



## ENGLISH

### NCERT - NCERT ENGLISH(HINGLISH)

### KATHMANDU

#### Thinking About The Text

1. On the following map mark out the route, which the author thought of but did not take,

to Delhi.



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2. Name the two temples the author visited in Kathmandu.



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3. The writer says, “Il this I wash down with Coca ola”

What does 'all this' refer to?



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4. What does Vikram Seth compare to the quills of a porcupine?



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5. Name five kinds of flutes.



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6. What difference does the author note between the flute seller and the other hawkers?



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7. What is the belief at Pashupatinath about the end of Kaliyug?



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**8.** The author has drawn powerful images and pictures. Pick out three examples each of

(i) the atmosphere of 'ebriile conusion' outside the temple of Pashupatinath (for example: some people trying to get the riest's attention are elbowed aside

(ii) the things he sees

(iii) the sounds he hears



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**9.** Compare and contrast the atmosphere in and around the Baudhnath shrine with the Pashupathinath temple.



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**10.** How does the author describe athmandu's busiest streets?



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11. “To hear any flute is to be drawn into the commonality of all manind”

Why does the author say this?



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## Thinking About Language

1. Read the following sentences carefully to understand the meaning of the italicised phrases. Then match the phrasal verbs in

Column A with their meanings in Column B.

1. A communal war broke out when the princess was abducted by the neighbouring prince.

2. The cockpit broke off from the plane during the plane crash.

3. The car broke down on the way and we were left stranded in the jungle.

4. The dacoit broke away from the police as they took him to court.

5. The brothers broke up after the death of the father.

6. The thief broke into our house when we



were away.



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2. Use the suffixes ion or tion to form nouns from the following verbs. Make the necessary changes in the spellings of the words.

Example: proclaim proclamation



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3. Now fill in the blanks with suitable words from the ones that you have formed.

Mass literacy was possible only after the \_\_\_ of the printing machine.



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4. Now fill in the blanks with suitable words from the ones that you have formed.

Ramesh is unable to tackle the situation as he lacks \_\_\_.



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5. Now fill in the blanks with suitable words from the ones that you have formed.

I could not resist the \_\_\_ to open the letter.



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6. Now fill in the blanks with suitable words from the ones that you have formed.

Hardwork and \_\_\_ are the main keys to success.



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7. Now fill in the blanks with suitable words from the ones that you have formed.

The children were almost fainting with \_\_\_ after being made to stand in the sun.



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8. Use capital letter, full stops, question marks, commas and inverted commas wherever necessary in the following paragraph. an arrogant lion was wandering though the

jungle one day he asked the tiger who is stronger than you you O lion replied the tiger who is more fierce than a leopard asked the lion you sir replied the leopard he marched upto an elephant and asked the same question the elephant picked him up in his trunk swung him in the air and threw him down look said the lion there is no need to get mad just because you don't know the answer.



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## 9. Simple Present Tense

In these sentences words like everyday, often, seldom, never, every month, generally, usually, etc. may be used.

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(i) The heart is a pump that \_\_\_(send) the

blood circulating through our body. The pumping action \_\_\_(take place) when the left ventricle of the heart \_\_\_(contract). This \_\_\_(force) the blood out into the arteries, which \_\_\_(expand) to receive the oncoming blood



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## 10. Simple Present Tense

In these sentences words like everyday, often, seldom, never, every month, generally, usually,

etc. may be used.

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

The African lungfish can live without water for up to four years. During drought, it \_\_\_(dig) a pit and \_\_\_(enclose) itself in a capsule of slime and earth, leaving a tiny opening for air. The capsule \_\_\_(dry) and \_\_\_(harden), but when rain \_\_\_(come), the mud \_\_\_(dissolve) and the lungfish \_\_\_(swim) away.



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## 11. Simple Present Tense

In these sentences words like everyday, often, seldom, never, every month, generally, usually, etc. may be used.

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Mahesh: We have to organise a class party for our teacher. \_\_\_(Do) anyone play an instrument?

Vipul: Rohit \_\_\_(play) the flute.

Mahesh: \_\_\_(Do) he also act?

Vipul: No, he \_\_\_(compose) music.

Mahesh: hat's wonderful!



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