

1. The Technical Education

Introduction- Situation of Technical Education in Nepal- Need for Technical Education- Conclusion

There is a difference between general education and technical education. The technical education teaches skills of the hands whereas the general education broadens the mind. The technical education is more concerned with technique and less concerned with culture and society. A technician is not necessarily a learned man who can guide the society, but a man who can give comforts to human beings living in the society.

Nepal is a developing country. There are several institutes for general education but there are very few for technical education. All technical institutes are located in the urban areas. The government never put it in the list of its priority. So it is in the reach of the rich. Poor people are deprived of it. The gap between haves and have not is increasing day by day. There are mainly two reasons which have hindered the progress. Firstly, it is expensive and it is in the control of the aristocrats. Secondly, the government has not taken its responsibility to spread it all over the country by providing special quotas to underprivileged class.

The need of technical education was first realized in the west after the industrial revolution. Then, the westerners gave more emphasis on technical education than the general one. Its result was the immense discovery in the different fields. But Nepal became indifferent to it for a long time. Technical education is the only way to solve the problems of every day life in any country. Without it, no country can progress. The development of Nepal is downward because of the less concern towards it. Few have taken its benefit for a long time. So it should be the focus of the present democratic government to promote it by making a huge investment in this sector without being prejudiced to any group. The development of the country

depends on how the government manages it and provides the job opportunities to many involved in this field. A huge amount of aids and donations have been finished in the capital in the name of technical education by organizing meetings, workshops and seminars in five stars hotels. Unless the authority realizes that starvation and unemployment cannot be solved without providing technical education to the public, the development of our country is impossible.

There are many advantages of technical education than of general education. It can solve the problem of bread. It does not mean that general education is meaningless. Technical education cannot produce great thinkers such as B.P. Koirala, Madan Bhandari, L.P. Devkota, but produces skilful technicians. Anyway, it has great role in the development of the country.

Vocabulary

Technical	:	mechanical (प्राविधिक)
Broaden	:	widen (फराकिलो पार्नु)
Technique	:	method (प्रविधि)
Developing	:	on the rise (विकासशील)
Institutes	:	organizations (संस्थाहरू)
Priority	:	main concern (प्राथमिकता)
Hindered	:	delayed (बाधा पुऱ्याएको)
Deprived of	:	dispossessed (वञ्चित)
Aristocrat	:	noble (कुलिन)
Responsibility	:	duty (उत्तरदायित्व)
Underprivileged	:	poor (सुविधाविहीन)
Immense	:	huge (ठूलो)
Investment	:	venture (लगानी)
Prejudiced	:	biased (पूर्वाग्रही)
Authority	:	right (अधिकार)
Starvation	:	hunger (भोकमरी)
Unemployment	:	joblessness (बेरोजगारी)
Promote	:	support (प्रवर्द्धन गर्नु)
Involved	:	caught up (संलग्न)

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4. The Game I Like Most

Introduction- Description of the Game- Reasons for its Popularity- Conclusion.

Different types of games are played in our country. Games are played in a group. They are of two kinds- outdoor and indoor. Some people like indoor games and others like outdoors ones. As the choice of man differs, the likes and dislikes also differ. A game that appeals to one may not appeal to others. However, the game, which I like the most, is football. Though there are other games that I like and play such as badminton, tennis etc., they are incomparable to football.

Football is a simple game played between two teams, each consisting of eleven members. A ground and a leather ball is needed to play this game. Each team tries to kick the ball into the goal post of the opponent team. There are referees who run on the ground with the players to supervise the game. The team, which makes a larger number of goals, wins the game.

Football is the most popular game all over the world. Thousands of people enjoy this game actively or passively. World Cup Football is played once in every four years. Thousands of people go to see the game in the stadium. One reason of its popularity is that both skill and intelligence play a vital role in the game. Its co-operative value also makes this game more popular. The strength of the game is the combination of the players. It teaches the value of unity and cooperation among all. Without the sense of unity and sharing, this game is never won. There are certain rules of the game that the players have to obey strictly. Sometimes games end in equal goals. So they are played twice.

Some people like this game because there is full exercise of the body. Fat people cannot play well. So they have to lose their

weight in order to play this game. All accept that a player should have sound health and mind in order to play well in this game. It gives both pleasure and exercise.

It is not true that only risky games become popular. Football is less riskier than boxing, wrestling, and karate. Even the easy and less risky games have not been as popular as football. Football is the only one game in the world that has attracted a large audience. There is no other game in the world that has been able to attract more audience than football.

We may have different views to tell which is the most popular game in the world. But we should never underestimate its virtue. As one remembers how both mind and body play role in the game and the values it teaches, there is no second choice. The crowd of thousands of audience at the stadium during the World Cup supports that it is the most popular one than any other games.

Vocabulary

Outdoor	:	out of door (घर बाहिर खेलिने)
Indoor	:	inside (घरभित्र खेलिने)
Differ	:	vary (भिन्न हुनु)
Appeal	:	plea (छुनु)
Referees	:	judges (रेफ्रीहरू)
Intelligence	:	cleverness (बुद्धि)
Stadium	:	sports ground (रंगशाला)
Cooperation	:	help (सहयोग)
Goal	:	goal (गोल)
Underestimate	:	undervalue (नजरअन्दाज)
Riskier	:	having risk (जोखिमपूर्ण)
Combination	:	mixing (मिलन)
Incomparable	:	not comparable (तुलना गर्न नमिल्ने)

6. The Town Life

Introduction- People's Attraction to Town- Advantages- Disadvantages- Conclusion

Towns developed later than the villages. Men began their social lives in the villages. As human needs increased, there came the idea of trade and industry. The big villages, which had better facilities, slowly developed into towns. Then, there were created job opportunities. People from the countryside migrated to towns for work. The population gradually increased and they later developed into cities.

Many people were attracted towards the town because there were job opportunities and facilities. Moreover, many attractive things of the town such as parks, fountains, towers, temples etc, also motivate them to settle in the town. An artificial thing looks more attractive than a natural one.

In towns, there are good wide roads, easy transportation and communication facilities. Students can go to a school of their choice. Books, magazines and newspapers are easily available. Telephone, fax, Internet etc. have made communications easier in the towns. Students can go to public libraries to read what they need. Theatres, cinemas, discos, bars and nightclubs provide amusement. Life, though challenging, is safe because there is security of the public by the police. There are places to spend money if one has, but there are no enough places to spend money for amusement in the village.

A town is very busy from early morning to late evening. Noise of the traffic and the sound of factories disturb the peace of the town. People cannot sleep well. So they feel tension, irritation, passiveness and laziness. Smoke and dust ruin the health of everyone including the children. Food is not pure but costly. People cannot have the real taste of anything. There is no

feeling of brotherhood. One has to live in the world of his or her own. There is always a fear of accident. Some foul things easily attract the youths. Youths become the victim of drug addiction. There is always fear of communicable diseases. Diseases like AIDS, bird flu easily spread and take life of many people. Because of dirty drinking water or scarcity of water, town people face several problems. As a town becomes immensely populated, there is always the danger of crimes. The crime rates are always higher in the towns than in the villages.

If we compare town life and village life, we get advantages and disadvantages of both. Even in town life, there are both advantages and disadvantages. Comparatively, there are more advantages and fewer disadvantages. The drawbacks of the town life can be overcome by care and patience. The advantages of the town help to spend a happy life. I, therefore, prefer town life to village life.

Vocabulary

Trade	: business (व्यापार)
Countryside	: village (गाउँ)
Gradually	: slowly (विस्तारै)
Artificial	: non-natural (कृत्रिम)
Available	: on hand (उपलब्ध)
Amusement	: pleasure (मनोरञ्जन)
Security	: safety (सुरक्षा)
Theatres	: places where plays are performed (नाटकघर)
Brotherhood	: feel as brothers (भ्रातृत्व)
Victim	: suffer (सिकार)
Drug addiction	: habit of using drugs (लागू पदार्थको दुर्व्यसनी)
Scarcity	: shortage (अभाव)
Crime	: misdeed (अपराध)
Comparatively	: relatively (तुलनात्मक रूपमा)
Drawback	: disadvantage (वेफाइदा)
Got over	: win (जित्नु)
Patience	: endurance (धैर्यता)

7. My First Day at School

How I Reached- What I Saw- What I Read- What was Unforgettable – How I Came back.

I was three years old when I was first taken to a school. I later knew that my mother told my father to take me to school after breakfast. There were two roads to go to school. I was taken through the less trodden one not to give any notice to me that I was taken to school. It was about eleven when I reached there. On the way to school, I was following my father.

The school from where I passed my SLC was on the top of a hill. It was compounded by stonewalls. I saw two buildings, a small garden and a playground. All the students were in the classroom. There was a headmaster moving here and there. As he saw me and my father, he came close to us. He took us to his office and gave a cup of tea to my father and a *lali pup* to me. He asked me my name and age. There I knew that my father had taken me there to admit in nursery. I first objected not to come to school. The headmaster told me that he would take proper care of me. Then I was ready to go to a classroom.

I was taken to a Nepali class. I did not notice that my father went to home after I went to the classroom. A Nepali guru was teaching how to write Nepali alphabets. I did not have a pencil and paper. I was looking at the blackboard how he was making the sign. The teacher also noticed how inquisitive I was. He asked me to write "ka" on the blackboard. I did the task well. So the teacher became happy and gave me a chocolate instantly. I looked at the face of the fellow students. They were jealous. Their look towards me was not good. The teacher told other regular students to write the sign on their copy. I later felt bored. There was no break for a long time. The same teacher was teaching all subjects. He taught mathematics, social studies and English. It was two o'clock when the teacher went out.

After the class, we were taken to play games. We had to take part in race competition. All of us had to run 100-meter race. A teacher told us about the rules of the game. Those who became first, second and third in the competition could go to home. Others had to stay and go to the classroom. I became the second. I never forget my first victory in the competition.

Though I could go home, I did not. I had to wait others in order to know the way to my home. I do not remember how long I waited. I just remember that my mother was taking care of me before I went to bed. She was putting hot oil on my leg to lessen the pain of my body. I did not notice my father anywhere at home that day.

Vocabulary

Later	:	afterward (पछि)
Less trodden	:	less walked (कम हिँडिएको)
Compounded	:	having a compound (पर्खाल लगाइएको)
Admit	:	join (भर्ना हुनु)
Objected	:	spoke against (विरोध गरे)
Sign	:	mark (चिन्ह)
Instantly	:	at once (तत्कालै)
Fellow	:	colleague (साथी)
Jealousy	:	envy (ईर्ष्यालु)
Inquisitive	:	curious (जिज्ञासु)
Race	:	a game (दौड)
Competition	:	contest (प्रतियोगिता)
Victory	:	conquest (विजय)

9. The Book I Like Most

Introduction- Reasons for Liking- Subject Matter- Author- Striking Features of the Book

I have read both English and Nepali books. I have read poems, novels, dramas, and books on philosophy and psychology. Of all, I like *King Lear* the most. I have read this book four times. I still like to read this book. It is the most favorite one in the list of those which I have ever read. It touched my heart.

I enjoy reading dramas. There is a dialogue between the characters in any drama. It makes us feel that we are listening to the actual communication. We also learn how to speak with other people. Shakespeare is the master dramatist and the greatest one in the field of literature. He wrote about thirty-six dramas and all of them became popular. *King Lear* is thought to be the best drama of the world. So, I also like it.

King Lear is a tragedy by Shakespeare written in verse. It is about the division of the kingdom. Lear, the king of three daughters, decided to divide his whole kingdom in his old age to his daughters. He decided to divide it in proportion to the love the daughters showed to the father. The youngest daughter who truly loved her father did not exaggerate her love. Then the king became angry with her and divided his kingdom only to the two daughters. As the two daughters got the kingdom, they pushed the king out. He was taken care by the youngest daughter. Then the king realized the mistake he had committed. Later both the daughter and the father were killed.

Shakespeare was the greatest artist of the world. He wrote both plays and poems. He was an actor too. He wrote tragedies, comedies and historical plays. He was an English dramatist. He wrote two long poems and 156 sonnets. He had not taken any degrees from any university. He was simply a genius.

King Lear became popular because it had advocated strong philosophy of life in powerful language. There are some beautiful songs in the play. Music is extremely powerful. Characters communicate in verse. There is a deep study of human psychology. It gives advice to every father who does not have sons but daughters. It also gives a message what happens when a kingdom is divided. Moreover, the play breaks the common assumption that virtue is rewarded and vice is punished with the murder of the innocent who truly loved the king. It gives a lesson to every one who decides to divide the whole. Then play deals with human errors that create problems for them in the long run. Once a powerful king turns a pauper in course of time.

Vocabulary

Subject matter	:	area under discussion (विषयवस्तु)
Author	:	writer (लेखक)
Features	:	characteristics (विशेषता)
Philosophy	:	idea (दर्शन)
Psychology	:	things of the mind (मनोविज्ञान)
Dramatist	:	playwright (नाटककार)
Verse	:	poetry (पद्य)
Proportion	:	quantity (अनुपात)
Exaggerate	:	overstate (बढ़ाइचढ़ाइ गर्नु)
Kingdom	:	territory (राज्य)
Committed mistake	:	did mistakes (गल्ती गर्नु)
Artist	:	person who makes arts (कलाकार)
Play	:	drama (नाटक)
Tragedy	:	play ending in death (वियोगान्त)
Comedy	:	play ending in happiness (संयोगान्त)
Sonnet	:	poem of 14 lines (चौध लाइनको कविता)
Genius	:	brilliance (प्रतिभा)
Advocated	:	talked in favor (वकालत गर्नु)
Assumption	:	supposition (मान्यता)
Virtue	:	good quality (पुण्य)
Vice	:	bad quality (पाप)
Rewarded	:	pleased (पुरस्कृत)

11. Environment

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Definition- Environmental Factors- Environmental Degradation- Environmental Balance- Environmental Conservation- Environmental Conservation in Nepal

Etymologically, the term environment means surrounding. Environment is defined as the conditions under which we exist or survive. There is an intimate relationship between human beings and environment.

Any conditions that affect the life of any organism are called environmental factors. They are divided into abiotic and biotic factors. The first are the non-living factors and the latter are living ones. Human beings and other creatures are the important component of the environment. They need favorable environment for growth, survival, reproduction and development. So good environment is needed for all living beings.

Growing population has exploited the natural resources. It has resulted in the degradation of the environment. Deforestation, flood, landslide, soil erosion, urbanization, industrialization, pollution, misuse of insecticide etc. are some of the main causes of environmental degradation.

Size, structure and growth rate of population affect the environment of any area. Balance between population growth and environment is the need of the present. Natural resources are affected by environmental degradation. It creates problems to all living organisms of the world. It also affects the social, cultural and economic developments of any country.

There is always an intimate relationship, often regional and global, between abiotic and biotic factors. This relationship is called environmental balance. Any disturbances in their relationship may have unexpected results any time. It may cause the extinction of certain living organisms.

The first step to maintain environmental balance is to control the population growth. It is needed to create public awareness for this purpose. We should exploit the natural resources on the sustainable basis. Conservation of plants, animals, and physical environment help maintain the environmental balance. Development works and environment are interrelated.

National and international organizations have been playing vital roles in environmental conservation in Nepal. Many programs related to it have been run into the different parts of the country. Ministry of Population and Environment has also played a significant role to conduct programs of environmental conservation.

Vocabulary

Environment	:	atmosphere (वातावरण)
Conservation	:	protection (संरक्षण)
Degradation	:	ruin (ह्रास)
Etymologically	:	origin of words (शब्दको उत्पत्तिअनुसार)
Exist	:	be (अस्तित्वमा हुनु)
Component	:	element (तत्त्व)
Exploited	:	used (शोषित)
Deforestation	:	cutting of tress (वन फँडानी)
Flood	:	overflow (वाढी)
Landslide	:	mud slide (पहिरो)
Soil erosion	:	loss of top soil (भूक्षय)
Insecticide	:	killing insects (कीटनाशक)
Intimate	:	close (घनिष्ठ)
Unexpected	:	not hoped (आशा नगरिएको)
Conduct	:	behavior (आचरण)
Regional	:	provincial (क्षेत्रीय)
Global	:	worldwide (विश्वव्यापी)
Sustainable	:	(दिगो)
Vital	:	very important (मुख्य)
Awareness	:	alertness (चेतना)
Maintain	:	keep (कायम राख्नु)

13. My Aim in Life

Introduction- Different Aims of Life- Choice of Career- Purpose in Making it- Conclusion

The question "What is your aim in life?" is always asked to a young man. It is asked to make him choose his career himself. All have some aims in life. Some have high aims and some have simple ones. There are some people who do not have distinct aim in life. Many say that they want to be a great man and want to serve the country. Some have aims to earn a lot of money and lead a life of luxury. The aim in life should be higher than a mere choice of profession. It is a good idea to fix aim at the early stage of life. If it is not fixed earlier, life becomes like a boat without a boatman. Making an aim and choosing a profession are two different things. Our aim in life should be to select such a profession that we will be able to fulfill not only our personal needs but serve others.

Some believe that personal joy and comfort are the prime aim of life. Others may choose the wealth. None can disagree that personal joy and attainment of wealth is the common aim of everyone's life but it should not be the ultimate goal. In the present materialistic world, they can never keep a man happy for a long time. So a noble aim helps to become a noble man. Service to humanity may be the loftiest aim in life. To make this aim true, one should choose a suitable profession.

My aim in life is to serve humanity by being a physician. To be a physician, one should score high in the SLC and +2 exams. Then he or she should pass entrance test to get admission. I am in class X. I am working hard and have spent more hours in the study of science, mathematics and English. As I have never been second in any school exams, I am hopeful that I will pass the SLC with a distinction and get admission to a good higher

secondary school. This will make my dream of becoming a doctor true.

When I become a doctor, I am determined that my aim in life will not be to accumulate wealth as others do but to serve the humanity. I will not stay in the capital but go to the remote areas where poor people die early in the lack of proper treatment. I will discourage those who cheat the poor by charging high fee. I will also train the CMAs and nurses to make medical service more effective. I will also move village-to-village teaching them how to use contraceptives and to become safe from sexual diseases.

I believe my aim in life is noble. I wish God would fulfill my wish. But it is not sure that everyone's aim is fulfilled. Some live in frustration. Few succeed. As I am an optimist, I am sure my aim of life will fulfill if I continue my labor. Even if I fail, I will not be harassed but choose a different profession and serve the humanity.

Vocabulary

Distinct	: clear (स्पष्ट)
Profession	: job (व्यवसाय)
Attainment	: getting (प्राप्ति)
Ultimate	: final (अन्तिम)
Materialistic	: belief on material world (भौतिक)
Humanity	: compassion (मानवता)
Accumulate	: collect (प्राप्त गर्नु)
Contraceptive	: means of family planning (परिवार नियोजनका साधन)
Frustration	: stress (निराशा)
Optimist	: hope positively (आशावादी)
Harassed	: stressed (कायल)
Wish	: desire (इच्छा)
Humanity	: humans (मानव जगत्)
Boatman	: one who sails boat (माफ़ी)

17. A Television Program

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Introduction- Subject Matter- Characterization- Message- Conclusion

We cannot stay long without watching a television program. We can watch different programs according to our choice as different channels are available through disc lines. There are films, teli-films, news, documentary, etc. coming twenty-four hours a day on our television. Some people like comic programs whereas others like serious and sentimental types of programs. So the choice differs from person to person. My favourite television program is 'Tito Satya' (Bitter Truth).

'Tito Satya' is a program that comes on Nepal television once a week. It gives a picture of our social, political and religious life. It satirizes all kinds of absurdities and penetrates the truth as vividly as possible. It shows the things as they are. It sometimes shows how Nepali politics is going on, what is the role of political parties and civil society, and how the politics is affected by foreign interference. Similarly, it shows how social life is going on.

The characters are models acting in different ads, and some working in film industry or releasing albums. Characterization is appreciable. They play the role of different personalities in different times. Though the same characters play roles differently, they make the audience believe that they are the real persons. They play the role so nicely that the audience laugh all over the program and feel a sense of laughy-stock. The key role is of Deepak and Deepa, acting as husband and wife, and others are Shuku and Gaida.

This is the program watched by almost every one in our country. Even the children and old enjoy a lot. It has become popular because it has been able to manifest truth with the help

of dramatic performance. It is a voice against all kinds of absurdities including corruption, bribe taking, trafficking and irregularities. It is a big blow to all government activities which are against public service. It discourages those who want to deceive others. Some folk songs in the middle make the fresh and remove tension out of mind.

Television is a means of receiving and broadcasting news. It is not only for news purpose, it is also for creating public awareness and providing entertainment. So, programs like 'Tito Satya' should get priority. The number of such programs should be added.

