

## Reading 2

22 Read the article. Choose the best phrase from A-G to fill in gaps 1-6, to complete the text. There is one phrase you won't need to use.

### Why We Work

Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, who led numerous expeditions to the Antarctic in the early twentieth century, posted a recruitment advertisement with the following words: *"Men wanted for Hazardous Journey. Small wages, bitter cold, long months of complete darkness, constant danger, safe return doubtful. Honour and recognition in case of success."* 5000 men showed up for the expedition.

There are very few people who have the kind of money that makes working optional rather than compulsory. But, just because we need to work to pay the bills, that doesn't mean that money is the only reason we go to work in the first place. Actually, there is a whole lot more to it than that. Let's take a closer look at a few other reasons why we do our jobs – reasons that go beyond satisfying the need to earn a living.

A new multimedia exhibition at Chicago's Harold Washington Library entitled *Working in America* features photographs of people doing different jobs, (1) \_\_\_\_\_. The exhibition was inspired by Stud Terkel's book, *Working*, which centers around interviews with American working people. One of his quotes is featured prominently at the art exhibit in Chicago: "It is about a search, too, for daily meaning as well as daily bread, for recognition as well as cash, for astonishment rather than indifference; in short, for a life rather than a Monday through Friday sort of dying."

Regardless of what we do for a living, we learn something about our world and ourselves from our jobs. When we work, we engage with the world rather than just waste our time hanging around it. We work because (2) \_\_\_\_\_. We work so that we can affect the world rather than just be affected by it.

We require a lot of structure – when our activities are carefully organised and planned. It is our work that takes care of it. Even if you don't feel as though you were saving the world every day, the routine and organization (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is actually comforting in a lot of ways. You can make plans for the future and your future is to be bright and promising.

Work helps us feel needed. The appreciation of our training and our special skills which is expressed by our clients, fellow workers or the boss bears no resemblance to "thank you, dad" or "thank you, mum", which we might get at home. Work can give us a sense of purpose, directing (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Your personal connection with the job makes even the most trivial tasks feel significant.

But it's also important to keep in mind that while there's nothing wrong with caring about your career, problems arise when you let work control your feelings and behavior. Investing too much of our identity into our professions can have its downside. If your family or significant others make jokes about your long hours at work, or if your relationships are characterized by frequent arguing or increasing distance, it means your relationships are in

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danger. While jobs will come and go, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ that can support you through rough times. You can't always say the same about your job.

Of course, we all are connected with our work in different ways and what we take from it varies. Also, some of our motivations could be generational. As the world of work changes, new generations will play a big part in shaping the working landscape. For example, a recent study conducted by the job site Flex Jobs, suggests that millennials\* are more motivated to work by a desire to travel than other generations have been. It will be interesting to see how these priorities shift and change (6) \_\_\_\_\_. As work changes, workers' experiences do, too.

\* Generation Y, also known as the Millennial Generation, are children whose birth dates range from the early 1980s to the early 2000s (decade). It is generally marked by an increased use of media, and digital technologies.

- A that working gives our lives
- B in the years and decades to come
- C we should be active
- D with stories of their work accompanying the images
- E your relationships are the lifelines
- F the alternative feels lethargic and inactive
- G our skills and talents towards a worthy cause

**23** Ask six questions (general, special or alternative) about *the benefits of work and workplace hazards*.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....

**24** Write down five arguments *why people work*. Use the information from the above text. Use linking words.

1. ....  
.....
2. ....  
.....
3. ....  
.....
4. ....  
.....
5. ....  
.....





