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ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

ENGLISH PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

*Допущено Министерством образования Республики Беларусь
в качестве учебного пособия для студентов
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«Романо-германская филология»*

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие «Практикум по грамматике английского языка = English Practical Grammar» предназначено для студентов специальности 1-21 05 06 «Романо-германская филология», изучающих английский язык как основной иностранный. Предлагаемая разработка составлена в соответствии с учебной программой по дисциплине «Практикум по грамматике основного иностранного языка», изучаемой указанной выше категорией студентов.

Данный учебный материал прошел многолетнюю апробацию при преподавании курса практической грамматики английского языка студентам факультета иностранных языков Могилевского государственного университета имени А. А. Кулешова. Авторы пытались найти наиболее эффективный способ помочь студентам организовать изучение одной из сложнейших тем английской грамматики – сослагательного наклонения. Таким образом, цель данной разработки – развитие умений и навыков корректного и релевантного использования сослагательного наклонения в речи.

При этом ставились следующие задачи:

- сформировать у студентов систему знаний по категории наклонения английского глагола, ее функционированию в языке;
- дать представление о способах интерпретации и перевода данной грамматической категории;
- выработать первичное умение, а затем закрепить навыки анализа данной грамматической формы;
- способствовать правильному употреблению этого сложного языкового явления в устной и письменной речи.

При создании пособия авторы руководствовались основными методическими принципами формирования грамматических навыков

и умений: коммуникативной и профессиональной направленности, обучения на основе речевых образцов, сочетания речевых тренировок с речевой практикой, а также принципами доступности, наглядности, постепенного нарастания трудностей.

Структурно пособие представлено шестью основными разделами, каждый из которых включает в себя правила употребления различных форм сослагательного наклонения (Explanations) и упражнения, способствующие формированию и закреплению грамматических навыков и умений коммуникативной и профессиональной направленности (Activities). Кроме этого, имеется вводный раздел (Mood. General Characteristics) и раздел, содержащий обобщающие упражнения (Mixed Practice). В практической части каждого раздела тренировочные упражнения разбиты на блоки, каждый из которых предваряется таблицей с моделями употребления рассматриваемых грамматических форм (Pattern lists). Такая форма подачи информации значительно упрощает процесс усвоения теоретического материала и облегчает выполнение упражнений.

Методика работы над грамматическим материалом предусматривает:

- знакомство с речевыми образцами и их анализ;
- выполнение тренировочных заданий на дифференциацию, подстановку и трансформацию;
- моделирование упражнений, направленных на продуцирование речи, условно-речевые задания;
- включение изученного грамматического материала в коммуникативные речевые ситуации.

В соответствии с вышеупомянутыми методическими шагами каждый раздел включает упражнения аналитического характера, которые способствуют лучшему осмыслению изучаемого грамматического явления (проанализировать формы, их значения, условия употребления); тренировочные упражнения (выбрать нужную форму, поставить требуемую форму согласно представленной модели); обобщающие упражнения (на перифраз, на перевод с русского языка на английский); упражнения на выработку речевых навыков и умений (расширьте предложения до ситуации, отреагируйте на предложенную ситуацию).

Учебное пособие может быть использовано как для работы в аудитории с преподавателем, так и для самостоятельного изуче-

ния предлагаемого языкового материала. Каждый раздел содержит упражнения, обозначенные значком *, которые могут быть использованы для индивидуальной работы студентов после усвоения грамматического материала на занятии. Такие упражнения снабжены ключами в разделе Answer Key.

Последовательность выполнения, выделение упражнений для самостоятельного выполнения может варьироваться в зависимости от конкретных условий работы.

В издание также включены источники текстового материала (Explanations Reference) и источники материала для упражнений (Activities Reference).

Электронный архив библиотеки МГУ имени А.А. Кушкова

MOOD. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Mood denotes modality, or the relation of the action of the utterance to the reality as viewed by the speaker. Modality is a wide notion, which can be expressed by different linguistic means: lexical (modal words *perhaps, obviously, impossible*); lexico-grammatical (modal verbs *can, may, must*); phonetic (intonation); syntactic (word order); morphological (mood forms of the verb). So mood is the main grammatical means of expressing modality.

Hence, we may come to the following definition: **Mood** is a grammatical category which denotes the attitude of the speaker to the action expressed by the verb from the point of view of its reality. It represents the process either as a fact that really happened, happens or will happen, or treats it as an imaginary phenomenon, i.e. the subject of a hypothesis, speculation, desire.

Traditionally we distinguish three moods in Modern English:

The Indicative Mood

The Imperative Mood

The Subjunctive Mood

The Indicative Mood represents actions as real, standing outside the speaker's own personality. It is a fact mood, or a direct one.

*The cashier **used** to do the accounts and we **used** to check his figures, now the computer **does** it all.*

It is the only mood which is represented by a system of morphological categories of the verb (tense, aspect, order, voice, person, number).

The Imperative Mood is used to make the person fulfil an action in one of the imperative forms – a request, recommendation, suggestion, order, command, etc. It has one form which coincides with the bare infinitive.

***Pay** bills the day you get them.*

The negative form is built by means of the auxiliary *do* + *not* even with the verb to *be*.

*Do not wait more than fifteen minutes for anyone who is late.
Please, don't be so impatient!*

In different imperative forms addressed to a first or third person (persons) the analytical form *let* + *the bare infinitive* is used.

*Let him finish his dinner first and then put questions.
What am I going to wear? Let me think.*

In negative sentences the analytical forms take the particle *not* without an auxiliary.

*Let's not tell Granny what happened.
Let her not overestimate her chances.*

The Imperative Mood form can't be used in questions.

The **Subjunctive Mood** shows that the action or state expressed by the verb is represented as a non-fact, as something unreal, hypothetical, imaginary or desired.

*I wish it were summer now.
If only I had listened to your advice before!*

The Subjunctive Mood is also used to express emotional attitude of the speaker to real facts.

It's incredible that he should have risen so early!

We may distinguish actions expressed by the Subjunctive Mood according to the degree of unreality: unreal actions not contrary to the objective reality (lower degree) and hypothetical actions contradicting the reality (higher degree). Accordingly, the Subjunctive Mood is represented by a set of forms:

The Suppositional Mood
and **Subjunctive I** (denoting lower degree of unreality)

The Conditional Mood
and **Subjunctive II** (denoting higher degree of unreality)

The Suppositional Mood, Subjunctive I, The Conditional Mood and Subjunctive II are often called "Oblique Moods" in order to avoid misinterpretation of the term "Subjunctive". The distinguished Oblique Mood representatives may be further considered from the point of view of their specific grammatical meaning, morphological means of expression, or their form, and usage.

UNIT 1

THE SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD

EXPLANATIONS

Meaning. The Suppositional Mood is used to denote an unreal action, not contrary to reality, represented as something desirable or imaginary.

*It is necessary that school children **should read** more.*

Sometimes it may denote a real action with the speaker's attitude to it as to something incredible or unbelievable.

*It is impossible that she **should have made** so many mistakes in her essay.*

Form. The Suppositional Mood is an analytical form. It has two variants – non-perfect and perfect. The non-perfect form of the Suppositional Mood is built with the help of the auxiliary verb *should* and the non-perfect infinitive of the notional verb – *should go, should be, should be done, should be writing*, – and denotes simultaneousness with the action of the finite verb.

*The teacher recommended that we **should plan** different types of lessons.*

The perfect form of the Suppositional Mood is built with the help of the auxiliary verb *should* and the perfect infinitive of the notional verb – *should have gone, should have been, should have been done, should have been writing* – and denotes priority to the action of the finite verb.

*It is normal that some students **should have felt** a little homesick in their first week here. Now they all feel at home.*

Occasionally other forms of the Infinitive within the Suppositional Mood (including Passive and Continuous) may be found:

*It is ridiculous that I **should not be allowed** to work.*

*It is inappropriate that they **should have been given** the award again.*

*He proposed that Mr. Clarke **should be looking for** another job.*

Usage. The Suppositional Mood is used in complex sentences in different types of subordinate clauses:

1) in subject subordinate clauses after the introductory subject *It* and the compound nominal predicate in the principal clause. The structures of the type *It is important ...*, *It is necessary ...*, *It is imperative ...*, etc. denote subjective appraisal of the action or situation described in the subordinate clause.

It is essential that you should contact us as soon as you have any information.

In subject subordinate clauses a perfect form of the Suppositional Mood may be used to express a prior action to that indicated by the finite verb of the principal clause.

It was astonishing that anyone should have wanted to buy such an ugly present.

Occasionally, the speaker's estimation of the action or situation is used after the formal object *it*, thus introducing the subordinate clause of an object type. It usually occurs after the verbs of opinion in the principal clause (*to find*, *to regard*, *to think*, *to consider*, etc.).

We found it strange that she should speak so calmly after the events.

2) in object, predicative and attributive subordinate clauses after the words of imperative meaning in the principal clause.

The boss insisted that I should take a pay cut.

The use of verbs of imperative meaning (*to order*, *to command*, *to suggest*, *to propose*, *to advise*, *to recommend*, *to demand*, *to insist*, *to request*, etc.) or nouns of imperative meaning (*request*, *suggestion*, *advice*, *recommendation*, *proposal*, *insistence*, etc.) determines the type of the subordinate clause.

He suggested that we should have a snack. (an object subordinate clause)

His suggestion was that we should have a snack. (a predicative subordinate clause)

His suggestion that we should have a snack was accepted by everybody. (an attributive subordinate clause)

3) in object, predicative and attributive subordinate clauses after expressions of fear in the principal clause.

The passengers were terrified lest the ship should catch fire.

The use of verbs and verbal expressions of fear (*to worry, to tremble, to dread, to be afraid, to be anxious, to be fearful, to be terrified, etc.*) or nouns of fear (*fear, anxiety, apprehension, worry, etc.*) determines the type of the subordinate clause.

*She **feared** lest they should miss the train. (an object subordinate clause)*

*Her **fear** was lest they should miss the train. (a predicative subordinate clause)*

*Her **fear** lest they should miss the train was vain. (an attributive subordinate clause)*

Such subordinate clauses with the Suppositional Mood are normally introduced by the conjunction *lest* which makes the fear imaginary or contrived and expresses the idea of disbelief. However, the same structures may contain the conjunction *that*, in which case the Indicative Mood is often used with the modal verbs *may (might)* or *will (would)* to express the idea of probability. The choice of the modal verb depends on the tense form of the verb in the principal clause.

*They tremble (trembled) that they **may (might) be discovered.***

*She fears (feared) that she **will (would) be blamed.***

4) in adverbial clauses of purpose after the conjunctions *lest, in case, so that, in order that*. The most common is the negative conjunction *lest*.

*He disguised himself lest he **should be recognized.***

*They spoke quietly so that nobody **should hear** what they were saying.*

However, there are other ways of expressing purpose of the action, which are more frequent and less formal. The mood auxiliaries *may (might)* or *can (could)* are used if the principal clause refers to the present or future; if the principal clause refers to the past only *might* or *could* may be chosen.

*I tell you this so that you **may understand** the situation.*

*The committee **made a monthly contribution** in order that the money **might be available** to all students in financial difficulties.*

ACTIVITIES

Pattern list 1

It is (was)	necessary important imperative advisable desirable unlikely strange	that	smb smth	should do smth should be doing smth should have done smth should have been doing smth should be done should have been done
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Exercise 1. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. It was extraordinary to her that Jerry should have made that sort of mistake.
2. It is necessary that no one should breathe a word about it to her.
3. It is strange that your colleagues should have disagreed with you. They have always supported you.
4. It is highly improbable that he should be thinking of you now.
5. It is annoying that the noise in the corridor should interfere with our work.
6. Isn't it doubtful that the journalists should have been given such an evasive answer?
7. It is better that your child should not be vaccinated now: wait a little.
8. It is important that we should take immediate steps.
9. It was advisable that Miss Leawson should not be aware of what had happened.
10. It is strange that he should have been rehearsing that bit so long: he doesn't know it at all.
11. But it is simply vital that he should be treated as the guest of honour, because everything depends on him.
12. It will be desirable that we should have a heart-to-heart talk.
13. It is only natural that she should be disappointed.
14. It is important that everybody should take notes.

Exercise 2. Paraphrase the following sentences using the appropriate form of the Suppositional Mood.

1. It is necessary for you to put off that call.
2. It is advisable for you to see a doctor before going to the south.
3. It is quite uncommon for them to be against such a reasonable suggestion.
4. It is very unusual for them to have admitted a stranger into their company.
5. It is unbelievable for nine-year-olds to have put such a good show.
6. It is important to check your car before the winter.
7. It is strange for the case to have been solved so quickly.
8. It is recommended to inform your tutor about your progress.
9. It was thought unbelievable for the junior staff members to complain.
10. It was only right for them to have disagreed.
11. It is very important for them to

see the purpose of their work. 12. It was highly unnatural for him to be late. 13. It is necessary for you to hand in an application not later than a week. 14. It is desirable for the applicant to give his address and telephone number in case the management may want him. 15. It was recommended to forget the whole matter. 16. It is better for you not to answer back! 17. It is doubtful she produced such good results. 18. It was considered obligatory for them to start at dawn. 19. Isn't it amazing that he got near to the truth without any assistance? 20. It was suggested the celebration being cancelled.

Exercise 3. Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. It is necessary that the sick man (to stay) in bed for a fortnight. 2. It is doubtful that his lecture (to attend) by so many students yesterday: he is not what I would call a good teacher. 3. Is it possible that the Board (to give) serious thought to that idea? 4. It is obviously necessary that an investigation (to take). 5. It is wonderful that they (to give) you a present. 6. It is desirable that young mothers (to give) as much help as possible by nurses in the unit. 7. It is strange that they (to help) him – usually he doesn't accept support from anyone. 8. It is highly unlikely that he (to give) help – no one would have wanted to back him. 9. Is it possible that they (to threaten) by a black-mailer and had to pay him? 10. It is improbable that she (to bite) by her own dog. 11. Isn't it strange that they (to expect) an answer all those months? Why didn't they drop the whole thing? 12. It is necessary that the doctor (to check) all possible causes of this illness. 13. She listened in silence to Mel's explanation why it was essential that he (to remain) at the airport. 14. He is such a charming man that it is a pity he (to be) so grave and dull. 15. It is odd I never (to hear) him even mention your name. 16. How wonderful that you (to think) of everything beforehand! 17. How unfortunate that you (to let) that topic dominate your talk! You could have avoided that. 18. It was surprising that after such a journey he (to look) in first-class physical condition. 19. It is quite impossible that she (to make) so many mistakes in her dictation. 20. It is essential that new parking arrangements (to make) for workers in this factory. 21. It is vital that her personal details (to remain) strictly confidential.

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences.

1. The weather is so fine. It is advisable that 2. The translation is very difficult. It is highly probable that 3. It was absolutely outrageous 4. They couldn't cope with the task and it was necessary

that 5. It is remarkable that 6. It was only fair that 7. We had very little time left and it was important that 8. She knew next to nothing about painting and it was absurd that 9. They had a lot of work to do and it is incredible 10. They had a row yesterday and it is amazing 11. She has been learning French since childhood, it is not surprising 12. It rained heavily all morning and it's extraordinary 13. It is indeed unfortunate that 14. In the past it was believed important 15. It is odd ..., isn't it?

Exercise 5. Furnish the following sentences with appropriate principal clauses to justify the use of the Suppositional Mood.

1. ... he should say many things that he had said before. 2. ... you should have learnt about it. 3. ... she should not remember such an important detail. 4. ... he should be so nervous. 5. ... she should be satisfied with this work. 6. ... she should have been told the truth. 7. ... I should have aroused an interest. 8. ... somebody should stay with him. 9. ... he should be so indifferent. 10. ... he should have accepted the invitation of this outstanding producer. 11. ... the performance should have been a success. 12. ... you should know all the particulars. 13. ... he should refuse to help us. 14. ... information leakage should be stopped at any price. 15. ... our group should go on an excursion to Mogilev.

Exercise 6.* Rearrange the words in each line to make one sentence.

- 1) should advisable Ann it that not during present quarrel be their is;
- 2) arrival was that should it introduced after be into necessary society Helen her;
- 3) many is made impossible that so she should quite mistakes it have;
- 4) that boys it with make surprising should friends our was she;
- 5) another been it incredible have award is should they that given.

Exercise 7. Develop the following sentences into situations according to the model.

Model: It's impossible that they should have missed their train. – It's impossible that they should have missed their train. They had plenty of time. Evidently they couldn't find a taxi.

1. It's not surprising that the performance should have been a success.
2. I think it's natural that everybody should be glad to see Ann.

3. It's remarkable that everyone should have approved his report. 4. It's annoying that the noise in the corridor should interfere with our work. 5. It's not surprising that he should have been a difficult patient to cure. 6. It's absurd that she should be so excited. 7. It's strange that they should have returned so late. 8. It's not surprising that he should nearly have been run over by a car. 9. It's advisable that all of you should read "The Forsyte Saga" by J. Galsworthy. 10. It's extraordinary that he should come in time. 11. It's only natural that she should be disappointed. 12. It's desirable that the children should live in the country in summer.

Exercise 8. Give instructions concerning general rules for the first aid.

Model: It's necessary (obligatory, advisable) that one should stay calm...

Prompts:

1. Stay calm. This is the most important rule. Usually the patient can't think clearly, so you must think for him.
2. Call a doctor or a hospital.
3. Do not move the patient if it is not necessary.
4. Examine the patient for wounds and broken bones. Try to stop bleeding.
5. Cover the patient. Do not let him get too cold or too hot.

Exercise 9. Discuss the situations using complex sentences with subject clauses.

1. Henry and his friend are walking in the mountains of Nevada. Suddenly Henry's friend feels pain in his leg. Henry looks at the leg and sees two small wounds. A snake has bitten his friend. What must Henry do to help his friend?

Prompts: to take a handkerchief, to round the arm above the wounds, to take a knife, to hold the blade of the knife in the flame of a cigarette lighter, to cut the wounds, to suck the wounds, to spit the poison out, to call a hospital or a doctor.

2. Yesterday your friend was walking through the park. Suddenly he saw a man who was lying on the ground. He was unconscious. The friend got frightened and ran away. Today he has come to your place to tell you everything. What should you say?

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Совершенно естественно, что Оливер убежал от вас; он, должно быть, вернулся к своим старым друзьям.
2. Желательно, чтобы вы повторили все слова перед контрольной работой.
3. Вдруг ему показалось страшно важным, чтобы они не оставили его одного.
4. В этом случае весьма существенно, чтобы он не сделал ошибки.
5. Было нелепо, что она так рассердилась из-за подгоревшего обеда.
6. Странно, что вы не сохранили столь важное письмо, очень странно.
7. Совершенно необходимо, чтобы дети знали правила дорожного движения.
8. То, как Джейн вела себя при встрече с вами, совершенно необычно. На нее это не похоже.
9. Хотелось, чтобы он, следуя семейной традиции, поступил в юридическую школу.
10. Стыдно вам так плохо думать о ребенке, ведь вы его совсем не знаете. Не может быть, чтобы он украл мои деньги и книги, я этому не верю.
11. Было условлено, что мы встретимся в 5 часов.
12. Комитету рекомендовано разработать новую программу.
13. Как странно, что Майк не сообщил, где он находится.
14. Невероятно, что он уже на ногах после столь сложной операции.
15. Необходимо, чтобы я повидался с ней, прежде чем я уйду.
16. Она знала, что непременно должна купить себе новое пальто.
17. Не может быть, чтобы вам не дали возможности доказать, что вы здесь ни при чем.
18. Необходимо, чтобы вы приехали на несколько дней раньше других.
19. Прекрасно, что она сама взялась за эту задачу.
20. Не кажется ли вам странным, что его уже несколько дней никто не видел.
21. В конце концов, было решено, что они устроят вечеринку.
22. Рекомендуются прочитать текст целиком, прежде чем браться за перевод.
23. Вряд ли возможно, чтобы вы достали билеты на премьеру, да еще в субботу.

