

Grade 12

Course Introduction

- Meanings into Words (Upper Intermediate) has 16 units including grammar and compositions for 75 marks. They are as given below:

1. Experience
2. Appearance
3. Relating past event
4. Activities an reactions
5. Duration
6. Reporting
7. Deductions and explanations
8. Advantages and disadvantages

Contd.

9. Clarifying
10. Wishes and regrets
11. Events in sequences
12. Comparison
13. Processes
14. Prediction
15. News
16. Revision

Questions asked from this book

1. Comprehension passage 1 for 15 marks
2. Structural grammar 5 for 30 marks
3. Compositions 2 for 10 marks
4. Compositions 2 for 20 marks

Heritage of Words

- There are eight units in Heritage of words

They are:

1. Love and Reminiscence
2. Ecology and change
3. Humour and Satire
4. God and Man
5. Human Rights
6. Women and Children
7. Crime and Confession
8. Playing with the text

Poems (5)

1. Grandmother by Ray Young Bear
2. The Lamentation of the Old Pensioner by William Butler Yeats
3. Full Fathom Five Thy Father Lies by William Shakespeare
4. God's Grandeur by Gerard Manley Hopkins
5. Travelling Through The Dark by William Stafford

Short Story (9)

1. About Love by Anton Chekov
2. A Story by Dylan Thomas
3. The Last Voyage of the Ghost Ship by Gabriel
4. The Tell -Tale Heart by Edgar Allan Poe
5. Hansel and Gretel, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm
6. The Gingerbread House by Robert Coover
7. The Little Brother and the Little Sister by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm
8. The Boarding House by James Joyce

Essay (9)

1. Two Long-Term Problems: Too Many People, Too Few Trees by Miti Nissani
2. Hurried Trip To Avoid a Bad Star by M. Lilla and C. Bishop Berry
3. I Have a Dream Summary by Martin Luther King
4. Women's Business by Ilene Kantrov
5. The Children Who Wait by Marsha Traugot
6. A Child is Born by Germanine Greer
7. Gretel by Garrison Keillor
8. Hansel and Gretel by Jack Zipes
9. Hansel and Gretel by Bruno Bettelheim

Drama (1)

1. Purgatory by William Butler Yeats

Meaning into Words

Grade 12

- **Unit: 1**
- **1.6. New Experience**
- Structure:
 - 1.This is the first time + sub + has/have + ever + past participle(V3) + obj.
 - 2. Sub + has/have +never + past participle(V3) + obj + before.
 - 3. Sub + is/am/are + not + used to + present participle(V4) + obj.

contd.

- Q. Continue the remarks below in three different ways as in the following example:

Example: I can't get to sleep...

a) This is the first time I have ever slept in a tent.

b) I have never flown at night before.

c) I'm not used to having siestas.

Exercise:

1. My feet are killing me.
2. God, this is embarrassing!...
3. Do you think you could slow down a little?...
4. She's feeling terribly nervous...
5. Hold my hand, will you?...
6. He's absolutely delighted...
7. I hope they get there all right...

1.8 Applying for a job (P.No.7)

- **Q. Write a letter of application for the post of a teacher in a school including the following things about you: Name, age, educational qualification, relevant experience, etc.**

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Contd.

Birganj,
23rd July, 2020

The Principal,
Baljyoti Secondary School,
Kathmandu

Subject: For the post of a teacher.

Sir,

With due respect, I'd like to apply for the post of a teacher with reference to your advertisement published in 'The Kathmandu Post, yesterday.

Contd.

I am a young and energetic man of the age of 20. I passed S.L.C from Gyanodaya School in first division and +2 level from Holyland Secondary School in second division. I have worked as a teacher in Birgnj Academy for two years. I have a good command over written and spoken English. I have also done diploma in computer application from Intel Computer Institute. I think my qualification and experience will be appropriate for the post.

Contd.

If I will be selected for the post, I will do my best. I would perform my duty honestly. I have attached my CV and documents with this letter.

Hoping for a favourable reply.

Yours Faithfully,
Akash Sharma

contd.

- **Composition** (page 9)

Q.You are now living in one of the flat you visited. Write a letter to a friend, describing what it is like living there, and what the people there are like.

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Contd.

Birgunj-24

22nd July, 2020

Dear Naresh,

I got your letter yesterday and I became extremely happy knowing about your new flat. Now I am going to write you about my new flat.

As you know that I am away from my house for my study. I am living in a new flat here in Birgunj. This is the first time I have ever left my house. I am living here alone in my room. In the beginning I felt home sickness, but now I don't feel so. I am happily living here. My room is in a second flat of new house. My room is very good for my study as it is quiet and it is very bright. All the people in my flat are college students. They are very helpful and cooperative. They always help me in difficulties and they always ask me if I have any problem.

If you have free time, you can come to my flat to stay for some days. I hope I will get your reply soon.

Yours Sincerely,
Akash Sharma

Unit-2 Appearance

Structure used for talking about the appearance of the people and things (look)

2.1. Judging from appearances

- **Rules:**

1. sub. + look + adjective

2. sub. + look like + noun

3. sub. + look as if/ as though + clause (s+v+o)

Note: I, we, you, they and plural subject + look

he, she, it, and singular subject + looks

Contd.

- Examples:

1. He looks sad.
2. She looks like a teacher.
3. He looks as though he's going to start a fight.

- Q. Make sentences using look, look like, look as if /look as though as above examples.

1. he needs a wash.
2. rather aggressive
3. a tramp
4. Angry
5. he's going to start a fight

Contd.

- 6. terribly complicated
- 7. it cost a lot
- 8. very elegant
- 9. something from outer space
- 10. a honeymoon couple

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2.2. Looks as if & looks as though.

- **Look at the following example and complete the flowing exercise.**
- **Example: You see a man lying on the ground in a pool of blood.**
- He looks as if he has just been shot.
- He looks as if he is seriously wounded.
- He looks as if he's about to die.

Exercise

1. You see a girl standing on the seashore, staring into the water.]
2. You see a man lying on the floor, laughing.
3. You see a woman whose clothes are shocked, and she's sneezing.
4. You see a man lying underneath a car.
5. You see someone climbing through a window.

Now try these:

- **For Eye = look as if**
- **For Ear = sound as if**
- **For Nose = smell as if**
- **For Skin = feel as if**
- **For Mouth = taste as if**

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Exercise 2.3 General impression

Structures

1. for is/ am/are = Sub + Seem to + be + obj
2. for don't /doesn't = Sub + don't /doesn't + seem to + V1 + obj.
3. for isn't = Sub + doesn't + seem to + be + obj.
4. for V2 = sub + seem to + have + V3 + obj.