Vocabulary

Available	:	on hand (उपलब्ध)
Sentimental	:	over-romantic (भावनात्मक)
Absurdities	:	meaninglessness (विसंगतिहरू)
Penetrate	:	go through (छेड्नु)
Satirize	:	mock (व्यंग्य गर्नु)
Vividly	:	clearly (स्पष्ट)
Releasing	:	let go (प्रदर्शनको लागि चित्र वितरण गर्नु)
Appreciable	:	worth to praise (प्रशंसा गर्न हुने)
Corruption	:	bribery (भ्रष्टाचार)
Bribe taking	:	taking bribe (घूस लिने)
Trafficking	:	illegal trade (व्यापार)
Blow	:	bluster (चोट)
Broadcasting	:	spreading (प्रसारण)
Entertainment	:	amusement (मनोरञ्जन)
Priority	:	main concern (प्राथमिकता)
Performance	:	acting (अभिनय)
Voice	:	message (सन्देश)
Deceive	:	make fool (धोका दिनु)
Remove	:	throw (हटाउनु)
Awareness	:	consciousness (चेतना)

24. Democracy

Definition- Principles- Advantages- Disadvantages- Conclusion

According to Cambridge International Dictionary of English democracy is the belief in freedom and equality between people, or a system of government based on this belief. In democracy, the people either hold power by elected representatives or directly by themselves. Democracy is also a notion in which power held only by elected representatives. In history, the word 'democracy' is defined in a number of ways. To Abraham Lincoln, democracy is a government of the people, for the people and by the people. These definitions conform the fact that it is a popular form of government organized for the benefits not of a single class or community but for the benefits of the whole.

The mandate of a democratic government lies if it listens to the will and voice of the people and guarantees freedom and equality. Though it is not the perfect form, many political thinkers believe that democracy is better than any other forms which existed or are still existing in the world. There is direct check and control of the people. Citizens are involved in making plans and policies that are good to all round development through participatory approach.

Democracy has certain merits that political thinkers appreciate. It is impartial, benevolent, and teaches the lesson of tolerance, brotherhood and unity. It also makes people self-dependent, politically conscious and responsible.

The opponents of democracy charge that the fools govern the country. A liar becomes popular than a wise man. The government ultimately falls in the hands of corrupt and dishonest politicians. It may later give birth to a dictator. Its example is in Nepal. Within twelve years democracy failed

because of the dishonesty of political parties and made the king a tyrant. Because of the internal conflict among the parties, there was devoid of a stable government and long-term planning and projects.

To conclude, democracy can be the best form of government, if citizens are educated, moral, responsible and have communal feelings. The basic principles of democracy are unquestionable. So it cannot be successful if all people are not educated and politically conscious.

Vocabulary

Democracy	:	rule of people (प्रजातन्त्र)
Freedom	:	liberty (स्वतन्त्रता)
Equality	:	sameness (समानता)
Representative	:	agent (प्रतिनिधि)
Mandate	:	order (आदेश)
Will	:	desire (इच्छा)
Involve	:	absorb (संलग्न हुनु)
Merits	:	good qualities (गुणहरू)
Impartial	:	unbiased (बिना पक्षपात)
Brotherhood	:	feeling as brothers (भ्रातृत्व)
Opponents	:	rivals (विपक्षीहरू)
Corrupt	:	dishonest (भ्रष्ट)
Dictator	:	tyrant (तानाशाह)
Stable	:	constant (स्थिर)
Principal	:	rule (मान्यता)
Dishonesty	:	having no honesty (वेइमानी)
Conflict	:	struggle (द्वन्द्व)
Appreciate	:	praise (प्रशंसा)
Benevolent	:	loving (दयालु)
Participatory	:	taking part (सहभागितामूलक)
Tolerance	:	bearing (सहनशीलता)

27. A Wonderful Dream

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Last evening, I had a wonderful dream. In the dream, I found myself alone in a house which belonged to a stranger. It was late evening. The house had three stairs and I was on the top. I looked outside through an open window. There was a big forest across a river. Then I looked inside the house. All the rooms were well furnished, wide and well decorated. I looked for a telephone to contact my home but there was no telephone. There were beautiful pictures hung on the wall. There were bedroom, a drawing room and a kitchen. I saw a stair to go down. As I was on the first floor, I got it a bit different from the second floor. It was built about fifty years ago. The furniture, the goods and pictures showed that it belonged to the nineteenth century. Then I decided to leave the home. As I went down I got the house fully dark. I looked for switch. There was neither electricity nor windows. I climbed up the stair and brought a candle. I saw beautiful jewelry and golden chains spread in a room. These materials really tempted me. I was fascinated to collect these valuable materials because I could live comfortable in town by selling them. I made many dreams about my future. I thought I would have a house, a car, two servants and a beautiful wife. I filled my coat pockets with them. I needed a bag to collect more. I brought a bag from the first floor and filled it too. I was so happy that I could not stop myself. Then I looked for a door to leave the house at night making my pockets and bag full with jewelry and coins. As I opened the main door, a wicked witch appeared in front of me. She had horrible appearance. She had a sword in her hand. She told me to make my pockets and bag empty. At first, I denied. As she was ready to stab me, I was frightened. I cried loudly. Then I woke up and found myself sleeping alone in the ground floor of my house.

Vocabulary:

Stranger	:	unfamiliar person (अपरिचित)
Stair	:	story (तला)
Spread	:	expand (फैलनु)
Tempted	:	attract (लोभ लागेको)
Wicked	:	bad (दुष्ट)
Horrible	:	awful (डरलाग्दो)
Denied	:	rejected (नमानेको)
Stab	:	wound (भ्रष्टनु)
Frightened	:	afraid (डराएको)
Fascinated	:	attracted (आकर्षित भएको)
Furnished	:	having furniture (फर्निचर भएको)
Wonderful	:	surprising (अचम्मको)

52. Application for the post of a principal at a primary school

Kirtipur-2
Kathmandu

April 17 2007

The President
KBC Junior School
Thamel, Kathmandu

Dear Sir

I have come to know from a reliable source that your school is looking for a principal. So I take the liberty of submitting my application for the post.

I passed B.ed in English from Tahachal Campus in 2004. Thereafter, I joined a government school and taught there for a year. During this period, I learnt computer and communication skills. After I left the school, I went to England and took a training course of three months for teaching English to non-native speakers. Currently I have been teaching English language at an institute. Moreover, I am also involved in designing courses, selecting textbooks and giving trainings. My CV and attested copies of certificates are enclosed herewith.

I look forward to hearing from you soon. I will be glad to supply you with any further information you may need.

Yours faithfully

Roshan Gurung

53. Application for the post of a teacher

Pokhara-12
Biredeel Nadipur
Kaski

January 25 2007

The Principal
Sunrise English School
Phulbari Pokhara

Dear Sir or Madam

In response to your advertisement published in 'Kantipur' on 22nd January 2007, I would like to apply for the post of a *primary teacher*.

I am 22 years old. I passed SLC from South Point English School Srijana Chock Pokhara in the first division in 2004. Then I joined +2 in arts and passed it in 2006 with English and Mathematics major. I am a young girl having sound health, attractive personality and good moral character. I have full confidence in both written and spoken English. I have taken three months computer training too. Currently I am teaching at East West English School, Bijayapur. I am confident that I can do well in whatever the test you conduct to select candidates for the vacant post. The bio-data that I have attached with this application will give more detail about me.

I look forward to hearing from you soon. I will be happy to supply you any further information about me if you need.

Yours faithfully

Rojina Basnet

Enc

54. Application for the post of an accountant

Kathmandu-35
Subidhanager
Kathmandu

March 24 2007

The Director
Apex Complex
Anamnagar Kathmandu

Dear Sir or Madam

I wish to apply for the post of an *accountant*, advertised in the 'Kathmandu Post' on March 25, 2007.

I completed my BBS from Minbhawan Campus in the first division. I have specialized in accounting. After I did my BBS, I worked in a finance company as an accountant in Kathmandu for a year. I have taken six month's computer training too. You will find more detailed information about my qualifications, experiences and trainings in the enclosed curriculum vitae.

I look forward to hearing from you soon. I will be glad to supply you with any further information you may need. I would welcome the opportunity to discuss this letter.

Yours faithfully

Bibek Bhusal

Enc

57. Application for the post of a tourist guide

Kalika- 6
Chitepani Kaski

April 5 2007

The Manager
Kotex Reservation
Lakeside Pokhara

Dear Sir

I am seeking a job of a tourist guide for some months and I have been advised by my uncle to write to you to offer my services. Currently I am doing +2 in hotel management at Pokhara Higher Secondary School, Ranipauwa. My final exam ends after a month. I have good command in both English and Nepali languages. I have learnt Spanish for three months. As I took a training of a tourist guide for two weeks, I have been familiar with the nature of the work. I am sure I will enjoy this work. I am thinking to make my career in this field. So I will not give any moment to you to make complaints about my work.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully

Bipin Tiwari

88. Letter to newspaper about pollution created by factories

Gaidakot-2
Nawalparasi

April 18, 2007

The Editor
The Times
Dharmapath, Kathmandu

Dear Sir,

I wish to draw the attention of the concerned authority to the pollution created in our village by the paper and textile factories opened here. The villagers do not know why the government allowed to open such big factories in the residential area. Pollution has created big health problems. People cannot walk freely because dusts are everywhere in the atmosphere. Many people go to eye hospital everyday to clean their eyes. The factories are sending their fumes in the Narayani river. So the water animals are in danger. Children and school students used to swim in the river in the summer. Now, no one dares to go to swim because river water is polluted. Air is also polluted. Many villagers are also suffering from respiratory diseases caused by air pollution. Moreover, newly built houses look old and black with in few years of their construction.

On behalf of the residents of this area, I request to the concerned authorities to transplant these factories in a deserted area.

Yours faithfully

Prem Ratna Sapkota

89. Letter to newspaper about inconveniences caused by banda and strike

Panauti-12
Kavrepalanchock

18 April 2007

The Editor
The Times
New Road, Kathmandu

Dear Sir,

I want to highlight to the point that bandas and strikes are becoming the daily routine of many groups. There is a marathon of these groups everyday to make things in their favor. The result is the announcement of banda and strike.

The bandas and strikes affect not only to a particular group or community but also to the whole nation. The victims are the workers, government officials, businessmen, teachers, students, peasants and many others. There are a number of causes where we see the organizers becoming violent.

Many people in my area depend on agriculture. They plant vegetables and sell them in the different parts of Kathmandu valley. Because of frequent bandas and strikes, farmers are forced to throw their vegetables and milk into the fields.

So, the government should be more serious on this matter. They should restrict all activities which are against common people. All services should be provided smoothly. They should expose the evils lying behind the organizers of the banda and strike by taking public in their favor. They should create situation where public can feel the sense of peace and security.

Yours faithfully,

Sunil Thapa

35. A Historical Figure (Bahadur Shah)

Introduction – Unification of Nepal – Background of Nepali Court – His Fall – Conclusion

Bahadur Shah was the youngest son of Prithivi Narayan Shah. Prithivi Narayan Shah was the king of Gorkha and started to unite Nepal which was divided into twenty-four states. Almost two third of the unification was completed by Bahadur Shah. He fulfilled his father's dream.

After the death of P.N. Shah, his eldest son Pratap Singh Shah became the king but he did not continue his father's work. After his death, his wife Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah started the unification work by calling Badhaur Shah in Nepal. The relation between Rajya Laxmi and Bahadur Shah became worse. So he went to India. After her death, he was called to Nepal. As he came, he made strong determination to fulfill his father's dream. He united Nepali army, trained them, bought weapons and sent them to different states to fight. The success of Gorkha army was no bound. Nepal's boarder reached up to Tista in the east and Gadwal in the west. Nepal did not have to bow its head with any power of the world.

From the time of P. N. Shah, there was a politics to influence the king. Sometimes Pandays were in the chief administrative posts. And sometimes Basnets, Thapas were heading these posts. They were busy in making intrigues from the period of P.N. Shah. He was a good diplomat. After his death, they got space to play their role. They broke the relation between Rajendra Laxmi and Bahadur Shah. After Rajendra Laxmi's death, they called Bahadur Shah thinking that they could continue their role. But Bahadur Shah was also a good diplomatic personality. They had to wait until Rana Bahadur Shah was young enough to be the king.

As Rana Bahadur Shah became the king, he asked Bahadur Shah, his uncle to give the whole account of nine years period. It was impossible to give the record of the expenditure. So Bahadur Shah was imprisoned. He was forced to commit suicide in the goal.

Bahadur Shah was a patriot, an obedient son and a man of good character. His fall was because of his weakness in reading the intrigues of the people. He is in the list of the few-recorded personalities who contributed all over their life for the nation. His fall was similar to the fall of Bhimsen Thapa.

Vocabulary

Unification	:	alliance (एकीकरण)
Determination	:	willpower (संकल्प)
Bow	:	bend (भुकाउनु, निहुराउनु)
Diplomat	:	civil servant (कूटनीतिज्ञ)
Expenditure	:	expanses (खर्च)
Intrigue	:	conspiracy (षड्यन्त्र)
Imprisoned	:	jailed (जेलमा थुनिएको)
Goal	:	prison (उद्देश्य)
Contributed	:	did something (योगदान दियो)
Administrative	:	managerial (प्रशासनिक)
Suicide	:	die oneself (आत्महत्या)
Patriot	:	one who loves his country (देशभक्त)
Fall	:	be defeated (पतन)
Commit	:	do (गर्नु)
Twenty four states:	:	(चौबीसे राज्यहरू)

36. Discipline

Introduction - Discipline at Home - Discipline at School - Discipline at Other Walks of Life - Conclusion

According to Cambridge International Dictionary of English, discipline is a training that produces obedience or self-control. If the rules of the training are broken or disobeyed, they are punished. A disciplined person is in control of himself/herself or in a control of other people even in difficult situations. In a broad sense, discipline is an act of following the rules of any institution or organization. It is a habit that should be taught from early age. It is discipline which helps to maintain peace and order in the society. Without it, a society becomes barbarous.

Home is the first school to learn discipline. As the teachers instruct the students, parents too instruct their children. They teach them what they should do and what they should not do. They teach them about good and bad habits, prohibited taboos and different codes. Children learn how to respect the seniors and love their juniors. A boy not taught about the value of discipline becomes an unsocial and rude in character. Such characters break the peace and harmony of the society. They do not get love and support of anyone.

Discipline is necessary even at school. Without discipline, a child learns nothing. If he does not know how to talk with his fellows and teachers, he is punished. His profiles become poor which makes it hard to maintain good position in the exam results. Even while playing games in the playground, discipline is a must.

Discipline is essential in other walks of life such as politics, war, civil service, etc. People do not vote the politician who is undisciplined. In army, discipline plays a vital role. The juniors

always obey the seniors. If the persons of the administrative body lack discipline, the government faces strong social criticism.

So, discipline is a must to the people of all walks of life. If they lack it, they are no longer humans. Only disciplined persons can become obedient. Discipline is a key to success. It helps us control ourselves even in difficult situations.

Vocabulary

Obedience	:	agreement (आज्ञाकारिता)
Maintain	:	keep (कायम राखनु)
Barbarous	:	uncivilized (जंगली)
Instruct	:	teach (सिकाउनु)
Harmony	:	agreement (मिलन)
Vital	:	main (मुख्य)
Administrative	:	executive (प्रशासकीय)
Essential	:	necessary (अत्यावश्यक)
Prohibited	:	forbidden (निषेध गरिएको)
Disciplined	:	having discipline (अनुशासित)
Criticism	:	comment (आलोचना)
Profile	:	short description (विवरण)
Code	:	language (भाषा)

37. Geographical Description of Nepal

(25)

Introduction - Weather - Industry - Natural Resources - Towns - Division

Nepal is a landlocked country that lies in south-east Asia. It is between India and China. It is divided into three parts: Terai, Mountain and Himalayan. Terai covers 17% of total area whereas Himalayan region covers 15%. The remaining parts are by mountains region.

The weather is also different from region to region, from north to south or from west to east. It is hot in Terai and cold in Himalayas. The weather is rather warm in the mountainous region. In winter, the western region is cold in both north and south.

There are hills and mountains in all parts of the country except Terai. Even in Terai, there is a hill called Chure that passes from east to west. Similarly Mahabharat Mountain passes from the middle and Himalayas from northern boarder. The land in Terai is plain. It is called the food basket of Nepal.

Most of the industries are in the Terai. Tourist areas are mostly in the mountain and Himalayan sides. Some parts of the mountainous region and whole parts of terai are used for agriculture. Food produced in terai is supplied all over Nepal. Some food is exported to India and Bangladesh.

Nepal is a known as a country of rivers and lakes. In water resources, it is second great country in the world. There are there big rivers, hundreds of rivers and streams and thousands of lakes. Pounds and falls have large in numbers. There are several big Himalayas in the north. Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is also in Nepal. There are caves, parks

and conservation areas too. About 26% of the land area is covered by forest.

The capital is Kathmandu that is in the central part of Nepal. Many big towns are located in terai. Some others are in mountainous region. These towns are linked to each other by both motorway and airway. Highways and motor roads have made life easier in terai but it is still inconvenient in Himalayan region and in most parts of the mountainous region.

Thus, in terms of land area, Nepal is divided into three parts dividing from east to west. In terms of river, it is divided from north to south: Koshi region, Gandaki region and Karnali region. But politically Nepal is divided into five regions, fourteen zones and seventy-five districts.

Vocabulary

Region	:	province (क्षेत्र)
Remaining	:	left behind (बाँकी रहेको)
Boarder	:	boundary (सिमाना)
Exported	:	sold in other countries (नियति गर्‍यो)
Resource	:	supply (सम्पदा)
Fall	:	fountain (छाँगो)
Conservation	:	protection (संरक्षण)
Located	:	situated (अवस्थित)
Inconvenient	:	not easy (असहज)
Chure hill	:	(चुरेको डाँडो)
Mountainous	:	full of mountains (पहाडी)
Food Basket	:	(अन्नको भकारी)
Plain	:	smooth (समथर)

39. Peoples' Movement 2

30

Background- Alliance between Parties and Maoists- Details of the Movement- Conclusion

The democratic system established according to the constitution of 2047 became a failure within fourteen years because of several reasons. People started the second Movement in 2062 demanding absolute democracy in Nepal that continued for nineteen days. The nineteen-day long movement ended with the king's declaration of the acceptance of seven parties road map for giving an outlet to serious problems.

Within fourteen years after 2046, the political parties were corrupted, civil service was not obedient to the public and king enjoyed absolute power. As the king took the power, the seven parties made an alliance with the Maoist by signing on the twelve-point agreement. Maoist had rebelled for ten year against the parliamentary system and dreamed to make Nepal republic. As their interest with seven parties met, people were hopeful that there would be peace in the country.

Seven parties first declared the Movement for three days from Chaitra 23. There was a full support and participation of the Maoists. It became easier for the government to suppress telling that there were terrorists in the crowd. So the government used the police force to suppress the non-violent movement and made about five to six thousand people severely injured, lath charged thousands of others and killed more than two dozens. The result was the international support in full phase to the Movement. More than five million people took part in the Movement for the establishment of absolute democracy by bringing the Maoists in the mainstream of the politics. People came into towns from hills and mountains carrying their food and babies. There was a full participation of all except few clean and wealthy people of the capital.

The Movement is historically important. It showed the international world that any change is possible through nonviolent movement and by taking favour of the people. The king was compelled to leave all rights he had exercised and had to obey whatever the decision the parliament made about him. It was the victory of the people and the defeat of those who went against the people.

Vocabulary

Movement	:	pressure group of people with set aims (आन्दोलन)
Constitution	:	laws (संविधान)
Absolute	:	complete (पूर्ण)
Roadmap	:	plan (मार्गचित्र)
Corrupted	:	dishonest (भ्रष्ट)
Alliance	:	association (गठबन्धन)
Signing	:	made signature (हस्ताक्षर गरेर)
Republic	:	democracy (गणतन्त्र)
Suppress	:	repress (दबाउनु)
Terrorist	:	one who does violent action (आतंककारी)
Nonviolent	:	peaceful (अहिंसा)
Injured	:	wounded (घाइते)
Lathi charged	:	beat by lathi (लाठीले हिकार्जनु)
Mainstream	:	majority (मूलधार)
Participation	:	involvement (सहभागिता)
Compelled	:	forced (बाध्य गर्नु)
Defeat	:	crush (पराजय)
Declare	:	announce (घोषणा गर्नु)
Outlet	:	place to go out (निकास)

42. A Narrow Escape

Introduction – Details of the Incident – Conclusion

There are certain moments in our life which are very critical. There is a little possibility of survival. If we are not able to make decision in time, there is a high possibility of death. I am going to describe an incident when I had a narrow escape.

It was one winter afternoon. Our school was closed for a week. I was playing marble with my two other friends. I proposed them to go to the forest. They also agreed my proposal. My house was on the hill and the forest was opposite to my house. There was a stream at the bottom of the forest and the hill. We reached the middle of the forest. I was walking here and there. One of the friends climbed up a tree for wild fruit. He shook a branch. As he shook the branch, thousands of wasps moved around us. He climbed down the tree. The hundreds of wasps followed him. He covered his head with his shirt and moved here and there. As few wasps bit me, I decided to go to the stream down and had a swim. On the way I was followed by hundreds of wasps. As I ran down, they also followed me. We had a swim in the stream. Some were still biting. We had to sink our body to save us from them. After few minutes, we saw these wasp died in the cold stream water. As there were no wasps around us, we came out of the stream. I do not remember how we reached home. As we reached home, our mothers took care of us. We were almost unconscious for there hours. We heard later that one was bitten by two hundred wasps. We had fever all over the night. Next day, I was sure that I would survive.

The decision I took to go into the stream saved three of us. In such a moment, we do not get a long time to make decision. The decision we take may save our life or lead to death.

