- c) Dinosaurs laid eggs.
- d) We know because scientists have found fossil eggs.
- e) The eggs have baby chickens inside.
- f) The eggs were laid two hundred years ago.

- g) Teeth, bones, eggs and shells can become fossils.
- h) The teeth of Diplodocus were very fierce and sharp.
- i) Diplodocus had teeth like sticks.
- j) Diplodocus probably ate leaves from trees.



E. Here are some Greek words. They are written in English letters.

| | | | | | |
|------|---|-------------|-------|---|---------|
| bios | - | life | micro | - | small |
| ge | - | earth | phone | - | voice |
| logo | - | word, study | scope | - | to look |
| theo | - | god | tele | - | far |

There are many Greek words in English. Use the Greek words to help you understand these long English words.

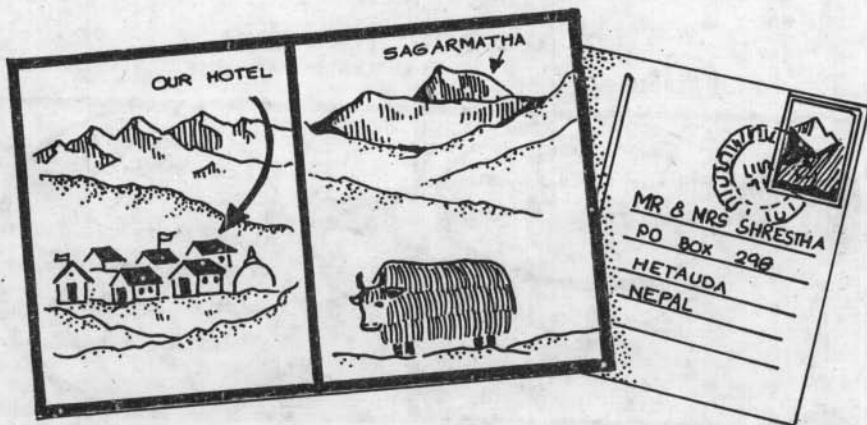
Match the words and their meanings.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. biology | A. the study of God. |
| 2. geology | B. something for looking at small things. |
| 3. theology | C. something for hearing far away voices. |
| 4. microphone | D. something for making small voices louder. |
| 5. microscope | E. the study of living things. |
| 6. telescope | F. something for looking at far away things. |
| 7. telephone | G. the study of the earth. |

Use some of the words in these sentences.

- 1. I want to talk to my cousin in Delhi. I'll use the _____.
- 2. You need a _____ to look at the stars.
- 3. People studying _____ learn all about fossils.
- 4. With a _____ you can see the hair on a spider's leg.

- F a) Ashish and his friends are trekking to Everest Base Camp. He has sent this post-card to his parents.




The sentences he wrote are muddled . Can you write his message to his parents?

Mother, Father, and Dear
Here are we Namche in Bazaar.
It's the at of top a long very hill.
Our is and hotel big comfortable.
It's but sunny cold at very night.
Tomorrow we for leave Everest.
to everyone, Love
Ashish.

- b) You are in Kathmandu. You are staying in a small hotel in Thamel. Yesterday you saw the King's palace. Today you are going to the zoo. Write a postcard to your brother or sister, or to your mother and father.

Dear _____,



Unit fifteen

They are both like this



A. Read and discuss.



Which two girls are Shambhu's cousins?

Can you help Chankhay?

To help you here are two pencils.

Neither of them are pens. One of them is white.



B. Read the examples and practise the conversations.

a) Cats and dogs are both mammals.



They are both pets.
They both have fur.
They both eat meat.
They aren't the same
but they are similar.

b) What about Biratnagar, Mahendra Nagar and Delhi ?
How are they similar ?

All of them are cities. None of them are in Australia.

c) What about Biratnagar and Mahendra Nagar?

Both of them are in Nepal. Neither of them is a capital.

Now complete and practise these conversations.

a) "What about sparrows, swallows and penguins?"

"_____ are birds.

_____ are mammals."

"What about _____ and _____?"

"_____ live in Nepal.

_____ eat fish."



b) "What about a bus, a train and a boat ?"

"_____ take passengers.

_____ fly."

"What about a bus and a train?"

"_____ have wheels.

_____ go on water."

C. Here are pairs of objects and people. In some ways they are similar. Talk and write about them using "Both _____ and _____" and "Neither _____ nor _____"

Both elephants and rhinoceros live in the Terai.



Neither elephants nor rhinoceros live in the mountains.



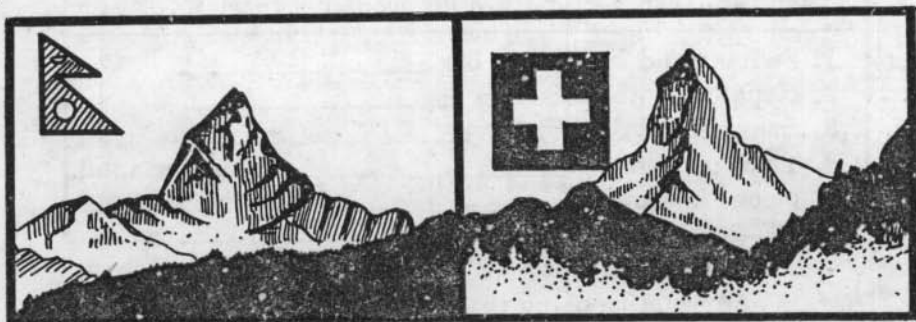
D. Read this text silently.

Does Switzerland have a king ?
In how many ways are Switzerland and Nepal similar ?

Then study the text carefully and do the activities.

Nepal and Switzerland are both very small countries with high mountains. Nepal has the Himalayas, Switzerland has the Alps. Many tourists come to both countries. They come to see the mountains. Both countries have lakes, but Switzerland has many, very big lakes. Nepali lakes are small. Neither Nepal nor Switzerland is near the sea. Switzerland touches four countries, France, Germany, Austria and Italy. Nepal touches two countries.

Do you know which they are ?



Both Nepal and Switzerland are zones of peace. They both have well-trained armies. Nepal has a king, but Switzerland is a republic. It doesn't have a king. Both countries have unusual flags. The Nepali flag is two triangles, and the Swiss flag is square. The Swiss flag is red and white like the Nepali flag. It has a white cross.

Switzerland has very many factories. Nepal has very few factories, though it has a big population. The population of Switzerland is only seven million.

Things to do.

1. Make a list in your copy.

Nepal and Switzerland are similar because:

1. They are both small _____.
2. They both have high _____.
3. They are neither of them near _____.
4. They are both zones _____.
5. They both have well-trained _____.
6. They both have unusual _____.
7. Both flags are _____.
8. Many tourists come to both countries to see the _____ and _____.

2. Now make another list.

Nepal and Switzerland are different because:

1. Switzerland has many big _____.
2. Nepal only touches two _____.
3. Switzerland doesn't have _____.
4. There are many _____ in Switzerland.
5. Nepal has more _____ than Switzerland.



E. Discuss and practise using the word "like". It has 3 meanings.

a)



I like football.

Shambhu enjoys football.

b)



What's hockey like?

It's like football, but you hit the ball with a stick.

Here 'like' means 'similar to.'

c)



What's it like?

means

'Please tell me about it.'

Practise these dialogues.

1.

A I saw a video yesterday called "My Fair Lady"

B What was it like?

A Really good. There was a funny story and lots of singing.



2.

A What's a cheetah?

B It's like a leopard but it runs faster and doesn't climb trees.

A And what's rugby?

B It's like football, but the ball is like an egg, and you can carry it in your hands.

A Thank you.



3. Here are four answers. Choose the correct questions, then practise asking and answering.

"It's like a hat, but made of very hard metal or plastic."

"Very high hills with big forests. Big villages with apple orchards."

"It's like an ordinary one, but it has a claw for pulling out nails."

"About one and a half metres high, with gray fur, a long tail and a smiling face."

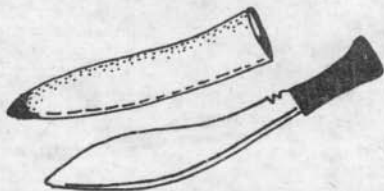
What's a claw hammer?

What's a helmet?

What's Chankhay like?

What's Helambu like?

F. Read the text and do the activities.



Swords

Here is a Nepali man.
What is he doing ?

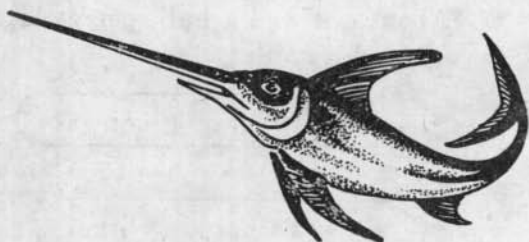


He is cutting wood with his khukuri.

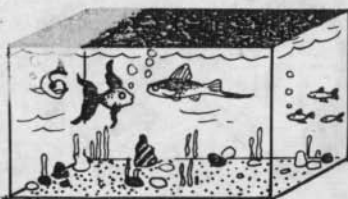


And here is a Greek soldier. This soldier lived 2,500 years ago. He is holding his kopis. A kopis is a kind of sword. It is like a khukuri. They both have the same shape, but a khukuri is much smaller. People from Greece may have travelled to Nepal. They brought their kopis with them. Then for more than two thousand years people in Nepal have made blades this shape.

This is a swordfish. Its nose is long and sharp like a sword. The fish is about 3 metres long, and its 'sword' is 1 metre long. It swims at 100 km per hour, and its sword can make a hole in a wooden boat. Swordfish live in all the oceans. They eat smaller fish and squids.



This fish is a swordtail. It is only 12 cm long. It is green and lives in rivers and lakes in Mexico. Many people keep them in an aquarium. This is a tank made of glass.



The male swordtail has a "sword" but the female doesn't. Swordtails don't lay eggs, so the baby fish are born alive.

Things to do

1. Complete these sentences.

- a) A kopis is like a _____, but it is _____.
- b) The nose of a swordfish is like a _____.
- c) The blade of a sword or knife is made of _____.
- d) The edge of the _____ is sharp.
- e) An _____ is a glass tank for keeping fish.
- f) A swordfish is _____ than a swordtail, but they are _____ fish.
- g) A man in the army is called a _____.
- h) Female swordtails _____ "swords".
- i) Mexicans live in _____ and _____ live in Greece.

2. What is another good title for the passage?

3. Here is the first paragraph about the swordtails. It is like the one you have read, but some words are different.

This fish is a swordtail. A swordtail is only 12 cm long. A swordtail is green. A swordtail lives in rivers and lakes in Mexico. Many people keep swordtails in an aquarium. An aquarium is a tank made of glass.



Write this paragraph in your copy, but instead of the underlined words, use these smaller words:

| | | | | |
|------|----|----|-----|------|
| them | It | It | and | This |
|------|----|----|-----|------|

4. "And" is the most important joining word. We use "and" to join two sentences to make one longer sentence.

a) Two people doing the same thing.