Note: I, we, you, they, plural subject = seem/don't

he, she, it, singular subject = seems/doesn't

Exercise

change each sentence using **seem to**

1. He's very friendly.
2. He's not very rich.
3. He's happily married.
4. He's some kind of businessman.
5. He doesn't spend much time out of doors.
6. He watches television a lot.
7. He's lived a very interesting life.

2.5. Describing people

Physical features:

- **Hair:** curly, straight, fair, short, dark, shoulder-length, wavy
- **Face:** round, oval, square, dark
- **Eyes:** narrow, wide, brown, blue,
- **Eye brows:** thick, thin
- **Nose:** pointed, hooked, crooked
- **Lips:** thick, thin
- **Chin:** Pointed, parted, doubled, cleft
- **Special features:** dimple, scar, mole, moustache, beard, pimple.

2.6 Guessing Age

- Tender age: 0-12 years
- Teen age: 13-19 years
- Twenties: 20-29 years
- Thirties: 30-39 years
- Forties: 40-49 years
- Fifties: 50-59 years, and so on.

Early-mid-late

- Early : 1, 2, 3,
- Mid : 4, 5, 2
- Late : 7, 8, 9

Q. Say approximately when these people were born and then decide what age they are now.

- Example:
- 1. Richard 1930/3
- Richard was born between 1930 and 1933.
- So he was born in the early thirties
- Approximately, he is now in his late eighties.

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Exercise

1. Alan 1964/5
2. Susan 1895/1905
3. Jane 1928/9
4. Alison 1941/3
5. Geraldine 1960/1961

Q. Now work out these people's approximate ages.

1. Mike started school in 1947.
2. Albert Smith fought in the First World War.
3. Christine isn't quite old enough to vote yet.
4. Fred will be retiring in couple of year's time.
5. My landlady doesn't look old, but she's got grandchildren.
6. Brenda's been teaching for 25 years.

2.7 Police Description(P.N.16)

- **Q. Write a 'police description' of the person you have chosen.**
- Mr. Puran is my best friend. He is in his early twenties. He is about 5 ft 5 inches tall. He is a heavy man of about 62 kg. He has long black curly hair. He has a black complexion. His face is round with wide and brown eyes. His eyebrows are bushy while his nose is long and pointed. He has thin lips and round chin. He has a mole in his right cheek. His forehead is broad. He is always well-dressed. He usually wears a gold chain around his neck. He often stammers while speaking.

1. Intelligence Tests: Intelligence Tests

The term, 'intelligence', means the mental ability or the mental speed of a person. Intelligence test means that types of test which measures the mental capacity of a person. By asking I Q questions to a person, we can measure his/her intelligence. Sometimes people define intelligence as his ability to remember what he reads or hears. Other people define intelligence as the mental speed of a person or how a person thinks quickly. Intelligence has also relation to our ability to solve the practical problems of our life.

Contd.

When we ask I Q questions, some people give answers so quickly, but other think for longer. The same question could be easy for a person but difficult for other. For example the same mathematical question could be easy for a student but difficult for other. It depends on the mental speed of a person. Time plays a vital role in the intelligence tests. If a person gives answer faster than the other, he is called intelligence. Her only write answer is not counted, but the time as will. We have to give the answer within the due second. Nowadays I Q questions are being asked in different types of test and examinations. If a person gives more and more answer correctly in due time, he is considered intelligence and he gets a job. In quiz contest I Q questions are generally being asked. There are three types of I. Q. questions: verbal, visual and numerical.

Contd.

In conclusion, Intelligence tests measure our mental ability and mental speed. By asking I Q. questions, we can measure the mental ability of a person. We can find out how clever the person is.

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Unit: 3

3.2. Previous Events:

- **Rule:**

A: Given sentence

B: Why? What had happened?/ What had +Sub +done?

A: Well, Sub + had + V3 +object, and +Sub +had +v3 + obj.

Example :

a) When I saw him two years later I could hardly recognize him.

A: When I saw him two years later I could hardly recognize him.

B: Why? What had happened?

A: Well, he had grown beard, and he had kept long moustache.

Have similar conversation beginning with these remarks.

Exercise

1. They sent both men to prison for 20 years.
2. The fireman received a medal for bravery.
3. It was a good thing I checked my bill before I paid it.
4. When my sister came home, she was crying her eyes out.
5. f) I got very angry letter from my bank manager last Friday.
6. g) My new trousers were ruined when they came out of the washing machine.
7. h) They came back from their holiday feeling completely refreshed.

3.5. Additional Information: Relative Clause

- Rule :
- Who = for Person
- Where = for place
- When = for time
- What = for thing
- Which = for thing/animal
- Whose = for relation
- Whom = for possession
- Why = for reason
- How = for quantity

Rules:

- Sub of the first sentence, + wh word + Part of the 2nd sentence (no repeated sub), + Part of 1st sentence
- If there is a preposition with the repeated sub of the second sentence, we should put it before the wh word, when we join the sentences with “which” and “whom”.

Example:

1. Phil was an excellent driver.

Phil's forehead was covered in sweat.

Phil, whose forehead was covered in sweat, was an excellent driver.

2. Julia hadn't wanted to come in the first place.

The Admiral had entrusted the papers to Julia.

3. Alex had closed his eyes.

It had been Alex's idea to come.

The success of the whole mission depended on Alex.

4. Alex had just taken the gun out of his pocket.

Alex never went anywhere without his gun.

5. The dog was sitting facing the back window.

The dog loved travelling in fast car.

6. The truck was gaining on them all the time.

They were trying so desperately to escape from the truck.

A light machinegun was clearly visible on the truck.

•

3.6 Background Information

Add an appropriate relative clause to these sentences.

- One has been done for you
- 1. I couldn't wait to get back to Venice,.....
- I couldn't wait to get back to Venice, where Neelam had been waiting for me.
- 2. At last they managed to repair the telephone.....
- 3. The teacher,..... , turned round suddenly.
- 4. I eventually found the letter,, in my jacket pocket.
- 5. When I came back, I found that my car,, had disappeared.
- 6. We were all very grateful to Richard,

Composition (page: 30)

1. Write a letter to a newspaper saying how you feel about the growing use of computer in our daily life.

- Adarshnagar
- Birgunj
- 24th July, 2020

- The Editor,
- The Kathmandu Post
- Katmandu
- Sir,

- I would be grateful if my article about the growing use of computer in our daily lives will be published in your reputed newspaper. I hope millions of readers will advantage from this article.
- Modern science has given many things to us. Computer is one of the greatest inventions of modern science. It has made our life easier and faster. We can't imagine the modern world without computer. It is the fastest means of communication as well. The internet and email has changed the world into a global village. Computer has become essential part of human life in the present world. Consequently, the users have been increasing day by day. Whether one is doing official or personal work, one prefers to use computer. Life, without computer, has become almost unimaginable. No doubt computer makes our task easier; it enables people to work efficiently and it prevents people from working in weather extremes. Undoubtedly it has made communication easier, efficient and less time consuming. Nevertheless, computer does have a reverse side too. Excess use of computer results in the loss of eyesight in the long run. Computer brings sex and violence on screen. Which results in the increment of sex violence. Teenagers utilize computer in such a way that their mind gets corrupted and they cross social norms and values. Eventually such deeds are sure to bring social disorder. Moreover it makes people lazy and unsocial as they wish to spend much of their time with computer. If we use the computer in a proper way, it has surely more advantages than disadvantages. It is the boon of modern science.

