

Chapter

3

Modals

There are two classes of verbs.

- (i) Ordinary/Regular verbs,
- (ii) Auxiliary verbs

Auxiliary verbs are of two kinds :—

- (a) Primary Auxiliary

Be, Do, Have

- (b) Modal Auxiliary

May, might, should, must, will etc.

What is Modal Auxiliary?

A verb used to express the mood (mode) or attitude of a speaker is called Modal Auxiliary.

For example—

- (i) You **should** regularly go for a morning walk.
- (ii) They **must** attend tomorrow's meeting.
- (iii) **May** I use your pen please?
- (iv) You **can** park the car in front of our house.
- (v) You **may** take these books home.
- (vi) **Could** you open the door please?

Most Commonly Used Modals

Can	Could	May	Might
Should	Would	Must	Ought to
Am/Was to	Have/Had to	Used to	Need
Dare	Shall, will		

All these Modals suggest :

- (A) Permission
- (B) Ability
- (C) Possibility
- (D) Suggestion, Advice
- (E) Promise
- (F) Intention
- (G) Request
- (H) Necessity, Compulsion
- (I) Prohibition
- (J) Wish or Prayer
- (K) Duty, Obligation

Different Uses of Modals

1. **May & Might** : These modal auxiliary verbs 'may & might' are used to express—

(A) Possibility

- (i) It *may/might* rain.
- (ii) He *may/might* go to Delhi tomorrow.
- (iii) You *may* fall.
- (iv) Teena said that she *might* go there.

(B) Permission

- (i) *May* I come in?
- (ii) Yes, you *may* come in.

(C) Wish or Prayer

- (i) *May* you enjoy marital happiness!
- (ii) *May* you live long!

(D) Purpose

- (i) She works hard so that she *may* pass.
- (ii) She came so that she *might* see me.

(E) Remote Possibility

'Might' is used in place of 'may' to express remote possibility.

- (i) It *might* rain.
- (ii) He *might* be sleeping now.

Normally both 'May & Might' can be used to express possibility present and future. However, 'might' is used when the reporting verb is in the past. See sentence no. (iv) in (A) and sentence no. (i) in (D).

(F) May/Might+Have : They are used to express possibility/desirability relating to the past action. *For example—*

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (i) He <i>may/might</i> have left yesterday. | (It is possible he left) |
| (ii) He <i>might</i> have failed. | (It is possible he failed) |
| (iii) Better, you <i>might</i> not have revealed the secret. | (The secret was revealed) |

Note : Sometimes 'May/Might have' give the opposite sense of the action.

2. **Can & Could (Able to)** : They are used to express—

(A) Ability (Present, Past & Future)

- (i) She *can* write English well. (is able to)
- (ii) Meetu *could* play at cards. (was able to)
- (iii) She will be able to help me. (future of 'can')
- (iv) I have been able to do it. (perfect of 'can')

(B) Polite request

- (i) *Could* you please do it for me? ('would' is also used for polite request)
- (ii) *Could* you please lend me some money?

(C) Permission/Order

- (i) Yes, you *can* go now.
- (ii) You *can* take my book. (Here 'can' is an alternative to 'may')

(D) Prohibition/Offer

- (i) You *cannot* enter the room. (Prohibition)
- (ii) *Can* I get you some fruits? (Offer)
- (iii) *Can* I help you? (Offer)

(E) Possibility

- (i) Who is she with him?
She *could* be his wife. (possibly she is)
- (ii) How old is she?
She *could* be sixteen. (possibly, she is)

(F) Could + Have : This form is used for past ability while indicating that the action did not take place. *For example—*

- (i) I *could have* revealed the secret. (but I did not)
- (ii) You *could have* borrowed money. (but you did not)
- (iii) The police *could have* arrested him. (but they did not)

Note : In all these sentences the action did not take place.

3. SHOULD : It is used to express—**(A) Duty/Obligation**

- (i) You *should stand by* your brother.
- (ii) I *should* leave now.
- (iii) Promises *should* be kept.
- (iv) He *should* be present here.

(B) Future in the past

- (i) I told him that I *should* go there.
- (ii) Did I not tell you that I *should* qualify?

(C) Purpose

Walk carefully lest you *should* fall.

(D) Condition

Should you work hard, you will get success. ('should' is used in the sense of 'if'.)

