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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 *****