

HARI VIDYA BHAWAN

Subject: English

Class-IX

Work sheet-58

Chapter 2 Modals (Grammar)

Practice worksheet

DATE:- 21/12/2020,

Instructions to be followed:-

- 1. From now onwards students do your worksheets in your particular subject notebook respectively. Don't use rough sheets, old copies or anything else. All the stationary shops have already opened. So you can purchase it.***
- 2. All the students must complete their worksheets as periodic test marks will be given to those who completes it else you will have to go through pen paper test after the school reopens.***
- 3. Read each and every topic (which will be given in worksheets) of the chapters from NCERT books.***
- 4. All the students must purchase NCERT books as it will help you to understand the chapters.***
- 5. If you have any query related to worksheet, ask your queries in whatsapp group between 8:00 am to 03:00.***

Do practice on Exercise of modals

Has to/Have to

(a) 'Has to' and 'Have to' are used to express some compulsion, necessity or obligation in the present or future tenses. The expression 'had to' is the past tense of 'has to' and 'have to' and serves the same function.

- Rajendra has to finish his work on time.
- I have to withdraw money from the bank.
- He had to move the almirah himself.

(b) In negatives and questions, 'have to' and 'had to' are used with 'do', 'does' and 'did'.

- They don't have to worry about food.
- She doesn't have to finish the drawings.

- Prem didij't have to go.

Must

'Must' doesn't have a past tense form. We can use 'must' to talk about the present or the future. To talk about the past, we use had to (the past form of 'have to'.)

'Must' is used to express

(a) Compulsion

- You must see the doctor at once.
- He must work hard in order to pass.

(b) Duty

- One must serve one's country.
- We must respect our parents.

(c) Obligation

- You must help your neighbours.
- One must obey one's elders.

(d) Necessity

- If you want to reach on time, you must run fast.
- You must speak loudly if you want to be heard.

(e) Logical certainty

- It is getting dark. She must have left already.
- Living in such abnormal conditions must be difficult.

Mustn't

'Mustn't' is used to convey the sense of obligation, compulsion, etc. as in the case of must but in the negative sense.

- We mustn't waste our time.
- You have fever. You mustn't jump around.
- she mustn't go late for the interview.

Should /Shouldn't

1. 'Should' is used in all persons to express duty or obligation.

- We should obey the laws.

- You should be honest.
- Children shouldn't deface the walls.
- She should respect her elder brother.

2. 'Should' is used to express caution or purpose

- Work hard lest you should fail.
- Walk carefully lest you should fall.

3. 'Advice'

- You should not speak loudly.
- She should learn the facts properly.
- We should not jump to conclusions.

4. Guess/Supposition

- It shouldn't rain. The sky is clear.
- If my father should see me at the restaurant, he will be annoyed.
- The baby should be about a year old.
- It shouldn't take them more than three hours to reach here.

Need

'Need' is used to express necessity or obligation generally in an interrogative sentence in the present tense.

- Need you worry about your lost documents?
- Need I tell you more?
- Need she pay the amount?

Needn't/ Need not

'Needn't'/'Need not' is used to express necessity in the negative sense.

- I need not meet him.
- I can very well hear you. You needn't shout.
- You need not have abused him.

Ought to

'Ought to' is used to express

1. Obligation or desirability.

- We ought to love our neighbours.
- You ought to respect your elders.
- He ought to get the promotion.

2. Duty

- We ought to help the poor.
- You ought to respect the traffic rules.

3. Probability

- The prices of onions ought to come down soon.

4. Logical deduction

- The book has been received well. It ought to fetch a good price.
- The chief guest has left. He ought to be here any minute.

Ought Not

'Ought not' is the negative form of 'ought'. It advises against something.

- He ought not smoke so much.
- We ought not disrespect our elders.

Note: Usually 'to' is not used after 'ought' when followed by 'not'.

Modals for Class 9 CBSE Solved Exercise With Answers

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the modals.

Question 1.

1. you touch your toes without bending your knees?
2. I leave now?
3. It rain tonight.
4. He be sick; his eyes are red and watery.
5. You not drive after drinking.
6. you like to have a glass of milk?
7. If you know what is good for you, you give up smoking.
8. You don't to get an X-ray.
9. He have been in a lot of pain.
10. We eat a lot of sugar but we don't anymore.

Question 2.

- (a) You to love your siblings.
- (b) I to talk to you.
- (c) You lose your cool over petty matters.
- (d) He speak politely.
- (e) Children avoid eating junk food.
- (f) You carry an umbrella when going out in the Sun.
- (g) She have distributed the sweets.

- (h) They complete their work by noon.
- (i) Get off the bus carefully lest you fall.
- (j) You show yourself to a doctor urgently.

Hari Vidya Bhawan
Worksheet-58
Class-IX
Subject- Information Technology

Date:-21.12.20

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UNIT-6 Revision worksheet

Do questions and answers

Q.1 Mention five advantages of ICT.

Q.2 Mention five basic components of ICT.

Q.3 Mention five digital infrastructures which help to develop ICT.

Q.4 How does ICT impact on our daily life?

Q. 5 What are the four sub-sectors in the IT- BPM industry?

Q. 6 Define ITeS.

Note: - First learn unit- 6 all questions/answers then do answers all of these questions yourself in notebook.