(E) Should + Have : This form is used to express obligation in the past. It may imply the non-performance of the action. *For example—*

- (i) You *should have* stood by your brother.
- (ii) He *should have* left a message.
- (iii) He *should have been* present at the party.
- (iv) My brother *should have* replied politely.

4. **MUST** : It expresses—

(A) **Necessity or Obligation (in place of 'should')**

- (i) You *must* follow instructions.
- (ii) I *must* leave now.

(B) **Order of the speaker**

- (i) You *must not* leave now.
- (ii) They *must not* play here.

(C) **Strong possibility (in place of 'may')**

- (i) It is ten. The teacher *must* be in the class.
- (ii) She *must* be working in the office now.

(D) **Determination**

I *must* help him.

(E) **Deduction, Inference**

- (i) He has a big house. He *must* be rich.
- (ii) She reads a lot. She *must* be learned.

(F) **Must + Have** : This form is used for a past action or situation indicating non-performance of action. *For example—*

- (i) You *must* have followed instructions.
- (ii) You *must* have left them.
- (iii) I *must* have helped him.

5. **OUGHT TO** : It expresses—

(A) **Duty or Moral Obligation** : It is normally used for 'should & must', when there is strong sense of moral duty, advice or indication of **correct action**. *For example—*

- (i) You *ought to* serve your motherland.
- (ii) You *ought not to* take fatty food.
- (iii) You *ought to* take food before leaving.

(B) **Ought to + Have** : This construction is used in relation to past action of duty that was not fulfilled or an action that was neglected in the past.

- (i) You *ought to have* taken care of your wife.
- (ii) You *ought to have* served your parents.
- (iii) He *ought to have* been present at the wedding of his friend.
- (iv) He *ought not to have* smoked in the bus.

6. **To Be + Infinitive** : This expression is used to—

(A) **Express plan**

- (i) I am to make a speech tomorrow.
- (ii) She is to leave for the States after marriage.
- (iii) I was to make a speech yesterday.
- (iv) She was to leave for the States for higher study.

The last two sentences do not state expressly about the implementation of the plan.

(B) Express Order (In the sense of 'must')

- (i) Students are to wait outside.
- (ii) The servant is to remain in the house till we return.

(C) Obligation/Duty

- (i) I am to help my ailing brother.
- (ii) My friend was to send money to his sister.

(D) To be + have : This expression is used to express an action that could not take place according to plan.

- (i) He was to have attended marriage but fell ill.
- (ii) Deepu was to have appeared at the examination but she gave up the plan.

7. TO HAVE + INFINITIVE : This expression is used to express compulsion as is expressed with 'MUST'. It also expresses obligation (In the Present, Past and Future).

- (i) I have to leave for Delhi today.
- (ii) I don't have to meet him now. (need not)
- (iii) I have not to meet him now.
- (iv) I will have to get up early in the morning.
- (v) I had to leave for Delhi yesterday.
- (vi) I did not have to meet him there. (need not have)

8. USED TO : WOULD. They are used—

(A) To Denote Habitual Action or the Past Routine of the Subject.

- (i) He *used to* go to Delhi by car.
- (ii) He *used not to* go to Delhi.
- (iii) He did not *use to* go to Delhi.
- (iv) Dina *would* study at noon.
- (v) She *would* go out with me in the morning.

(B) To Denote discontinued Action

- (i) He *used to* play hockey. (now he has stopped)
- (ii) She *used to* work in office before marriage. (not now)

(C) 'Used to' is also used as an adjective (be used to) : It is equal to 'accustomed to' as—

- (i) He is *used to* getting up early.
- (ii) I was *used to* driving through crowded streets.
- (iii) He will be *used to* taking dinner early.
- (iv) We are *used to* hot noons in the plains.

9. WOULD : It is used in the following cases—

- (i) *Would* you please help my son? (polite request)
- (ii) She told me that she *would* give me money. (future in the past)
- (iii) I *would/should* like to play now. (wish)
- (iv) I *would/should* be glad to help you. (wish)

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (v) I would rather stay. | (wish) |
| (vi) Who is she? She <i>would</i> be his sister. | (possibly she is) |
| (vii) She <i>would</i> be sixteen. | (possibly she is) |
| (viii) If only you <i>would</i> stay with me. | (wish) |
| (ix) He <i>would</i> go to Delhi by car. | (habitual) |

10. NEED & NEED NOT—'Need' can be treated as an **auxiliary** or as an **ordinary verb**. As an auxiliary verb it is used mainly in the negative and the interrogative forms with direct infinitive. It has no past tense.