## Vocabulary Practice 2

### 25 Useful Word combinations

- be concerned with** (=involved) – заниматься чем-л, быть заинтересованным в ч-л  
**be concerned about** (=worried) – быть обеспокоенным, встревоженным ч-л  
**be committed to sth/doing sth** – быть преданным ч-л, иметь желание много работать  
**make an announcement about sth** – сделать объявление о ч-л  
**handle sb/sth** (work, a situation, a car, a complaint) – управлять чем-л, справляться с ч-л, иметь дело с кем-л/ ч-л, ухаживать, следить за ч-л  
**adapt sth to sth** – приспособливать ч-л/ приспособляться, применяться к ч-л  
**with the aim of doing** – с целью сделать ч-л  
**hire sb to do** – нанять к-л сделать ч-л, приглашать к-л на работу  
**to sb's (great) disappointment** – к моему (глубокому) разочарованию  
**be (deeply/bitterly/terribly) disappointed at** (news, delay)/**with** (sb's offer, decision, results)/**about** (trifles)/**by** (lack of sth)/ **in sb for doing sth** – быть (глубоко, горько, страшно) расстроенным, разочарованным, огорчённым чем-л  
**meet a deadline** – закончить работу в назначенный срок  
**be up to sb (to do)** – зависеть от к-л (сделать ч-л)  
**count on sb** – рассчитывать на к-л, ч-л/ полагаться на ч-л, к-л  
**in order (for sth) (not) to do** – для того, чтобы (не) сделать ч-л/ для того, чтобы ч-л (не) произошло  
**maintain standards/a level/ a position** – поддерживать, сохранять, удерживать  
**for hours/days/weeks on end** – (несколько часов, дней, недель) подряд, непрерывно  
**be an integral part of sth** – быть неотъемлемой частью ч-л  
**be willing to do** – быть готовым сделать ч-л, охотно делать ч-л  
**suffer from a disease/ill health, (from) pain/ suffer loss/damage/injury** – страдать от (болезни), испытывать (боль)/ терпеть убытки, получить повреждение, травму  
**to the best of one's knowledge/belief/ability** – насколько (я) знаю/ умею  
**make the most of sth** – извлечь наибольшую выгоду из ч-л, представить ч-л в наиболее выгодном свете, использовать с максимальной пользой  
**take a close/good/quick/fresh look at** – взглянуть на ч-л пристально/ быстро/по-новому  
**bear no/little/a close resemblance to** – иметь сходство/ не иметь сходства с к-л, ч-л, (не) быть похожим на ч-л/ очень напоминать к-л, ч-л  
**play a big/ important part in sth/have a part to play in sth** – иметь большое значение для ч-л, играть большую роль в осуществлении ч-л  
**get/receive/give/offer (one's) reward (sb/sth) for sth** – получать/давать/предлагать награду/вознаграждение к-л за ч-л  
**reward sb with sth/ for doing sth** – (воз)награждать к-л чем-л за ч-л

### 26 Fill in the correct preposition.

1. .... order to develop my skills I should make the most ..... this practical course. 2. A lot of young workers suffer ..... what is known as the "trainee syndrome". 3. Good time management is an integral part ..... professionalism. 4. Having taken a closer look ... your resume I have to admit you are the perfect candidate for the job. – Thank you. I'll be

performing it ..... the best of my ability. 5. Charming and friendly, she will help you to make the most ..... your visit. 6. I was rewarded ..... a free holiday in Spain ..... my hard work. 7. I asked him to take a fresh look ..... my essay. 8. Unfortunately, my set of beliefs bear little resemblance ..... that of yours. 9. Try to make the most ..... any situation. After all, it's ..... you how you want to build your career. Anyway, you have to adapt ..... a new environment. 10. .... my disappointment my parents are not quite concerned ..... finding the proper school for me. 11. Listen, don't count ..... me this weekend. I'm meeting an important deadline pressure at work. – But you've been working ..... days ..... end! You deserve a rest! 12. .... the best ..... my belief, all employees are disappointed ..... the management's decision. 13. .... the aim ..... advancing at work you should adapt your life ..... your professional priorities and work ..... the best ..... your knowledge. 14. My father was very disappointed ..... me ..... choosing acting instead of legal career. 15. His book is concerned ..... environmental issues, as a lot of people are concerned ..... the rising levels of pollution and global warming. 16. Our employees must be committed ..... their job ..... order ..... it to succeed.