Ram is running.
Hari is running.
Ram and Hari are running.

b) One person, two actions



He opened the door.
He jumped out.
He opened the door and jumped out.



c) Two sentences

The river was deep.
There wasn't a bridge.
The river was deep and there wasn't a bridge.



Rewrite each group of sentences as one sentence.

- i) They are green. They live in the jungle.
- ii) The parachute opened. He fell slowly downwards.
- iii) Chankhay likes bananas. Shambhu likes bananas.
[Can you put 'both' in your sentence? Be careful to change the verb.]
- iv) Sagar bought a ball. The girls bought a ball. Sagar played volleyball. The girls played volleyball.
- v) I did my homework every night. I practised talking English.

G. Write your own paragraph about the first Nepali lady to climb Mt. Everest. Change the black words to pronouns.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
| she | they | her | Her | they | she | her |
|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|

Some sentences are in brackets (). Don't write the brackets, but join the sentences with 'and'.

First Nepali lady on top of the world

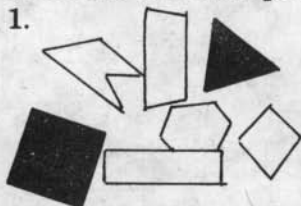
Pasang Sherpa tried three times to climb Mt Everest but Pasang failed each time. Then in April 1993, Pasang tried again. (Two other ladies were in the team. Several men were in the team). (On April 22 Pasang reached the top. Two friends, Pemba and Sonam, reached the top). That evening Pasang, Pemba and Sonam slept in their tents near the South Summit. Next day Pemba went quickly down to fetch oxygen. (But the weather became bad. No one could help Pasang and Sonam). (On May 10 Russian climbers found Pasang's body. The Russian climbers carried Pasang's body down the mountain.) (Pasang's funeral was at Swayambhu. Everyone praised Pasang's courage.)



H. Language Box

Here are some shapes.

1.



All of them are polygons.

They are all polygons.

None of them are big.

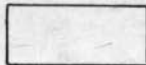
Both the square and the triangle are black.

Neither the square nor the triangle is white.

Both of them are black.

2. What's a parallelogram like?

It's like a rectangle but its angles aren't right angles.



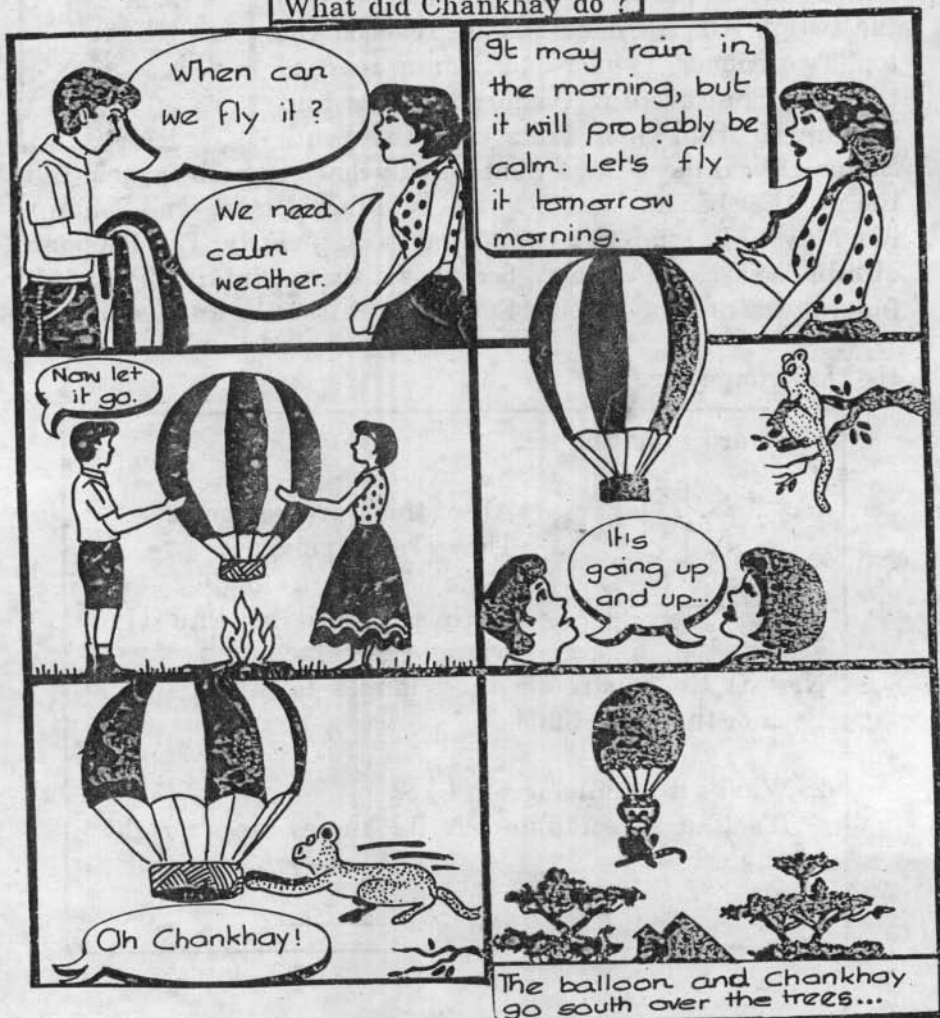
Unit Sixteen

"You may enjoy this !"



- A. In their science lessons, Shambhu and his friends have made a hot air balloon.

When did they fly it ?
What did Chankhay do ?



What will probably happen to Chankhay ?



What did Shambhu say to Chankhay ?

B. Read, discuss and do the activities.



"What have you done already?" the inspector asked the sergeant. "Well Sir, he definitely won't leave Nepal by plane. We're not watching the airport. He may try to get a passport and he'll certainly need food and clothes. He escaped from prison without anything. He'll probably try to meet his friends. Our men are watching their houses."



The inspector nodded.

"Well done", he said. "But he may telephone his friends. What about his wife?"

"He probably won't see his wife now. But he'll definitely try to reach India. He'll probably go by bus. We'll check all buses."

"Well done, sergeant. We'll catch him."

Things to do:

1. a) Two people are talking. Who are they ? What's their job?
- b) Who are they talking about ?
- c) What are they trying to do?
- d) What will they check ?
- e) Is the inspector pleased with the sergeant ?

2. Complete this chart about the escaped prisoner.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| He will certainly | |
| He will probably | |
| He may/might | // try to get a passport. |
| He probably won't | |
| He certainly won't | leave Nepal by plane. |

3. Look at the chart. It shows the words we use to say how sure we are that something will happen.

| 100% | 75% | 50% | 25% | 0% |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| definitely certainly | probably | may might might not could | probably won't | definitely won't certainly won't |

It is Monday, 15 October. Some friends in Janakpur are talking about tomorrow. Think carefully about the weather at this time. Complete and practise what they say.

It _____ won't snow.

It _____ won't rain.

It _____ be cloudy.

We'll _____ play volleyball after school.

I'll _____ enjoy that !

It's Tihar next week. We'll _____ have a holiday.

And I _____ go to my uncle's house.

4. Say what you think about the future. The first one is an example.

- a) rain tomorrow (75%)
- b) letter arrive today (75%)
- c) shop be open (25%)
- d) be a radio holiday (75%)
- e) exams will be next week (100%)
- f) thief be caught (25%)
- g) arrive before 5 o'clock (0%)
- h) start Unit Seventeen next week (50%)

It'll probably
rain tomorrow.

Did you notice?

The order for positive and negative is different.

It will probably _____

It probably won't _____

5. Write sentences 4(a)-(h) in your copies.

C. Mr. Rai has a definite arrangement.



I'm leaving Kathmandu at three o'clock and I'm staying the night in Karachi.

For definite arrangements, and fixed plans, we can use the present continuous tense. Here are Mr. Rai's plans.

| | |
|-------|--|
| MON | leave KTM 3:00 p.m. |
| TUES | leave Karachi 9:00 a.m. arrive London 2:00p.m. Ritz Hotel |
| WED | Visit Prime Minister |
| THURS | Drive round London. |
| FRI | Talk to businessmen. |
| SAT | Return to KTM |

Use the diary to complete the newspaper report.

This week Mr. Vishnu Rai is making an important visit to Britain. He's _____ Kathmandu on Monday, and he's _____ in London on _____ at _____. He's _____ in the Ritz Hotel.

On Wednesday he's _____ the Prime Minister, and the following day he's _____ round London. On Friday he's _____ to businessmen and he hopes to return to Kathmandu on Saturday. We wish him a safe and successful trip.



D. Listen to the tape or your teacher. You are going to hear part of a programme on Radio Nepal. Which statements are true?

- a) The first advertisement was for toothpaste.
- b) King pencils are best.
- c) The advertisements were for pencils, biscuits and shoes.
- d) There was a drama programme.
- e) There was Nepali and foreign news.
- f) The King opened a new hospital.
- g) There was a meeting for people growing rice.
- h) Two hundred people had a new water supply.
- i) The King opened the new water scheme.
- j) There was an earthquake in China.
- k) It was a serious, big earthquake.
- l) It will probably rain everywhere.
- m) The eye camp starts in Gorkha on Wednesday.



E. The Muktinath Apple Company have a new drink. They call it APSI. It can be either still or fizzy. They have advertisements on the radio, in the newspaper, and on big notices in the streets.





The Apsi chant is on the radio. Try saying it yourselves.

APSI, APSI

We like Apsi.

Apsi Apsi.

The best drink there is.

You can have it still

Or try it with a fizz

On schooldays and party days, holidays or workdays.

Everybody wants it, everyone agrees

Apsi, Apsi the best drink there is.

Buy a big bottle, buy it in a box.

Even in a packet, just cut the top.

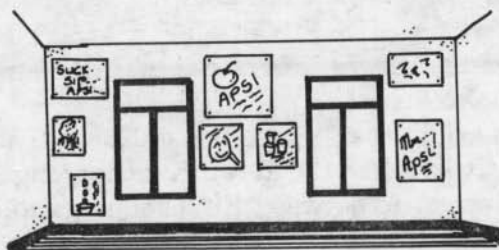
Pour it in your glasses,

Suck it through a straw

APSI, APSI please give us more.

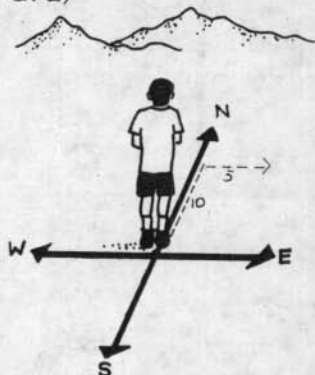


- F. With your friend think of something new.....some thing to wear, or eat, or play with, or something useful like soap, a torch, a stove, a tool. You want to sell it to as many people as possible. Make a big advertisement. Have a picture and write something short and clear. You can make an advertisement for the radio too ! Put everyone's advertisements round the class.



