

English

Grade 6



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Education
Curriculum Development Centre
Sanothimi, Bhaktpur

ENGLISH BOOK

Grade 6

Curriculum Development Centre

**Government of Nepal
Ministry of Education
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Sanothimi, Bhaktapur

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Preface

The primary aim of revising and updating the curricular materials is to give students the knowledge and skills they need. These include values and moral standards such as honesty, integrity and nationality. These values contribute to the all round development of individuals and of our national life. They encourage national unity, patriotism, and democratic society. Students also need to be prepared for future work and family responsibility. Additionally, these materials are aimed at equipping students with the competency required to survive in the competitive global arena.

The first edition of this book was written by Naresh Prasad Gautam, Arun Kiran Pradhan, Christine Stone, and Pramod Kumar Shah in the year 1994 to help achieve the learning outcomes set in the curriculum. This basic level (6 to 8) curriculum, which was revised in 2011, introduces competencies on the basis of which learning outcomes are devised. These learning outcomes are manifested in the contents, exercises and other skill-wise activities. The contents, required to practise various language learning activities, are drawn from wider spectrum such as environment, religion, technology, entertainment, sports, biography, etc. The presentation of activities is symmetrical; each unit presents exercises in a similar fashion that will certainly make it convenient for the users. The task force, comprised of Krishna Raj Hamal, Padam Prasad Pandey, Tulasi Prasad Acharya, Bishnu Prasad Parajuli and Madhu Upadhaya, accomplished the entire revision of this book to make it compatible with the revised curriculum. The Executive Director Khagaraj Baral, Deputy Directors Shambhu Dahal and Dilli Ram Luitel, Smita Nepal, subject committee members, teachers and subject experts provided valuable suggestions in bringing out this book in this form. Special thank goes to Kent Grosh and the ETA team for their valuable suggestions. Its layout and cover artwork were done by Navindra Man Rajbhandari and illustrations were done by Sunil Ranjit, Gautam Manandhar and Laxman Bhujel.

A textbook is a tool. It helps a teacher to give students the skill which will be useful throughout their lives. This book is developed after incorporating the feedback collected during its piloting phase. Teachers, students and other readers are requested to give constructive comments, suggestions and feedback so that it can be improved in its further editions.

2012

Curriculum Development Centre
Sanothimi, Bhaktapur

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Unit 1

1. Look and answer

Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- a. Which animal is very tall ?
- b. Can you name all these pictures?



2. Read and answer

- a. Which is the fastest animal?
- b. What is the paragraph about?

Some birds and animals

Nepal is famous for birds. Danphe is a beautiful, multi-coloured bird. It is also our national bird. Pandas are also beautiful animals. They are found in China. Cheetahs live in Asia and Africa. They live

in hot, flat places. A cheetah can run one hundred kilometres an hour but only for a few minutes. It can catch deer. Giraffes also live in Africa. Giraffes are very tall. They can eat leaves 6 meters high. Frogs are small, but a frog in Africa can grow to 35 centimeters and weigh 3 kg.

A swift is a small bird .You can see them in Nepal. They can stay in the air for two years and fly 900 kilometres in a day. A penguin is also a bird. It can't fly, but it can swim very well. It lives in Antarctica in the South Pole. It can live in the cold snow. Snakes can smell with their tongues, and a big snake can eat a goat. There are a lot of snakes in Nepal. A crocodile can live in water and on land. There are crocodiles in rivers in the Terai.

3. Ways with words

Put the correct word under each picture.

Giraffe	Human	Swift	Cheetah
Snake	Frog	Penguin	Crocodile



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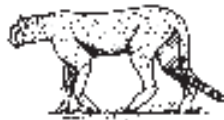
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4. True or false 

Write T for true and F for false statement.

- a. A cheetah lives in Africa.
- b. A giraffe has a long neck.
- c. You can see a swift in Nepal.
- d. A crocodile can swim.
- e. A penguin flies very far.
- f. Snakes smell with their noses.

5. Have your say 

A. Pair work. Ask and answer these questions.

- a. Is giraffe found in Nepal?
- b. Is danphe our national animal?
- c. Do you see swifts in Nepal?
- d. Can you touch a crocodile?
- e. Can cheetah live in cold place?
- f. Which bird can't fly?
- g. Where is the panda found?
- h. Which animal can smell with its tongue?

B. Ask and answer. Use your own names.

Example: Can you swim, Sabitri? Yes, I can.
Can you swim, Shanti? No, I can't.

play football, speak Chinese, play a flute, swim, write English,
run fast, make a **doko**, climb a tree

6. Write ↗

- A. Write at least five sentences .You can use some of the words from the box.**

We can see..... and in my village. We can also see..... . There are many, but there are no..... .

mountains, fields, roads, cars, buses, orange trees, a river, buffaloes, goats, a temple, aeroplanes, tourists.

- B. Draw a picture of your village or town and label three important places.**

7. Time for grammar [c]

- A. Make yes/no questions and give true answers. Study the example.**

A penguin is a bird. Is penguin a bird? Yes, it is.

- a. Giraffes are very tall.
- b. This is an English exercise.
- c. You are a book seller.
- d. You are now in grade seven.
- e. It's Tuesday today.
- f. There are two books on the teacher's table.
- g. We do not fight in class.
- h. We like learning English.

- B. Make Wh-questions for the following statements using the clues given in the brackets.**

Example: They live in Nepal.(Where..)

Where do they live?

- a. I arrived yesterday (When did....)
- b. He went to market to buy books. (Why did.....)
- c. You are eating sweets. (What.....)
- d. Giraffe is very tall. (How.....)
- e. She goes to school on foot. (How does.....)

C. Study this example.

There was **a** man talking to **a** woman outside my house. **The** man looked Nepali, and I think **the** woman was Indian.

In the first sentence, the speaker says “**a** man / **a** woman” because this is the first time he talks about them. But in the second sentence he says “**the** man/ **the** woman” because the listener now knows which man / woman he means.

Here is another example:

I watched **a** movie last night. **The** movie was about **a** soldier and **a** beautiful woman. **The** soldier was in love with **the** woman, but **the** woman was in love with **a** Limbu. So **the** soldier could not marry **the** woman.

We use **a/an** when the listener doesn't know which thing/person we mean. We use **the** when it is clear which thing or person we mean:

- a. Ravi sat down on **a** chair. (we don't know which chair)
Ravi sat down on **the** chair nearest to the door. (we know which chair)
- b. Anu has **an** apple. (not a particular apple)
Has Anu eaten **the** apple? (a particular apple)

Note: ‘**a**’ is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound and ‘**an**’ is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound.

We use **the** when it is clear in the situation which thing or person we mean. For example, in a room we talk about “**the** light / **the** floor / **the** ceiling / **the** door,” etc.

Study these examples:

- a. Can you turn off **the** light, please? (the light in this room)
- b. Where is **the** bathroom, please? (the bathroom in this building/ house)

We also say **the** bank, **the** post office:

I have to go to **the** bank to change some money, and then I’m going to **the** post office to buy some stamps. (The speaker here is thinking of a particular bank or post office.)

We also say **the** doctor, **the** dentist, **the** police, **the** army Jeevan wasn’t feeling very well. He went to **the** doctor. (his doctor)

D. Put in a/an or the in the blank spaces.

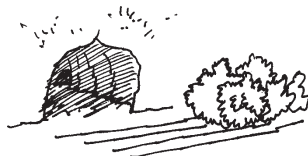
Example: I’m looking for a job. Did Shila get the job she applied for?

- a. Would you like apple?
- b. Could you close door, please?
- c. We live in rented house near centre of town.
- d. Have you finished with book I lent you last week?
- e. We went out for meal last night restaurant we went was excellent.
- f. Did police find person who stole your bicycle?
- g. This is a nice house. Does it have garden?
- h. It was warm and sunny, so we decided to sit in garden.
- i. As I was walking along the street, I found one hundred rupee note.
- j. I went into the store and asked to speak to manager.

8. Listen to the two boys. One of them is talking about his visit to Pokhara. Tick the things Bina will do and see there.















9. Test yourself

Fill in the blank spaces with a/an or the.

Example: This morning I bought **a** newspaper and **a** magazine. **The** newspaper is in my bag, but I don't know where **the** magazine is.

- My parents have cat and dog dog never bites cat, but..... cat often scratches dog.
- I saw accident this morning car crashed into wall driver of car was not hurt, but car was badly damaged.
- We live in old house in middle of town. There is garden behind house roof of house is very old.
- When we were on vacation, we stayed at hotel. In the evenings, sometimes we had dinner at hotel and sometimes in restaurant.

Unit 2

1. Look at the pictures and guess the answer.

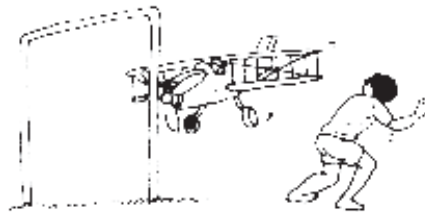
- How many continents are there on the map?
- What do you see in the pictures?
- Why is the aeroplane on top of the fire engine?



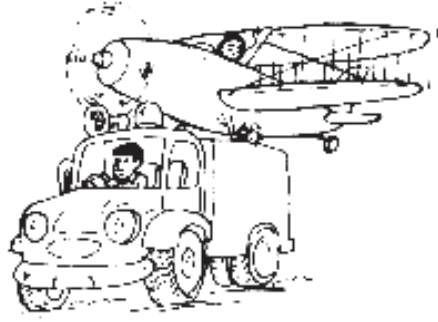
A brave female pilot

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

When she was near Yangon in Myanmar, it was raining very heavily. She could see only cloud. She came very low. In Yangon there was no airport. There was a long stretch of grassy land used for horse races. It was the only place for landing an aeroplane. Amy looked and looked. She couldn't see the racecourse. She had no more petrol! "I must land"



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



But the students helped her. They used their shirts and mended the wings. They borrowed a fire engine. They put the aeroplane on top of the fire engine and took it to the race-course. It looked funny. But on Friday 16, May 1930, Amy took off from the race-course. She had many more adventures. On 24 May, 1930, her little plane arrived in Darwin, Australia. Well done Amy!

2. Ways with words 

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

A

brave
stretch
mend
adventure
race-course

B

a wide area of something
repair, put back together
courageous, bold
a track around which horses race
exciting activity, journey

3. Find out the false statements and make them true. 

- a. Amy had two friends on the plane.
- b. Between England and Australia she came down many times.
- c. It was raining in Yangoon.
- d. A race course is a place for playing volleyball.
- e. A small plane can land on a racecourse.
- f. She came down on a football field.
- g. A carpenter mended the plane.
- h. She didn't reach Australia.

4. Have your say 🗣️

Give Amy's answer to these questions. Ask and answer with a friend.

"Were you frightened?"

"Yes I was."

"Where did you land?"

"I landed on....."

"What did you look for in Yangon?"

"I looked for a"

"What happened?"

"The wings....."

"How did you feel?"

"I felt"

"Who helped you?"

"....."

5. Study the words. 📖

A. Associate the words with pictures.

Their build

fat, big

strong

tall, heavy



thin, slim,

short

weak



Their face



round



long



square

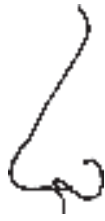


oval



broad

Their nose



Straight
long, thin



short, broad



hooked

Their eyes



small



big



bright



dull



wide-apart



close-together

Their hair



short straight



long curly



with plaits



with a fringe



bald

B. Complete the description of your friend using the words given above.

S/he is S/he has shorthair. Her/his face is..... and s/he haseyes. S/he likes.....

6. Guessing game

Ask and answer questions with your friend as in the example given below.

Example:

A: It's made of wood. It's used for drawing lines. What is it?

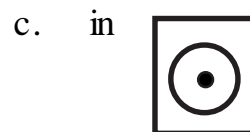
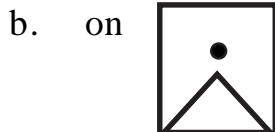
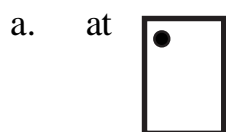
B: It's a ruler.

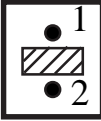
- a. It's made of glass. It's used for holding tea.
- b. They're made of metal. They're used for cutting paper.
- c. They're made of metal and used for drawing circles.
- d. It's made of metal. It's used for stirring tea.
- e. It's made of metal or clay. It's used for carrying water.

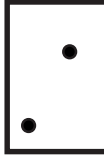
7. Time for Grammar

A. Look at the pictures carefully and study the situations in which the given prepositions are used.

1. Prepositions of place:



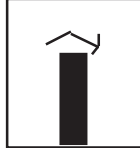
d. over 

e. above 


f. between 


g. among 

2. Prepositions of motion:

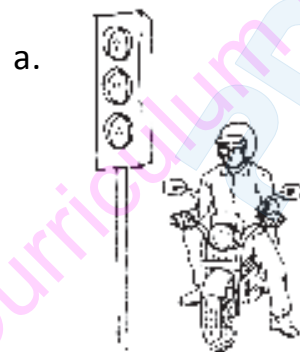
a. over 

b. through 

c. along 

d. across 

B. Look at the pictures and fill in the blank spaces choosing the correct words given in the brackets.



The bike stopped the traffic lights. (at/on)



The notice is posted the wall. (in/ on)

c.



There's a little water the glass. (in/at)

d.



The fan is just the bed. (on/over)



He is lying just the fan. (down/ under)

e.



