Unit 14 · Our Likes and Dislikes

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS · ANSWER KEY

Full marks 25

Give the marks for the points in the marking scheme; an answer in other words that says the same is right.

1 How much do they like it?

ANSWER HA · 5

Tests: placing a feeling on the scale from words that aren't on it (*crazy about* is love, but *not crazy about* is only "not much", not hate), and judging how strong a feeling is from what a person does.

a. 1. **don't like** · 2. **hate** · 3. **love** · 4. **don't mind** · 5. **like**

b. **No.** *Not crazy about* means she doesn't like it **much**; it is not *hate*. Her text shows it:

- when she needs clothes, she goes to the bigger stores in **Biratnagar**, and she says good things about them: the quality is **pretty good** and the prices are **reasonable**;
- she says that with luck you can find real **bargains**;
- she **sometimes goes to the showrooms** with her mum.

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. 1 and 3: *don't like*, *love*.

✓ a. 2, 4 and 5: *hate*, *don't mind*, *like*.

✓ b. No: *not crazy about* means not much, not hate.

✓ b. One thing from her text (she shops in Biratnagar and praises the quality or prices).

✓ b. A second thing (bargains, or going to the showrooms with her mum).

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2 Two jobs for -ing

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: -ing after *like, love, enjoy* names an activity someone likes (any time), but -ing after *am, is, are* says what is happening now (Unit 13); *like* and *enjoy* are feelings, not actions going on; *enjoy* takes only -ing; the doubling rule is for words of one beat.

a.

i. ***Sapana is cooking.*** is happening now. *Sapana likes cooking.* tells us about her **liking:** she likes it, but she may not be cooking now.

ii. ***My uncles are playing cards.*** is now. *My uncles enjoy playing cards.* tells what they like doing in general.

b.

1. *Look! My grandfather **likes** his new radio. Like* is a feeling, not an action, so not *is liking*. (Or *Look! My grandfather is listening to his new radio.*, if he means what is happening now.)
2. *I **enjoy reading** comics.* After *enjoy*, the action takes -ing, and there is no *am*. (Or *I am reading comics*, if he means now.)
3. *My sister **enjoys swimming** in the river.* After *enjoy*, only the -ing form (with *like* or *love*, *to swim* would be fine).

c. ***visiting*** and ***listening***. *Swim* has **one beat**, so the last letter doubles. *Vis-it* and *lis-ten* have **two beats**, with the loud beat first, so we just add -ing. (*Open → opening* is the same.)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. i and ii: the *is/are* sentence is now (both pairs).
- ✓ a. The other tells a liking, not what is happening now.
- ✓ b. 1: *likes* (not *is liking*), or *is listening to* for now.
- ✓ b. 2: *I enjoy reading comics* (no *am*).
- ✓ b. 3: *enjoys swimming*.
- ✓ c. *visiting*, *listening*: two beats with the loud beat first, so no double letter.

3 Planning a Saturday

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: reading a feelings table across and down, using *prefer A to B* with both sides in -ing, and checking a claim against the table instead of trusting it.

a. Any two true sentences about two friends, for example:

*Sheetal **prefers going** to the river **to climbing** the hill.*
*Apsan **prefers playing** carrom **to going** to the river.*
*Karma **prefers climbing** the hill **to playing** carrom.*

(*Prefer* takes -s with one person, and both things are in -ing.)

b. **Watching a film.** Sheetal and Apsan like it, Kajal loves it, and Karma doesn't mind. Every other plan has someone who doesn't like it or hates it: the river (Apsan doesn't like it), carrom (Karma hates it), the hill (Sheetal hates it, Kajal doesn't like it).

c. **No.** The hill: Apsan and Karma like it (2), but Sheetal hates it and Kajal doesn't like it. The film: Sheetal and Apsan like it and Kajal loves it (3), and Karma doesn't mind. So **more** of them like or love the film, three against two.

d. ***I prefer watching a film to climbing the hill.*** After *prefer*, use *to*, not *than*.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. One true sentence with *prefers … to …*, both in -ing.
- ✓ a. A second, about another friend.
- ✓ b. The film.
- ✓ b. Because no one dislikes or hates it, while each other plan has someone who does.
- ✓ c. No: three like or love the film, two like the hill.
- ✓ d. *I prefer watching a film to climbing the hill.*

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4 Not what the words say

ANSWER HA · 5

Tests: words that don't mean what they say (a *nightmare* that isn't a dream, a question that isn't a question, a joke that says the opposite), read from what is around them and used again in new sentences.

a. Any sentence where *nightmare* means a very bad experience, not a dream, for example: *The bus ride to Jiri was a nightmare: it broke down twice, and we waited in the rain for hours.*

b. It made her **happy:** she really enjoys riding bikes, so the bicycle was the one good thing about the day.

c. **No.** She doesn't expect anyone to answer. She is saying the price, Rs. 2,200, was **far too high:** she was surprised and **frustrated.**

d. Any two lines that praise something children dislike and then give the joke away, for example:

I love to get an injection, I ask for three or four,
And when the nurse comes near me, I hide behind the door!

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. *Nightmare* used for a very bad experience (not a dream), in a new situation.
✓ b. It made her happy (she loves riding bikes).
✓ c. Not a real question: the price was much too high, and she was surprised or upset.
✓ d. A first line praising something most children don't enjoy.
✓ d. A second line that shows it isn't meant (the joke).

5 Something bright in every season

ANSWER HA · 3

Tests: the poem's idea (each season has its own bright thing: flowers in summer, fires in autumn) used for a new season.

Any two lines that name a bright thing of a season and rhyme, for example:

In winter the mustard fields shine bright,
A yellow sea from morning till night.

or

In spring the rhododendrons glow,
All red upon the hills below.

They follow the poem because the poem says there is **something bright in every season:** winter has its mustard flowers (or spring its rhododendrons), as summer has flowers and autumn has fires.

MARKING SCHEME

✓ A season and a bright thing in it.
✓ The two lines rhyme.
✓ The link to the poem's idea: something bright in every season.

Marks by level	Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Higher ability	Total
Marks	0	0	0	25	**25**

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