Unit 1 · Introducing Others

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS · ANSWER KEY

Full marks 28

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

1 Am, is or are: which word decides?

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: *am, is, are* go with the subject, not with the noun nearest the verb; *of my uncle*, *in the two buses* only say which ones; a group word (*family*) counts as one, but *people* is the plural of *person*; *everyone* counts as one.

a.

1. My grandmother and my aunt **are** teachers. (two people)
2. The people in our village **are** very friendly.
3. Our family **is** not very big.
4. The children of my uncle **are** twins.
5. Everyone in the two buses **is** singing.
6. The goats in my grandfather's shed **are** hungry.
7. I **am** the youngest of all my cousins.

b. Her rule gets **1, 2, 4, 5 and 6** wrong. The word before the gap is *aunt*, *village*, *uncle*, *shed* (one thing, so she writes *is*) and *buses* (more than one, so she writes *are*): each time it has the other number from the real subject. Only 3 and 7 come out right.

c. Ask **who or what the sentence is about**: who *are* twins? Not the uncle: **the children.** *Of my uncle* only tells whose children. *Children* is more than one, so **are.** (In 5, who is singing? **Everyone**, which counts as one: **is.**)

d. *Family* names **one group**, so it is counted as one, like *team* or *class*: *Our family is big. People* is not one group: it is the word for **more than one person** (one person, two people), so it always takes *are*.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1, 2 and 3: *are, are, is*.
- ✓ a. 4 and 5: *are, is*.
- ✓ a. 6 and 7: *are, am*.
- ✓ b. Her rule is wrong for 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 (all five).
- ✓ c. Find who or what the sentence is about (the children in 4, not the uncle), then choose.
- ✓ d. *Family* is one group, counted as one; *people* means more than one person.

2 Whose name first?

ANSWER

Tests: applying the order rule (the person honored hears the other's name first, so you speak to them first), saying one or two things about the person, the reply to *How do you do?*, and seeing when the order doesn't matter.

a. i. A model: ***Grandmother, this is my friend Rehan. He is in my class, and he lives near the school. Rehan, this is my grandmother.*** He did two things badly:

- he spoke **to Rehan first**, but his grandmother is the older person, so he should speak to her first and tell her Rehan's name;
- *Grandmother, Rehan.* is only a name: it doesn't say **who Rehan is** (my friend, from my class).

(A more formal start is fine too: *Grandmother, I'd like you to meet my friend Rehan.*)

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ii. ***How do you do?*** (or *Pleased to meet you.*). *How do you do?* doesn't ask how he is: it is a greeting, so he answers with a greeting, the same words, not with news about his health.

b. **No.** They are both young, and neither is more important: any order is fine. A model: ***Nirjala, this is Swastika. She's in my class. Swastika, this is my cousin Nirjala.*** — *Nirjala: Hi, Swastika. Nice to meet you.* — *Swastika: Nice to meet you too.* (Informal, because they are young and at a football match.)

HA · 5

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. i. Speaks to the grandmother first and tells her Rehan's name (*Grandmother, this is my friend Rehan*).
- ✓ a. i. Says who Rehan is (a friend, from his class), and names both faults: wrong order, only a name.
- ✓ a. ii. *How do you do?* (or *Pleased to meet you*), because it is a greeting, not a question about health.
- ✓ b. No, the order doesn't matter between two young people, neither more important.
- ✓ b. An informal introduction in both directions, with *Nice to meet you* and *Nice to meet you too*.

3 A runner's life from her notes

ANSWER

HA · 7

Tests: a biography in time order (a note with no year placed by reasoning), past simple for a finished event and present for what is still true, joining notes; one BS month runs across two AD months, so the AD year can't be found by adding one number.

a. **C, E, B, F, D, A.** E has no year, but school days come after birth (C) and before 2076 (F), when she was about twenty-two and had left school. Most likely the daily runs came first and made her a runner, so E goes before her first race in 2068 (B). **C, B, E, F, D, A** is right too, with a reason: in 2068 she was only about fourteen, so her school days went on after that race. E after F is wrong. A comes last: it is what she does **now**.

b. A model:

