



The Times Secondary School

Dillibazar, Kathmandu

First Terminal Examination – 2076

Grade: - XI

Set – A

Full Marks: 100

Stream: Science

Pass Marks: 40

Subject: C. English

Time : 3 hrs

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate the full marks.

Attempt ALL questions.

1. a. Put the following words in alphabetical order. [2]

Choir, Choice, Chocolate, Cholera

b. Choose the correct guidewords for each headword. [3]

i)	wither	i)	wise/witness	ii)	witter/wood
ii)	ghee	iii)	gesture / get	iv)	gateway/giddy
iii)	pinch	v)	pilot/ping	vi)	pink/pit

2. a. Choose the appropriate word from the brackets. [3]

- I) When does the new constitution come into... (affect/effect)
- II) Reena musther music for the exam. (Practice/practise)
- III) The thief.... the bank. (robbed/stole)

b. Write the synonyms of the following words. [2]

cheerful slow regular lucky

3. Write a dialogue between two friends on “Upcoming Dashain.” [5]

4. Answer any TWO of the following questions. [2×10=20]

- a. Narrate the story of “The Lost Doll”.
- b. What are supernatural elements in “Fear”. Was there any objective cause to be afraid of or it was just an imagination of Armando Gonzalez? Explain
- c. What sort of dream does Kimberly have every night? What was mysterious about the dream? Describe briefly.

5. Give short answers to any three of the following questions. [3×5=15]

- a. Why did Rosa Soto give her daughter’s clothes and playthings to a priest from another village?
- b. Explain the paradox “ the child is a father of the man? ”

- c. Why does Janet Wilson suggest Kim to go to her parents’ farm house?
- d. What evidences are there in “ The Lost Doll”to show that the Soto family was poor?

6. Use the following words or phrases in your own sentences. [5]

To make a living, to make one’s escape, to turn a blind eye to, unlike, disclaim.

7. Add a spontaneous decision to the following remarks. [5]

Example: It’s going to rain...

Perhaps I’ll take an umbrella.

- a. We’re a bit short of food...
- b. There’s plenty of time...
- c. Meat is getting so expensive...
- d. He uses foul words...
- e. I hope she remembers to come...

8. Rewrite the following sentences using the instructions given in brackets. [5]

- a. You can't decide whether to pay in cash or by cheque. (shall)
- b. Is anybody making the tea? (passive)
- c. He goes abroad.(September, September)
- d. Alex has taken all of his money out of his bank account.(going to)
- e. Now and again they call me to a road accident.(get)

9. Fill in the blanks using the best word from the brackets. [5]

- a. There are fish swimming_____ (in/on/at) the river.
- b. There are some goats_____ (in/on/at) that field.
- c. Lahan is_____ (in/on/at) the Mahendra Highway.
- d. There is some writing_____ (in/on/at) the wall.
- e. The Maldives are_____ (in/on/at) the India Ocean.

10. Write any two of the following [2×10=20]

- a. Write an essay on “The Importance of Technical Education in Today’s World.”
- b. Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about pros and cons of foreign employment.
- c. Prepare an advertisement to promote your product

11. Read the following passage and answer the questions below. [5×2=10]

“Strange Bedfellows!” lamented the title of a recent letter to Museum News, in which a certain Harriet Sherman excoriated the National Gallery of Art in Washington for its handling of tickets to the much-ballyhooed “Van Gogh’s van Goghs” exhibit. A huge proportion of the 200,000 free tickets were snatched up by homeless opportunists in the dead of winter, who then scalped those tickets at \$85 apiece to less hardy connoisseurs.

Yet, Sherman’s bedfellows are far from strange. Art, despite its religious and magical origins, very soon became a commercial venture. From bourgeois patrons funding art they barely understood in order to share their protegee’s prestige, to museum curators stage-managing the cult of artists in order to enhance the market value of museum holdings, entrepreneurs have found validation and profit in big-name art. Speculators, thieves, and promoters long ago created and fed a market where cultural icons could be traded like commodities.

This trend toward commodification of high-brow art took an ominous, if predictable, turn in the 1980s during the Japanese “bubble economy.” At a time when Japanese share prices more than doubled, individual tycoons and industrial giants alike invested record amounts in some of the West’s greatest masterpieces. Ryoei Saito, for example, purchased van Gogh’s *Portrait of Dr. Gachet* for a record-breaking \$82.5 million. The work, then on loan to the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art, suddenly vanished from the public domain. Later learning that he owed the Japanese government \$24 million in taxes, Saito remarked that he would have the painting cremated with him to spare his heirs the **inheritance tax**. This statement, which he later dismissed as a joke, alarmed and enraged many. A representative of the Van Gogh museum, conceding that he had no legal redress, made an ethical appeal to Mr. Saito, asserting, “a work of art remains the possession of the world at large.”

Ethical appeals notwithstanding, great art will increasingly devolve into big business. Firstly, great art can only be certified by its market value. Moreover, the “world at large” hasn’t the means of acquisition. Only one museum currently has the funding to contend for the best pieces—the J. Paul Getty Museum, founded by the billionaire

oilman. The art may disappear into private hands, but its transfer will disseminate once static fortunes into the hands of various investors, collectors, and occasionally the artist.