Vocabulary

Narrow escape	:	save by minimum chance (मुस्किलले वाँच्नु)
Critical	:	grave (संकट)
Survival	:	existence (वाँच्नु)
Shook	:	moved (हल्लायो)
Stream	:	watercourse (खोला)
Wasp	:	an insect (बारुला)
Unconscious	:	unaware (अचेत)
survive	:	live (वाँच्नु)

46. The Most Terrible Event in Our Country's History

Introduction- Massacre of Royal Family- Details- Interpretation of the Event- Effects- People's Role

There take both good and bad events in the history of any country. We easily forget the good events but bad events remain long in our memory. There are few events that we can never forget. The more we try to forget, the more vivid it becomes.

The massacre of the Royal family in Narayanhiti palace on Jestha 19, 2058 is the most terrible event in our country's history. There were other events such as 'Kot Parva', 'Bandarkhal Parva' etc but this one shocked more than any others. It was the first event of the massacre of Royal family in the modern Nepalese history of more than two hundred and fifty years.

The Royal family with its brothers and relatives was celebrating a dinner party on Jestha 19, 2058. There was the whole family of king Birendra at the gathering. As it was reported later, prince Deependra fired at his family members, his uncle and few relatives in intoxication because his family did not accept his love to Deviani Rana. Those who survived were the family of His Majesty's the king Gyanendra and some others.

There are several interpretations about the massacre. The official interpretation made by the commission headed by the speaker Tara Nath Rana Bhat to the press was that prince Deependra in his intoxication did it all. Maoists have taken it as a power struggle. Political parties believed that there was conspiracy behind this event. Public are waiting to know the truth of the secret.

The massacre of the Narayanhiti palace raised several serious issues. It pointed out the discipline, security and family quarrel to the public. After that event, Royal Nepalese Army was mobilized to fight against the Maoists that took life of the thousands of innocents.

The country wailed into tears. The government declared public holiday for five days. All Nepalese people were shocked with the sad news of the murder of the king. Thousands of people participated in the funeral procession of the king and queen. Prince Deependra, who was in coma at Military hospital after firing a gun in his head himself, was made the king of Nepal. After he was declared dead, crown prince Gyanendra was made the king of Nepal.

Vocabulary

Remain	:	stay (वाँकी रहनु)
Massacre	:	slaughter (संहार)
Shocked	:	stunned (स्तब्ध पाच्यो)
Gathering	:	meeting (भेटघाट)
Intoxication	:	subconscious due to drugs or drinks (लठ्ठिएर)
Participated	:	took part (सहभागी भयो)
Crown prince	:	man to be king (युवराजाधिराज)
Funeral procession	:	ceremony for burying dead body (दाह संस्कार)
Survived	:	lived (वाँचे)
Interpretation	:	explanation (व्याख्या)
Speaker	:	head of the parliament (सभामुख)
Struggle	:	fight (संघर्ष)
Conspiracy	:	plot (पड्यन्त्र)
Issues	:	cases (मुद्दा)

47. Bureaucracy in Nepal

Introduction- History- Works- Conclusion

According to Cambridge International Dictionary of English, bureaucracy is a system for controlling or managing a country, company or organization that is operated by a large number of officials who are employed to follow rules carefully. It has a decisive role in making a government successful. If the bureaucracy is corrupted, the government has to face severe public criticism. In developed countries of the world, it is loyal to both public and government. In many less developed and developing countries, it is corrupted and has hindered the development works. In Nepal, both the government and public have criticized it.

The history of bureaucracy in Nepal goes back up to Prithivi Narayan Shah. It was put into system only after the Revolution of 2007. Bureaucracy is also called public service. This service during thirty years long Panchayat System was criticized of being loyal to the palace and Panchas instead of to the public. People had thought that there would be a drastic change into its service after the People's Movement of 46' but it did not as they had expected. It was more politicized. The bureaucrats were close to the politicians rather than the public. As the politicians were corrupted, they were also corrupted. The fourteen years period became a goodtime for the bureaucrats because a large number of governments were formed and dissolved. So, the scale of corruption increased. Because of it, bureaucracy is not well regarded as a good institution in the eyes of the public. People think that they are corrupted, bribe taker and involve in the corruption game.

Though public do not respect it, the whole institution cannot be blamed. It has worked to maintain peace and order even in the absence of a government in the country. Though a majority of

the bureaucrats are corrupted, few are devoted to public service too. They have faced strong political interference in their duties.

In the lack of long vision plan, bureaucracy in Nepal has not been developed as a prestigious institution. So, it should make new policy to make its relation intense with the public. The changes taken place after the People's Movement 2 is a good time for it.

Vocabulary

Bureaucracy	:	system of government (कर्मचारीतन्त्र)
Decisive	:	influential (निर्णायक)
Corrupted	:	dishonored (भ्रष्ट)
Criticism	:	condemnation (समालोचना)
Drastic	:	radical (आमूल)
Bureaucrats	:	government employers (कर्मचारीहरू)
Dissolve	:	break (भंग भए)
Interference	:	hindrance (हस्तक्षेप)
Blamed	:	held responsible (दोष लगाइएको)
Devoted	:	loyal (समर्पित)
People's Movement 2	:	(जनआन्दोलन भाग-२)
Severe	:	hard (कडा)
Formed	:	made (गठन भए)
Bribe-taker	:	one who takes bribe (घूस लिने)
Devoted	:	loyal (समर्पित)
Hindered	:	caught up (बाधा पुऱ्याएको)
Revolution of 2007	:	(२००७ सालको क्रान्ति)

48. Status of Women in Our Society

Introduction – Women before 2007 – Women after 2046 – Reservation – Conclusion

Nepal is a Hindu country. Many people are conservative. The society is patriarchal. Women are considered as second sex. They are economically and physically weaker than men. They are not given any status in the society. Their situation is miserable. So, few women activists are fighting for women's liberty.

The position of women before the Revolution of 2007 was miserable. They were not given any rights in the society. They were the means of entertainment and labor. After the Revolution, some changes were made. They were involved in social activities. They were appointed in different organizations and institutions. Few women got chances to educate and went abroad even for education.

After the People's Movement of 2046, town women have got freedom in the society. In villages, their position is still miserable. In town, women politicians have been fighting against male domination. They have raised their voice to make their position equal to male. Even female activists are also working through different government and non-government organizations to raise the standard of women in the villages. In towns, there are no demarcations between girls and boys. Girls are free to walk, travel, work and earn independently. Few girls have gone abroad for education and job. In villages, parents still have doubt in educating their daughter. They do not like to invest in their education.

Though the position of women is not good, they have done a lot. They are working hard to maintain better position in the society. The government formed after the People's Movement 2

has reserved 33% to women in every sector realizing that the development of the country is impossible without involving them. But this is not likely to solve the problem because those who are exposed get opportunities and they themselves become active in dominating women.

Every woman should get a good position in the society. If women suffer, the nation cannot progress. They cover half of the total population. By making them subordinate, we cannot dream of peaceful prosperous Nepal.

Vocabulary

Status	:	position (स्तर)
Conservative	:	traditional (रूढिवादी)
Patriarchal	:	family ruled by father (पितृसत्तात्मक)
Miserable	:	sad (दुःखदायी)
Activists	:	protesters (कार्यकर्ताहरू)
Liberty	:	freedom (स्वतन्त्रता)
Entertainment	:	amusement (मनोरञ्जन)
Abroad	:	overseas (विदेश)
Domination	:	control (आधिपत्य)
Demarcation	:	separation (रेखांकन)
Independently	:	alone (स्वतन्त्र भएर)
Maintain	:	keep (कायम राख्नु)
Involving	:	concerning (संलग्न भएर)
Subordinate	:	secondary (सहायक)
Prosperous	:	successful (उन्नत)
Opportunities	:	chances (अवसरहरू)

49. Globalization

Introduction – Concept – Support – Criticism – Globalization in Nepal – Globalization in south Asia

Globalization is a process by which social institutions become adopted on a global scale. It is also a process by which a business or company becomes international or starts working at a global level. Moreover, it is a trend involving the integration of economies, cultures, governmental policies and political movements around the world.

The developed countries with the support of multinational organizations began the process of globalization. Technological development has made the globalization possible. Globalization takes into account the free movement of goods, services and capitals, as well as increase in the degree of openness.

The supporters of globalization claim that openness creates job opportunities, prompts for the efficient allocation of resources and equitable distribution of income, emphasizes on professionalism and compels for greater specialization.

The opponents of globalization claim that it limits the job opportunities, increases the inequality in the distribution of income and wealth, makes the monopoly of big houses, and favors only to the skilled and well-educated workers. It increases the traditional gender disparities in wages and causes lack of job security, inadequate social security and limited possibilities for career development.

In Nepal, business houses are run in traditional way. There is inefficiency and corruption. So the government has emphasized for the privatization of all services. The national economy will enhance through liberalized economic policy. It is believed that

leakages, corruption and inefficiency will be solved through the globalization process.

In Asian countries, competition has been going on to attract the inflow of foreign investment. Several countries have been the members of WTO. These countries have emphasized on new type of production and have developed information and communication technologies. The process of globalization in Nepal is less effective in comparison to other countries of south Asia. Though policies are made but there is no adequate homework for effective implementation.

Vocabulary

Globalization	:	worldwide (विश्वव्यापीकरण)
Institution	:	organization (संस्था)
Global	:	worldwide (विश्वव्यापी)
Multinational	:	international (बहुराष्ट्रिय)
Capital	:	money (पुँजी)
Allocation	:	distribution (बाँडफाँड)
Equitable	:	just (उचित)
Distribution	:	sharing (वितरण)
Monopoly	:	control (एकाधिकार)
Disparities	:	inequalities (असमानता)
Inadequate	:	insufficient (अपर्याप्त)
Inefficiency	:	incompetence (अदक्षता)
Corruption	:	dishonesty (भ्रष्टाचार)
Leakage	:	outflow (चुहावट)
Investment	:	venture (लगानी)
Adequate	:	sufficient (पर्याप्त)
Implementation	:	execution (लागू)
Opponents	:	rebels (विपक्षीहरू)

50. Superstition

*Introduction – Influence – Origin – Superstition and Delusion
– Conclusion*

Superstition is a belief based on ignorance. It is a belief that is not based on human reasoning or scientific knowledge. It is connected with old ideas about magic etc. There is neither reason to support it nor religion to back it. It rather bears a religious color and holds the mind of the public tightly. A person, who believes in superstition, fills his mind either with fear or joy when it happens. Superstition has nothing to do with science.

Superstition has a power to influence many people. Both ignorant and educated, old and youth, men and women, women and children are prone to superstition. It is not confined to any particular race, caste and religion. We are naturally overcome with fear when we see a cat or snake crossing the road, a woman carrying an empty bucket at the beginning of a journey. To English, the number 13 is considered inauspicious.

Superstition is neither a logical proposition nor a scientific fact. Sometimes it works like a universal truth. Even great people like Shakespeare, Gandhi, etc. could not ignore it. It is hard to trace its origin but many people think it began from the primitive age. Science is not able to explain all the phenomena related to superstition.

Superstition is different from mental delusion. Superstition always behaves in the same way. But delusion is a fanciful creation in mind. It is removed when acted with reason. We sometimes think a rope a snake at night. When we see it a rope, that fear is removed. But superstition matters little whether you believe it or not.

Superstition has a religious force through it is not a religious truth. It gets a more favorable place in the minds of those who are religious. Even in our religion, there are many customs and practices that are based on superstition. For example, offering pinda (rice-ball) to the dead is a superstitious belief that has no scientific basis. But things like that play a significant role in the Hindu religion. Thus, superstition is connected with the real happenings.

Vocabulary

Superstition	:	false notion (अन्धविश्वास)
Ignorance	:	lack of knowledge (अज्ञानता)
Reason	:	cause (कारण)
Magic	:	wonder (जादु)
Influence	:	get affected (प्रभाव)
Inauspicious	:	ill fated (अशुभ)
Logical	:	rational (तार्किक)
Primitive age	:	ancient age (प्रारम्भिक काल)
Phenomena	:	nature (प्रवृत्ति)
Delusion	:	illusion (भ्रम)
Custom	:	tradition (चलन)
Confined	:	limited (सीमित)
Removed	:	throw (हटाउनु)

60. Dashain

Background - ritualistic performance - days of celebration - food items - conclusion

Each nation has its own culture and tradition that are different from other countries. There are different styles of celebrating festivals. Each festival has certain meaning in both the society and the nation. Christmas is the most important festival for Christians. Id is for Moslems. Similarly, Dashain is the greatest festival for Hindus.

Dashain falls between Ashoja and Kartki (in English calendar between September to October). It is the time of arrival of spring season in Nepal. It is a lovely time when nature is quite calm and there is no unfavorable condition. All the rainy days are over. The winter remains still far away. So, this is the most ideal time.

Hindus celebrate Dashain for ten days. Each day has its own importance from religious and ritualistic point of view. The first day begins with a day called 'Ghatasthapana'. On this day, Hindus sow barley seeds in the corner of the prayer rooms. And the barley plants have some spiritual and religious importance. On the Day of Tika, which falls on the tenth day, the elders put the barley plants called Jamara on the head. These yellow plants are regarded as the symbol of prosperity and godhood.

The importance of Dashain lies in the incarnation of Goddess Durga who is mythically believed to have killed several demons that terrified the world. It was Durga who ended all the treacherous demons and saved humanity from the evildoers. So, people chant mantras and sing hymns of Durga glorifying her power and courage.

The second and third days begin with certain ways of festivity. But the real joy begins from the Seventh Day, known as 'Phulpati'. On the day, many people sacrifice goat and certain animals like cock and hens to God. It is believed that offerings and sacrificing of such creatures is a way to pray Goddess Durga. Meat is the only food that has its special significance. The vegetarians too enjoy relishing different items of dishes. There are a number of items made of meat. On the tenth day, the main celebration day of Dashain, keeps its own significance. In the morning, people take bath. They do not eat anything until the *tika* is over. On this day, all the family members gather together and have *tika prasad* from their elders. Different food items are served and people eat together with joy and mood of festivity.

Another aspect of this festival is: time of complete togetherness. People come together, and school and offices close for almost ten days. It is the time of complete family union. It brings ties and affinity among the people.

Vocabulary

Ritualistic	:	made from rituals (परम्परागत)
Mythically	:	from legend point of view, not based on the fact (पौराणिक रूपमा)
Hymns	:	songs of prayer (भजन)
Relish	:	enjoy by eating (खाएर आनन्द लिनु)
Affinity	:	relationship (सम्बन्ध)

61. Pollution

Definition - issue of pollution - factors of Pollution

In general meaning, the term pollution means some mixture of bad and unwanted wastage products in the air land and water. This results the fresh environment to get polluted which affects human health.

Pollution has become a serious problem not only for one particular country. It has become common threat to the world community. Each and every country of the world is affected by pollution. In the modern world, huge amount of money has been spent to control pollution, but it has not properly worked. Both developed and developing countries are in great threat. But the most serious problems will be for the developing countries where they are many development activities going on.

There are different kinds of pollutions. Namely, they are air pollution, water pollution, and sound pollution and so many. However the most challenging is the air pollution which has produced some bad effects in the world environment and climate. Respiratory, skin and much serious diseases like cancer appear lack of fresh air. If this trend goes, the world will be an ugly place to live for the human being.

There are several reasons to pollution. Many factors are human. Some of the factors are also natural. We cannot prevent natural factors but can control factors on our side. Due to the over population, a large number of people are cutting the trees for their settlements. When forest is cut down, there is some negative impact on nature cycles. Events like landslide and soil erosion take place. This further results in great catastrophe in the world. In the city areas, a large number of people emit waste products which are thrown without proper management. Not only this, the industrialization is another cause that

destroys the natural environment of the world. Today, many countries establish industries and they throw several toxic gases and waste products. When such things come in the air, our environment becomes polluted. The vehicles in the cities are other factors causing environmental degradation. Huge number of vehicles are driven in the cities; and they emit several gases that harm human health.

The most serious problem that has threatened to the world is the green house effect. It has drawn world is attention. In this, the ozone layer is depleted due to the bad environment. If this continues, the ultra violet rays will come to the earth and they will be most dangerous for human and plant lives.

So, there should be some efforts to stop continual fall of environment through pollution. As most of the factors are human, we must pay attention to remedy of all such. There should be efforts from national level in a country, and international level in the world. Plantation of vegetation public campaign, and ban on production of such products that harm environment must be fully regulated.

Vocabulary

Threat	:	fear; menace; danger (डर, चुनौती)
Respiratory	:	related to breathing (शवासप्रशवास)
Emit	:	to send out (फाल्नु)
Degradation	:	falling down (खस्कदै जानु)
Deplete	:	to be thin; to reduce (कम हुनु)

64. Drug Addiction

*Background - drug use as misconception - forms of drug use -
Common problem reason for falling into drug use*

It is commonly heard that drug is life. It saves human life. Undoubtedly, drug is a useful thing in life. It only gives life when we properly use it. But when we misuse it, it brings a serious problem in our health. The drug addiction is the improper use of drug or a use of drug without medical prescription. When people use drug just for personal fun or intoxication, such use of drug can be called drug addiction. Such abuse of drug is sometimes life threatening for the people.

Drug abuse is a common threat to the young people of the world. Many young people fall prey of drug abuse and find it hard to come out of it. Sometimes, they end their lives in frustration and depression. In the beginning, young people find it fun to take drugs. They have misconceptions that such drugs provide them mental relief and relax. And, gradually they fall into the gulf of drug abuse.

Drug abuse causes several defects in human life. Some of the effects are for the long term. If one uses drug for long, it brings bad effect in physical and mental health of a person.

Young people use various drugs in the modern time. Some of the drugs are in tablet forms. Some others are used in liquid forms. Whatever are the types, they bring negative impact on human health.

In the modern time, drug addiction is not only a problem of a country, illegal drugs seriously affect many developing countries. Thousand young people are involved into this profession. It has been an illegal trade for many people who earn huge amount of money. One of the serious threats of drug

abuse is: it is also associated with AIDS. It has been found that those who use drugs are more vulnerable to AIDS. This has brought another challenge for the world.

There are several causes of drug abuse. Different people come to drug addiction due to different reasons. Some people come to this because they get fun. Others come to the serious habit when they are depressed. Some young people start taking drugs when they are not employed. And there are some young people who find themselves in this bad habit because of their friends and company. There are some young people who come to this bad habit as they get sufficient money to buy such drugs.

There may be several reasons. But drug addiction brings bad repercussion for individual health. Then the society has to pay back huge amount of risk for those who are victims of this habit. According to the report, it has been found that those who take drugs develop criminal mind. Young people today are seen in different bad activities like rape, murder and looting. Drug addiction has some thing to do with all these evil works in the society.

Vocabulary

Prescription	:	guideline (पर्चा)
Addiction	:	habituated (लत)
Depression	:	feeling of loss of hope (हीन भावना)
Narcotic	:	intoxicating (लाग्ने)
Repercussion	:	effects (प्रभाव)

65. Deforestation

General idea - factors of deforestation - impacts of deforestation - conclusion

Deforestation refers to destruction of forest life. People cut down trees for their personal use. Cattles are taken to jungle to graze. Various activities of men are responsible for deforestation.

There are several causes of deforestation. We can generally categorize into: man made factors and natural factors. In most of the situations, man-made factors are more serious than natural factors. The over population is one of the prominent causes of deforestation. Each day, the population is increasing in rapid growth. In different countries, people have no land for settlement. They go to forest and slowly cut down trees. This way, the trees and natural plants are being destroyed day by day. Lack of agricultural land is another factor. In several parts of the world, people do not have sufficient land. They cut down trees and make cultivable land.

The industrial development has also caused deforestation. Many industries require forest products as raw materials. To produce several products, several trees are being cut. This results in deforestation. With this man made factors, there are other natural causes of deforestation. The landslide, flood and volcanic eruption can destroy huge amount of forest.

In developing countries, deforestation is going on a very alarming rate. Due to poverty, many people rely on forest for their daily needs. Still in Nepal, some people cut down trees and sell firewood. And in the summer, forest fires destroy forest. Illegal trafficking of wood from forest has also caused deforestation. Some people traffic woods illegally and earn a

Deforestation can be deadly for a country. Firstly, it may directly impact on climatic condition. When there is lack of forest, there is high probability of landslide and flood. These events risk huge amount of property and human life. In our country, every year during rainy season, hundreds of people die in flood and landslide. Another bad consequence of deforestation is : it destroys huge agricultural land on the bank of a river. A number of human settlements are swept way.

Not only this, deforestation can also invite long term effects. We need forest to balance our weather conditions. The trees and plants absorb all the bad gases like carbon dioxide. And they emit oxygen. If the trees are cut down, there will be several toxic gases in the air that cause bad effect on human health. Deforestation is also linked with environmental problem. If the trees are cut down, our environment will be polluted.

Deforestation is due to some man made factors. There should be some strict policy for those who destroy forest. There should be legal punishment. And the government must also formulate policy to safeguard forest.

Individual, community level and national level efforts must be put together to stop deforestation. There are some good efforts by some community people to stop deforestation. Such efforts must be made wide spread. Then, there will be some control in deforestation. At the same time, people's awareness is quite good in stopping deforestation effectively. All must know about the importance of the forest.

