

11. She ____ to get more sleep. She looks exhausted.
a) better
b) ought
c) would
d) had
12. We'd better ____ waste any more time. The deadline is tomorrow.
a) no
b) not
c) don't
d) to not
13. You ____ to read the instructions before you start the test.
a) had
b) would
c) better
d) ought
14. The weather forecast says it will rain. We'd better ____ an umbrella.
a) to take
b) taking
c) took
d) take
15. Students ought ____ to plagiarise. It can lead to serious consequences.
a) to not
b) don't
c) not
d) no to
16. I have a terrible toothache. — You ____ better see a dentist today.
a) had
b) have
c) would
d) should
17. He ____ to be more polite to his colleagues if he wants to get promoted.
a) better
b) had
c) ought
d) would
18. You'd better not ____ your phone during the exam.
a) use
b) to use
c) using
d) used
19. Everyone ought to ____ how to cook basic meals.
a) knowing
b) known
c) knows
d) know
20. You ____ better start saving money if you want to buy a house.
a) should
b) would
c) had
d) have



Answers

1. d) ought
2. a) better
3. b) ought
4. c) not
5. a) ought
6. d) tell
7. c) to be
8. d) had
9. a) teach
10. b) wear
11. b) ought
12. b) not
13. d) ought
14. d) take
15. c) not
16. a) had
17. c) ought
18. a) use
19. d) know
20. c) had



Explanations

1. “ought” (d)

'Ought to + base verb' is used to give advice, similar to 'should'. The structure is always 'ought to + verb'. Here, 'You ought to apologise' means the same as 'You should apologise', but sounds slightly more formal.

2. “better” (a)

'We'd better' is the contracted form of 'We had better'. It is used for urgent advice or warnings — if you don't follow this advice, something bad will happen. Here, missing the train is the negative consequence.

3. “ought” (b)

The negative of 'ought to' is 'ought not to' (or 'oughtn't to'). The structure is: ought + not + to + verb. 'You ought not to spread rumours' is formal advice against gossip.

4. “not” (c)

The negative of 'had better' is 'had better not + base verb'. Do NOT use 'don't' — 'had better' is a modal expression and forms its negative with 'not', not with 'don't'.

5. “ought” (a)

'Ought to' is often used for formal rules or expectations. 'Employees ought to follow the dress code' sounds professional and formal, making it suitable for a workplace context.

6. “tell” (d)

'Had better' is followed by the base verb (infinitive without 'to'). The correct form is 'You'd better tell', not 'You'd better to tell' or 'You'd better telling'.

7. “to be” (c)

'Ought' is always followed by 'to + base verb'. The correct form is 'We ought to be more careful'. Unlike 'should', which takes the base verb directly, 'ought' requires 'to'.

8. “had” (d)

'Had better' (often contracted to 'd better) uses 'had', not 'have'. This is unusual because it uses a past form ('had') but refers to present or future advice. 'Have better' is incorrect.

9. “teach” (a)

'Ought to' is followed by the base verb. The correct form is 'ought to teach'. Modal expressions are always followed by the base form of the verb, never the -ing form or past tense.

10. “wear” (b)

'Had better' is followed by the base verb without 'to'. The correct form is 'You'd better wear a warm coat'. This is urgent advice — if you don't, you'll be very cold.

11. “ought” (b)

'Ought to + base verb' gives advice about what is the right thing to do. 'She ought to get more sleep' is a recommendation. Remember: 'ought' is always paired with 'to'.

12. “not” (b)

The negative form is 'had better not + base verb'. 'We'd better not waste time' warns that wasting time will lead to trouble. Do not use 'don't' with 'had better'.

13. “ought” (d)

'Ought to + base verb' is used here to give formal advice. 'You ought to read the instructions' is a recommendation to do the sensible thing before starting.

14. “take” (d)

'Had better' is followed directly by the base verb. 'We'd better take an umbrella' — no 'to' is needed. The warning here is implied: if we don't take one, we'll get wet.

15. “not” (c)

The negative of 'ought to' is 'ought not to' (= oughtn't to). The word order is: ought + not + to + verb. 'Ought to not' (split infinitive) is less standard; 'ought not to' is the correct form.

16. “had” (a)

'Had better' (contracted to 'd better) always uses 'had'. It gives strong, urgent advice — here, seeing a dentist is important because the person is in pain. The consequence of not going is continued suffering.

17. “ought” (c)

'Ought to' gives advice about what would be wise or correct. 'He ought to be more polite' suggests this is the right thing to do for his career. It sounds more formal than 'he should'.

18. “use” (a)

After 'had better not', use the base verb directly: 'You'd better not use your phone'. No 'to' or '-ing' is needed. This is a warning — using your phone could result in failing the exam.

19. “know” (d)

'Ought to' is followed by the base verb. 'Everyone ought to know' — modal expressions do not change for different subjects. It's 'everyone ought to know', not 'everyone ought to knows'.

20. “had” (c)

'Had better' gives strong advice with an implied warning. 'You had better start saving' means 'start saving now, or you won't be able to buy a house'. The full form uses 'had', not 'have'.