The boy's head is the water. (over/above)

His body is the water. (under/below)

f.



The boy is standing the two trees. (among/between)

g.

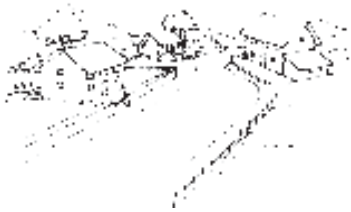



The dog is hiding the bushes. (among/between)

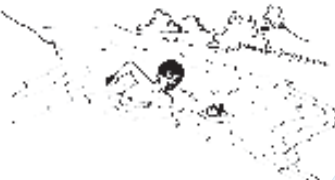
h.



The plane is flying.....the mountains. (on /over)

- i.  The road passes the village.
(in/through)

- j.  They went for a walk
the river. (along/across)

- k.  The boy is swimming..... the river.
(along/across)

C. Complete the following sentences choosing the correct word.

- a. We walked..... the road to the shop on the other side.
(across/along)
- b. This book was lying some old books. (between/among)
- c. The thief entered the room..... the window. (across/through)
- d. He stood..... the end of the queue.(at/on)
- e. Walking the road, we reached the park. (through/
along)
- f. Nepal lies..... India and China. (in/between)
- g. There are many picturesthe book. (in/at)
- h. The books are lying..... the shelf. (at/on)
- i. The dog jumpedthe wall.(through/over)

8. A. Match the descriptions with the pictures. ع ع ع ع ع ع ع ع

a. A handkerchief with broad stripes



b. A towel with zigzag



c. A checked handkerchief



d. A towel with narrow stripes



e. A spotted towel



f. A handkerchief with big spots



g. A towel with wide stripes



h. A handkerchief with a border



B. Look at the pictures and discuss.

Which shirts have long sleeves? Which ones have pockets? Which ones have stripes? Which ones have collars? Which ones are plain?



C. Listen and say whether the following statements are true or false.

- Mohan wanted a shirt with long sleeves.
- He wanted a shirt with double pockets.
- He bought a plain shirt.
- He didn't like a checked shirt.
- He paid Rs 500 for the shirt.

D. Look at the pictures on page 18 and say what the people are wearing. Use these words:

dark	light	necklace
T-shirt	belt	scarf
shorts	boots	sandals
Kurta Salwar		

9. Test yourself

A. Read and write

- Look at the ways to describe people in exercise 5, A. of this unit and write down the words that describe you.
- Look at the following pictures and describe them.

Example: Which person is it?



She's a young woman, about 20 years old. She's quite tall. She's thin, with long legs. She has a round face, small nose, and long curly hair. She's wearing light trousers and a dark sweater.

B. Use the words given in exercise 5, A. of this unit and describe Dolma.



Dolma is a slim, pretty girl. She has a face
and eyes. She has,
hair. She is wearing a shirt and a skirt. Her
shirt has sleeves.

She has bracelets on both She is wearing white
..... and black..... She looks very smart.

Unit 4

1. Look and answer

A. Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- Who do you see in the picture?
- What are they doing?



B. Practise this conversation in group.

2. Read and answer

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

- Who will select the group leader?
- Where are the students going?
- List the names of the places they are going to visit?

A field trip

The teacher is giving instructions to the students of grade six.

“You all should make small groups of five. You should select a group leader. Shambhu and Shanti will monitor the **overall** team. You can ask them anything if you do not understand. You ought to follow their instructions.”

“Please sir, may we wear our casual dress?” the children asked. “No, you may not. You must all wear the school uniform,” answered the teacher. “Should we carry our school bags?” they were asking each other. “Do we need to carry notebooks?”

“We shouldn’t speak when our teacher is speaking,” said Shambhu to his friends. “He will make things clear.”

“You mustn’t carry any **expensive** things with you. You should be careful with your purse in the crowd. There may be **pickpockets** around. You needn’t carry any school books. You ought to carry a notebook, a ball pen, a pencil and a pencil sharpener. You need them to take notes and to **sketch** things you like. You can carry mobile phones and cameras if your parents permit.”

“The bus will arrive here at 7.45 am,” the teacher continued. “We will start at 8.00 am sharp, so you all must arrive before five minutes to eight.”

“Please mother, can I have one hundred rupees for pocket money and a mobile phone?” Shanti asked her mother. Shanti was looking at her mother’s face. She was expecting a positive answer from her.

“Why do you need to carry money and a mobile phone to school?” mother asked. “Mummy, tomorrow is not a normal school day. We are going on a field trip to Gorkha. Our bus leaves from school at 8.00 am sharp, so I must reach there before 7.50 am” Shanti said without a **pause**.

“All right dear, you may carry father’s camera as well, but be careful not to lose it.”

The next morning, everyone arrived in time. The bus left on time.

They reached Gorkha at 11.00 am. “Sir, may we eat outside or do we have to eat in the hotel?” Shanti asked the teacher.

“You shouldn’t eat outside. The things in the street are left out in the open. They are not **hygienic**. They are not good for health.” said the teacher. They all had lunch in the hotel.

“Sir, can we take photos?” Shambhu asked the teacher.

“Yes, you can. But you must be aware if there are notices with the sign:



This means, “**Photography Prohibited**”. You cannot take photos of such places” the teacher explained.



They visited Gorkha Durbar and Gorakhkali Temple. They made notes of important things. At 4.00 pm they sat in groups in an open space.

They discussed and finalized their notes. They had to present a report at school. They all returned to the hotel at 5.00 pm.

The next morning, they left early for Kurintar. They were excited to watch the cable cars. The cars were hanging on a rope like bats. It

took nearly 10 minutes for them to reach the Manakamana temple. After offering their prayers, they had their lunch in a hotel. They made notes of interesting things and also took photographs. Finally they came down to Kurintar. Then they drove back to school singing songs on the way.

3. Ways with words

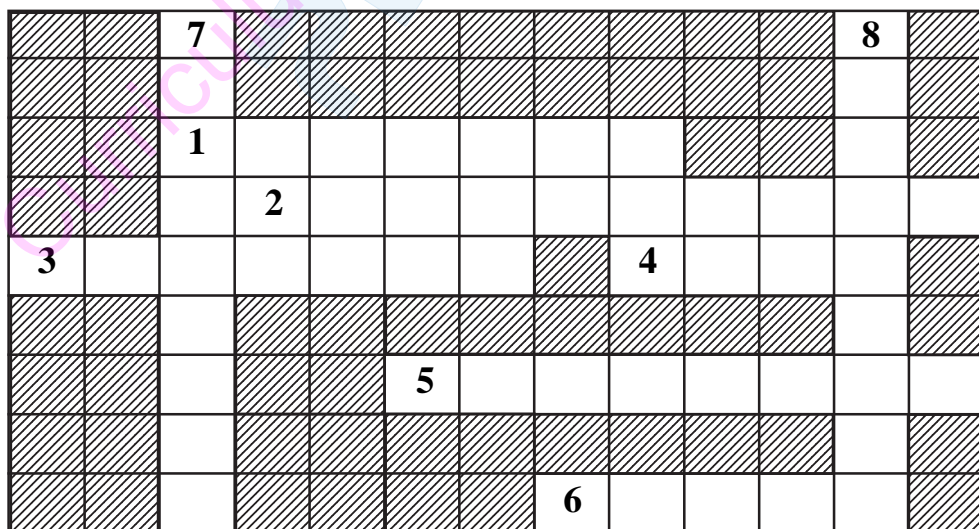
Do the following crossword puzzle using words from the reading passage.


Across:

1. including everyone: in total
2. a person who steals money from people's pockets, especially in crowd
3. a set of clothes worn by members of an organization.
4. symbol
5. clean and good for health
6. stopping for a short time before continuing

Down:

7. to stop somebody from doing something by law
8. costing more money



4. True or false 

Read the above passage and write whether the following sentences are true or false.

- a. All the grade six pupils of Shakti High School went on a field trip.
- b. They could wear casual dress while going on the field trip.
- c. They could carry mobile phones if their parents permitted.
- d. They could eat food wherever they liked.
- e. They had to stay in the hotel.
- f. They visited Gorakhkali Rubber Industry.
- g. Cable cars took 10 minutes to reach Manakamana.
- h. This was a single day field trip.

5. Read and answer 

Read the passage above and give short answers to the following questions.

- a. Who monitored the overall team?
- b. What things did Shanti take with her?
- c. Why was Shanti delighted?
- d. When did they reach Gorkha?
- e. Why shouldn't they eat the things left out in the open?
- f. Where did they eat their lunch?
- g. Why did they sit in groups after visiting Gorkha Durbar?
- h. What were hanging on the wire like bats?

6. Have your say

You are in the class. Your teacher is teaching. If you feel like going to the toilet, do you ask for permission? What do you say?

.....

“ May I go out, sir?”

“May I come in, sir?”

When do you say this? Why do you say this? What does your teacher say? He might say:

“Yes, you may.”

“Yes, come in.”

May I go in, sir? May I come out, sir?

Do you say this? When do you say this?

A. Pair work

Ask and answer using the following sets of expressions.

Asking for permission		Giving permission/Refusing to give permission
	go to the toilet?	Yes, you may.
	borrow your ruler?	Sure.
May I	go home early?	No problem.
Can I	come in?	Please, feel free.
Please, can I	use your umbrella?	No, please don't.
Please, may I	sit down?	I'm sorry, but that's not possible.
	break your ruler?	I'm afraid, you can't.

When you ask for permission to use things that belong to others, you have to be very polite. It is desirable to use the word “please”.

“Please, can I have a look at your photo album?”

“May I use your umbrella, please?”

B. Read and act

At Home

Rupa: Please mum, may I use the computer?

Mother: No dear, you may not. It's time to go to bed.

Rupa: Then may I read a story before I go to bed?

Mother: Sure! But try to sleep early.

Rupa: Thanks a lot, mummy.

At School

Rupa: Sir, may I use the computer?

Teacher: No, you may not. It's time for maths.

Rupa: May I do maths in the computer?

Teacher: But maths class will be in the Grade six room.

Rupa: May I carry the computer to maths class?

Teacher: Hummm! You should go to class now.

7. Make as many suitable sets of expressions as possible ↘

Should we	wear the school uniform?	Yes, we should.
Must we	stay in a hotel?	No, we shouldn't.
Do we have to	carry our ID card?	Yes, we must.
	eat outside in the street?	No, we needn't.

8. Write ↗

These are Shanti's notes:

Monday

Fine sunny morning, all happy,
8.00 am left school, 11.00 am reached Gorkha,
12-4 visited Durbar, Gorkha Gaddi, Gorakhkali Temple,
4 sat in group, discussed,
5.went to the hotel,

Tuesday

Visited Manakamana,
Watched cable cars,Ate Dalbhat in the hotel,
Left for home,
Sang songs,
Mum was waiting at home,
Wrote a report to present in
the school assembly.

Now suppose you are Shanti and write a report on the basis of the above notes.

Begin like this:

It was Monday. It was a fine sunny morning. We all were happy. At 8.00 am we left school.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

9. Time for grammar [c]

A. Study these sentences:

- a. I cut **myself** while I was cutting grass.
- b. My father cut **himself** while he was shaving.
- c. The old lady sat in a corner talking to **herself**.
- d. Don't get angry. Control **yourself!** (*said to one person*)
- e. If you want more to eat, help **yourselves**. (*said to more than one person*)
- f. The picnic was great. We enjoyed **ourselves** very much.

myself, himself, herself, yourself, themselves, yourselves, ourselves, are reflexive pronouns.

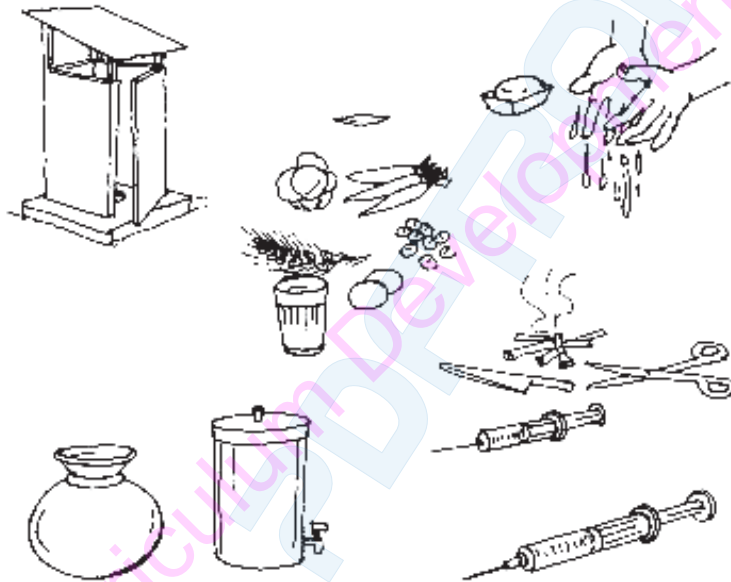
B. Complete these sentences using myself, yourself, herself, himself, ourselves, themselves, yourselves. You can use the words more than once.

Example: Shila cut herself while she was cutting potatoes.

- a. Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't burn
- b. They couldn't get back into the house. They had locked out.
- c. It isn't her fault. She really shouldn't blame
- d. Don't worry about us. We can take care of
- e. Dolma and I first enjoyed..... at a party five years ago.
- f. Some people are very selfish. They only think of
- g. "Who cut your nails?" "Nobody. I cut them"
- h. I'm not going to do it for you. You can do it

- i. Let's paint the house It will be much cheaper.
- j. Hari and Anil stood in front of the mirror and looked at.....
- k. Did you enjoywhen you were on vacation?
- l. "Does she like working with other people?" "Not really. She prefers to work by"
- m. "Do you want me to mail that letter for you?" "No, I'll mail it...."