Pattern list 2

I	consider	it	necessary	that	smb smth	should do smth
	think		important			should be doing smth
	find		imperative			should have done smth
	regard		advisable			should have been doing smth
	feel		desirable			should be done
	believe		unlikely			should have been done
suppose	strange					

Exercise 11. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I find it highly improbable that we should receive no answer at all: we will, but not the answer you hope for. 2. They feel it advisable that the general public should be kept in the dark about the matter. 3. She found it unbelievable that Johnny shouldn't have been admitted to the club. 4. I consider it probable that they should have been given a negative answer. 5. Don't you find it strange that he should be checking all the papers himself? What's wrong? 6. Didn't you think it best that everything should be settled quietly? 7. Marie considered it doubtful that her company should give her a pay rise. 8. I think it absolutely necessary that you should report directly to me and double check every point before you do that. 9. Don't you find it impossible that he should have been worrying about it all the time? 10. We consider it totally unnecessary that he should be bothered again. Why can't you leave him alone?

Exercise 12. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model.

Model: I consider it impossible for him to have gone there alone. – I consider it impossible that he should have gone there alone.

1. They consider it of vital importance to receive correct data. 2. I felt it impossible for the book to have been published so soon. 3. She found it important to chair the meeting herself. 4. Terry finds it best to exclude Robert from all sources of information. 5. Margaret thought it dangerous to switch off the power herself. 6. He thought it unnecessary to maintain the Department at its present size. 7. Don't you find it ridiculous that they have been living here for more than a year and still don't know anything or anyone? 8. I find it shocking to be treated like that! 9. Do you believe it true for her to have been taken ill so suddenly? 10. I find it advisable for her not to conduct that interview herself. 11. Didn't they suppose it strange for the troops to have been withdrawn so suddenly? 12. Why do you find it obligatory for us to participate in this contest? 13. Don't you think it wonderful for us to have been invited here? We'll see all the celebrities! 14. I believe it dangerous for him to be going around asking questions.

Exercise 13.* Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. I find it absolutely necessary that everyone (to participate) in the discussion. 2. I think it doubtful that they (to leave) yesterday. 3. Didn't you think it strange that he (to give) time off for good behavior? 4. Do you think it doubtful that they (to threaten) by a blackmailer and had to pay him? 5. I feel it advisable that you (to practise) more. 6. I found it shocking that Jean (to bar) from the graduation ceremony, though I can't approve of what she had done. 7. We consider it incredible that he (to write) yet another page-turner: everyone thought he had exhausted that theme. 8. I sat nailed to my seat, finding it unbelievable that no one (to notice) what was going on before their eyes. 9. Everyone found it surprising that she (to make) such efforts to educate herself. 10. Do you think it desirable that your children (to make) to wear uniform? 11. Don't you find it surprising that a nine-year-old (to solve) a Rubik's Cube so quickly? 12. I had been having a grinding headache for an hour. Now it was slowly draining away and I thought it strange that I (to fail) to think of Percodan before.

Exercise 14. Complete the following sentences.

1. Do you find it essential ...? 2. I find it curious 3. Do people nowadays find it necessary ...? 4. Students nowadays consider it obligatory 5. Everyone found it amusing 6. Why do you feel it funny...? 7. Didn't the Board find it important ...? 8. I usually think it surprising 9. I think it best 10. The public think it better 11. I consider it highly doubtful

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Почему вы считаете важным, чтобы в книге была упомянута его фамилия? 2. Не кажется ли вам странным, что его уже несколько дней никто не видел? 3. То, что Тим с ним теперь разговаривает, кажется мне вполне естественным, а вам? 4. Я нахожу маловероятным, чтобы его мнение не было принято во внимание. 5. Почему то, что с ним так плохо обращались, кажется вам невозможным? 6. Доктор полагает, что мне необходимо бросить курить. 7. Мне не кажется, что такое поведение нормально. 8. Он полагает, что для нас лучше всего было бы забыть об этом деле. 9. Вам не кажется странным, что за все это время Фил ни разу не дал о себе знать? 10. Мне представляется невероятным, чтобы ему разрешили поехать туда одному.

Pattern list 3

to suggest	that	smb smth	should do smth should be doing smth should be done
to request			
to advise			
to propose			
to order			
to insist			
suggestion			
advice			
request			
recommendation			

Exercise 16. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I suggested that she should come and have some lunch with me, but she seemed to have something on her mind. 2. What I suggest is that after lunch you should give me an hour or so on my own and I'll prepare a programme for discussion. 3. I demanded that everything should be done exactly as we planned. 4. The new instruction that progress reports should be submitted once a week surprised everybody, but was nevertheless followed. 5. His request that we should both join the investigation intrigued us. 6. But the most drastic demand the new owner made was that half the workmen should be discharged at once. 7. Why didn't you stop him when he voiced that silly proposal that we should not attend the session? 8. I insist that you should not interfere with our project. 9. He willingly accepted his father's suggestion that he should go on a long journey to India. 10. The officer ordered that the bridge should be destroyed at dawn. 11. They demanded that the doctor should tell them what had happened. 12. The publisher sent me a letter with the request that I should write a review of the book. 13. He had to satisfy the editor's requirements that a short story should not exceed one hundred lines. 14. Her only request was that he should be allowed to visit his son.

Exercise 17. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model.

Model: I wanted them to talk in undertones (to suggest). – I suggested that they should talk in undertones.

1. He wanted every point of view to be taken into consideration (to insist). 2. I want you to remain close by, just in case (to request). 3. He

wanted me to sit down (to suggest). 4. I just want them to give me one *more* chance (to propose). 5. The doctor wanted him to go to hospital and to be operated on as soon as possible (to propose). 6. We want to reach some agreement here and now (to insist). 7. He wanted us to make the experiment at once (to persist). 8. The boy's temperature was normal but his father wanted him to stay in bed (to insist). 9. The doctor wanted her to keep to the diet (to recommend). 10. The captain wanted everybody to leave the deck (to order). 11. They wanted her to find another job (to advise). 12. Celia's mother wanted her to collect alimony from her ex-husband (to urge). 13. He wanted to be given a chance to prove his point of view (to insist). 14. Charles wanted his boss's candidacy to be considered, but the others were unpersuaded (to urge). 15. I want you to go to a store and pick out some books for me (to request).

Exercise 18.* Fill in the blanks with the correct positive or negative form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. I insist that she regularly (to inform) us of her whereabouts. 2. The neighbours requested that we (to play) loud music late at night. 3. The director proposed that he (to use) only British actors in his film. 4. Parents have requested that this proposal carefully (to consider) by the Minister of Education. 5. I'm afraid that Stella insists you (to be) at her wedding, so you won't receive an invitation. 6. I agree that his proposal that we (to go) to Alaska in summer was a little bit sudden. 7. The coach insisted that the athlete (to start) training in a month. 8. He gave an order that nobody (to leave) the room. 9. My suggestion is that we (to take) any steps until we hear from her. 10. He ordered that the women and children (to take) care of first. 11. They recommended that nothing (to do) without the doctor's advice. 12. Their demand is that the agreement (to consider) void. 13. Our teacher insists that we (to check) all our homework. 14. It was such a hot day that Veronica suggested we (to go) swimming at the pool. 15. My mother recommended that we (to be) careful in our choice of a nanny for the children. 16. The police demanded that the suspect (to leave) the area without notifying them. 17. The manager insisted that his secretary (to award) a special prize for 25 years of loyal service to the company. 18. The Education Department proposes that pupils (to borrow) their textbooks from schools for a minimal fee and (to return) them at the end of the school year. 19. Her request was that she (to leave) free to follow her own inclination. 20. His demand that he (to give) access to the files was refused.

Exercise 19. Complete the following sentences.

1. It was agreed that I should write them a letter suggesting that ...
2. It was getting dark and the guide proposed ... 3. The instruction ...
was followed. 4. She saw why they had insisted that ... 5. It was her
own family who suggested ... 6. Everyone agreed with my suggestion
that ... 7. I support your demand ... 8. At the risk of making you angry
with me I propose ... 9. The doctor recommended that ... 10. My advice
is that ... 11. I was quite skeptical of their proposition ... 12. Fearing
it would rain he proposed ... 13. It's a pity that you refused when I sug-
gested ... 14. He gave an order ...

Exercise 20. Say what instructions and recommendations you were given at your practical course at school.

*Model: The teacher recommended / suggested / advised / insisted / de-
manded / required / requested that we should come to school half an hour
before the lesson.*

Prompts: to fulfill the functions of a tutor; to plan different types of lessons; to conduct different types of classes; to use visual aids at different stages of a lesson; to carry out educational work during out-of-school hours; to keep in touch with the pupils' parents; to analyse our lessons thoroughly; to enrich our theoretical knowledge.

Exercise 21. Develop the following sentences into situations. Construct at least one sentence to specify the given one.

Model: He insisted that we should return home. – He insisted that we should return home. It looked like raining and he didn't want to get wet.

1. I suggest that you should come back to us again for a while. 2. My friends suggested that we should get together. 3. I propose that we should sit and discuss the matter. 4. Nick recommended that we should show the town to her. 5. I think that it is an admirable suggestion that he should be asked to join us. 6. Her request was that I should look after her son for a month or so. 7. My mother insists that I should consult a doctor because of my headache. 8. He suggested that we should put off our meeting. 9. The doctor insisted that I should be X-rayed. 10. It was she who actually suggested that we should get married.

Exercise 22. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Я требую, чтобы мне сообщили все подробности.
2. Он настаивал на том, чтобы ему предоставили все условия для занятий.
3. Меня расстроило ваше распоряжение о том, чтобы наш отдел был закрыт.
4. Кто предложил, чтобы мы приняли участие в конкурсе?
5. Предложение, заключавшееся в том, чтобы сделать перерыв, устраивало всех.
6. Меня удивила его просьба о том, чтобы ему позволили взглянуть на портрет до того, как он был закончен.
7. Он оставил распоряжение, чтобы нас повезли показать город.
8. Мое предложение было, чтобы он приехал и погостил у меня несколько дней, чтобы осмотреться перед тем, как он найдет какой-нибудь подходящий дом.
9. Мистер Грин подумал, что просьба Майка о повышении зарплаты несвоевременна.
10. Итен потребовал, чтобы ему предоставили возможность ознакомиться со всеми документами, относящимися к делу.
11. Комиссия предложила представить наши требования в письменном виде.
12. Марджи распорядилась, чтобы никто не входил в зал во время репетиции.
13. Старый Вейд очень полюбил ребенка и настаивал, чтобы его назвали его именем.
14. Инспектор потребовал пересмотреть некоторые правила безопасности.
15. Все одобрили предложение, заключавшееся в том, чтобы вначале выслушать экспертов, а потом принимать решение.
16. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы в зале суда вы старались не перебивать друг друга.
17. Мистер Хейли попросил, чтобы слушание дела состоялось в другом округе.
18. Его предложение о том, чтобы внести изменения в организацию производства, было хорошо обосновано фактами.
19. Одна из сторон настаивает, чтобы эта статья соглашения была пересмотрена.

Pattern list 4

to fear	that lest	smb smth	should do smth
to worry			should be doing smth
to be anxious			should have done smth
to be afraid			should have been doing
to be apprehensive			smth
to be worried			should be done
worry			should have been done
anxiety			
(for) fear			

**Exercise 23. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences
Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. She is a very odd lady. She's not bad at heart, but sometimes she is unbearable. I fear she should lose her close friends. 2. Strong apprehension lest someone should reveal her secret was written all over her face. 3. I must know what I'm letting myself in for before answering this question. I am afraid lest you should get into a mess. 4. Everyone thought that his fear lest his real name should be found was groundless. 5. He had difficulty in finding a taxi and he is horribly worried lest he should miss his train. 6. I am horrified that he should have been found guilty. 7. He didn't say a word fearing lest he should offend her. 8. She put the finger to her lips worrying lest they should be overheard. 9. I was anxious that you should agree with her. 10. She dared not ask him anything, she was afraid lest he should misunderstand her. 11. His fear that they should see him was deep. 12. If she learns about his conduct, it will cause a lot of trouble. I am afraid lest she should ask for a divorce. 13. I dreaded lest a stranger should notice me and speak to me. 14. Our fear was lest we should get lost in the forest.

Exercise 24.* Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. She fears that her husband (to learn) about her past. 2. It was a terrifying strangely impressive sight, and I was worried lest she (to faint). 3. Liza trembled that her plans (to reveal). 4. She was terrified lest those horrid old men (to leave) him in the cold and he (to humiliate). 5. They were anxious that I (to get) rid of my partners. 6. I know they will find it out in the long run, I am only worried lest they (to give up) the idea. 7. We were terrified lest the rescue team (to fail) to reach us. 8. She was twenty-eight and getting a bit worried that she never (to find) anyone to marry. 9. I dread I (to sack). 10. She is so nervous and gets angry about the most trifling things. I have a feeling of fear lest she (to get) into hospital. 11. I did everything for her not to worry. I was anxious lest she (to disturb) by the news. 12. The fear that he (to recognize) never left him. 13. I worried lest he (to say) that it was all my fault. 14. I pretended to be convinced but in the depth of my heart I was doubtful as I was uneasy lest she (to tell) me a lie again. 15. I can't understand what it is all about, I think it dull, and I am apprehensive lest everybody (to forget) it very soon. 16. She thrust her head out of the window and cried out something. Evidently she was afraid lest her child (to get) into trouble. 17. But she was seized with a panic of fear lest they (to discover).

Exercise 25. Complete the following sentences adding subordinate clauses with the appropriate form of the Suppositional Mood.

1. My little sister was laid up with measles and mother was afraid lest ... 2. He was anxious lest ... 3. She left the room on tiptoes fearing lest ... 4. He was horribly worried lest ... 5. It was cold in the street and I feared lest ... 6. Their fear ... was totally incomprehensible. 7. Don't you know that your brother is worried lest ... 8. She was terrified lest ... 9. Their fear ... was getting on my nerves. 10. A fortnight passed without any letters from them and he began to worry ... 11. She was seized with a panic of fear lest ... 12. His fear lest ... was groundless. 13. He kept it from her fearing ... 14. John was uneasy lest ... 15. We have been walking for hours, and there is no end to the forest. I am afraid lest ... 16. You keep looking at your watch. Do you fear ... ?

Exercise 26.* Rearrange the words in each line to make one sentence.

- 1) this a should fear was he scholarship term his lest get;
- 2) she away our worry lest was should secret great our give;
- 3) disease was anxious child should a mother lest the catch;
- 4) worry they let should down don't lest you;
- 5) am that afraid more something not awful should I happen any.

Exercise 27. Make a suggestion why your friend is avoiding to see you.

Model: I think she fears (is afraid, worries, etc.) lest I should ask her about her boy-friend.

Prompts: to speak about her future, to remind her of her debt, to see how upset she is, to make a row, to ask her to tell the truth, to accuse her of having told you a lie, to accuse her of having given false evidence, to reproach her for being greedy, to inquire too closely into the matter.

Exercise 28. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Мне хотелось знать, куда он ушел, но я не осмеливался заговаривать, боясь, что я нарушу тишину. 2. Большинство опасалось, как бы положение не ухудшилось еще больше. 3. Он боялся, как бы конкуренты не получили доступ к секретной информации. 4. Когда дети возвращались домой поздно, мать опасалась, как бы с ними

что-нибудь не случилось. 5. Мы опасались, как бы эти слухи не помешали объективному рассмотрению дела. 6. Опасения, как бы его обман не раскрылся, мешали ему сосредоточиться. 7. Мне кажется, что постоянный страх, как бы его не уволили, не имеет никаких оснований. 8. Как и все в отделе, он беспокоился о том, чтобы подделка была безупречной. 9. Я чувствую себя очень плохо. Боюсь, как бы мне не заболеть. 10. Было очень поздно, и мы боялись, как бы нам не опоздать на поезд. 11. В первую минуту он испугался, что Фред сядет с ним рядом и продолжит разговор. 12. Он боялся, что произведет плохое впечатление. 13. Анна опасается, что она проспит завтра на работу, ей надо встать очень рано. 14. Я боюсь, что завтра будет дождь, а мы собираемся в поход. 15. Я боюсь, что они попали в аварию. 16. Боюсь, как бы град не повредил урожай.

Pattern list 5

do smth	in order that	smb smth	should do smth
	lest		should be doing smth
in case so that			should have done smth
			could do smth
			might do smth
			should be done
			could be done
			might be done

Exercise 29. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I've made a copy for you so that there should be no doubts. 2. He spoke loudly and clearly so that he should be heard. 3. And when the ambulance came and they put her on a stretcher, they made me go to the kitchen in order that she shouldn't know I was there. 4. I told him everything so that he could have all the information he might need to make up his mind. 5. I closed the door so that we might not be overheard. 6. They kept quiet lest they should wake him. 7. Ned suspected that she was starving herself and when he went to see her he took a box of chocolates or a cake so that she should have something to eat. 8. She opens the window every morning in order that the children might get some fresh air. 9. You'll have to give him a hand in order that he might cope with all his responsibilities. 10. Reread the phrase lest you should make the same mistake again. 11. I always set the alarm-clock and put it beside my bed

so that I could get up in time. 12. Then she went over to the captain and leaned over him so that she could speak into his ear. 13. He was afraid to look behind lest he should see something there which ought not to be there. 14. She put the coat back and placed some other clothes on it in case that it should look as though it had not been disturbed.

Exercise 30*. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model.

Model: I took twenty driving lessons to pass my driving test first time. (so that) – I took twenty driving lessons so that I should pass my driving test first time.

1. I left a note on the table to remind you about the call. (so that)
2. We arrived at the cinema early so as not to miss the beginning of the film. (lest)
3. Mary and Angela came into the room for their dad to give them some pocket money. (in order that)
4. My husband bought a car for me to go to the country whenever I wish. (so that)
5. She went downstairs quietly so as not to draw attention. (lest)
6. Dennis phoned her from time to time for her not to say that he had left her. (in order that / lest)
7. She put on her bright evening dress for him to notice her at once. (so that)
8. She didn't say a word for them to understand that she agreed. (so that)
9. They kept her in the dark because they wanted to avoid trouble. (in order that)
10. They tried to placate the mob as they didn't want the trouble to break out again. (lest)
11. When my child is asleep we never talk in a loud voice for him not to wake up. (lest / so that)
12. She bought some pictures for us to decorate the flat. (so that)
13. He scraped up the money as he wanted to start a restaurant. (so that)
14. I had to act as a clown as I wanted to make them laugh. (in order that)
15. Eddy advised Sally to take a taxi for her to get to the club as she was late. (in case that)

Exercise 31. Complete the following sentences according to the model.

Model: Try to write clearly (to avoid being misunderstood). – Try to write clearly so that you might avoid being misunderstood.

1. Everyone was pushing (to get in front of the queue).
2. They locked the door (to get in).
3. He left the car on the road (to keep it out of sight).
4. He sat in the furthest corner (not to be seen).
5. He has to wake me

up very early (to arrive at work in time). 6. He used both hands (to drop anything). 7. I had a book hidden in the barn (to read without fear of being caught). 8. I've underlined all the new words (to forget to look them up). 9. Jane bought some apples, flour, sugar and a bottle of milk (to make an apple pie). 10. The film producer gave his instructions to the actors (to make any mistakes). 11. She was very careful in choosing the right words (to have a fit). 12. He lifted his son to his shoulder (to see the procession). 13. Open the window (to get a breath of fresh air). 14. She said she wanted tea ready at eight (to be out by nine). 15. We were quiet and walked slowly (to frighten them). 16. He sneaked out of the house through the back door (to explain anything). 17. I went up to my room (to avoid my mother's questions). 18. Jack moved a little (to see beyond the group of young men).

