Unit 13 · People and Places

STUDY NOTES

The unit in one line

- describe **people and places** with **adjectives** (*a tall tree, a busy town*)
- **commas**; what is happening **now** (*She is reading*); what a place has (**there is / there are**)

Getting started

- people: singer **Tara Devi**, actor and comedian **Hari Bansa Acharya**
- places: **Boudhanath** stupa, Kathmandu (huge, white dome, painted eyes); **Manakamana** temple, Gorkha (old, red, two roofs)
- **song of opposites:** each word three times, then its opposite: *big / little, long / short, clean / dirty, tall / short, fast / slow*
- **short** is the opposite of **long** (a rope) and of **tall** (a boy)

Reading I: Jobs

- big idea: **all jobs are important**

Job	What they do
teachers	help students understand; prepare them for **careers**; prepare good citizens
doctors	treat sick people; **specialize** in health
nurses	help with patients' **treatment**
police officers	keep people safe, solve **crimes**; protect life and property
firefighters	put out fires; other emergencies, like floods
farmers	grow crops, raise animals, sell in the market
chefs	cook in restaurants and other **venues**; plan menus
waiters	bring menus, **beverages**, meals, the bill; greet and serve
artists	creative works: music, paintings, poems, stories

- **dentist** = mouth and teeth; **dermatologist** = skin; **psychiatrist** = mind and feelings
- **Dr Sanduk Ruit** (from Taplejung): set up the Tilganga Eye Centre, 1994; quick, cheap cataract operations; sight back to 100,000+

Key words

career: the job someone does for a long part of life.
specialize: become an expert in one thing.
treatment: care or medicine that makes a sick person well.
crime: something against the law.
venue: the place where something happens.
beverage: a drink other than water.
attraction: a place people like to visit.
scenic: with beautiful views.
highlands: high, mountainous land.
mandala: a round pattern with a meaning (Hindu, Buddhist art).
ecology: how plants, animals and their home are linked.
climate: the usual weather of a place over many years.

Pronunciation: job words

- **chief** (cheef) = head of a group; **chef** (shef, French **ch**) = cook
- stress: **WAI**-ter, **AR**-tist, beau-**TI**-cian, **SUR**-geon, **CAR**-pen-ter, ac-**COUNT**-ant, **DEN**-tist, **AU**-thor
- **beautician**: hair and make-up; **surgeon**: operations; **accountant**: money records; **author**: writes books

Grammar I: adjectives

- **adjective** = describes a person, place or thing; tells **what kind**
- goes **before** the noun (*a **red** carpet*) or after **is, are, looks, seems** (*The carpet is **red**.*)
- **never -s**: *two **red** carpets*
- a country's adjective takes a **capital**: *a **Nepali** movie*
- *long dark **hair***: no -s, no *a*

For	Examples
size	big, small, tall, huge, little
age	old, young, new, modern
feelings	happy, sad, angry, tired, excited
looks	smart, thin, slim, beautiful
color	red, dark, gray, golden
place	Nepali, Indian, American

- phrases: *dark clouds, red carpet, hot water, sharp knife, fresh air, round table*
- asking: ***What does she look like? How does it look?***

Speaking: describing

- **the new teacher:** quite **young, tall, slim**, **long dark** hair
- **Chitlang** (Makwanpur): very **beautiful**
- people: clothes, height, looks (*She is tall. She is wearing a long gray skirt.*)
- **Ghandruk** (Gurung village, Kaski): beautiful, old stone houses, slate roofs, busy in the trekking season, friendly people
- **Dharan's clock tower** (Sunsari): tall, plain, in a busy town

Writing I: end marks and commas

- **question mark (?)** for a sentence that **asks**; **full stop (.)** for one that **tells**
- a question word inside a telling sentence: still a full stop (*I know where you are going.*)

Comma goes	Example
between list items (none before *and*)	*apples, pears, bananas and grapes*
both sides of extra words about a person	*Laxman, my brother, is a good dancer.*
after *yes / no*	*No, I don't have a phone.*
after an opening phrase	*In 2020, Himesh won…; Luckily, …*
before someone's exact words	*The boy said, "My name is Saroj."*
before a short question at the end	*She is a doctor, isn't she?*
before *please* at the end	*Can you pass the cup, please?*

Reading II: The International Mountain Museum

Fact	
where	**Pokhara** (Ratopairo), facing **Machhapuchhre**, about 3 km south-east of Lakeside
opened	**February 5, 2004**
visitors	more than **70,000** a year
getting there	10-minute drive or **30-minute walk** (walking better: **scenic** paths)
fees	foreigners Rs. 500, **SAARC** Rs. 250, Nepalis Rs. 100, Nepali **students Rs. 50**
hours	**9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.**

- about life and climbing above 12,000 feet (about 3,700 m); the story of **mountaineering**
- **three halls:**
  1. **Mountain People**: Nepal's and the world's; life in the **highlands**; a **mandala**
  2. **World Mountains**: highest peaks and heights, kinds, wildlife, famous climbers
  3. **Mountain Activities**: equipment, **ecology**, pictures, climate change, touch screens
- **SAARC**: eight South Asian countries, Nepal among them
- headings let a reader find each fact quickly
- **Machhapuchhre** (6,993 m) = fish tail; sacred, closed to climbers, never officially climbed

Grammar II: present continuous; there is / are

- happening **now**: **am / is / are + -ing**; signs: *now, at the moment, Look! Listen!*
- also **these days** (*We are learning fractions this week.*) and **changing** (*The population is increasing.*)

	Yes	No	Question
I	*I **am reading**.*	*I **am not** reading.*	***Am** I reading?*
he, she, it	*She **is reading**.*	*She **isn't** reading.*	***Is** she reading?*
we, you, they	*They **are reading**.*	*They **aren't** reading.*	***Are** they reading?*

- **love** is a lasting feeling: *she **loves***, not *is loving*
- **Lumbini:** monks **are sitting** in rows, **holding** candles, **praying**

One / uncountable	More than one
***There is** a seesaw.*	***There are** two swings.*
***There is** some milk.*	***There are** seven days in a week.*
***Is there** a slide?*	***Are there** any benches?*

Writing II: describing a place

- **Kupinde Lake**, Salyan: popular; 24 km west of the headquarters; about **1,250 m long, 250 m wide, 40 m deep**; forest around it; said to **change color three times a year**; boat rides; **Barahdev** temple on its bank
- order: where → size → what is around it → what to do → a closing adjective (*peaceful, beautiful*)
- **project:** describe your favorite person: looks, what they do, why you like them

Listening: Panauti

- a **medieval town** (from the Middle Ages)
- **cobbled** streets, with **rice fields** and forest hills around
- at the **confluence** of the **Roshi Khola** and **Punyamata**
- a religious site, besides its **cultural** importance
- visitors see the local **lifestyle** (community homestay)
- **Indreshwar Mahadev** temple, first built 1294

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ two reds carpets
✓ two **red** carpets

✗ She has hair long dark.
✓ She has **long dark** hair.

✗ She reading now.
✓ She **is** reading now.

✗ Look! The baby are sleeping.
✓ Look! The baby **is** sleeping.

✗ She is loving her grandfather.
✓ She **loves** her grandfather.

✗ There is three goats.
✓ **There are** three goats.

✗ Roma, my sister got many gifts.
✓ Roma, **my sister,** got many gifts. (two commas)

✗ I know where you are going?
✓ I know where you are going. (it tells)

✗ a chief cooks in a restaurant
✓ a **chef** (shef) cooks