10. Listen and answer 



- A. Look at these pictures, which are about ways to be healthy. Make a one-sentence rule for each picture. Use 'should', 'must', 'ought to', etc in your sentences.**
- B. Draw the pictures in your exercise book.**
- C. Now listen to a short radio programme about health. Write numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 by the pictures in the order that you hear about them.**

11. Learn this poem

Five Little Monkeys Jumping On The Bed

Five little monkeys jumping on the bed,
One fell off and **bumped** his head.
Mama called the doctor and the doctor said,
“No more monkeys jumping on the bed!”
Four little monkeys jumping on the bed,
One fell off and bumped her head.
Papa called the doctor and the doctor said,
“No more monkeys jumping on the bed!”
Three little monkeys jumping on the bed,
One fell off and bumped his head.
Mama called the doctor and the doctor said,
“No more monkeys jumping on the bed!”
Two little monkeys jumping on the bed,
One fell off and bumped her head.
Papa called the doctor and the doctor said,
“No more monkeys jumping on the bed!”
One little monkey jumping on the bed,
He fell off and bumped his head.
Mama called the doctor and the doctor said,
“Put those monkeys straight to bed!”

A. Answer these questions.

- a. Where were the little monkeys jumping?
- b. What did the doctor say first?
- c. Who called the doctor?
- d. What did the doctor suggest at last?

B. Recite this poem in class.

Unit 3

1. Read the following text and answer the questions.

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| a. Who are the three boys? |
| b. What are they talking about? |

Wit

Benaras was a centre for learning for Nepalese students in the past. Many people went to Benaras to get education. There were no buses and trains then. People walked on foot for many days. Three Brahmin boys also went to Benaras. They studied astrology for many years. They worked very hard and completed their degrees. Inside their minds they had a feeling of unseen competition. Each of them thought he was better than the other two. Everyone thought he was the best.

After study they returned home. They walked all day and spent the nights in one of the houses on the way. There were no hotels then. So travellers begged private house owners for shelter. One evening the three Brahmins stopped at a house in a mountain village. They asked the landlord, "Can we stay the night in your house, sir?"

"My house is small. Please, find a bigger house," said the landlord.

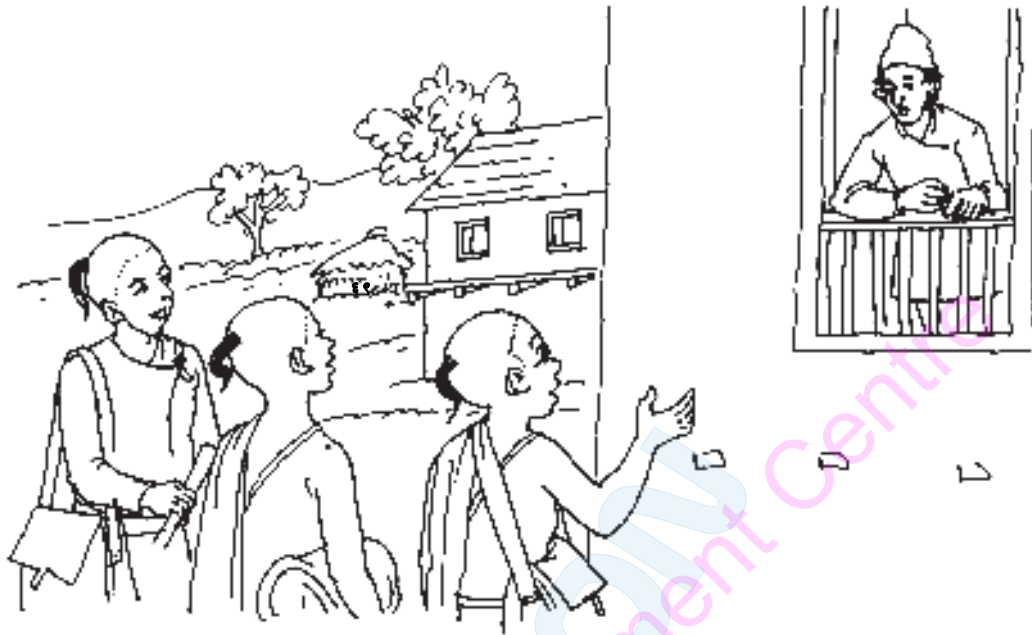
The three went to another house a little far down the road. "Can we spend the night in your house, sir? We're tired and it is already late to walk any further," asked one of them.

"Who are you?" asked the landlord.

"We're three Brahmins. We're back from Benaras. We've got degrees in astrology. We can tell your future," they replied.

The landlord got interested in them. He asked them, "Who got the highest marks among you?"

Upon this one of the Brahmins replied, "We've all got equal marks. But I think I'm the cleverest."



Hearing him another Brahmin said, “He’s wrong. I was the most hardworking. So I’m the most intelligent.” The third one also claimed that he was the best.

Listening to them the landlord said, “ I’ll let you spend the night in my house on one condition”

“What’s that?” they asked. The landlord said, “I’ve got something in my hand. If you can tell what it is using your knowledge of astrology you can stay.”

The three Brahmins used their knowledge of what they had read. They decided that the thing in the man’s hand was round in shape. One of the astrologers thought it was dinner time so the landlord must be holding something to eat.

“ No”, said the landlord.

Another one thought that people in villages use grinding stones in most houses. They use it for grinding cereals like maize, millet, wheat etc. So he said, “ It must be a grinding stone, sir,”

“ Again wrong,” said the landlord.

The third Brahmin was a bit cleverer. He used his reasoning and said, “Sir, I think it is a coin in your hand. Grinding stone and dish are bigger than your hand. You can’t hold them in your fist.”

“You’re right,” said the landlord, “Your friends used their knowledge of book but you used your wit as well. You’re the best.” He offered them a good meal and sleep.

2. Ways with words 

A. Read the following words with their meanings.

Astrology = the study of the positions of the Moon, Sun and other planets in the belief that their motions affect human beings.


Shelter = a place for safety

Landlord = house owner

Grind = to crush something between two hard surfaces.

B. Complete the following sentences using the above words appropriately.

- a. We use a millstone to _____ grains.
- b. In case of a storm run to a nearby _____ .
- c. My _____ collects the rent on the first day of every month.
- d. _____ study our horoscopes.

3. Put the following sentences in the correct order. Follow the order of the story. 

The landlord offered them good food and shelter.

Two of them could not answer the landlord’s question.

On the way back home a landlord asked them a question.

The three Brahmins studied astrology in Benaras.

The third one gave the correct answer.

4. Read the story again and answer the questions.

- a. What did the first landlord say?
- b. What was the question of the second landlord?
- c. Why did the first Brahmin guess the thing in the landlord's hand must be something to eat?
- d. Who gave the correct answer? What was his reasoning?
- e. What is the moral of the story?

5. Time for grammar

A. Punctuation and capital letters

Marks of punctuation lend clarity to our writing. The main marks of punctuation are:

- a. Full stop (.)
- b. Question mark (?)
- c. Exclamation mark (!)
- d. Comma (,)
- e. Inverted commas (“ ”)

A **full stop** is used to close a statement or a command as;

We are learning English.

Don't make a noise.

A **full stop** is also used after short forms for titles, names, degrees, etc. as:

Dr. B. Yadav

Doctor Bashu Yadav

M.A.

Master of Arts

P.M.

Prime Minister

- B.** A **question mark** is placed at the end of a question, as,
Who is there?
Is this your book?
- C.** An **exclamation mark** is placed at the end of a sentence which expresses some sudden or strong emotion, as,
What a lovely baby!
How kind of you!
Help!
- D.** A **comma** is used wherever we think we need a pause as;
I bought a book, a pen, a pencil and an eraser.
May I go out, sir?
- E.** **Inverted commas** are used to set off the actual words used by a speaker as;
Ramu said, "I am a student."

6. Have your say 🗣️

A. Practise in pairs.

Example:

"Where will we go?"

"We will visit Manakamana temple."

Now replace the temple with "mosque", "church", "stupa", "gumba", "river", "forest", "zoo", "market", etc.

B. In turn, ask and answer the questions. Use *do, does, did, can, am, are, and Wh* questions. Use the hints given in the brackets.

Example:

A: Is it a hot day today?

B: Yes, it is./No, it isn't.

- a. a pen (do?) b. today (why absent?)
- c. tea or coffee (does she?) d. arrive (when you?)
- e. a student (are you?) f. looking for (what you?)
- g. on foot (how) h. book (whose it?)
- i. swim (can you?)

7. Listen and answer 🎧 🎧

A. Listen to the tape/teacher and tick (✓) the correct answer.

- a. The zoo was visited by
 - (i) Salina (ii) her friends (iii) Salina and her friends
- b. They took a to the zoo.
 - (i) bus (ii) taxi (iii) bike
- c. They stayed in the zoo for
 - (i) one day (ii) two days (iii) three days

B. Find out whether the following statements are true or false.

- a. They started their trip in the morning because it was not very hot.
- b. They only saw a hippopotamus.
- c. They did not visit the snake park.
- d. They enjoyed playing on the swings.
- e. They didn't enjoy boating.
- f. Before they watched birds, they experienced a toy train.

8. Write ✓

Complete the following dialogue with the appropriate sentences given in the box below.

Pupil: May I come in, sir?

Teacher: Yes, _____.

Pupil: Excuse me, sir. I'm late today.

Teacher: _____.

Pupil: I lost my pen on the way.

Teacher: — _____

Pupil: Yes sir, my friend found it and gave it to me.

Teacher: _____

Pupil: Yes, sir, I will try my best.

Have you found it?

You should be careful, OK?

you may.

Why are you late?

Unit 5

1. Look and answer 🗨️

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What is the boy doing?
- b. Is this job difficult or easy?



2. Read and answer 🗨️ 📖

Read the passage quickly and answer the following questions.

- a. Who are famous for climbing mountains in our country?
- b. When did Temba Tshiri climb Mount Everest?
- c. How old was Temba when he climbed Mount Everest?

A Real Hero!

Temba Tshiri Sherpa, born on 6 May 1985, is the son of a trekking guide. He saw his dream come true at the age of sixteen.

People who live in the hills love trekking. It is an important part of their lives.

The Sherpas are expert climbers. Even as a child, Temba loved to stand and gaze at Mount Everest, standing so tall and mighty. He made up his mind to climb the great mountain someday.

Temba was still very young when he started his training. When he was about fifteen years old, he prepared himself to climb Mount Everest. There were nine people in their group - three guides and six trekkers.

They started their climb on April 13, 2000. When they were more than half way up the mountain, Temba hurt his leg. But he went on, as his injury was minor. They climbed higher and higher. They were almost at the top when Temba made the biggest mistake of his life. His boots had become loose. He pulled off his gloves to tighten his boots. That let long enough time for his fingers to get frostbitten. The sweat inside his gloves was frozen. When he put his fingers into his gloves they started bleeding.

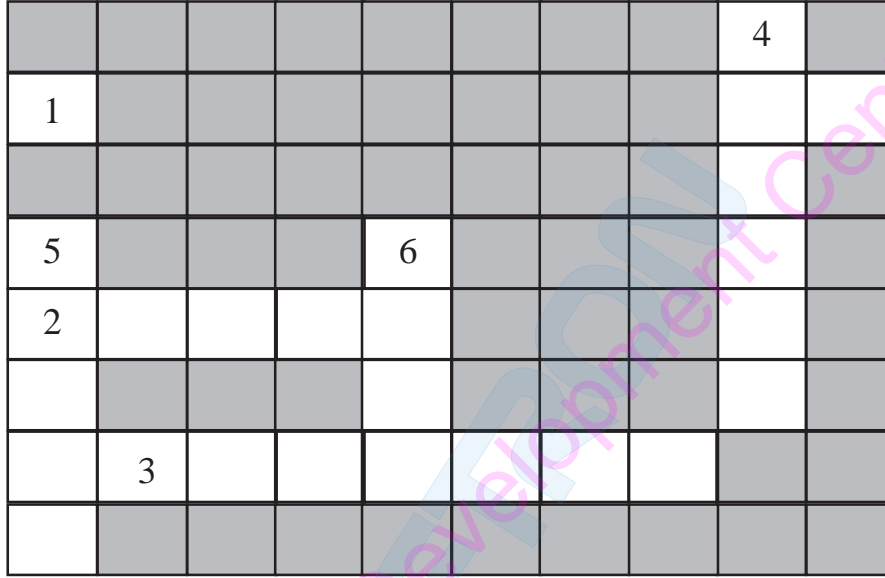
Temba did not want to give up. He continued to climb. His guides wanted him to turn back. Temba was disappointed. He was so close to the peak that he could see it just above him. He had to stop climbing and return.

Five of his fingers – two of the left hand and three of the right had to be amputated, but he did not give up hope. Failure couldn't defeat this young boy. The following year, he tried again and this time he reached the peak. At 7 am on 23 May 2001, Temba, one Spanish climber and another Sherpa found themselves standing on the highest peak of the world. He was just over sixteen at the time.

Temba is the youngest Nepali to have climbed Mount Everest. When he is not climbing mountains, he plays football and volleyball. He also studies hard and wants to become a trekking guide someday.