(A) Need Not : It is used for an action which is not necessary. *For example—*

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (i) He <i>needs</i> to work hard. | (Ordinary Verb) |
| (ii) <i>Need</i> I write to him? | (Auxiliary verb) |
| (iii) He <i>need</i> not go there again. | (Auxiliary verb) |
| (iv) Rohit <i>need</i> not phone her now. | (Auxiliary verb) |
| (v) You do not need to work now. | (Ordinary verb) |
| (vi) Do you need to work now? | (Ordinary verb) |

(B) Need Not + Have—This form is used for an action which was not necessary but was performed. *For example—*

- (i) You *need not have* gone there.
- (ii) Rohit *need not have* phoned her yesterday.

11. DARE : 'Dare' can be treated as an auxiliary or as an ordinary verb. As an auxiliary verb it is used mainly in the negative and the interrogative forms with direct infinitive.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (i) She <i>dared</i> her sister to touch her. | (Challenge, Ordinary verb) |
| (ii) He does not <i>dare</i> me to fight. | (Challenge, Ordinary verb) |
| (iii) I <i>dare</i> to go outside now. | (To have courage, Ordinary verb) |
| (iv) He <i>dares</i> to abuse his rivals. | (To have courage, Ordinary verb) |
| (v) I <i>dare</i> not go outside now. | (Auxiliary verb) |
| (vi) He <i>dare</i> not abuse his rivals. | (Auxiliary verb) |
| (vii) <i>Dare</i> you go outside now? | (Auxiliary verb) |
| (viii) <i>Dare</i> he say so? | (Auxiliary verb) |
| (ix) He <i>dared</i> not go outside then. | (Auxiliary verb) |
| (x) <i>Dared</i> he say so? | (Auxiliary verb) |
| (xi) I <i>dare</i> say she will cheat you. | (I suppose) |
| (xii) I <i>dare</i> say my friend will pass. | (it is likely) |

Note : 'S' is not used with dare & need as auxiliary verbs.

Work Book Exercise (A)

Directions : Complete the sentences with suitable alternatives.

May & Might

1. She expects that her son
(a) can return. (b) may return. (c) should return.
2. If we request her she to college.
(a) must give a lift (b) might give a lift (c) can give a lift
3. It is possible Marlowe plays for Shakespeare.
(a) may write (b) might have written (c) might write
4. All felt that he a cheat.
(a) may be (b) can be (c) might be
5. I go out? asked her son.
(a) Should (b) May (c) Must
6. "Yes, you", the mother answered.
(a) should go (b) may go (c) must go
7. The son asked his mother if he
(a) can go out. (b) may go out. (c) might go out.
8. our king live long!
(a) May (b) Must (c) Should
9. We eat so that we live.
(a) may (b) might (c) can
10. He went there so that he borrow money.
(a) may (b) can (c) might

Should

11. She advised that I curtail expenditure.
(a) should (b) shall (c) should have
12. You him that gambling would ruin him.
(a) should warn (b) should have warned (c) must warn
13. We enjoyed the movie, you there.
(a) should have been (b) can be (c) should be
14. you work hard, you will pass.
(a) Would (b) Will (c) Should
15. I told him that I leave next day.
(a) should (b) should have (c) could
16. Make haste lest you late.
(a) should get (b) should not get (c) may not get

Must

17. She work hard if she wants to top the merit list.
(a) must have (b) must (c) must not
18. She alone as it was raining heavily.
(a) must not leave (b) must not have left (c) should not leave

19. Principal to a student : You with bad girls.
 (a) must not mix (b) cannot mix (c) may not mix
20. She alone as it is raining heavily.
 (a) must not leave (b) must not have left (c) should not have left
21. There something wrong with the cooker today.
 (a) must be (b) should have been (c) must have been
22. Swati is gentle, her sister it.
 (a) should have done (b) must have done (c) should do
23. I am sure the Principal in his room.
 (a) should be (b) can be (c) must be

Ought to

24. You obey your parents.
 (a) should (b) ought to (c) must
25. You stood by your sister, when she was in difficulties.
 (a) ought to (b) ought to have (c) should have

Work Book Exercise (B)

Directions : Complete the sentences with suitable alternatives.