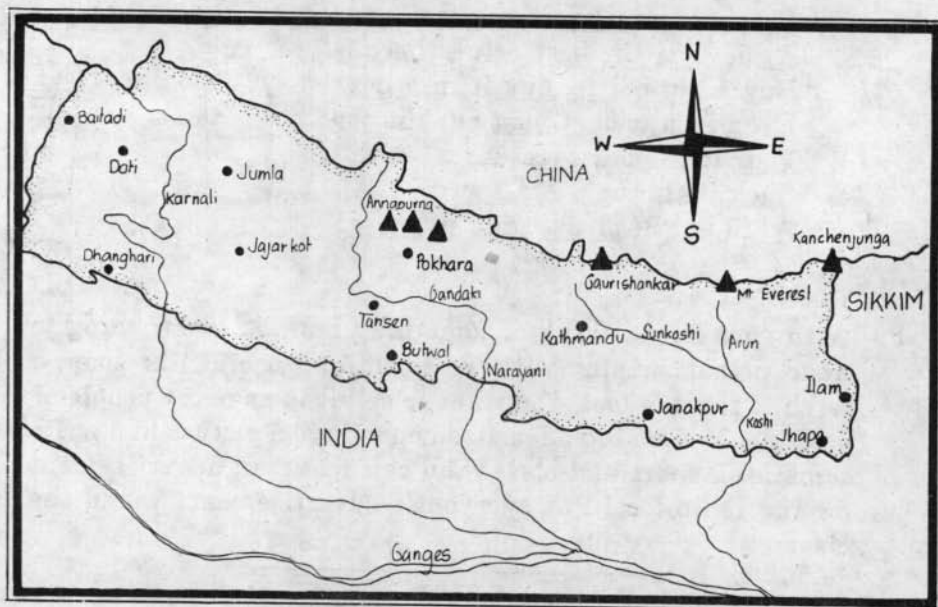


G. a)



Shambhu is walking North. He goes ten steps. Then he goes five steps East. Next he goes ten steps South. Lastly, he walked five steps to the West. Where is he at the end?

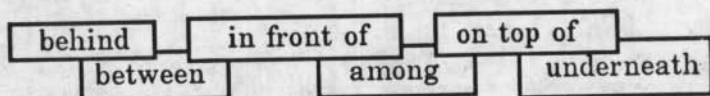
- b) Look at the map of Nepal. Fill in the spaces in the text with names of towns, rivers, mountains or North, South, East, West.



The Himalayas are in the _____ of Nepal. The _____ is flat and low. It is called the Terai. Kanchenjunga is in the far _____. Mt. Everest is between Kanchenjunga and _____.

Most Nepali rivers flow from the North to the _____, but the Sunkoshi flows from West to _____. Kathmandu is in the Central Region. Ilam is _____ of Kathmandu, and Pokhara is to the _____. The town furthest west is _____. _____ of Pokhara you reach Tansen and Butwal. I live _____ of Kathmandu.

c) These words tell you where the elephant is:



Draw the pictures and write the sentences.



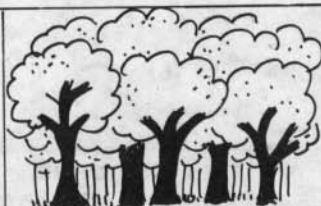
The elephant is _____ the house.



Now it's _____ the house.



It's _____ the flag and the tree.



We can't see it.
It's _____ the trees.



It's _____ an umbrella.



The elephant's _____ Ram.
We can't really see Ram.



H.

The Musicians of Ilam.

"Come on !" shouted the man. His donkey had worked hard for many years. Now it was old. "I won't feed a useless old donkey like you", the man said.

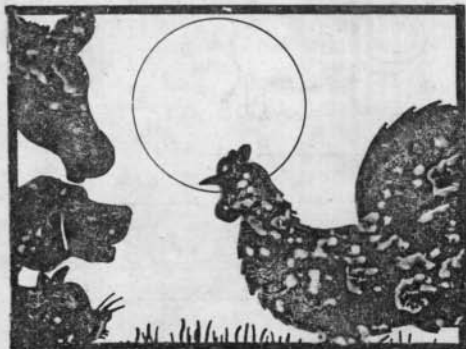
"I'll go to Ilam. I like music I can join a band. I can be a musician", thought the donkey.



On the way they saw a cat.

"I'm too old to catch mice. My mistress won't feed me," she said.

"Come with us. We are going to be musicians in Ilam", said the donkey and the dog. So the cat joined them.



On the road he saw an old, tired dog.

"My master is going to kill me," he said.

"Come with me to Ilam", said the donkey.



Soon they saw a cock. "Tomorrow my mistress is going to eat me", he crowed sadly. "Don't worry" said the donkey, the dog and the cat. "Come with us to Ilam."

So the four friends went along the road to Ilam. When it was dark, they were in a big forest. They could see a small light. They walked towards the light. They came to a small house. They looked inside. There was a gang of thieves sitting round a table. They were eating a big meal, and laughing and talking. "How can we get a meal like that?" said the animals.

They made a plan. Silently they climbed on each other's backs. Then they all began to make a noise. The donkey brayed. The dog barked. The cat miaowed and the cock crowed.

And they jumped through the window. The thieves were terrified. They ran away into the forest.



The four friends sat down at the table and ate a wonderful meal.



Then they put out the light and went to sleep. The cock sat on a beam near the ceiling. The cat lay near the fire. The dog lay behind the door. And the donkey lay on some straw in the yard outside. The thieves were in the forest. They saw the light go out. Everything was quiet. "Why were we so frightened? Why did we run away?" they said.



"I'll go and look at the house", said one of them.
He went quietly to the house and opened the door.



The thief ran back to the door. He kicked the dog. The dog bit his leg. The thief stumbled across the yard. The donkey kicked him. And the cock flew down, screeching.

'Cock-a-doodle-do'!

The poor thief limped back into the forest. "What happened to you?" the other thieves asked. "Oh dear" he said.

"There's a witch in the house. She scratched my face. There was a man with a knife behind the door. He stabbed me in the leg. In the yard there's a big monster. It hit me with a great stick. And near the roof there's a judge. He shouted 'Bring-the-thief-to-me.' I ran away as quickly as I could."

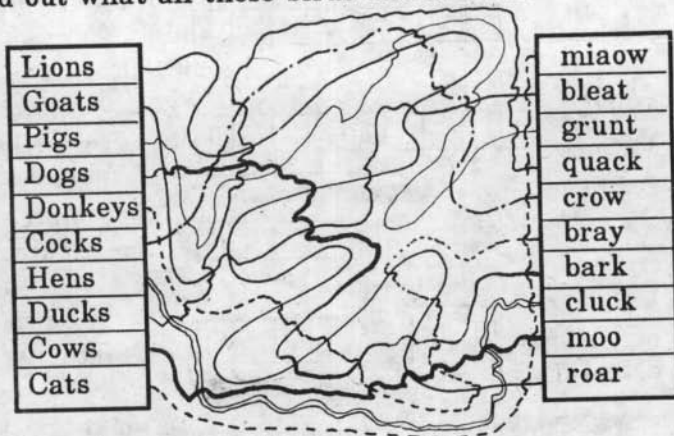
After this, the thieves went far away. They never came back. And the four friends? They never went to Ilam. They lived in the house in the forest, happily, good friends together.



Things to do

1. People talk, and some birds sing.

Find out what all these birds and animals do.



Write 10 sentences like this:

a) Lions roar.

2. Give short answers.

- a) Who was too old to catch mice?
- b) Where were the four friends going?
- c) How did they climb on each other's back?
- d) What did the thief see glowing in the dark?
- e) Why did the dog bite the thief's leg?



- a) Who was the witch? The _____ was.
- b) Who was the man with the knife? _____
- c) Who was the monster? _____
- d) Who was the judge? _____

4. Find these words in the story.



Member of a band

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | S | | C | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|



| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| T | | | | I | | | | D |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|

Very frightened



Big piece of wood for making a roof

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | M |
|--|--|--|---|



| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | O | | |
|--|---|--|--|

To push with a stick or finger



| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | C | | A | | C |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|

To make marks with something sharp

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | U | | B | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|

To nearly fall over.



5. Groups of people and things have special names. Fill in the blanks from the box below:

A g _ _ _ of thieves.

A h _ _ _ of cows.

A f _ _ _ of sheep and goats.

A s _ _ _ of bees.

A c _ _ _ of students.

| | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| swarm | herd | flock | gang | class |
|-------|------|-------|------|-------|

6. Make your own story book of 'The Musicians Of Ilam.

7. This story makes an exciting drama. You need eight or ten actors. Make groups and practise your drama. The best group can do it for a cultural programme, or for your school to watch. Make animal masks for the four friends.

I. Language Box

Talking about the future.

- a) I'll buy the tickets. [Quick decision]
- b) I'm going to buy the tickets tomorrow. [My plan]
- c) I'm leaving at 7 o'clock. [Firm arrangement]

Predicting the Future

He'll definitely

He'll probably

He may

He probably won't

He certainly won't

come by bus.

It will probably rain.

It may be fine.

It certainly won't be cold.

Directions

The flag is west of the house.

The flag is to the west of the house.

Go north to the tree from the house.

Namche is in the north of Nepal.



Have you ever made a hot air balloon ?
Find out how to do it in the next unit.

Unit Seventeen

What had they done ?



A.



B. Ask and answer these questions:



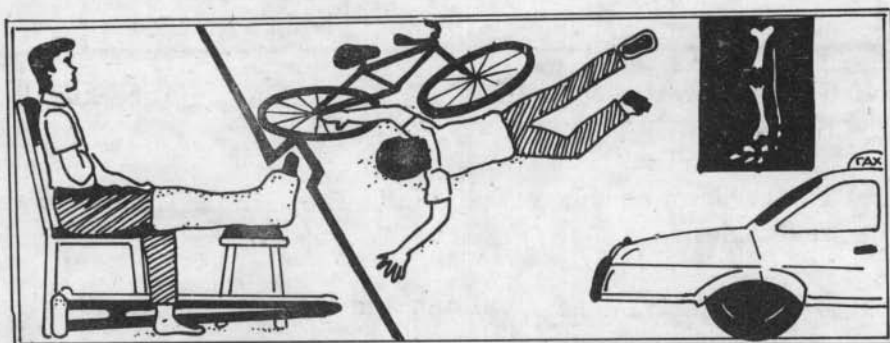
- i) What had the thief done? He'd _____.
- ii) What had Chankhay done? He'd _____.
- iii) What had Chankhay seen? He'd _____.
- iv) Who went to the thief's house? _____ did.
- v) What did Chankhay do to the thief? He _____.