Exercise 32. Complete the following sentences using adverbial clauses of purpose.

1. The travellers stayed at the hotel for one more day 2. You had better start working at once 3. I shall read a fairy-tale to the child 4. They never punish their children 5. The girl was eating her ice greedily 6. I am just drawing your attention to it 7. He took great risks 8. He was standing with his back to the fire place 9. She was growing frightened and stretched out her hand 10. He worked in the laboratory till late at night 11. You must pull yourself together 12. They painted the walls of their drawing-room green 13. They'll stay with us for a month 14. He wrote his father long letters 15. The friends presented him with stamps

Exercise 33. Furnish the following sentences with appropriate principal clauses.

1. ... so that she could see it for herself. 2. ... in order that her son might finish his education. 3. ... lest somebody should hear her crying. 4. ... so that he could have a short rest after that sleepless night. 5. ... in order that I might think the matter over. 6. ... so that no one should be allowed to leave the place. 7. ... lest you should get lost in the woods. 8. ... lest he should see the expression of her face. 9. ... so that they should reach the place before rush hours. 10. ... lest you should be sorry later. 11. ... in order that this should be better understood. 12. ... so that no time might be lost. 13. ... lest your parents should worry. 14. ... so that everybody should be

admitted. 15. ... so that the child should keep quiet. 16. ... in order that they should catch up with the group. 17. ... lest he should come up and find me listening. 18. ... lest she should say something insulting.

Exercise 34. Develop the following sentences into situations. Construct at least one sentence to specify, prove or refute the given one.

Model: Put down my address lest you should forget it. –

Put down my address lest you should forget it. I know that you are very absent-minded and always forget everything.

1. Do it at once lest you should put off till tomorrow what you can do today. 2. Go to bed early and rise early so that you might be healthy, wealthy and wise. 3. Let's take sandwiches with us lest we should get hungry. 4. Don't tell her anything lest she should be worried. 5. Let's make haste lest we should miss the bus. 6. I tried to look quite calm so that she shouldn't guess that I was terribly disappointed. 7. It was slippery in the street and I went slowly lest I should fall. 8. Put the milk into the fridge lest it should get sour.

Exercise 35. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Уберите отсюда эту сумку, чтобы кто-нибудь не споткнулся. 2. Мы попросили наших друзей позвонить ей, чтобы лишний раз не надоедать. 3. Я сообщаю вам об этих изменениях для того, чтобы вы еще раз обдумали мое предложение. 4. Она отвернулась, чтобы никто не заметил, что она плакала. 5. Ей пришлось вмешаться в их спор, чтобы они не поругались окончательно. 6. Он притворился, что разговаривает с кем-то, чтобы слуга не подумал, что он один в комнате. 7. Мы пошли погулять, чтобы я мог увидеть лес до того, как стемнеет. 8. Грейс предприняла необходимые меры, чтобы они могли сразу же пожениться. 9. Он отошел в сторону от театральной кассы, чтобы я мог поговорить с кассиром. 10. Услышав, что Питер возвращается, Джил положила конверт на место и закрыла ящик стола, чтобы он не заметил, что она что-то искала. 11. Ей пришлось повторить стихотворение еще раз, чтобы не забыть его. 12. Позвони мне, когда ты будешь выезжать, чтобы я знал, когда ждать тебя. 13. Она дала мне ключ, чтобы я мог отпереть дверь. 14. Возьми книгу в библиотеке, чтобы мне подготовиться к семинару. 15. Купи по-

больше продуктов, чтобы бабушке не ходить в магазин каждый день. 16. Полицейские обошли всех соседей, чтобы узнать, не слышали ли они чего-нибудь. 17. Том просил тщательно завернуть вазу, чтобы она не разбилась. 18. Этот знак поставлен здесь для того, чтобы все обратили внимание на опасность. 19. Мы решили о нем позаботиться, чтобы его жена была спокойна. 20. Она понизила голос, чтобы ее мать не услышала нас. 21. Стены собора были недавно реставрированы, с тем чтобы фрески вновь обрели свой прежний вид. 22. После смерти поэта в его квартире ничего не переставлялось, чтобы все выглядело так, как было при его жизни. 23. Придерживайте шляпу рукой, чтобы она не слетела. 24. Скажи мне еще раз твой точный адрес, чтобы я больше не ошибался. 25. Он изложил план очень подробно, чтобы все было ясно и не вызывало сомнений. 26. Зажгите еще одну люстру, чтобы в зале было светлее.

Exercise 36.* Paraphrase the following sentences using the Suppositional Mood.

1. The majority of the committee insisted on the matter being postponed. 2. It is necessary for you to hand in an application not later than a week. 3. He kept the gate closed for the cows not to get into the garden. 4. It is very important for them to see the purpose of their work. 5. The nurse stepped around for the doctor to see the man's wound. 6. The doctor recommended her to keep to a diet. 7. He proposed our putting off the meeting. 8. He persisted in their making the experiment at once. 9. It was she who actually suggested our getting married. 10. He'll insist on us coming some other time – or change the day. 11. Someone has suggested the resignation of the minister. 12. We really must discuss this matter again due to its importance. 13. She didn't want him to see her tears, that's why she turned away. 14. Peter's advice to me was to leave the matter as it was.

Exercise 37.* Complete the sentences using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.

1. It was recommended that the market research _____ as soon as possible.

A should have been done

C should do

B should be done

D would be done

11. They insisted that he _____ in Harley Street the best rooms obtainable.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| A rented | C should have rented |
| B should rent | D should be rented |

12. She expressed our common wish that the subject _____ serious attention.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| A should be given | C should have been given |
| B should give | D might give |

13. It is quite impossible that she _____ so many mistakes in her test.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A should made | C should have been made |
| B should have made | D would make |

14. I consider it doubtful that they _____ the river at this time of the year.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A should be crossed | C would have crossed |
| B should have crossed | D be crossed |

UNIT 2

SUBJUNCTIVE I

EXPLANATIONS

Meaning. Subjunctive I denotes an action similar to that expressed by the Suppositional Mood – unreal, but not contrary to reality, represented as something desirable or imaginary.

The government demanded that the minister resign.

Form. Subjunctive I is a synthetic form. It has one form for all persons and numbers, which coincides with the bare infinitive – *be, go, be done, be writing* – and may refer the action to any time. It is often called *the Present Subjunctive*.

He required that all be kept secret.

Usage. Subjunctive I may be found in both simple and complex sentences, but its use is limited in Modern English due to its archaic nature.

In complex sentences it is used in subordinate clauses identical to those with the Suppositional Mood, being a sign of formal English or of its American variant.

It is imperative he stop as soon as he becomes tired.

The police insisted the car be moved immediately.

In simple sentences Subjunctive I is confined to formal style and is used in formulaic expressions - wishes, prayers, which should be memorized as wholes. Such sentences are usually exclamatory.

Success attend you!

Long live freedom!

Heaven forbid!

God bless you!

God save the Queen!
So be it!

To express wish the analytical Subjunctive I with the mood auxiliary *may* is also used.

May success attend you!
May you live long and die happy!

Subjunctive I may be found in some fixed phrases as parts of colloquial formulas.

Suffice it to say that ...
Far be it from me ...
If need be ...
Be that as it may ...
Come what may ...

There are also some set expressions with Subjunctive I, which are oaths and imprecations and belong to low colloquial style.

The devil take him!
Damn it!
Manners be hanged!
Confound these flies!

ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Find an adequate translation in Russian for the following traditional expressions:

1. Be yours a lucky choice! 2. Far be it from me to deceive you! 3. Confound the politics! 4. Long live heroes! 5. God bless you! 6. Heaven forbid! I have nothing to do with it. 7. Suffice it to say that he knows nothing. 8. Be it so. 9. Success attend you! 10. God rest his soul. 11. Heaven save me from such a friend. 12. The Devil take you! What are you going to do with it? 13. May you be lucky! 14. God save the King! 15. Come what may, he decided to sell the house. 16. "Was it you I saw there?" – "What should I do there? However, be that as it may, I never was there." 17. "I like your young girl, Denny," said his grandmother. "Be yours a happy marriage." 18. Far be it from me to spoil the party! 19. Confound your ideas! 20. Long live our homeland! 21. Manners be hanged! 22. God damn it. 23. Heaven help us. 24. God forbid that I should stop at it. 25. Suffice it to say that his idea lacked originality. 26. Peace be with you. 27. Blessed be the day of your birth!

Exercise 2. Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. Far (to be) it from me to contradict you. You always think you know better. 2. You (to be) happy! 3. "So you went and told him everything, just like that?" – "God (to forbid)!" 4. "Your language, dear. Mind your language." – "Language (to damn)! I'll speak as I like!" 5. Long (to live) our glorious team! 6. So (to be) it! 7. God (to save) the Queen! 8. Far (to be) it from me to go there alone! 9. "How about crosswords? I could get you a book of them." – "God (to forbid)!"

Exercise 3.* Add one of these common phrases to each of the sentences: *come what may, suffice it to say, be that as it may, God forbid, so be it, far be it from me.*

1. If, ..., you were to die, who'd run the business? 2. I don't want to explain. ... Aunt Sarah is coming to stay after all. 3. If you really want to drop out of college, then 4. ..., I'm determined to finish decorating my room this weekend. 5. ... to tell you what to do, but you'd be mad to marry him. 6. "This medicine tastes horrible!" "..., it will cure your cough."

Exercise 4.* Rearrange the words in each line to make an emphatic structure with Subjunctive I.

1. and happy die you long may live
2. Motherland live long our
3. and you friends success attend your may
4. you from down be me let far to it
5. what it we risk come may shall and
6. good King people save the and all God

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Достаточно сказать, что он извинился после. 2. К черту ваши идеи! 3. Да сопутствует вам успех! 4. Боже упаси вас делать такие ошибки! 5. Демонстранты кричали: «Да здравствует мир на нашем континенте и во всем мире!» 6. Боже упаси! Она не оценит вашей шутки. 7. Будьте здоровы, но в следующий раз постарайтесь отвернуться, когда будете чихать. 8. «Да будет так!» – сказал судья и объявил перерыв. 9. Не дай бог увидеть ее без косметики! 10. Чтоб я сказал вам такие ужасные слова! 11. Благословенен будет тот день!

12. К черту его сомнения! 13. Что бы ни случилось, я не вернусь.
14. Достаточно сказать, что он лгун. 15. Не дай бог услышать ее пение еще раз! 16. Пусть ваша жизнь будет долгой и счастливой!

Exercise 6. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Miss Smith commanded that all the pupils go to the meeting.
2. It was agreed that he be the first to speak. 3. He was afraid that he be taken for a burglar. 4. Didn't you think it best that everything be done as soon as possible? 5. Our suggestion was that we take a tour round the city before going to the gallery. 6. No one objected to his demand that he be paid regularly. 7. As you go, leave the door open so that the light from the lamp show you some of the way down. 8. It seemed necessary that his friends be kept away from interfering with his work. 9. I gave orders that he not be allowed on the premises. 10. He seemed nervous lest he set his son a bad example. 11. The order was that the things be packed in ten minutes. 12. She expressed our common wish that the subject be given serious attention. 13. Reread this phrase lest you make the same mistake again. 14. The travel agent recommended that we avoid driving abroad during the holidays. 15. *It's urgent that we send the information now.*

Exercise 7.* Paraphrase the following sentences using Subjunctive I.

1. I've brought you here for you to see everything with your own eyes. 2. It's absolutely impossible for us to act in a different way. 3. The inspector demanded to be shown the factory grounds. 4. Don't you find it strange for him to be late? It's time for him to join us. 5. I am sorry to bother you, but the chief insisted on your seeing him before you leave. 6. The commanding officer gave the order for them to go forward. 7. My lawyer considers it extremely inadvisable for me to appear in person. 8. It is essential for us to be kept informed of any developments. 9. How odd! Both our wives have the same name. 10. We really must insist on the officer responding to our demands. 11. It is important for Nick to complete the research before the end of the year. 12. He was plucking early roses for her to carry back to town. 13. I find it better for them to reconsider their decision while there is still time for it. 14. The committee have requested his pres-

ence at the meeting. 15. We deem it imperative for our client to have sight of all the relevant documents. 16. The opposition are demanding the truth from the minister. 17. Shall I ring for the maid to clear these things away?

Exercise 8.* Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. It is desirable that this method (to recommend). 2. At the office he gave instructions that the inquiries (to make) about a young person called Timothy. 3. He met their stares for a few seconds, and then risked another glance to the right, cautiously, lest they (to guess) his plan. 4. You insist that I (to say) something, but will it make things easier for you? 5. Rupert was anxious that there (to be) no appearance of coldness on Hilda's part. 6. I feel it advisable that you (to talk) to the old man in a quiet relaxed manner. 7. The officer ordered that the bridge (to destroy) at dawn. 8. The arrangement was that they (to take) the Fishers to a play and to supper at the Savoy afterwards. 9. An access of joy made him shut his eyes lest tears (to flow) from them. 10. She accepted Dick's suggestion that she (to dismiss) her taxi and (to ride) with him. 11. It was important that no sound (to give) warning of their approach. 12. Mr. Harrison proposed that my car (to repair) in his garage. 13. We decided to open the window lest we (to suffocate) in the room. 14. It is necessary that all peace-loving people (to join) their efforts in the struggle for peace. 15. She insisted that her affair never (to speak) of. 16. I was afraid that he (to do) something rash. 17. I consider it vital that everybody (to come) 10 minutes before the exam. 18. He rumbled the bedclothes so that I (to think) he had slept in the bed. 19. The government fears that talking to terrorists (to legitimize) their violent actions. 20. Marion proposed that we (to buy) a gift for Jim who would soon be leaving the firm. 21. I would only request that you (to take) good care of this flat while you are living in it.

Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Было необходимо, чтобы все пассажиры пристегнули ремни безопасности. 2. Я объяснил ей всё, чтобы между нами не было никакого недопонимания. 3. Мы все боялись, как бы крыша дома не рухнула. 4. Наше предложение заключалось в том, чтобы разработать новую программу исследований. 5. Требуется, чтобы это

правило соблюдали все. 6. Договорились, что мы встретимся у него на квартире в половине пятого. 7. Я произнесу его фамилию по буквам, чтобы вы ее правильно записали. 8. Честно говоря, я опасаюсь, что мы опять попадем в очередную неприятную историю. 9. Это одна из главных причин, по которым авторы данного проекта резолюции считают важным, чтобы он был принят без голосования. 10. Большинство проголосовало за предложение, заключавшееся в том, чтобы отложить обсуждение данного вопроса на какое-то время. 11. Покупатели настаивали, чтобы товары были доставлены не позже 20 октября. 12. Боюсь, нам придется отложить поездку за границу в этом году. 13. Я оставил ему записку на столе, чтобы он увидел ее сразу же, как только вернется. 14. Желательно, чтобы палата проветривалась каждый час. 15. Садовник опасался, что ранние морозы могут повредить молодым яблоням.

UNIT 3

THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

EXPLANATIONS

Meaning. The Conditional Mood is used to denote an unreal action contrary to reality, represented as unreal consequence. The unreality of the consequence is caused by the absence of necessary conditions.

Would you help me if I needed your help?

Form. The Conditional Mood is an analytical form. It has two variants – non-perfect and perfect.

The non-perfect form of the Conditional Mood is built with the help of the auxiliary verbs *should (would)* for the first person singular and plural and *would* for the other persons and numbers plus the non-perfect Infinitive of the notional verb – *should (would) go, should (would) be, should (would) be done, should (would) be writing*. It refers the action to the present or future or may denote simultaneousness with the action of the finite verb.

I know she would never do that again.

The perfect form of the Conditional Mood is built with the help of the auxiliary verbs *should (would)* for the first person singular and plural and *would* for the other persons and numbers plus the perfect Infinitive of the notional verb – *should (would) have gone, should (would) have been, should (would) have been done, should (would) have been writing*. It refers the action to the past or may denote priority to the action of the finite verb.

Why didn't you invite him? He would have gladly accepted the invitation.

Usage. The Conditional Mood may be found in both simple and complex sentences.

In simple sentences the form is generally used in contexts of implied condition, which is not openly stated, but is suggested either by an adverbial part of the sentence, or by the preceding (following) context. This may also occur in coordinate clauses of compound sentences.

The Conditional Mood can be structurally determined. Here belong structures with:

1) adverbial phrases *but for ...*, *except for ...*

But for luck he **would be** still **living** alone.

Except for the sound of his breathing, I **wouldn't have known** he was there.

2) an adverbial phrase *in your place* (*in somebody's place*) ...

In your place I **should do** these few repairs myself.

You're so wasteful! I **wouldn't have sent** you so much money in your parents' place.

3) the conjunctive adverb *otherwise* ...

The dress is too tight for her. ***Otherwise*** she **would buy** it.

I was pressed for time, ***otherwise*** I **should have joined** you on your trip.

Occasionally the idea of unreal consequence may be introduced by the conjunction *or*.

I suppose you are a stranger here, ***or*** you **would have heard** what happened last autumn.

A condition may be implied by the preceding or following sentence or coordinate clause. In such cases they say about the *independent* use of the Conditional Mood.

You have acted foolishly. Even a child **wouldn't behave** like that.

George **would have preferred** to go to the stadium, but his wife insisted on doing the shopping.

When used independently the Conditional Mood usually expresses different modal meanings:

1) volition, determination to perform an action

I regret nothing that I have done. I **would do** it all over again.

2) resistance, persistent refusal, determination not to perform an action

Would you believe anyone who deceived you once? I **wouldn't!**

3) politeness

Would you do me a favour?

4) supposition

– *What shall we do tonight?*

– *I should watch a film at home.*

5) the desire to avoid straightforwardness, to mitigate the negative assessment

– *What do you think of your new boss?*

– *I shouldn't call him clever.*

In complex sentences the Conditional Mood is found in principal clauses of structures with:

1) adverbial clauses of unreal condition

I would spend all my time travelling if I were rich.

2) adverbial clauses of unreal concession

Even if he had a full-time job, he wouldn't afford to buy that villa.

3) other types of clauses when the Conditional Mood partly loses its meaning of the unreal consequence of the condition and expresses some modal implication.

He would never do anything that made her unhappy.

In a perfect world you would be able to say exactly what you thought.

Sometimes there may be more than one subordinate clause after the principal one with the Conditional Mood. All verbs in the subordinate clauses are used in simple past tenses no matter how they are rendered in Russian.

It would be nice if she asked before she borrowed things.

I would always try to help anybody who was in trouble, whether I knew them or not.

ACTIVITIES

Pattern list 6

But for smb/smith		smb	should/would do smth
Except for smb/smith			should/would be doing smth
In smb's place			should/would have done smth
Otherwise			should/would have been doing smth
			should/would be done
			should/would have been done

Exercise 1. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

A

1. But for that accident the thought of you would never have crossed his mind. 2. That was all we could do. We wouldn't have been able to do even that but for you. 3. But for his help we would still be working on this problem. 4. James thought he would have been treated more kindly but for his clumsiness. 5. But for the climate the place would be charming. 6. The film director wouldn't shoot films every year but for being sponsored. 7. But for his sad smile one would have thought he was content. 8. But for your help they would have been preparing that report for hours. 9. But for the life jacket he would have drowned.

B

1. The roads had been impassable for cars, even with chains, otherwise he would have arrived on the first train that morning. 2. You mean you've actually seen ghosts? Really? – Yes. Really. Otherwise I shouldn't have bothered you. 3. He is very absent-minded, otherwise he wouldn't always lose his spectacles. 4. It is getting cold, otherwise we would stay in the garden a little longer. 5. He was too engaged in talking with Linda, otherwise he would have noticed the stranger. 6. She is angry with him, otherwise she wouldn't say such offending words. 7. She must be very intelligent, otherwise she wouldn't have solved this puzzle.