3. Ways with words

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



Across:

1. a game in which two teams hit a ball over a high net using their hands
2. a brother of your father or mother
3. a person who takes a long walk in the hills or mountains

Down:

4. coverings for the hands to keep them warm
5. a person who shows the way
6. the highest point of a mountain or hill

4. True or false?

Read the passage and decide whether the following sentences are true or false.

- a. Temba was born in the hills of our country.
- b. He is a Sherpa boy.
- c. He climbed Mt. Everest in the year 2000.
- d. He was seventeen when he climbed Mt. Everest.
- e. He lost three fingers of his right hand.
- f. He wants to help climbers as a guide in the future.

5. Read and answer

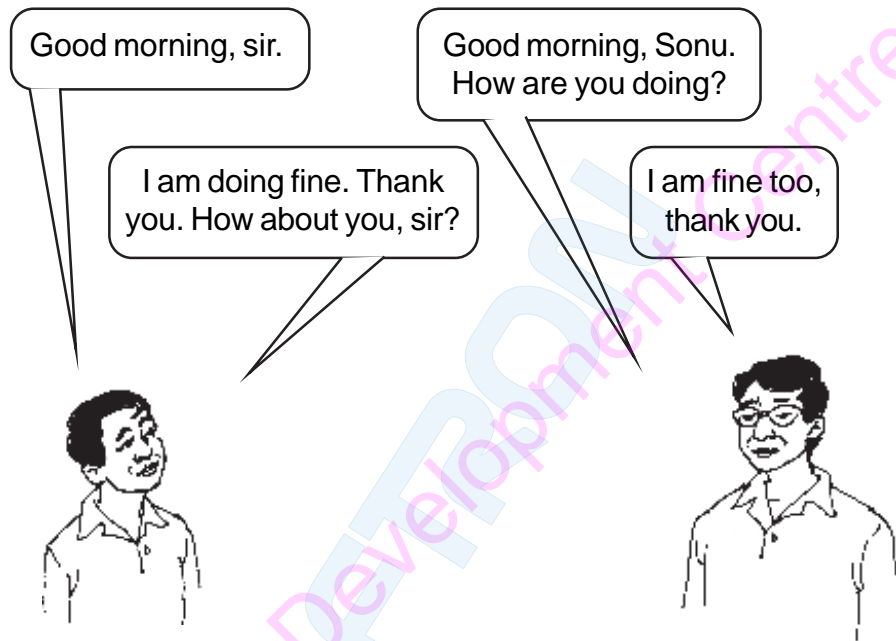
Answer the following questions based on the above passage.

- a. When was Temba Tshiri born?
- b. What did he love to do when he was a child?
- c. How old was he when he prepared himself to climb Mt. Everest?
- d. What mistake did he make during the climb?
- e. Why did his guides make him stop climbing?
- f. What does Temba want to be in the future?

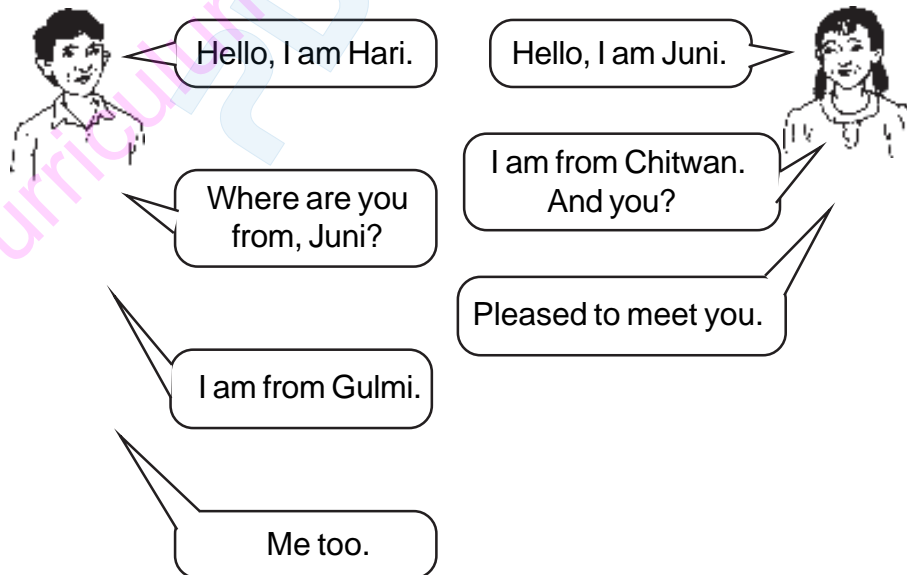
6. Have your say 🗣️

A. Work in pairs. In turns, practise these conversations with your partner.

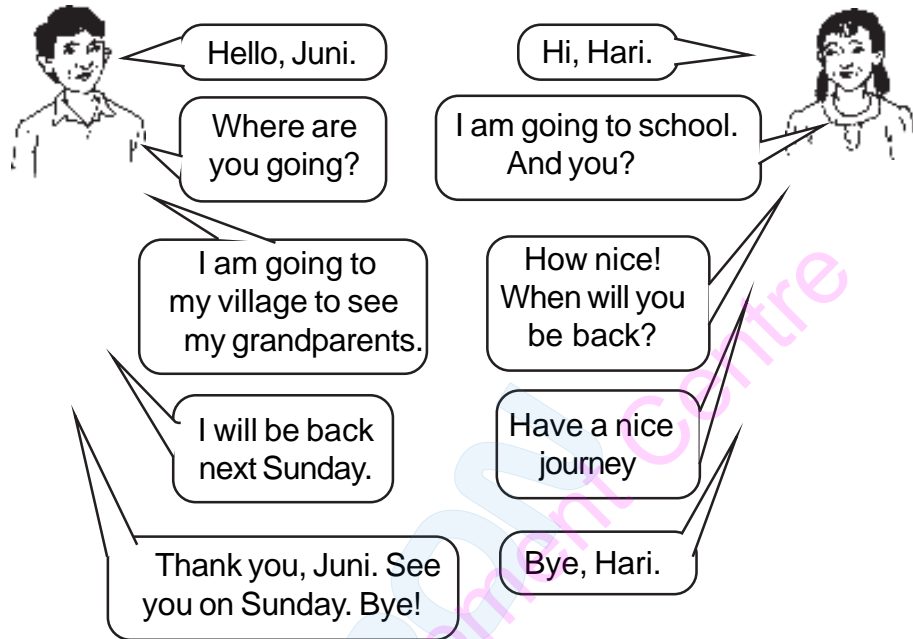
a. Greeting



b. Introducing



c. Taking leave



B. Listen and practise

Harka: Hello, Dolma. How are you?

Dolma: I'm fine. Thank you. How about you?

Harka: Pretty good. Thanks.

Dolma: By the way, I would like you to meet my friend Nagma.

Harka: Hello, Nagma. I'm Harka. Nice to meet you.

Nagma: Good to meet you too.

Harka: And where are you from, Nagma?

Nagma: I'm from Kapilvastu.

Harka: Oh, really? I'm from Bhairahawa. And where are you staying now?

Nagma: I'm staying here with my uncle. What about you?

Harka: I'm staying with my elder brother.

Nagma: That's good. OK, Harka. See you around.

7. Time for grammar [c]

A. Read about Sanu's parents' daily morning routine.

Sanu's father and mother **love** their garden. They **keep** it clean and beautiful. Everyday her father **gets up** early. He **goes** to the pond nearby. He **brings** water in a bucket. He **waters** the plants. Her mother **joins** him later. They **water** the plants together.



Discuss the things you and your family members do in the morning everyday. Then take turns telling the class about the things you discussed. You can use the verbs used in the above text.

B. Study this table.

I	
We	get up early in the morning.
You	go to school on foot.
They	
Sanu and Biru	study hard to get good marks in the exam
He	gets up early in the morning.
She	goes to school on foot.
Sanu	studies hard to get good marks in the exam.
Biru	

We use the simple present form of verbs like love/loves; get/gets; go/goes; study/studies to talk about things we do repeatedly, as a habit or routine.



C. Tick (✓) the correct words in the brackets.

- a. I (love/loves) playing with my friends.
- b. Ali (go/goes) to school by bus.
- c. We (enjoy/enjoys) playing games.
- d. My father (works/work) very hard.
- e. My brother and sister (stay/stays) at home with my mother.
- f. Birds (fly/flies) in the sky.
- g. The horse (eat/eats) grass.
- h. The barber (cuts/cut) our hair.
- i. Our school (starts/start) at 10.am.
- j. My parents (love/ loves) me very much.

8. Read and answer

A. Read about Sarala's morning routine.



I get up at 6.30 in the morning.
I take a bath. Then I take a glass of milk and some biscuits. After that I do my lessons. At 8.30 am, I have my meal and brush my teeth. I polish my shoes. Then I put on my school uniform and leave for school.

B. Now tell Sarala's morning routine in your words.

Sarala gets up at 6.30 in the morning.

She

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. Write ✍

Write about your daily activities.

.....

.....

.....

10. Read and answer 📖

A. Read the following short poem and answer the given questions.

School Poem

Today I hurry off to school,
To work and learn and play
I'm in a brand new grade this year.
What a happy day!!!!

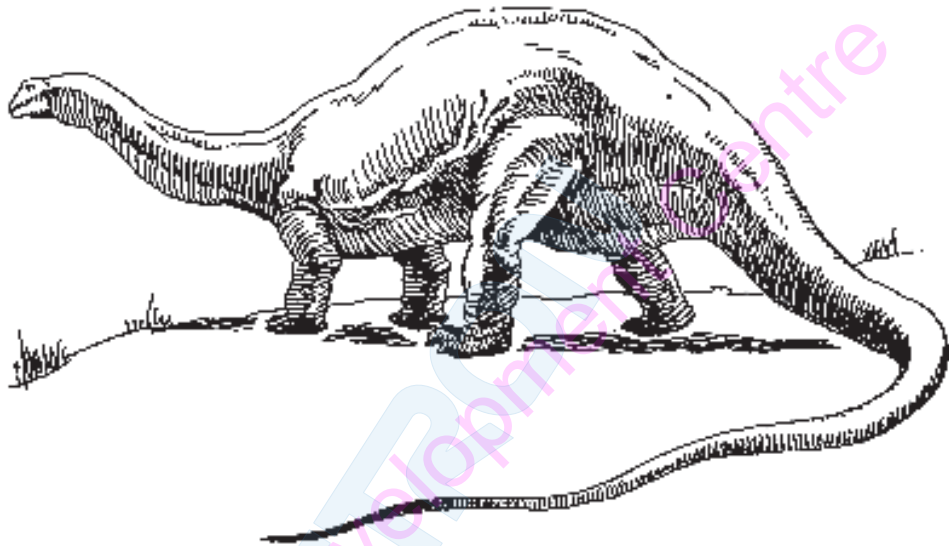
- Author unknown

- a. Why does the poet hurry off to school?
- b. Why does the poet say that it's a happy day?

B. Read the poem aloud with your teacher.

11. Look and guess 🗣️

Look at the picture and guess the answers to the following questions. Then listen to the teacher/tape and find out if your guesses were correct.



- What is the name of the animal you see in the picture?
- Is this animal found in the world now?

12. True or false? 🗣️


Listen again and decide whether these statements are true or false.

- Dinosaurs lived about 252 million years ago.
- The biggest dinosaurs were as big as ten elephants.
- There were some dinosaurs that could fly.
- All dinosaurs were very big.
- Some dinosaurs fed on their own kind.

13. Listen and answer  

Listen once again and answer the following questions.

- a. When were dinosaurs found on the earth?
- b. How big were the dinosaurs found that could fly?
- c. What did most dinosaurs eat?
- d. What have scientists found in America and Africa?
- e. What was the weight of the largest dinosaurs?

14. Test yourself 

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- a. Ali and Tshiri their homework everyday. (do)
- b. Sushil his lessons every evening. (study)
- c. Wild animals in the forest. (live)
- d. A nurse care of the sick people. (take)
- e. The cow..... us milk. (give)
- f. The stars.....at night. (shine)
- g. They.....poor people. (help)
- h. Raju and Dolma.....to play volleyball. (love)
- i. The lionthe animals for food. (kill)
- j. The sun..... in the east andin the west. (rise/set)

Unit 6

1. Look and answer

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. What are the people doing?
- b. Why are they doing this?



2. Read and answer

Read the passage quickly and answer the following questions.

- a. What other living things share our world with us?
- b. Why do people cut down forests?
- c. How can you protect the wildlife?

The earth and us

Humans do many things to damage the earth. These actions can change our lives, the lives of animals, and plants that share our world.

We cut down forests to build roads, dams, farms and towns. When we do this we kill many beautiful plants and destroy the homes of wild animals. If an animal loses its home, it may die.

We dump rubbish on the land. We pollute rivers and seas where fish and other creatures live.

Some beautiful animals are killed so that people can have expensive clothes. Wild cats like the leopard are killed for their skins, which are made into fur coats. Crocodile skins are made into shoes, handbags and belts.

Some animals are 'extinct'. We shall never see them again, except in books.

Very often it is people who harm nature. So we are the ones who must think of ways to care for our world. We must learn to live with nature, and not destroy it.

In many dry lands, there are very few trees. The number of trees is decreasing as people chop them down and use the wood for cooking, keeping themselves warm and building homes.

But people can plant more trees, use stoves that don't need much wood, and build their homes from other materials instead of wood.

