

## UNIT 2 – SOCIAL ISSUES

### I. YES / NO QUESTIONS

**Look at the following sentence taken from the story.**

‘The boy is a fool,’ said the gentleman in the white waistcoat. As you know, the above underlined expression, can be changed into a question.

How do we change the above statement into a question?

By putting the **auxiliary verb** before the **subject** ‘the boy’.

The boy is a fool.

Is the boy a fool?

Look at some more sentences.

1. ‘I understand that he asked for more.’
  - ‘Do I understand that he asked for more?’
2. ‘Oliver asks for more’
  - Does Oliver ask for more?
3. ‘The boys took their places.’
  - Did the boys take their places?

These sentences are changed into questions by placing ‘do/does/did at the beginning.

Such questions are called **Yes / No questions**.

**Change the following statements into Yes/ No questions.**

1. Oliver was frightened at the sight of so many gentlemen.
2. You are an orphan.
3. You say your prayers every night.
4. You will pick oakum tomorrow morning.
5. Mr. Bumble rushed into the room.

6. They can devour the big bowl.
7. Boys have generally excellent appetite.

### SUGGESTED ANSWER

1. Was Oliver frightened at the sight of so many gentlemen?
2. Are you an orphan?
3. Do you say your prayers every night?
4. Will you pick oakum tomorrow morning?
5. Did Mr. Bumble rush into the room?
6. Can they devour the big bowl?
7. Do boys have generally excellent appetite?

### II. QUESTION TAG

Read the following sentence taken from the story.

“You were brought up by the parish, weren’t you?”

In this sentence ‘weren’t you?’ at the end is called a **question tag**.

- Question tags are used to get information or confirmation.
- The question tags are positive if the statements are negative. And if the statements are positive, question tags are negative.
- These tags are short / contracted form of questions.
- If the statement has an auxiliary, the tag begins with an auxiliary.
- In case it does not have an auxiliary, it begins with do / does / did.

**Read the following dialogue to understand the usage of question tags.**

- Ramu: The weather is good today, isn’t it?
- Vijay: Indeed, Ramu.
- Ramu: How about going out now? Hope you’ll join me, won’t you?

- Vijay: I've got some important work now, I am afraid.

**Read the following dialogue that took place at a party. Add suitable question tags to complete it.**

Rohit : Hi, I've met you before, \_\_\_\_\_

Suma: No, I don't think so.

Rohit : But your name is Vani, \_\_\_\_\_

Suma: No, it's Suma! Anyway, glad to meet you.

Rohit : Me too. This is Rohit. The party seems to be really lively, \_\_\_\_\_

Suma: Yes, definitely. We enjoy ourselves a lot on such occasions, \_\_\_\_\_

Rohit : Yeah, we do.

### SUGGESTED ANSWER

Rohit : Hi, I've met you before, **haven't I?**

Suma: No, I don't think so.

Rohit : But your name is Vani, **isn't it?**

Suma: No, it's Suma! Anyway, glad to meet you.

Rohit: Me too. This is Rohit. The party seems to be really lively, **isn't it?**

Suma: Yes, definitely. We enjoy ourselves a lot on such occasions, **don't we?**

Rohit: Yeah, we do.

### III. EDITING

Read the following passage. Every numbered sentence has an error. Identify and edit it.

1. When Rohit was nine, his family lived for a small town.
2. His father Rajarao were a clerk in Rao & Rao Company.

3. Janaki, Rohit's mother, was an housewife. She used to be alone in the daytime when Rohit was at school, and Rajarao, in his office.
4. She wanted to has a pet.
5. She asked Rohit's father several time for a pet

### SUGGESTED ANSWER

1. When Rohit was nine, his family lived ~~for~~ **in** a small town.  
(preposition)
2. His father Rajarao ~~were~~ **was** a clerk in Rao & Rao Company.  
(verb)
3. Janaki, Rohit's mother, was ~~an~~ **a** housewife. She used to be alone in the daytime when Rohit was at school, and Rajarao, in his office. (article)
4. She wanted to ~~has~~ **have** a pet. (verb)
5. She asked Rohit's father several ~~time~~ **times** for a pet. (plural form)