C

1. He would have made friends anywhere. He knew how to influence people, to carry them away. 2. *I shouldn't mention it in your place.* He would not understand you. 3. But I regret nothing that I have done. I would do it all over again. 4. We didn't know that we would come to the lake. We would have taken our rods. 5. Why didn't you tell me? It would have been only fair to give me a chance of judging for myself. 6. I would like to go to the disco tonight, but Mom won't let me. 7. The story would have been more arresting, actually. He omitted most details, that's why everybody was so bored. 8. I would have joined you long ago, but they held me up typing some stupid letters. 9. I don't want to quarrel, but I could say a lot.

Exercise 2. Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. But for having learned English when a student I (not to travel) abroad now. 2. But for her nagging, theirs (to be) a good marriage. But she couldn't stop. That was her nature. 3. But for John's childish behaviour the party (to be) a success. 4. But for meeting Mike, I (not to become) an English teacher. 5. But for her stubbornness she (not to argue) with you yesterday. 6. But for the headache I (to go) to the cinema with you yesterday. 7. But for the headache I (to go) to see them right now. 8. But for the weather he (to ski) in the park now. 9. But for the weather I (to go) skiing in the park yesterday. 10. But for his slight accent one (may take) him for an Englishman. 11. One (may take) him for an Englishman but for his accent. The moment I heard him talk I knew he was a fraud. 12. But for the picture no one (to understand) the story. 13. But for the picture they saw below the title they (not to understand) the story. 14. But for his laziness he (to make) a good student. I'm sure he wasn't as stupid as they say he was. 15. But for the lack of time, he (to go) through every story in the book thoroughly. As it was, he just managed to get the gist of it. 16. But for this chatty man I (to feel) ill at ease that evening. 17. I (to understand) that essay better but for the Latin expressions the author used in every passage. 18. But for her looks she (can become) a good actress. A pity. 19. But for the delay in delivery we (not to have) to pay damages. 20. He (to have) more free time but for having to go to work every day. 21. It is raining cats and dogs, but for the rain we (to go) on a hike. 22. We (to get) there all right but for his losing the road-map. 23. But for her tired eyes and the way she holds herself you never (to give) her her age. 24. But for him we still (to sit) here waiting for the car. 25. But for his severe look the child (not to begin) crying. 26. But for the fog we (to continue) our way. 27. I (to read) the book sooner but for the small print. 28. But for his assistance it (to be) impossible to do the work in time. 29. Lanny (to choke) by Gert but for Mad Sam, who came to his rescue.

Exercise 3.* Use the correct form of the verb to express an unreal action depending on an implied unreal condition.

1. In the old days it (not to be) so simple to travel so far. 2. "Why didn't you persuade your brother to go?" she asked. "It (not to be) better for him?" 3. He's been so quick. I (not to do) half of it in this time. 4. He was feeling at ease and it (to be) pleasant to stay a little longer. 5. It (to be) wise of you to consult a dentist twice a year. 6. I (not to worry) about it now. Every-

thing will clear up soon. 7. He knows I (to do) anything for him. 8. "But the door is locked." – "I expect we (can open) it." – "Oh, I (not to do) that. Bill (to be) furious." 9. Why didn't you ask them to discuss your problem then? They (not to postpone) it. 10. I had to find a suitable house to live in. David was inefficient about such things, and (to live) anywhere. 11. I (can produce) easily a translation but I felt for several reasons it (to be) wiser not to. 12. I didn't know that it was so important for you. I (to do) it long ago. 13. I haven't really signed the contract, you know. I (not to do) a thing like that without telling you. 14. She was a competent girl, I thought; she (to make) an admirable nurse. 15. Ordinarily, Jack (to escape) from the party. 16. He says he (to die) without me. 17. In your place I (not to argue) with her yesterday. She is your boss. 18. I (to go) to sea, but my father wanted me to be a lawyer. 19. He never (to leave) you so soon, but he had some urgent matter to attend to. 20. They (to start) earlier, but they promised to wait for him. 21. Everyone in your place (to inquire) for her address the very first thing. 22. It was impossible to make it some other day, but it (not to make) much difference at all. 23. I think nobody (to object) to having a day off tomorrow. 24. I never (to believe) it, but I saw it with my own eyes.

Exercise 4.* Transform the following sentences so as to use the Conditional Mood.

Model: We were lucky that the weather was fine, so we didn't have to put off our outing. – We were lucky that the weather was fine, otherwise we would have had to put off our outing.

1. It is a very good film and I advise you to go and see it. 2. The cake was very tasty and she asked for some more. 3. He does a lot of reading in bed and his eyesight is poor now. 4. She is running a high temperature, so we called a doctor. 5. Our grandpa is getting rather deaf, so he has just got a hearing aid. 6. We are having a spell of warm weather and the trees burst into blossom so early. 7. Dirk Stroeve had a knack for drawing and he was sent to Amsterdam to study. 8. The music was too loud and the child woke up. 9. You forgot to water the flowers and they withered. 10. She was upset by that letter, she burst into tears. 11. The child was naughty and the father punished him. 12. He refused point blank and I didn't try to persuade him to join us. 13. That was his day off so he could go hiking with us. 14. She is really fond of children so she is quite popular with them. 15. I use only the freshest butter so my cakes are always very good.

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences using the Conditional Mood.

A

1. I know she has a heart of gold, otherwise . . . 2. It seemed a splendid idea, otherwise . . . 3. I regret nothing I have said, otherwise . . . 4. I think we'd better go, otherwise . . . 5. Matches are something children had better not play with, otherwise . . . 6. I've lost your telephone number, otherwise . . . 7. I am awfully busy now, otherwise . . . 8. They haven't come back to town yet, otherwise . . . 9. We are lucky that the weather is so fine, otherwise . . . 10. He worked hard at his English, otherwise . . . 11. He had a splitting headache, otherwise . . . 12. I persuaded him to take a taxi, otherwise . . . 13. He had been laid up with pneumonia, otherwise . . . 14. He lost his temper while arguing with me, otherwise . . . 15. She never intended to go, otherwise . . . 16. He memorized his speech, otherwise . . .

B

1. Pity it snowed as it did yesterday, but for . . . 2. It's a pity you have quarrelled with Nick, but for . . . 3. It's been fun seeing the film. But for . . . 4. It is pouring with rain. But for the rain . . . 5. Ann failed at the exam. But for . . . 6. He is in low spirits today. But for . . . 7. That's all I can remember. . . but for you. 8. But for his total lack of courage . . . 9. But for the price . . . 10. But for her poor health . . . 11. But for the late hour . . . 12. But for his being angry with me . . . 13. But for your interference . . . 14. But for my constant lack of money . . .

Exercise 6.* Rewrite each sentence using the Conditional Mood, which is structurally determined, so that the meaning stays the same.

1. If he hadn't had a wonderful sense of humour, he would have been hurt. 2. Without you, I would have given up years ago. 3. If Pauline hadn't been interested, the project would have been abandoned. 4. If I were you, I wouldn't sell the painting even for 1000 pounds. 5. Helen is a wonderful actress, or the play would have been a flop. 6. Thanks to your help, we have found the house. 7. If it were not raining now, we should go for a walk. 8. If he were not a good mixer, he wouldn't make so many friends. 9. Without your description we wouldn't have recognized him among passengers. 10. If I, but not my parents, were to decide, I would give the children more freedom. 11. If the lake had been frozen, the children would go skating. 12. The dog wouldn't be furious if you didn't tease it.

Exercise 7.* Complete the sentences using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.

1. But for him being so talented they _____ him at this job.
A shouldn't have kept C wouldn't keep
B wouldn't be kept D wouldn't have been kept
2. She is lonely otherwise she _____ company.
A wouldn't need C wouldn't be needed
B shouldn't need D shouldn't have needed
3. But for his parents he _____ his previous winter abroad.
A wouldn't spend C shouldn't have spent
B shouldn't spend D wouldn't have spent
4. I _____ the book, but you didn't tell me.
A would have brought C should bring
B would have been brought D would bring
5. I think nobody _____ to having a party tomorrow.
A would have objected C should object
B would be objecting D would object
6. But for his pension we _____ no income.
A shouldn't have C shouldn't have had
B should have D shouldn't be having
7. Why is she crying? In your place I _____ her.
A shouldn't calm C would calm
B should have calmed D wouldn't have calmed
8. But for his qualifications he _____ the post.
A wouldn't have offered C wouldn't have been offered
B would offer D wouldn't offer
9. I didn't know his number, otherwise I _____ it.
A should have dialed C should be dialed
B would dial D should dial

10. Why didn't you warn them? In your place I _____ the truth.

A should have told

C would have told

B should tell

D would tell

Exercise 8. Give answers to suit the situation.

Imagine: 1. You had to stay in a town where you didn't have a friend or a relation. Where would you have put up? 2. You were caught in the rain without an umbrella or a raincoat. What would you have done? 3. A student couldn't translate an article for he had no dictionary at hand. What would you have done in his place? 4. A friend of yours comes to see you after a long absence. How would he greet you? 5. One has hurt somebody without meaning to. What would he say to apologize? 6. You are to make a report. What book would you choose? 7. A ticket was offered to you last night. Would you have gone to the theatre? 8. Would he have accepted their invitation for Sunday in spite of being otherwise engaged? 9. A skier has broken his leg. Would he take part in competitions the same year? 10. Where would you have gone in the summer to see something of the typical Belarusian countryside?

Exercise 9. Respond to the following sentences using the Conditional mood.

Model: I went to the cinema yesterday. –

I would have joined you but for my headache.

1. We had a party yesterday. There were many guests, but you didn't even ring us up. 2. The situation wasn't so tragic. 3. He told his brother the truth. 4. To the present day I can't make out why I did so. 5. Lucky you are that you have found the key to your flat. 6. I think it is an admirable suggestion. 7. I can't be proud of my son. 8. He was so desperately nervous. 9. He became very aggressive when he learnt about it. 10. She felt so miserable when she heard about it. 11. It was difficult to say whether she was nearer to forty or to sixty. 12. My sister is very absent-minded. 13. He made friends with ease. 14. We worked hard. 15. He must be cold-blooded. 16. She had a lot to do. 17. He failed to appreciate our difficulty. 18. Why did you leave so hurriedly?

Exercise 10. Develop the following sentences into situations. Construct at least one sentence to specify, prove or refute the given one.

Model: Mum wouldn't approve of it. – Mum wouldn't approve of it. She doesn't like when the children return home late.

1. That would solve all our problems. 2. Many people would be willing to see it. 3. Otherwise she would never be able to face her friend again. 4. Peter wouldn't let you down. 5. In your place I would have acted differently. 6. I would send them a telegram at once. 7. Your father wouldn't like your watching TV so late. 8. I can't imagine what I would do without you. 9. In your place I wouldn't waste time arguing. 10. Perhaps it would be wiser not to go there. 11. But for him we would never have found the way.

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Если бы не его четкие указания, мы бы уже давно заблудились, верно? 2. Ему хотелось бы провести утро, гуляя в лесу. Вместо этого ему пришлось поддерживать беседу с Джеймсом. 3. Я не винил его. Я бы сделал то же самое. 4. Если бы не его работа в библиотеке Британского музея, он никогда не нашел бы этой книги. 5. Джоан подумала, что, если бы не помощь и поддержка Лилиан, она бы вряд ли пережила эти тяжелые дни. 6. Пожалуй, было бы приличнее отказаться от этого предложения. 7. Если бы не его улыбка, я ничего не заподозрила бы. 8. Хорошо, что ты мне это сказала, иначе я бы никогда и не вспомнил. 9. Если бы не ее глупая шутка, все могло бы закончиться хорошо. Они бы не поссорились. 10. Он закричал бы, но он боялся звука своего голоса. 11. Хорошо, что Анна вас не послушала. Всё могло бы обернуться гораздо хуже и для нее, и для вас. 12. Я бы никогда не подумал, что ты так быстро научишься водить машину. 13. Глядя на его картины, вы подумали бы, что Мане, Моне и других импрессионистов никогда не было. 14. Если бы не твоя глупость, твой муж не бросил бы работу. 15. Он все равно ничего бы не заметил. Не стоило так стараться. 16. Я знаю, что вы никогда не оказывались в подобной ситуации. Но вы поступили бы так же, верно? 17. «Посмотри-ка на эту сцену», – сказала она. – «Где еще в мире ты увидел бы что-нибудь подобное?» 18. Если бы не иллюстрации, книгу невозможно было бы читать: она слишком скучная. 19. Если бы не

его лень, он был бы одним из первых учеников класса. 20. Если бы я не был так занят, я бы поехал на вокзал проводить их. 21. Извините, я очень спешу, иначе мы поговорили бы еще. 22. В вашей ситуации было бы лучше найти другую квартиру. 23. Это вещи, которые ребенку было бы трудно понять. 24. Если бы не жара, было бы приятно пройтись пешком до дома. 25. Если бы не ее неуживчивый характер, она могла бы стать директором этой фирмы. 26. Я уверена, что, если бы не шпаргалки, он ни за что не смог бы сдать экзамен. 27. Хорошо, что вы послушались совета врача, иначе вам было бы не избежать воспаления легких. 28. Он бы не поправился так быстро после болезни, если бы не хороший уход в больнице. 29. Она бы сделала все возможное, чтобы спасти положение, но ее сейчас нет. 30. К сожалению, я только недавно смотрел этот фильм, а то бы я пошел вместе с вами. 31. Мы бы так и не узнали, что он за человек, если бы не этот случай. 32. Он не знал, что вы были там в одно с ним время, а то бы он разыскал вас. 33. Было бы совсем неплохо закончить более легкую часть работы как можно быстрее, мы бы освободили себе больше времени для более трудоемкой. 34. Мы бы все время работали точно по плану, если бы не эта маленькая задержка. 35. Если бы не этот веселый и интересный человек, мы бы чувствовали себя неловко среди незнакомых людей. 36. Мы бы давно все закончили и ушли, но прислали новое срочное задание. 37. Было бы ошибочно думать, что языком можно овладеть, не работая систематически. 38. Хорошо, что вы пришли вовремя. Никто бы не стал принимать во внимание ваши извинения. 39. Я уверен, что они слишком торопились, иначе они нашли бы более удачное решение. 40. Стали бы вы браться за дело, в которое не верите? Я бы не стал. 41. Очень сожалеем, но мы вряд ли смогли бы предупредить вас об этом намного раньше. 42. Я бы на вашем месте не стал поднимать такой шум. 43. Если бы не его самодовольство, он пользовался бы гораздо большим уважением. 44. Мне было бы стыдно выслушивать такие замечания.

UNIT 4

SUBJUNCTIVE II

EXPLANATIONS

Meaning. Subjunctive II is used to denote an unreal action contrary to reality, represented as the unreal wish, condition or comparison. The specific meaning of this polysemantic form is realized in a definite context.

*I wish I **were** taller so that I could be in the basketball team.
If he **were** taller my mom would approve of my choice.
She can hide her offence. She looks as if she **were** pleased.*

Form. Subjunctive II has two forms – non-perfect and perfect - built both synthetically and analytically.

The non-perfect form coincides with the Past Simple form of the verb in the Indicative Mood and refers the action to the present or future. It may also show simultaneousness with the action expressed by the finite verb.

*I wish I **knew** the answer.
If only he **weren't** so stubborn.*

The perfect form coincides with the Past Perfect form of the verb in the Indicative Mood and refers the action to the past or shows priority to the action expressed by the finite verb.

*If only I **hadn't lost** all my money. Now I'm broken.
Now she wishes she **had gone** to university.*

In the official style Subjunctive II, non-perfect form, of the verb *to be* is **were** and it is used for all persons and numbers. The modern tendency, however, is to use the verb *to be* according to the rules of agreement (*he was, they were*).

Usage. Subjunctive II may be found both in simple and complex sentences.

In simple sentences this form is used in structures with *If only...* to denote the unreal wish referring to the present or future (with the non-perfect form) and referring to the past (with the perfect form).

If only he were here now.
*If only she **hadn't gone** there alone.*

If the desired action refers to the future the analytical forms of Subjunctive II with *could* and *would* auxiliaries are used.

*If only I **could help** you!*
*If only it **would snow** that it's Christmas.*

A desired hypothetical action may also be expressed by the combinations:

1) *had better do (not do) smth.* It is used to represent wish in a way of advice.

*It's getting dark. You'd **better switch on** the light.*
*Your mom **had better not interfere** with their affairs.*

2) *would rather do (not do) smth.* It is used to represent wish in a way of preference.

***Would you rather take** tea or coffee?*
*I **would rather not send** my child abroad for so long.*

These combinations occupy the position between modal expressions and Subjunctive II forms. What makes them close to Subjunctive II is their meaning of unreal, hypothetical actions contrary to reality.

In complex sentences Subjunctive II is used in different types of subordinate clauses. The usage of this form can be outlined in accordance with its specific meaning.

To express the **unreal wish** Subjunctive II may be found in:

1) object subordinate clauses after *I wish* in the principal clause.

*Bruce wishes he **earned** more money so that he **could buy** a new car.*
*I wish I **had been taught** music in my childhood.*

In some sentences Subjunctive II built with the help of *would + Infinitive* may be used to talk about things that we would like people (not)

to do. This often expresses dissatisfaction or annoyance and can sound critical.

*I wish you **would stop** watching television while I am talking to you.*

Would + Infinitive is possible when the subject of the subordinate clause and that of the principal clause do not denote the same person or thing. This pattern is often used in situations that do not involve people.

*I wish this damned car **would start**.*

The similar meaning is expressed by this form after *If only*; it sounds even more emphatic.

*If only the baby **would stop** crying!*

2) object subordinate clauses after *would rather/would sooner* in the principal clause.

*Don't come today. We'd rather you **came** tomorrow.
I'd sooner you **didn't wait** for us.*

To refer the wish to the past the perfect form of Subjunctive II is possible in these patterns.

*I'd rather you **had asked** me before you bought me the shirt.*

Another pattern – *would prefer it if... + did / had done* - for expressing the unreal wish represented as preference may be found in Modern English.

*She'd prefer it if you **didn't come**.
I'd prefer it if I **had taken** dance lessons in my childhood.*

3) in attributive subordinate clauses after *It's time* in the principal clause. As such sentences denote a desired action referring to the immediate future, the non-perfect form of Subjunctive II is commonly used.

*It's time you **knew** the rule.*

Other patterns to express wish in attributive clauses are *It's high time... + did*, *It's about time... + did*.

*It's high time we **took** global warming seriously.
It's about time you **were earning** your own living.*

To express the **unreal comparison** Subjunctive II may be found in:

1) predicative subordinate clauses after a link verb in the principal clause and the conjunctions *as if*, *as though* connecting them. Both forms of Subjunctive II are possible.

*It seemed as though he **were seeking** for an answer.*
*You look as if you **hadn't slept**.*

The most common link verbs used in such sentences are *to be*, *to seem*, *to sound*, *to look*, *to feel*.

2) subordinate clauses of adverbial modifier of comparison (comparative subordinate clauses) after a notional verb in the principal clause and the conjunctions *as if*, *as though* connecting them. Both forms of Subjunctive II are possible.

*Don't treat me as if I **were** a child.*
*You are breathing as though you **had been running**.*

These types of complex sentences (1 and 2) are similar semantically, but differ structurally. What determines the type of the subordinate clause is the nature of the predicate verb in the principal clause - notional or semi-notional (link).

Unreal comparison may be emphasized by *just* or *exactly* + *as if* / *as though* and weakened by *much* or *almost* + *as if* / *as though*.