- Sincerely Yours,
- Birendra Chaudhary
-

Exercise

- **2. Write an essay on advantages and disadvantages of computer.**

The End

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Unit: 4 Attitudes and reactions

4.2 Verbs and Adjectives

- **Write the adjectival form of the verbs below.**
- **Rule: 1. Remember that only three verbs could be changed into adjective by adding “ive”**
 - 2. All the other verbs should be made into adjectives by adding “ing”.**
 - 3. Beware! You should not put the letter “e” at the end of the word while adding “ing”.**
 - 4. Sometimes we should write double the last letter whiled adding “ing” as in “upsetting”.**
 - 5. “Offend”, the word becomes “offensive”**

Exercise

- **IVE**

- **Verbs**

- Impress

- *offend

- attract

- **ING**

- **Verbs**

- excite

- interest

- irritate

- confuse

- shock

- *upset

- surprise

- astonish

- amuse

Adjectives

Adjectives

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4.2. Talk about the people and things below.

Structure:

- A: What do you think of + given words ?
- B: Oh, I find + given words? + adj.
- C: Yes, + given words + obj (V1/V5) + me, too.
- D: Yes, I agree. I get + v3 + when people talk about + given words.

Example:

1. World Cup football.

- A: What do you think of the World Cup football?
- B: Oh, I find the World Cup football really exciting.
- C: Yes, the World Cup football excites me, too.
- D: Yes, I agree. I get terribly excited when people talk about the world cup football

2. People who speak several languages.

3. People who talk about themselves.

4. People with dirty fingernails.

5. slim people

6. horror films

4.4. If there is one thing

- **Rules:**

- 1. Sentences begins with People = [If there is one thing + that (attitude)s me + its + people who...]**
- 2. Sentences begin with you = [If there is one thing + I (attitude) + its people who.....]**
Annoy me, upset me, make me angry,
I hate, I detest, I loathe

Q. Rewrite the following sentences using 'If there is one thing.....'

Example:

1. People who smoke in restaurants annoy me.

If there is one thing that annoys me it's people who smoke in restaurants.

2. People who are cruel to animals upset me.

3. People who break promises make me angry.

4. I hate people who smoke in restaurants.

5. I detest people who interrupt when I am speaking.

6. I loathe people who ring me up early in the morning.

4.7 Judging character

- **How would you describe a person who.....**
- **1. gives away lots of money** = generous
- **2. never buys you a drink** = mean/stingy
- **3. easily loses his temper** = bad-tempered/hot-tempered
- **4. never loses his temper** = calm
- **5. helps other people** = helpful
- **6. only thinks about himself** = selfish
- **7. jokes about everything** = cheerful/funny
- **8. doesn't joke about anything** = serious
- **9. expects good things to happen** = optimistic
-
-
-

Contd.

- 10. expects bad things to happen = pessimistic
- 11. believes whatever you tell him = gullible
- 12. doubts what you tell him = skeptical
- 13. worries about what people think = sensitive
- 14. doesn't care what people think = insensitive
- 15. likes going to parties = sociable/outgoing
- 16. doesn't like going to parties = shy/ reserved
- 17. lets people down = unreliable
- 18. doesn't let people down = reliable
- 19. has a high opinion himself = vain
- 20. doesn't boast = modest

Unit: 5 Duration

5.1 How long....

Rules:

- **1. Activities:** if the action is not complete and the actor could not show his achievement, that is activity.
- Question: **How long did + sub + v1 +obj + for?**
- Prepositions: Period of time = for
- Point of time = until
- **2. Achievement:** If the action is complete and the actor could show his/her achievement what he/she had done, that is achievement.
- Question: **How long did it take + sub (objective form) + to + v1 + obj?**
- Prepositions: Period of time = in
- Point of time = by

Practice:

- a) Ask the question with “How long.....?”
- b) Answer it, using the words in brackets.

One has been done for you as an Example:

1.They talked on the telephone. (20 minutes)

- How long did they talk on the telephone for?
- They talked on the telephone for 20 minutes.

2. She painted the bathroom ceiling. (6 o' clock)

3. We played golf on Sunday. (dusk)

4. He mowed the lawn.(ten minutes)

5. I wrote all my letters. (lunchtime)

6. We had to change the wheel. (five minutes)

7. He watched television. (late movie came on)

8. I read the whole *War and Peace*. (two weeks)

9. She did some piano practice. (bedtime)

10. She waited at the bus top. (ages)

5.3 Longer Than You Expected

Rules:

- 1. Result in negative past + for/until + (Time)**
- 2. It was + (time) + before + result in positive past.**

or

Sub + didn't + v1 + object + for/until + (Time)

It was + (time) + before + Sub + v2 + obj.

Example

- **Complete the sentences.**
- **1. I wrote to my mother by airmail, but in fact..... (two weeks)**
 - a) She didn't get the letter for two weeks.
 - b) It was two weeks before the letter reached her.

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Exercise

1. I intended to have an early night but as it happened (midnight)
2. I said he could borrow the record for a few days, but ...(six week)
3. It was supposed to be a short meeting, but.... (three hours)
4. She set us some homework for Monday, but as I was away for the weekend.... (Tuesday)
5. He was invited to dinner but typically..... (after 9 o'clock)
6. The job was supposed to take three weeks, but unfortunately,(nearly two months)

Composition (Page 51)

Caricature

- “Caricature”, the word means exaggeration of something. It is a kind of art to distort physical features of a person or an object. Artists create caricature basically with two purposes: to make us to laugh and to inform those who have done mistakes for reformation. A cartoon or caricature tells many things easily with in a second than in our words. Nowadays we see basically our political leaders become the subject matter of caricatures.
- On our daily newspapers and magazines, we see cartoons of our corrupted leaders as well as the high ranked officials who have done corruptions and illegal works. People laugh at their cartoons. In Nepal there is the caricature festival that is cow festival or Gai Jatra. At that time, many artists release albums, songs and visual videos for the purpose of satire and laughing. At that time we find magazines with full of cartoons. People get the information that the person is not of having good nature. The culture of cartoon or caricature is a common culture in the world. It could be found in every country and their aim is to make us laugh and to give information. The comedy artists also do caricatures of our political leaders in many comedy programs on televisions. They speak, dress and walk as if the corrupted leaders.
- In conclusion, caricature means the cartoons of our newspapers and magazines. To satire over the corrupted person and their wrong works, the artists make caricatures. It can convey a lot of message with a small picture of a caricature.