Vocabulary

Prominent	:	important (महत्त्वपूर्ण)
Rapid	:	fast (गति)
Trafficking	:	taking way from one place to another (गलत ओसारपसार)
Consequence	:	results (परिणाम)
Eruption	:	explosion (विस्फोटन)

69. Youths and Sports

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General idea - sport activities - benefits - sports and profession - conclusion

Youths and sports are very interrelated subject matters. Young people are very fond of playing different kinds of game. Some of the games are played by fun, and some of them are played for competition in schools and colleges.

Sports are physical activities which are played for fun and sportsmanship. There are some physical activities which are played for competition, and there are some which are played just for personal health and fun. Running, jogging, and daily push-up can be physical activities. But they are not all the sports activities. There are different kinds of physical activities. They differ in nature and purpose, though all of them mean for good health.

Young people involve into sports for various reasons. They are more conscious to their health. They also pay attention to their physical appearance. Some of them want to involve into sports because they get fun and have good friendship. Some young people seem to make sporting activities as their personal goal of life. Their parents and seniors expect them to be good players.

Youths can get much more benefit from sporting activities and games. First of all, sports develop a sense of discipline and integrity in their personality. The second is their physical health. The third is that they can utilize their time after their study. This will save them to go into other bad habits. The fourth is that they will be more conscious to their health.

In the modern time, several sporting activities are held in different parts of the world. All the sporting activities provide

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universal ties not only among the youths but also among countries of the world. The national and international games develop sportsmanship and professionalism. Because of the growing professionalism, many young people are attracted to different sporting activities which can be source of income and livelihood. This will save the young people to fall into drug addiction and other illegal activities.

Sporting activities are not only benefits for a society or nation. It is pride of country. A good player can be pride of the country. Many people perhaps do not know about Brazil. But they know about Ronaldo and his game. Ronaldo has therefore recognized his country.

We must play significant role to foster an environment of sportsmanship. There should be proper facilities. The players play with risk for their countries. And it is also a duty of the country to think about their futures. The country must reward their contribution.

Vocabulary

Sportsmanship	:	quality in good play (खेलाडीमा हुने भावना)
Integrity	:	personal status (व्यक्तिगत अवस्था)
Build	:	physique (शारीरिक स्वरूप)
Foster	:	increase (बढाउनु)
Professionalism	:	professional quality (व्यावसायिक गुण, क्षमता)

77. Media Communication and Information

The term 'media' generally refers to the means through which the information is expressed. There are different types of media. The print media means newspaper, the electronic media means television. And the air media means the radio and different FM stations.

Sometimes, we categorize media into two ways: they are public media and private media. Public media provide information for the public. However the private media provides information for the limited public. Private media are more commercially advantageous.

Media and communication information are interrelated. Media are the sources of information. Communication is the process of channeling through which news and information reach to the people. Different sources of media flow information about different things of life. Communication of information has also gone to change. In the past, there were limited modes of information. People passed message through their telegrams and letters. All this was time taking process. But when telephone came, it revolutionized the communication technique. It reduced time. It was more reliable source of information.

The prime role media do is to flow information and aware people. Right to information is the part of human life. The government must furnish all the information whatever happens in social and economic life. In addition to this, media has an indispensable role to make society full of current information. When they communicate information, people can build opinions about social and economic issues.

In the modern time, the use of Internet and email have made information more accessible to the people. In fact, this has

made the world as a small village. People are connected in the worldwide networks. If any thing takes place in one corner of the world, it can be easily disseminated to different places within time. This has not only revolutionized the media, it has also made information easy and cheap for the people.

Today, the media has not just confined to sources of information. It has also provided many of programs. Some of these programs are quite beneficial for people of all walks of life. Music, sports and several other programs are also disseminated through media.

Media and information are a part of human life. We cannot separate these things from social, economical and other aspects of life. Sometimes, media play a role of educational program for the people. People have been highly facilitated by such role of media and information.

Vocabulary

Categorize	:	to classify (वर्गीकरण गर्नु)
Indispensable	:	unavoidable (छुट्याउन नसकिने)
Disseminate	:	send out (प्रसारण गर्नु)
Flicker	:	within time, fast (छिटो, एकैछिनमा)
Ample	:	sufficient (पर्याप्त)
Substantiate	:	to make enough (पूरा गर्नु)

83. Youth and Aboard

General notion - trend to go abroad - education and future prospect - conclusion

To go to aboard and make comfortable life is a dream for many young people today. Many young people want to go aboard for better prospect of life. First of all, they want to have a good education, and then they want to settle there.

This is a common phenomenon in the world. Many young people from developing countries try their best to go to more developed ones for better chances of life. Due to this, many developed countries like USA, Canada, and England have been full of immigrants. Many of these are young people who have gone for better education.

This fleeing of young people has caused several problems for those countries from where the young people leave. The most prominent problem is the lack of human resources. When young people go to aboard in course of study, they want to have job after their study. And when they have job, they want to settle there because they find more comfortable life there than of their own countries. So, this has impacted a lot in the development process of developing countries. If this trend goes, many countries will be deprived of skilful manpower.

Young people have more promises in life. They want to do something good. When they do not find their dreams fulfilled, they resort to foreign country. The developed countries have also many plans to lure the young people of developing countries. The developed countries want to exploit the young of developing countries at lowest wage. We can take example of Diversity Visa. Millions of young people go the States every year from Nepal. They do any work there.

There are several reasons for a young person to push to foreign country. Lack of educational facilities, lack of jobs, the economic situation of the country, conflict, and political disturbances are some of the factors that come on the top. But the most important would be the better prospect of life.

Every country has its typical trend of foreign going young people. When we study the nature of foreign going young people in our country, we find two trends. One group of people are those who go to foreign countries just for some earning. These young guys are not educated and skillful. They do any job there. However there are other groups of people who want to go foreign countries to have better job and education. Many of these young are proficient and educated ones.

Whatever may be the cause, the young people are leaving countries day by day. This may invite serious problems to some countries. It is all due to lack of proper educational facilities and opportunities. So countries from where young people leave should make certain policies to address this problem.

Vocabulary

Prospect	:	hope for better chance (आशा)
Phenomenon	:	activity; nature of work (क्रियाकलाप)
Immigrants	:	people who go to another country (अर्को देश जाने मानिस)
Impact (v)	:	affect (प्रभाव पार्नु)
Trend	:	How things go; tendency (प्रक्रिया, स्वरूप)
Deprived	:	without (वञ्चित)
Conflict	:	quarrel; dispute (द्वन्द्व)
Fleeing	:	going away (बाहिर जाने)

90. Student Life

General notion - student life and other activities - students life and thinking - conclusion

Student life is regarded as a crucial one. It is a life of learning and doing things. In some cases, it is one of the fertile times to shape career and opt for certain profession in later life. As a student is less responsible to family or society, she can have sufficient to explore for his or her betterment and personal growth.

There come several things in student life. A student is also dutiful citizen for the state or society. But first of all, it is learning and knowing. Mostly, a large share of student's time is spent on learning. He goes to school or college to learn. He wants to attain certain degree from school or universities. At the same time, he is also getting knowledge about different subject matters. He finds about his interest and bends his activities accordingly.

Student life is also associated with several activities. It is also fun and entertainment. Some students prefer to have adventurous kinds of activities. They want to see the world and new things of life. There is always a tendency in them to pursue or quest for something in life.

Students are more concerned about their learning materials, education and other activities. They have to get up early in the morning. They have to cram the texts and prepare for their examination. Sometimes, they have to study till late of the night. This may be cause of their ill health.

Students also develop certain consciousness. They become worried of their profession. It is also time of anxiety. In some cases, they can take help from their parents and teachers. They

have sometimes difficulties to decide what to do or what not to do.

Many people think that students are one-sided. They do not have much concern to their society and family. They do not seem more responsible to the social or political issues. But when we ask them, they have different answers. Some of them are quite alert to the society. They think themselves as responsible as other people. Some of the students desire to take part in different social, cultural and political affairs of the society.

Students are also pillars for the future. A nation can expect a lot from them. A student of today can be nation builder for the future. They can become great administrators or academicians. They can contribute a lot to the development of the country. The investment of student on their education is therefore productive. Individual, family members and nation get benefit from them.

Besides, students are also vehicle of changes. They think in change and transformation of life. They do not stick down to traditional beliefs. Society and nation can also get benefit from them.

Vocabulary

Crucial	:	important (महत्त्वपूर्ण)
Explore	:	to find out; to seek more (खोज गर्नु, पत्ता लगाउनु)
Bend	:	to curb; to orientate to something (मोड्नु)
Cram	:	to grasp mentally (बुझ्नु, लिनु)
Alert	:	conscious (थाहा हुनु)
Stick	:	to follow; to adhere (चिप्कनु)
Transformation	:	change (परिवर्तन)

91. Role of English Language in Education

General idea - how English language becomes dominant - various factors - conclusion

English language is an international language. It is spoken by a large number of people in the world. It is a language of both communication and official use in many parts of the world. People of all languages rely on the English language in the matter of communication. So, it is called lingua-franca, a language that can bridge between many other languages of the world.

English language is one of the older languages in the world. There were some other languages in the world. But many of them became extinction. English language remained dominant because it came into use by many people in the world. There may be several reasons to this. Other languages like Roman and Latin were hard languages. Their grammar was hard. It was difficult for the people to communicate. English was easy as compared to other languages. So, it gradually became more popular for many people. There may be another reason. In the time when English language got popularity, it became medium of instruction.

Many great writers wrote books in English. A number of books were written and sent to different parts of the world. This made activity of reading and writing in the English. Many people showed interest in English language. So many people knew it.

The role of English language is high in educational purpose. Today, English has become language of instruction. When students go to abroad for their foreign degree, they have to rely on English. It is a medium of communication. A large number of textbooks are written in English. In many countries, English is used for general information like traffic rule to laws. Even in

the countries where English is not native, English dominates official and other activities.

Not only that, English has shown its significance in trade, commerce and other activities of human beings. We can take example of computer. We find English much more prevalent. When a person starts to handle computer, he is able to know some words in English. Similarly, in the field of trade and commerce, English is seen. When we find packed items, English is used on the cover. All these has made English more popular in the world.

There can be other important aspects to note. English is the language of influence. When we talk about language, it is associated with economic and cultural power. Today, many powerful countries of the world have English as their native language. So, they dominate most of the global activities. We can take example of America, England and Australia. They give emphasis on English. Their influence also goes on other parts of the world in terms of language and culture.

Similarly, cultural values are also transmitted from one culture to another due to language. Language helps to influence dominant culture, music and certain life styles. When a person starts to interact with a person of another culture, it is through the language.

Vocabulary

Lingua franca : language, which makes communication possible between the people whose native languages are different (माध्यम)

Transmit : to transform; to flow (सानु)

Rely : depend (भर पनु)

Influence : impact (प्रभाव)

94. Natural Resources in Nepal

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*Background - different resources - medicine - mineral - water
- forest - conclusion*

Nepal is a country of ample natural resources. We have mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes, forests and so many others. But the most sufficient resource is water resource. Admittedly, Nepal is second in water resource in the world after Brazil. However Nepal has not been able to exploit water resource from economic point of view. Whatever is produced, it is less for the daily consumption.

In the mountain and hills, Nepal is the good place for all different types of plants and vegetations. All these are good for medicinal importance. These plants can be exported to foreign countries, and we can earn sufficient money. According to the research, it has been found that there are some hundred types of medicines that can be useful for medicine. But up to now, only a few have been used. Lack of technological knowledge and industry, a huge amount of such herbs and plants are sent to other countries where they become tablets and syrup.

Nepal has also some mineral resources. There are some mountains which have mining resources. We can dig out coals, and other minerals. But due to technical difficulties, we have not been able to dig out some resources. It is also estimated that there are various quantity of resources in several mountains and hills. Only little of it is exploited for production.

Nepal has a number of rivers. Most of the rivers flow from high hills to the lower areas. They have high current, and they can be good for hydroelectricity. Besides, many rivers of Nepal have water all round year. In rainy season, the rivers have high volume of water. We can produce a huge amount of electricity and sell to other countries.

There are several lakes in Nepal. These lakes are very good as the water is ideal for all the time. It is not so cold as compared to some countries. So, it is good for swimming and water sporting. Nepal is also good for rafting and boating. A number of areas have been selected for such activities.

Nature has given another resource in Nepal. We have mountains and hills. These are quite important for expedition and other trekking adventures. We have Mount Everest where a number of people come to climb. Besides, there are several other snow clad Himalayas for trekkers and mountaineers to go for mountain climbing.

Nepal is a country of large forest which extends from east to west. The forests house several animals, birds and animals. Diverse kind of flora and fauna are available in these forests. There are several birds and creatures which are rare in the world. Our forests are good for other products like woods and timber.

Vocabulary

Ample	:	sufficient (पर्याप्त)
Consumption	:	use (प्रयोग)
Herbs	:	plants (औषधिमुल्लो)
Dig out	:	to take out from the land by digging (खनेर निकालनु)
Flora and fauna	:	plants and animals (प्राणी र जनावर)

13. Letter to a friend describing a historical place you visited

Santapur-2

Rautahat

25 September 2006

Dear Sunita

How are you and your parents? I am well and my whole family is also OK. I haven't got any letters from you for a long time. Haven't you forgotten me? I went to Biratnagar last week. I really liked the city. I am describing it as I saw.

Biratnagar lies in south east of Nepal. It is the headquarter of Morang district. It has continental climate- hot in summer and cold in winter. It is a thickly populated town. People of various castes live in this city. It has a great historical importance. The city is full of splendid buildings wonderfully built. There are a large number of factories which manufacture goods and supply them all over the country. There are high buildings by the main road. Biratnagar is the center of education of Koshi zone. It has government campuses, public institutions and schools. It is also a center of trade and commerce. It is a sub-metropolitan city of Nepal. There is a police office to maintain peace and order in the city. Both transportation and communication facilities are in advance state. The whole town has pitch roads where move both public and private vehicles all over the day. Many big factories were opened during Rana rule which are still in operation.

I am sure you will also write about a place you visited.

Sincerely yours

Susmita

14. Letter to a friend describing your plan after exam

Ramailo-2

Morang

April 15 2007

Dear Apil

Hope everything will be fine. Convey my regards to your parents and love to your young brothers. It has been a week both of us finished the SLC exam. The fear of the exam still haunts me. I am trying my best to forget it. So I can make plans for the future. What are you doing? Have you made any plans?

I have made plans for two months. It is divided into two phases. In the first phase, I will go traveling to few districts with my father. As my father is at home these days on three month leave, I have convinced him to take me out in traveling and he accepted my request. We will go to visit western part of Nepal. After I come back from the tour, I will join a computer course. Without computer knowledge, it becomes hard to compete with others in this time. I will spend at least two months learning computer. I am also thinking of learning a language during this time, but I am not sure whether I would have any time or not. Many students are preparing hard for the entrance of science, math and English subjects to get admission in a good +2 college in science stream. But I have no intention to join in a science college. So I made a plan to learn computer.

Please write me what plans you have made for the time before the SLC result comes out.

Yours truly

Arpan

17. Letter to a friend abroad describing the changes in your country

Kathmandu
Nepal

April 20 2007

Dear Friend

After the People's Movement 2, there have been made a number of changes in our country. Our society is in the process of transformation. All the political decisions have been made to make new Nepal.

Seven parties have been able to bring Maoists in the mainstream politics. There is an interim government formed of eight parties including the Maoists. The interim government has got the people's mandate to do the election of constitute assembly. Some strong political decisions have been made. The king has been made absolutely powerless. There is no space for the king in the interim constitution. People are willing to see Nepal as a federal republic state. People's movements are still going on. The government is trying to solve all problems through dialogue. Nepalese army has been kept under government's control. Maoist army has been put in the cantonments.

Changes are going on. They will go on unless a new constitution is formed after the election of constituent assembly. People want to see prosperous, peaceful and well-developed Nepal.

I will keep on writing about the changes here.

Yours faithfully

Pitambar Lamsal

20. Letter to a pen friend describing a festival

Ashan
Kathmandu

April 15, 2007

Dear Pen Friend,

I received your letter yesterday. As you are interested to know about our greatest festival, I am describing it.

Dashain is the greatest festival for Hindus in Nepal. It falls between September and October every year. It is the time nature is lovely. All rainy days are over. The winter remains far away. We celebrate this festival for ten days. Each day has its own importance from both religious and ritual point of view. The first day is called Ghatasthapana. On this day, Hindus plant barley seeds. Barley plants have some spiritual and religious importance. The second and third days begin with a certain way of festivity. The real joy begins from the seventh day known as Phulpati. On this day, many Hindus sacrifice goats and other animals like cock and hens. Meat is the only food that has its special significance. Vegetarians eat fruits and sweets. Different food items are served and people eat together with joy and mood of festivity. Tika falls on the tenth day. The elders put the barley plants (Jamara) on the head. These yellow plants are regarded as the symbol of prosperity. It is time of complete joy for the people. Schools and offices close during Dashain. It is the time of family union. It brings affinity among the people. Children feel more passionate during this time. They demand good foods and wear new clothes.

Please describe your great festival in your next letter.

Best wishes,

Ramesh

21. Letter to a pen friend describing your country

Dharan
Nepal

April 15, 2007

Dear John,

Thank you for your letter. I knew many things about your country from the letter. I am pleased to describe you my country.

Nepal is my native country. It lies on the south east Asia. It is between India and China. It is a small country laying in the lap of Himalaya. It covers an area of 56,827 square miles. Nepal extends for about 500 miles from southeast to northwest and for about 90 to 150 miles from north to south. It contains some of the most difficult mountainous terrain in the world. It is a landlocked country. The weather is different from north to south. Its capital city is Kathmandu. Kathmandu is in the central part of Nepal.

Nepal is divided into three parts geographically. There is political division too. The official language of Nepal is Nepali. A vast majority of the population Hindus, but a small percentage follows Buddhism and other religious faiths. The population is scattered in the different parts of the country, mostly in the south and in the center.

The major rivers of Nepal- Koshi, Narayani and Karnali, run southward across the strike of the Himalayan ranges. Besides these big rivers, there are other hundreds of small rivers, thousands of streams, ponds and lakes. Beside water resources, Nepal is rich even in forest and mineral resources, but the minerals have not been explored yet. Tourism is a famous industry of Nepal. Thousands of tourists come to visit Nepal every year. Its natural beauty attracts them.

Would you describe the life style and the culture of the people of your country in your next letter?

Yours,

22. Letter to a pen friend asking him to visit your country

Fulbari-2
Chitwan, Nepal

April 15 2007

Dear Peter

It was a pleasant surprise when I received your letter. I was thinking about you and your country when your letter reached me.

You have written in the letter that you have threemonth vacation. As you have not made a fixed plan to spend your vacation, I think, it is a good time to visit my country. I am also free for two months because our academic session begins only in July. We have been sending and receiving letters for more than five years, but we have not seen each other personally so far. We are so close these days because we have similar feelings, views and attitudes about our life, world and its people. It is really hard to be away from a person who is a source of love and inspiration. We have known each other, described our countries, political and cultural affairs and send love and best wishes to each others' parents, but never managed time to meet personally. So I think it is a better chance since both of us are free. My parents are eager to see you and talk with you personally. In Nepal, it is the spring season. We can see green plants everywhere. Weather is very fine. It is a good time to go trekking on hillside.

I am sure you will not hurt me. Please inform me before you come. I will have time for preparation.

Sincerely yours

Mukesh

23. Letter to your father asking for money

Kalanki

Kathmandu

24 February 2007

Dear father

I am well. I hope you and our whole family is fine. What about Sarala? Is she doing her work regularly?

I am staying at Kalanki by taking a room in rent. I have shared the room with my classmate who is from Janakpur. I am busy these days because my final exam is coming near. As I shifted the room, it took few days in getting and shifting. My exam ends at the end of the next month. I have been taking tuition of English, Mathematics and Science. As there are no classes in the college, I go to the tuition classes in the daytime. I am hopeful I can pass all exams in the first attempt. I have been doing my best. I will come home only after the exam.

There are few friends of our district who are studying here. They are friendly. There is no one of our village here around me. Perhaps these brothers of our village are staying in the other parts of the city. I am in need of money. The money you sent two month ago is finished. I have borrowed Rs. 1200.00 from my roommate. Even the roommate is out of pocket. So please send me Rs. 5000.00 soon otherwise I have to face hard days that would hamper my study. I will spend every rupee more carefully. I will not let any money be wasted in vain.

Please send the money as soon as possible. I will feel restless unless I get it. I am missing you a lot.

Your loving daughter

Sujata

24. Letter to your father informing about your preparation for the exam

Dillibazar
Kathmandu

16 January, 2007

Dear Father,

I received your letter yesterday in which you have asked me about the preparation I have done for the exam. I am happy to hear that Prakash got first in the test exam.

I am enjoying my study. I have done well in all assessments. My position in the entire class is meaningful. So I have concentrated more on my study. Our final exam starts on 20th February. It runs for a week. I am doing hard preparation for it. I have revised all books at least twice. I have discussion with my friends at the weekend. I have devoted a lot of time on technical subjects. I took tuition of English and Math for one and half month. I have bought almost all reference books whatever are available related to my courses. I go to the school every week and ask questions whatever I find hard to my class teachers and make note of them. I have been getting love and support of my schoolteachers. Even my classmates have helped me a lot. So far I have spent my time in learning and revising. I haven't spent any time in answering questions asked in earlier exams. Now I am planning to use my time to answer all old questions one by one so that it would be easier to write in the final.