*He looks **just as though** he had won a million dollars.*
*I felt **almost as though** I were talking to a child.*

The same conjunctions – *as if* and *as though* – may be used in complex sentences with verbs in the Indicative Mood. The choice of the verb form in the subordinate clause depends on the nature of comparison – either real or imaginary. Compare:

*She looks as though she **is going** to be sick.*
*She looks as if she **were** sick.*

To express the **unreal condition** Subjunctive II may be found in:

1) adverbial clauses of condition after the conjunction *if*. Both forms of Subjunctive II (perfect and non-perfect) are possible.

*If I **lost** my job, I would find life very difficult.*
*She would have got promoted last year **if she hadn't argued** with the boss.*

The unreal condition may be expressed by the pattern *If it were not for / If it had been not for smth/smb*, which describes how one event depends on another.

If it were not for the parking problem, I'd drive to work.
If it hadn't been for their goalkeeper, United would have lost.

2) adverbial clauses of concession after the conjunctions *even if, even though*. Both forms of Subjunctive II may be used.

Even if it were true, he couldn't say so.
Even though they had helped him, he wouldn't have coped with the task.

These two types of complex sentences follow the same patterns (*If / Even if + Subjunctive II + Conditional Mood*) and express either pure or concessive unreal conditions followed by unreal consequences. A more detailed description of the ways of expressing condition and concession is given in next chapters.

ACTIVITIES

Pattern list 7

I	had better	smb	do smth
we	would rather		
he	would sooner		did smth
she	would rather		had done
they	would sooner		smth
	would prefer it if		

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following sentences. Comment on the meanings expressed by *had better, would rather* and *if only + Subjunctive II*.

1. I didn't tell anyone. I was scared. I thought I had better keep my mouth shut. 2. Oh, if only Charles were to be trusted! 3. But personally, I would rather be an old maid than marry him. 4. Oh, if only Jose had been there to protect him! 5. I want you to get some books for me first thing tomorrow. You had better take a note of them. 6. If only Richard had left him alone, without interference, simply left him alone! 7. "Bella must be leaving Dover now," she said. – "I would rather you didn't talk to me of her, Polly," he answered. 8. I have a little head-

ache. That's all. Maybe I'd better eat something, get something warm to drink. 9. "I think we should be able to keep together if," he faltered, "if only I could have you a little longer!" 10. Would you rather I hadn't rung you up? 11. I think you had better wait till she arrives. 12. If only I could have looked upon it at present! 13. Eleanora, you know I'm not the sort of chap to say anything against another chap behind his back, and I would rather not tell you what I know about Hardy. 14. You had better not jump at conclusions. 15. She is a good nurse. If only she did not boss her patients around! 16. Liz is in a hurry; very little time is left before the box-office is closed. If only she could get there in time!

Exercise 2. Transform the following sentences so as to use Subjunctive II. Express advice in A or preference in B.

A

Model: You oughtn't to eat so much sweet. – You had better not eat so much sweet.

1. If you feel tired you ought to stop and have a rest. 2. If you want to get the seven o'clock train you ought to make haste. 3. It is not advisable for children to sit in front of a television set all evening. 4. I think we have lost our way. We ought to ask someone to show us the way. 5. It is getting dark. We ought to switch on the light. 6. You ought not to allow the children to skate on the lake. The ice is too thin. 7. The doctor told her that she ought to stay in bed. 8. I think we ought to stop now. 9. He is busy. I don't think you should disturb him. 10. You look starving. We should get something to eat. 11. It's getting late. We shouldn't waste any more time. 12. I think I ought to ask my father first.

B

Model: Do you prefer to walk or to ride? – Would you rather walk or ride?

1. Would you prefer to go to the theatre or to the cinema? 2. They would prefer to go by plane. 3. Do you prefer to have tea or coffee? 4. She says she prefers not to go to the country this Sunday. 5. Would you like to go to the concert or listen to it at home on the radio? 6. I prefer apples to bananas. 7. She would prefer not to tell you what happened. 8. I prefer to go to the Crimea this summer. 9. I prefer strong tea to

weak tea. 10. I'd prefer to think about it for a while than decide now. 11. Would you like to have another drink? 12. After a lot of thought, we have decided that we would prefer to get married in Portugal rather than in England.

Exercise 3. Complete these conversations in a logical way using either would rather or had better.

1. A.: Shall we walk across the bridge or take a taxi?

B.:

2. A.: We don't have to use the underpass; let's cross the street at the zebra.

B.:

3. A.: Let's eat out. Where would you rather go: to the pizza hut or to the burger king?

B.:

4. A.: I'd like to buy a spring coat. Do you know which shop has the biggest choice?

B.:

5. A.: I've been waiting for a trolleybus for ages. I am afraid to be late for work.

B.:

6. A.: Shall we go to the Drama Theatre or to the Concert Hall tonight?

B.:

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions using would rather ... because and your own ideas.

1. Your parents have offered to take you to Rome on holiday and your best friend has invited you to join him/her in Majorca. Where would you prefer to go?

Model: I'd rather go to Majorca because I love being by the sea.

2. You have received two invitations. One is from a film premiere and one is from a rock concert. Which would you rather go to?

3. You have recently won the lottery jackpot. Would you rather have all of the money at once, or a set amount every month?

4. You need some extra money. Would you rather spend your evenings babysitting or get a paper round in the mornings?

5. Your parents have offered to buy you a present. Would you rather have some new clothes or a pair of roller-blades?

6. You have lost the watch which your parents bought you and you know they will be angry. Would you rather buy yourself a new watch or pretend nothing has happened, or tell your parents the truth?

Exercise 5. Read and translate the following sentences.

1. I'd rather you didn't tell anyone what I said. 2. My computer doesn't work well; I'd rather my husband fixed it. 3. Joe would rather his wife stayed at home. 4. I'd rather you didn't cross the street against the red light; it's dangerous. 5. Della would rather her children were in bed. 6. Your hair is too long; I'd rather you had it cut. 7. Would you rather I typed the document on the computer? 8. I'd rather we didn't discuss her affairs. 9. Would you rather we took a taxi? 10. Would you rather I hadn't come? 11. I'd much rather we walked all the way to the station. 12. I saw she would rather I didn't mention her name. 13. It was clear that they would rather nobody had mentioned the subject. 14. I'd rather Kate hadn't spent so much money yesterday.

Exercise 6.* Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. A: Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

B: I'd rather (to stay) at home.

2. A: Shall I dust the computer, Tom?

B: I'd rather you (not to touch) it, actually. I'll do it myself.

3. A: I have got a terrible cold.

B: You had better (not to go) to work today, then.

4. A: I'm going to work now.

B: I think it is going to rain today. You'd better (to take) an umbrella with you.

5. A: I didn't enjoy Ben's party. I would rather he (to invite) more people.

B: Oh! I enjoyed it.

6. A: You had better (to study) hard this weekend for the exam on Monday.

B: I will, but I would rather (to go out) with my friends.

7. A: We'd better (not to book) a taxi to bring us home tonight.

B: You're right. We might want to stay late.

8. A: They're organizing a party for Susan's birthday.

B: I know, but it's a secret, so we'd better (not to talk) about it in case she hears.

9. A: I'd rather you (not to leave) your shoes in the kitchen every time you come home from school.

B: Sorry, I keep forgetting.

10. A: I didn't enjoy my lunch today. I'd rather (to eat) something else.

B: I'll make some sandwiches tomorrow then.

11. A: Did you enjoy the film last night?

B: Not really. I would rather we (to see) a comedy instead.

Exercise 7. Complete the following sentences using *I'd rather smb did smth* and *I'd prefer it if smb did smth*.

1. I'll phone Tony if you really want me to, but I'd rather ...

2. I'll wash the dishes if you really want me to, but I'd rather ...

3. I'll tell Ann what happened if you really want me to, but I'd rather ...

4. I'll go to the dry cleaner's if you really want me to, but I'd prefer it if ...

5. I'll speak to the boss about it if you really want me to, but I'd rather ...

6. I'll lay the table if you really want me to, but I'd rather ...

7. He'll take out the trash if you really want him to, but I'd prefer it if ...

8. She'll walk the dog if you really want her to, but I'd rather ...

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Я бы предпочла, чтобы ты вообще не поднимал этого вопроса. 2. Конечно, они предпочли бы, чтобы ты это сделал сам. 3. Теперь она предпочла бы, чтобы он не поступал в этот университет. 4. Конечно, они предпочли бы, чтобы вы посадили собаку на цепь. 5. Мама предпочла бы, чтобы вы пообедали сейчас. 6. Они предпочли бы, чтобы ты нарезала им бутербродов.

Pattern list 8

If only	smb	did smth had done smth would do smth could do smth
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Exercise 9.* Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model.

Model: 1. My great wish is to be somewhere at the seaside now. – If only I were somewhere at the seaside now.

2. It is such a pity you missed that chance! – If only you hadn't missed that chance!

1. It is a pity I could not help them.
2. I want so much it to be true!
3. It is such a pity she didn't know about it.
4. I want so much to get there in time!
5. I want so much to be able to tell her everything.
6. It is such a pity she didn't realize how important it was.
7. It is a pity that Laurie isn't happy with him.
8. It is a pity you didn't learn the news yesterday. It is too late now.
9. It is a pity she was such a friendless failure when a child.
10. It is a pity that Nick didn't enter the graffiti competition.
11. It is a pity that he is abroad now.
12. It is a pity that I decided to stop working as a bus driver.

Exercise 10.* Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. If only she (to be) less arrogant!
2. If only someone (to help) him then! But no, they all preferred to stay away.
3. Oh, if only we (to get rid of) that house long ago!
4. If only it (to stop) raining for a single day!
5. If only someone (to recognise) me! But after all those years it seemed all but impossible.
6. If only she (to be) less strict to her children!
7. If only there (to be) the slightest chance of her ever seeing my point of view!
8. If only we (to spot) the problem then! We could have avoided much grief.
9. If only he (to stop) himself in time! If only he (not to ask) that silly question!
10. If only the film (to come off) soon!
11. If only I (to believe) your story before! Everything might be quite different now.
12. If only he (to give) some rest!
13. If only he (not to fall) into their trap then! If only he (not to be) so stupid.
14. If only he (to be) here! If only he (can come)!
15. If only you (to keep) silent! Giving your opinion is one thing, but provoking your boss was something else again.
16. If only I (to be) more careful! It is good that you were there to warn me.
17. Look at

your face and hands. If only your mother (to see) you now! 18. It hasn't rained for at least two weeks. The flowers have withered. If only it (to rain) tonight. 19. You didn't like the way they treated the patients in that hospital, did you? Oh, if only you never (to go) there! 20. Old age is difficult to bear. If only I (to be) young again! 21. Jane didn't pay any attention to what I had told her. If only she (to take) my advice!

Exercise 11. Complete these short conversations. Express a wish about each of the following statements.

Model: How dark it is here! – If only it were not so dark!

1. They don't understand each other. 2. There was a heavy rain yesterday and of course I was wearing my best shoes. 3. There was no one to show him the way. 4. He made several spelling mistakes and that influenced his mark. 5. The child isn't eating very well. 6. They took a shortcut through the birch grove. 7. It may rain before evening. 8. She didn't realize the full significance of this action. 9. He may not know her address. 10. She may not be in time for her flight. 11. I don't think I can ever trust him again. 12. Jill didn't see a doctor when she felt unwell and her illness turned out to be serious. 13. I've met Silvia before, that's true, but I don't know her well enough. 14. He is too lazy.

Exercise 12. Complete the following sentences.

1. Take care, you had better ... 2. If only my teachers at school ...! 3. She would rather not ... 4. If only my parents ...! 5. I don't believe any of you. You had better ... 6. If only the travellers ...! 7. If it is not too much trouble I would rather ... 8. If only the authorities ...! 9. She didn't feel very well. She thought she had better ... 10. If only the police ...! 11. If you don't mind I would rather ... 12. If only the driver ...! 13. I noticed she would rather ... 14. If only the actors ...! 15. You had better ... 16. Why aren't you listening to me? If only you ...!

Exercise 13. Respond to the following sentences using *had better* to express advice, *would rather* to express preference, *if only* to express wish.

1. I am going to say what's in my mind, and please don't get angry with me. 2. He spoiled it all. 3. I've got some news for you. 4. What do you intend to do? 5. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

6. What's the point in going there right now? 7. You know all there is to know. 8. Don't you believe it? 9. You don't have to worry about that. 10. What about going to the country with me tomorrow? 11. I don't want you to take to heart what I've said. 12. I'm afraid he will be the last. 13. Well, we must stop here. 14. It would be a waste of time. 15. Let's go for a walk before supper.

Exercise 14. Make up short dialogues beginning them with the following sentences.

1. If only I knew about it!
2. Hadn't you better take an umbrella?
3. You had better mind your own business.
4. If only you could have seen it!
5. If it is not too much trouble I'd rather stay.
6. If only she could come tonight!
7. The question had better be cleared up at once.
8. If only it had not been so sudden!
9. You had better see how he is getting on.
10. Would you rather go to the cinema or to the concert?

Exercise 15. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Я об этом никому не рассказывала; скажу вам честно, я боялась. Я думала, я лучше попридержу язык за зубами. 2. Если бы только он тогда пришел вовремя! Но он опоздал, как всегда. 3. Я бы предпочла остаться с вами, если вы не возражаете. 4. Не думаешь ли ты, что тебе лучше уехать на некоторое время? 5. Если бы этот день продолжался бесконечно! 6. Ты любишь его? Я предпочла бы знать правду. 7. Если бы вы видели его игру! Он хороший актер, но в этом спектакле он был неподражаем. 8. Если бы только я могла признаться во всем! 9. Твоя мама расстроена. Не лучше бы тебе остаться с ней дома? 10. Если бы в молодости он не совершил эту глупую ошибку! 11. Если бы он не был таким заносчивым! Только поэтому у него так мало друзей. 12. Если бы она знала раньше о вашей поездке! Она послала бы с вами подарки своим друзьям. 13. Люди скорее станут действовать у тебя за спиной, чем зададут тебе прямой вопрос. 14. Им следовало бы прекратить этот спор, пока кто-то еще не услышал это. 15. Я бы предпочел позвонить ей, чтобы проверить,

что эта информация достоверна. 16. Если бы только я могла сделать что-то, что заставило бы моих детей гордиться. 17. Было бы лучше, если бы они организовали вечеринку дома. 18. Тебе лучше не ездить на мотоцикле без шлема. 19. Она бы предпочла, чтобы они купили дом, а не квартиру. 20. Он выступал первым. Ах, если бы вы слышали, как он говорил! 21. Ах, если бы мы смогли переправиться на тот берег реки сегодня! 22. Если бы только мои родители жили в Минске! 23. Если бы она могла взглянуть на них снова, хотя бы одним глазком!

Pattern list 9

I	wish	smb smth	did smth
we			were doing smth
he			had done smth
she			could do smth
they			would do smth
			were done
	had been done		
			could/would be done

Exercise 16. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. If Mary learns about it, you will wish you had never been born. 2. It is all guesswork. I wish you really knew something. 3. I wish I had asked the fishmonger to clean these fish. 4. I wish I were working in an office instead of here. 5. I wish something nice could happen sometimes. 6. Don't you wish she were given a chance? 7. I wish you would stop boasting! 8. I wish success did not depend so much on exam results. 9. I wish he had not come here at all. I don't want to see him ever again. 10. My granddad wishes he could use a computer. 11. I wish you would stop teasing your sister! 12. I was afraid something was going to happen, and I wished I hadn't spoken. 13. I can't tell you how much I wish the architect were here to see the results of his work. 14. I wish I hadn't spent all my money. Now I don't have enough for my bus fare! 15. I wish I had my children with me. It's such a lovely place! 16. You will wish you were not wearing high-heeled shoes. 17. Talking through an interpreter wasn't too convenient. I wished I could speak better Chinese. 18. I wish I were taller. I'd love to be in the basketball team. 19. I wish you were enjoying the film. 20. Peter is always late. I wish he would turn up on time for a change.

Exercise 17.* Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model.

*Model: 1. I am sorry you can't go with us. – I wish you could go with us.
2. It is such a pity you didn't see the play. – I wish you had seen the play.
3. I'd like you to stop shouting. – I wish you would stop shouting!*

1. I'm sorry I didn't know how to do it. 2. I'd like this horrible day to be over. 3. I'm sorry the girl hasn't attracted your attention. 4. I'd like him to stop smoking. (But I have no real hope he will) 5. It's a pity we can't be as business-like about it as you are. 6. I'm sorry you couldn't come to yesterday's party. 7. It's a pity I haven't got a dishwasher. 8. It's a pity Joan was asked to leave. 9. I'm sorry you didn't pass the exam. 10. It's a pity you haven't been revising enough. 11. It's a pity he doesn't have a job like yours. 12. I'm sorry I can't go to the disco tonight. I've got too much work to do. 13. I'd like them to make it up. (But I have no real hope they will) 14. I'm sorry you had to wait. 15. It's a pity you have been waiting so long. 16. I'm sorry you didn't find that key. 17. It's a pity you were in low spirits that night. 18. It's a pity you weren't following his story. 19. I'd like him to realise the truth. (But I have no real hope he will) 20. It's a pity she is no longer in touch with modern life. 21. It's a pity he knows nothing yet. 22. I'd like him to know nothing about this case. 23. It's a pity my family aren't here. 24. I'm sorry I have been rude to her. 25. Tommy would like to have a baby sister. 26. I am sorry I didn't take my children with me. 27. It's a pity she isn't adequately paid. 28. It's a pity he is being so touchy today. 29. It's a pity you haven't bought that cottage. 30. It's a pity you can't adjust to the climate. 31. It's a pity we didn't go on a picnic yesterday. The weather was fine. 32. It's a pity she has to leave so soon. 33. He is sorry to have taken this to heart. 34. I would like every country to stop killing whales.

Exercise 18. * Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. Do you wish you (to play) football for England last season?
2. I wish I (to know) him before. 3. I wish he never (to invite) here!
4. I'm afraid she is over-conscientious. I wish she (to pay) less attention to her work. 5. Timmy wishes he (can go) to the summer camp with the rest of the children. 6. I wish you (not to look) so unbearably surprised. You have known everything all along, haven't you? 7. When we were

in Paris last year, we didn't have time to see all the things we wanted to see. I wish we (to have) more time. 8. I am sure he now wishes he (not to show) me that picture. A little too late, isn't it? 9. I'm not upset, I tell you. I only wish everybody (to stop) being so sympathetic. 10. Jillian wished she (to allow) to see the patient, though no one had been. 11. I wish you (not to show) so much curiosity. It wasn't proper. 12. I wish Bill (not to disappear) so quickly. I wanted to ask him something. 13. She almost wished he (to be) at home again, wished they (not to part). 14. Mary wishes she (to buy) that necklace she saw, but it was too expensive. 15. I should have listened to you. I wish I (to take) your advice. 16. I am fed up with this rain. I wish it (to stop) raining. 17. I feel sick. I wish I (not to eat) so much cake. 18. Bill, you are up to something. I wish I (to know) what it is. 19. He wished that it all never (to happen) at all and that things (to be) as they once had been. 20. I began to wish I (not to take) Monty into my confidence. 21. She almost wished it (to be) an ordinary day and that there (to be) no such things as holidays. 22. At the first sight of his host Andrew almost wished he (not to come). 23. I wish I (can go) round the world. 24. I wished he (not to ask) that question. 25. Mel wished he (to know) earlier what Tom had just told him. 26. I wish Peter (not to live) so far away from the town centre. We'll have to take a taxi. 27. I wish the people next door (not to make) so much noise. I can't hear myself think. 28. I wish I (can pay) you, I really do, but I'm still waiting for people to pay me back what they owe me.

Exercise 19.* Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

Model: A: I wish I **could play** (to play) a musical instrument.

B: You should take lessons.

1. A: I wish the wind (to stop) blowing so hard.

B: Yes, it's very windy today, isn't it?

2. A: I wish John (to come) with us.

B: So do I. He would have really enjoyed it.