Can, Could

1. Since the keys are with my brother, I you money.
 (a) will not lend (b) cannot lend (c) may not lend
2. She told me that she English fluently and was very happy.
 (a) could speak (b) could have spoken (c) can speak
3. you please help my son?
 (a) Can (b) was able to (c) Could
4. After we had changed the punctured tyre we continue our journey.
 (a) can (b) was able (c) were able to
5. My friend did not help me though he helped.
 (a) could (b) could have (c) should

To Be + Infinitive

6. He catch the first train tonight.
 (a) is to (b) was to have (c) is to have
7. How are you here? You her marriage.
 (a) are to attend (b) were to attend (c) were to have attended
8. She the first flight so she hurried to the airport in a taxi.
 (a) was to catch (b) am to catch (c) was to have caught

Would, Used to, Be used to

9. She told me that she go to Mumbai next month.
 (a) will (b) should (c) would
10. He go to college daily by bus in his college days.
 (a) should (b) would (c) will

11. you please help me soon?
 (a) Should (b) Can (c) Would
12. My friend visit me every Sunday when I was ill.
 (a) used to (b) is used to (c) was used to
13. Deepa getting up early in the morning.
 (a) used to (b) is used to (c) accustomed to

Need not

14. My sister to Delhi in such circumstances.
 (a) need not go (b) need not to have gone (c) need not to go
15. She here last night as her friend was better then.
 (a) need not have stayed (b) need not stay (c) should not have stayed
16. You your note books from tomorrow.
 (a) need not bring (b) need not to bring (c) need not have brought
17. there while my father had forbidden me?
 (a) Do I need go (b) Need I go (c) Need I have gone

Dare

18. Yesterday she her sister to touch her.
 (a) dares (b) does not (c) dared
19. He dares his rivals.
 (a) abuse (b) to abuse (c) abusing
20. I dare not outside now.
 (a) go (b) to go (c) going

Revision Exercise

(Based on Functions, Voice and Modals)

Directions : Correct the following sentences (Wrong part of the sentence is given in bold italics) :

1. **Did you ever go** to Appu Ghar in Delhi recently?
2. Mini **has left** for her husband's last weekend.
3. We observed that the policeman **chased** a thief at that moment.
4. Do it or you **punish**.
5. The police think that Neena **may be there** yesterday at the time of murder.
6. After he **murdered** the child, his **body threw** into the river.
7. I **just had** my bath and I am ready.
8. It is a beautiful night. The stars **twinkle** in the sky.
9. Don't worry. You **may leave** your purse in staff room yesterday.
10. The dinner **had prepared** yet when our guests arrived.
11. I can't hear what you **say** now.
12. How much money **did you waste** since the death of your uncle?

13. I can't remember when I **had seen** her last.
14. My friend will **select** in the interview next month.
15. Smoking **has to ban** to avoid risk to children.
16. When I called on her she **was mending** socks for one hour.
17. I think the news **might** true.
18. I told her that I **was understanding** her very well.
19. While she **strolled** in the garden, she came across her old friend.
20. The labourers **tired** after a day's work and are enjoying sound sleep.
21. The boss **satisfied** to see the neat work of the secretary yesterday.
22. Please wait for a while, my wife **prepares** coffee.
23. I wonder what Atul **had done** lately.
24. "**He may succeed** in his new venture", his friends prayed.
25. Before you started you **must check** your purse.
26. He **has finished** dinner yet.
27. Since she started journey, she **had been** feeling sick.
28. The book **has just lost** today.
29. I **am** to Mumbai recently with my family.
30. While you were young, you **ought to learn** good habits.
31. Then I realized that something **burnt**.
32. When I visited my friend she **had been sweeping** the floor.
33. He returned the money to the police though he **could keep it**.
34. She **was never** to such a nice movie before her marriage.
35. **Can you** please help my son in getting a job?
36. I could not open the lock because I **lost** the key.
37. If you get through the examination I **shall** very happy.
38. I **have been writing** six letters since morning.
39. I **was to catch** the first train, but had to cancel the programme.
40. When I met her last year she **was married** for three years.
41. You **ought to** honest in your dealings.
42. He is reading a biography which is the third he **read** this year.
43. On next Dussehra they **will live together for ten years**.
44. We left for Delhi after the function **was** over.
45. It was very hot, you **need not bring** your woollen clothes.
46. I have been to Bhopal last year.
47. Where have you been yesterday?
48. Will you please send me some money?
49. Who is she with him? I think she will be his wife.
50. Is Shiva used to sleep late?