Unit: 6 Reporting

6.1 Reported Speech

- **To change direct speech into indirect:**
- **1. Change in RV**
- Said = said that
- Said to = told
- If it is question:
- Said/said to = asked
- Imperative sentences:
- Said/said to = ordered, requested, commanded
-
-

2. Changes in person according to SON 123

- First Person (I, We) = according to Subject
- Second person (you) = according to Object
- Third person (He, she, it, they) = no change

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3. Tense Change:

a) Present

V1/V5

Is/am/are+V4

Has/have + v3

Has/have + been + V4

= Past tense

= V2

= Was/were + V4

= had + V3

= had + been +V4

b) Past Tense

V2

Was were + V4

= had +V3

= had been + V4

c) Future Tense:

Shall/ will

= Should/would

d) Modal Auxiliary:

May

= might

Can

= could

4. Time Adverbials change

Today = that day

- Tomorrow = the next day
- Yesterday = the day before
- Here = there
- Come = go
- These = those
- This = that
- Ago = before
- Tonight = that night
- Now = then
- Hence = thence
- Thus = so

5. How to change Wh-questions into indirect?

[RV + Wh-word + sub + aux + verb + obj.]

- We should change pronoun and tense.
- We should put subject before aux.

6. How to change yes/no questions into indirect?

- [Rv + if/ whether + sub + aux +verb + obj .]

We should use if/whether in yes no question.

We should change the position of aux and subject

7. How to change imperative sentences?

- Positive = to as connective
- Negative =not to as connective

Example: He said to me, "Don't smoke".

He told me not to smoke./ He suggested me not to smoke.

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6.1 Practice

Report these remarks made by the Australian and the Minister.

-
- **1. 'I'm from Melbourne.'**
- He said that he was from Melbourne.
- **2. 'I like it here.'**
- **3. 'I don't earn much money.'**
- **4. 'I've got a cousin in America.'**
- **5. 'I'll be staying in New York for a month.'**
- **6. 'I'll go to Canada too if I have time.'**
- **7. 'I've been to all art galleries in London.'**
- **8. 'I've been sleeping in friend's flat'**

6.2. Conflicting Reports

- Rule : Opposite Past.
- To make conflicting, we should make the statement opposite
- Then we should change the statements into past tense for reporting.

One has been done for you

- 1. I'm starving. I could eat a horse.
- But you told me just now you weren't hungry
- 2. Oh look. It is raining.
- 3. The rent is £25 a week.
- 4. Can I have one of your cigarettes?
- 5. Sorry. This is the private beach. Members only.
- 6. I'd love to come, but I have got this essay to finish.
- 7. Didn't you get me a ticket?

Composition (page: 61)

Tourists

-
- A tourist is a person who leaves his house for at least 24 hours to visit new places. There are two types of tourists: internal tourists, and external tourists. Internal tourists are those who visit within their national border for entertainment and for holidays. External tourists are those who leave their national border and they visit strange places away from their homeland. For examples, a man goes from Nepalgunj to pokhara to see Phewa Lake and Machhapuchhre, he is a internal tourist. If a person comes from the USA to see mt Everest and goes to Namche Bazaar, he is the external tourist.
- Tourism is also called the greatest smokeless industry of the world. Every country wants to attract more and more tourists because they are the sources of foreign currency. Due to the tourists many people get jobs as in hotels, trekking agencies, travel agencies and so on. It increases employment and National income. In terms of Nepal, nature has given every beautiful thing for the attraction of the tourists. But we don't have the good policy and facilities for the tourists. Government should make proper planning to attract more and more tourists. Let's hope Nepal will be the best destination for the attraction of the tourists.

Unit: 7 Deductions and Explanations

- Structure
- S+must/can't/may/might+v1+.....

How to make V1

- Is/am/are = be
- V5/V1 = V1
- Has/have = have
- V2 = have + V3
- Was/were = have been

Rule

- *Sure, certain, confirm, obviously, convince=***Must (in Positive) & Can't (in Negative)**
- *Perhaps, maybe, it is possible, in future, I think, probably=***May/might**

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Change the sentence below, using must, can't, may/might

- One has been done for you
- 1. I'm sure he is working.
He must be working.
- 2. Perhaps he is going to ask me.
- 3. I'm sure he is not French.
- 4. I'm sure they stole the money.
- 5. Perhaps he was listening.
- 6. I'm sure she was not at work.
- 7. Perhaps he went home.
- 8. Perhaps she is not coming.
- 9. I'm sure they weren't camping.
- 10. Perhaps they haven't finished.
- 11. Perhaps he was tired.
- 12. I'm sure she was feeling ill.
- 13. I'm sure the snow's melted.
- 14. I'm sure they haven't been waiting long.

7.2 Working it out

- **Rule:**
- **Match first Side A questions with Side B answers.**
- **If it has positive reply, use MUST and if it gives negative reply use CAN'T with the questions.**
- **Then add the Side B answers with BECAUSE.**
- **[Structure: Sub + must/can't + V1 + obj + because + Side B answer.]**

A

B

- **1. Did he go abroad? = He hasn't got passport.**
- **Example:**
- **He can't have gone abroad because he hasn't got a passport.**

Answer the questions in Column A using must or can't, giving a reason from Column B

A

B

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. Has he been working hard? | = He looks exhausted. |
| 3. Is he redecorating his house? | = He had it done only a month ago. |
| 4. Is he an Indian? | = He has got fair hair. |
| 5. Has the meat gone off? | = It smells terrible. |
| 6. Is he talking on the phone? | = The line's engaged. |
| 7. Is the table an antique? | = It only cost him £15. |
| 8. Is it his birthday? | = He got a lot of post this morning. |
| 9. Has he been made redundant? | = He was only promoted last week. |

Q. Continue the sentences below with a deduction.

Rules:

- **A: given sentence**
- **B: So + sub + must + V1 + obj.**
- **So + sub + can't + V1 + obj.**
- **Example:**
- **1. He has got a lovely suntan.**
- **So he can't be living indoors.**
- **So he must have been sunbathing.**