You, too, can help to protect the world's wildlife.

Look at plants and animals without disturbing them.

You will be helping to make our world a better place to live in.

From "Our World in Danger"

3. Ways with words

Match words in **Column A** with their meanings in **Column B**.

- | A | B |
|--------------|----------------------|
| a. share | i. died out |
| b. destroy | ii. make dirty |
| c. pollute | iii. have in common |
| d. expensive | iv. damage badly |
| e. extinct | v. animals and birds |
| f. wildlife | vi. costly |

4. **Fill in the blank spaces choosing correct words from the box.** ↗

homes protect firewood activities skin

- a. The different..... we do can change our lives and the lives of plants and animals living in the world.
- b. Forests are theof different wild animals.
- c. People use the of beautiful animals to make coats, handbags, shoes, etc.
- d. People cut down trees forand for building homes.
- e. It is our duty tothe wildlife.

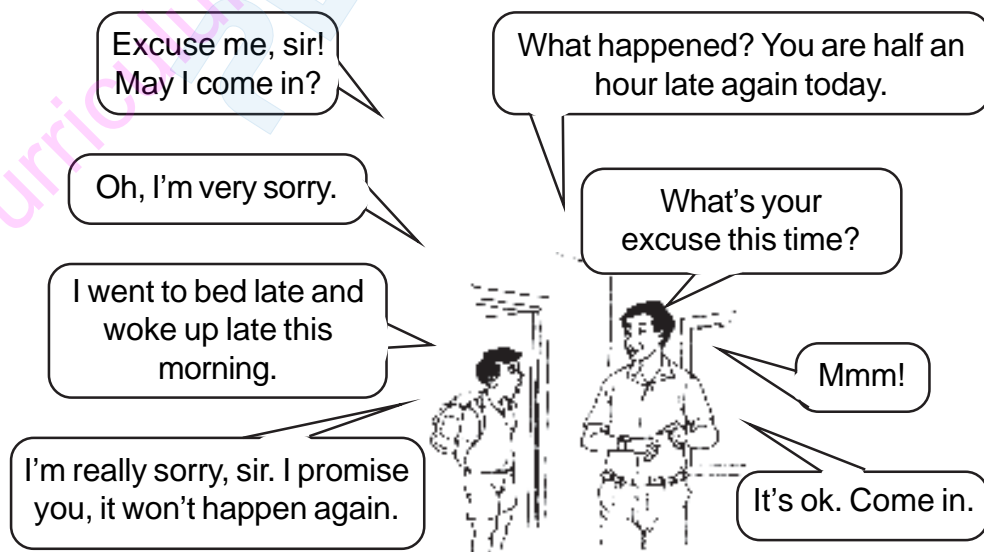
5. **Read and answer** ↗

Read the passage above and answer the following questions.

- a. Why do people cut down forests?
- b. Why are leopard and crocodile killed?
- c. What must we learn to do?

6. **Have your say** 🗣️

A. Work in pairs. In turns, practise these conversations with your partner.



These are some set phrases for making apologies and responding to them. Study these phrases.

Making apologies	Responding
Sorry.	It's OK.
I'm sorry	It's all right.
I'm really sorry.	It doesn't matter.
I apologize.	Forget it.

B. Work in pairs

Read the following situations. Make apologies and respond to them. The first one has been done for you.

- a. Your friend took your book.

A: Excuse me, you have taken my book.

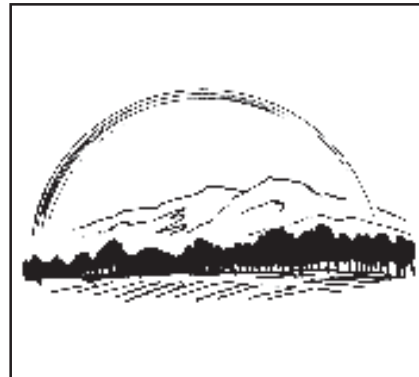
B: I'm sorry. I thought it was mine.

A: It's all right.

- b. Your friend took your pencil by mistake.
 c. A stranger sat on your seat in a bus.
 d. Your cousin put on your shoes.
 e. Your friend sat on your chair.

7. Look and answer

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions.



- a. What do you see in the first picture?
- b. What do you see in the second picture?

8. Read the poem aloud with your teacher. 

Rainbow

Boats sail on the rivers,
And ships sail on the seas;
But clouds that sail across the sky
Are prettier far than these.
There are bridges on the rivers,
As pretty as you please;
But the bow that bridges heaven,
And overtops the trees,
And builds a road from earth to sky,
Is prettier far than these.

- Christina Georgina Rossetti

9. Answer these questions. 

- a. Where do clouds sail?
- b. What are prettier than boats and ships?
- c. What builds a road from earth to sky?

10. Ways with words

Match the movement words in Column A with the nouns in Column B. More than one combination is possible. One has been done for you.

A	B
sail	tops
twirl	paper pieces
skip	ships
float	currents
drift	boats
flow	dancers

11. Time for grammar

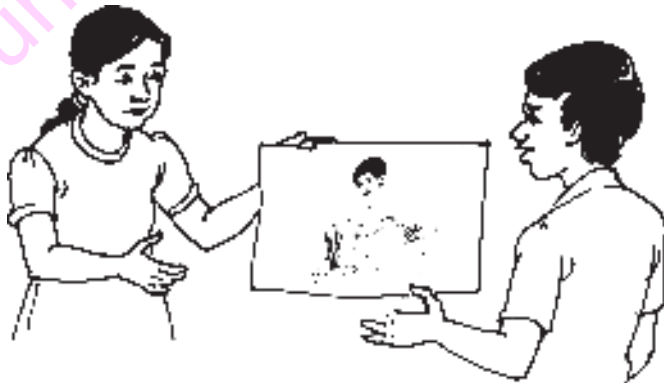
A. Read this conversation.

Biru: What **are you doing**?

Sanu: I **am drawing** a picture.

Biru: What is it about?

Sanu: It's about our garden. Here is my dad. He **is watering** the plants. Look! Some birds **are flying** around.



- B. What is the difference between “He waters the plants” and “He is watering the plants”? Discuss with your partner and find out.**

When we talk about things happening at the time of speaking, we use the present continuous form of the verb.



- C. Study this table:**

I	am	reading.
He	is	playing.
She		singing.
It		writing.
Ramu		drawing.
Sita	are	jumping.
You		sleeping.
We		walking.
They		running.
Ramu and Sita		dancing.

- D. Tick (✓) the correct words in the brackets.**

- The boys (am, is, are) playing football.
- Sarala (is, am, are) flying a kite.
- Asif (are, is, am) riding a bike.
- I (am, is, are) doing my homework.
- Birds (is, are, am) flying in the sky.
- People (is, am, are) walking in the streets.
- Dolma and Ahmed (is, am, are) singing a song.

12. Write /

A. Look at this picture and describe what's happening.



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B. Write five sentences about what's happening in your classroom right now.

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.....

13. Look and guess 🗣️ 📞 🖼️

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

- Are these boys friends or strangers?
- What are they talking about?



Now listen to the tape or teacher and find out if your guesses were correct.

14. Listen and write 🗣️ 📝

Listen to the tape or teacher and fill in the blank spaces with correct answer.

- Binay andare talking over the phone.
- Binay wants Raju to come to play
- Raju says that he iswith his homework.
- Binay says that they will play football.....

15. Listen and answer 🗣️ 🗣️

Listen again and answer these questions.

- Why can't Raju join Binay to play football?
- What homework is Raju doing?

16. Test yourself ↗

- A. Complete this conversation using the following phrases correctly.**

[It's all right, Excuse me, I'm sorry]

Woman: You are sitting on my chair.

Man: Oh, I didn't know it.

Woman:

- B. Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of the verbs given in the brackets. Do not forget to use am, is or are.**

- a. I biscuits. (eat)
- b. My parents me. (call)
- c. It outside. (rain)
- d. Meena and Rita to school. (go)
- e. The children noise. (make)
- f. Ouch, you on my toe! (step)
- g. Look! The people this way. (come)
- h. The farmer his field. (plough)
- i. My little sister (cry)
- j. The teacher (teach) and the students (listen)

Unit 7

1. Look and answer

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- a. Who are these people?
- b. What are they holding up?



2. Read and answer

Read the passage quickly and answer the following questions.

- a. Name the two Asian countries where the World Cup was held.
- b. Where was the first World Cup held?
- c. Which country won the World Cup in the year 2010?

The World Cup

Football is the most popular game in the world. The most important football competition is the World Cup. The World Cup is held every four years. In 2002 it was held in Asia for the first time. It was held in the two Asian countries- South Korea and Japan.

In 1994 football was a part of the Olympic Games. But because football was so popular, a new competition had to be held. The very first World Cup was held in Uruguay in 1930. There were just thirteen teams and sixteen matches. An average of 24,000 fans watched each match. The World Cup was held in the USA in 1994. About 1.5 billion people around the world watched the final match on television.

Winning the World Cup is the highest achievement in football. But in the history of the World Cup, a few teams have won more often than others. The first World Cup was won by Uruguay, and they won again in 1950. Argentina won twice, in 1978 and 1986. West Germany won in 1954, 1974 and 1990. Italy won in 1934, 1938, 1982 and 2006. Spain won it in 2010. But the greatest World Cup team is Brazil. Brazil has won five times! They won it in 1958, 1962, 1970, 1994 and 2002.

3. Ways with words.

From the passage above find the words that are similar in meanings to the following words.

- a. liked by many
- b. an occasion on which a winner is selected
- c. around the middle of
- d. followers and admirers
- e. the action of completing something successfully

4. Read and complete

Read the passage above and complete the following table.

Country	Year it won the World Cup
Uruguay	1978, 1986
West Germany	1934, 1938, 1982 and 2006
Brazil	2010

5. Read and answer

Read the passage again and answer the following questions.

- a. How often is the World Cup held?
- b. When was it held in Asia?
- c. Why did a new competition of football had to be held?
- d. How many teams took part in the first World Cup?
- e. How many people watched the final match of the World Cup that was held in the USA?
- f. Why is Brazil said to be the greatest World Cup team?

6. Have your say 🗣️

A. Work in pairs. In turns, practise these conversations with your partner.

Boy: Oh dear! Have you ever seen such a big lion?

Girl: My God! It's really very big. This is the first time I've ever seen such a big creature!

Boy: Me too.

Mother: Oh! No! What have you done, dear?

Son: While I was cleaning the room, this vase fell off the table and broke.

Mother : You ought to be careful.

Son: Sorry, mum.

To show surprise or wonder, we use sentences like,

- What a big lion it is!
- What a lovely place it is!

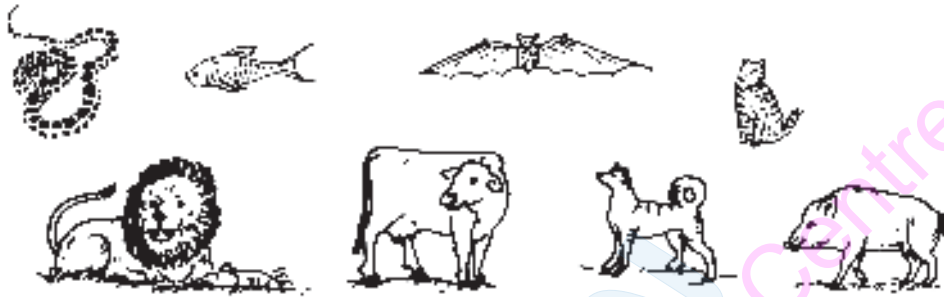
B. Rearrange the following words to show surprise and tell them to your partner.

- is/ handsome/ how/ he/ !/
- beautiful/ how/ she/ is/ !/
- a/ brave/ boy/ what/ !/
- painting/ colourful/ a/ what/ !/
- what/ lovely/a/ baby/ !/



7. Look and answer 🐶 🐱 🐟 🐘

- How many animals can you see in the picture?
- Which of the animals are pet animals?



8. Read this poem aloud with your teacher 🐶 🐱 🐟 🐘

My Pets

I have a dog
But I don't have a hog;
My dog's name is Missy.
When she's mad,
She doesn't go hissy.

I have a cat,
But not a bat;
My cat's name is Jinx,
But he's not a lynx.

I had a fish
When he died,
I didn't eat him on a dish.
My fish's name was Freddy
He had two friends named
Eddy and Teddy

I tried to make this rhyme
Well, I did this time.

- Lacey Broughton



9. Answer these questions. 

- a. How many pets does the poet have now?
- b. What was the name of his pet fish?
- c. Who were Eddy and Teddy?

10. Ways with words 

In the poem above 'dog' rhymes with 'hog'. Find the words that rhyme with the following.

- Missy
- cat
- Jinx
- Fish
- Freddy
- rhyme

11. Time for grammar 

A. In pairs, read this conversation.

- Meena: What is wrong with your leg?
- Safal: I **broke** my leg yesterday.
- Meena: How **did** it **happen**?
- Safal: Well, I **fell off** my bicycle.
- Meena: Oh, really! Where **were** you **going** at that time?
- Safal: I **was cycling** on my way home.



When we talk about the actions that took place before now, we use the simple past tense of the verb.