ANSWERS

PART-A

UNIT-I : FOUNDATION MODULE

1. The Function of Tenses

Work Book Exercise (A)

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. run | 2. Does his son go |
| 3. does he like | 4. does not practise |
| 5. does not have | 6. visits |
| 7. dances | 8. plays |
| 9. get | 10. leaves |

Work Book Exercise (B)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. is not working, is playing | 2. is leaving |
| 3. are you reading, am reading | 4. we are having, is catching |
| 5. am doing | 6. is taking |
| 7. are saying, are making | 8. Is she still singing? |
| 9. is going | 10. is putting on |

Work Book Exercise (C)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. have just seen | 2. have ever read |
| 3. have you known | 4. have gone |
| 5. has not mended | 6. have not arrested |
| 7. have already seen | 8. has just stopped |
| 9. have not met | 10. has belonged |

Work Book Exercise (D)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) have taken | (b) took |
| 2. (a) have prepared | (b) prepared |
| 3. (a) haven't seen | (b) have seen |
| (c) saw | |
| 4. opened | |
| 5. (a) have known | (b) knew |
| 6. learnt | |
| 7. (a) have not met | (b) met |
| 8. wrote | |
| 9. has not stopped | |
| 10. has worked, has recently retired | |

Work Book Exercise (E)

1. heard
3. caught
5. did not arrive
7. went
9. came
2. celebrated
4. did not find
6. wrote
8. visited
10. wrote

Work Book Exercise (F)

1. was wearing
3. was working
5. were doing
7. was marrying
9. was still working
2. were playing, were swimming
4. was climbing
6. was attending
8. was sleeping
10. was sweeping

Work Book Exercise (G)

1. had left
3. had finished
5. had left
7. had known
9. had taken
2. had typed
4. had belonged
6. had owned
8. had lost
10. had arrived

Work Book Exercise (H)

1. will meet/am meeting
3. will come/will be coming
5. will speak/will be speaking
7. will arrive/is arriving
9. will take/is taking
2. will join/are joining
4. will come/is coming
6. will break/is breaking
8. will stitch/is stitching
10. will borrow/is borrowing/will be borrowing

Work Book Exercise (I)

1. will be working/will work
3. will be behaving
5. will be smoking
7. will be cooking
9. will be studying
2. shall be living
4. will not be drinking/will not drink
6. will be thinking
8. will be travelling
10. will the servant be doing

Work Book Exercise (J)

1. will have completed
3. will have left
5. will have known
7. will have left
9. will not have taken
2. will have qualified
4. will have lost
6. will have finished
8. will have finished
10. will have belonged

Work Book Exercise (K)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. has known | 2. has owned |
| 3. has been studying | 4. has not eaten |
| 5. has been raining | 6. have you been waiting |
| 7. have believed | 8. have been earning |
| 9. have been visiting/have visited | 10. have been quarrelling |
| 11. had been sitting, had been reading | 12. had been playing |
| 13. had owned | 14. had been searching |
| 15. had been barking | 16. will have they been staying |
| 17. will have been living | 18. will have been still sleeping |
| 19. will have been working | 20. will have known |

Revision Exercises

(Based on Function of Tenses)

Exercise (A)

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (c)
 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (c)

Exercise (B)

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c)
 11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (c)

Review Exercise

1. 'often comes' in place of 'is often coming'.
2. 'had just completed' in place of 'just completed'.
3. 'has come' in place of 'came'.
4. Remove 'has'.
5. 'have known' in place of 'know'.
6. 'did not meet' in place of 'never met'.
7. 'has not written' in place of 'did not write'.
8. 'had' in place of 'was having'.
9. Insert 'not' after 'has'.
10. 'had been barking' in place of 'was barking'.
11. 'has been working' in place of 'is working'.
12. Remove 'had'.
13. Insert 'had' after 'someone'.
14. Insert 'had' after 'he'.
15. 'had decided' in place of 'decided'.
16. 'has she been' in place of 'is she'.
17. 'has belonged' in place of 'is belonging'.
18. 'faces' in place of 'is facing'.