3. A: Paul, I wish you (to stop) making so much noise.

B: Sorry, I'll try.

4. A: I wish I (to study) more when I was at school.

B: It doesn't matter much now. You have got a good job.

5. A: I wish I (to be) young again.
B: So do I. We had some good times back then.
6. A: I wish I (not to speak) to Jane like that.
B: Don't worry. I'm sure she'll forgive you.
7. A: I'm exhausted. I wish I (to do) some of the housework yesterday.
B: Sorry I wasn't here to help you.
8. A: Are you going to your school reunion party next week?
B: No. I wish I (to go) because I would like to see everyone again.
9. A: I wish you (to make) less noise when you come in.
B: It's not my fault. The door squeaks when you open it.

Exercise 20. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate auxiliary verb.

Model: She had her hair permed and now she wishes she hadn't.

1. Her husband spends a lot of money and she wishes he ...
2. I suspect they'll be late again but I wish they ...
3. She always forgets people's names but she wishes she ...
4. He invited 20 people for dinner and now he wishes he ...
5. They never ring before coming round but I wish they ...
6. You are always interfering in my affairs and I wish you ...
7. We didn't invite the Smiths but I wish we ...
8. You told them I could do the job but I wish you ...
9. She won't listen to anything you say but I wish she ...
10. He always complains about everything but I wish he ...
11. We can't go on holiday this year but I wish we ...

Exercise 21. Answer no. Use wish.

Model: Can you speak Arabic? – No, I can't, but I wish I could.

1. Did you study last night?
2. Do you have a car?
3. Did you go to bed early last night?
4. Are you a movie star?
5. Can you play the violin?
6. Do you have to go to class tomorrow?
7. Do you know how to type?
8. Do you live in an apartment?
9. Did your friend help you with your homework?
10. Is the weather nice today?
11. Are you full of energy today?
12. Can you buy a Rolls Royce?
13. Did you eat breakfast?
14. Is your family here?

Exercise 22. There is one mistake in each of these sentences. Find the mistake and correct it.

Model: I wish I can fly. – I wish I could fly.

1. My house was robbed last year. The money wasn't so important, but I wish the burglar didn't take my grandmother's ring.
2. I wish you told me this yesterday.
3. This is a beautiful place. I wish we don't have to leave so soon.
4. I wish my garden would be bigger, then I could have a garden party.
5. I wish I would have seen the end of the film.

Exercise 23. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. Mind the correct form of Subjunctive II.

1. Жаль, что вы не прислушиваетесь к моим советам.
2. Жаль, что вы не последовали его совету.
3. Жаль, что вы последовали его совету.
4. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы, наконец, прислушались к моей просьбе.
5. К сожалению, его не пригласили на собеседование.
6. К сожалению, его уже пригласили на собеседование.
7. Напрасно вы поручили ему эту работу: ему с ней не справиться.
8. Напрасно вы не поручили ему эту работу: он бы отлично с ней справился.
9. Зря вы рассказали им обо всем.
10. Вы напрасно не рассказали им об этом.
11. Теперь я жалею, что отверг ваше предложение.
12. Теперь я жалею, что не принял ваше предложение.
13. Лучше бы ты оставил нас в покое!
14. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы прислушались к моим словам.
15. Хотелось бы верить, что её рассказ соответствует действительности.
16. Жаль, что он плохо знает язык: во всем остальном он подходит для этой работы.
17. Жаль, что вы не понимаете, насколько это серьезно.
18. Ларри пожалел, что не взял с собой фотоаппарат: снимки получились бы великолепные.
19. Анна почувствовала, что дальнейшие объяснения бесполезны. «Жаль, что я пришла сюда», – подумала она.
20. Жаль, что я не могу вспомнить автора того стихотворения, которое мне тогда нравилось.
21. Хотелось бы, чтобы вы ни на минуту не забывали об этом.

Exercise 24. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Жаль, что я не могу прочесть эту книгу в оригинале.
2. Он сожалел, что вышел из себя и накричал на них.
3. Досадно, что у нее

вспыльчивый характер. 4. Жаль, что у нее нет чувства долга. 5. Они пожалели, что не полетели в Москву самолетом, они бы сэкономили много времени. 6. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы держали свои вещи в порядке. 7. Как жаль, что я не принял участие в этой экскурсии; говорят, что она была очень интересной. 8. Погода была такая плохая, что я пожалел, что вышел из дому. 9. Хотелось бы мне, чтобы вы не были таким рассеянным и не задавали один и тот же вопрос несколько раз. 10. Если бы сейчас было лето! 11. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы побыли со мной. 12. Я слышал, что вы очень хорошо играете на рояле. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы поиграли мне. 13. Хотелось бы воспользоваться твоим советом, но это невозможно. 14. Жаль, что я тогда не занял денег и не купил словарь, теперь его нет в продаже. 15. Как жаль, что идет дождь. Я бы хотел, чтобы была хорошая погода, тогда мы могли бы поехать за город. 16. Жаль, что она так легкомысленна. 17. Жаль, что вы не пришли пораньше. Вы бы встретились с моей сестрой. 18. Мне бы хотелось посмотреть этот фильм еще раз. 19. Жаль, что ее нет с нами. 20. Как бы я хотел, чтобы ты не тратил столько времени на спорт. 21. Как жаль, что я не рассказал ему об этом вчера. 22. Я жалел, что спросил его об этом. 23. Как жаль, что вы не зашли к нам вчера. 24. Как бы я хотел, чтобы у меня была машина. 25. Она жалеет, что не знала об этом раньше.

Exercise 25.* Fill in the blanks. Use one word in each space.

The holidays are over and we are all looking back on what we did. My elder son has just got back from Japan. He had a wonderful time, but he wishes he (1) ... seen more of the country. He spent most of the time in Tokyo learning the language, but even so, he wishes he (2) ... speak it more fluently.

My younger son went to Spain by himself. He wished someone had (3) ... with him, because he got rather lonely. He also wished that, while he was there, he could (4) ... bought more souvenirs, but he didn't have enough money. He says he wishes he had (5) ... more with him. My daughter worked in a children's home, but wishes she (6) ... have found a summer camp to employ her.

As for my wife and I, we wish we had (7) ... at home because nothing went right. I only wish I (8) ... say why I ever agreed to go away. The hotel we were booked into was full up when we arrived there, so we had to go to another one. It wasn't too bad, but then my wife fell ill and we weren't able

to go anywhere or do anything at all. We were soon wishing that we (9) ... at home. Now that we are home, we wish we (10) ... never gone away at all.

Exercise 26. Make wishes based on the given situations. Try to think of as many possible wishes as you can for each situation.

Model: – You are hungry. What do you wish?

– I wish I had eaten breakfast.

I wish I had a candy bar.

I wish I could go home and get a hamburger.

I wish I weren't in class right now.

I wish I didn't have to go to another class after this one.

1. You are tired. 2. The weather is nasty today. 3. You don't have many talents. 4. You are very busy. You have a lot of things to do today. 5. There are many problems in today's world. 6. This is a nice classroom. 7. You have little spare time. 8. You are not rich. 9. You don't know how to swim. 10. You have to go to class today.

Exercise 27. Develop the following sentences into situations. Try to specify, prove or refute the given idea.

Model: I wish I could come with you. –

I wish I could come with you. I am sure I'll have a good time. But I must prepare my report on English history now.

1. I wish you had listened to me. 2. I wish I had gone to the concert with you. 3. I wish you would put the newspaper down. 4. He wished he had not left the dictionary at home. 5. I wish the summer were warmer. 6. I wish I had never said a word. 7. I wish I had a friend like that. 8. I wish I could say it was for the better. 9. I wish he could have minded his own business. 10. I wish she were not so arrogant. 11. I wish I had not come. 12. I wish I could stay here. 13. I wish he could write to me sometimes. 14. I wish I were lying on a beautiful sunny beach. 15. I wish I had not missed two episodes of my favourite soap opera. 16. I wish Ben had not stolen that money.

Pattern list 10

It's time	smb	did smth were done smth
It's high time		
It's about time		

Exercise 28. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. It's high time somebody stepped in and stopped this meaningless quarrel. 2. It's about time she were given another chance. 3. It's time the child were in bed. 4. Isn't it time you took some action against them? 5. John was about five when his father decided it was time he studied music. 6. Can't the child behave? It's high time someone told him that won't do. 7. It's about time he learnt to look after himself. 8. It's high time you redecorated your flat. 9. It's about time she made some changes.

Exercise 29. Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. It's high time you (to do) something about that dripping tap! 2. It's about time fine weather (to set in). 3. Why are they not back yet? Isn't it time they (to return)? 4. It's time the problem (to deal with). 5. Don't you find it's time somebody (to tell) our supervisor that the experiment is going wrong? 6. Dinner is ready. It's time we (to sit down) to table. 7. It's time you (to understand) it is no joking matter. 8. It's time he (to consult) his colleagues, isn't it? 9. It's high time you (to get down) to business. 10. It's high time something (to do) about this case. 11. The same story? It's time you (to think) of something more credible. 12. It's high time you (to change) your opinion of him. 13. Isn't it time you (to be) on first-name terms with Doris? 14. It's about time we (to tell) about your plans. 15. It's time it (to become) clear to you how total the failure is. 16. It's time some changes (to make) in the Department. They are long overdue. 17. You are still sleeping, aren't you? It's high time you (to have) breakfast. 18. It's high time you (to consider) your position instead of being so sure of yourself. 19. You are not a child. It's time you (to feel) some responsibility. 20. It's time someone else (to ask) to attend this boring conference, just for a change.

Exercise 30. Paraphrase the following sentences using Subjunctive II after the expression *it is (about, high) time*.

1. They have been parted for a long time. It's time for him to forget about her. 2. It is necessary to put an end to this pointless talk. 3. It is time for us to be given a definite answer. 4. You do not seem to realize the importance of the matter. 5. Angela has known me for ages. It's

time for her to get used to my ways. 6. If you don't want your illness to assume a serious character you should consult a doctor as soon as possible. 7. You must begin reading books in the original no matter how difficult it may seem to you. 8. It's about time for the train to pull out. 9. If you want anything done properly, you should start doing it yourself. 10. I've just had bad luck. It's about time for something good to happen. 11. You have been learning English for some time. Why can't you spell this word yet? 12. It's high time for the second course to be served. 13. It's about time for the team to start practising. 14. It's high time for my fortune to take the turn for the better. 15. Isn't it time for all of us to put some pressure on him? Otherwise he might never listen to our demands. 16. The scheme is outdated. It's time for some improvement. 17. Why don't you tell them anything about your decision?

Exercise 31. Complete the following sentences using Subjunctive II after the expression *it is (about, high) time*.

*Model: Andrew's hair looks awful. He hasn't washed it for a long time.
He says: It's time I washed my hair.*

1. Simon received a bill two weeks ago, but he still hasn't paid it. His friend asks him: Don't you think...?

2. You are taking an important exam next month, but you haven't started studying for it yet. You say: ...

3. Sally promised to phone a friend, Mike, three weeks ago, but she still hasn't phoned him. Her mother says: Don't you think...?

4. There is something wrong with your car. You have been thinking of taking it to the garage for weeks now! You say: ...

5. You think Helen should be in bed. It is already 11 o'clock. You say: ...

6. You haven't been to the dentist for nearly a year. You should go every six months. You say: ...

7. You are sitting in a train waiting for it to leave. It's already five minutes late.

You say: ...

8. You think Tom should write to his parents. He hasn't written to them for ages. You say: ...

9. You are waiting for Ann. She is late. She should be here by now. You say: ...

Exercise 32. Answer the following questions using Subjunctive II after the expression it is (about, high) time.

1. What would the teacher say on learning that one of the students has not begun reviewing the material when there is little time left before the examination?

2. What would you say if one of your friends still mixed up the expressions "to pay attention to something" and "to call somebody's attention to something", the difference between which has been explained more than once?

3. What would you say if looking at the watch you realized that there was not much time left before the beginning of the performance and you were still at home?

4. What would you say if the question were clear and the people were still discussing it?

5. What would the librarian say if someone were still keeping the book which he should have returned a long time before?

Exercise 33. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Вы водите машину не первый год. Пора знать правила дорожного движения. 2. Давно пора зажечь свет. Зачем портить зрение? 3. Ребенку давно пора спать. 4. Не пора ли обратить серьезное внимание на этот вопрос? 5. Не кажется ли вам, что давно пора закончить ремонт. Скоро зима. 6. Тим звонил нам уже час назад. Ему давно пора прийти. 7. Пора вам знать формы глагола to lie. 8. Пора вам перестать жаловаться и начать действовать. 9. Скоро экзамены. Вам не пора начать заниматься? 10. Мне кажется, тебе пора бросить курить... Пора, по крайней мере, попытаться. 11. Нас слишком долго держат в неведении. Пора бы хоть что-нибудь нам объяснить. 12. Почему бы тебе не сделать что-нибудь самому? 13. Мы медлили слишком долго. Пора принимать решение. 14. Давно бы пора привыкнуть к его причудам. Они ведь знают его не первый год. 15. Вы поссорились из-за пустяка. Пора бы и помириться. 16. Вам не кажется, что детям давно пора быть дома? 17. Вам давно пора обратиться к зубному врачу. 18. Вам не пора уходить? 19. Не пора ли выяснить, что произошло на самом деле? 20. Чего мы ждем? Нам бы пора уже быть в пути. 21. Не пора ли им прекратить эти шутки? Они меня раздражают. 22. Пора бы ему начать работать самостоятельно и не надеяться на постороннюю помощь.

Pattern list 11

to be			did smth
to feel			were doing smth
to look	as if	smb	had done smth
to seem	as though	smth	had been doing smth
to sound			were done
to appear			had been done

Exercise 34. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Mary slowed up. It looked as if she wanted to talk. 2. It was as if he were looking at himself and heard his voice say "I don't know". 3. It isn't as though she had ever thought about money. 4. I feel as though I had never been away. You've been awfully kind to me. 5. His short hair looked as if it were trimmed every day. 6. The food tasted and smelt as if no one had bothered to cook it. 7. It was almost as though she didn't realize the truth. 8. Sometimes it seemed to her as if she had been living in a dream. 9. Robert always looked as though he had stepped out of a show-window. 10. He felt as if he had been humiliated. 11. It appears as if she were surprised by your story. 12. It seems as if the house had been broken into. 13. His head ached terribly. It felt as though all sorts of little savage things were beating inside it, trying to get out. 14. It doesn't sound as though it were much fun. 15. I don't think he was joking. He looked as if he meant what he was saying.

Exercise 35. * Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. The eyes narrowed again. Her energy was less apparent. It was as if she (to withdraw) into a shell. 2. He felt as though someone (to give) him a violent blow. 3. It looked as if he (to be) filled with an overwhelming joy. 4. The room smelt as if someone (to smoke) there. 5. The sky looked as if it (to be) grey for months. 6. It is not as if she (to want) to hurt you or something. It was just a joke, you know. 7. Although we never meet, it seems as if you (to be) our dearest friends. 8. He felt as if he just (to admit) to the company's most exclusive club. 9. He looked as if he (to want) to say something but (to be) afraid to begin his speech. 10. It was as if they still (to deceive) themselves. 11. The room looked as if it never (to tidy up). 12. Father sounded as if he never (to agree) to let him go on the trip. 13. It was as though the house (to leave) emp-

ty but a minute before and yet that minute was fraught with eternity. 14. He looked as if he already (to decide) on some action. 15. They all felt as if the boy (to conceal) something, but they couldn't find out what. 16. She sounded as if she (to talk) to someone distasteful. 17. It was as though there (to be) an amplifier concealed somewhere within him and his speech came from some distant studio. 18. There were scratches all over his face ... nothing serious, but he looked as though he (to be) in a battle with a crazed cat. 19. It appeared as if they (to possess) a secret which made all the difference in their lives and which I was unworthy to share. 20. She was walking with difficulty. She looked as if she (to hurt) her leg.

Exercise 36.* Turn the following sentences into complex sentences with predicative clauses.

Model: The sound seemed to have died away in the distance. – It seemed as if the sound had died away in the distance.

1. His activities seem to serve noble purposes. 2. When she passed by it appeared that they were looking at her attentively. 3. You seem to enjoy your work. 4. He felt strangely empty, and only the prompt appearance of his father prevented him from bursting into tears. 5. She went away from here – and she seems to have been lost sight of. 6. He seemed to be struggling with some powerful emotions. 7. Her eyes seemed to have died, they were almost without colour. 8. The floor seemed to be giving way under Alice. 9. I made him feel like a child who had a great deal to pick up from a kindly but firm sister. 10. Isabel looks pleased, at any rate. 11. They seem to be doing it on purpose.

Exercise 37. Complete the following sentences.

1. He was much too friendly; when he talked to them it was as though ...
2. I have just had my hair done. Do I look as if ...? 3. The sky is grey. It is just as if ... 4. The cake tastes as if ... 5. The sun was shining, the birds were singing, it was almost as if ... 6. They were exhilarated. They felt as though ... 7. Your words sound as if ... 8. Don't pout. It's not as if ... 9. For a moment it almost seemed as if ... 10. It is very quiet in the room. It is exactly as though ... 11. She was breathing fast and deep and it seemed as if ... 12. He smiled at me. It was as if ... 13. I touched her cheeks, they felt as though ... 14. Her hands looked as if ...

Exercise 38. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Мне кажется, что он не сам все это придумал. У него такой вид, как будто он повторяет чьи-то слова. 2. Казалось, что они были братом и сестрой, а не мужем и женой, так они были похожи. 3. Было похоже, что переговоры продлятся еще несколько дней. 4. У меня было такое чувство, будто за мной кто-то наблюдает. 5. У него был такой вид, как будто он вот-вот расплачется. 6. Казалось, что письмо было написано ребенком. 7. Дождь шел несколько дней, и казалось, что ему не будет конца. 8. У него такой вид, как будто он никогда не слышал об этом. 9. Ситуация выглядела так, как будто его предупредили заранее. 10. Казалось, будто ничего не произошло. 11. У тебя такой вид, словно ты не можешь решить, что тебе делать. 12. Казалось, им больше ничего не угрожает. 13. У нее такой вид, как будто она болела. 14. У меня такое чувство, как будто я знаю тебя годы. 15. Она выглядит так, как будто она за это время помолодела, по крайней мере, лет на десять. 16. Он почувствовал себя так, словно у него гора свалилась с плеч. 17. У него было такое чувство, словно его предали. 18. У него был такой вид, словно он прождал очень долго и начинал нервничать. 19. Он выглядел так, будто не его ученик, а он сам – победитель соревнований. 20. Она выглядела так, будто ей только что сообщили неприятную новость. 21. Казалось, все вокруг было неподвижно, даже воздух.

Pattern list 12

do smth	as if as though	smb smth	did smth were doing smth had done smth had been doing smth were done had been done
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Exercise 39. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. You treat me as if I were a piece of furniture, you think I don't notice what goes under my nose. 2. Our life goes on as if nothing had happened. 3. She was listening and wincing as though she were having a splitting headache. 4. He went into the house by the back door and sneaked up the stairs as though he had something to hide. 5. Mike looked quite exhausted

as if he had been working in the garden since morning. 6. She started as if she had been addressed by a stranger. 7. Don't reproach me as if somebody could have done more. 8. He paid no attention to us as if we didn't exist. 9. He was whistling gaily as if his heart would break for joy. 10. It was curious to go into her own house as though she were a stranger. 11. You talk as if you were arranging my marriage. 12. Miss Peabody nodded her head slowly and thoughtfully as though she had received a reply. 13. She was breathing heavily as if she had run a long distance. 14. Mary's eyes were red and swollen as if she had been crying. 15. Don't stand here smiling as if you didn't understand what was going on. 16. Jane hesitated a little as though she were searching for a satisfactory explanation.

