Unit 10 · Obligations and Prohibitions

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 Yesterday's rules

ANSWER A · 5

Tests: rules in the past: *must* and *have to* → *had to*; *don't have to* → *didn't have to*; *mustn't* → *weren't allowed to* (or *couldn't*); *can* → *could*; questions and short answers with *did*.

a.

1. We **had to bring** our own colors.
2. We **didn't have to bring** paper: they gave it to us. (or *didn't need to*)
3. We **weren't allowed to talk** to other painters during the contest. (or *couldn't talk*)
4. We **could leave** early once we had finished. (or *were allowed to leave*)
5. We **had to finish** our paintings in two hours.
   (Not *We musted*, *We must bring … yesterday* or *We didn't must*.)

b. ***Did you have to bring paper? No, we didn't.*** · ***Did you have to finish in two hours? Yes, we did.*** (*have*, not *had*, after *did*.)

c. ***Must* has no past form.** For a rule in the past, English uses *had to*.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1 and 5: *had to bring*, *had to finish*.
- ✓ a. 2: *didn't have to bring* (or *didn't need to*).
- ✓ a. 3 and 4: *weren't allowed to* (or *couldn't*) talk; *could* (or *were allowed to*) leave.
- ✓ b. Both questions with *Did you have to …?* and the right short answers.
- ✓ c. *Must* has no past form, so *had to*.

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2 Where did the bottle go?

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: guessing about the past from clues with *must have / can't have / might have* + the past participle; how sure we are follows from how many places are left; the opposite of *must have* is *can't have*, not *mustn't have*.

a. ***He can't have left it at the river*** (or *couldn't have*): the bottle was in his bag, and the bag was never opened there. ***He might have left it at the tea shop*** (or *may have*, *could have*): with only clues 1 and 2, the tea shop and the bus are both still possible.

b. ***He must have left it at the tea shop.*** The temple and the river are ruled out, and clue 4 rules out the bus; the tea shop is the only place left, and there he took everything out of his bag.

c. ***He can't have left it at the temple*** (or *couldn't have*). *Mustn't* is for rules: it means *not allowed*. For a guess that something is almost certainly not true, the opposite of *must have* is *can't have*. (Clue 1: she saw him put it back in his bag.)

d. **Clue 4.** Before it, two places were left (the tea shop or the bus), so only *might have*. Clue 4 rules out the bus, leaving one place, so *must have*. (Clue 3 shows how he could have left it, but by itself it leaves the bus possible.)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. *can't have left* it at the river, with the reason.
- ✓ a. *might have left* it at the tea shop, because the bus is still possible.
- ✓ b. *He must have left it at the tea shop.*
- ✓ c. *He can't have left it at the temple.*
- ✓ c. *Mustn't* means not allowed; a guess takes *can't have*.
- ✓ d. Clue 4, because it leaves only one place.

3 The teacher's test

ANSWER HA · 5

Tests: counting the ways guesses can fall (not recalling a rule), what a matching or a differing answer really shows, and *can't have / must have* for a conclusion about the past.

a. **8 ways:** LLL, LLR, LRL, LRR, RLL, RLR, RRL, RRR. All three the same in **2** of them (LLL, RRR). So three guesses match **1 time in 4** (2 out of 8).

b. Models: ***They can't all have seen the driver change the tire*** (they all watched the same bus, so they would all know the side). ***At least one of them must have made the story up*** (or *must be lying*). (Shivani's answer differs from the other two, so they can't all be telling the truth; it doesn't show which one.)

c. **No.** Three guesses match 1 time in 4, so they could match by luck. A matching answer is only a little evidence. The teacher could ask another question with a fixed answer: *Was it a front tire or a back tire?* With two questions of two choices each, three guesses would match on both only 1 time in 16 (1 in 4, twice). (Any question whose answer they would all know is good; one with more choices is even better.)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. The 8 ways, 2 of them matching.
- ✓ a. 1 time in 4.
- ✓ b. A correct *can't have* conclusion (they can't all have seen it).
- ✓ b. A correct *must have* conclusion (one must have made it up).
- ✓ c. No: guesses match 1 time in 4, by luck; another question that would help.

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4 A notice with exceptions

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: applying two rules at once (an exception and a condition together); *must, mustn't, can, don't have to* for each case, and the past *had to* for what the class should have done; rewriting a rule in formal words without changing what it allows.

a.

1. **Prashant can't come in alone**: he is under 16, so he **must** come with an adult (rule 1). If he comes with an adult, he **doesn't have to** buy a ticket, because he is in uniform (rule 2). (The tempting answer looks only at the ticket.)
2. **Ishika can come alone** (she is over 16), but she **has to pay** Rs. 100: she isn't in uniform (rule 2). She **mustn't** take photos in the painting gallery, even for a project, but she **can** take them in the courtyard (rule 3).
3. A group of more than ten **had to book** a day before (rule 5), so the museum can turn the class away. If they had booked, the students **wouldn't have to pay** (uniform), but the two teachers **would have to** pay Rs. 100 each (rule 2: everyone else).
4. Abhishek **mustn't** touch the statue: the only place visitors **can** touch statues is the Touch Room, and this one is in the courtyard (rule 4).

b. Models: ***Visitors under 16 are not permitted to enter without an adult. Photography is not permitted in the painting gallery*** (photos in the courtyard are still allowed). The tempting mistake for rule 1 is *Visitors under 16 are not permitted*, which would keep them out even with an adult.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1: Prashant can't come alone (under 16); with an adult he doesn't have to pay.
- ✓ a. 2: Ishika pays Rs. 100; she mustn't take photos in the gallery but can in the courtyard.
- ✓ a. 3: the class had to book (more than ten); the teachers would pay, the students not.
- ✓ a. 4: Abhishek mustn't touch it: touching only in the Touch Room.
- ✓ b. Rule 1 with *not permitted … without an adult*.
- ✓ b. Rule 3 with *not permitted* in the gallery only.

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5 What a sign's shape says

ANSWER HA · 5

Tests: *must* (necessary), *mustn't* (forbidden) and *don't have to* (not necessary, but you may) told apart by what they make people do; a sign is put up only to require, forbid or warn, so a free choice needs none; a shape read for its meaning.

a.

1. **Red ring:** *Lorries mustn't cross this bridge.*
2. **Blue disc:** *You must go round the roundabout to the left.*
3. **Triangle:** *Be careful: rocks may fall onto the road ahead.*
4. **No sign:** *You don't have to take the bypass: you can use the old road if you like.* There is no rule, so there is nothing to show.

b. *Don't have to* is not a softer *mustn't*. *Mustn't* forbids; *don't have to* means **it isn't necessary, but you may.** A red ring would **ban** one of the roads, so drivers who were free to choose would all be forced onto the other one: the opposite of the message.

c. It means **people on foot must use this path** (it is a path for walkers). A **blue disc** gives an order (*must*), not a ban; a ban on walking would be a **red ring.** (The tempting answer reads every sign with a picture of a thing as banning that thing.)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 1 red ring, 2 blue disc, 3 triangle, each with a right sentence.
- ✓ a. 4 no sign, with *don't have to* (or *can*).
- ✓ b. *Mustn't* forbids; *don't have to* means not necessary, but allowed.
- ✓ b. A red ring would ban a road, forcing drivers onto the other.
- ✓ c. A blue disc orders (walkers must use this path); a ban would be a red ring.

Marks by level	Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Higher ability	Total
Marks	0	0	5	22	**27**

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