

Paraphrase the sentences using the idioms with the word *world*.

- 1) Mary ought to have a long seaside holiday. It must improve her health.
- 2) By the time he was 30 he had already been to a lot of places all over the world.
- 3) Young people tend to believe that they are on the road to success and will always have everything their own way.
- 4) The two sisters look very much alike but in fact I've never seen people who have so little in common.
- 5) As soon as Paul became a public figure and began to appear on television, he decided that he was a star.
- 6) James is a nice boy but I'm afraid he will never be able to do anything outstanding.
- 7) I love my parents and always listen to what they say.

Grammar

Modal Verbs *Ought (to), Be (to), Needn't* and How to Use Them

Познакомьтесь ещё с тремя модальными глаголами.

1. Ought to (do something) — глагол, близкий по смыслу к глаголу *should* и выражает совет, рекомендацию, указание:

You **ought to** tell her the truth.

Как и другие глаголы, *ought to* образует вопросительные и отрицательные предложения без помощи вспомогательного глагола:

You **ought not (oughtn't)** to be here.

Ought I to tell my parents? — I think you **ought**.

Глагол *should* используется в языке чаще, чем *ought to*.

2. Be to (do something) — используется в формальной речи, свидетельствует о запланированности действия, выражает указание:

The Queen **is to** visit Japan next year. (*Запланированное действие*)

You **are to** stay here until I send for you. (*Указание*)

Предложения с данным модальным глаголом не предназначены для разговорной речи.

3. Хотя глагол *need* в современном английском языке в большинстве случаев не используется как модальный, в форме *needn't (need not)* он таковым является.

You **needn't buy** any food, I've already bought everything you want.

Таким образом, в языке функционируют две отрицательные формы глагола *need*:

1) *needn't do* (модальный глагол)

2) *doesn't*
don't } *need to do* (обычный глагол)

Между ними есть определённое различие.

1) Модальный глагол *needn't* используется в конкретных ситуациях:

You **needn't** wash up. Mum has done it.

2) Обычный глагол используется в ситуациях общего плана:

Russian citizens **don't** need to get a visa when they go to Israel.

Decide which forms of the verbs *ought (to), to be (to)* and *need* you will use to complete these sentences.

- 1) You ... do as you are told. We all expect you to be a good boy.
- 2) How much do you think I will wait? — You ... wait. Mr Richardson will see you immediately.
- 3) Your grandmother is at hospital. You ... visit her.
- 4) Mum, must I go shopping? — No, you ... , dear. I have already been to the shops.
- 5) The minister ... come at exactly five o'clock. We have been informed about it.
- 6) You ... listen more carefully, then you'll understand your teacher better.
- 7) We have been informed that the delegation of the American congressmen ... arrive in April.
- 8) You ... wash up. I have already washed the plates.
- 9) You ... drive so fast. It's dangerous.
- 10) You ... eat so much chocolate cake.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** Paraphrase these sentences using the appropriate forms of the verbs *ought (to)*, *to be (to)*, *need*.

1) I should go and see Fred one of these days. 2) As I see it there is no necessity for me to do the ironing. You have ironed everything yourself. 3) It is not necessary for you to get up early tomorrow. There is no school on Saturday. 4) It is planned that they will return at the end of the month. 5) You have plenty of time. It is not necessary to hurry. 6) We have agreed that the secretary will meet you at the railway station, near your carriage. 7) I can't avoid it. I'm sure it will happen. 8) In my opinion you should see the doctor immediately.

- 9** Choose the appropriate words to complete the sentences.

- 1) Jacob was a ... young man of 25.
a) handsome b) beautiful c) pretty
- 2) The guests are respectfully ... not to smoke inside the office.
a) asked for b) requested c) recalled
- 3) The enemy fleet was ... in the battle.
a) hit b) broken c) defeated
- 4) The travellers decided to set ... early in the morning.
a) out b) about c) aside
- 5) In autumn many people ... mushrooms in woods and forests.
a) collect b) lift c) gather
- 6) I would like to give you advice though I doubt you will follow it.
You ... be more tolerant to others.
a) are to b) ought c) should
- 7) I have never been able to recall the details of our first meeting, ... my husband.
a) so has b) so hasn't c) neither has
- 8) Marco Polo's ... are famous all over the world.
a) journeys b) trips c) voyages
- 9) ... people in hospitals are called patients.
a) Sick b) Ill c) Homesick
- 10) People usually buy spaghetti at the
a) baker's b) butcher's c) grocer's

- 10** The sentences below have mistakes. Write them correctly.

- 1) I suppose it's a wonderful sensation to have the world at your legs.
- 2) She's good but she's not going to get the world on fire.
- 3) A hot strong cup of tea on a nasty cold day can make you a world of good.
- 4) Soon Bob understood that Sue meant the world for him.
- 5) It has been my life-time dream to watch the world.
- 6) What people think and what they say might be worlds away.
- 7) After getting the job he wanted Oliver felt that the world was his starfish.

- 11** **Optional task.** Use the Internet and try to find some information about Marco Polo, his life and travels. Share your information with your classmates.