Exercise 40.* Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. He looked happy as though an alternative (to find). 2. She saw what this was leading to, but looked at him with a bright, sympathetic smile on her lips, as though she (to have) no notion. 3. "Have some more," said Lord George, speaking as though he (to own) the place. 4. He is so proud as if he (to write) a masterpiece and not a stupid article no one will ever read. 5. When he saw David, he carried on as if he never (to see) anything like him in the whole of his life. 6. The old man never gave me as much as a two-word sentence as if he still (to try) to puzzle out who I was. 7. They talked as if they (to know) each other for ever so many years and this (not to be) the first time they met. 8. He felt awkward as if everyone (to look) at him. 9. At that he jumped as if he (to shoot). 10. She treats it as though it (not to matter) a row of pins. 11. He stood there, his eyes searching mine, as if he (may) find the answer there. 12. She seemed greatly surprised as if she never (to see) anything of the kind before. 13. He looked down at his feet as though he (to be) unconscious of the company. 14. There was a tiny silence when I came into the room as if they (to discuss) something they thought I shouldn't know. 15. "You've earned the money," he said, "Don't react as though you (to give) it for nothing." 16. Robert's voice sounded hoarse, as though he (to shout) into the wind for hours. 17. He greeted me as though I (to be) an old school-friend whom he had not seen for years. 18. She is like one in a trance as if she (not to be) capable of understanding me. 19. He felt a sort of relief as if he (to reach) a decision which could change his life. 20. He kept working without looking around as if his colleagues (to discuss) something of no importance to him.

Exercise 41.* Paraphrase the following sentences using adverbial clauses of comparison.

1. John stood for a moment motionless as if struck. 2. She kept inclining her head as if listening for something. 3. He recognized the handwriting. He picked up the letter as if afraid to open it. 4. She refused to make a trip to the mountains as if not appreciating that kind of holiday. 5. He studied the map thoroughly as if trying to remember all the rivers of Great Britain. 6. Tom stopped as if having just realized what she was saying. 7. Ron was asking one question after another as if in a hurry to get all the information he could. 8. They stood near the hedge as though enjoying the beauty of its leaves and flowers. 9. For some reason his movements were incredibly slow, as though performed by another person. 10. "I thought you would do it," said Mrs. March, smiling, as if satisfied. 11. When she spoke her tone was casual, yet she glanced at him sideways, as though estimating the effect of her words. 12. He cast a swift glance over his shoulder as though debating the practicability of a drive into the traffic. 13. He was sure of the outcome as if having received some inside information. 14. "What's wrong with your arm?" he asked as if not knowing the reason. 15. She was trembling as if not having yet recovered from a great shock. 16. Very much to one side, his hat did not fall down as if glued to his hair.

Exercise 42. Complete the following sentences adding adverbial clauses of comparison.

1. He always makes wonderful speeches as if ... 2. She hesitated, looking him up and down as though ... 3. You are behaving as if ... 4. She burst out laughing as though ... 5. Why are you looking at me as if ...? 6. He often cast glances at his watch as if ... 7. Don't treat me as if ... 8. She was pale as if ... 9. He greeted me amiably as though ... 10. He stood speechless as if ... 11. They met as though ... 12. She speaks English fluently as if ... 13. She pouted as if ... 14. She burst into the room as if ...

Exercise 43. Complete the following sentences with appropriate principal clauses.

1. ... as though he had not seen me for years. 2. ... as if she were terrified out of her wits. 3. ... as though nothing had happened. 4. ... as though the words were forced out of him. 5. ... as if someone had called his name. 6. ... as though she had not the slightest idea of it. 7. ... as if he had told the story many times before. 8. ... as though they were aston-

ished by the news. 9. ... as if he were turned to stone. 10. ... as though she were comforting a child. 11. ... as if she were going to faint. 12. ... as though he had received no reply. 13. ... as though she had not heard him. 14. ... as if it were a matter of no importance. 15. ... as though he avoided looking at me.

Exercise 44. Develop the following sentences into situations. Construct at least one sentence to specify, prove or refute the given one.

Model: Her lips were moving as if she were speaking. – Her lips were moving as if she were speaking to him but no sound came from them. He repeated his question but it seemed that she didn't understand him.

1. We were talking quite lightly, almost as if we were having a casual conversation about people we both knew. 2. Don't look at me as if I were a ghost. 3. He came up to my table as if we had not had that quarrel. 4. She moved slowly as if she were in pain. 5. He was wearing a three-piece suit as if it were some formal occasion. 6. She walked through the streets as if nothing had happened. 7. He always has an air as though he always knew what I am going to say. 8. Don't keep reminding me I was late as if I could have come earlier.

Exercise 45. Respond to the following sentences using Subjunctive II in adverbial clauses of comparison.

Model: We thought you'd never come. – You behave as if you did not believe me. I never break my promise.

1. I thought I'd find you here. 2. I don't know what you are talking about. 3. Why are you sniggering at me? 4. They have been worried about it lately. 5. Have you tried to get in touch with him? 6. I felt sure you'd like to have the latest news of her. 7. It is raining; we'll get wet through. 8. Come along, quickly! 9. You said only a minute ago that he was extremely well off. 10. She seemed to have no objection. 11. I couldn't resist laughing. 12. I am so happy. 13. Why should I change the conversation? 14. Did you notice the way she stared at me?

Exercise 46. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Он работал все быстрее, словно что-то подсказывало ему, что времени осталось совсем мало. 2. Он прошептал что-то, как будто

хотел привлечь мое внимание. 3. Он представил ее своему брату, как будто они никогда раньше не встречались. 4. Он не хотел уходить, как будто боялся, что без него мы упустим что-нибудь важное. 5. Он смотрел на нас, как будто был удивлен тем, что увидел нас там. 6. Он так радовался, словно именно о таком подарке он мечтал всю жизнь. 7. Она держала себя так, словно она была хозяйкой дома. 8. Вы так загорели, как будто провели все лето на юге. 9. Он выглядит уставшим, как будто давно не отдыхал. 10. Она сообщила нам о своем отъезде таким тоном, словно мы ее чем-нибудь обидели. 11. Он так говорил по-немецки, словно всю жизнь прожил в Германии. 12. Они обменялись многозначительными взглядами, словно хотели показать, что они были вместе. 13. Он двигался очень медленно, как будто плыл. 14. Она смотрит на мир, как будто он принадлежит ей. 15. Она закрыла глаза рукой, словно пытаясь спрятать слезы. 16. Он говорил так серьезно, как будто это вопрос жизни и смерти. 17. Прохожий не остановился, как будто не слышал, что его зовут. 18. Она вела себя так, как будто ей все было безразлично. 19. Она побледнела, как будто внезапно плохо себя почувствовала.

UNIT 5

CONDITIONALS

EXPLANATIONS

Complex sentences with adverbial clauses of condition are often called conditional sentences, or conditionals. There are four types of conditional sentences.

Type I. Sentences of real condition. In such sentences the Indicative Mood is used both in the subordinate clause to express real condition and in the principal clause to express real consequence of it. The actions may refer to any time – present, past or future.

*If I **have** some spare time, I always **try** jogging.*
*If the weather **was** bad, we normally **stayed** indoors.*
*If she **comes** late again, she **will** lose her job.*

The peculiarity of sentences referring to the future is the use of any present form of the predicate verb in the subordinate clause for future time reference.

*You may be free if you **have finished** your job.*
*Don't open the door even if anyone **is** continually **knocking**.*

The subordinate clause may be connected with the principal one with other conjunctions – *provided/providing, in case, unless*.

Provided/providing suggests the necessity of the condition which is vital. It is equal to “*but only if smth happens*”.

***Provided** you rest, you'll make a full recovery.*
*You may see the manager **providing** you have an appointment with him.*

Another connecting element close to *provided/providing* in its meaning is the conjunctive combination *on condition (that)*.

*I'll lend you the money **on condition** that you give it back soon.*

In case / just in case presupposes circumstantial possibility. It means "because it is possible that smth happens".

*Take an umbrella **just in case** it rains.*

*Paul will bring you a sweater **in case** it gets cold.*

Unless replaces *if not*. It is a negative conjunction so the predicate verb in the subordinate clause is always positive.

*He is ruined **unless** he can get a million to pay off his debts.*

But *unless* cannot be used if the negation in the subordinate clause refers only to the part of the compound predicate. In this case *if not* should be used.

*Put on a warm coat, **if you don't want** to catch cold.*

Type II. Sentences of unreal condition with the non-past time reference. In such sentences the non-perfect form of Subjunctive II is used in the subordinate clause to express the unreal condition referring to the present or future and the non-perfect form of the Conditional Mood is used in the principal clause to express the unreal consequence of the condition referring to the present or future.

*If she **were** not so shy, she **would enjoy** parties.*

*Life **would be** easier if shops **delivered** round-the-clock.*

Type III. Sentences of unreal condition with the past time reference. In such sentences the perfect form of Subjunctive II is used in the subordinate clause to express the unreal condition referring to the past and the perfect form of the Conditional Mood is used in the principal clause to express the unreal consequence of the condition referring to the past.

*If Oliver **had run** fast, he **would have come** first.*

*Romeo **wouldn't have committed** suicide if he **hadn't thought** Juliet was dead.*

Type IV. Sentences of unreal condition with actions of different time references. They are called mixed conditionals. In such sentences we find the mixture of forms in both clauses. The perfect form of Subjunctive II may be used in the subordinate clause to express the unreal condition referring to the past and the non-perfect form of the Conditional Mood may be used in the principal clause to express the unreal consequence of the condition referring to the present or future. Or the opposite variant is possible.

*If I **had met** you before, my life **would be** different now.*

*If Donald **were** cleverer, he **would have sold** that old car long ago.*

There are some peculiar features of the conditional sentences.

1) In principal clauses of sentences of unreal condition (types II – IV) the Conditional Mood is often used with the modal auxiliaries *could* and *might* to add the meaning of unreal hypothetical consequence. It is possible either because of some circumstances (with *could*) or due to the speaker's supposition (with *might*).

*I **could get** tickets from the machine if I had the right change.*

*If he paid his staff properly, they **might work** better.*

2) Subordinate clauses of unreal condition may be introduced by the conjunctive words *suppose / supposing* or *imagine / imagining* instead of *if*. Such sentences are usually interrogative as they inquire for a hypothetical solution.

***Supposing** you won the lottery, how would you spend the money?*

***Imagine** he wore a beard, would he look better?*

3) There exist different patterns to make any condition seem unlikely. They all require some modification of the verb form in the subordinate clause.

In the formal style we may find the combination *If smb were to do smth*. It suggests that the speaker has no influence over whether the condition would be fulfilled or not.

*If we **were to get rid** of him, who would tell him?*

Some structures with *should* and *happen* are used to make the possibility of an event highly unlikely. They imply that an action is hardly expected.

*If you **should see** Ann, could you ask her to call me?
 If you **happen to see** Ann, could you ask her to call me?
 If he **happened to ask** you to marry him, what would you say?*

The combination of *should* and *happen* in one sentence emphasizes chance possibilities.

*If you **should happen to be passing**, drop in for a cup of tea.*

4) Subordinate clauses of unreal condition containing the verbs *were*, *had*, *could* and *should* may be introduced asyndetically (without connecting elements). In this case inversion serves as the means of subordination. The sentences sound emphatic.

***Were we to take on** more staff, how could we afford to pay them?
Had I known she was the examiner, I wouldn't have made a silly joke.*

Such sentences may sound more emphatic when the combination *If it were not for smb* / *If it had not been for smb* is used asyndetically.

***Were it not for the night-watchman**, the museum would be broken into.
Had it not been for Wagner, modern classical music would sound very different.*

ACTIVITIES

Pattern list 13

Type I	If smb	is	smb	will do
Type II	If smb	were	smb	would do
Type III	If smb	had been	smb	would have done
Type IV	If smb	were	smb	would have done
		had been		would do

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following sentences. Define to what type of conditional sentences they refer.

A

1. If I work late, I get tired. 2. If you keep driving like that, you will have an accident. 3. If you don't tell me the truth, I will never speak to you again. 4. If you turn over the page, you will see what I mean. 5. What will you do if you are late? 6. If you pass your examination we'll have a celebration. 7. What will happen if I press this button? 8. Someone will sit on your glasses if you leave them there. 8. Dana never believes anything if

she doesn't see it with her own eyes. 9. If you are hungry, make yourself a sandwich. 10. The flight may be cancelled if the fog gets thick. 11. I'll probably get lost unless he comes with me.

B

1. If I knew the answer, I'd tell you. 2. If I left home, I think I should be lonely. 3. You would play better bridge if you didn't talk so much. 4. If someone offered to buy you one of those rings, which would you choose? 5. I could repair the roof myself if I had a ladder. 6. If I had a spare ticket, I would take you to the concert. 7. Were they married, they would have rows even more often, I suppose. 8. Now you remember the way, don't you? Do you think you could possibly repeat my directions if someone asked you to? 9. If you didn't call her every other day, she would start worrying. 10. If the people of the neighbourhood started a campaign, they could influence the city council. 11. I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather were better.

C

1. I had to walk from the station. If I had had more money on me, I could have taken a taxi. 2. If you had read the instructions carefully, you wouldn't have answered the wrong question. 3. If the story hadn't been true the newspaper wouldn't have printed it. 4. I saw he was short of words. Had they asked me first, everything would have been fine. 5. If Graham had not been revising all night, he wouldn't have passed the test. 6. Phil wouldn't have told her anything unless he had known her to be discreet. 7. If Ann had been persuaded to join us, we wouldn't have quarrelled. She is a real peacemaker. 8. If you hadn't reminded me, I might have forgotten. 9. If it hadn't been for the deadly monotony of the day, I would have felt almost cheerful. 10. Unless I had known he was just pretending, I would have been taken in, too. Just like everybody else was. 11. Had you known beforehand it would turn out like that, would you have bothered to come at all?

D

1. If Eric were more patient, he wouldn't have spent most of his holiday shouting at his children. 2. Would she have broken off her marriage if her husband were not so stingy? 3. If you hadn't thought it

was a good investment, you'd be better-off now. 4. Had their circumstances not altered, they would be spending their holiday in Cyprus instead of renting a cottage in South Wales. 5. If they were not so easily moved, they wouldn't have been deceived by his story. 6. If he were better qualified for this job, he wouldn't have been fired. And if he hadn't been fired, he wouldn't be looking for a new job now. 7. She wouldn't be here unless she had been invited. 8. Had she a better sense of timing, she would have done it on any day but that. 9. If he had gone to a better school, he might stand better chances of getting a traineeship with this company. 10. John wouldn't be working in the Personnel Department unless he had been proved inadequate in other fields. 11. If you had come home earlier last night, you would be able to concentrate now.

Exercise 2. Read the following sentences and give their Russian equivalents.

1. If ifs and ands were pots and pans, there would be no work for tinker's hands. 2. If there were no clouds, we would not enjoy the sun. 3. If youth knew what old age would crave, it would both get and save. 4. Life would be too smooth if it had no rubs in it. 5. If fools wore white caps, we would seem a flock of geese. 6. If there were no fools, there would be no wise men. 7. If riches were granted, even beggars would become rich. 8. If you had as little money as manners, you'd be the poorest of your kin. 9. If wishes were fishes, you'd need a whole ocean to hold all of mine! Happy Birthday! 10. If he were to fall into the pond, he would come out with a fish in his mouth.

Exercise 3.* Paraphrase the following sentences using Type 2 Conditionals.

1. The lecture is quite boring. The students aren't listening. 2. You don't know anything about law. You can't say whether the book contains errors of procedure. 3. He doesn't have any sense. You can't trust him with the simplest task. 4. She is so garrulous. Everybody is avoiding her. 5. I can't see his face clearly. I can't say whether I know him or not. 6. Bertha is quite popular. She gets invited to many parties. 7. The play seems to be going on and on forever. The audience is bored. 8. Mr. Gale is busy. He is entertaining his guests. He can't see you now. 9. I don't have much time for newspapers. I never read past the third line of any

report. 10. Denny knows a lot about history. He can help you with your project. 11. The cover and the flyleaf are both missing. We'll have to guess who the author is. 12. He thinks he was wrong. He is overcome with remorse. 13. Dave is unwell today. He's not going to the country with us. He's staying at home. 14. The information is classified. You'll have to get a permit. 15. He is a straightforward person. He loathes mysteries and always insists on being told the truth. 16. I like that actor. I might go and see the play. 17. Mark enjoys gardening. He spends nearly all his time in his garden. 18. I think the test is going to be very complicated. I'm revising again tonight. 19. He never feels self-doubt. He is so difficult to deal with. 20. I'm having a headache. But I don't have time. I can't cancel the party. 21. He doesn't work overtime, so he doesn't earn as much as I do. 22. I am fat, that's why I can't get through the bathroom window. 23. He never polishes his shoes, so he never looks smart. 24. Alan spends hours watching television, that's why he never has time to do odd jobs in the house.

Exercise 4.* Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. If he (not to be) ill, he (to stay) with us. He (not to leave) us so soon, now would he? 2. If I (to be) a true romantic I (to work) as a clerk? I (to sit) here with you? 3. If their employees (to pay) better, they (not to ask) for a pay-rise. 4. If I (to be) you, I (not to push) him too far. It might be dangerous. 5. Tim (not to lie) in bed unless he (to be) ill. And if he (not to lie) in bed he (not to be) so bored. 6. People (not to repeat) this story if at least some of it (not to be) true. There is no smoke without fire. 7. If I (not to know) him so well, I (to be) surprised. But that's quite like him. 8. "Is the boy manageable?" – "He (to be) so, if he (not to be) used to having his own way with everyone. His parents have spoiled him." 9. If the Larsons still (to live) here, they (can show) you that house. They were the last to remember. 10. I (to stay) away from this whole business if I (to be) you. There's something fishy here. 11. Where we all (to be) if every mistake (to take) into account? 12. If I (to feel) something was wrong, I (to tell) you. I certainly But I feel nothing. 13. You (to allow) to take a leave if you suddenly (to need) it? 14. If Danny (not to like) that little cafe, he (not to frequent) the place. 15. If you (to know) her better, you (not to think) the world of her. 16. I don't have a minute to spare. If I (to be) less busy, I (to help) you. 17. She (not to draw) parallels unless she (to see) so much in com-

mon between the two cases. 18. The children at school (not to tease) him so much if he (not to be) so touchy ... if he (not to take offence) so easily. 19. It (not to be) better if all your moves (to plan)? 20. If I (to know) the man I (to thank) him.

Exercise 5. Insert *if* or *unless* into the blanks in the following sentences.

1. I wouldn't argue ... I were you. 2. Everyone would like his films better ... he invited that actor more often. 3. Everyone would like his films better ... he invited that actor so often. 4. Everyone would like his films better ... he didn't invite that actor so often. 5. He wouldn't be using that advantage ... it were not so overwhelming. 6. He would be getting no help from anyone ... they didn't think he needed it so desperately. 7. He would be getting no help from anyone ... they thought he needed it so desperately. 8. John wouldn't be speaking French ... he thought everyone knew it. 9. John wouldn't be speaking French ... he didn't think everyone knew it. 10. His face would seem mean ... he didn't smile. 11. His face would seem mean ... he smiled. 12. His face would seem less mean ... he smiled. 13. The company wouldn't be ringing with scandal ... it were so recent.

Exercise 6. Think of questions using "if" which might produce the following answers.

Model: What would you do if you had a yacht? – I would go round the world.

1. I'd tell everybody about it. 2. I'd examine the case before giving my opinion. 3. I'd share it with my family and friends. 4. I'd call the fire brigade. 5. I'd avoid seeing him/her. 6. They would be happy to see me. 7. I'd try not to think of it at all. 8. She might start crying. 9. I'd try not to look scandalised. 10. I'd communicate that information to someone else/to as many people as I'd be able to.