Please send my brother here before the exam so that I would not be afraid of the exam. I have heard many students have headache and fever before the exam because of tension. I am in good health and I hope you are also fine there.

Your loving son

Kusmakar

25. Letter to your father describing your school

Panauti
Kavre

17 March 2007

Dear Father

I received your letter yesterday. I came to know that you are interested to know about my school. My school was shifted from Dhulikhel to Panauti only last month. I am describing it below.

The school has a big new two stories building that contains 28 rooms. A large brick wall encloses the building. There is a main gate in the front and an emergency gate in the back. The playground is in the front. There is a garden behind the main building. The headmaster's office is on the first floor. My school has a well-equipped lab and a well-furnished library. The library possesses more than ten thousand books and different magazines. The teacher's room is next to the library.

My school is better than any other schools in the district. It has a good SLC result every year. Its first priority is on the quality education. The headmaster is very strict, teachers are loving, and the students maintain discipline. The management also fully supports to promote quality education. So, my school has been a dream for many young people in the area.

I feel proud of being a student of a school like this. If you have free time, please come to visit our school.

Your loving daughter

Sushma

26. Letter to your father informing your outstanding result

Balaju
Kathmandu

7 April, 2007

Dear Father,

I am fine. I have missed you a lot. How is mother and brothers? Does Samanta go to school?

As I came to Kathmandu to study, I first thought I made a wrong decision. I got all friends talent. They had good command in both written and spoken English. They used to communicate like native speakers. They had no problems in computers. At first, I thought I would never be able to compete with them. Later on I gathered my strength and started to work without caring for the result. I read fourteen to sixteen hours a day. I did not think of entertainment. Some friends used to criticize me for not being social. I didn't care of their charges. I was persistent in my goal. As I worked so hard for at least two months, I built up some confidence and started to hope that I will do something. I never felt discouraged anytime all over the year. Because of the hard labour of the year, good help of my teachers and love and affection of my parents and well wishers, I have been able to break ten years school record. Now I have been appreciated all over the school. Many students like to come lose to me and talk.

Please tell our neighbors about my result.

Your loving daughter

Prianka

29. Letter to your mother informing about the educational trip you had

Sundarbasti
Butwal
April 16, 2007

Dear Mother,

I am well. We arrived Butwal last night. Our trip became more memorable. I really enjoyed it and learnt many things.

The purpose of the educational trip was to visit the eastern part of Nepal. To the students brought up in the western part, eastern culture, language and heritage were new things. We were taken to visit Ilam, Dhankuta, Biratnagar, Rajbiraj and Janakpur. There were thirty-five students and two teachers in our trip. To make our traveling easier, we had decided to tell jokes and beautiful short stories in the bus by every student. Our teachers told us their experiences of their earlier trips. So the traveling became funny.

We reached Janakpur before the evening. We visited the whole city and Janaki temple. Our history teacher told us about its history. The geography teacher told us about the tropical climate. We went to Ilam next day without stopping anywhere. We saw tea garden in Ilam. Our geography teacher told us something about Ilam. After a day's visit to Ilam, we came back to Pashupatinagar and stayed there at a hotel. Then we went to Dhankuta from Pashupatinagar. We reached upto Hile. We saw Dharan on the way to Dhankuta. Next day, we visited Biratnagar and Rajbiraj. After visiting Biratnagar and some of the temples of Rajbiraj, we came back to Pokhara. Our trip not only pleased us, it purified both our body and soul. The beautiful parts of the different districts filled the heart and raised the mind. The trip gave us direct knowledge of what we had read in our history and geography texts.

Your loving son,

Babin

30. Letter to your mother informing her about your school life

Gulfutar
Kathmandu

April 6, 2007

Dear Mother,

I am well. I received your letter yesterday. In the letter you have asked me about my school life. I am happy to know that Gaurav has been first in the class and every one at home is fine.

I am happy and everything is running smoothly. I am regular in my all activities both in the room and at school. I get up early in the morning and stay late in the evening. I do not misuse my time. I have fixed routine to do all works. I do not call friends in the room. I am doing well in all subjects. My teachers appreciate me for my punctuality, hard labour, and continuous effort. I have a very good relation with my teachers and classmates. I sometimes take part in sports but I am never obsessed on them. I think too much obsession on games and sports hampers one's study. I am conscious about it. Our school has a well-equipped library. It opens at seven in the morning and closes at eight in the evening. Whenever I am free, I spend my time in the library by reading books, newspapers and journals. I can read both in Nepali and English. I love to read articles written in English. In the beginning days of study here, I had faced many problems which had made my life boring too, but now I have no tension. I feel free now. I enjoy while reading. Because of your love and affection, I am doing well, and I hope I will keep it on even in the future.

Please keep on sending letters. Otherwise I would feel lonely. .

Your loving son,

Rupesh

31. Letter to your mother describing hostel life

Lamachaur
Pokhara

April 6 2007

Dear Mother

I am happy. I received your letter yesterday. In the letter, you have asked me about my hostel life. I am glad to know that all members at home are fine. I knew you are anxious to know about my hostel life.

I have shared a room with a girl of class nine. There are two beds in the room. The rooms are not big enough. There is a small window and two ventilations. It is on the ground floor. We have adjusted everything in the room. We are not allowed to cook anything in here. But the hostel allows us to boil water. We have our meal in the hostel canteen. Food is well served in the canteen. There is a change everyday in the food items. They give us meat twice a week. To the vegetarians, they serve fruits and milk. Foods are hygienic but a bit expensive. So the proprietor of the canteen has to listen to the complaints of the students.

One of the important things of the hostel life is that we get regular guidance of the teachers. All teachers help us do our homework. We have to follow discipline for all activities. We are fined if we break the rules.

Do not worry about me. I am enjoying here.

Your daughter

Binita

UNIT-1

The Recurring Dream

Summary

Kimberly Clark was a young and beautiful lady. Although she worked in a large company and had a good position in her office, her life was not free of problem. She saw a mysterious dream about a person and place which were completely unknown to her.

The dream always started on a country roadside which was linked to a white cottage through a lane. The lane had a white fence and hedge on its both sides. Through the lane, in her dream she used to go to the top of a little hill, where a white cottage with green shutters was situated. She used to enter the house in her dream and in one of the rooms found a little old man with white hair and white beards sleeping on a bed. When she used to go near that man he used to wake up but when she tried to talk with him she used to find herself awake in her bed in London.

This dream caused a great problem for Kimberly as it was a recurring dream and she dreamed same thing every night. She told Janet Wilson, her roommate, about this. Janet, as a responsible friend, understood her problem and suggested her to go to her parents' farm. Kimberly readily agreed and they set for the journey.

On the way to Janet's parents' farm in countryside, Kimberly saw the same cottage and lane that she had been dreaming along the country road. She went to the house in spite of her friend's warning. When she knocked the door the same little old man of her dream opened the door. She became afraid, but to her surprise the old man closed the door when he saw her. When she requested, he opened it a little and shouted at her saying her to go away from there. When she asked whether the house was on sale the old man told yes, but he was sure that she wouldn't buy that. She wanted to know the reason and was told that the house was haunted by a ghost. When she asked whether he had seen the ghost the old man told it was she.

Thus, when the story ends it makes clear that the house was visited by the soul of Kimberly whenever she slept. It has tried to affirm that there is the separate existence of the supernatural element like soul.

The Lost Doll

Summary

Maria del Carmen was the only child of Roberto and Rosa Soto. She was bright, beautiful, loving and kind. But unfortunately, she was sick from the day of her birth. As she grew she became sicker, and by the time she reached four, she died. As she was loved by all in the village, everybody came in her funeral and many of them remarked that she looked like a doll.

The death of a loving daughter like Carmen was really a great loss for the Soto couple. It was also hard to overcome that grief because Rosa was told by the doctor that she would not be able to become mother again. Rosa wanted to forget that loss. Therefore, she gave all the remaining playthings and clothes of her daughter to a priest from one of the villages down the valley. When Roberto knew that, he became upset as he was hopeful to get another baby. He believed that it is only god, not a doctor, who knows every thing. Rosa expressed her view that it might be possible that the doctor did not know every thing but in the last four years they had already found how difficult it was for her to become a mother again. However, Roberto, like a true believer, still told that the god did not bless them with another child because in those years she was busy with a sick child.

As Roberto had hoped, just after a year of Carmen's death, Rosa gave birth to another daughter. At her birth Rosa realized that she looked similar to her late daughter. The priest named her Evangelina as she had brought "good news" for the couple. As she grew everybody found her appearance and activities similar to late Carmen. When she reached around four years, she started telling her mother that she was sick a long time ago. She insisted on it even if her mother told it was only her imagination. One day Rosa's sister came from Bogata. Like everyone she was also surprised at the similar look and manner of Evangelina and late Carmen. When she asked about the lost doll to Rosa, Evangelina told she knew where the doll was. She led her mother and aunt in the backyard, under a big tree and told them to dig the stony ground there. When Rosa dug the ground they really found the lost doll there. When, Evangelina was asked by her aunt, she told long ago, she was very sick and fell asleep. Then "a real nice man" came and took her by hand. When he saw that doll in her hand he told her that she could not take that doll with her and helped her to bury that doll there.

The narration of Evangelina made it clear to her mother and aunt that she was mentioning about the death of Carmen. The incident established her identity as the reincarnation of Carmen.

Carmen and Evangelina

Carmen and Evangelina were not only bore by same parents but had a lot of similarities in appearance and gestures. Both were quite bright, beautiful, loving and kind. They looked similar to a doll. Their characters and behaviour matched and both of them were fond of doll.

The only difference between them was that the former was sick from the day of her birth while the latter was hale and healthy.

The House Call

Summary

It was 9:30 pm of 26th December 1903. Dr. Emil Braun, a famous and senior German surgeon, was trying to have his dinner and write the notes about the surgery. On that day he had performed and supervised some critical operations for more than eight hours and was too tired to do anything.

At the same time a girl of six or seven came to his door asking help for her mother, who according to her, was dying. The doctor at once became ready to go with her even if his wife showed some concern for him. He was a dedicated professional and believed that he should do whatever god put in front of him. When came out of the home he found that the girl had been walking quite ahead of him and in spite of his best attempt he could not catch that girl. The girl led him to the poorest part of Berlin onto the fifth floor of an old tenement building. The girl told that her mother was lying inside and thanked the doctor for the help. When the doctor went inside she closed the door behind him.

When the doctor went inside, he recognized the sick lady as Elda, who at one time worked as a maintenance staff in the same hospital. She was suffering from pneumonia. The doctor gave her some medicine and tried to make her feel comfortable. He asked her whereabouts and wondered how big her daughter became. At this, Elda showed her surprise and told her only daughter, Adelheid, had died three months ago when she was just seven years and three days old. The doctor could not believe that because he had just been called by a little girl who told her mother was ill. Elda further told that the shawl and shoes of her late daughter, which she kept for the reminiscent, always made her feel that her daughter was still with her. The doctor got up and observed that it was the same shawl that the girl, who brought him there to attend a house call, had worn. The shoes on the floor were also wet by the rain outside. The doctor got assured that it was the ghost of Adelheid.

The Loving Mother

Summary

It is the story of a mother who took care of her child even after her death till the child was passed to a safe hand. The story is set in Japan.

Shoji Sakota was a pharmacist living in the city of Sapporo on Hokkaido Island. He lived alone in a small apartment, which was attached to his drugstore. One winter night in 1964, while he was preparing his annual business report, he heard a knock on the door. It was midnight and the weather outside was stormy. It was quite unlikely for any customer to come in such condition and he thought whoever it might be must have seen the shop was closed. When he heard the knock for the second time he thought it was the noise made by the wind. But the third knock definitely sounded like a human knock. Thinking it might be an emergency case, he looked out from the screen in the door. There was a young woman outside. He thought it might be a trick to rob. He told her to come on the next day. But when found her pleading a lot and telling that she needed help for her child, he got assured that she was really in trouble and let her come inside.

The woman had a strange look. She was abnormally thin and her skin was too light. Her head was bent on her shoulder. Her long, black hair hung untidily around her head and shoulder. She had worn a simple kimono, which looked as if she directly came from her bed. But strangest of all, were her eyes. They looked as if they had extraordinary power which could look through a human body. Even more puzzling was her request. She asked for ame, a Japanese candy. Sakota had thought that she would ask for life-saving medicine or an immediate help. Ame couldn't be that important for which one would need to come in a stormy winter mid-night.

Surprisingly, the same event repeated for next two nights as well. On the fourth night, Sakota thought, he must try to know more about the woman. He took the help of his photographer friend in his pursuit. He stealthily (secretly) snapped some photos of the woman. But when the photographs were developed, they didn't show her picture. The case seemed more mysterious. They thought that they would follow her if she would come.

As they had expected, the woman came on the fifth night too. They followed the woman. But since they were not skilled in spying, they were easily noticed by the woman. But it didn't seem a matter of concern to her. Rather, after a minute, it seemed as if she also wanted them to follow her. She led them on the third floor of an old apartment, where she disappeared in the narrow hallway. The men found a door open. When they entered that room, they found a baby licking ame happily. Beside the baby was the dead body the same woman. Sakota assumed she was dead from a number of days.

UNIT-2

My Heart Leaps up When I Behold

William Wordsworth

Q. 1. Interpret the poem in the way you like.

Ans: The poem, "My Heart Leaps up When I Behold" is written by William Wordsworth, who has earned the fame as a worshipper of nature among the romanticists. He has said, "Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from emotions recollected in tranquillity." The influence of this definition is visible in his poems as well. In this poem, he has recollected the experiences of his joyful encounter with the rainbow in his childhood days.

The poet says his heart gambols whenever he sees a rainbow in the sky as it gives him unlimited pleasure. The rainbow was equally fascinating when he was a child and enthralled him in the same manner. Now he is a grown up man and does not find any difference in the rainbow. It is still blissful and charming. The poet wants it to remain charming in future too. If the continuity of rainbow breaks he will prefer to die.

However, the poet believes that the present is the outcome of past and naturally, the future will be the outcome of the present. This idea gives him the realization that if the rainbow is as beautiful as it was in past, it will definitely remain beautiful in future too. After that the poet feels relaxed and affirms that he could pass his days in the devotion of nature forever.

Q. 2. Explain the paradox in "The Child is father of the Man"

Ans: A paradox is a statement that seems to be absurd or contradictory but is or may be true. Generally we think a man is the father of a child because a 'father' is the source out of which something originates. We know that the role of man is instrumental behind the birth of a child. A child can never produce a man. Therefore, the statement, "the Child is father of the Man" seems a paradox.

However, the poet does not mean that a child can biologically produce a grown up man. By the above statement, he has expressed his opinion about the natural growth of a human being, in which a child always develops into a man. A man can never transform into a child. A child possesses a seed-like quality. A seed develops into an autonomous tree and bears flowers and fruits according to the seed. Similarly, a man also inherits all the characteristics from its childhood. A kind child manifests kindness whereas a cruel child manifests cruelty in its manhood. Thus, it can be said that "the Child is father of the Man."

The statement also means present is the outcome of past. The statement assured the poet about the continuity of the time and natural beauty. According to which, if the rainbow is as beautiful as it was in past, it will certainly remain equally beautiful in future too.

Speaking of Children...

Barbara Holland

Q. 1. Does this essay speak in favour or against having many children? Give reasons.

Ans: The essay, "Speaking of Children..." by Barbara Holland, speaks against having many children. In ironical language it says "one child is an appendage and more than one is a way of life". One child is similar to one's own natural limb. No one finds his of her natural limb a burden. A natural organ is always useful and lovely. According to the essayist, one child is helpful and lovely in the same manner. However, when she says having many children is a "way of life," she does not mean that they add colour to one's life. It's an irony, by which she means that one experiences the real trouble and burden when he or she has to feed, clothe, and rear many children.

One child is outnumbered. It can be brainwashed and trained by its parents. It can become what its parents want and can achieve higher success and goal in its life. It is not difficult to carry it to important places and parties as it will be a well-mannered child. But if a couple has more than one child, the couple hardly gets time to train and teach manners to them. Such untrained and ill-mannered children start counter culture in the house. They shout for early dinner, force their parents to go the places which might not be important and persuade them to talk to someone who is a parent of their friends. Such couples move far away from the city and settle in the places where there are better schools.

With one child "you and your husband are still yourselves." You don't have to compromise with your usual way of life. You have merely acquired an extra thing which is tidy and obedient like a terrier or expensive and mechanical like an electric toothbrush. Having such things always gives you pride. With more than a child, you and your husband are no more yourselves. You find everything misplaced around you. You are pushed backward in your life as your maximum time passes in fulfilling the needs of your child. And what's more important, the couples with more than one child hardly get time to discuss about their own private matter, which might destroy the family.

Thus, the essayist insists, with multiple children you simply find yourself attuned into such time and situation where everything seems slipping out of your hands and you lose control over your own life.

Q. 2. How multiple children can affect the conjugal life of couple?

Ans: Barbara Holland tells it is extremely important for a successful or healthy marriage that the couple separate some private time for each other. Especially the wife should set some time aside when her husband comes back from work. The communication gives them time to solve

their problems and strengthen the understanding between them. But if a couple has more than one child they can't separate time for themselves. Their children don't allow them to talk freely, no matter how much they try to persuade. In such condition a simple misunderstanding widens the gap between them and their marriage might break down without giving them any time to improvise their mistakes or misunderstandings.

A Worn Path
Eudora Welty
Summary

Q. 1 Describe Phoenix Jackson and the Journey she undertook to the town of Natchez.

Phoenix Jackson is the protagonist of the story. She is an Afro-American lady. The way she walks suggests she must be very old. She needs a cane to walk. Her eyesight is weak too and she mistakes a scarecrow as a ghost. She wears a red rag in her hair. Her long skirt made of a sugar sack tells she must be very poor. Her skin is yellow and there are wrinkles on her face. But in spite of all these disadvantages, she has a strong determination.

Phoenix Jackson makes biannual visit to Natchez to get a soothing medicine for her grandson which she receives as charity. Having swallowed lye, he has suffered without healing for years. Phoenix has made such journey many times and her path seems to be a worn path now.

The story opens on a chilly December morning. Phoenix Jackson is making her way to the town, slowly but surely, through the woods, tapping her umbrella on the ground in front of her. Her shoes are untied. While she taps along she also warns the animals to keep out of her ways. When she crosses the wood up and down a hill, she complains how difficult the walking becomes. She talks aimlessly to herself. While coming down the hill, due to her poor eyesight, she catches her skirt in the thorns. But quite patiently, she frees her cloth. After that she has to traverse (cross) a stream by walking on a narrow log. Then she takes rest under a tree and due to hunger she imagines a boy bringing a slice of cake. She leaves the place and walks along the trail. In the way she finds a fence. As she could not climb over it, she crosses it by crawling under it like a baby. When she crosses a field, she mistakes a scarecrow as a ghost and when she finds that it is just a scarecrow she dances in joy. When she reaches the wagon track, she meets a black dog with a lolling tongue. She tries to hit that dog but the attempt knocks her off balance and she falls into a ditch. As she can not come out of it by herself, she simply waits for someone to come to her rescue. Soon a white hunter comes and takes her out of the ditch. When she complains that a dog has knocked her down, the hunter goes to chase that dog away but in the process a nickel falls from his pocket. Phoenix takes that coin. When the hunter comes he points his gun on her and asks if she is afraid. But he can not scare her and gets so impressed that he desires to give her a dime in reward. He tries to discourage the lady to go to the town but he can not.

When she reaches town she finds it decorated in beautiful way as it is the Christmas time. When she reaches the clinic she forgets the reason that takes her there. But the nurse recognises her and remembers her case. She gives her the medicine after making normal enquiry. When she leaves, the attendant gives her a nickel as a Christmas gift. After she comes out of the hospital, she finds she has got ten cents with her. She decides to buy a paper windmill for her grandson with that.

Q. 2. Trace the various obstacles Old Phoenix comes up against between the valley, where we first pick her up and the wagon track, and describe how she deals with each.

Ans. There are numerous obstacles that Old Phoenix has to overcome between valley and the wagon track but she overcomes each of them with her strong will-power. First of all it is a very cold day and she is very old. Her old age and the unfavourable weather are the first obstacles in her long journey but she ignores that with her indomitable spirit. Second, she has to walk through the woods up and down a hill which is haunted by wild animals. She keeps the animals away by poking her cane into bush. Next obstacle is a thorny bush which catches her skirt. Quite patiently, she frees herself from that thorny bush. The obstacle number four is to traverse a stream by a narrow log. She crosses it slowly by closing her eyes and holding her cane firmly in front of her. After that a fence comes in her way. As she is very old she can not cross it by climbing over it, she crawls under it like a baby. The last obstacle that comes before the wagon track is a scarecrow. She mistakes it for a ghost. But as she cannot return back she touches it and finds it is just a scarecrow. In this way she overcomes all the obstacles that come in her way.

Q. 3. What is the meaning of the episode in which Phoenix steals the nickel? Does the act offend our sense of honesty? Explain your answer.