C. Read and discuss the text and questions and learn a new verb tense.



Yesterday I went to my cousin's house. I arrived at 4 o'clock. I was very surprised. He was sitting in a chair. His leg was in plaster. His face was swollen. He had a pair of crutches. He told me what had happened.

He had fallen off his bike. Someone had called a taxi and taken him to the hospital. The doctor had taken an X-ray. His leg was broken, so they had put on a plaster. And here he was, only 2 hours later. The plaster wasn't even dry.



YESTERDAY AT 4 O'CLOCK.

BEFORE 4 O'CLOCK

1. What did the writer see at 4 o'clock yesterday?

- a) His cousin _____ on a chair.
- b) His leg _____.
- c) His face _____.
- d) The plaster _____.

These answers use the simple Past or the Past Continuous (was sitting). They tell us about 4 o'clock yesterday.

2. What had happened?

- His cousin had _____ his bike.
- Someone _____ him to hospital.
- The doctor _____ an X-ray and _____ a plaster on his leg.

These answers tell us about things that were finished before 4 o'clock yesterday. They use a new tense, the past perfect.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---|
| I, You, We, They, He, She, It, | had | swum, run, come, walked, fallen down. |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---|

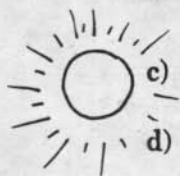


D. Choose words from the box. Say, then write, these sentences.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| had stopped, had locked, had turned off, had worked, | had opened, had poured, had stolen, had swum, | hadn't swept had eaten, had passed, hadn't finished. |
|---|--|---|

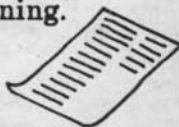
a) The window was open. Ram _____ it because he was hot.

b) The garden was empty. The thief _____ all the vegetables.



c) It _____ raining and the sun was shining.

d) I looked at the list. Hurray ! I _____.



e) Mr. Dhakal went to bed. He _____ all the lights, and he _____ all the doors.

f) We _____ very hard, and the garden was full of beautiful flowers.





g) The glasses were full. Tika _____ just _____
out the tea.

h) The girl stood on the sand. She was tired and cold. She
_____ just _____ across the river.

i) Where were the bananas? Chankhay _____
them all.

j) The floor was dirty. Goma _____ it.



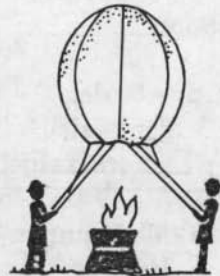
k) When the bell rang we _____ the exercise.

E. Read silently and do the activities.



Balloons

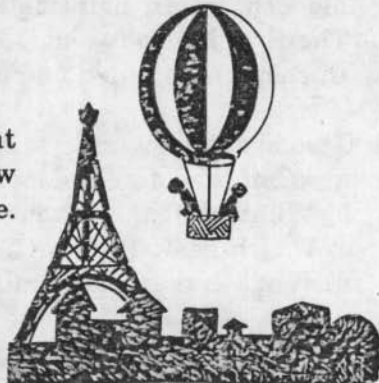
It was June 5, 1783. A big crowd of people in Annonay, France watched a big bag, 10 metres across, made of cotton and paper. Hot air from a fire went into the bag. Hot air is lighter than colder air. The balloon began to pull. The men dropped the ropes, and the balloon went up, and up and up, 1,800 metres into the sky.



Then the air inside became cold again, and the balloon came down. This had been the first hot air balloon flight. Two brothers, Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier had made this first balloon.



On Nov. 21, 1783 two brave men sat in a basket under the bag and flew over Paris, the capital city of France.



In the same year J. Charles filled a balloon with hydrogen. Hydrogen is a very light gas. Balloons filled with hydrogen can stay high in the sky for a long time. In December 1783, Mr. Charles flew 104 Km. from Paris northwards.



In 1783, nearly 200 years later, a very big balloon carrying 3 people called 'Double Eagle' went right across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1981 a balloon went across the Pacific Ocean. Nowadays hot air balloons carry gas heaters in the basket. When the air in the balloon is getting cold, the balloonists light the gas. A big flame quickly heats the air, and the balloon rises up into the sky again.

One day you may see a hot air balloon over your village. Or you can make your own paper hot air balloon.

Things to do.

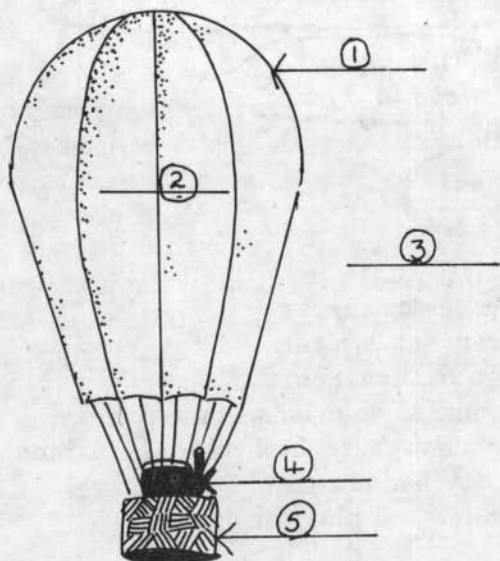
1. True/false

- The Montgolfier brothers made the first hot air balloon.
- Many people watched it fly.
- Mr. Charles filled a big balloon with hydrogen in 1783.
- Hydrogen is hot air.
- Mr. Charles flew to Paris.
- Double Eagle is the name of a balloon.
- It flew from America to Europe.
- A balloonist is a person in a balloon.
- Modern hot air balloons have big gas heaters.
- The first balloon went 104 Km high.
- In Dec. 1782, 2 men had already flown in a balloon basket.

2. Give short answers.

- What was Joseph Montgolfier's brother's name ?
- What nationality were they ?
- Which gas is lighter than air ?
- What makes the big flame to heat the air ?

3. Copy this hot air balloon and put the labels in the correct places.



basket for
passengers

hot air
is light

bag made of
silk or nylon

balloon floats in
heavier cool air

gas cylinder
and heater



F. Learn how to give invitations.

a) "I'm having a party on Saturday. Can you come?" Sarada asked her friend Dil. "I'm very sorry", Dil replied. "I have to go to my Grandfather's house. Thank you for the invitation."

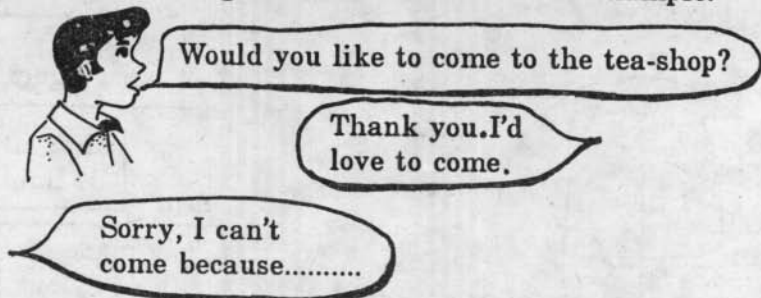
"Would you like to come to my party on Saturday?" Sarada asked Asta.

"Thank you very much. I'd love to," replied Asta.

On Saturday they had a great time together. Nine of Sarada's friends had come. Sarada had prepared a lot of games, and they had great fun playing them. Sarada's mother had cooked sel rotis and jalebis and she had made some delicious lemon juice.

"Thank you for a lovely party", they all said.

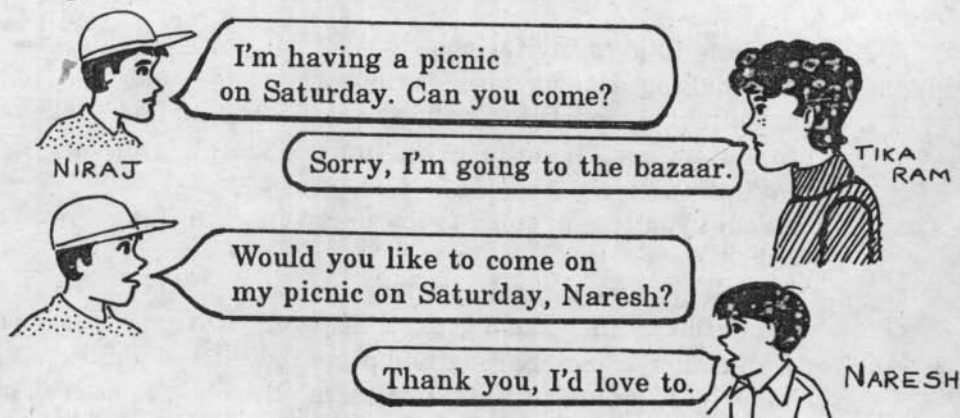
- b) Give your friend different invitations. Your friend can accept or refuse and give a reason. Look at the example:



Invite your friend.

- to come for supper.
- to come on a picnic.
- to go to the cinema.
- to come to your house on Saturday.
- to come to your school cultural programme.
- to play badminton.
- to come and play carroms.

- c) Write a story exactly like exercise F. a), but use these pictures and phrases.



Ten friends- Niraj had brought a ball- they played volleyball. Niraj had brought meat, vegetables, rice, fruit - they cooked - delicious - thank you.

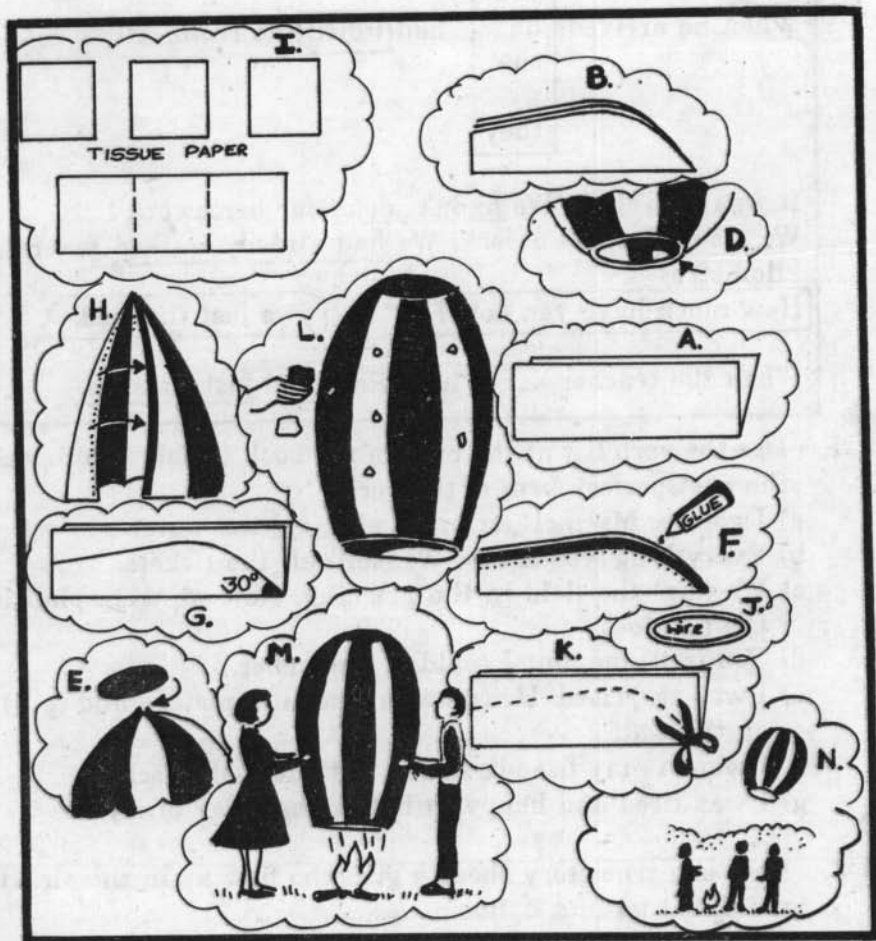


G. Listening

Listen to instructions for making a hot air balloon. Number the pictures A-N in order like this:-

1=I

2=



Why not make your own hot air balloon ?