Exercise

- **2. She is driving a Mercedes.**
- **3. They didn't come to the party.**
- **4. He isn't wearing a uniform.**
- **5. She speaks excellent French.**
- **6. I can hear music next door.**

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Unit: 8 Advantages and Disadvantages

8.1 Good and Bad Effects

- Choose verbs from the list and write sentences which have been the same meaning as those below. Begin with the words given.
Allow, enable, encourage, force, stop, prevent, discourage, save, make it easier, make it more difficult.
- When they took the drug, it was more difficult for them to think rationally.
- The drug made it more difficult them to think rationally.
- 2. When they took the drug, they didn't worry about the future.
- 3. When they took the drug they were able to forget all their problems.
- 4. When they took the drug they could relax and enjoy themselves more easily.
- 5. Although there was a shortage of food, people still wanted to take the drug.
- 6. Because of the economic crisis, the government had to take some decisive action.
- 7. After the new law was introduced, people still took the drug.
- 8. After the new law was introduced, people wanted to take the drug even more.
- 9. When the drug was exported, the Islanders didn't have to work more than one day a week.
- 10. When the drug was exported, they were able to sit in the sun all; day long.

8.4. Course of action.

Q. Change the suggestions below using ought to, ought not to, might as well or there is no point in.

- **Rules:**
- **Ought to = it should be done.**
- **Ought not to = it shouldn't be done.**
- **Might as well = it is better to do but not compulsion.**
- **There is no point in = it is useless to do.**
- **Structure**

Sub + ought to/ought not to/ might as well + V1 + object.

we need not put second sentence.

There is no point in + V4 + obj.

Example

- **1. Don't take your children to see that film – it will frighten them.**
- You ought not to take your children to see that film.
- **2. Let's not sell it – it's not worth anything anyway.**
- **3. Why don't we give it away – it is not worth anything anyway.**
- **4. Don't ask him – he doesn't speak English.**
- **5. Why don't you take a pullover – you have got plenty of room in your case.**
- **6. Why don't you take a pullover – it might turn cold.**
- **7. Lets not talk about it now – the children are listening.**
- **8. Let's not argue about nit now – that won't solve the problem.**

8.5. Advising on choice

Rules:

- **A: Given sentence**
 - **B: No, There is no point in/it is not worth + V4 +obj – Reason. (Why is it useless?)**
 - **C: Yes, sub might as well + V1 (what is better to do)**
- 1. Do you think I should keep all these old clothes?**
- **A: Do you think I should keep all these old clothes?**
 - **B: No, there is no point in keeping all these old clothes –they are too dirty.**
 - **C: Yes, you might as well give them to a beggar.**

- **1. Do you think I should keep all these old clothes?**
- A: Do you think I should keep all these old clothes?
- B: No, there is no point in keeping all these old clothes – they are too dirty.
- C: Yes, you might as well give them to a beggar.

Exercise

- 2. What shall we do with the money? Invest it?
- 3. Should I send this letter first class?
- 4. Let's get a bigger washing machine.
- 5. May be we ought to keep some of the ice cream for Mary.
- 6. Do you think we should go to school today?
- 7. I think I will make a bookcase.

Unit: 9 Clarifying

9.1 Information Questions.

Rules:

1. What = for things e.g. What kind of ...? What size of...? What colour...?
 - How = for quantity e.g. How many...? How much...?
 - Which = for things e.g. Which + object...?
 - Whose = for relationship/ possession
2. We have to find out the “common name” of the three objects.
3. We should make the question on the same question in which it is given.
4. we should not put the part of answer.
- Structure: [Wh-word + common name + aux +sub + s+verb + obj?]
- Example:
 1. Are you having *tomato/chicken/mushroom* soup today?
 - What soup are we having today?

Exercise

- 2. Was it *raining/foggy/ cold* when you were in London?
- 3. Are you planning to use *your father's car/Tony's car/my car*?
- 4. Are you going to *boil/fry/scramble* those eggs?
- 5. Is it *500 miles/1000 miles/a long way* is London from here?
- 6. Would you like to do *manual/office/outdoor* work?
- 7. Are you there *four/five /six* of you?
- 8. I hear he has hurt his leg. Has he *broken/bruised/cut* it/
- 9. Are you Margaret's *cousin/brother/nephew*?
- 10. Is the cinema *opposite/next to/round* the corner from the station?
- 11. Have you *given away/sold/burnt* my old football boots?
- 12. Did you use *half inch/one-inch/three-quarter-inch* screws?

Q. Look at the set of words below. And (a) decide what each set has in common (b) ask the information question about it?

- Rules:
- a) Put the common name of three objects.
- b) Make a wh-question as your own.

• Example

• 1. *arson/blackmail/assault.*

• a) Crime

• b) What crime did he commit?

• 2. *stew/grill/roast*

• 3. *major/sergeant/corporal*

• 4. *primary/grammar/comprehensive*

• 5. *Ford/Volkswagen/Citroen*

• 6. *rubber/leather/plastic*

• 7. *A4/foolscape/quarto*

• 8. *Crimson/scarlet/maroon*

• 9. *rare/medium/ well done*

• 10. *A/B/C*

9.3 Indirect questions

Rule:

- 1. Put the half part of the given answer first.**
- 2. Then, put “if” if there is yes/no question.**
- 3. Put the same Wh-word if it is wh question.**
- 4. Change the position of aux and subject, but don't change tenses except no 4.**
- 5. If there are do/does/did, don't write them but change the verbs V1/V5/V2 respectively.**
- 6. Put question marks (?) or full stop (.) as it is given.**

Rewrite the following questions into indirect forms.

1. What time did you wake up this morning?

Can you remember what time you woke up this morning?

• **2. How much do colour TVs cost these days?**

• **Have you any idea.....**

• **3. What time does the film start?**

• **I wonder**

• **4. Was he alone?**

• **Did you notice?**

• **5. When are they getting married?**

• **I am longing to know**

• **6. Did I lock the front door?**

• **Do you remember i.....?**

• **7. Has the train left?**

• **Have you found out the?**

• **8. What colour curtains did they buy?**

• **Do you know**

Unit: 10 Wishes and Regrets

10.1 I wish and If only

- Write three wishes for the following situations each: using 1) would 2) could 3) past tense
- 10.1 I wish/If only
- 1. I wish/if only is used to express our desire.
- 2. Wish can be expressed in three ways: by using 1) Would 2) could 3) past tense
 - a) Would
 - To express hope for help from others, we can use “would.”
 - [I wish someone would + V1 + me + Obj.]
 - b) Could
 - To express the self hope to do something, we can use “could”
 - [I wish I could + V1 + obj.]
 - c) Past tense
 - To express the hope of the different situation than the present, we use
 - past tense.
 - [I wish + opposite Past.]
- We have to change the sentence into negative to positive or positive to negative, or directly opposite of the given sentence. Then we have to change it into past.
-

Exercise

- **2. You are lost.**
- **3. You are out of work.**
- **4. You are trying to communicate with a foreigner who doesn't speak your language.**
- **5. You are in love.**
- If only I could write a love poem.
- I wish she would love me.
- I wish I talked to her about dating.