Ans. When Phoenix Jackson falls into a ditch, she waits for someone to come to her rescue. After some time a white hunter comes and helps her to come out. She complains that she is knocked down by a dog. The hunter goes to drive that dog away. In this process a nickel falls from his pocket. When she sees it, she takes it stealthily. At the same time a bird flies and it makes her think that God is watching her. It shows that she confesses her sin to the God and her act is forgiven at once. We can say this because we see the hunter coming back and expressing his desire to reward the lady with a dime. It can be taken as an attempt of writer to make her reader realize that what she takes is only half of the reward she is worthy of.

Therefore, the act of Phoenix does not offend our sense of honesty. Rather, her pathetic condition arouses sympathy in our heart. It was Christmas time and she needed some gift for her grandson. Any other person would do the same if s/he was in her place.

Q. 4. How does Phoenix describe her situation to the white man who helps her up?

Ans. Phoenix describes that her situation is similar to a June-bug. A June-bug is an insect. When it is turned upside down, it can not turn back to its normal position by itself. It needs help from someone to do so. If the help does not arrive in time, it will die. The situation of Phoenix Jackson is also same. She is too weak to come out of ditch by herself. Therefore, she simply waits for someone to come and lift her up from the ditch.

Q. 5. Why is Phoenix taking the long trip to town?

Ans. Phoenix has only one relative left with her, who is her grandson. Once he had swallowed a solution named lye. It damaged his throat and made it painful for him to drink or eat anything. According to doctors, it couldn't be cured. However, they gave a kind of soothing medicine which could be used to soften his throat. The medicine helps him to eat and drink. Phoenix is going to fetch the same medicine, which she gets free from a clinic in Natchez. She makes such visit twice a year.

Q. 6. What does Old Phoenix plan to do with the money she has got during the day? Why?

Ans. Phoenix Jackson plans to buy a paper windmill for her grandson. According to her, it will be a good thing for him because the child has never seen such a wonderful thing in his life. It was also the Christmas time and it is a tradition to give gifts during this time to one's near and dears. Since she has only one relative, she also decides to take a Christmas gift for him from the town. Besides, she has only ten cents and she cannot buy anything more valuable than a paper windmill with that sum of money.

The Poplar Field

William Cowper was enchanted by the rural and natural beauty. He gave up his public career for a life of retirement in rural area and exclusively devoted his later life into poetry. His love towards them is also visible in the poem, "The Poplar Field", which is remarkable for its celebration for the rural and nostalgic tone.

The poem is the result of the poet's second visit to the same landscape which he had visited 12 years ago. It was the bank of River Ouse which was filled with tall poplar trees. It provided shade to the poet. There used to blow cool breeze and the melodious song of blackbirds had entertained the poet. But, now the trees are cut and are fallen on the ground. It cannot provide shade to anyone nor there is cool breeze blowing. The blackbirds have flown away in search of new shelter and therefore, the poet can not listen to their sweet song anymore. By looking this degraded situation of the same landscape, the poet becomes very sad.

The poet thinks that the limited years of his life are passing away very quickly. Very soon he will be dead and buried in a grave. But he regrets that he will not be able to see such poplar grove on the bank of River Ouse again in his life. He not only regrets for himself but, the pathetic site of nature also draws his attention towards the "perishing pleasure" of human. Human life is very short and one must try to fill it with joy and pleasure. But their bad luck is that their joy and pleasure last for shorter time and for this they themselves are responsible.

The Nightmare Life without Fuel

Isaac Asimov

Summary

'The Nightmare Life without Fuel' is an essay written by an American author of Russian origin named Isaac Asimov. It originally appeared in the *Time* magazine in America in 1977. The author at that time assumed that after two decades there would be fuel crisis and described in this article for the magazine how America would struggle without fuel and what kind of situation would be outside it. Here, America is just a case in point. The author in fact tries to show what is going to happen if we don't conserve the world's natural resources. Fuel is a major resource of them but there are so many others too that need conservation for the sake of mankind and other creatures on the earth as well.

The first and foremost impact of fuel crisis will be seen on transportation. The vehicles, which are run by gasoline, will disappear, making life very much complicated. People will have to walk to their work or other places. Those who can afford will use bicycle that will be a major means of transport. Anyone older than ten in 1997 will just remember automobiles in America. Development works will stop and demolition work will start. Buses, cars, jeeps, trains and others will be no longer in use, and they will be destroyed to extract metals and reuse them. "The fading structures of a decaying city will be the great mineral mines and hardware shops of the nation". Cities will decay due to lack of sufficient energy.

There will not be immediate and equally effective option for fuel. Coal is too difficult to dig up, and moreover it can't give energy in required amounts. Similarly, energy from nuclear power will remain just a dream only as nuclear fission is very dangerous. Solar batteries are also too expensive to maintain, and therefore they can't effectively replace gasoline. There will be, however, some energy left in America but that will not be for personal use. The nation will use them to survive until new energy sources are found. The remaining sources of energy will be spent on railroads, subways, and agriculture. The car factories will start making trucks and farm machinery to be used in agriculture.

Fuel crisis will certainly exert its adverse effects on food distribution as well. Americans will have to eat less because of high prices of foods and difficulty of their distribution all over the nation. America will export food so that it can pay the oil rich countries for some amount of fuel and other resources. People will have to live without present day luxuries like air-conditioning, fan, cooler, heater etc. In summer, they will stay out and the open air will be the only air conditioning for them. In summer, they will have to huddle together to keep each other warm. Sweaters will be most popular indoor wear, and lukewarm sponge baths will be in practice due to lack of water and electricity as well.

People will have to work more but they will get less to eat due to fuel crisis even in America, according to the author. Machines will be replaced by 'human muscles and beasts of burden'. They will work and sleep as much as they like in their leisure but they will not get enough to eat. Outside cities the situation will be even worse. People there will console themselves to know that those in suburban are suffering more than them. With automobiles the suburbs will also disappear because their existence totally depends on the former (i.e. automobiles).

Isaac Asimov ironically says that there will be some advantages of fuel crisis as well. For example, there will be less pollution as there will not be any vehicle to emit exhaust, and therefore there will be less chance of catching cold. Crime rate will drop at first. Policemen will be seen moving actively on their feet. Streets will be crowded, and parks will be full. People will have sense of mutual protection in the crowd. Moreover, armies that consume fuel in large amounts and thereby cause its crisis sooner than later will also disappear, as nations won't be economically strong to maintain them.

In this way, America will struggle a lot without fuel, according to Isaac Asimov. But outside America except Europe, as he predicts, the situation will much more horrible. People will starve out there. Just 20% of people there i.e. one in five will have something to eat at any given time. Millions of people will have their brain damaged by under nutrition. Because of lack of balanced diet mothers will go dry, and as they'll be unable to feed their babies, infant mortality rate will increase high. Poverty and diseases will spread everywhere outside America and Europe. Such bad news about the rest of the world will rather save Americans from being despaired!

The author quite pessimistically predicts that fuel crisis will ultimately take the modern developed human world back to the pre-industrial Age, and once again there will be subsistence farming as before 1800. By that time the world population will have been reduced to less than a billion by starvation, poverty, disease, and violence. He believed at the time of writing this essay that is in 1977 that any genuine attempt to find out the option for fuel had started 50 years ago, and then it would be very easy to avert any such situation. But now almost nothing can be done to prevent such a horrible situation to come. That is, according to him, fuel crisis is bound to take place leading to such miserable condition.

Though such situation did not occur in 1990s as predicted by him, it doesn't mean that now it won't arise. He has appealed us to use rationally the natural resources like the fossil fuel and others. If we don't check our destructive attitude towards them, may be that situation will arise, badly crippling life on earth.

1. What specific problem does Asimov focus on in this essay? Why does he consider this issue worth of attention?

Ans. Asimov focuses on the fuel crisis in this essay. He considers this issue worth attention because the amount fossil fuel is limited. It cannot fulfill the insatiable human demands forever. But human beings are using it ignoring its limitation. This trend might finish them before we expect them to finish and might invite countless troubles for human. It is also a considerable issue because the time has come when we must look for some alternatives of fossil fuel. If other alternatives to produce energy are not found in time, the human will be doomed to live a cursed life in near future.

2. According to the author, what will be the advantages of the fuel crisis of 1997? The disadvantages?

The author mentions some advantages of the fuel crisis in an ironic sense. According to him, this crisis will help reduce pollution, and thereby the chance of catching cold, too. This crime rate will drop. These two are not, however, genuine advantages. They are rather byproduct

of the disadvantages like lack of vehicle and Police's inability to record crime. Public places like subways and park will be crowded and people will feel mutually protected in the crowd. Armies will disappear as governments will no longer be able to maintain those "energy gobbling monstrosities".

Though the author mentions these advantages of the fuel crisis, his main focus is, in fact, on its disadvantages. Means of transport like buses, cars, and other automobiles will disappear due to lack of scarcity of fuel, making life slow and too hard. Development of the society will halt; instead demolition will start, especially of automobiles which will not be useful any longer. They will become source of metals to be reused in farm machinery and other tools. The modern sophisticated cities which have plenty of facilities will transform into dark desolate places due to lack of proper energy. People will have to work longer but will get less to eat. As a result, their health will get badly affected. Especially outside America and Europe, only one among five will have something to eat at any given time. Millions of them will be alive but with already damaged mind from under nutrition. Poverty, starvation and disease will be seen here and there. Mothers will go dry due to lack of balanced diet. As a result, infant mortality rate will increase. These are some of the major disadvantages of the fuel crisis will so badly damage the quality of life that it will no more be known as it is known now.

3. What does the author think of the armed forces in general? What should be their place in society? How did you come to this conclusion?

Isaac Asimov thinks of the armed forces that they are major precipitators of the fuel crisis which will badly transform the modern developed face of the human society. They use fuel in very large amount but not for any constructive work. They are involved in violent works killing others at the risk of their own life. As society does not get benefited from them in any way, they should not have any place in society. There should not be any existence of armed forces. This is what the author seems to think about them. We come to this conclusion on the basis of Asimov's reference to soldiers as "expensive, energy-gobbling monstrosities".

4. What kinds of serious problems could fuel shortage cause?

Ans. In the essay "The Nightmare Life without Fuel", Isaac Asimov has tried to foresee into future when human will have to suffer from extreme fuel crisis.

The essayist is an American and he has started the essay by mentioning the negative effect of fuel scarcity on Americans. According to him, the American life will be changed into a nightmarish life. They will find themselves unable to keep private vehicles and have to travel in crowded public transport. The factories will stop production and they will have to reuse the metal parts from old and demolished buildings. Inside the house, they won't be able to operate ACs, heaters or refrigerators. Hardly any American will be able to lit lights after supper. In short, they will have to live inside their dark, cold and cave-like houses. The fuel shortage will put the human settlements to an end in suburbs.

The American government will have to overlook the personal interest of its citizen. They will only allow the railway to use the coal. The remaining energy will be used by agriculture sector. The car factories will start producing agricultural machines. This will grow the agricultural products in America. But the price of food will knowingly be kept high. This will discourage the people to buy more food and allow the government to export them, as it will be the only source of national income.

The condition outside America will be more pathetic. There will be widespread starvation as only one out five people will get sufficient food. About 80% people will suffer from hunger. Around 2 billion will have their brain permanently damaged.

The use of machine will be replaced by human muscles and beasts of burden. They will have to work for longer hour with less leisure time and amusement. Even then, there won't be any guarantee of food. In short the whole human race will be doomed to languish in the hell-like situation.

5. In Asimov's essay what is happening in the rest of the world as America struggles without fuel?

Ans. The situation outside America is worse as the people are dying out of hunger there. Only one out of five people get enough food. About 80% people outside America and Europe are compelled to live in hunger. The first victims of starvation are innocent children. They can hardly survive once their mothers become dry.

There are some who are getting only that much food which can move their bodies. But it cannot keep their mind fit and there are around 2 billion people whose brains are permanently damaged.

6 What does the author mean when he says, "the suburbs are born with auto, lived with auto and are dying with auto."

Ans. Asimov has imagined a nightmarish life, which can be turned into reality due to the fuel crisis in "The Nightmare Life without Fuel". In the given line he has presented the dependency of American suburbanites on automobiles.

When the cities grew, a lot of industries and factories were established in it. To run them they needed extra manpower. But there were not enough space to accommodate them all inside the cities. So, these workers settled several kilometers away from cities. They could do so because their life was supported by their automobiles. They could easily go to their work and come back home in time. Thus, the automobiles helped the human to settle in suburbs. As the habitation grew the facilities also grew there. It attracted the rich and professionals to come and settle there because they found almost equal facilities and a better environment. Thus, posh colonies were established and the suburbs developed.

But all of the sudden the automobiles, the only medium that has linked them to cities, has stopped working. When the suburbanites can not afford the price of fuel, they left driving cars and can not reach office or do the shopping in time. They are cut with mainstream of America. Therefore, they are dying now.

Keeping Things Whole

Mark Strand

Summary

This poem is written by Canadian born poet Mark Strand. In this poem he pleads for the wholeness against the usual fragmentation that goes on in life. The poet is physically present in the field but finds himself absent. This seems to be a contradictory. It actually suggests that he doesn't give any importance to his presence in the field which has given him space to stand and move. He attaches more importance to the field but finds himself missing there. He says this is always the case; wherever he goes he finds himself absent. He doesn't consider himself as a part of the system in which he lives. Here, his mention of the field instead of any other manmade structures like malls, theatre, and others shows that he is talking about system that is found in the nature, that is, ecology. Field can also symbolize the mother earth. And 'I' can be we all human being. It also shows how we human being keep fragmenting the things. Wherever we go; whatever we do we always find ourselves superior, different from others. We have got the fragmented mentality and keep fragmenting everything in the nature.

He further talks about air which is also a part of nature. When he walks, he divides the air as every other person. However, the moment he moves forward, the air moves in to fill the spaces occupied by his body before. Unlike others, he is aware of the division that his body causes even momentarily in the air. This shows that we are responsible for the destruction of the environment. In the name of achievement and progress, we are destroying the nature and creating pollution. But nature corrects the mistake made by the human being and tries to maintain the balance.

He clarifies his position, purpose and perspective in the last stanza. He has realized that we all have reasons for moving. Clarifies that our presence in the field should not cause any kind of fragmentation; we should rather try to keep things whole, and it is the conservation of nature - not fragmentation or destruction - that is the purpose of our life.

In this way, Mark Strand in this poem appeals us to protect nature against fragmentation that going apace at present in the world.

UNIT-4

Oops! How's That Again

Roger Rosenblatt

Summary

In our daily life, we make numerous verbal errors. They become the cause of embarrassment, insult, and sometimes – just laughter. But most of the time we are not serious about it although they seem surprisingly interesting.

Rosenblatt in “Oops! How's That Again,” has discussed on such verbal errors in a humorous way. However, at the same time he has provided some reasonable explanations behind such errors. He has categorized the verbal errors into four groups. They are: slips of tongue, mistranslation, bloopers and spoonerisms.

In slips of tongue we mistakenly tell something else instead of what we intend to or are supposed to tell. On the conscious level we never mean what we speak and sometimes we regret for it. For example once a businessman Peter Balfour wished Prince Charles “long life and conjugal happiness” with Lady Jane on the day he was engaged to Lady Diana. Similarly, when Chicago's Mayor wanted make his city men feel comfortable, he assured them “the policeman isn't there to create disorder, the policeman is there to preserve disorder.” Clearly, both the mis-speaker didn't mean what they told.

Mistranslation is different but perhaps the most interesting among all verbal errors. A popular slogan “Come Alive with Pepsi” was mistranslated in Germany as “Come Alive out of Grave with Pepsi.” Similarly once the German President, Heinrich Lubke went to receive the President of India at an airport. He wanted to ask “How are you?” to Indian but asked “Who are you?” instead.

Bloopers are embarrassing errors made in public. Once David Hartman, the anchor of “Good Morning America” infuriated his sponsor, ‘General Foods,’ when he announced, “we'll be right back after this word from ‘General Fools’.” Similarly another American radio anchor, Harry von Zell called his president “Hoobert Heever.” In fact the president's name was “Herbert Heever.” However, bloopers largely consist low-life verbal errors and toilet jokes. It is also an interesting fact that blooper records became great hit programmes on American radio and television in 1950s.

Spoonerism, an utterly different kind of verbal error, is named after an Oxford scholar, Archibald Spooner. It is the transposition of initial or other sounds of words in a sentence. It seems deliberate. The popular example is the transposition of “Conquering Kings Their Titles Take” as “Kinquering Kongs Their Titles Take.” In another interesting example Spooner scolded his student, “you have hissed all my mystery lectures...” instead of “you have missed all my history lectures...”

Although we just laugh at such verbal errors, they are of great importance for linguists and psychologists. According to some linguists like Victoria Fromkin, brain stores idea in a particular grammatical pattern of a particular language. When we speak, we express our idea on the same pattern. But if the ideas are arranged in wrong way, we make mistakes. Mistranslations can be taken as a result of such attempts too.

According to psychologists, our brain has three stages called; sub-conscious, conscious, and super-conscious. In our sub-conscious mind there are many wishes related to primitive needs. But our super-conscious mind always forces us not to reveal them. Our conscious mind is a balance between them. But sometimes the latent desires of sub-conscious mind tend to come out in the form of slips. For example, when a nun asked the Irish Bishop “How many lords, my lump?” instead of “How many lumps my Lord?” she intended to ask a profound theological question.

There is another also psychological theory which gives a sound reason for such verbal errors. According to the psychiatrist Richard Yezmajian, there are some incorrect words that exist in associative chains with the correct ones. He calls it “dream pair” of words. When we speak, sometime incorrect words of dream pair substitute the correct words and we make verbal errors.

UNIT-5

Malini

Rabindranath Tagore

1. In the beginning of the play the King talks about “storm clouds gathering over the King's house.” What does he refer to?

When the King talks about ‘storm clouds’, he refers to the problems that he will have to face in very near future due to Malini's faith in Buddhism. The Brahmins of Kashi are going to start their movement with the demand of his daughter's banishment from his own house. It will certainly put him in a problematic condition. It is such probable condition that the King alludes to when he talks metaphorically about ‘storm clouds’.

2. What was the revolt against? Against Malini? Against the King? Against Buddhism?

Ans: The revolt was against the spread of a new religion on the land old religion. The above mentioned causes are merely stimulus. Had there been Michael in stead of Malini, or if there had been the spread of Christianity in stead of Buddhism, the result would have been same. Neither any King would be excused under such circumstances.

Kashi is one of the centres, where Hinduism originated and prospered. It is also the place highly dominated by Brahmins. Remarkable thing is that the Brahmins enjoy a great privilege in Hindu society. In such condition any blow to the dominant religious dogma may result in disadvantage of all Brahmins. Therefore, when Malini comes out with a new concept influenced by Buddhism all the Brahmins get united against her and shouted for her banishment.

3. Why does Malini ask for her own banishment from the palace?

Ans: Malini thinks that she is inspired by some divine force in heaven. She thinks she should go out of the palace among the common people. It will help her to teach them what is right and what is wrong. The instruction of Malini will help them to attain nirvana. Therefore, when the king informs her of Brahmins' discontentment, she takes it positively. She tells her father that they are not asking for her banishment but want her to live with them. So, she requests her father to listen to Brahmins' demant and banish her from the palace.

4. Would you call Supriya a betrayer? Give reasons.

Ans: It would be an injustice to call Supriya a betrayer. Of course, he deceived his friend who trusted him most, but at the same time we must consider his patriotism. All the personal relations and causes are subordinate to national cause and sovereignty. In Supriya's own words Kemankar is dearer than his own life. But when is informed that Kemankar is going to attack Kashi with mighty foreign soldiers, he becomes panic about the possible bloodshed. He must have understood that a whole country should never be thrown into a war due to the ambition of a single people, no matter how important he is. He informs the king about Kemankar's plan and the king makes him a captive after a surprise attack and stops the country from possible destruction. Therefore, I would call Supriya a patriot rather than a betrayer.

5. Draw a character sketch of Supriya and show how he is different from Kemankar.

Supriya and Kemankar are two very close childhood friends but they are poles apart by nature. Supriya is a liberal and open-minded Brahmin boy who has got good knowledge of religious books. Unlike him, his friend is a radical and conservative Brahmin who believes that his religious books contain complete truth and just by following them one can reach heaven. But Supriya doesn't think so: he's read so many Hindu holy books but has never felt inner joy and peace in his heart by reading them. They don't provide him the answers of the questions that arise in

his mind. So, he has come to realize that those religious books can't be perfect in them and doesn't follow them blindly as Kemankar does. His religious values and beliefs are most important for Kemankar who seems to think that it is *his* duty to protect his religion. For Supriya, humanity, love for all, and sacrifice are much more important than them.

It's a fault in Supriya that he doesn't follow what he thinks is right. He can't maintain a firm standpoint in his life as his friend Kemankar does. The former (Supriya) always lacks confidence but it abounds in the latter. Even though he differs hugely from Kemankar, he gives up before Kemankar and plays second fiddle to him. But unfortunately when he listens to his conscience and acts accordingly, he gets brutally killed by Kemankar whom he calls in the play "my friend, my brother, my master." When he comes to know from Kemankar's letter sent from foreign land about his plan to kill Malini, he informs the King about this, and thereby gets the latter and his hired soldiers captured. As revenge, Kemankar kills him by striking on his head with the chain that bound his hands in front of the King and Malini in the garden of palace itself.