We usually add -d or -ed to the verb to change it into the simple past tense, but there are some verbs that have their own past forms:

Some simple past form of verbs with -d or -ed	Some verbs with their own past forms
happen - happened	sing - sang
talk - talked	teach - taught
dance - danced	break - broke
work - worked	fall - fell
play - played	speak - spoke
want - wanted	ring - rang
love - loved	find - found
watch - watched	run - ran
wait - waited	lose - lost
pray - prayed	wake - woke
chop - chopped	know - knew
cry - cried	fly - flew

B. Read the conversation 11, A again and complete the bubble.

What **was** Safal **doing**?



He home.



When we talk about the actions that continued for some period of time in the past, we use the past continuous tense of the verb. Was or were followed by the –ing form of the verb is the past continuous tense.

C. Study this table carefully.

I	was	-ing form of verb	I was riding a bike.
He			He was singing a song.
She			She was dancing in the party.
It			It was raining heavily.
Raj			Raj was watching television.
Minu			Minu was painting her picture.
You	were		You were swimming in the river.
We			We were cycling down the road.
They			They were playing football.
Raj and Minu			Raj and Minu were helping their parents.

D. The following sentences are in the *simple present tense*. Rewrite them in the *simple past tense*. The first one has been done for you.

- a. He wants to ride a bike.
He wanted to ride a bike
- b. Namita dances gracefully.
- c. My grandparents love me very much.
- d. We play football.

- e. She looks beautiful in her new dress.
- f. Our dog barks when it sees a stranger.
- g. It rains heavily in the monsoon season.
- h. Children fly kites during Dashain.
- i. The cat chases the rat.
- j. You know the truth.

E. Fill in the blanks with the past continuous form of the verbs given within the brackets. One has been done for you.

- a. I was waiting for my friend. (wait)
- b. They _____ to school. (run)
- c. You _____ about your childhood days. (talk)
- d. My father _____ television when I reached home. (watch)
- e. She _____ a letter to her mother. (write)
- f. The farmers _____ seeds in their fields. (sow)
- g. Ram and Shyam _____ the madal. (play)
- h. Tenzing and Noor _____ a song. (sing)
- i. The birds _____ in the sky. (fly)
- j. He _____ his homework when the lights went out. (do)

12. Listen and do  

Here is a recipe for cooking rice. Listen to your teacher or the tape and number them from 1 to 6. Also add the missing words. The first one is done for you.

- 1. First _____, take a cup of rice and wash it well.

- _____ _____, serve the rice hot.
- _____ _____, cook the rice for fifteen minutes.
- _____ _____, cover the pot.
- _____ _____, add two cups of water to the rice.
- _____ _____, put the rice in the pot.

13. Test yourself ↗

A. Complete this story using the verbs in the brackets in the correct form of past tense (past simple and past continuous).

One day a dog (walk) in the street. He..... (find) a piece of meat. He (want) to eat alone, so he (run) towards the forest with the meat in his mouth. On the way he(come) to a narrow bridge across the stream. When he(cross) the bridge, he(see) his own image at the clear water of the stream. He(think) that there (be) another dog with a similar piece of meat. He(want) to have that piece, too. He (jump) into the stream to snatch the piece of meat from the other dog. Sadly, he(lose) his own piece in the stream. He (get) out of the water and..... (walk) away feeling sad and angry at himself.

B. Write a set of steps for preparing a cup of tea. Use words like *first, second, third, after that, then, finally, etc.*

.....

.....

.....

Unit 8

1. Look and answer

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- Who is the man standing?
- What do you know about him?



2. Read and answer

Read the passage quickly and answer the following questions.

- Where was Bhanubhakta born?
- What kind of life was he living when he was a young boy?
- How did the grasscutter earn his living?

A lesson from a grass-cutter

Bhanubhakta Acharya was born in 1814 BS in Chundi Ramgha in the district of Tanahu, and was educated at home by his grandfather, Shri Krishna Acharya. His father Dhananjaya Acharya was a government official who worked for General Amar Singh Thapa, Governor of Palpa in the western Nepal.

Bhanubhakta was a young boy from a wealthy family and was leading a comfortable life. One day he went for a walk. He was so tired after the walk that he lay down under the shade of a tree on a rock and soon fell asleep. When he woke up, he saw a man sharpening a sickle on a piece of stone. Bhanubhakta went near to the man and asked him, "Where are you from and what is your occupation?"

The man said, "I live nearby and earn my living as a grass-cutter. My wife and two sons also do the same work. We earn a small amount of money by selling the grass which is enough for our living."

Bhanubhakta further asked, "Have you saved money for your future use?" The grass-cutter replied, "I had a little saving but I used it for digging a well from which the villagers and the travellers get water." After a little while, he continued, "What is the use of saving money? "When I die, I'll be remembered because of this well which I have built to quench the thirst of all men. I may be remembered even after hundred years."

After listening to the grasscutter, Bhanubhakta felt ashamed of himself and at that very moment he decided to do something for the common men.

In those days, religious texts were written in the Sanskrit language. The common people could not understand them. Bhanubhakta decided to translate the Ramayan into the Nepali language so that all Nepali speaking people could understand it. He translated the famous epic and hoped that he would be remembered forever.

His translation of the Ramayan was so lyrical that it was more like a song than a poem. However, his creation was not published. He died in 1868 BS without receiving credit for his contribution. It was later in 1887 BS that Moti Ram Bhatta found his manuscript and printed it in Benaras, India.

3. Ways with words

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

A	B
a. wealthy	i. a particular point in time
b. comfortable	ii. handwritten book or document
c. sickle	iii. having enough supply of money or possessions of value
d. quench	iv. a tool for cutting grass or crops
e. ashamed	v. restate (words) from one language into another language
f. moment	vi. free from stress; having peace of mind
g. translate	vii. praise or respect for something
h. epic	viii. prepared and printed for distribution and sale
i. lyrical	ix. feeling shame or guilt
j. credit	x. a long narrative poem telling of a hero's deeds
k. published	xi. the part played by a person in bringing about a result
l. contribution	xii. suitable for singing
m. manuscript	xiii. satisfy (thirst)

4. Read and arrange

The following sentences are in the wrong order. Read the passage and arrange them in the order as they appear in the text.

- One day he went for a walk.
- Bhanubhakta decided to translate the Ramayan into the Nepali language.

- c. The grass-cutter said he had, but used it for digging a well for the villagers.
- d. After listening to the grasscutter Bhanubhakta felt ashamed of himself.
- e. He was educated at home by his grandfather, Shri Krishna Acharya.
- f. He saw a man sharpening a sickle on a piece of stone.
- g. Bhanubhakta also asked him if he had saved money for his future.
- h. The man replied that he was a grasscutter.
- i. He translated the famous epic and hoped that he would be remembered forever.
- j. Bhanubhakta Acharya was born in 1814 in Chundi Ramgha, Tanahu.
- k. At that very moment he decided to do something for the common men.
- l. Bhanubhakta asked him what his job was.

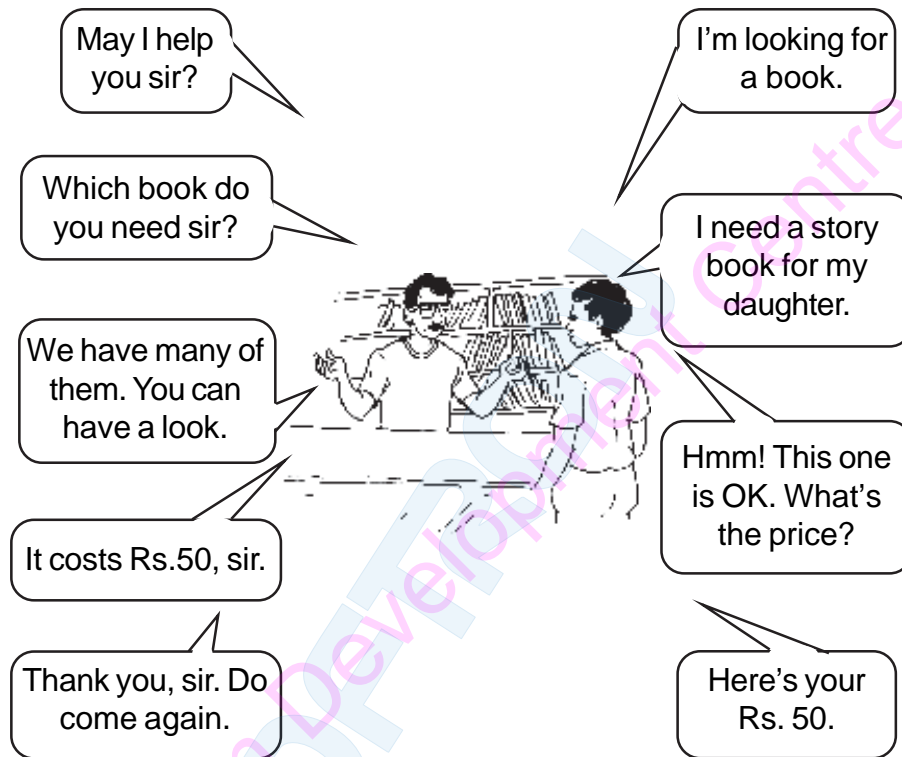
5. Read and answer

Read the passage again and answer the following questions.

- a. What was Bhanubhakta's father's job?
- b. Who did Bhanubhakta see when he woke up from a short sleep?
- c. What did the grasscutter do with the money he had saved?
- d. Why did he dig the well?
- e. How did Bhanubhakta feel after listening to the grasscutter?
- f. Why did Bhanubhakta decide to translate the Ramayan into the Nepali language?
- g. Who published the creation of Bhanubhakta?

6. Have your say 🗣️

A. Work in pairs. In turns practise these conversations with your partner:



7. Using a dictionary 📖

As a student of grade six, you need to look up the meanings of words in a dictionary. Do you know how to do this? Well, if you don't, it's really quite simple.

You know that in the English alphabet A (a) is the first letter and Z (z) the last.

The words in the dictionary are in the same order as the letters of the alphabet. Words starting with 'a' are at the beginning and those starting with 'z' are at the end. This means that the words in the dictionary are in alphabetical order.

A. Look at these words from the story “A Lesson from a Grass-cutter” and put them in alphabetical order.

wealthy	sickle	quench	ashamed	translate
epic	lyrical	credit	published	manuscript

.....
.....
.....

B. Look at these words. They all begin with the letter ‘w’.

water	wet	white	wit	wolf	wrist
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In such cases you have to look at the second letters- a, e, h, i, o, and r to see which ones comes first. As you see, the words are in the alphabetical order.

C. Now put these words in alphabetical order.

elect	ear	eye	ewe	echo	edge	edit	effect	email
enable	epic	equal	erase	escape	ethic	everyday	exchange	

.....
.....
.....

Likewise, if the first two letters are in the same order you look into the third letter.

Now you are ready to use a dictionary.

D. Put the following words in alphabetical order and consult a dictionary to write the meaning of the following words.

Words	Alphabetical order	Meanings
above		
grade		
able		
difficult		
different		
graceful		
grandpa		

8. Time for grammar [c]

A. In pairs, read this conversation.

Monika : What **will** you **do** tomorrow?

Hari : I **will go** to Pokhara.

Monika : What **will** you **do** there?

Hari : Oh, I **will visit** my relatives there.

I **will go** to Fewa lake for boating with my cousins.

Monika : When **will** you **come** back?

Hari : I **will come** after a week.

Monika : Oh really! Have a nice time then.

Hari : Thank you, Monika.

When we talk about future actions,
we use **will** together with the other verbs.



B. Now have similar conversation.

Talk about what you will do....

tonight.

on Saturday.

in your winter/summer vacation.

9. Read 

Harka Bahadur tells us about his morning routine.

I get up at 5 in the morning.

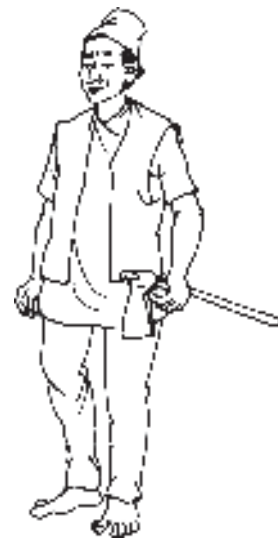
I clean the buffalo shed and milk the buffaloes.

I have a bath and have tea and bread.

I go to the market to sell the milk.

I return home after an hour.

I take my daughter, who is in grade 1, to school.



10. Write ↗

Write what Harka Bahadur will do tomorrow. Begin like this:

Tomorrow, Harka Bahadur will get up at 5 in the morning. He.....

.....

.....

11. Look and guess 🎧 📺 🏠

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



- a. Who are these people?
- b. What are they talking about?

Now listen to the tape or teacher and find out if your guesses were correct.

12. True or false? 🏠

Listen to the tape or teacher and write whether the following sentences are true or false.

- a. Mother wants to see the news on TV.
- b. The boy wants to watch the cartoon show.
- c. Mother wants him to have his dinner first.
- d. Mother doesn't let him watch the cartoon show.

13. Listen and answer 🎧 ↗

Listen again to the tape or teacher and answer the following questions.

- a. What does mother want him to do before watching the cartoon show?

- b. What is the boy's name?
- c. Which cartoon show does the boy want to watch?
- d. Is the boy allowed to watch the show?

14. Test yourself ✎

A. Complete this conversation using the phrases/sentences in the box.

Temba:

Phurba: She is our new teacher.

Temba: Is she the one.....?

Phurba: Yes, she is. Our headteacher told us this morning.

Temba:, haven't we? In which period is it?