Make sentences with I wish/if only, using a) would, b) could, c) the past tense.

Example

1. It is raining.

I wish someone would give me an umbrella.

I wish I could buy a rain coat.

I wish it was sunny.

2. You are lonely .

3. You are ill in bed.

4. Your car has broken down.

5. You are short of money.

10.5 Feeling sorry for yourself.

- **Rules: I wish/if only + I had +V3 +Obj**
I shouldn't + have +V3 +Obj
- **Q. What might you regret in these situations, using I wish../If only.. or I shouldn't ..?**
- **Example**
- **You are suffering from sunstroke.**
- **I wish I had taken an umbrella with me.**
- **I shouldn't have stayed in the sun.**

Exercise

- 2. War has suddenly broken out and you're stuck in your hotel room.**
- 3. Your house has burnt down.**
- 4. You feel seasick.**
- 5. You are short of sleep.**
- 6. Someone has just refused to marry you.**
- 7. You are stuck half way up a mountain in fog.**

Composition (page: 104)

Tell the story of a dream you have had.

- Last Saturday night, I saw a strange dream. I couldn't say why I saw this fearful dream and what unfulfilled desire made me to see this dream.
- In my dream I was alone in a jungle. It was a dense forest. It was so beautiful and green that I was charmed by the beauty of it. The flowers were blossomed and the fountains were flowing in the forest. I was waiting for my friend there. The cuckoo's sweet song had attracted me much. There was spring season around there.
- I was waiting my friend. A black figure was coming towards me. At first I thought it was my friend, but later I know that he was neither a man nor an animal. It was a ghost. It had longer hair and huge body. It had longer claws and teeth. Its face was covered with long dark hair and it was laughing heavily. I was afraid with it and tried to escape from there, but I couldn't run. The ghost laughed heavily and caught my waist with its single hand and holds me up in the air. It tried to chew my head into its cave-like mouth. When it put my head into its mouth, I suddenly woke up in my bed in my room. I found my pillow had made uneasy to sleep. I was trembling with fear and I couldn't sleep till the night. It was my strange dream I had seen last night.
-
-

Unit: 11

Events in sequence

- **11. 1. When**
- **Rules:**
- **When is used with the past tense.**
- **1. When + simple past, + simple past.**
- **When + [sub+V2 + obj], + [Sub +V2 + Obj]**
- **[if there is no gap between two events, or the second action takes place due to the reaction of the first event.]**
- **2. When + simple past, + past perfect**
- **When + [sub + had + V3 + obj], + [Sub + V2 + Obj]**
- **[If there is gap between two events, or the second event takes place when the first action is finished]**
- **3. We should not write 'and' or 'but' between two clauses. We should put comma (,) between them.**
- **4. If there is no subject in the second clause we have to put the subject of the first clause.**

Q. Change the following sentences using “When” instead of ‘and’ or ‘but’.

- **Example**
- **1. She peeled the banana and gave it to the baby.**
 - When she had peeled the banana, she gave it to the baby.
- **2. I looked in the fridge and found some sausages.**
- **3. The security man searched our hand baggage and we boarded the plane.**
- **4. He kicked the dog and it barked.**
- **5. I went to the duty free shop and bought a cartoon of Gauloises.**
- **6. The plane took off and the stewardess came round with orange juice.**
- **7. He drank the coffee and asked for another cup.**

Contd.

8. I paid my bill and left the restaurant.
9. He put his foot on the brake but nothing happened.
10. I read the letter and threw it into the wastepaper basket.
11. I read his autobiography and discovered what a strange person he had been.

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11.2 As Soon As

- 1. As soon as + simple past + simple past.
- As soon as + [sub+V2 + obj], + [Sub +V2 + Obj]
- [if there is no gap between two events, or the second action is happened due to the reaction of the first event.]
- 2. As soon as + simple past, + past perfect
- As soon as + [sub + had + V3 + obj], + [Sub + V2 + Obj]
- [If there is gap between two events, or the second event is happened when the first action is finished]
- 3. We should not write “and immediately”, “immediately after”, “and then”, “and”. We should put comma (,) between them.
- 4. If there is no subject in the second clause we have to put the subject of the first clause.
- 5. We should put the first happened action first.

Change the sentences below using as

i) soon as + past

ii) as soon as + past perfect

Example

- 1. They saw the house and immediately fell in love with it.
- As soon as they saw the house, they fell in love with it.
- 2. I wrote the letter and posted it straight away.
- 3. He got his exam results and immediately rang up his parents.
- 4. The train passed and immediately the crossing barrier went up.
- 5. He got married again immediately after his wife's death.
- 6. He left the house straight after breakfast.
- 7. I looked into her eyes and knew immediately that she was she girl for me.

11.4. Getting the order right.

Rules:

- **Right order:**

If the two works are put accordingly we have to do, that is right order.

- **A: [Sub + v2 + obj] + before + [Sub + V2 +obj]**
- **B: [Sub +didn't + V1 + obj] + until + [sub + had + V3 + obj]**
- **C: Sub +V2 + obj (result)**

- **Wrong order:**

If the two works are not put accordingly we have to do, that is wrong order.

- **A: [Sub + didn't + V1 + obj] + before + [Sub + V2 +obj]**
- **B: [Sub + V2 + obj] + before + [sub + had + V3 + obj]**
- **C: Sub +V2 + obj (result)**

**. Decide whether the person did things in right order
and say what happened as a result.**

1. resigned/ found another job (W.O.)

A: He didn't find another job before he resigned.

B: He resigned before he had found another job.

C: He became jobless.

Exercise

- **2. Checked his change/left the shop** (R. O)
- **3. Started driving the car/insured it** (W.O)
- **4. signed the contract/read it** (W. O.)
- **5. had a good breakfast/set out** (R. O.)
- **6. fastened her seat belt/drove off** (R. O.)
- **7. wiped his feet/came in** (R. O.)

11.6 Unexpected Events

- Rules
- 1. [Sub + had only just + V3 + Obj] + when + [Sub + V2 + Obj]
- 2. [No sooner + had + sub + V3 + obj] + than [Sub + V2 + Obj]

Example

- 1. **peace talks break down on first day**
 - a) The peace talks had only just started when they broke down.
 - b) No sooner had the peace talks started than they broke down.