Questions:

- a. What is the **TOPIC** (main idea) of this passage?
- b. Which museum proposed to purchase van Gogh’s *Portrait of Dr. Gachet* from Saito?
- c. What does the term inheritance tax refer to?
- d. Did Saito actually intend to destroy van Gogh’s *Portrait of Dr. Gachet*?
- e. Give an ample title to the passage.

The End



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Attempt ALL questions

1. a. Put the following words in alphabetical order. [2]
photo, photograph, photographer, photogenic,
- b. In which quarter of the dictionary, will you find the following words.
 - i) irony ii) negotiation iii) badger
 - iv) trip v) best vi) ugly[3]
2. a. Choose the appropriate word from the brackets . [3]
 - i) You have to (practise, practice) all the grammatical exercise given in your textbooks.
 - ii) Don't take your teachers'..... (advice, advise) for granted.
 - iii) The (new, knew) chairman will start his work from tomorrow.b. Write the antonyms of the following words. [2]
Sad fast irregular unlucky
3. Compose a dialogue between two friends, who have just finished their examination. [5]
4. Answer any TWO of the following questions. [2×10=20]
 - a. Do dreams have any connection to our real life? Discuss your personal view. Also relate to the story 'The Recurring Dream'.
 - b. Summarize the story "Fear". Was there real fear or it was just an imagination of Armando Gonzalez? Explain
 - c. What evidences are there in the story to show that the Soto family was poor? (The Lost Doll)
5. Give short answers to any three of the following questions. [3×5=15]
 - a. Who was Dr. Emily Braun? Characterize him thoroughly.
 - b. Why were the people looking at Armando?
 - c. Rosa said to her husband, "False hope is not good." When does hope become false?

- d. "The child is father of the man." Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.

6. Change the following sentences into passive form using "get". [5]

- a. People often telephone me in the middle of night.
- b. People give me something to eat now and again.
- c. People occasionally threaten me.
- d. Now and again people stare at me in the street.
- e. They sometime send me to football matches.

7. Write appropriate preposition in the gaps. [5]

- a. When the bull began to run me, I jumped the fence the next field.
- b. She ran the corridor, and the stairs into the basement.
- c. His bullet whistled my ear, so I shot him right the eyes.
- d. The prisoner jumped the window, ran the street, and
- e. Jumped..... a car that was waiting for him on the other side.
- f. Utah is..... mid-west USA. (to/ in)

8. Use following words or phrases in your own Sentences. [5]

Out of his mind, set free, came up with, disinterested, disarm

9. Decide to do/not to do these things and add a reason. [5]

For example: Go for a walk

I think I will go for a walk. The weather is lovely.

- a. to learn to drive
- b. to go swimming
- c. not to have any more to eat
- d. not to invite Jane to your party
- e. to give up smoking .

10. Write any two of the following. [2×10=20]

- a. Write a news paper article on a famous town in Nepal and describe what people can do to have proportionate development of that area.
- b. Write an essay on "Fuel Crisis and its Impact in Nepal".
- c. Write a book review on the book you have recently read or the movie review on the movie you have recently watched.

11. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

[10]

Today's bride walks down the aisle with her future husband, she has every excuse for being nervous. She is about to exchange vows of lifelong commitment, fidelity and mutual support. Yet all round her, she can see too many people do not and cannot live up to these vows. Her own marriage faces one in three chances of divorce, if present trends continue.

Traditional marriage in Britain is currently in turmoil. Not only is the divorce rate rising but the rate at which people marry is falling. Living together is more popular than ever before. The shape of family is now no longer one man, one woman and their children. Instead, there are growing numbers of families which include step-parents, half sisters and brothers, or merely one lone parent coping on her own.

Compared with other countries, Britain is still conservative in its marriage patterns. In America, the divorce rate is even more startling. Two out of five end in divorce. In Sweden, living together is more popular than marriage among couples in their early twenties and a similar pattern seems to be emerging in Denmark.

Although this is happening on a smaller scale in Britain, it has not yet become a marked trend. But if we do follow the American and Scandinavian patterns, the future will see many more couples living together before marriage and even more divorce.

Interestingly, enough, it is women rather than man who get a divorce in the courts. Seven out of ten divorces are granted to the wife divorce, of course, the legal winding up of a marriage which may have effectively broken up long before. The partner who petitions for divorce may not be the partner who broke up the marriage. Women usually have more to gain from the courts in the way of compensation, rights to the home and maintenance. But there is also a fascinating disproportion in one of the grounds that the sexes choose for divorce. The grounds of unreasonable or cruel behaviours are overwhelmingly chosen by ten times more women than men. Does this mean that women will put up with less than they used to?

Questions:

- a. Why does the newly wed bride doubt about the people's vows for marriage?
- b. What does the word 'turmoil' indicate in regard to the traditional marriage in Britain?
- c. What is the apparent purpose of the passage?
- d. How far is the idea of 'living together before marriage' justified against the background of our social norms?
- e. Give suitable title to the passage.

The End