Phurba:

who will be teaching us English
 It is in the 5th period.
 Who is the woman in the blue dress
 We have her class today

B. Complete the sentences in the future tense. Use the verbs given in the box.

grow be see go play take miss

- a. My sister is studying medicine. Next year she..... a doctor.
- b. I football after I finish my homework.
- c. Our kitteninto a big cat after one year.
- d. Someone is knocking at the door. I who is there.
- e. It is going to rain. I.....an umbrella.
- f. Let's hurry up otherwise wethe bus.
- g. Weswimming on Friday after school.

Unit 9

1. Read and answer

Read quickly and answer these questions.

- Why is Pokhara called the Lake City?
- How is its water used?
- What is the main attraction in the Lake?



Fewa Lake

There are many lakes in Pokhara. So the city is also known as the lake city. Fewa Lake is the second largest lake of Nepal and the largest lake of Pokhara Valley. It covers an area of about 4.43 sq km. The maximum water capacity of the lake is estimated to be 46 million cubic meters.

It lies in a small valley of Harpan River which feeds the lake. On the southern mouth of the lake, a dam is built which has nearly doubled the water level. The water of the lake is used for irrigation and electricity generation.

The Lake is surrounded by Sarangkot and Kaskikot hills on the northern side. A hill along the southern side of this lake is called Raniban. This is very rich in flora and fauna. Wild animals like leopard, fox and barking deer are common in this forest. There are many birds too.

The main attraction in the lake is the pagoda style temple which is the shrine of Barahi. It is also known as Island Temple. The next main attraction is the mirror image of Mount Machhapuchhre and Annapurna range on the crystal clear water of the lake. The south - eastern side of the lake offers the best view.

Here, one can sail or row a hired boat across the water or visit the Island Temple in its middle. The eastern shore is popularly known as lakeside where most of the hotels, restaurants and handicraft shops are located.

The lake is the home of 17 species of native fish and 4 exotic species. The forest and lake is the habitat of 6 species of amphibians, 14 species of reptiles, 34 species of mammals and 104 species of birds. Out of 104 species of birds, 14 are migratory species. The lake is linked with pitched vehicle road and boating facility is available to get to the temple. Every year thousands of tourists from around the globe come to visit this place.

2. Ways with words 

Read the text again and find words with similar meaning to the following words.

Words	Words with similar meanings
plentiful	
temple	
automobile	
travelling	
current	
hand made materials	

3. True or false? 

Read the passage and write whether the following sentences are true or false.

- a. Fewa is the largest lake in Nepal.
- b. Raniban runs along the southern side of the lake.
- c. The main attraction of Fewa Lake is the Barahi Temple.
- d. Fewa Lake is the home for various species of fish.
- e. You can go to the temple on foot.

4. Read and answer 

Read the passage again and answer the questions.

- a. What is the area of Fewa Lake?
- b. Name the river that feeds the lake.
- c. What are the main attractions of Fewa Lake?
- d. What animals are found in the Raniban?
- e. Where do you find the hotels, restaurants and handicrafts shops?

5. Write 

- A. What can you see in your town or village? Are there mountains, rivers, fields, goats, roads, etc? Write five sentences. You can use some of the words from the box below.

Example: We can see a temple and a river in our village.

birds, deer, forests, plain, a river, a cave, aeroplane, buses, health post, mango trees, apple trees,

B. Sketch a picture of your village and display it on your classroom walls.

6. A chant 🎤

A. Discuss the picture.

Gita: What's that over there?

Rita: Oh dear! I'm frightened.

Gita: Help! There's something on the floor.

Rita: Is it a snake?

Gita: May be, be careful.



B. Do the chant together.

What is it over there?

What's that on the floor?

Is it very dangerous?

Help! It's by the door.

It isn't dangerous,

Please don't say 'Oh dear'.

It can't bite or eat you,

You don't need to fear.

It's only Monk-Monk-Monkey's tail.

C. Answer the following questions.

- What is in the picture?
- Is it dangerous?
- Can it bite you?
- Can it eat you?
- Is it a monkey?

7. Time for grammar [८]

A. Disagree with the following.

- a. It's Saturday. No, it's Sunday today.
- b. A goat is bigger than a cow.
- c. I'm a bus driver.
- d. Petrol is for drinking.
- e. Giraffes are water animals.
- f. Pokhara is the capital of Nepal.
- g. I'm sad.

When we do not agree with the statement, we put 'not' with the verb. The sentences with 'not word' are negative.

B. Make yes/no questions and give answers. One has been done for you.

SN	Statements	Yes/no questions and answers
1.	Giraffes are very tall.	Are giraffes very tall? Yes, they are.
2.	Shanti and Sabitri are friends.	
3.	You are a book seller.	
4.	Shambhu is a student.	
5.	He is in Grade Seven.	
6.	It's Tuesday today.	
7.	There are two books on the teacher's table.	

8. Have your say 🗣️

Ask, write and present.

Move round the class, and ask your friends who can:
draw a cat? boil tea? wash clothes? shut down a computer? ride a bicycle?

Examples:

Ask	Write
You: Can you draw a cat? Your friend: Yes, I can.	My friend can draw a cat.
You: Can you ride a bicycle? Your friend: No, I can't.	My friend cannot ride a bicycle.

9. Listen and guess the meanings of nonsense words. 🎧 🗣️

Nonsense words	Meaning
tro	go, eat, play
drules	monkeys, friends, books
banto	field, river, zoo
empy	zebra, elephant, horse

Unit 10

1. Look and answer 🗣️👂👉

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- What do you see in the picture?
- Do you like flying kites?



Kites

Kites date back to as far as 3000 years ago. Then they were made from bamboo and silk in China. In the 19th Century, kites were used for scientific experiments. And in the 20th and 21st centuries, kites were used for military purposes. All the materials were found there, for its making: bamboo for the frame and silk for the sail. It had a mythical and religious importance. Later, it was used in scientific experiments. From China, the kite was reproduced throughout Asia, then later, in Europe, and now, in the modern age, in America, Australia and other countries.

American diplomat and scientist **Benjamin Franklin** experimented with kites to investigate atmospheric electricity, and kite studies were also made by the American physicist and inventor **Alexander Graham Bell**.

Kites are also useful. Polynesians live on islands in the Pacific Ocean. They use kites for fishing and for testing the wind. There are big new kites. These can carry cameras, pull a boat, or even lift a man.

In Nepal we enjoy flying kites in the autumn, during the month of Bhadra and Ashwin. We enjoy flying kites during Dashain and Tihar. In some places of Nepal, people like to take part in kite flying competitions. Our kites are diamond-shaped and they fly very high.

2. Ways with words

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

A

experiment
instrument
reproduce
investigate
competition

B

make a similar copy
try out new things
a contest in which people try to win
a tool for doing some work
make a systematic inquiry

3. True or false?

Read the text and write whether the following sentences are true or false.

- Kites date back to the 19th century.
- In the 20th and 21st centuries, kites were used for military purposes.
- Alexander Graham Bell used kites to find out facts about atmospheric electricity.
- The history says kites first appeared in China.
- In Nepal, we fly kites only during Dashian.

4. Read and answer

Read the text again and answer these questions.

- What materials were used to make kites when they first appeared?

- b. How were the kites used before they were used in scientific experiment?
- c. How did the kites make their way from China to the world?
- d. For what purpose did Benjamin Franklin use the kites?
- e. How do Polynesians use kites?
- f. In which months of the year do Nepalese people fly kites?

5. Have your say 🗣️

A. Talk about these kites with your friends.

Example: This is a bird-shaped kite. I like this.



B. Make sentences as in the example.

- a. *Gopal dancing (like). Gopal likes dancing.*
- b. Geeta drawing pictures (like).
.....
- c. Anita blackouts (not like).
.....
- d. Mehi visiting new places (enjoy).
.....

- e. Sneha helping others (like).
.....
- f. Mingma eating sweets (hate).
.....

C. Choose two right answers and make sentences orally.

Which ones can talk? (egg, men, women)

Example: Men and women can talk.

- a. Which ones can eat? (stones, children, birds)
- b. Which ones can see? (cars, babies, mice)
- c. Which ones can fly? (pigs, birds, aeroplanes)
- d. Which ones can cook? (elephant, father, mother)

6. Write ✍

A. Make as many sentences as possible from the table given below.

Example: I enjoy chatting with friends online.

I like I enjoy	playing volleyball.
	dancing.
	singing.
	drawing pictures.
	swimming.
	walking.
	reading books.
	playing video games.
chatting with friends online.	

B. Ask and write

Ask these questions to one of your friends and write what he/she says.

Do you enjoy cooking?

Do you like eating chillies?

Do you like singing?

Do you like playing crickets?

Do you enjoy playing video games?

My friend enjoys cooking. He likes eating chillies.

.....
.....
.....

C. Read, answer and write

a. Sarita wanted to have a party next Saturday. She wrote this letter to Jyoti on Sunday.

Sunday

Dear Jyoti,

I would like to have a party on Saturday. Are you free on that day? I will invite our whole class, and will need a lot of food. I will order wonderful momos from Almond cafe. I am planning to hold the party at Davis Fall.

Hope you will come.

Best wishes from,
Sarita

- b. **Why did Om write this letter? Who did he send it to? Which day did he write it? Who did he enjoy working with?**

Thursday

Dear Santosh,

Thank you for helping to cut grass. I enjoyed working with you.

Yours,
Om

- c. **Yesterday Babita invited you to her house. You enjoyed playing with Tommy. You liked meeting her family. In your exercise book, write Babita a thank you note.**

Dear

..... for inviting me I
enjoyed

Yours,
.....

7. Time for grammar [C]

A. Study this and practise.

Hari: Do you enjoy learning English?

Geeta: Yes, I do.

Komal: Do you like cutting grass?

Preeti: No, I don't.

Note: We generally do not respond "Yes, I enjoy" or "Yes, I like" or "No, I don't like" or No, I don't enjoy."

'Prefer' is also used to express your likes. Example:

Komal: Preeti, which do you prefer, tea or coffee?

Preeti: I prefer coffee.

B. Compare these sentences.

- a. The cat **kills** the rat.
- b. The rat **is killed** by the cat.

The above sentences give the same meaning.

But in the first sentence **the cat** does the action while in the second sentence **the rat** is acted upon.

Therefore, the verb **kill** in the first sentence is said to be in the **Active Voice** and the verb **is killed** in the second sentence is said to be in the **Passive Voice**.

Voice shows whether the subject of a verb acts or is acted upon.

C. Look at these examples how the simple present tense is changed into passive voice.

- a. Reema **plays** football. (active voice)
Football **is played** by Reema. (passive voice)
- b. **I help** my friends. (active voice)
My friends **are helped** by me. (passive voice)
- c. He **writes** poems. (active voice)
Poems **are written** by him. (passive voice)
- d. My parents **love** me. (active voice)
I **am loved** by my parents. (passive voice)

D. Fill in the blanks with the passive form of the verbs in the simple present tense.

- a. The football by him. (kick)
- b. I by my friends. (like)
- c. The fields by the farmer. (plough)
- d. English all over the world. (speak)
- e. An honest man everywhere. (respect)

E. Look at these examples how the simple past tense changed into passive voice.

- a. The dog **chased** the cat. (active voice)
The cat **was chased** by the dog. (passive voice)
- b. They **welcomed** the guests. (active voice)
The guests **were welcomed** by them. (passive voice)
- c. He **won** the race. (active voice)
The race **was won** by him. (passive voice)
- d. The police **caught** the thief. (active voice)
The thief **was caught** by the police. (passive voice)

F. Fill in the blanks with the passive form of the verbs in the simple past tense:

- a. My camera from my room. (steal)
- b. He a present by his friends. (give)
- c. The kites by them. (make)
- d. The songs by the children. (sing)
- e. A new TV set by us. (buy)

8. **Read this poem** 

All We Want Is Peace (Please)

Peace, Peace, Please,
Please, Peace, Please,
There's something we should do
That's not been done
Something we can win
That's not been won
Something we can SHOUT OUT
To end all their brutal war games
We Want Peace
Case for war was fake,
Don't let it fade
More lives can be saved
Got to be brave
Something we can shout out,
We want peace, and we want it right now
Talking is Free
All we want is Peace
All we need is Peace
All we ask is Peace, Please
Peace is all we want.

-Gordon David (1st September 1959)

A. Read this poem aloud and answer these questions.

- a. What is the poet Shouting Out for?
- b. What is still remaining to do?
- c. How can you win?
- d. Why do we need peace?

B. Read this poem and write the beginning letters of each line. What word do you get? That is the title of this poem.

.....

Fun times

Returning hopefully again

Important to one another

Enjoying each other

New friends forever

Doing fun things together

Stay in touch.

C. Now compose a poem using the beginning letters of your first name.

9. Look and guess 

Look at the picture and guess the answer to the questions. Then listen to the tape or the teacher and find out if your guesses were correct.

What do you think the girl is doing?

10. Answer these questions. 

- a. Who is calling Meena?
- b. Where does Meena work?



Unit 11

1. Look and answer 🗣️👁️📝

Look at the picture and answer these questions.

- What do you see in the picture?
- What is the full form of ATM?

Automated Teller Machine

Automated Teller Machine is commonly called ATM for short. It is an electronic computerized device to deposit and withdraw money. This machine is made up of a computer, a keypad and a magnetic card reader for the customer.

You simply need to insert your card into the slot and wait until it requests for the Personal Identification Number (PIN). After you type your PIN and press enter, it displays options: check balance, withdraw cash, etc. Suppose you want to withdraw cash, press the withdraw button. Type or select the amount you want to withdraw and then press enter. In a few seconds it dispenses the cash along with a receipt. This is amazing, isn't it?