Exercise

- Explain the newspaper headlines below in the same way.
 - a) using...had only just...when...
 - b) Using No sooner had ...than...
 1. Manchester player breaks leg in first minute of the match
 2. New king abdicates
 3. Jewel thief caught red handed
 4. Missing first husband ruins honeymoon

11.6 Practice

Q. Develop the sentences below as the expression of unexpected events.

- 1. [Sub + had only just + V3 + Obj] + when + [Sub + V2 + Obj]
- 2. [No sooner + had + sub + V3 + obj] + than [Sub + V2 + Obj]
- [Sub + V2 + obj] = any unexpected event.
- Example :
- 1. The audience came out of the cinema.....
 - a) The audience had only just come out of the cinema when the building collapsed.
 - b) No sooner had the audience come out of the cinema than the building collapsed.
- 2. I reached the shore.....
- 3. I left the island....
- 4. I changed all my dollars into sterling...
- 5. We got the harvest in...
- 6. She insured the painting....
- 7. I sold my house.....

Composition (Page 114)

Write 120-180 words on one of the topics below

1. Happiness 2. Jealousy 3. Habits

- **Happiness**

- It is difficult to define what happiness is. In general sense, happiness is just the state of our mind when we are satisfied. So, mental satisfaction is happiness. Every person in the world wants to be happy but he /she couldn't get it. Some people think that money and power give us happiness, but it is not so. Self satisfaction is happiness. In Mahabharata, It is said that we become happy when we leave our desire. Our greed and our desire make us unsatisfied with what we have because we need more money and other property, then we become sad. It really depends on you. You choose to be happy because happiness never comes to a person. You see, a person (a man or woman or people) has the ability to choose. Maybe Happiness is a virtue. It is a feeling. It is a perspective. Happiness is not a permanent state, and no matter what we get, we will always swing between happiness and sadness. Just look at the miserable rich people out there. In terms of income, it has been shown that once we have a roof over our heads and food on the table, increasing amounts of money cannot buy more happiness.

2. Jealousy

Jealousy is unhappy and angry feeling at other's progress. If we think we couldn't do what a next person does, we become angry with his progress that is jealousy. For example when the mother gives delicious food to a small baby it makes the old child jealous. Sometime we become jealous even at our friend's progress. It is a human nature to be jealous. But it shouldn't be destructive. We should take it as for the encouragement of our own progress. If we only burn at the other's progress, we could do nothing in our life and it would be harmful to us. For example when a boy is walking with another girl, his girlfriend becomes jealous. In films and plays we see that they become take revenge due to jealousy. If we become much jealous, it will ruin our life.

Unit 12 Comparison

- **12.3 Comparing Prices.**
- **Rules: Sub + comparative + than + obj.**
- **A is as +adj+ as +B.**
- **B is not + as +adj + as +A.**
- **To show more than: twice/two times, three times.**
- **To show less than : about, a little, a bit,**

Exercise

- **Example:**

- **1. Tinned Peas: 25 p frozen peas: 48 p**
- Frozen peas are nearly twice as expensive as tinned peas.
- Frozen peas cost about twice as much as tinned peas.
- Tinned peas cost about a half the price of frozen peas.
- **2. Cotton sheets: £14 silk sheets: £150**
- **3. Olive oil: £2 corn oil: £99p**
- **4. Leather gloves: £8 woolen gloves: £2.75**
- **5. Color TV: £310 black & white TV: £60**
-

12.4 Measuring Other Differences.

- Write the other nouns in the table

Expensive

price

Deep

.....

High/tall

.....

Wide

.....

Thick

.....

Long

.....

Heavy

.....

Fast

.....

12.6. Now change these sentences below into comparative sentences using: a) than b) as....as

- **Example :**
- **1. The exam is not usually very difficult, but this year it was quite tough.**
 - a) The exam was tougher this year than it usually is.
 - b) This year the exam wasn't as easy as it usually is.
- **2. I had imagined my landlady would be in her fifties, but she turned out to be thirty.**
- **3. His parents would like him to work hard, but he doesn't.**
- **4. The washing machine makes a lot of noise, although it used to be fairly quiet.**
- **5. You said I would enjoy the film, but in fact I didn't like it much**

Contd.

- 6. I had hoped to do quite a lot of work today, but I have only managed to do a little.**
- 7. They could have helped me a lot, but in fact they hardly helped me at all.**
- 8. I hadn't expected her to be very angry, but in fact she was absolutely furious.**
- 9. Fifty people had been invited, but eighty came.**

Composition (page: 123)

Q. Write a review for a newspaper of a recent film, play or book

Munamadan: A historical Film of Nepal

- I've recently watch the film 'Munamadan'. It is a Nepali film. I've watched it in a computer through CD. This film really represents the picture of Nepalese youths who goes to the foreign countries leaving their family. Laxmi Prasad Devkota wrote the book Munamadan as a song, later the story is converted into a film. It is a historical and realistic film of Nepal. It is a tragedy, based on Nepal's most famous epic poem. Madan, a lower-class worker, is forced by poverty and mounting debts to go to Lhasa, Tibet, leaving behind his lonely mother and beloved wife, Muna. However, tragedy befalls him on the way home.
- In this film, Madan, a poor Nepalese youth goes to Lhasa to earn some money leaving his dearest wife Muna and his very old mother at his house. He earned money there. When he was coming to his house, he became sick on the way. But his friends left him alone there. A bhote meets min at night and took him to his house. He makes Madan healthy and he comes back to his house. At that time his mother and his wife were already dead in his memory. The film ends with the pathetic scene. It touches everybody's heart.
- In this film, Deepak Tripathi is in the role of Madan and Usha Paudel is in the role of Muna. This film was directed by Gynendra Bdr. Deuja. This film has presented the typical Nepali theme of poverty and family love. The plot, dialogue and setting of the film are realistic. The songs are so heart touching and the decoration, costumes and dresses are all traditional one. I like to request all to watch this film at once because it teaches us about ourselves.

Unit: 13 Processes

- **13.1 When ...**
- **Q. Join the following remarks using when.**
- **Rules:**
- **1. [When + you + V1 + Obj] , [you have to + V1 + obj]**
- **2. [When you have +V3 + obj] , [you + V1 + Obj]**

Exercise

- **Example**

- **1. arrive/border - show/passport**

When you arrive at the border, you have to show your passport.

When you have shown your passport, you can go ahead.

