Unit 6 · Wants and Needs

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS · ANSWER KEY

Full marks 27

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

1 When I becomes she

ANSWER A · 5

Tests: the -s goes on the verb of **one** person only (*she opens, she watches, she washes*); *don't* becomes *doesn't* and the main verb stays plain; *have* becomes *has*; *am* becomes *is*, with no *do*; *they* and *she and her son* keep the plain verb; questions with *Does she…?* and *Is she…?*

a.

1. She **opens** the shop at six every morning.
2. She **doesn't need** a big shop. (not *doesn't needs*: the -s has moved to *does*)
3. She **has** two helpers, but they **don't come** on Saturdays.
4. She **is** always tired in the evenings.
5. She and her son **want** a fridge for the shop. (two people: no -s)
6. She **watches** the news on her phone, and she **washes** all the cups herself.

b. Only ***have → has*** changes. The second verb belongs to ***they*** (the two helpers), not to Didi, so it stays ***don't come***. The tempting mistake is *they doesn't come*: changing every verb in the sentence, not only Didi's.

c. ***Does she have a fridge now?*** (not *Does she has…?*: the -s has moved to *does*) · ***Is she open on Saturdays?*** (or *Is her shop open…?*): *open* here is not a verb, so the question takes *is*, with no *do*; not *Does she is open…?* (*Does she open the shop on Saturdays?*, with *open* as a verb, is also a good question.)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1, 4 and 6: *opens*, *is*, *watches* and *washes*.
- ✓ a. 2 and 3: *doesn't need*, *has … don't come*.
- ✓ a. 5: *She and her son want*.
- ✓ b. *has*; *don't come* stays because its subject is *they*.
- ✓ c. *Does she have…?* and *Is she (or her shop) open…?* (or *Does she open the shop…?*).

2 A chain of ifs

ANSWER

Tests: the real *if*: the *if* part in the present simple even though it is about the future, *will* + the plain verb in the result; when a result becomes the next *if*, its *will* goes; -s only for one thing (*the garden gets*, but *the vegetables grow*); the negative with *don't / doesn't* + plain verb and *won't*; no comma when the *if* part comes second.

a.

1. If the school collects the kitchen waste, it will make compost from it.
2. **If it makes compost, the garden will get the compost** (or *will get it*).
3. **If the garden gets the compost, the vegetables will grow bigger.**
4. **If the vegetables grow bigger, the canteen will buy fewer vegetables from the market.**
5. **If the canteen buys fewer vegetables from the market, it will save money.**

The tempting mistakes: *If it will make compost…* (copying *will* into the *if* part), and *If the vegetables grows* (-s on a plural).

b. ***If the school doesn't collect the kitchen waste, it won't make compost. If it doesn't make compost, the garden won't get any compost*** (or *won't get compost*). (*doesn't* + the plain verb; *won't* in the result.)

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c. ***If the canteen saves money, it will give cheaper lunches.*** The *if* part had *will*, but the *if* part takes the **present simple** (*saves*) even about the future. The result had the present simple, but a result of a real *if* takes **will** (*will give*). The two halves were swapped. HA · 6

d. ***The canteen will save money if it buys fewer vegetables from the market.*** **No comma:** a comma goes only when the *if* part comes first.

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. Sentences 2 and 3, with the present simple in the *if* part (*makes*, *gets*) and *will*.
✓ a. Sentences 4 and 5 (*grow* without -s, *buys*), each result becoming the next *if*.
✓ b. *doesn't* + plain verb in the *if* part.
✓ b. *won't* + plain verb in the result.
✓ c. *If the canteen saves money, it will give…*, with both reasons.
✓ d. The *if* part second, with no comma.

3 Counting syllables

ANSWER A · 4

Tests: a syllable is a beat built round one vowel **sound**, not a vowel letter; a silent *e* adds a letter but no beat; two vowel letters side by side can be one sound (*rain, boat*) or two (*giant, lion, radio*). These words have the same number of beats in every accent.

a.