## 27 Translate the sentences using the above phrases and the Vocabulary of the Unit.

1. Руководство компании *сделало объявление* о том, что они *заинтересованы в том*, чтобы *сохранить* нынешний уровень оплаты труда. 2. Мы можем гордиться ею. Она *добилась большого успеха* в политике, особенно *учитывая тот факт*, что политика – это весьма жесткий мир. 3. Вы должны с *максимальной пользой использовать* студенческие годы. 4. Она *сыграла важную роль* в научной карьере мужа. 5. С целью дальнейшего развития компании мы намерены *привлечь* самых талантливых руководителей. 6. Мы *рассчитывали* на вашу готовность *соблюдать сроки*. 7. Умение *справляться со стрессом* и *приспосабливать* свое поведение к ситуации являются *неотъемлемой частью* любой профессиональной деятельности. 8. Если бы мы тогда *посмотрели на ситуацию более внимательно*, мы бы увидели, что она имеет мало общего с предыдущей ситуацией. 9. Вам *решать*, действительно ли вы *хотите* учиться в этом университете. Но если хотите, тогда вам придется готовиться к экзаменам *днями напролет*. 10. Я весьма *обеспокоен* этим вопросом и *готов* помочь вам его решить. 11. *Насколько мне известно*, ваша компания *потерпела убытки* во время кризиса. 12. Был *нанят адвокат*, чтобы *вести* это дело (a case).



### Word Formation 2:

#### Person Nouns from: Nationalities

## 28 Form person nouns from the given nationalities, using various derivations rules.

England	<i>an Englishman/woman</i>	Japan	.....
France	.....	Portugal	.....
Spain	.....	the USA	.....
Turkey	.....	Greece	.....
Denmark	.....	Iraq	.....
Iran	.....	Israel	.....
Poland	.....	Thailand	.....
Sweden	.....	Switzerland	.....
Holland	.....	Finland	.....
Norway	.....	China	.....



## Grammar Practice 2

### Modal Verbs: Must



#### I. MUST and its equivalents – basic meanings

must do	present must	past ---	future ---
1. <b>strong necessity/obligation/duty</b> (speaker's decision to do sth) 2. <b>urgent request/ emphatic advice</b> 3. <b>obligation; command</b> (written orders and instructions) 4. <b>prohibition</b>		1. <i>I <b>must</b> get up earlier in the morning.</i> – <i>должен</i> 2. <i>You <b>must</b> see this film!</i> – <i>обязательно посмотри</i> 3. <i>Passengers <b>must</b> cross the line by the footbridge.</i> – <i>должны</i> 4. <i>You <b>mustn't</b> tell anyone. It's a secret.</i> – <i>нельзя</i>	
have to do	has/ have to has got/have got to	had to	will have to
1. <b>necessity or obligation</b> arising out of circumstances or coming from outside the speaker or when others decide for the speaker what it is necessary to do (external authority) 2. <b>absence of necessity or obligation</b> <b>NOTE!</b> <i>has to (doesn't to) and have to (don't have to)</i> are for habitual and single actions <i>has got/have got to</i> are for single actions only		<i>Pupils <b>have to</b> wear school uniform here.</i> <i>I <b>have got to</b> write the report <u>at the moment</u>.</i> – <i>должны, обязаны, приходится</i> <i>There were no buses so we <b>had to</b> walk.</i> – <i>пришлось, были вынуждены</i> <i>You'll <b>have to</b> get up earlier when you start work.</i> – <i>придется, будешь вынужден</i> <i>I <b>don't have to</b> type this report today./ I <b>haven't got to</b> type.</i> – <i>не нужно, можно не...</i> <i>She <b>didn't have to</b> work on Saturday.</i> – <i>не пришлось, было не нужно</i>	
be to do	am/is/are to do	was/were to do/to have done	---
1. an agreement or arrangement, instructions, part of a plan 2. a strict order or prohibition 3. sth thought as unavoidable		1. <i>They <b>are to</b> go to Spain in May.</i> – <i>должны</i> <i>This medicine <b>is to</b> be taken after meals.</i> <i>We <b>were to</b> meet at 7.</i> – <i>должны были, договорились</i> ( <i>But: We <b>were to have met</b> at 7.</i> – <i>должны были, но не встретились</i> ) 2. <i>You <b>are to</b> go to bed right now.</i> – <i>сейчас же иди</i> <i>You <b>are not to</b> eat any more sweets.</i> – <i>не смей</i> 3. <i>What <b>is to</b> become of her?</i> – <i>Что с ней будет?/ (Что ей) предстоит, суждено (произойти)</i>	