Smriti Limbu was born on Asar 12, 2054 BS (June 1997) in Terhathum. In her school days, she ran 5 km to school and 5 km back every day. She ran her first race, the district cross-country race, in 2068 BS, and she came fourth. In 2076 BS she came first in the women's 10,000 m at a national race. She hurt her knee in 2081 BS, so she stopped racing. Now she trains young runners at the school in her village.

c. *She is born* is the present, but her birth is a finished event in the past: ***She was born in Terhathum.*** *Now she trained* puts *now* with the past: training is still true, so the present: ***Now she trains young runners.***

d. **Asar 12, 2054 BS (June 1997).** (It is 26 June 1997.) Poush 8 is about a week after mid-December, so **1997** (23 December 1997). Poush 20 is past the end of December, so **1998** (4 January 1998). Poush begins in mid-December and ends in mid-January, so the AD new year (1 January) falls **inside** Poush: the first part of Poush is in one AD year and the rest in the next.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. C, E, B, F, D, A (or C, B, E, F, D, A), with a reason for E: after her birth, in her school days, before 2076.
- ✓ b. All six notes, in time order.
- ✓ b. Past simple for her past (*was born, ran, came, hurt, stopped*), present for now (*trains*).
- ✓ b. Two notes joined in one sentence (with *and*, *so* or *where*).
- ✓ c. *She was born* (past, a finished event) and *Now she trains* (present, still true).
- ✓ d. Asar 12, 2054 BS (June 1997).
- ✓ d. Poush 8: 1997; Poush 20: 1998; because 1 January falls in the middle of Poush.

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4 Capital letter or small letter?

ANSWER A · 5

Tests: a capital marks a name (our planet, our star, one school, a festival), not a word that only feels important; the same word is small when it means the ordinary thing; in a title only the important words take capitals, and the first word always does.

a.

i. In the first, **Earth** and **Sun** are the names of our planet and our star. In the second, *earth* means soil and *sun* means sunshine: ordinary words, so small.

ii. **Shree Bhawani Secondary School** is the name of one school. *A secondary school* is any school of that kind, not a name.

iii. **March** is the name of a month. In the second sentence, *march* is a verb: to walk in step, like soldiers. It is not a name.

b.

i. ***A Journey to the Top of the World***

ii. ***The River and the Hill***

The small words *to, the, of, and* stay small: they only join the important words. *A* and *The* are small words too, but each is the **first word** of a title, which always takes a capital.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. i. *Earth, Sun* are names of our planet and star; *earth* (soil) and *sun* (sunshine) are not.
- ✓ a. ii. The name of one school, against any secondary school.
- ✓ a. iii. The name of a month, against the verb *march* (to walk in step).
- ✓ b. *A Journey to the Top of the World* and *The River and the Hill*.
- ✓ b. *to, the, of, and* stay small (joining words); the first word always takes a capital.

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5 A message for the notice board

ANSWER HA · 5

Tests: a message of congratulations is written for everyone, so it has a heading and none of a letter's parts; it must say who is congratulated, what for, the prize and who it is from; *Congratulations* always has -s.

a. Any three of these four: the **place** at the top (*Gaighat, Udayapur*), the **date**, ***Dear Sadikshya*** at the start, and ***Yours sincerely*** at the end. A letter goes to one person; a message on a notice board is for everyone.

b. Any two: **what** her success was (first in the district spelling contest), **what she won** (a trophy and Rs. 3,000), **who she is** (Grade 6, Shree Janata Secondary School), and **who it is from:** the club, not only *Chiring*.

c. A model:

Congratulations!!!
The Youth Club of Gaighat congratulates Sadikshya, a Grade 6 student of Shree Janata Secondary School, on coming first in the Udayapur District Spelling Contest. She received a trophy and a cash prize of Rs. 3,000. She has made the whole of Gaighat proud.
Congratulations, Sadikshya, on your great achievement!
The Youth Club of Gaighat
(*Chiring, President*, under the club's name, is fine.)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. Any three of: the place at the top, the date, *Dear …*, *Yours sincerely*.
- ✓ b. Two missing things: what she did, what she won, who she is, or that it is from the club.
- ✓ c. A heading (*Congratulations!*) with the -s.
- ✓ c. Who is congratulated and what for, and the prize.
- ✓ c. Congratulations again to her, and who it is from (the club), with no letter parts.

Marks by level	Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Higher ability	Total
Marks	0	0	5	23	**28**

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