- **2. water/boil - pour/teapot**
- **3. turn off/light - change/bulb**
- **4. turn on/gas - light/gas**
- **5. meet/stranger - shake/hands**
- **6. eat/meal - pay/bill**

13.2 Emphasizing the Right Order

- We should put the work before which we have to do first. If the work is in wrong order we should replace it.
- Rules:
 1. you should + first work + before +you second work.
 2. You shouldn't + second work + until + you have + V3 second work.
 3. Otherwise + reason (sub + might +V1 +obj)
- Example :
 1. wind the film on/close the camera
 - a) You should close the camera before you wind the film on.
 - b) You shouldn't wind the film on until you have closed the camera.
 - c) Otherwise the film might be damaged.

Exercise

- 2. wind the film on /take a picture
- 3. read the label/wash a blouse
- 4. turn off the mains/change the fuse
- 5. pay the bill/check it
- 6. bandage a wound/ clean it
- 7. listen the weather forecast/go sailing
- 8. Buy your girlfriend a ring/ask her to marry you
-

13.4. Natural Process

- All the verbs describe the changes of state. Which of them are used for talking about:
- 1. Changes in size? = expand contract, shrink, stretch, swell
- 2. Solids become liquids? = melt, dissolve
- 3. Liquids become solids? = set, freeze, congeal
- 4. Liquids become gas? = evaporate
- 5. gases become liquid/ =condense
- set
- Expand
- Freeze
- Evaporate
- Dissolve
- Congeal
- melt
- Stretch
- Condense
- Contract
- Shrink
- Swell

Exercise

- **What happens when you.....**
- **1. Put a lump of ice in glass of lemonade.**
- **It melts.**
- **2. leave a pullover in a hot water**
- **3. leave liquid cement on the ground.**
- **4. leave a bowl of water outside in the sun.**
- **5. leave a bowl of water outside the south pole.**
- **6. leave a bowl of hot water in front of a mirror.**
- **7. put some lump of sugar in your coffee.**
- **8. blow into a balloon.**
- **9. pour cold water onto hot metal.**
- **10. leave rice in a bowl of water**
- **11. fill a bowl with blood and leave it.**

Composition (page 133)

Q. You are studying at a language school. Write a letter to a friend telling him/her what it is like.

Birganj-24,
1st August 2020.

- Dear Nisha,
- I got your kind letter yesterday and I became extremely happy knowing about your computer institute where you are studying. I'm going to write you about a language institute where I am learning English language.
- I think this Current Language Institute is the best institute of Birgunj. Only the experienced language instructors are there to teach us. They always tell us not to feel any hesitation to speak English whether it could be mistake while speaking. If we feel hesitation, we couldn't speak it. They also focus on practice rather than the theory of English language. They use audio and visual teaching materials to teach us. Sometimes we have to talk with the tourists who come there. Sometimes the foreigners also take classes. Group discussion is basically focused to learn language. There is a good environment of learning English. I have been learning it for three months. I think I am improving my language than the past. I think I will be fluent in English with in six months. If you like to learn English, I'd like you to recommend this institute. I hope I will get your reply soon.

Yours lovely friend,
Prerna

Unit: 14 Prediction

Degree of Probability

- **Q. Change the sentences below, using sure to, certain to, bound to, likely to and unlikely to:**
- **Rules:**
- **1. I'm sure = Sure to**
- **2. Will certainly, will definitely = bound to /certain to**
- **3. Will/will probably/ I expect + will = likely to**
- **4. probably won't/ won't, /I doubt if = unlikely to**
- **Structure:**
- **Sub +is/am/are + (sure to/certain to/bound to/likely to/unlikely to) +V1 +Obj.**

Exercise

- **Example : one has been done for you**
- **1. The price of bread will definitely go up within a few weeks.**
- **The price of bread is bound to go up within a few weeks.**
- **2. There will probably be more fighting in the capital.**
- **3. He probably won't arrive.**
- **4. I expect there'll be lots of people at the meeting.**
- **5. I doubt if the miners will go on strike.**
- **6. There probably won't much snow this winter.**
- **7. There will definitely be a few tickets left.**
- **8. I doubt if they will move this summer.**
- **9. I'm sure a new chairman will be appointed soon.**
- **10. The government probably won't make the wearing of seat belts compulsory.**
- **11. In ten years' time everyone will have a digital watch.**
- **12. By the end of the century, cars will probably be obsolete.**

14.2 Precaution

- **Example:**
- **1. Do you think I should reserve a table?**
- A: Do you think I should reserve a table?
- B: Yes, you should- the restaurant is likely to be full.
- C: There is no point in – there are unlikely to be many people there.
- **2. I suppose I could try to get a bank loan.**
- **3. I was thinking of inviting her out to dinner.**
- **4. Shall we take sandwiches?**
- **5. Do you think I should apply?**
- **6. Do you think I should buy some spare batteries?**
- **7. May be I should get some malaria tablets before I go.**

Unit: 15 News

15.5 Hearsay

- **Rules:**
- **1. We should avoid the following words from each sentence:**
 - **Apparently**
 - **People say**
 - **They say that**
 - **I am told that**
 - **I have heard that.**
- **2. We have to use is/am/are after each subject.**
- **3. We should put Supposed to in each sentence after the subject.**
- **4. We should use V1 or other works after supposed to as:**
 - **is = be**
 - **Are = be**
 - **Am = be**
 - **V5 = V1**
 - **Has = have**
 - **V2 = have + V3**
 - **Was = have been**
 - **Were = have been**
 - **Had = have had**
- **5. We have to put object as it is given**

Exercise

Q. Change the following remarks using *supposed to*.

- **Structure: [Sub + is/am/are + supposed to + V1 + object.]**
- **1. Apparently elephants have very long memories.**
 - Elephants are supposed to have very long memories.
- **2. People say it is unlucky to walk under a ladder.**
- **3. They say there is a monster in Loch Ness.**
- **4. Apparently Marilyn Monroe was insomniac.**
- **5. I am told that garlic stops you catching cold.**
- **6. Apparently Venice is slowly sinking into the sea.**
- **7. I'm told that he was a lorry driver at one time.**
- **8. They say Methuselah lived for more than 300 years.**
- **9. I have heard that student grants are going up next year.**
- **10. People say she was born on board a ship.**
- **11. They say the universe is expanding all the time.**

15.6 Passive reporting verbs

Rule: it is +V3 + that + sentence.

- **1. Some people report that the American Government is worried about the situation.**
- **It is reported that the American Government is worried about the situation**
- **2. Sources estimate that more than 100 people have died in the past two days.**
- **3. Everyone knows that the rebels' weapons came across the border by road.**
- **4. A lot of people believe that the President is about to resign.**
- **5. People say that the rebels are winning.**
- **6. Some sources allege that both sides have tortured prisoners.**