H. Language Box.

Talking about something completed in the past.

When he arrived,

I
you
he
she
we
they

had **tidied** the room.

It was 10 o'clock. We hadn't done our homework !

We stopped at 10 o'clock. We had already walked several kilometres.

How much have you done?

I've just finished.

When the teacher asked him, Ram had just finished.



I. Use the verb list at the back of the book to help you to write the past perfect form of the verb.

- I got up. My mother(bring already) the water.
- Everything was ready. We (sell) all the tickets.
- We (dig) the field in the morning. Now we were planting the potatoes.
- You (tell) me, but I couldn't remember.
- I was surprised. He (draw) a beautiful picture and (put) it on the wall.
- I went to my friend's house, but she (go) to school.
- I was tired and happy. It(be) the best day of my life.



J. Here is a true story about a girl who flew up in the air. But she didn't go in a balloon.....

Read the first page and decide in which country Hetty lived. Then read to the end.

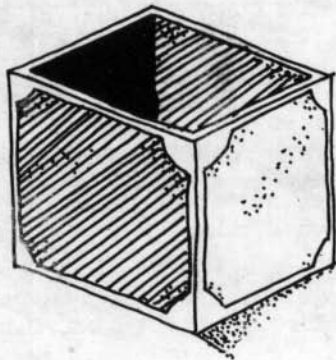
Is this a happy or a sad story ?

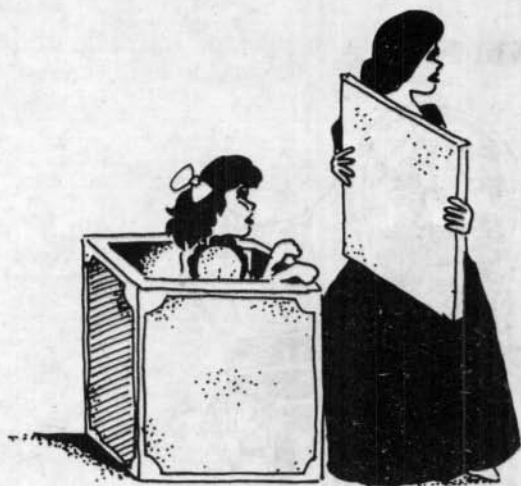
Whirlwind



Hetty Jarvis was born in England. When she was a baby, her family had left England. They had gone to America. They had travelled for many weeks across the flat plains of America. Then Mr. Jarvis had built a small house, made of mud and grass. He had grown corn. After two or three years he had built a better house. It was made of wood. Now the family had many fields and a wind pump for water. But Hetty was often lonely. There was no school, and no children lived near.

One day Hetty's mother pulled a box outside. It was the box for carrying their things from England. Hetty's mother cleaned it and left it in the sun. It was very hot. Hetty looked. She could see a black cloud. She could see her father on a horse. He was galloping towards the house.





The cloud became bigger. It was spinning. It was coming quickly towards the house.

"Quickly, help me! It's a whirlwind", shouted Hetty's mother. She had come out of the house. Hetty and her mother pulled the box into the house. "Get in there and stay there", said Hetty's mother and pushed Hetty into the box and put on the lid.

What will happen to everyone ?

The whirlwind came

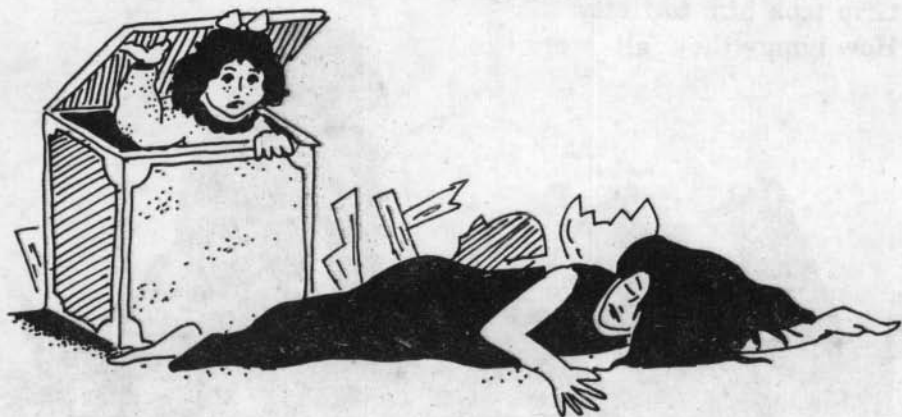


Everything went flying up into the air, the hens, the dog, the cart. It was black. There was a roaring and then the whole house went up into the air higher than a tree. It began to spin round and round. And then it exploded.

Everything broke, windows, door, furniture. They fell down and down.

CRASH.

The box rolled over and over. It stopped. The lid was on top. Hetty lifted the lid. Her mother was lying nearby. They were in the middle of broken corn and broken pieces of the house.



Hetty climbed out of the box. Her mother lay still.

"I must find Father," thought Hetty.

Hetty's dog was called Grip. He came towards Hetty. He was tied to a broken stick. "Oh Grip, Grip" cried Hetty. But Grip turned and limped away.

And where was Hetty's father? He had tried to gallop away from the whirlwind. He had seen the house fly into the air. The wind had blown him off his horse, and the ladder in front of the house had fallen onto him. He couldn't move.

Just then Grip arrived. Mr Jarvis saw the stick at the end of Grip's rope.

What did he do ?

He used it to dig and dig. At last he escaped.

"I must find Hetty and her mother," he thought. Grip barked, "Follow me", he seemed to say.

Mr Jarvis followed Grip through the corn.

Grip took him to Hetty.

How happy they all were !



Now neighbours had arrived to help. They carried Hetty's mother to their house. Her leg was broken, but not badly.

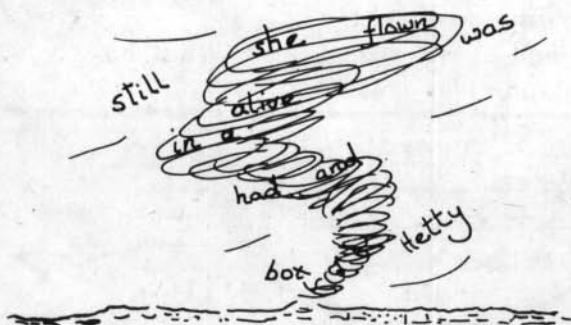
And Hetty? She must be the first girl to fly in the sky in a box!

Things to do

1. Find these words:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Flat land | P | | | | N | | | |
| Going quickly round and round | | P | | | N | | | |
| A horse running | | | | | | P | | N |
| Broken into many pieces with a big bang | | X | P | | | | | |
| walked with difficulty | | | | P | | | | |

2. The words of a sentence are in a whirlwind. Can you put them together again?



3. Hetty had a "narrow escape". That means she nearly died. Have you ever had a narrow escape? Tell the class about it.
4. Write these sentences in the correct order to make a paragraph about Hetty Jarvis. Draw a picture, and write it neatly on paper.

One day a whirlwind moved across their land.

They went to the west and began to grow crops.

Hetty was safe inside the box.

Hetty was born in England.

The whirlwind picked up the house, and broke it in pieces.

Hetty was pushed into a box.

When she was small, her family took her to America.

After three years her father built a wooden house.

5. Find two things Hetty's family had done and two things her father had done before the story begins.

* Unit Eighteen
The last lap



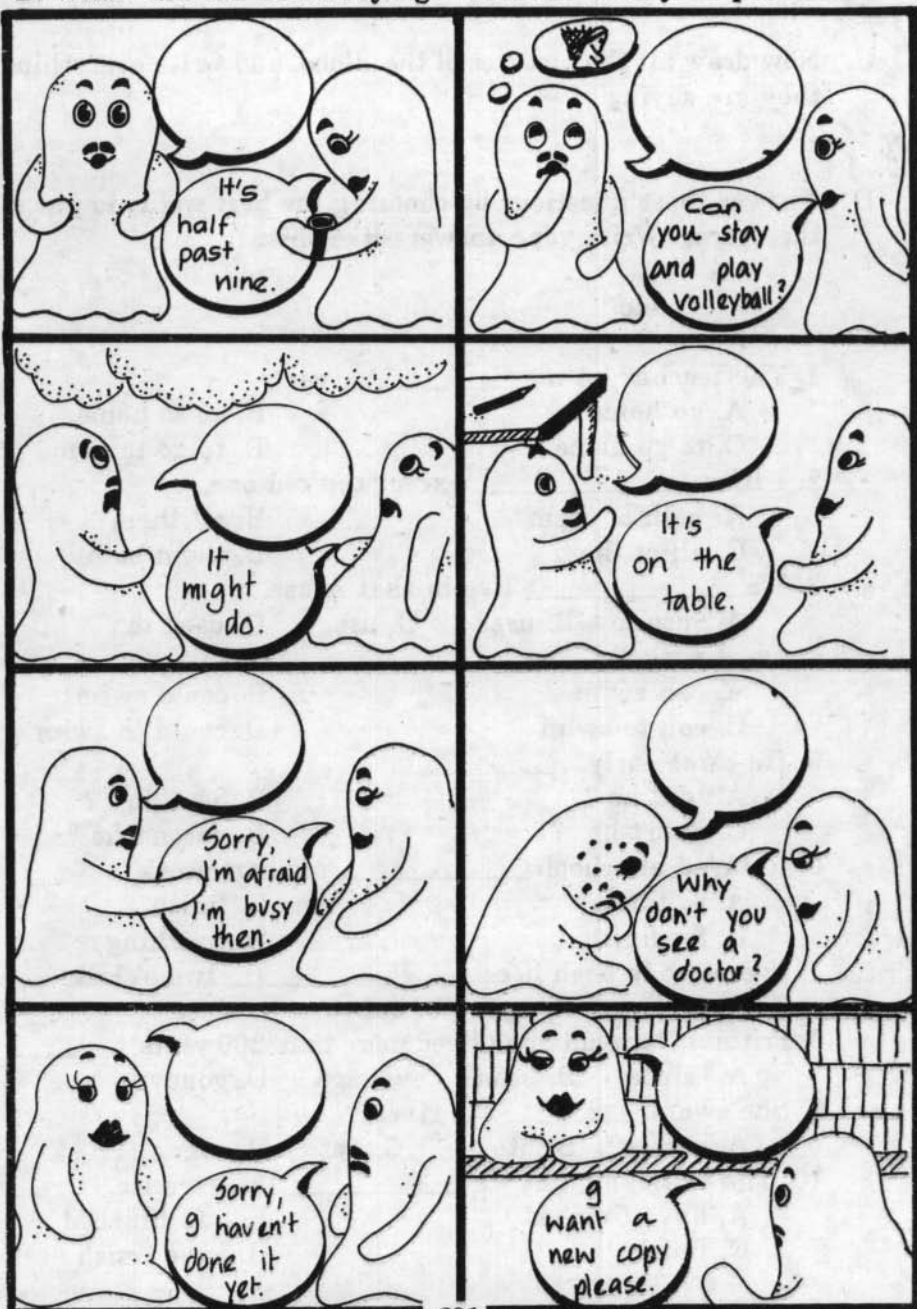
A. It is the end of the school year. What have you learned ?
What did you enjoy most ?



