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Rewrite each of the following sentences using should/ought to/must in place of the italicised words. Make other changes wherever necessary.

- (i) You are obliged to do your duty irrespective of consequences.
- (ii) You will do well to study at least for an hour every day.
- (iii) The doctor says it is necessary for her to sleep eight hours every night.
- (iv) It is right that you show respect towards elders and affection towards youngsters.
- (v) If you want to stay healthy, exercise regularly.
- (vi) It is good for you to take a walk every morning.
- (vii) It is strongly advised that you don't stand on your head.
- (viii) As he has a cold, it is better for him to go to bed.

Answer:

- (i) You ought to do your duty irrespective of consequences.
- (ii) You should study at least for an hour everyday.
- (iii) The doctor says she must sleep eight hours every night.
- (iv) You should show respect towards elders and affection towards youngsters.
- (v) You should exercise regularly to stay fit.
- (vi) You should take a walk every morning.
- (vii) You must not stand on your head.
- (viii) As he has a cold, he should go to bed.

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2. Use should/must/ought to appropriately in the following sentences.

- (i) People who live in glass houses ..... not throw stones.
- (ii) You ..... wipe your feet before coming into the house, especially during the rains.
- (iii) You ..... do what the teacher tells you.
- (iv) The pupils were told that they ..... write more neatly.
- (v) Sign in front of a park: You ..... not walk on the grass.
- (vi) You ..... be ashamed of yourself having made such a remark.
- (vii) He ..... left home at 9 o'clock. He be here any minute.
- (viii) "Whatever happened to the chocolate cake?"  
"How ..... I know? I have just arrived."

Answer:

- (i) People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
- (ii) You ought to wipe your feet before coming into the house, especially during the rains.
- (iii) You should do what the teacher tells you.
- (iv) The pupils were told that they should write more neatly.
- (v) Sign in front of a park: You must not walk on the grass.
- (vi) You should be ashamed of yourself having made such a remark.
- (vii) He left home at 9 o'clock. He should be here any minute.
- (viii) "Whatever happened to the chocolate cake?"  
"How should I know? I have just arrived."

“How should I know? I have just arrived.”

3. Two or more single sentences can be combined to form a single sentence.

Read the following.

I made an effort, and was pleased with myself.

This sentence is in fact a combination of two sentences.

- I made an effort.
- I was pleased with myself.

Now read this sentence.

I did not see why he should shake it.

This is also a combination of two sentences.

- I did not see (it).
- Why should he shake it?

Divide each of the following sentences into its parts. Write meaningful parts. If necessary, supply a word or two to make each part meaningful.

- (i) I went to the tool shed to see what I could find. (3 parts)
- (ii) When I came back he was sitting on the ground. (2 parts)
- (iii) We may as well see what's the matter with it, now it is out. (3 parts)
- (iv) He said he hoped we had got them all. (3 parts)
- (v) I had to confess he was right. (2 parts)

Answer:

- (i) I went to the tool shed to see what I could find. (3 parts)
  - (a) I went to the tool shed.
  - (b) I went (there) to see.
  - (c) What I could find?

- (ii) When I came back he was sitting on the ground. (2 parts)
  - (a) I came back.
  - (b) He was sitting on the ground.

- (iii) We may as well see what's the matter with it, now it is out. (3 parts)
  - (a) We may as well see (it).
  - (b) What (is) the matter with it?
  - (c) It is out now.

- (iv) He said he hoped we had got them all. (3 parts)
  - (a) He said.
  - (b) He hoped.
  - (c) We had got them all.

- (v) I had to confess he was right. (2 parts)
  - (a) I had to confess.
  - (b) He was right.

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4. 'en' acts as a prefix (put at the beginning) or as a suffix (put at the end) to form new words.

en + courage = encourage

weak + en = weaken

'en' at the beginning or at the end of a word is not always a prefix or a suffix. It is then an integral part of the word.

ending

barren

(i) Now arrange the words given in the box under the three headings — prefix, suffix and part of the word.

encourage  
barren  
fasten  
even

dampen  
endanger  
enclose  
enable

listen  
soften  
weaken  
enclave

**Answer**

en (prefix)

encourage  
endanger  
enclose  
enable

en (suffix)

fasten  
dampen  
soften  
weaken

en (part of word)

barren  
even  
listen  
enclave

\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*