Conclusively, we can say that Kemankar is a monstrous person who is an emblem of hatred and fanaticism whereas Supriya is an amiable and loving Brahmin.

6. Draw a character sketch of Malini.

Ans. Malini is the protagonist of Rabindranath Tagore's play, "Malini". She is the princess of Kashi, a land where Hinduism originated and prospered and where her new thoughts stirred the conservative Hindus. Although she is a princess, she does not wear dresses or ornaments like a princess. This annoys her mother but Malini thinks her destiny is "to find riches in the poverty".

Malini is inspired by a divine force of heaven. She thinks she should leave the palace and go among people. It is important because she thinks only by bridging the gap between palace and people, she can preach and rescue them from the troubled life of earth. According to her, the whole world is like a ship left by its captain on a stormy sea. The ship might destroy if she will not reach. She thinks she knows the way to heaven and can lead it there. In other words, she thinks she can help people to achieve nirvana.

However, once she goes out, she finds the reality quite different from what she has supposed. She asks help from Supriya in her mission as she lacks words when she is amidst human crowd. This might make the readers think that all her visions are in fact illusions.

Nevertheless, it doesn't mean she doesn't possess any power at all. In fact, she looks so bright that agitating Brahmins takes her as an incarnation of a goddess who has descended on the pious land of Kashi to rescue it from the possible bloodshed.

Malini is taught by Buddhist monks. Accordingly, she is very much influenced by its philosophy, non-violence and peace. When Supriya tells about how he has informed the king about Kemankar's plan, who makes him a captive, she doesn't like it. She thinks her heart is big enough to greet even the opponents. Not only that when Kemankar kills Supriya, she pleads the king to forgive him. Remarkable thing is that Supriya is very dear to her and the king wants her to marry him.

Malini is the creation by Tagore in which one can find blend of so many eastern mythical ladies. She is benign and beautiful like Sita, and her mere presence might liberate the mind from any kind of agitation. She is also similar to Bhrikuti who revived Buddhism in Tibet to help people to overcome their sufferings. It might be possible that the dramatist might not have thought about these two abovementioned goddesses from Nepal, but the way Malini is respected and worshipped by the people in drama make us identify her with them.

7. The play ends with Malini's words: "Father, forgive Kemankar." Do you think the King will forgive Kemankar? Discuss.

I don't think the King will forgive Kemankar simply because his daughter was requesting him. Kemankar was a big criminal. He had made a conspiracy against the princess and also brutally killed Supriya in front of the King himself. For these two grave crimes he must be punished so that it will set an example in the state that everyone will be punished for wrongdoing. The King will certainly punish him to give justice to Supriya and to maintain law and order. If he forgives Kemankar, that will set a very bad example of injustice and will encourage others to commit crimes. Moreover, Kemankar would again go to foreign land to bring soldiers and attack Malini as he himself told the king to do so if he was forgiven.

UNIT-6

The Six Million Dollar Man (Harold J Morowitz) Summary

Prof. Dr. Morowitz in the "The Six Million Dollar Man" has tried to examine what the actual worth of a human being can be.

It started, when he got a birthday card stating, "According to BIOCHEMISTS the materials that make up the HUMAN BODY are only worth 97c." It was hard to believe if a human body can be so cheap, especially for the person, who himself was a professor of Molecular Biophysics and Biochemistry. Therefore, he decided to make a through scientific study of the entire matter.

He arranged for a catalogue from a Biochemical Co., which had clearly mentioned the rate of chemical ingredients present in a human body. According to the information provided in the catalogue, the cheapest ingredient, Hemoglobin, cost \$2.95 per gram and it ranged to \$175,500,000 which could be the lowest possible cost for a single gram of prolactin. The overall calculation told the estimated cost for a dry human body would be \$ 245.54 per gram. The excited author multiplied it with his own dry weight, 24,436 grams. It revealed that his dry body was worth \$6,000,015.44. It was really great upgrade to his ego but his research didn't stop there.

He found that the cost he speculated was too low. Because he had calculated the value of the chemicals present in a human body separately but in a human body they work in combination. Clearly if they are synthesized further they would be far more expensive. If they synthesized into molecules the cost would reach around six billion. If the molecules are synthesized to make cellular substructure they would be around six trillion and if they synthesized into organelles the cost could not be estimated in terms of dollars or cents. Neither such organelles would be able to manifest human qualities.

The essay ends with a philosophical conclusion that is impossible to assemble cells into tissues, tissues into organs and organs into a living person. Neither any amount of money is enough to buy or create a human being. In short, each human is infinitely precious.

On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness Arthur Guiterman Summary

The poem, "On the Vanity of Earthly Greatness" composed by the American poet Arthur Guiterman deals with the theme of the remorselessness of time and the vanity of earthly greatness. It elaborates this theme with four examples excluding the poet himself - two from animal world and two from the human world.

Mastodons, extinct mammals that resembled the elephant, used to show their power by hitting other animals with their powerful tusks which have now been transformed into billiard balls. Similarly, grizzly bears would show their power by hugging others but now after their death they exist in the form of mere rugs.

Charlemagne was a great emperor of Rome. He conquered wars and maintained law and order and justice by using his sword. But now the same sword, that slain or injured others, is now on the verge of extinction due to rust. Rust in the emperor's word symbolically shows that he doesn't same influence at present. Similarly, Julius Caesar, a great Roman statesman and general, was a most influential and powerful person of his time, but now he remains just as a showpiece in the cupboard of the poet. And the poet himself who used to feel strong and energetic at one stage of his life doesn't feel so well at the moment. It's all because of time.

All these examples clearly show that time doesn't spare anyone on the earth. Every creature, no matter how much powerful they are, lose their power and magnificence in the course of time. It's like an acid that drips on their earthly greatness and glory, finally reducing them to good for nothing.

Q. 1. Summarize the poem in one sentence.

Ans. All the earthly glory and power, no matter whether it is the tusks of mastodons and the grizzly bear or the sword of Charlemagne and the Julius Caesar himself are doomed to decay with the flow of time.

2. Bring out the 'vanity' involved in the last couplet.

The last couplet deals with the present condition of the great Roman statesman and General Julius Caesar and the poet himself. The vanity involved in this couplet is shown by the difference between their past and present conditions. Julius Caesar was a great warrior and administrator of his time with a lot of power and influence in his hand. But all his glory, magnificence and influence vanished in the course of time and at present he's lying as a decorative piece in the showcase of the poet. The big irony is that he is in the form bust – a half statue without legs and arms! His presence in this form suggests the effects of time on his power, position, and other achievements. Like him, the poet is also no longer in a desirable condition. In his past he would feel strong and energetic enjoying popularity as a poet, but at present he is not feeling so well.

3. What is ironical about the poem?

Irony means incongruity between what actually happens and what might be expected to happen, especially when this disparity seems absurd and laughable. Such incongruity abounds in this short poem. It is exemplified by vast differences between the past situations of mastodons, grizzly bears, Charlemagne the Just, Julius Caesar, and the poet himself.

While mastodons were alive, they exercised their power by striking other creatures in fierce fights with their powerful tusks. They had never thought that one day they themselves would disappear from the earth, let alone their "tusks". Now their tusks have been transformed into billiard balls. They are now being hit in billiard game instead of hitting others. Grizzly bear "whose potent hug was feared by all" has turned into rugs, and Charlemagne the Just's sword has rusted. Similarly, a most influential person of his time Julius Caesar is present now but as a bust in the cupboard of the poet. Who had thought that such a great warrior would become a showpiece having no arms and legs? It's such differences between what happens actually and what is expected that create irony in the poem.

The Gardener

Rudyard Kipling

Q. 1. What is the real relation between Helen and Michael?

The real relation between Helen and Michael is that he is her own biological son whom she gave birth far away from her village in France probably in its southern town Marseilles. He was not her nephew-the son her brother George – as she had introduced him in her village at first. She told that lie in order to save her image and prestige in society. At that time pregnancy before marriage was a matter of disgrace and unmarried mothers were not socially accepted especially in countryside in England.

Q. 2. What is the truth behind each of the lies Helen tells the village at the beginning of the story? Why does she tell these lies?

Ans. Miss Helen Turrell tells the villagers that Michael Turrell is her nephew, who was born in India from an illegal affair between her brother, George Turrell, and an Indian woman. She also reports that when was she in France to cure her lung trouble she made necessary arrangements to bring the child from India and took care of the child for its better future.

However, the reality is something else. Michael is her own son and she went to France to give birth to him. She didn't suffer from lung trouble.

She tells the village lies because she is afraid of her social prestige. Nobody in the society would respect her if they knew the truth behind Michael's birth. She is unmarried, and a virgin is not supposed to give birth to a baby. Thus, she lies to escape the scornful treatment of the society. On the other hand, her lies and hypocritical nature give her the image of an ideal and serene lady.

3. How do you know who the gardener really is?

The gardener is Michael's father. This fact is, however, not clearly mentioned by the author; it is rather suggested by the situation in the story. The gardener is a mysterious character that emerges abruptly at the end of the story, and quite surprisingly he knows Helen's top secret about her relation with Michael. He is not merely a simple gardener who is unknown to a visitor like Helen who comes from far away. If he had been only an ordinary gardener unknown, he would not have infinite compassion in his eyes to look at her for the first time in the cemetery. He could not know that Michael was her son even if she called him her nephew.

In the story she has told no one about her true relation with Michael, and tells the gardener also that she is looking for the grave of her nephew Michael. But this omniscient character knows that he is her son, not nephew. This fact can be known only to two persons other than her; one - god, and the other -that person who had relation with her and fathered a child with her. To me first possibility seems less likely because I don't think that a writer of 20th century like Rudyard Kipling will bring god into his story to solve puzzles. The second possibility is stronger in the story as it seems more relevant and contextual. Thus, I reach the conclusion that the gardener is none other than the same person who was responsible for Helen's pregnancy and the birth of Michael.

QUESTION TAGS:

A question tag is a tag in the form of a question used for the confirmation of the statement already made. A tag question consists of a statement and a question tag. It is meant for asking the listener to confirm the statement.

Main points to remember:

- a. A question tag begins with an auxiliary verb.
He is a teacher, isn't he?
- b. In the absence of auxiliary begin the tag with '**do**' or '**does**' if the verb is in the present and '**did**' if the verb is in the past.
We sip coffee, don't we?
He plays football, doesn't he?
We won the match, didn't we?
- c. Affirmative statement has negative tag and negative statement has affirmative tag.
He loves her, doesn't he?
She didn't beat her brother, did she?
- d. Statements containing **never, seldom, not (n't), none, nobody, nothing, none, hardly, barely, scarcely and rarely** are treated as negative sentences. So, tags for these are always positive (affirmative).
He never comes here, does he? A barking dog seldom bites, does it?
- e. In negative tag '**not**' must be in contracted (n't) form.
She sings well, doesn't she? (not- does not she?)
- f. If the subject of a statement is a noun, use pronoun in the tag.
Lila dances beautifully, doesn't she?
- g. '**Has**', '**have**' and '**had**' used as main verbs in the statement take 'does', 'do' and 'did' respectively.
Rama has a bonny daughter, doesn't she?
-We have some problems, don't we?
-Prمود had a horrible dream last night, didn't he?
Note: The same principle applies with the sentences containing - **has to, have to and had to**.
-We have to read hard, don't we?
-Sophiya has to do this, doesn't she?
-They had to have their meal, didn't they?
- h. '**Used to**' in the statement takes **did** in the tag.
- Navina used to wet her bed, didn't she?
- i. '**I am...**' in the statement becomes **aren't I?** in the tag.
-I am a singer, aren't I?

(But when the statement with the verb '**am**' is negative, the tag is always.- **am I**?)

-I am not a singer, am I?

- j. Imperatives, which often start with **main verb** like- come, go, have, etc. or **don't** or **please** or **kindly** and are meant for more polite requests, take - **will you?** in the tag. Imperative statements talk about command (order), advice and request. Shoot the thief, will you?
-Don't smoke, will you?
-Please, don't talk much, will you?
- k. **Let + noun/pronoun** (object) + verb changes into- **will you?** in the tag.
-Let Ram do this, will you?
- Let me call them, will you?
- l. **Let's + verb** takes '**shall we?**' in the tag.
-Let's have a go, shall we?
But: Let us takes '**will you?**'
-Let us go now, will you?
- m. The first letter of the tag is always small. -Ram is my brother, isn't he? (not-Isn't he?)
- n. After a statement there must be a comma and a query (?) after the tag
-They are boys, aren't they?
- o. If any of these words - **nobody, no one, none, somebody, someone, anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody, all** (followed by a plural verb) **these, those** or any plural noun - is used as the subject of a sentence, "**they**" is made the subject and used in the tag. ?
-Everybody has some problems, don't they
-Someone is calling us, aren't they?
-Everyone has done the work, haven't they?
-Nobody saw me, did they?
- p. If any of these words **nothing, every thing, this, that or all** (followed by a singular verb) - is used as the subject of a statement, "**it**" is made the subject and used in the tag. All is well, isn't it?
Nothing went wrong, did it?
- q. If there is '**v**' after ('s), start the tag with '**has**'.
-Rita's done the work, hasn't she?
-She's not come yet, has she?
- r. If there is a singular noun subject, which is a neuter gender, we use the pronoun 'it' as the subject and the tag is written accordingly. The blade is very sharp, isn't it?
- s. If there is '**one**' as the subject of a statement, the same 'one' is used in the tag. One should obey the elders, shouldn't one?

- t. If a statement starts from 'there', we use the very 'there' as the subject of the tag.
-There used to be a pond, didn't there?
- u. 'Dare' and 'need' have these tags:
-Ram dared not talk to me, dared he?
-He dare not speak, dare he?
-You need not weep, need you?
-You didn't need to speak, did you?
-He daren't do this work, dare he?
-Moona dare not appear before me, dare she?
-She does/did not dare to talk to the principal, does/did she?
-Shilpa does/did not need to go, does/did she?
- v. **Had + better** and **would + rather** always come together. So if there is **better** after ('d), start the tag with '**had**' and if there is **rather** after ('d) is better tag with '**would**'.
-He'd better stop talking, hadn't he?
-I'd rather stay there, wouldn't I?
- w. If there is v1 after ('d), start the tag with 'would'
- It'd be pleasant to see her, wouldn't it?
Note: If ('d) +v' is used to show duty, start the tag with -'should'
- You'd obey your parents, shouldn't you?
- x. If there is v3 after ('d), start the tag with '**had**'
-He'd kicked the dog, hadn't he?
- y. If there is present time adverb like **now, today** -after ('s), start the tag with 'is' and if there is past time adverb like- yesterday, last week-start the tag with '**was**'
-Sewa's reading now, isn't she?
He's killed last week, wasn't he?
- z. If the subject of a sentence starts with **Either of.....or Neither of.....**'**they**' is made the subject and used in the tag.
Neither of them was my friend, were they?

SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT

The agreement of the verb with its subject is called 'Subject - Verb Agreement.'

1. A verb should agree in number and person with the main subject of the sentence. We should use a singular verb for a singular subject while a plural verb is used for plural subject.
 - (i) The writer of these two books is dead.
 - (ii) The first three chapters of this book are all about wild plants.
2. Uncountable nouns such as news, advice, information, knowledge, rubbish, furniture, etc, are followed by singular verbs. The furniture is made in Nepal. Today's news is good.
3. After the words- **each, one, every, everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody, either, neither, many a, one of, more than one, none**- a singular verb is used.

-Somebody is knocking at the door. [**Note:** A plural verb is used when 'each' follows a plural noun or a pronoun.]

The children, each were given a birthday gift.
4. Both singular and plural verb can be used for collective nouns like- **family, staff, team, committee, audience, jury**, etc.- depending on the context.
 - (i) The family is going to have picnic this Sunday. (the group family' this case is considered as a single unit)
 - (ii) The staff work in a co-operative manner. (staff in this case involves every member of the group.)
5. When words are added to a singular subject by- **as well as, and not, no less than, with, together with, accompanied by, along with, in addition to, except, besides**, etc. the verb should agree with the first subject. I, as well as my parents am going to emigrate to the Terai.
6. When two subjects are connected by- '**or, either or, neither nor, and not only.... but also**', the verb should be in agreement with the second subject.

-Neither you nor I am the winner.
7. A singular verb is used for singular subjects ending in '**s**' such as **crisis, measles, news, apparatus**, etc.

-This news is new to us.
8. Depending on the number, we can use either a singular or a plural verb with those nouns for which both singular and plural forms are the same. For examples-means, barracks, crossroads, series, sheep, deer, etc.
 - (i) There are different means to solve the problem.
 - (ii) This is not an efficient means do solve the problem

9. Nouns like **cattle, people, police, clergy, gentry, poultry, public, swine, vermin**, etc.- which are plural in number but do not have an 's' ending. take a plural verb.
-The police are investigating the case.
10. Singular verb is used after nouns like **economics, mathematics, physics gymnastics, politics**, etc. However a plural verb is used when these words are preceded by possessive adjective or articles.
(i) Mathematics is what I am weak in.
(ii) Her politics are very radical.
11. A plural verb is used when an adjective preceded by '**the**' acts as a subject to represent a class of people.
-The rich are willing to help the poor.
12. In a relative clause, the verb must agree with the subject that the relative pronoun refers to.
-Bhuwan, who likes volleyball very much, is one of the school team members
13. Words like- **clothes, goods, savings, pyjamas, glasses, spectacles, trousers, Himalayas, scissors** are followed by a plural verb.
-Your trousers are not loose.
-The scissors are blunt.
-The Himalayas are the highest mountain.
-His spectacles are very expensive.
14. A compound subject joined by '**and**' takes a plural verb.
-You and I are playing.
-Five and five make ten.
15. When several singular subjects represent the same person or thing, or when they form collective idea, a singular verb is used.
(i) Bread and butter is our daily need.
(ii) Truth and honesty is the best policy.
(iii) Slow and steady wins the race
(iv) Rice and curry is his favourite dish
(v) Whisky and soda was on the table.
(vi) The crown and glory of life is character.
(vii) The horse and cart is at his door.
16. After **an amount of money, a distance, a weight or a length of time**, we normally use a singular verb.
(i) Eight pounds seems a fair price.
(ii) A hundred metres isn't far to swim.
(iii) One thousand rupees is not a big amount.

- (iv) Ten miles was really a long distance to walk
- (v) Five litres of milk is sufficient for today.
[Here we are talking the amount as a whole, not the individual pounds metres/rupees/miles or litres.]
17. When two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular are connected by '**or or 'nor', eitheror, neither nor**', they take a singular verb.
- (i) Neither Ram nor Shyam was to be blamed.
- (ii) Either Gopal or Rupesh has stolen my pen.
18. Nouns qualified by **each, every** and **each and every** require a singular verbs
- (i) Everyday and every night brings its own pleasure.
- (ii) Every boy and every girl was given prizes.
- (iii) Every man and woman on this earth has to die one day.
- (iv) Each of the pupils was present at the meeting yesterday.
- (v) Each and every country has its own population.
19. When two subjects are joined by '**as well as**' the verb agrees in number and person with the first one; as.
- He, as well as they, is ready to jump.
- My comrades, as well as I, are visiting Dang.
20. If the subject is a title, the name of a book, a clause, a quotation, or other rroup of words expressing a single idea, the verb is singular.
- The United States is a rich country.
- 'Hard Times' has been written by Dickens.
21. If the subject of a sentence begins with a fraction, the verb agrees with the noun or pronoun that comes after the prepositions.
- (i) A quarter of it is fresh.
- (ii) A quarter of them are stale.
- (iii) Half of it is useful.
- (iv) Half of them are rotten.
- (**Note:-** The same principle applies with the phrases: **The rest of, majority of, heaps of, most of and Lots of.**)
- (i) Lots of medicine has been prepared.
- (ii) Lots of students have come.
22. If the subject of a sentence begins with '**a number of**', the verb is always plural.
- A number of children are present today,
(But if the subject begins with "**the number of**", the verb is singular.)
- The number of students in this school has swelled.