You can deposit cash in one bank and withdraw from the ATM booth of other banks too. Besides that, this machine converts and dispenses the currency of the country in which the transaction takes place. For example: you have a deposit of Nepalese Rupees in Nepal, and if you happen to withdraw cash from any ATM booth located in India, the machine dispenses Indian Rupees. This is possible because there is a global network among the banks.

Luther George, an American, is considered the first person to develop the ATM. He built such a machine in 1963. But in 1969, the Chemical Bank installed the first ATM in the US at its branch in New York. The first ATM was used in Tokyo of Japan in 1966. In the UK, ATMs first came into use in 1972.

There are several banks with ATM facilities in the major cities of our country. These ATM booths are open 24 hours. So you can have cash at anytime from anywhere. It is a great facility brought by technology.

2. Ways with words

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

A	B
teller	put something in
electronic	give out something
deposit	act of depositing and withdrawing
withdraw	a person who gives/receives cash at a bank
customer	take out money from bank
insert	having chips to run device/computer
dispense	a person who buys goods or services
transaction	place a sum of money in a bank

3. True or false?

Read the text and decide whether these sentences are true or false.

- a. The full form of ATM is Any Time Money.

- b. You need to insert a card to withdraw cash.
- c. We cannot deposit money through an ATM.
- d. The first ATM was used in Japan in 1969.
- e. ATM booths are open only during office hours.

4. Write answers to these questions. ↗

- a. What is an ATM?
- b. What is the next step after you insert your ATM card into the slot?
- c. How is it possible to withdraw cash when you are in a foreign country?
- d. Name the first bank that installed an ATM in the United States?
- e. Is ATM service useful to customers? Why?

5. Write ↗

A. Fill in the spaces with the following possessives adjectives:

my, his, its, our, her, your

Hi everybody,

..... name is Jivan. This is friend Jhalak. He is 13. sister is nine. pet is a dog. name is Pangre. Jhalak and I go to the same school. There are 250 boys and girls in school. Our English teacher is Mrs. Thapa. She has got a pet, too. pet is a cat. Our Maths teacher is Ms Rana. I like lessons. She has two dogs. The dogs love to play in garden. Now I have a question for you. What's pet?

B. Replace the personal pronouns by possessive adjectives.

- a. Where are (you) friends now?
- b. Here is a mail from (I) friend, Ruchi.
- c. She lives in Janakpur with (she) family.
- d. (She) father works in Jomsom.
- e. (His) brother has an ATM card.
- f. (They) children go to a public school in Ilam.

C. Match the following e-text messages in column A with their standard form in column B.

Hi Jeevan, how r u? thnx 4 da msg 4 my b'day.	Ok great but I've got to be right back before noon because I have to see off my grandmother.
U r welcome, wanna cu ASAP 4 a drink.	It's OK. See you on Saturday at 8 pm at home.
Prhps on Sat. in da evening, we cld go to da pict	Hello Jeevan, how are you? Thanks for the message for my birthday!
ok gr8 but i gotta brb b4 noon 'cos I have 2 c off my grandma.	Perhaps on Saturday in the evening, we could go to the picture!
It's ok CU on Sat. 8 pm at home.	You are welcome. I want to see you as soon as possible for a drink.

6. Time for grammar [c]

A. Study this example.

The man **who lives next door** is very friendly.

“**who lives next door**” is known as **relative clause** which tells us which person the speaker means.

We use **who** in a relative clause when we are talking about *people*. We use **who** instead of **he/she/ they**:

The man – [he] lives next door - is very friendly.
The man [who] **lives next door** is very friendly.
We know a lot of people – [they] live in Pokhara.
We know a lot of people [who] live in Pokhara.

- A farmer is someone **who grows crops**.
- What was the name of the man **who helped you**?
- The woman **who was injured in the accident** is now in the hospital.
- Anyone **who wants to take part in the dance competition** must see the dance teacher.

B. Explain what these words mean. Choose the right meaning from the list and then write a sentence with **who**. One has been done for you. Use a dictionary if necessary.

he/she steals from a store	he/she doesn't eat meat
he/she designs buildings	he/she breaks into a house and steals things
he/she looks after patients in the hospital	he/she buys something from a store

- a. (an architect) An architect is someone who designs buildings.
- b. (a burglar) A burglar is someone
- c. (a vegetarian)
- d. (a customer)
- e. (a shoplifter)
- f. (a nurse)

C. Read the two sentences and then write one sentence with the same meaning. Use a relative clause in your sentence.

Example: A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.

The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.

- a. A man answered the phone. He told me you were out.
The man
- b. A waiter served us. He was very impolite.
The waiter
- c. Some men were arrested. They have now been released.
Some men
- d. The girl won the first prize. She is my sister.
The girl.....
- e. The women took part in the programme. They are from our village.
The women

D. When we are talking about things/animals, we use that (not who) in a relative clause. We use that instead of it/they:

Where are the books? - [they] were on the table. Where are the books that were on the table?
--

- a. I don't like stories **that** have unhappy endings.
- b. Joshi works for a company **that** makes radios.
- c. Everything **that** happened was my fault.
- d. The window **that** was broken has now been fixed.
- e. The dog that barked at me was Hari's.

You can also use **which** for things (but not for people):

Where are the books **which** were on the table?

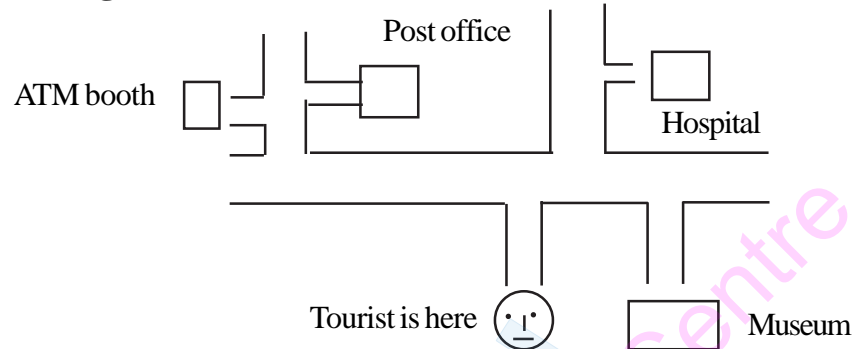
E. The sentences in this exercise are not complete. Choose the most appropriate ending from the list and make it into a relative clause.

it makes mobile phones	it gives you the meanings of words
it won the race	it can support life
it was found last week	they used to hang on the wall

- a. Mr. Shrestha works for a company that makes mobile phones.
- b. What was the name of the horse
- c. Where are the pictures
- d. The police are still identifying the body
- e. A dictionary is the book
- f. It seems the earth is the only planet

7. **Have your say** 🗣️

A. Giving direction.



A tourist is asking you for directions. Look at the map and help him. Work in pairs and do the role of the tourist in turns.

Example:

Tourist: How can I get to the ATM booth?

You: Walk down the road. Turn left. Take the second turn on your right. The ATM booth is on your left.

a. Tourist: How can I get to the museum?

You: _____

b. Tourist: How can I get to the hospital?

You: _____.

c. Tourist: How can I get to the post office?

You: _____.

8. **Listen and answer.** 🎧

A waiter in a restaurant reads the menu for the customers with visual difficulty. Answer these questions as if you were the waiter.

a. How much is chicken-chilly?

b. What is the difference of price between pizza & Garima Special?

c. What is the cheapest item?

d. How much does it cost for coke/sprite?

Unit 12

1. Read and answer

Read the passage quickly and answer these questions.

- Is it a story or a true fact?
- Is it about Nepali or foreigner?
- Is it about now or many years ago?

George Stephenson

Stephenson was born in England in 1781. He had three brothers and two sisters. His father worked in a mine. He was very poor. Stephenson didn't go to school until he was 18. He looked after a rich man's cows. The rich man gave him a little money. At that time he was 8 years old.

Aged 12, Stephenson worked in a mine. He saw the pumps. They pumped out the water. They had big steam engines.

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

In 1814, Stephenson made an engine on wheels to pull heavy loads. It went at 13 km an hour.



And in 1829, he made “the Rocket”. The Rocket was wonderful. It pulled many carriages full of people. It went very fast, 48 kilometers an hour.

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

2. Ways with words

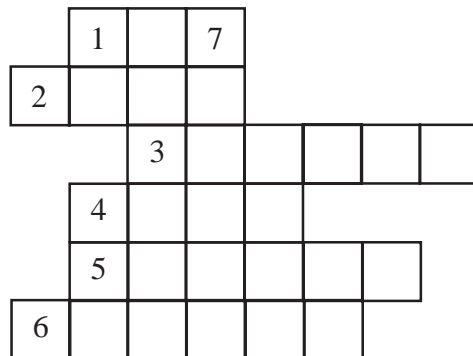
A. Find the past form of the words from the passage and write next to them.

Words	Past tense	Words	Past tense
make	go
pump	build
learn	send
work	pull
give	earn
mend	die
marry	begin

B. Find the words and complete the puzzle.

1. Opposite of small
2. A large deep hole
3. Stephenson’s son’s name
4. Make money by working
5. Something moved by steam, petrol or electricity
6. Make something really new

Down: Who is no. 7?



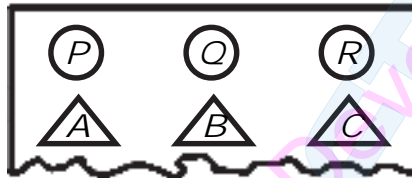
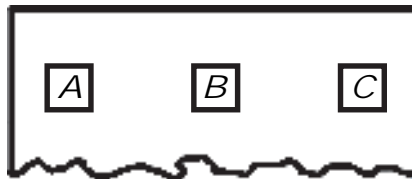
3. Write

There are six paragraphs and here are six titles telling you what each of the paragraphs is about. Write the titles in the same order as the paragraphs.

His death and son's work. His family and first engine. His early childhood. A very fast engine. Work in a mine. A slow engine on wheels.

4. Have your say

A. Ask and answer. Work in pairs.



Is A as big as B? _____

Which is the smallest? _____ is.

Is C bigger than B? _____

Is A bigger than C? _____

Which circle is as big as P? _____ is.

Which is the biggest? _____ is.

Is R smaller than P? _____ isn't.

Which is the biggest triangle? _____ is.

Which triangles are the same? _____ and _____ are.

B. Talk about the English book, the Maths book and the History book using the following words.



more expensive, less expensive, longer, shorter, most expensive, least expensive, cheaper, cheapest, longest, shortest

5. Listen and do 🎧

Now listen to the letter and mark these statements true or false and also correct them.

Statements	True /false	Corrections
a. Bina wrote this letter.		
b. They also visited the apple farm.		
c. In the evening they swam in the hot water.		
d. They ate in a Rai hotel.		
e. This letter is written to Gita.		

6. Time for grammar 📖

A. Make these sentences negative and questions.

Example: The girls played volleyball

Negative: The girls didn't play volleyball.

Question: Did the girls play volleyball?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. He wore a new shirt. | b. She bought a book. |
| c. They sang a Maithili song. | d. He swam across the river. |
| e. He drew a horse. | f. We came early. |
| g. He put it there. | h. She drove the car. |
| i. I did my home work. | j. It rained last night. |

B. Use of 'was' and 'were'

'Was' is for one and 'were' is for more than one.

Give correct answer to these questions:

- a. What day was it yesterday? It was.....
- b. Was it raining yesterday?
- c. Were you at school yesterday?
- d. Where were your friends yesterday?
- e. Where were you at 3 o'clock yesterday? I was.....
- f. When were you born? Iborn in.....
- g. When was your friend born?

C. Write the following sentences using the correct form of the adjectives.

- a. Sabitri's marks arethan Shanti's. (good)
- b. The Chinese wall is the..... (old)
- c. This watch isthan that one (expensive)
- d. I prefer that color. It is than this one.(bright)
- e. It is thewall in the world. (long)
- f. That chair is the..... (comfortable)

D. Copy and complete the sentences using the correct form.

- a. A giraffe isthan an elephant.(tall)
- b. An elephant is notthan a giraffe. (big)
- c. The mountain in the world is in Nepal. (high)

- d. My marks are than yours. (good)
- e. I think division is..... than multiplication.(difficult)
- f. Who's the film star now?(popular)
- g. Which is thesubject? (interesting)
- h. This radio is asas that one.(expensive)
- i. No it isn't .It is much..... than that one.(cheap)
- j. Which is the animal in the world?(dangerous)

7. Test yourself ↗

A. Write suitable answers by filling in the blanks.

- a. What did you eat this morning? I.....
- b. Did you clean your teeth this morning?
- c. What time did you get up today? Iup at.....
- d. Where did you go last Saturday? I..... to.....

B. Write 10 different sentences using the table.

Champak		do her English homework	
Ajasbi	didn't	play volleyball	
Yunika		wear a watch	yesterday
		listen to the radio	

C. Now write your 10 sentences without 'not'.

Example: Champak played volleyball yesterday.

D. Write 10 sentences in the question form.

Example: Did Champak play volleyball yesterday?

E. Complete the following table. One is done for you.

I usually played football	Did I usually play foot ball?	Yes, I did. I usually played football.
I bought a book and a pen.		
I had bought a bicycle.		
They had a house.		
She was in grade five.		
You were first in the test.		
The policeman caught a thief.		