#### 29 Put the verb *have to* in the correct form.

- Sue ..... practise very hard at the moment as she has her music exam next week.
- My nephew Andrew is a policeman so he always ..... wear a uniform at work, but his wife is a school teacher so she (not) ..... wear one.
- Mr Priestly can't see the small print very well. He ..... wear glasses soon.
- Nobody enjoys ..... get up at five-thirty in the morning.
- When I was a teenager, we ..... be home by nine o'clock.
- ..... your grandfather ..... leave school when he was only twelve?

7. If Jim fails his exams, ..... he ..... take them again?
8. .... you ..... go? It is still so early. – I'm afraid I .....
9. My mother ..... take these medicines since her operation four years ago.
10. I have found a job already, so I (not) ..... write any letters of application.
11. How often ..... Jack ..... take his pills? – Three times a day.
12. How long ..... Lily ..... cook for herself? – Since her mother left for Leeds.
13. Why ..... you ..... buy so many books yesterday?
14. If you've got a ticket, you (not) ..... queue. – ..... I? – No, you .....
15. Since when ..... she ..... get up so early?
16. We (not) ..... to apply for permission to visit the plant last year. But we .... this year.

### 30 Put the verbs *be to*, *have to* and *must* in the correct form.

1. The museum is free. You (not) ..... pay to get in.
2. You ..... wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike. It is a rule.
3. Shall I come with you to help you? – You can if you want to, but you (not) .....
4. I'm really worried about my back. I ..... go and see the doctor.
5. Three more apartment houses ..... be built here in the next few months.
6. Emily (not) ..... oversleep or she will miss her job interview.
7. I didn't expect so many people to come. I ..... make more sandwiches.
8. My father ..... find out what I've done. It's a secret.
9. The Environment Department has announced that it ..... move 2,000 jobs out of the capital. – ..... we/ find new accommodation in a new place?
10. My neighbour offered me a lift so I (not) ..... call a taxi.
11. All my family are impatient to meet you. – ..... I come over this weekend?
12. We (not) ..... miss the train, because it's the last one tonight.
13. Sally (not) ..... do her washing because her mother does it for her.
14. You can borrow my new dress, but you (not) ..... get it dirty.
15. Sorry, I ..... rush. I ..... meet my sister at the station at 6 o'clock sharp.
16. The President ..... have laid the foundation stone but he fell ill last night, so his daughter is doing it instead.

### 31 Translate the sentences using modal verbs or their equivalents.

1. По новому расписанию у нас должно быть четыре урока химии в неделю.
2. Он должен был улететь еще вчера, но из-за снегопада рейс отложили.
3. Тебе придется гораздо больше работать, чтобы догнать группу.
4. Когда должен приехать ваш отец? Я должен с ним серьезно поговорить.
5. Нам обязательно идти туда? Может быть, просто позвоним им?
6. Ему пришлось ждать целый час, прежде чем настала его очередь выступать.
7. Анне было суждено стать великой балериной. Ее мать все для этого сделала.
8. Ты должен взять себя в руки. Нельзя досаждать всем своими проблемами.
9. Нашей фирме не хватает людей. Придется нанять еще двух сотрудников.
10. Извините, но я должен идти. Я должен встретиться с Мэри через полчаса.
11. Им все-таки пришлось поговорить и выяснить отношения, не так ли?
12. Предложение о работе было заманчивым, но он должен был дать ответ сразу.
13. Питер должен был участвовать в соревновании, но заболел.
14. Мне не пришлось вызывать такси, мой брат должен был отвезти меня на вокзал. Мы так договорились.
15. Нельзя пить алкоголь, если вы принимаете это лекарство.