19. broke (remove 'has')
20. 'sleeps' in place of 'is sleeping'.
21. 'are still writing' in place of 'write'.
22. 'have owned' in place of 'own'.
23. 'was running' in place of 'ran'.
24. 'has been wasting' in place of 'is wasting'.
25. Insert 'had' after 'he'.
26. 'wrote' in place of 'have written'.
27. 'had been working'/'had worked' in place of 'worked'.
28. Remove 'has'.
29. 'had been married' in place of 'was married'.
30. 'will you have known' in place of 'will you know'.
31. 'have done'/'have been doing' in place of 'did do'.
32. 'were you' in place of 'have you been'.
33. 'wrote' in place of 'has written'.
34. 'had been doing' in place of 'is doing'.
35. 'had been raining' in place of 'was raining'.
36. 'had been bitten' in place of 'was bitten'.
37. 'have been trying' in place of 'trying'.
38. 'was standing' in place of 'stood'.
39. 'will have left' in place of 'will leave'.
40. 'had not completed' in place of 'did not complete'.
41. 'is drizzling' in place of 'drizzles'.
42. 'had called' in place of 'called'.
43. 'looks' in place of 'is looking'.
44. 'had been' in place of 'was'.
45. 'had been stolen' in place of 'was stolen'.
46. 'do you keep' in place of 'are you keeping'.
47. 'have admired' in place of 'admired'.
48. 'had been' in place of 'was'.
49. 'had left' in place of 'left'.
50. 'leave' in place of 'am leaving'.
51. 'are you looking' in place of 'do you look', 'Is something happening' in place of 'Does something happen'.
52. 'has' in place of 'had'.
53. 'has not gone' in place of 'did not go'.
54. 'has read' in place of 'read'.
55. 'had been writing' in place of 'is writing'.
56. 'will have completed' in place of 'will complete'.
57. 'will have been written' for 'will be written'.
58. 'was lying' is place of 'lay'.
59. 'will have already returned' in place of 'will already return'.
60. 'has just had' in place of 'had'.

2. Voice

Work Book Exercise (A)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. was annoyed | 2. be punished |
| 3. was convinced, was | 4. has been enforced |
| 5. were disappointed | 6. behave |
| 7. be entrusted | 8. was amazed |
| 9. will be pleased | 10. is bearing |
| 11. were alarmed | 12. were ashamed |
| 13. was delighted | 14. were satisfied |
| 15. were perplexed | 16. was startled |
| 17. will have left | 18. was still being decorated |
| 19. will be surprised | 20. was confused |

Work Book Exercise (B)

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. has been | 2. were |
| 3. have been | 4. has been |
| 5. had been, was transferred | 6. be |
| 7. had been, visited | 8. is, will be |
| 9. has been | 10. had been |
| 11. are | 12. has been |
| 13. is | 14. was |
| 15. had been | |

Work Book Exercise (C)

- I.
 1. New scissors were bought by him.
 2. News has been brought for you by them.
 3. Orders for his transfer have been issued by the minister.
 4. Summons was received by me yesterday.
 5. His quarters have been repaired by him.
- II.
 1. Which book is liked most by you?
 2. (a) By whom was this work done?
(b) Who was this work done by?
 3. What is being taught by you?
 4. Who is liked most by you?
 5. (a) By whom have you been taught English?
(b) Who have you been taught English by?
 6. What is being taught to you by him?
 7. What was this loss caused by?
 8. By which student were you taken home?
- III.
 1. This wall cannot be mended.
 2. He was not seen going out.

3. My books have been stolen.
4. Duty should be done.
5. We were told to wait outside.
6. God is worshipped.
7. It is said so.
8. The ghosts have been seen by some people.
9. The thief was arrested.
10. The result will be declared soon.

- IV.
1. (a) It is hoped that he will pass.
(b) He hopes to pass.
 2. (a) It is believed that he will return soon.
(b) He is believed to return soon.
 3. It was decided that we would leave early.
 4. It is not known how rich he is.
 5. (a) It is expected that he will pass.
(b) He is expected to pass.