Can you recognise the different ways of writing ?



B. What are the Blobs saying? Practise with your partner.





C. Now draw all the pictures of the Blobs, and write everything they are saying.



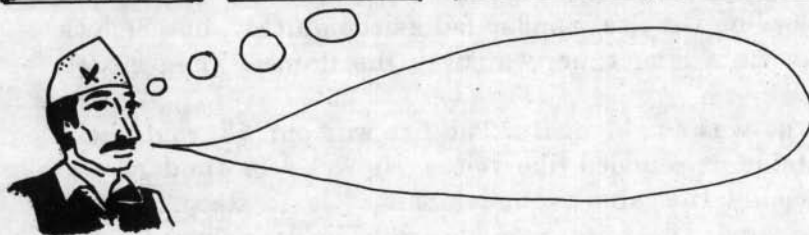
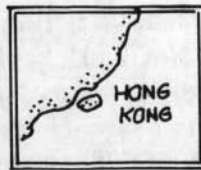
D. Answer these questions by choosing the best words to put in the spaces. Write your answers like this:

$$1=A$$

2= etc.

1. The teacher let me _____ early.
A. go home B. go to home
C. to go home D. to go to home
2. I like _____ except the red one.
A. both of them B. all them
C. all of them D. them both
3. We _____ live in that house.
A. use to B. used C. use D. used to
4. Oh, I wish I _____.
A. can swim B. could swim
C. can to swim D. could to swim
5. He came early, _____.
A. did he ? B. he didn't ?
C. didn't he ? D. doesn't he ?
6. I stayed at school _____ my homework.
A. to finish B. finish
C. for finish D. finishing
7. I've already been here _____ two o'clock
A. for B. ago C. before D. since
8. Prithivi Narayan Shah lived more than 200 years _____.
A. since B. before C. ago D. gone
9. She swam _____ the river.
A. across B. into C. upto D. over
10. The bell rang, but we _____ the exercise.
A. have finished B. had finished
C. finish D. have finish

E. The old man is talking about his life. What is he saying?



F. Write a paragraph. It is what the old man is saying. Begin:

"I used to live in a small village in

Check your work carefully. Change work with your partner and check your friend's work carefully. Let your teacher check it also, then write it correctly in your best handwriting.

G. Read quickly and silently and decide:



WHO found the boys ?

- a) their father ? b) a policeman? c) a friend?

The two boys walked slowly across the valley. Then suddenly Bishwa stopped and sat down on a large stone.

"It's no use," he said. "I can't go any further. I'm exhausted."

Sundar looked at him for a minute.

"Oh, come on !" he said. "It's not very far. Only two hours perhaps".

"Yes, but uphill all the way", Bishwa said.

He pointed to the path in front of them. It went straight up the hill in front of them. Sundar sat down too. They said nothing. Then Bishwa pointed to some trees about one kilometre ahead.

"There's a buffalo shed there," he said. "Why don't we sleep there?"

Sundar ran down the path to the trees. Bishwa followed more slowly.

"What's it like inside?" he asked when he reached the hut.

"Not bad", replied Sundar. "And there's plenty of wood. I've got some matches."

The two boys cleaned out the hut and lit a fire. Then they cooked their rice. They were both tired and didn't talk much. They put a lot of wood on the fire. Sundar fell asleep quickly, but Bishwa lay awake for a long time, watching the flames. Then he fell asleep.

Suddenly he was awake again. The fire was out. He could hear noises outside. It sounded like voices. He woke up Sundar.

"It's only the wind", Sundar said, "Go to sleep." But it wasn't the wind. The voices came nearer. The door opened and a light shone on their faces. "They're here", shouted a voice. A policeman was standing in the doorway. He addressed the two boys. "You've given us a lot of trouble. We've looked everywhere for you."

2. Now read the story again more slowly and find these words and match them with the correct meaning.

straight
exhausted
ahead
hut
addressed

small house
directly
very tired
in front of them
spoke to

3. Choose the correct answer
a) Bishwa wanted to stop but Sundar wanted to
A. go back B. go on C. talk

- b) The path in front of them was
A. easy B. difficult C. muddy
- c) The boys lit a fire because
A. they couldn't see B. the hut was wet
C. they wanted to cook
- d) After supper the boys
A. went to bed B. sat and talked
C. cleaned out the hut
- e) Bishwa woke up because
A. he heard a noise B. he was afraid C. he was cold
- f) The policeman
A. wanted to sleep there B. was looking for the boys
C. wanted to catch the boys
4. What do the black words mean?
a) He pointed to the path in front of **them**.
b) It's only the wind" he said.
c) **They're** here, shouted a voice.

5. Make six true sentences:

| | | |
|--------|----------------------------|---|
| | was very tired. | 1 |
| | wanted to go on. | 2 |
| Bishwa | saw a hut among the trees. | 3 |
| | ran to the hut. | 4 |
| Sundar | went into the hut first. | 5 |
| | fell asleep quickly | 6 |

6. Write these sentences in the correct order.

- The boys didn't talk much.
The boys cleaned the hut out.
Bishwa watched the flames.
The boys went to bed.
Sundar fell asleep quickly.
The boys found a hut among the trees.
The boys had supper.
Bishwa fell asleep.
The boys lit a fire.
The boys put a lot of wood on the fire.

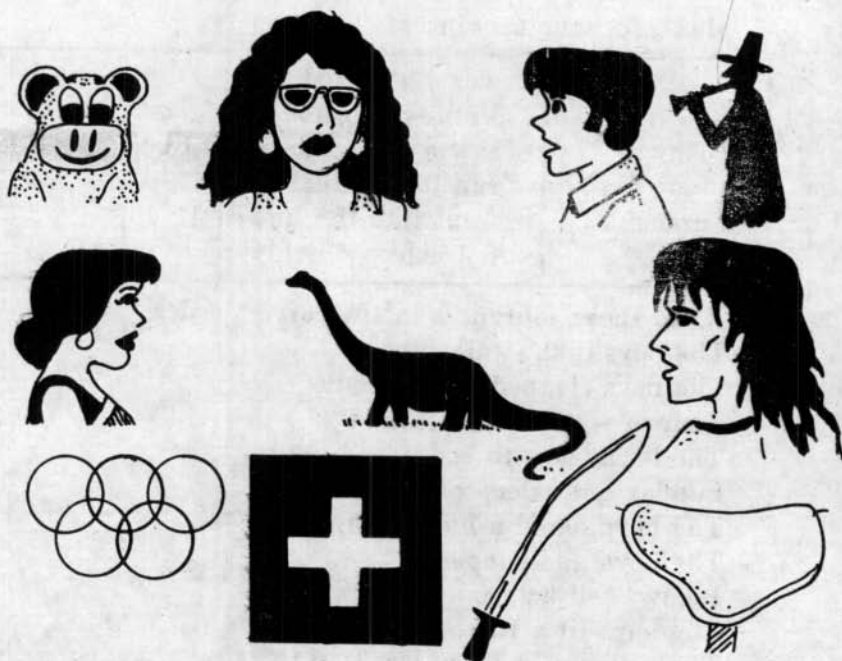
7. Use the sentences you have written in (6) to write this paragraph:

The boys _____. They _____ it out and _____.
Then they _____. They _____ because they
were tired. After supper _____ and _____
Sundar _____, but Bishwa _____. Then he
_____ too.

8. Your own ideas ! Talk about these questions:

- Where were the boys going ?
- Where had they come from ?
- Why was the policeman looking for them ?
- What did the policeman do next ?
- How does the story end ?
- Have you ever run away from home ? Why ? What happened ?

H. Who or what ? How many pictures can you recognise ?



I. Look back through 'Our English Book'.

- a) Which story did you enjoy most ?
- b) Give two interesting facts you have learned.
- c) Which Chankhay story is the funniest?
- d) Find a sentence with seven words in it.
- e) Give the names of two famous people and say what they did.
- f) Complete this sentence;
"I like learning English because _____."