## II. Must – logical assumption

These forms refer to the speaker's **certainty** about a present or past action. The forms express **probability or supposition** which is close to **assurance, almost conviction**.

должно быть, ... вероятно, ... обязательно, ... наверняка, ...

Present	Past
must <b>do</b> / must <b>be doing</b> / must <b>be done</b>	must <b>have done</b> / must <b>have been doing</b> must <b>have been done</b>
<p>She <b>must be</b> at home now. – Должно быть/ Наверное, она дома.          He <b>must be working</b> on his new book. – Должно быть, он сейчас работает над новой книгой.          You <b>must have put</b> the money in your pocket. – Наверняка, ты положил деньги в карман.          They <b>must have been waiting</b> for you long yesterday. – Должно быть, они вас долго ждали вчера.          This river <b>must have been polluted</b> for many years. – Эту реку, очевидно, загрязняют уже много лет.</p>	

- Должно быть **не...**/вероятно **не...**  
 As **must** is not used in negative sentences (with **not**), we can express certainty about a negative statement in the following ways:  
 Очевидно, она **не** знала его адреса. – **Evidently, she didn't know** his address.  
 Должно быть, он **не** сделал ошибки. – He **must have made no** mistake.  
 Дома, должно быть, никого **нет**. – **There must be no one** at home now.  
 Он, вероятно, **так и** не сумел уговорить ее. – He **must have failed to** talk her into it. –  
 Я абсолютно уверена, она его **не** любит. – **She must dislike** him.
- **Must** is **not** used in sentences referring to the **future** in this meaning.  
 "probably", "evidently", "be likely/unlikely", "sure/certain", "expect", "supposedly" are used to express the future suppositions.  
 Она, вероятно, придет завтра. – **She will probably come** tomorrow.  
 Они, очевидно, не будут сдавать экзамен. – **They are unlikely to** take an exam.  
 Должно быть, он все позже разузнает. – **He is sure to** find out everything later.

### 32 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the infinitive and translate them.

1. He looked sixty, but I knew he must ..... (be) much less than that.
2. Serena must ..... (play) really well to win. I wish I had seen the match.
3. I have always thought he must ..... (be) quite clever in his own way.
4. Tony must ..... (sit) there for an hour thinking about it before he saw the letter.
5. This theory must ..... (gain) credit with the economists these days.
6. They must ..... (clean) the offices at night since we never see any cleaners during the day. – This night they must ..... (fail) to clean. Look, the dustbin is full.
7. I'm surprised that he's been given this post. He must ..... (approach) the boss about promotion. – Or the boss must ..... (appreciate) his work for the last two years.
8. George looked very tired. He must ..... (work) at the expense of his health.
9. Being so well-known, you must ..... (receive) hundreds of letters each week.
10. Why didn't he say anything? – He must ..... (give) no opportunity to object.
11. I figured that the party must ..... (cost) our host at least two thousand dollars.
12. She must ..... (be) too fast asleep to hear Brian rattling at the door, and only woke up while he was undressing. – She must ..... (get) enraged, I heard them quarrelling.
13. Why has Ben become overweight? – He must ..... (overeate) lately.
14. What's Jenny doing at the moment? – She must ..... (talk) on the phone.
15. I'm an air pilot. – Oh, a pilot! That must ..... (be) awfully exciting!

