Unit 10 · Obligations and Prohibitions

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS · ANSWER KEY

Full marks 21

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

1 Who broke a rule?

HA · 6

ANSWER

Tests: *mustn't* means forbidden, *don't have to* means not necessary (you may still do it), *should* is advice; judging real actions against a list, and choosing the word for a new rule.

a. **Arman** broke rule 2 (no cooking in your room). **Prakriti** broke rule 1 (back by 6 p.m.). Kajal broke no rule: rule 3 says eating in the dining hall is **not necessary**, not that it is forbidden. Isha broke no rule: she used her phone before 9 p.m. (The tempting answer adds Kajal, reading *don't have to* as *mustn't*.)

b. **Niraj.** The word is **should** (rule 5): it gives advice, a good idea, not a rule.

c. She has mixed up *don't have to* and *mustn't*. Rule 3 means students **may** eat in the dining hall if they want, or take breakfast to the garden: the choice is theirs. *Mustn't* would mean eating in the dining hall is forbidden.

d. ***You don't have to wear the school uniform at the weekend.*** *Mustn't* would forbid the uniform, so a student who wanted to wear it would be breaking the rule. The hostel only wants to say it isn't necessary.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. Arman, rule 2.
- ✓ a. Prakriti, rule 1 (and no one else).
- ✓ b. Niraj; *should* shows advice.
- ✓ c. *Don't have to* means not necessary, not forbidden.
- ✓ c. Rule 3 lets students choose: the dining hall or the garden.
- ✓ d. *You don't have to wear the uniform at the weekend*, and *mustn't* would forbid it.

2 What the doctor said

ANSWER

Tests: choosing the word from the meaning (necessary, forbidden, not necessary, advice) and using it for one person: *has to*, *doesn't have to* (no *-s* after *does*); *mustn't* never changes; questions with *Does … have to* and short answers with *does / doesn't*.

a.

- He **has to** rest his foot for a week. ("needs to … or it won't heal": necessary; *must* is also right)
- He **mustn't** play football until it stops hurting. ("No football": forbidden; *isn't allowed to* or *can't* is also right)
- He **doesn't have to** stay in bed (or *lie in bed all day*). ("He can get up … lying in bed won't make it heal faster": not necessary. Not *mustn't*: staying in bed isn't forbidden, only not needed.)
- He **should** put ice on it twice a day. ("would help": advice)
- He **has to** go back to the doctor next Friday. ("I need to see him": necessary; *must* is also right)

b.

- ***Does he have to stay in bed? No, he doesn't.***
- ***Does he have to go back to the doctor? Yes, he does.*** (next Friday)

(Not *Does he has to*: the *-s* has gone into *does*. Not *He have to*: *has to* with *he*.)

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MARKING SCHEME A · 5

- ✓ a. *has to* (or *must*) rest, and go back next Friday.
- ✓ a. *mustn't* (or *isn't allowed to*) play football.
- ✓ a. *doesn't have to* stay in bed, and *should* put ice on it.
- ✓ b. *Does he have to stay in bed? No, he doesn't.*
- ✓ b. *Does he have to go back…? Yes, he does.*

3 From a message to a notice

ANSWER A · 6

Tests: turning chatty speech into a notice: finding which parts are rules, which is a reason and which is only news; matching each rule's word to its strength (forbidden, necessary, allowed, not necessary, advice); a notice's parts; a rule and its reason joined with *because*.

A model:

Library Rules
From Sunday, all students are requested to follow these rules.

1. You **mustn't** bring food into the library **because** crumbs bring mice into the books.
2. You **must** leave your bag on the shelf by the door.
3. You **are allowed to** borrow three books at a time.
4. You **don't have to** show your library card.
5. You **must** keep your phone on silent.
6. You **should** put each book back where you found it.

Thank you for keeping our library clean and quiet.
Miss Pragya, Librarian

What decides each word:

- food: "no, never" → forbidden: *mustn't* (or *aren't allowed to*);
- bags, "every time", and phones, "a must" → necessary: *must* or *have to*;
- three books: permitted → *are allowed to* or *can*;
- the card: "you don't need" → not necessary: *don't have to* (not *mustn't*: showing a card isn't forbidden);
- putting books back: "it would be nice" → advice: *should*.

Left out: the cat and the kittens, and being late on Monday: news, not rules. The crumbs are the **reason** for the food rule, not a rule of their own.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ The notice's parts: heading, polite line, numbered list, closing line, from Miss Pragya.
- ✓ *Mustn't* (or *aren't allowed to*) for food, and *must* / *have to* for bags and phones.
- ✓ *Are allowed to* (or *can*) for three books.
- ✓ *Don't have to* for the card, and *should* for putting books back.
- ✓ One rule joined to its reason with *because* (the food and the mice, or another rule with the message's own reason, such as the card).
- ✓ The kittens and Monday left out.

4 Signs that say the wrong thing

ANSWER

Tests: *don't have to* (a free choice) and *mustn't* (forbidden) send opposite messages; a sign is only right if it gives the place's real meaning; a *don't have to* sign is useful where people expect a rule that isn't there.

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a.

1. A visitor would think shoes are **allowed**, only not necessary, and might walk in with them on. The sign should say: ***Visitors mustn't wear shoes inside.*** (or *You aren't allowed to wear shoes inside*, *Please take off your shoes*)
2. A visitor would think buying a ticket is **forbidden**, as if it were wrong, and might be puzzled. The museum means a ticket is not needed: ***Visitors don't have to buy a ticket.*** (or *Entry is free*)

b. Any place where people **expect** to do something that isn't needed. For example, at a school open day: ***Parents don't have to book; just come.*** It is useful because many parents would think they had to phone first. (Or at a clinic: *You don't have to take off your shoes*, where visitors usually would.) Any sign that tells people they are free from something they would expect gets the mark, with the reason.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1: a visitor would think shoes are allowed; *mustn't wear shoes* (or *Please take off your shoes*).
- ✓ a. 2: a visitor would think buying is forbidden; *don't have to buy a ticket*.
- ✓ b. A *don't have to* sign in a fitting place.
- ✓ b. The reason: people expect a rule there that isn't one.

Marks by level	Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Higher ability	Total
Marks	0	0	11	10	**21**

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