- V.
1. (a) I have been given a book by him.
(b) A book has been given to me by him.
 2. (a) I will be asked a question by them.
(b) A question will be asked of me by them.
 3. He was made captain.
 4. (a) I was told a story by her.
(b) A story was told to me by her.
 5. (a) I was bought a scooter by him.
(b) A scooter was bought for me by him.
 6. You will be read this report.
 7. (a) He was refused admission to the college.
(b) Admission to the college was refused to him.
 8. (a) He has been offered a job by me.
(b) A job has been offered to him by me.
 9. (a) He will be shown the library by me.
(b) The Library will be shown to him by me.
 10. (a) I was not lent money by her.
(b) Money was not lent to me by her.
 11. The committee is comprised of twenty members.

- VI.
1. It is not expected of you by me.
 2. The roads were thronged with the angry mob.
 3. The dog was killed with a blow of lathi.
 4. Is the lady known to you?
 5. Much information is contained in the book.
 6. The master was annoyed with the servant.
 7. Everyone was surprised at his behaviour.
 8. The teacher has been annoyed at his insolence.
 9. I was disgusted at their jokes.
 10. He is always disgusted with material life.

11. The details are kept on computers.
 12. A son was born to my sister last year.
 13. Everybody was impressed with her looks.
 14. You will be vexed at their idle talk.
 15. She is not interested in the movie.
 16. Your boss will not be satisfied with your explanation.
 17. His father was pleased with his actions.
 18. I was shocked at her behaviour.
 19. His wife was disappointed at his failure in life.
 20. The villagers were alarmed at the sound of the blast.
- (VII) 1. Arnav's sister is to be helped by him.
- & 2. Sweets have to be distributed by Shaurya.
- VIII) 3. (a) A terrorist was seen being chased by the police.
(b) The police were seen chasing the terrorist.
4. A book on Animals was to be written by her.
5. (a) The poor were found being helped by them.
(b) He was found helping the poor.
- IX. 1. What is being listened to by you?
2. The lost book was being searched for by them.
3. Computers cannot be dispensed with by the Government.
4. Such an accident has never been heard of.
5. He will be laughed at by all his friends.
6. The poor should not be discriminated against.
- X. 1. He was made to write a letter by me.
2. I was let stay in her home.
3. I was bidden to leave the room by her.
4. She was heard to sing a song by them.
5. He was seen to go by me.
- XI. 1. Your teacher should be obeyed.
2. It should be done as early as possible.
3. (a) You are ordered not to go out.
(b) You are forbidden to go out.
4. He should be prevented from going out.
5. You are requested to enter by this door.
6. The weak should not be insulted.
7. You are ordered to get out of the room.
8. You are requested kindly to give me some money.
- XII. 1. I may be allowed to sleep here.
2. They may be allowed to watch the match.
3. T.V. should be watched by us.
4. No body should be hurt by us.
5. It is suggested that we should go now.
6. We might be allowed to enter college.

3. Modals

Work Book Exercise (A)

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (c)
 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (a)
 21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (b)

Work Book Exercise (B)

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (b)
 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (a)

Revision Exercise

(Based on Functions, Voice and Modals)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Have you ever gone | 2. left |
| 3. was chasing | 4. you will be punished |
| 5. might have been there | 6. had murdered, body was thrown |
| 7. have just had | 8. are twinkling |
| 9. may have left | 10. had not been prepared |
| 11. what you are saying now | 12. have you wasted |
| 13. saw | 14. will be selected |
| 15. has to be banned | 16. had been mending |
| 17. might be | 18. understood |
| 19. was strolling | 20. are tired |
| 21. was satisfied | 22. is preparing |
| 23. has done | 24. May he succeed |
| 25. must have checked | 26. has not finished |
| 27. has been | 28. has just been lost. |
| 29. have been | 30. ought to have learnt |
| 31. was burning | 32. was sweeping |
| 33. could have kept | 34. had never been |
| 35. Could you | 36. had lost |
| 37. shall be | 38. have written |
| 39. was to have caught | 40. had been married |
| 41. ought to be | 42. is reading |
| 43. will have been living for ten years | 44. had been |
| 45. need not have brought | 46. 'went' for 'have been' |
| 47. 'were' for 'have been' | 48. 'would' for 'will' |
| 49. 'would be' for 'will be' | 50. 'used to sleeping' for 'used to sleep' |