### 33 Paraphrase the sentences using the model.

*Modal: Evidently, she didn't give him any opportunity to object. → She must have given him no opportunity to object.*

1. Certainly, it didn't make any sense to him. ....
2. Obviously, they don't have anything in common. ....
3. Evidently, they haven't made any holiday arrangements yet. ....
4. Obviously, his job doesn't offer good career prospects. ....
5. Evidently, Will and Kate haven't made any announcement yet. ....
6. Certainly, his parents didn't encourage his interest in science. ....
7. Obviously, it isn't reasonable to spend so much money on clothes. ....
8. Evidently, their recent album wasn't a success. ....
9. Apparently, Lisa is not on duty today. ....
10. Obviously, their team didn't meet the deadline. ....
11. Evidently, his work didn't come up to their expectations. ....
12. Apparently, Luke didn't work hard enough. ....

### 34 Translate the sentences.

1. Вы, должно быть, не узнали меня, поэтому не подошли поздороваться.
2. Линда, наверное, будет занята завтра утром и не сможет с тобой поговорить.
3. Должно быть, у Тома пока не нашлось времени обсудить с вами все детали.
4. Почему Игорь так расстроен? – Должно быть, его новый фильм не имел успеха.
5. Очевидно, у Шона будут проблемы, поскольку он не выполнил работу в срок.
6. Должно быть, у Лизы сейчас нет постоянной работы.
7. Вероятно, Марк даже не удосужился ответить на наше письмо.
8. Он отказался от этой работы. – Очевидно, там нет перспектив карьерного роста.
9. Очевидно, мы примем во внимание все данные при составлении отчета.
10. Вероятно, он вас не понял. Объясните ему ситуацию еще раз.
11. Должно быть, они так и не договорились о встрече. Придется мне позвонить.
12. Маловероятно, что она будет претендовать на эту должность. У нее нет опыта.

### 35 Put *have to*, *must*, *be to*, and the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. Sam always looks so exhausted, he ..... (have) a very demanding job.
2. I can't support you any longer; you ..... (earn) your own living.
3. Tell Maggie that she ..... (be) here by six. I insist on it.
4. You ..... (apply) for this job. It's just what you need.
5. The bus came on time so we ..... (not/wait) long at the bus stop.
6. If you are travelling by air, you ..... (not/carry) anything in your luggage that could be used as a weapon, such as a knife or a pair of scissors.
7. Isn't Sally's daughter over sixteen? – She ..... (be). I saw her driving a car, and you ..... (be) at least sixteen to get a driver's license.
8. I didn't have enough cash so I ..... (pay) by credit card.
9. She kept thinking about what ..... (become) of her and her children.
10. You ..... (not/tell) anyone. It's my secret.
11. I can hear you well enough. You ..... (not/shout).
12. You ..... (not/keep) medicines in places where children can reach them.



### 39 Put *have to*, *must*, *be to* and the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. Our television-set isn't working. It ..... (damage) before delivery.
2. James looked at his watch and ..... (admit) that he didn't have much time.
3. Sam set off for the college where he ..... (write) his English exam at 9 a.m.
4. I always sleep through the alarm clock. My Mom ..... (wake) me up every day.
5. You ..... (read) this book series. It's absolutely fantastic!
6. In most developed countries people ..... (not/boil) water before they drink it.
7. Reporters ..... (go) to faraway and dangerous places and risk their lives.
8. In the army you ..... (obey) orders and you ..... (not/question) what you're told to do.
9. Next term we ..... (write) four exams!
10. I ..... (see) that new film with Leonardo DiCaprio.
11. You ..... (not/bring) anything to eat when you come to the party.
12. The performance ..... (be) over as there are many people leaving the theatre.
13. The issue ..... (discuss) in tomorrow's debate.
14. You ..... (not/walk) all the way to the station. You can take a bus.
15. The tourists ..... (arrive) yesterday but they were delayed by the weather.