23. Phrases beginning with- **A band of, A chain of, A bouquet of, A galaxy of, A series of, A team of, A herd of, A bevy of, A set of, A crowd of, A regiment of, A flock of, A class of and A batch of**- take a singular verb though the word after 'of' is plural.
- (i) A band of musicians has come.
 - (ii) A series of accidents has taken place.
24. **There'** can never be the subject of a verb. Hence look for the subject after the verb in the sentences beginning with '**there**'.
- There seem to be three lions in the den.
 - There were ten students in our group.
25. The subject of a sentence may begin with anyone of the following phrases: **A good deal of, A great deal of, A lot of and Some of**. In such a situation the verb agrees with the object of the preposition '**of**'.
- (i) A good deal of time has been left.
 - (ii) A good deal of efforts are needed.
26. When '**and**' connects two or more titles or designations of the same person, the verb is always singular.
- The principal and secretary is on leave.
- (**Note:** When '**and**' connects two or more titles or designations with the article '**the**' before each of them, the expression refers to two different persons.)
- The verb in such a case is always plural.
- The principal and the secretary are present.
27. If the subject of a sentence begins with '**None of**', the verb is generally plural.
- (i) None of the candidates have appeared for the test.
28. If '**none**' refers to an uncountable noun, the verb is always singular. If it refers to countable noun in its plural form, the verb can be either singular or plural.
- (i) She has been waiting for the salt but none (of it) has arrive we)
 - (ii) Ramu has been waiting for his friends but none (of them) has arrived.
29. The adjectives printed below with the definite article (the) to talk about group of people in a particular condition take plural verb. **The blind, The sick, The deaf,. The poor, The young, The old, The dead, The brave, The coward. The handicapped. The unemployed.**
- The rich are selfish.
 - The unemployed are restless.
30. The nationality words printed below ending in '**sh**' or '**ch**' or '**ese**' with the definite article (**the**) take a plural verb.
- The British, The English, The French, The Irish, The Dutch, The Chinese

- (i) The British have a long history.
 - (ii) The Chinese are strong-willed.
31. The collocation '**More than one**' is treated as a compound of one. As a singular noun it is followed by a singular verb.
- (i) More than one mango was eaten.
 - (ii) More than one examinee was expelled.
32. In the sentence pattern: **more** + plural noun + **than one**... the verb is always plural.
- More patients than one have died.
33. In expressions where the same singular noun is joined by a preposition (**singular noun + preposition**) the verb used is always singular.
- (i) Ship after ship is heading towards the shore.
 - (ii) Letter after letter pinpoints the need for hard work.
34. When clauses are introduced by the relative pronouns **who, whom, whose, which or that**, the verb agrees with the antecedent of the relative pronoun in person and number.
- (i) Let me make a list of things that are required.
 - (ii) I like a girl who shows intelligence.

Below are the nouns, which are plural in form but singular in meaning. They nearly always require singular verbs.

economics, ethics, news, dynamics, gallows, optics, elvics, molasses, phonetics, acoustics, gymnastics, physics, Algiers, measles, poetics, analytics, mathematics, politics, athletics, magnetics, rickets, bellows, innings, statistics, hydraulics, summons, comics, linguistics, tactics, classics, aesthetics, The United States, Athens, mumps, The United Nations, mechanics, aeronautics, Naples, Wales

CORRECT TENSE

Tense means time. It is a form of a verb which shows the time of an action and its degree of completeness.

There are three main tenses Present, Past and Future.

- A. Present Tense indicates that the action is done at the present time, as,
-My brother helps me in my work.
- B. Past Tense indicates that the action was done in the past, as,
-My brother helped me in my work.
- C. Future Tense indicates that the action will be done in the future; as,
-My brother will help me in my work.

Each of the three main tenses has four forms.

(Study the following general use of tenses along with the four forms of each.)

GENERAL USE OF TENSES:

A. PRESENT TENSE

a. Simple Present Tense (s. +v1/v5 +...):

This tense is used:

- i. to denote habitual action and universal/general truth
-She drinks a cup of tea everyday.
-The sun rises in the east.
- ii. to express a time-table for near future (time-table and travel arrangement) Nirendra flies to London on the 8th of this month.
- iii. with adverbials such as every day/week/month/year, these days, nowadays, always, never, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, usually, generally and occasionally.
-A barking dog seldom bites.

b. Present Continuous (S+ am/is/are + v4 + ...):

- i. It is also known as real present. It denotes an action which is happening now, normally with adverbials such as now, still and at present.
-It's still raining.
- ii. With word like Look! Listen! Hark! Used at the beginning of a statement to draw attention.
-Listen! Someone is knocking at the door.
- iii. It is also used as an immediate future. She is taking the exams next week.

c. A Present Perfect (s. + has/have + v3 + ...):

- i. It expresses the completion or perfection of an action by now. It is normally used with just, already, yet, recently, lately and ever.

- He has already gone.
- Has she been here lately recently?
- She has not been here lately/recently.
- ii. With for period of time and since + point of time.
 - Smriti has been sick for three days.
 - They have remained absent since last Monday.
- iii. With the verb 'be'+ 'to' in a sense of gone and come back.
 - I have been to Nepalgunj twice.
 - Have you been to Dharan?
- iv. In the first sentence of the two sentences in which the action is performed in the first and its effect is on the second.
 - Isha has dropped a glass and the pieces are scattered on the floor.

d. Present Perfect Continuous (S+ has/have been+v4+.....):

It expresses an action beginning in the past and still continuing at the present moment.

- i. It is normally used with for period of time and since point of time.
 - Asmita has been reading in this school for nine years.
 - I have been living in Kathmandu since 2053.
- ii. With 'all, all this, all the'+ adverbials for emphasis.
 - Ishwori has been dancing all this evening.

B. PAST TENSE

a. Simple Past (s.+v2+.....)

It indicates an action completed in the past and which has no relation with the present. It is generally used with adverbials like "**yesterday, ago, last Monday/week/month, year, the other day, these days, in the past, just now, afterwards, at last, in 1950, in 2050,**" etc. denoting past time.

-His father died last month.

-Binod went just now.

(**Recently**- when used in simple past means a short time ago]

-She left recently-She left a short time ago.

b. Past Continuous Tense (s. + was/were + v4 +...):

It is used normally for continuous action in the past.

-Boys were playing football.

c. Past Perfect (s. + had + v3+...):

It is used in the following situations.

- i. Between the two past actions it denotes that the first of the two actions was completed in the past.

-Sushil had locked the door before he went out.

-When the policeman came, the thief had run away.

ii. It is used in '**Indirect Speech**' for simple past or present perfect of '**Direct Speech**'.

-Ramlal said, "I ate my meal".

=Ramlal said that he had eaten his meal.

-The students said, "We have done our homework".

=The students said that they had done their homework.

iii. It is used with '**till/until**' and '**before**' while giving emphasis for an action completed or assumed to be completed.

- She refused to go till she had finished her homework.

-Before they had finished their meal, the captain called

iv. After the word '**after**' we generally use perfect tense. the

-After the work had been completed, they went home.

d. Past Perfect Continuous (S+ had + been + v4+...):

It is used to denote an action that began in the past and continued for a longer period of time compared to past perfect.

-Bindu had been teaching for two years.

C. FUTURE TENSE

a. Simple Future (S will/shall + v1+ ...):

It is used for future action which the speaker thinks will certainly happen. It is used with adverbials such as **tomorrow, soon, tonight, the day at tomorrow, surely, certainly, positively, without fail, next Monday/week/month/year, etc.**

-They will come to meet me tonight.

b. Future Continuous (S+ will/shall+ be+ v4 +...):

It is used to denote a future action which continues to happen for sometime.

-I shall be writing a letter.

-Mira will be reading.

c. Future Perfect (S + will/shall + have+ v3+...):

It is used to denote an action, which at a given time in future will be completed or will just have finished. It is used with **by/before + point of time and in + period of time.**

-We shall have used up raw materials by 2010 A.D.

-In two years' time. I shall have passed the S.L.C. exam.

(Future time with - 'in the year')

- In the year 2065 B.S. I shall have gone to America.

d. Future Perfect Continuous (S+ will/shall + have + been + v4+ ...);

It is used to denote an action represented as being in progress over a period of time that will end in the future. It is used with in/by+ future point of time and 'for' + period of time.

-By next year, they will have been reading in this school for six years.

PAST TENSE ('WHEN' - PATTERNS)

- A. We use **'simple past + simple past'** to show that both actions took place at the same time and also to show that the action in 'Main' clause took place because of the action in 'When' clause.
- When the teacher came, the boys stood up.
 - When Mohan pushed Binod, he fell into the well.
- B. We use **simple past (in when clause) + past continuous (in main clause)** when the action in main clause starts before the action in when clause and continues until the time that the action takes place in 'when' clause; which doesn't let us know about the beginning and end of the action.
- When I woke up in the morning, it was raining.
- C. We use **past continuous + past continuous** to refer to two past actions in progress at the same time.
- I was watching the television while she was cooking.
- D. We use **simple past (in when clause) + past perfect (in main clause)** to show that the action in 'main' clause took place before the action in 'when' clause.
- When the doctor came, the patient had died.

VOICE CHANGE

A. The passive voice is formed with the verb 'be' +V3

When the verb is transformed from the active voice to the passive voice, the object of the transitive verb in the Active Voice becomes the subject of the verb in the Passive.

Active: He killed a snake

Passive: A snake was killed by him.

Active Sumnima writes an L.L.

Passive: An L.L. is written by Sumnima.

B. The hazy or vague subject (doer) like - someone, somebody, no one, none, nobody, anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody, etc. is not mentioned in the passive.

Active: No one saw me

Passive: I was not seen.

C. A large number of transitive verbs take two objects - Direct and Indirect -in the Active voice.

The passive of such objects can be made in two ways.

However, it is more usual to make the indirect object the new subject of the passive verb (see sentence 'a' below).

Active: Bhuwan gave me a thousand rupee note.

Passive:

(a) I was given a thousand rupee note by Bhuwan. (more usual)

(b) A thousand rupee note was given to me by Bhuwan.

D. The Active imperative Le. V+O.(command/order) becomes - Let + object+be+vor - You are ordered to + v + O. or O. + should + be + V (if the sentence is meant to show duty) and (request) You are requested to+V+O.- in the passive.

Active: Open the door. (command)

Passive: Let the door be opened/You are ordered to open the door.

Active Don't pluck flowers.

Passive: Let flowers not be plucked.

Active: Obey your parents.

Passive: Your parents should be obeyed.

Active: Please, help me. (request)

Passive: You are requested to help me.

E. When the agent is not mentioned in the passive voice, it must be supplied in the Active Voice.

Passive: Two lions have been killed.

Active: Someone has killed two lions.

Passive: He was not invited.

Active: Nobody invited him.

- F. While changing a **prepositional verb** from Active to Passive Voice, the preposition should not be dropped.

Active: Sagar laughed at the beggar.

Passive: The beggar was laughed at by Sagar.

- G. With some verbs in the passive instead of **by** some other prepositions can be used. Some of such verbs are-

a. know, marry

b. please, satisfy, cover, dissatisfy, displease, overgrow, disgust, crowd, throng, line, kill,

c. astonish, surprise, shock, agitate, vex, annoy, disappoint, alarm and rejoice.

Use the preposition '**to**' with the verbs at number **a**,

'**with**' with the verb at '**b**' and '**at**' with the verbs at **c**.

Active: All know L.P. Devkota,

Passive: L.P. Devkota is known to all.

Active: His works satisfies me.

Passive: I am satisfied with his work.

Active: The news surprised us.

Passive: We were surprised at the news.

- H. In passive voice after the words-**say, believe, know, understand, think, claims, consider, assume, estimate, decide, presume, hope, agree, feel, report, find and acknowledge**-two forms can be kept-

a. that clause and b. Infinitive.

Active: People say that he is a thief.

Passive:

a. It is said that he is a thief.

b. He is said to be a thief.

Active: People believe that Rajesh Hamal is a successful actor.

Passive:

a. It is believed that Rajesh Hamal is a successful actor.

b. Rajesh Hamal is believed to be a successful actor.

(**Note:** Perfect Infinitive is used if our thought shows some connection with previous action)

Active: People know that Gorey was a thief.

Passive:

a. It is known that Gorey was a thief.

b. Gorey is known to have been a thief.

Active: People believed that he was a murderer.

Passive:

a. It was believed that he was a murderer.

b. He was believed to have been a murderer.

In changing **Active** sentences in to **Passive** and **vice versa** follow the following formulas.

Active

1. S. + V1/V5 + O. = O. + am/is/are + V3 + by +S.

Active: Sanu-eats apples.

Passive: Apples are eaten by Sanu.

2. Do/Does + S +V1+O+?

=Am/Is/Are+O +V³ +by+S+?

Active: Do we eat meat?

Passive: Is meat eaten (by us)?

3. S.am/is/are + V + O

= O + am/is/are + being + V³ + by + S

Active: I am penning a letter.

Passive: A letter is being penned by me.

4. Am/Is/Are + S + V4 + O?

= Am/Is/Are + O + being + V³ + by + S.

Active: Is she calling them?

Passive: Are they being called by her?

5. S.+ has/have + V³ + O = O+ has/have+ been + V³+ by +S.

Active: He has stolen my books.

Passive: My books have been stolen by him.

6. Has/Have + s.+v³+o? = Has/Have + O + been + v³ + by + s + ?

Active: Has he stolen my books?

Passive: Have my books been stolen by him?

7. S.+V2+O = O+ was/were + V³ + by + S.

Active: Mahesh killed a lion.

Passive: A lion was killed by Mahesh.

8. Did + S. + V' + O.? = Was/Were + O+ V³ + by + S ?

Active: Did she invite you?

Passive: Were you invited by her?

9. S + was/were + V4 + O

= O + was/were + being + V³ + by + S

Active: Radha was eating bananas.

Passive: Bananas were being eaten by Radha.

10. Was/Were + S. + V4+O. +? = Was/Were + O + being + V³ + by + S + ?

Active: Was Ganesh playing marbles?

Passive: Were marbles being played by Ganesh?

11. S + had + V3 + O = O + had been + V³ + by + S

Active: He had done the work.

Passive: The work had been done by him.

12. Had + S + V³ + O +?

= Had + O + been + V³ + by + S + ?

Active: Had he called you?

Passive: Had you been called by him?

13. S+ will/shall/can/may/must + V + O

= O + will/shall/ can/may/must+ be + V³+by+ S.

Active: I shall not beat him.

Passive: He will not be beaten by me.

14. Will/Shall/Can/May/Must +S.+ V1 +0.+?

= Will/Shall/Can/May/Must+ O.+be+V³+by+S?

Active: Shall I do this work?

Passive: Will this work be done by me?

15. S will/shall + have + V3 + O = O + will/shall + have + been + V³ + by + S

Active: We shall have done this.

Passive: This will have been done by us.

16. Will/Shall + S + have + V3 + O + ?

= Will/Shall + O + have + been + V³ + by + S + ?

Active: Shall I have done it?

Passive: Will it have been done by me?

17. S + has to /have/had to + V1 + O = O + has to/ have/had to + be+ V³+ S

Active: She has to eat these mangoes.

Passive: These mangoes have to be eaten by her.

Active: I have to do this work.

Passive: This work has to be done by me.

18. Who + V5 + 0 + ? = By whom + am/is/are + O + V³ + ? Or,

Who + am/is/are + O + v3 + by + ?

Active: Who loves me?

Passive: By whom am I loved? Or,

:Who am I loved by?

Active: Who does this?

Passive: By whom is this done? Or

:Who is this done by?

19. Who + is + V4 + O + ? = By whom + am/is + are + O + being + V³ + ?

Active: Who is calling us?

Passive: By whom are we being called?

20. Who + has + V3 + O + ? = By whom + has/have + O + been + V3 + ?

Active: Who has stolen my books?

Passive: By whom have my books been stolen?

21. Who + V2 + O + ? = By whom + was/were + O + V² + ?

Active: Who did this work?

Passive: By whom was this work done?

22. Who + was + V4 + O + ? = By whom + was/were + being + V+?

Active: Who was beating them?

Passive: By whom were they being beaten?

23. Who + had + V³ + O + ? = By whom + had + O + been + V³ + ?

Active: Who had seen me?

Passive: By whom had I been seen?

24. Who + will/can/may/must/ should/would/could/might + V1 + O + ?

= By whom + will/shall/can/ may/must/should/would/ could/might + O + be + V³ + ?

Active: Who can do this?

Passive: By whom can this be done?

Active: Who will invite me?

Passive: By whom shall I be invited?

25. Who + will + have + V³ + O + ? = By whom + will/shall + O + have + been + V³ + ?

Active: Who will have called them?

Passive: By whom will they have been called?

I. If '**Wh**' word (except 'Who') or '**Wh**' phrase is used as the subject of an Active sentence the same '**Wh**' word or '**Wh**' phrase is used as the subject of the Passive sentence and other changes are made following the ways mentioned earlier.

Active. What does he eat?

Passive: What is eaten by him?

Active: Which book did she buy yesterday?

Passive: Which book was bought by her yesterday?

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

We report the words of the speaker in two ways. When we use the actual words of the speaker, we use '**Direct Speech**'; but when we report what the speaker said in our own words, we use '**Indirect Speech**'.

Ram said, "I ate rice." (Direct Speech.)

Ram said that he had eaten rice. (Indirect Speech.)

There are two parts in a Direct Speech -- Reporting Verb and Reported Speech. The part before comma is called R. V. and the part inside inverted comma (" ") is called R. S. See the following sentence.

Maya said, "I dance well."

R. V. R.S.

Change of Reporting Verb and Use of Connectives:

Kind of Sentences

1. **Assertive**
: R.V.(say says, tells, said, told)
: Connectives: that
2. **Interrogative**
 - (i) Yes/No
R.V. : ask, asks, asked, wanted to know
Connectives: if/ whether
 - (ii) 'Wh' question
R.V. : ask, asks, asked, wanted to know
Connectives: Wh-word or Wh- phrase itself.
3. **Imperative**
R.V. : told, ordered, advised requested, suggested
Connectives: to, not to
4. **Optative**
R V. : wished, blessed, cursed, prayed
Connective: that
5. **Exclamatory**
R. V. : exclaimed

Connective: that

While changing 'Direct Speech' in to 'Indirect Speech' and vice-versa, three kind of changes are made in general. They are:

- A. Change of Tense
- B. Change of Person
- C. Change of Adverb(if any)

A. Change of Tense

If the Reporting verb is in the present or future tense, the tense of the verb in the Reported speech is not changed.

Direct: Anju says, "I dance well."

Indirect: Anju says that she dances well.

Similarly tense doesn't change when universal truth or proverb is reported.

My father said "Water freezes at 0° Celsius."

My father said that water freezes at 0° Celsius.

If the '**Reporting Verb**' is in past tense, the tense of the verb in the **Reported Speech** is changed in the following ways.

1. Direct: Simple Present (S+ V1/V5+.....)
Indirect= Simple Past (S+ v²+...)
2. Present Continues (S+ am/is/are+V4+.....) = Past Continuous (s + was/were/v+...)
3. Present Perfect (s + has/have+v³+...) = Past Perfect (s + had+v³+...)
4. Present Perfect Continuous (s +has/have+been+v⁴+...)
= Past Perfect Continuous (s +had+been+v⁴+...)
5. Simple Past (s.+v²+...) = Past Perfect (s.+had+v+...)
6. Past Continuous (s.+was/were+v⁴+...) = Past Perfect Continuous (s.+had/been+v⁴+...)
7. Past Perfect (s.+had+v³+...) = No Change
8. Will/Shall/Can/May = would/should/could/might
9. Must+v¹+... (if used to show duty) = must+v¹+...
10. Must+v¹+.. (if used to show any need /s of the present) = had to +v¹+...
11. Must+v¹+..... (if used to show any need /s of the future) = would have to+v¹+...
12. Must not+v¹+.. (if used to show prohibition) = was not to/were not to+v¹+...
13. Need not+v¹+... (If used to show any need /s of the future) = would not have to+v¹+...
14. Would/Should/Could/Might = No change
15. had better/ought to/ used to = No change

B. Changes of Personal Pronouns:

The first and second person in 'Direct Speech ' may change in 'Indirect Speech.'

The 1st person (I, We) in Direct speech changes according to the subject of the reporting verb.

The 2nd person (we) changes according to the object of the reporting verb.

The 3rd person (he, she, it, they) doesn't change.

In short-1/S. 2/0.3/N.

C. Change of Adverb

Direct	-	Indirect
now	-	then
here	-	there
ago	-	before
today	-	that day
tonight	-	that night
hence	-	thence
thus	-	so
yesterday		the day before/the previous day
yesterday + noun		the previous vious + noun the day
before yesterday		-two days before
last week/month		= the previous week/month (the week/month before)
tomorrow		the following day/the next day
tomorrow + noun		= the next + noun.
the day after tomorrow		= in two days' time
next week/month		= the following week/month
this/these		that/those (if used as a time expression)
this/that/these/those		= the (if used as an adj.)
this		= it (if used as a pronoun)these/ they/them

(Note: If the pronoun after 'go' of direct speech changes into the first person in indirect, 'go' of D.S. changes into 'come' in L.S.)

-Gopal said to me, "She will go to you next week"

-Gopal told me that she would come to me the following week.

IF (CONDITIONAL) SENTENCES

IF CLAUSE

MAIN CLAUSE

1. s. + v1/v5+...
(condition-cause and effect)
-If you boil water, it changes into vapour.
s + v1/v5 +...
2. s. + v1/v5+...
If Sanu calls him, he will go to meet her.
s + will/shall/can/may/must +v¹+
3. s. + v² + ...
- If I had money, I would buy a car.
s + would/should/could/might +v¹ +
4. s. + had + v³ +.....
-If they had studied hard, they would have passed the exam.
s + would/should/could/might + have+ v³+.....
5. had + s + v³+.....
-Had he not laboured hard, he would have failed the test.
s + would/should/could/might + have+ v³ +.....
6. s. + v1/v5+.....
- If you want to pass the exam, work hard.
v¹ + (condition-imperative)
7. Unless + s. + v¹ + ...
-Unless we read hard, we can't pass the exam.
s + will/shall/can/may/must + not +v¹ + ...

[Note: In "if clause" among 'was' and 'were' every subject (singular/plural takes 'were']

If she were here, I could explain to her myself.