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:

| Every day | Yesterday | Already |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| I act | I acted | I have acted |
| climb | climbed | climbed |
| fasten | fastened | fastened |
| kick | kicked | kicked |
| listen | listened | listened |
| offer | offered | offered |
| shout | shouted | shouted |
| talk | talked | talked |

When the "every day" forms of verbs of this kind end in -e, we add only -d, in this way:

| | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| believe | believed | believed |
| invite | invited | invited |
| praise | praised | praised |
| use | used | used |

When verbs of this kind end with -y, we change the -y into -i and add -ed, thus:

| | | |
|-------|---------|---------|
| carry | carried | carried |
| copy | copied | copied |
| cry | cried | cried |
| empty | emptied | emptied |
| study | studied | studied |
| tie | tied | tied |

Sometimes 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 spelling in various ways. There are several verbs that 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 |
| build | built | built |
| burn | burnt | burnt |
| buy | 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 |
| feed | fed | fed |
| feel | felt | felt |
| fight | fought | fought |
| find | found | found |
| fly | flew | flown |
| forget | forgot | forgotten |
| get | got | got |
| give | gave | given |
| go | went | gone |
| have (has) | had | had |
| hear | heard | heard |
| hide | hid | hidden |
| hit | hit | hit |
| hold | held | held |
| keep | kept | kept |
| know | knew | known |
| learn | learnt | learnt |
| leave | left | left |
| lend | lent | lent |
| let | let | let |
| light | lit | lit |
| lose | lost | lost |
| make | made | made |
| meet | met | met |
| pay | paid | paid |
| put | put | put |
| read (say like "feed") | read (say like "red") | read |
| ride | rode | ridden |

run
say
see
sell
send
shoot
show
shut
sing
sink
sit
sleep
speak
spend
stand
steal
swim
take
teach
tear
tell
think
throw
understand
wake
wear
win
write

ran
said
saw
sold
sent
shot
showed
shut
sang
sank
sat
slept
spoke
spent
stood
stole
swam
took
taught
tore
told
thought
threw
understood
woke
wore
won
wrote

run
said
seen
sold
sent
shot
shown
shut
sung
sunk
sat
slept
spoken
spent
stood
stolen
swum
taken
taught
torn
told
thought
thrown
understood
waked, woken
worn
won
written

Glossary

A

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| adjust | - | to make a small change so that something works better |
| adventure | - | an exciting or dangerous journey or action. |
| Algeria | - | a country in North Africa. |
| aqualung | - | a way of carrying and breathing oxygen under water. |
| architect | - | a person who draws plans for buildings |
| army | - | a large number of soldiers. |
| artist | - | a person who paints pictures. |
| ashamed | - | be unhappy because you have done something wrong. |
| astronaut | - | a person who goes into space. |
| attack | - | to fight against somebody. |
| author | - | a person who writes books. |

B

| | | |
|----------|---|---|
| band | - | a group of people. Often they play musical instruments |
| barley | - | a kind of corn. |
| beam | - | a large piece of wood, used for making the roof of a house. |
| book (v) | - | to buy a ticket early. |
| Borneo | - | a country near the Equator in the Pacific Ocean. |
| brake | - | the part of a car or bicycle to make it stop. |
| bridle | - | the straps put on a horse's head. |
| bullet | - | a piece of metal shot from a gun. |

C

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| calf | - | a baby cow. |
| calm | - | quiet and still |
| Canada | - | a country in North America |
| canter | - | the slowest way a horse runs. |
| centenarian | - | a person who is 100 years old. |
| centenary | - | a celebration when something is 100 years old. |
| centigrade | - | a scale of temperature with 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling of water. |

| | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| centipede | - | a small creature with many legs. |
| century | - | 100 years or 100 points in a game |
| chat | - | to talk in a friendly way about things which are not important. |
| cheese | - | a food made from milk. |
| chicken | - | a young hen. |
| coast | - | the edge of the land next to the sea |
| coin | - | a piece of money made of metal. |
| command | - | to give an order |
| compass | - | an instrument that points to the North |
| compasses | - | an instrument to draw circles |
| compete | - | to take part in a competition, race, game |
| corridor | - | a narrow space in a building for going from room to room. |
| cradle | - | a bed for a baby. |
| crash (noun) | - | the noise of something breaking |
| (verb) | - | to hit and break something |
| credit | - | 1. praise |
| | - | 2. money that can be paid later. |
| crowd | - | a large number of people in one place. |
| crown (noun) | - | a king's special hat or gold head ring. |
| (verb) | - | to make someone king. |
| cub | - | a baby bear, wolf, lion, or seal. |

D

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| decide | - | to make up your mind what to do |
| defeat | - | to beat in a game or battle |
| delicious | - | very good to eat or smell |
| depth | - | the distance from the top to bottom. |
| destroy | - | to break to pieces completely. An earthquake can destroy a city. |
| destruction | - | complete breaking |
| Deutschmark | - | German money |
| diesel | - | oil used by lorries and buses. |
| discover | - | to find something which has always been there, but which people did not know about |
| discuss | - | to talk about something We had a discussion about keeping healthy. |
| dreary | - | dull, not interesting |
| drown | - | to die in water because you can't breathe. |

E

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| electrician | - | a person who works with electricity, putting in wires and switches and lights |
| enormous | - | very large |
| enter | - | to go in |
| equipment | - | the things you need to do something. |
| exactly | - | completely correctly |
| exciting | - | not boring, giving you strong feelings. Nepal won the football game. It was very exciting. |
| explain | - | to make clear, to give reasons, to help someone to understand |
| explore | - | to travel through a new place to find out about it |
| explorer | - | a person who goes to new, difficult places |
| extinct | - | plants or animals that lived millions of years ago, but don't live now. |

F

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| firmly | - | without moving, strongly |
| fizzy | - | a drink like Coca-Cola with small bubbles of gas. |
| flash | - | a sudden bright light |
| flock | - | a group of sheep or birds |
| funeral | - | all the things we do when someone dies |

G

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| gain | - | to get or win something |
| gallop | - | the fastest a horse can run |
| gang | - | a group of people 1. workmen 2. thieves |
| germ | - | a very small living thing. It can only be seen with a microscope. Some germs make people ill. |
| goggles | - | dark glasses to keep our eyes safe when ski-ing, climbing, riding a motor bike etc. |
| Greenland | - | a large, cold country in the North Atlantic Ocean. |
| groom (verb) | - | to clean and brush a horse |
| (noun) | - | a person who looks after horses. |

- guide (noun) - a person who shows the way on a journey
 (verb) - to show the way.

H

- height - the distance from the bottom to the top
 helmet - a hard hat to keep our head safe.
 Motor-cyclists, soldiers and builders wore them.
 herd - a group of animals such as cows, deer, elephants
 hub - the middle of a wheel.
 huge - very, very big.

I

- ice - frozen water
 important - special, valuable, powerful
 The Prime Minister is an important man.
 It is important to wash regularly.
 insect - a living creature with 6 legs, e.g. an ant or beetle
 inspector - a police officer
 invent - to make something completely new
 inventor - a person who invents new things
 island - a piece of land with water all round it

J

- jaw - the bottom part of our mouth which moves
 jockey - a person who rides a race horse

K

- kangaroo - an Australian animal with strong back legs and a long tail
 kid - a baby goat
 kitten - a baby cat
 lamb - a baby sheep
 language - the words we use to speak or write English, Latin and Nepali are languages
 lap - one time round the field in a race

- lens - a piece of round glass used in cameras, binoculars, microscopes etc.
- limp - 1. to walk with difficulty when your leg hurts
2. not firm or strong
- mattress - a large bag full of cotton. We sleep on it.
- mayor - the chief person of a town
- mechanic - a person who mends cars and other engines.

M

- moist - a little wet, not dry
- monster - a large, fierce creature in a story
- muddled - in the wrong order, untidy
- mudguard - a piece of metal over a wheel.
It stops mud going in the air
- musician - a person who sings or plays an instrument like a drum, pipe or guitar.

N

- nail - 1. the hard part on our fingers and toes.
2. a piece of metal to join wood and make furniture
- nervous - afraid
- nod - move your head up and down
- normal - usual, not special, as every day
- nostrils - the two holes in our nose

O

- oar - a long piece of flat wood.
Two oars make a boat move.
- oats - a kind of corn.
- oily - covered with oil

P

- palace - a large building, a King's home
- parallel bars - two pieces of wood used in gymnastics
- penguin - a black and white bird. It lives in the Antarctic. It can't fly, but it swims very well and catches fish.
- play - 1. to be in a game
2. a drama

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| play-wright | - | a person who writes plays or dramas |
| pleasure | - | happiness, enjoyment |
| plume | - | feathers on a hat or animal's head |
| poet | - | a man who writes poems |
| poke | - | to push with a stick or finger. |
| polar bear | - | a large white animal which lives near the North Pole |
| politely | - | with respect, well-behaved |
| polo | - | a game. The players ride a horse and hit a small ball with a long stick |
| pony | - | a small horse |
| popular | - | something everybody likes |
| powerful | - | very strong |
| prison | - | jail, the place where bad people (prisoners) are kept |
| probable | - | we think it will happen, but it is not sure |
| promise | - | to say we will do something. We should keep our promises. |

R

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| rag | - | an old piece of cotton cloth for cleaning a car or bicycle |
| Rajasthan | - | a district in North India. It is a desert and very hot. |
| record | - | 1. the best/fastest/highest/quickest that has been done. Ram holds the school record of the high jump. 2. to write down things to be remembered |
| reins | - | straps from a horses head to our hands |
| reliable | - | does not break or stop or cause trouble, can be trusted |
| remember | - | not to forget, to keep in your mind |
| reptile | - | an animal with cold blood like a snake or crocodile. It lays eggs. |
| republic | - | a country without a king, but with a president |
| rescue | - | to save from danger |
| return | - | 1. to go back 2. to give back |
| rifle | - | a gun |

- rodeo - a competition for cowboys
The competitors ride wild horses or buffaloes. The winner rides for the longest time.
- rubber - the material for tyres, erasers, chapals. It is made from the liquid in a rubber tree.
- rucksack - a bag we carry on our back. It is used by trekkers.

S

- saddle - the seat where we sit on a horse or bicycle.
- safety - without danger
- same - not different
- Saudi Arabia - a hot, desert country in the Middle East.
- scientist - a person whose work is science.
- scratch - to make marks with something sharp.
A cat scratches with its claws.
- seal - 1. a mammal which lives in cold seas.
2. to fasten firmly.
- sergeant - a person in the army or police.
It is the third rank.
- set off - to start on a journey
- shadow - the dark side of an object where the sun light can't reach.
The dark shape on the ground made by an object stopping the sunlight.
- shiny - bright
- shutter - 1. a wooden covering like a door for the windows
2. a covering in front of a camera lens
- simple - easy
- smart - 1. quick and clever
2. neat, well-dressed, tidy and clean.
- sore - painful
- spin - 1. to turn round and round quickly
2. to make thread from cotton or wool
- spoke (noun) - a thin bar from the centre of a wheel to the edge.
- steeplechase - a horse race with many things for the horses to jump over.

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| stem | - | the main, thin, straight part of a plant |
| stranger | - | a person who you have not seen before |
| string | - | thick thread |
| stumble | - | to nearly fall over |
| summit | - | the top of a mountain. |
| sunset | - | evening; when the sun goes down |
| supervisor | - | a person who checks other people's work |
| swarm | - | 1. a lot of bees or other insects 2. to all come together |
| sword | - | a sharp weapon like a long knife |

T

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| tent | - | a place to sleep made from material, sticks and rope. It is used by soldiers and trekkers |
| terrified | - | very, very frightened |
| Thailand | - | a hot, monsoon country in S.E.Asia |
| thief | - | a person who steals |
| thrilled | - | very excited and happy |
| tin | - | 1. a metal 2. a container of milk powder etc. |
| train | - | 1. to practise a sport 2. an engine and carriages on a railway line 3. a long line of animals, e.g. mules. |
| trapeze | - | two ropes and a bar which can swing, used by gymnasts and in circuses. |
| travel | - | to go from one place to another, to make a journey |
| travel agent | - | a person who books tickets, tells you about buses and planes and helps you to make journeys |
| treasure | - | money and valuable things |
| trot | - | to run gently and slowly |
| tyre | - | the ring made of rubber and often full of air put round the edge of a wheel |

V

| | | |
|------------|---|---------------------------|
| victory | - | winning a game or battle. |
| victorious | - | to be the winners |

- visa - permission from the government to go somewhere.
voyage - a long sea journey

W

- war - fighting between countries
waste - to do something uselessly
We must not waste our time and money.
weary - very tired
weariness - great tiredness
whirlwind - air going round and round very quickly
width - the distance from one side to another
wingspan - the distance between the ends of aeroplane wings
wonder - 1. to think a question, to want to find an answer, to want to learn more
2. surprise.
wonderful - surprising, beautiful
wriggle - to move like a snake

Z

- Zaire - a country on the Equator in Africa.