### 40 Put *can*, *may*, *be able to*, *have to*, *must*, *be to* and the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. .... I (borrow) your pen for a while?
2. .... (you/ light) a fire yourself when you were seven?
3. The news ..... (not/be) true! I don't believe you.
4. You ..... (come) and visit us soon. It would be so nice to see you again.
5. Work ..... (begin) this week on the new Thames bridge.
6. Dylan ..... (work) overtime to cover all the expenses of his family.
7. After weeks of training, I ..... (swim) across the river.
8. A good 1500-metre runner ..... (run) the race in under four minutes.
9. He has managed to live in New York for years without ..... (speak) English.
10. The fare ..... (be) cheaper on Thursday but it's worth checking.
11. The expedition ..... (start) last month but for financial reasons it was postponed.
12. Linda ..... (earn) a high salary. She goes on holiday four times a year!
13. Tonight we ..... (meet) at six o'clock to discuss the terms of the credit.
14. .... (they/win) yesterday's game? They are just an amateur team!
15. I'm not quite sure, but Colin ..... (be) at the meeting.

### 41 Put the verb in brackets in the correct form. Use the appropriate modal verb.

"What on earth have you been doing here?" I asked the maid, entering her bedroom. "The house is absolutely full of gas. You (1) .....(fail) to notice that."

"I have done nothing," she said. Her hands were shaking. She (2) ..... (be) frightened. "I (3) ..... (smell) anything. But it wasn't me who did it."

"Oh, then, who was it?" I said trying to open the windows, but I (4) ..... (not/do) it. The maid rushed to help me. The window broke open.. "You (5) ..... (be) dead." I couldn't help being angry. "I (6) ..... (not/think) what you (7) ..... (do). The gas oven was on. I suppose it (8) ..... (be) Flora. Was she playing in the kitchen again?"

"Yes. She (9) ..... (do) it. She was playing there at about seven. Then I (10) ..... (take) all her toys back to her room, as Mrs Nevis took Flora to bed."

"Do you mean that since seven o'clock you haven't noticed anything? Then you (11) ..... (be) an irresponsible servant. What if I had stayed out all night, you all (12) ..... (die). I (13) ..... (dismiss) you if you (14) ..... (not/control) the gas oven next time.

## 42 Translate the sentences.

1. Не надо ему ничего повторять, он все знает сам. – Неужели знает? Сомневаюсь.
2. Ты не съешь ни одной конфеты перед обедом, а то я рассержусь на тебя!
3. Мы должны встретиться на остановке в 8 часов утра. Не опаздывай.
4. Ты должен извиниться перед ней за свое поведение. Ты вел себя очень грубо.
5. Никто из них ничего не понял, и мне пришлось объяснять им все с начала.
6. Тебе долго пришлось дожидаться Питера? – Да, довольно долго. – Очевидно, он остался со своей командой, чтобы закончить работу в срок. – Да, так и было.
7. Ей не разрешается приходить поздно. Она должна быть дома к 9 вечера.
8. Вы должны следовать инструкции и не должны нажимать эту кнопку.
9. Почему мы должны ждать его? Он должен был прийти в 5, а теперь уже 6.
10. Слышишь музыку? Должно быть, это играет оркестр в парке.
11. Ты, очевидно, очень голодная. Вряд ли ты ела что-нибудь сегодня. – Нет, ела.
12. Они наверняка говорили обо мне. Когда я подошла, они сразу замолчали.
13. Они должны были закончить ремонт еще на прошлой неделе, но не успели.
14. Вам придется ехать по другой дороге. Они наверняка еще не закончили ремонт моста. – Неужели они все еще перестраивают его? – Я уверен в этом.
15. К вечеру я должна была перевести десять страниц текста с немецкого на русский. Но я не успеваю. – Ты могла бы и меня попросить помочь тебе. Не доверяешь моим знаниям?

43



**Essay Writing. Comment on the following statement. Use the Discussion Clock (Appendix 4) to draw ideas for the statement. Write 200-250 words.**

*A lot of people are sure that only success can make a person happy.*

44



**Study the advertisement and ask 5 questions.**

**You are considering buying the book and you'd like to get more information about it. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out the following:**

- a) topics covered
- b) if it has real life examples
- c) availability in shops
- d) price
- e) if it can be ordered online

**You have 20 seconds to ask each question.**