Word	Syllables	Groups of vowel letters
plant	1	1 (a)
cake	1	2 (a, e)
rain	1	1 (ai)
giant	2 (gi-ant)	1 (ia)
boat	1	1 (oa)
radio	3 (ra-di-o)	2 (a, io)
lion	2 (li-on)	1 (io)
smile	1	2 (i, e)

b. Wrong for **cake, smile, giant, radio, lion.**

- **Too many** for *cake* and *smile*: the last *e* is silent, so it is a letter with no sound and no beat.
- **Too few** for *giant*, *lion* and *radio*: the two letters *ia* or *io* stand together but are said as **two** vowel sounds, so they make two beats. (In *rain* and *boat*, *ai* and *oa* are one sound, so the rule happens to work.)

c. ***Count the vowel sounds you say, not the vowel letters you see.*** (Or: one beat for each vowel sound; a silent *e* doesn't count.)

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. The syllables: 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1.
✓ b. Too many: *cake* and *smile*, because of the silent *e*.
✓ b. Too few: *giant*, *lion* and *radio*, because two letters make two sounds.
✓ c. A rule about vowel sounds, not letters.

4 Needs first

ANSWER

Tests: needs first (what we must have to live, stay healthy and safe) and wants after; the same thing can be a need for one person and a want for another; adding and choosing with numbers; the real *if* to give a reason.

a. The plan adds up to **Rs. 41,300**, so they have planned **Rs. 1,300** more than they earn.

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b. **Needs:** rent, rice and dal and oil and vegetables, school fees, the medicine, electricity and water, bus fares, and the **phone data. Wants:** saving for a TV, cold drinks and snacks, new Tihar clothes. HA · 6

The **phone data** is the one: for many people it is a want, but Apsan's sister **studies online**, so without it she can't go to her classes. (A student who argues for the bus fares or the clothes needs a reason as good as this; the mark goes to the reason.)

c. A model: ***If he stops taking his medicine, his blood pressure will go up again and he will get ill.*** (He feels fine **because** he takes it.)

d. The wants are Rs. 3,500 (TV), Rs. 1,800 (cold drinks and snacks) and Rs. 4,000 (clothes). All three save at least Rs. 1,300; the cheapest is **the cold drinks and snacks.** Rs. 41,300 − 1,800 = Rs. 39,500, so **Rs. 500** is left over.

e. A model: ***If we save Rs. 3,500 every month, we will have enough for the TV in a few months.*** (Any real *if* with the present simple in the *if* part and *will* in the result.)

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. Rs. 1,300 too much (the total Rs. 41,300).
✓ b. Needs and wants sorted (the three wants named).
✓ b. The phone data, because the sister studies online.
✓ c. A real *if* result: he will get ill (his blood pressure will rise).
✓ d. The cold drinks and snacks; Rs. 500 left over.
✓ e. A correct real *if* sentence about the TV.

5 A poem that asks

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: telling what a poem states from what it only asks; a word that turns a poem (*But*) and what it contrasts; summing up a poem without turning its questions into statements.

a.

1. **A:** the poem calls them *gentle giants*.
2. **A:** the children stare with delight.
3. **B:** the poet asks whether they wish they were in the forest; he can't know.
4. **C:** the poem never says it. Its questions make us feel they might be, which is why it is tempting, but the poem doesn't even ask it directly.
5. **C:** food in the circus isn't mentioned. (The poem imagines the forest, where they could eat as much as they liked, but it says nothing about the food in the circus.)

b. It sets the **children's happiness** at the show against **the elephants' side of it:** the show is fun to watch, **but** is it fair to the animals that have to do it?

c. **No.** The poet never says the circus is cruel or must close; he only **asks** whether it is fair and right to keep the elephants captive, and leaves the answer to the reader. A model: ***The poet asks whether it is right to keep elephants captive in a circus, and leaves us to decide.***

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. 1 and 2: A.
✓ a. 3: B.
✓ a. 4 and 5: C.
✓ b. The children's delight against the question of what is fair to the elephants.
✓ c. No: the poet only asks; he says nothing about closing circuses.
✓ c. A summary that keeps it as a question.

Marks by level	Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Higher ability	Total
Marks	0	0	9	18	**27**

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