Pronunciation of Proper Nouns

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Odysseus | /ədi:si:əs/ | Alexander | /æleksændə/ |
| Jules Verne | /ʒu:l veərn/ | Hamelin | /hæmlin/ |
| Louis Pasteur | /lu:i pæstɜ:/ | Phidippides | /faɪdɪpɪdi:z/ |
| Jean-Jacques Cousteau | /ʒɒn ʒæk ku:stəʊ/ | Marathon | /mærəθən/ |
| Archimedes | /ɑ:kɪmi:di:z/ | Athenians | /əθi:nɪ:ənz/ |
| Orville & Wilbur Wright | /ɔ:vɪl, wɪlbɜ: raɪt/ | Maurice Herzog | /mɔ:ri:s heəzɔg/ |
| Slithargadee | /slɪ θagadi:/ | Minotaur | /maɪnəto:/ |
| Trieste | /tri:est/ | Aegus | /i: dʒi:əs/ |
| Macedonia | /mæsədəʊni:ə/ | Theseus | /θi:sɪ:əs/ |
| Bucephalus | /bju:səfəʊləs/ | Montgolfier | /mɒɡɒlfi:ɛr/ |
| Ariadne | /æri:ədni:/ | | |

Listening Texts.

Unit One G Page 7

- A. George Washington only had 8 years at school, didn't he?
B. Yes he was born in 1732 and when he was 3 years old his family moved to a very lonely farm. There was nobody living near, and no school. In 1738 they moved to an iron factory and he started school. He stayed for 8 years till he was 14, and then he left.
A. What job did he do first?
B. He became a surveyor. He measured land and made maps. In 1748 he went on an expedition to explore new parts of America and in 1753 he joined the army.
A. Was he an officer?
B. Yes he was. He studied hard and became a good leader. But in 1759 he left the army and became a farmer and politician. He enjoyed 16 peaceful and happy years. This was all before he became famous.

2. Unit 2H page 26

- A. Good morning Naresh.
N. Good morning Sir. It's a lovely morning.
A. Yes, I can see you're busy. We'll check what you've managed to do. Have you opened the doors and turned off the lights.
N. Yes Sir, and I've swept the path. But I haven't watered the flowers yet.
A. But you've filled the water tank?
N. Yes, I did that last night And I've cleaned the car, and
A. Well done. What about the tea?
N. I've made it but I haven't taken it round yet. I'm going to do that next.
A. And have you had breakfast?
N. No Sir, not yet. That's the very last thing.
A. Well done Naresh. You'll soon be finished. Oh, what about the windows?
N. I've opened them already Sir.
A. Fine. Don't forget the report.
N. I've written it Sir, but I haven't signed it yet.
A. Thank you Naresh. Have a good day.
N. Thank you Sir, you too.

3. Unit 3J page 42.

Dear Auntie and Uncle, Thank you very much for a wonderful holiday. You were both very thoughtful and gave us a very happy time. We enjoyed everything but we especially enjoyed going to the airport and visiting the botanical gardens. We liked talking to all the tourists and using our English. And Auntie's cooking is delicious. We had a very good journey home. We both slept on the bus. It rained in the night so that it was quite cool and it was easy to walk. Now we are back at school. Chankhay the monkey was very glad to see us. I think he likes us.

With greetings from us both,
Sabitri and Shanti

4. Unit 6C page 75

And that's the bell for the last lap, and number 39 is in the lead, followed by 15. Ethiopia, Great Britain and Nepal are all close together. Now No. 27 is really moving. He's leaving the other two behind and he's nearly level with No. 15, that's N'kovo of Kenya. They are round the last bend, and starting the straight. And now it's a fight between No. 27 and No. 15. They've both passed the American. It's 15 and 27, they are neck and neck, only 10 metres to go, and as they reach the tape it's No. 27 first, number 15 next, then no. 39, no. 7 and number 102. A great victory for Nepal in this 10,000 meter race.

5. Unit 9J page 115

- A. Let me check your name.
It's Hema - H-E-M-A Gurung. That's right, isn't it?
B. Yes.
A. And you're 22, aren't you?
B. Yes, that's right.
A. Have you passed SLC?
B. Yes. I did that 6 years ago in 1989.

- A. Have you taken any other exams?
 B. Yes, I've passed my B.Com.
 A. When was that?
 B. Last year.
 A. Have you worked for anyone?
 B. Yes, I've worked for the Green Trading Co. since Aug. 1994. In the accounts dept. I'm still there.
 A. Is your home here?
 B. No, but I've lived here since 1989.
 My friend, I share a room.
 A. You don't smoke, do you?
 B. No, not at all.
 A. And how's your health?
 B. I'm very healthy. I had a medical exam 6 months ago, and I feel very well.
 A. You've read our instructions haven't you?
 You must take your exam, the best candidates will have a long interview. Come for the exam at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
 B. Thank you very much.
 6. Unit 11F page 130
 A. Can I help you?
 B. Yes please. I want to go to Brunei.
 I'm going for a holiday to see my father.
 A. So you won't want a single, will you?
 B. No, I want a return.
 A. Well, there are several ways to go. You want the cheapest, don't you?
 B. Yes, please.
 A. The best way is with Singapore Airlines. You fly from Kathmandu to Singapore, and then from Singapore to Brunei.
 B. How much does it cost?
 A. You're coming back in less than 3 months aren't you?
 B. Oh! yes. This is only my school holiday. I've got 6 weeks.
 A. Then the fare us 825 US\$ return.
 Shall I book the ticket for you?
 B. Yes please. I want to go about July 15.
 A. You can only fly to Singapore from Kathmandu on a Sunday or a Thursday. There's a flight from Singapore to Brunei every day. Thursday is July 13, Sunday is July 16.
 B. I'll go on Sunday the 16th. School doesn't finish till the 14th.
 A. Let me write your form.
 Your name?
 B. Saroj Gurung.
 A. Saroj Gurung, and you'll go on July 16th, from Kathmandu to Brunei, with Singapore Airlines 825 \$ return. Right. Come back early next week and I'll have your ticket.
 B. Thank you very much. You've been very helpful.
- 7. Unit 12B page 137**
 I. Where were you born, Miss Rockbeat.
 Ms. In a village in the far east. I used to live in a very small mud and stone house. It had only one room. Now of course, I have a 12-room house in Kathmandu.
 I. And did you go to school?
 Ms. Yes, that was the best thing. I used to go everyday. Of course, I didn't use to wear shoes or good clothes, and I often used to stay at home to work.
 I. But now you always wear such beautiful clothes. All different styles. But have you always acted and sung?
 Ms. Oh yes! I used to fail exams, but I always used to sing and dance and act. We used to have cultural programmes and I always did lots of things. Of course, I didn't use to travel anywhere. I used to stay in the village. Now I sing, and dance and act in films and travel all over the world. You'll remember last year I went to Australia and Fiji for my film 'Pacific Heart-Break.' In the village we didn't use to have much food. Now I can enjoy all kinds of food.
 I. It's amazing! What we all want to know Miss Rockbeat is how you were able to leave the village and become a film star.
 Ms. Well, that's a long and interesting story

8. Unit 13F page 153

- A. It will soon be time for our cultural programme. We want it to be the best ever, so we'll plan carefully. Who knows how to play a guitar?
- B. I do, Sir.
- A. Yes! your very good Sarita. So Sarita can play the guitar. Who can sing?
- B. Vishnu and Rohit are the best, Sir.
- A. Right Now does anyone know how to do lights and fixup a microphone and amplification system?
- B. Bharat does, Sir.
- A. Can you do that, Bharat?
- C. Yes, Sir.
- A. Now, we need good invitations. Jya, have you done the invitations?
- D. Sorry, Sir, I couldn't do them because my uncle's computer is broken.
- A. Oh! dear. Who can use a computer and do invitations.
- E. I think I can, Sir. I know how to do word perfect, and I can use my brother's computer.
- A. Thank you Ruku, that'll be great. We just need someone to write a drama.
- E. Amrit's our author, Sir. He's already written a really funny play.
- A. Well done Amrit. We're going to practise a lot and do a really good concert.

9. Unit 16D page 176

North South East West

King pencils are definitely best.

Yes, for homework, schoolwork, shop and office. King pencils never break, write clearly and last forever. Buy a king pencil today.

Munch - Crunch the best biscuit yet. Buy a packet today.

From Everest Peak to Bhaidya Park.

Everyone is wearing them.

Daphe shoes, for walking on air.

And now here is a summary of the news. His Majesty the King has spoken of the importance of good education for everyone. His Majesty was opening a new school in Rasuwa District.

At a seminar in Kathmandu, scientists explained a new discovery, a vaccination for plants, especially rice. This helps the plant to stay healthy and produce good crops. You can put tablets where the rice seedlings are growing. Then the plants will not get disease, Professor Loknath Singh explained.

In Ki....., the Prime Minister opened a new water scheme. This gives two thousand people good drinking water, and irrigates their land. News has just reached us of a large earthquake in Japan. Several towns have fallen down, but we don't know anything else yet.

Now for the weather forecast. It will probably be fine throughout the kingdom, but there may be some rain in the Eastern District. Here is a notice: An eye camp is starting in Gorkha on Wednesday. Anyone with an eye problem can get free treatment.

10. Unit 17G page 193

It is interesting to make a hot air balloon. Of course, you can use plastic bags as small balloons. Carefully hold them over a small fire or stove. Don't burn them. Away they will go! But it is much more exciting to make a big paper balloon. Everyone in the class can help. You need 18 sheets of tissue paper. Glue them together in threes. You will have 6 long pieces of paper. Fold each piece in half, and draw the shape. Cut along the line. Keep the pieces folded. Put one piece on the floor, and put gum all along the edge. Put another piece on top, and make sure it is stuck all the way long. In this way, fasten all the edges together. You must open out the balloon to fasten the last two edges. Cut a circle of paper and stick it on the top. Make a circle of very thin wire. Glue it at the bottom. Look very carefully. There must be no holes anywhere. You can stick small pieces of tissue paper over the holes.

Choose a still cold day.

Make a fire. Be careful, you may burn your balloon. Hold the balloon over the fire. The hot air will go into the bag. It will become fat and light, and then it will fly.