Exercise 7. Complete the following sentences using *Type 2 Conditionals*.

1. If I could choose a foreign language to learn... 2. If I were working abroad ... 3. If I could choose a country/a city to visit ... 4. If I wasn't studying now... 5. If I could choose any pet I liked ... 6. If my keys were

- stolen 7. If he were more careful while driving 8. If people cared more about each other... . 9. If they didn't practice the piano so late... . 10. If he didn't call people names... .

Exercise 8. Just imagine...

What do you think you would do if these things happened? Give your answers.

Model: if you found a big hairy spider in your bed

- a) scream
- b) squash it
- c) keep it as a pet

If I found a big hairy spider in my bed, I would scream.

1. if you saw a famous actor in the street
 - a) go up and say hello
 - b) be too shy to speak
 - c) follow him or her
2. if you saw a strange object in the sky
 - a) photograph it
 - b) tell your friends
 - c) call the police
3. if you found a bag full of money under a tree
 - a) spend it
 - b) tell the police
 - c) share it with your friends
4. if you heard a loud noise in the night
 - a) hide under the bed
 - b) get up and look
 - c) go to sleep again
5. if you saw an elephant walking down the street
 - a) phone the zoo
 - b) run the other way
 - c) do nothing
6. if you were alone on a desert island
 - a) cry
 - b) explore it
 - c) look out for a ship

7. if you found a snake in your cupboard
- run away
 - pick it up
 - shut the door
8. if you suddenly saw yourself on television
- laugh
 - record it
 - turn the television off
9. if the phone rang in the middle of the night
- get out of bed and answer it
 - put the pillow over your head
 - tell someone to answer it
10. if you won a car
- sell it
 - give it to someone in your family
 - keep it until you got your driving license

Do this exercise again. This time say what you wouldn't do.

Model: If I found a big hairy spider in my bed, I wouldn't keep it as a pet.

Exercise 9. Chain game. Complete the story according to the model.

Model: If it were summer now, I would go to the seaside. If I went to the seaside, I would be lying on the beach. If I were lying on the beach... etc.

You may use the following beginnings:

- If I won a thousand dollars... .
- If I had a house/flat of my own
- If I had a yacht... .
- If I were a journalist... .
- If I knew something about farming
- If I had a pet... .
- If I could write poetry... .
- If I knew many languages
- If I met a magician and were given three wishes... .

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English using Type 2 Conditionals.

- Если бы Тони мог сам справиться с этой проблемой, он бы не обращался к вам за помощью.
- На твоём месте я бы

не спорил со старшими. 3. Если бы эта книга не была такой интересной, я бы не перечитывал её снова и снова. 4. Вы бы взяли за эту работу, если бы я обещал помочь вам? 5. Брайан мог бы найти информацию об этом, если бы у него был доступ в Интернет. 6. Я бы не начинал действовать, если бы не был уверен в своей правоте. 7. Я знаю, что Дик не вёл бы себя так, если бы не был очень расстроен. На вашем месте я бы поговорил с ним. 8. На вашем месте я бы позвал врача. 9. Что бы вы сказали, если бы я обратился к вам за советом? 10. Если бы вы были повнимательнее, вы бы не делали столько ошибок. 11. Если бы вам сделали такой дорогой подарок, вы бы приняли его? 12. Вы бы приняли участие в конкурсе, если бы мы вас пригласили? 13. “Что бы вы делали на моём месте?” – “Не знаю. Но я бы действовал по-другому.”

Exercise 11.* Paraphrase the following sentences using Type 3 Conditionals.

1. I didn't know the way. I had to ask for help. 2. I don't know what happened. But I'm afraid he teased that dog. It was furious. 3. Archie made a mystery of the whole matter. No one could understand anything. 4. They were not even angry. It wasn't natural, I think. 5. I'm afraid I really hurt her. I didn't know it was a sore point. 6. She did not understand the last few lines of the poem, so she had to go back and read them again. 7. They did not know how to deal with the problem, so they had to call a specialist. 8. He thought the case was unimportant. So he was indifferent. Totally uncaring, I should say. 9. The burglar, whoever he was, was in a hurry to get away. He didn't have time to do everything expertly. 10. He didn't know they had been planning a birthday party for him. It was a complete surprise. 11. It was his first picture. But we didn't know it and sounded too critical. 12. Mrs. Tinker wasn't an eyewitness at all. All she said was just hearsay. 13. Those two applicants were not qualified for the job. They were turned down. 14. He paused to wonder at the oddity of the situation. He wasted so much time! 15. There was no need to say anything, so I went away. 16. We missed the train because we were using an out-of-date timetable. 17. We got a lift, so we reached the station in time. 18. We didn't listen carefully, perhaps that's why we made this mistake. 19. She didn't speak to him, possibly because she was shy. 20. I didn't see the

signal, so I didn't stop. 21. You didn't tell me we had run out of bread, so I didn't buy any.

Exercise 12.* Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. If George (to be) less patient, he (to fire) you long ago. And that's exactly what he should have done. Poor George, he was always too tolerant. 2. If she (not to provide) them with the information, they (may kill) her. 3. He (to know) it, what a fantastic idea it (to seem) to him! But of course he couldn't even imagine anything like that. 4. Unless the rescue party (to arrive), they (to starve) to death. 5. If the warden (to go on) reading, he (not to notice) anything. 6. If Cecile (to be able) to go home once in a while, she (to be) less homesick. But that was out of the question. 7. Betty (to look) for the proof for a long time unless she (to find) that manuscript. 8. If John (to have) better backing, his expectations (not to come) to nothing. 9. I (not to sign) that contract if there (to be) any information... any rumours about his going bankrupt. 10. If she (to be aware) of our problems at the time, nothing (to prevent) her from interfering. 11. Larry (to ask) that question long ago unless he (to get) shy so suddenly. 12. If the detective (to go) through the case histories first he (to find) the robbers sooner. 13. If the boy (not to grin) constantly, he (not to reprimand). 14. He (to notice) the fallen chair and (not to fall over) unless the room lights (to put out). 15. Who (to help) him if I (not to happen) to be there? 16. You (to be) surprised if I (to tell) you everything there and then? 17. He (to get) that appointment, it (to confirm) his self-image. 18. If he (to be) much against it, he (to give) me a hint. But he didn't say a word. 19. If I (not to see) it with my own eyes, I (not to believe) it. 20. If Hilary (to look) out of the window at that moment, she (not to spot) the criminals trying to break into her car.

Exercise 13. Complete the following sentences using Type 3 Conditionals.

1. If the noise hadn't bothered him 2. If he hadn't been grumbling so much 3. If they hadn't left without warning 4. Had the story been less unlikely... . 5. Unless she had bothered to look more attentively... . 6. If he had been more successful.... . 7. If the computer hadn't been broken into 8. If they had not been so confused 9. If they had been in town then 10. Had he made up his mind sooner

Exercise 14. Look at the newspaper headlines about people who have done heroic acts. Write sentences about them with the words provided and if.

Model: Joe Smith saved family from fire

not hear their cries not find them

If he hadn't heard their cries, he wouldn't have found them.

1. Constable Pierce pulled woman from exploding car

arrive one minute later be too late

2. Christie Combe saved cat from tree

not find a ladder not be able to save it

3. Ken Spudgen warned police of hold-up

Walkman not stop working not hear the thieves' plan

4. Susan Adams found lost child

not go jogging not find the child

5. Jimmy Bond warned motorists of collapsed bridge

not walk along river not see the bridge

6. Karen Wright saved man from drowning

not take a first aid course not know what to do

Exercise 15. Read the text and complete the sentences using Type 3 Conditionals.

The Titanic was a British luxury passenger liner which sank during its maiden voyage from Southampton to New York in 1912. On 14th April, the Titanic hit an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean. Distress signals were sent to the Californian, a ship 20 miles away, but their radio operator was off duty and the signals were not received. Some of the passengers got into lifeboats, but, although the Titanic was luxurious, it didn't have enough lifeboats for all the passengers on board. As a result, the loss of life was great. Many people died because the sea was very cold. Luckily, another ship, the Carpathia, rescued some of the passengers. As a result of this disaster, new rules were made to ensure that sea voyages would be safer in future. It is now believed that the Titanic sank quickly because it was too large.

Model: If the ship had not hit an iceberg, ... – If the ship had not hit an iceberg, it wouldn't have sunk.

1. If the Californian's radio operator had been on duty, ...

2. If the Titanic had had enough lifeboats, ...

3. If the sea had not been so cold,
4. If the Carpathia had not arrived,
5. If the Titanic had not sunk,
6. If the Titanic had not been so big,

Exercise 16. Read the texts and complete the sentences using Type 3 Conditionals.

The Fox and the Crow

A crow was sitting at the top of a tall tree, holding a large piece of meat in his beak. Underneath the tree was a big, hungry fox. When he saw the meat the fox thought, "**I wish I had** that meat. **If only I could make** that silly old crow drop it, **I could have** it for supper." So he said, "Mr Crow, you are the most beautiful bird I have ever seen. **If only I were** as beautiful as you! I am sure that you sing beautifully too."

The crow was very pleased to hear this and opened his beak to show how well he could sing. Of course, he dropped the meat. The fox quickly ran and picked it up. The crow was furious. He shouted at the fox: "**If you hadn't spoken** to me, **I wouldn't have dropped** the meat. Give it back to me at once!" The fox just laughed and ran off with the meat. That evening, the fox was happy and he had a full stomach. He smiled and thought, "Silly old crow, **if only he had been born** with a brain, **he could have eaten** the meat himself!"

The Rat and the Lion

A rat was walking through the forest one day when he trod on a lion's paw. "**I wish I hadn't done** that," he thought. "The lion will probably eat me now." Fortunately, the lion was in a good mood, so he let the rat go free. The rat thanked the lion and promised to repay his kindness.

A few weeks later, while he was out hunting, the lion accidentally got caught in a net. "**If I hadn't been** so careless, **I wouldn't have fallen** into this trap. **If only I could escape** from it," he thought. He struggled for a long time but he couldn't break the net. He roared as loudly as he could and all the animals of the forest ran to help him. They each tried to rescue the lion, but none of them was able to. "**I wish we could help** you," said the wolf, "but we are not strong enough." The rat was determined to help his friend. He started chewing through

the net. Two hours later, the lion was free. The lion was very grateful. "If you hadn't trodden on my paw last week, we wouldn't have met," he said, "and I might have died."

Model: If the crow (not to be) in the tree, the fox (not to see) him. – If the crow hadn't been in the tree, the fox wouldn't have seen him.

1. If the fox (not to be) hungry, he (not to want) the crow's meat.
2. If the fox (not to be) so clever, he (not to trick) the crow.
3. If the crow (not to be) so silly, he (not to listen) to the fox.
4. If the crow (not to open) his beak, he (not to drop) the meat.
5. If the fox (not to have) a full stomach, he (not to be) happy.
6. If the lion (to be) in a bad mood, he (to eat) the rat.
7. If the rat (not to be) grateful, he (not to promise) to repay the lion's kindness.
8. If the lion (not to be) careless, he (not to fall) into the net.
9. If the animals (not to hear) the lion's roar, they (not to go) to help him.
10. If the rat (not to want) to help the lion, he (not to chew) through the net.

Exercise 17. Work with a partner. Look carefully at the story.

Panic at the Bank

It was a quiet morning at the bank in Little Rissington. The cashiers were counting money, there were two customers in the bank and the manager was having a cup of coffee.

Suddenly a robber ran in. He was carrying a gun. One of the customers, an old lady, screamed and tried to run out of the bank. She slipped and fell over. The other customer tried to pull the robber to the floor. A cashier rang the alarm bell. The manager telephoned the police. The robber panicked and jumped out of a window. A policeman arrived. First he helped the old lady and then he chased the robber. The robber escaped.

Make as many conditional sentences as you can.

Model: If the manager hadn't been drinking coffee, he might have noticed the robber coming into the bank.

What would/wouldn't you have done if you had been the following people? Take turns to say two sentences each.

1. If you had been the manager,
2. If you had been the cashier,
3. If you had been the old lady,
4. If you had been the second customer,
5. If you had been the policeman,
6. If you had been the robber,

Exercise 18. Read the story. The paragraphs are jumbled up. Number them in the correct order. If you can't understand some of the long sentences, remember to concentrate on their core.

The Tragic Story of Romeo and Juliet

A Verona, Italy, during the fifteenth century. The Montagues and the Capulets, two important families from Verona, were bitter enemies and fought constantly. Perhaps, if they had known the tragedy they were going to cause, they would have stopped.

B The day after the wedding, during a fight, Tybalt Capulet plunged his sword into Mercutio's side and killed him. Blinded with rage Romeo killed Tybalt to avenge his friend. The Prince of Verona, who had had enough of the fighting, expelled Romeo from Verona.

"Romeo, if you hadn't been so impulsive, this wouldn't have happened," he said. "You must leave Verona and never come back."

C Unfortunately, Romeo never got Friar's message. When he heard that Juliet was dead, he believed it. He couldn't live without her so he bought some poison and drank it in the chapel. He died next to Juliet's body.

D Juliet was in despair: her dear cousin Tybalt was dead, murdered by her beloved Romeo. On top of that, her parents wanted her to marry Paris, a man she disliked. Friar Lawrence had a plan: "Drink this potion," he said. "You will appear to be dead for twenty-four hours. When they leave your body in the chapel, Romeo can come back and you can escape together. I will tell Romeo the plan in a message."

E Later that night, Romeo climbed the wall to Juliet's balcony and they declared eternal love for each other. The following day they were secretly married by Friar Lawrence. He wouldn't have helped them if he hadn't thought that their love would stop their families' hate for each other.

F When Juliet woke up, she found, to her horror, Romeo's dead body lying next to her. She took his dagger and drove it into her heart.

G Romeo and Juliet were found lying dead in each other's arms. "Capulet and Montague," said the Prince sadly, "if you hadn't hated each other, your children wouldn't have died." The families finally saw their mistake and, over the bodies of their children, promised to live in peace.

H One evening, Romeo Montague and his best friend Mercutio went to a party at the Capulets' house. They wore masks so no one would recognize them. There, Romeo saw the most beautiful girl he had ever seen. They instantly fell in love. But later he found out her name. She was Juliet Capulet, the daughter of his family's worst enemy!

Transform the pairs of sentences into conditional sentences about how the story could have been different.

Model: 1. If Romeo hadn't gone to the Capulets' party, he wouldn't have met Juliet.

1. Romeo went to the Capulets' party. He met Juliet.
2. Juliet was a Capulet. Their love was impossible.
3. The Montagues and the Capulets were bitter enemies. They fought constantly.
4. Friar Lawrence helped them. They got married.
5. The Prince expelled Romeo from Verona. He had to go to Mantua.
6. Romeo didn't get the message. He thought Juliet was dead.

Write as many conditional sentences as you can about how the story could have been different.

Write a different ending for Romeo and Juliet. (For example, give a happy ending!)

Exercise 19. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English using Type 3 Conditionals.

1. Если бы он знал обо всем заранее, он ни за что не стал бы так рисковать. 2. Если бы нас вовремя не предупредили, мы бы поверили всему, что он нам рассказывал. 3. Этого бы не случилось, если бы вы проявили большую осторожность. 4. Если бы вчера не было холодно, мы могли бы поехать за город. 5. Если бы вы не слушали советов людей, не разбирающихся в этом вопросе, вы бы не сделали столько ошибок. 6. Мистер Эдвардсон так изменился, что мы ни за что не узнали бы его, если бы не шрам. 7. «Он ничего не сумел скрыть от Элли. Это плохо». – «А как бы вы всё объяснили, если бы были там?» 8. Если бы поезд прибыл вовремя, вам не пришлось бы ждать так долго. 9. Мы не стали бы с ним ссориться, если бы не выяснилось, что он всё время нас обманывал. 10. Никто не заподозрил бы его, если бы он сам себя не выдал. 11. Интересно, встретились бы они, если бы она не опоздала на поезд и ей не пришлось бы ждать следующего? 12. Если бы я знал все подробности, я не стал бы вмешиваться. Но сейчас уже поздно, изменить ничего нельзя. 13. Если бы вам повысили зарплату, вы бы не уволились, верно? 14. Вас не стали бы ругать, если бы вы задержались. Незачем было так спешить. 15. Если бы ее не дисквалифицировали за употребление допинга в прошлом году, она завоевала бы серебряную медаль.

Exercise 20.* Paraphrase the following sentences using sentences of mixed condition.

1. He is tired. He's been working too much. 2. Tina looks so sleepy. Obviously she had been studying too much. 3. Brian is always spending too much. Yesterday he got a letter from the bank again. 4. They are quite astonished. They never anticipated anything like that. 5. Mark was too rude and he realises it, of course. No doubt he feels sorry. 6. As a child, he was conditioned to obey his elders. He still behaves that way though he is not young. 7. Last year too many young people achieved promotion. This year the company is restricting job movement. 8. That new secretary of yours is too impertinent. She dared to talk like that to me! 9. Stella is very pessimistic. Only yesterday she told me again that she didn't like the look of the future. She never does! 10. George has been ignoring his doctor's advice completely. He is much worse than when I last saw him. 11. All his life he has been a success. He is still having difficulty in assimilating the idea of failure. The habits of success are hard to break. 12. Tony's immediate

superiors didn't know he was going to quit. No small wonder they're angry. 13. Vivian is used to her husband thinking of his problems only. It is not surprising she looked suspicious of his altruism when he offered his help. 14. She is so practical. It is the attitude her mother encouraged through childhood. 15. He's a computer wizard. He coped with that problem no one else could solve. 16. He's been drinking too much. He feels light headed. 17. He doesn't listen to anyone's advice, so he didn't do what you suggested. 18. She was talking all day, so her throat is sore now. 19. They were working in the rain all day, so they are soaking wet now. 20. The room is full of flies because you left the door open. 21. You are tired this morning because you didn't go to bed at a reasonable hour last night. 22. I didn't finish my report yesterday, so I can't start a new project today. 23. Helen is sick because she didn't follow the doctor's orders. 24. I'm not you, so I didn't tell him the truth. 25. I don't know anything about plumbing, so I didn't fix the leak in the sink myself. 26. I received a good job from the oil company, so I won't seriously consider taking the job with the electronics firm. 27. I'm careless, that's why I made so many mistakes. 28. She doesn't know English well enough, so she didn't help him to translate the article.

Exercise 21.* Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. It was the drug, not the disease, that killed him. He still (to be) alive today if he (not to take) that drug. 2. This room's freezing because the fire has only just been lit. If it (to light) this morning, as I suggested, the room (to be) warm enough to sit in now. 3. I overslept; that's why I'm half an hour late; and if my phone (not to ring) at nine o'clock I might still be in bed. 4. Why are you in such a bad temper? – Because I have been waiting for 40 minutes in an icy wind. If you (to wait) 40 minutes in an icy wind you (to be) bad-tempered, too. 5. When the weather got bad the climbing party turned back, all except Tom and his brothers, who decided to go on. If only they (to turn) back with the others they (to be) alive today. 6. You are not practical. If you (to be) practical you (not to buy) such a useless thing. 7. She is not careful. If she (to be) careful she (not to get) into a mess. 8. She looks tired. If she (not to work) all the time she (not to look) so tired today.

Exercise 22. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English using sentences of mixed condition.

1. Если бы вы послушались меня и обратились к врачу, вам бы не было сейчас так плохо. 2. Он давно бы принял ваше предложение,

если бы он не был таким упрямым. 3. Если бы ответ на мой запрос был утвердительным, сейчас я уже была бы занята выяснением подробностей. 4. Если бы он был умнее, он не стал бы ввязываться в эту историю. Его же не раз предупреждали. 5. Как сложилась бы (to be like) наша жизнь, если бы мы не расстались? 6. Если бы вы не поддерживали меня всё это время, мой нынешний успех был бы невозможен. 7. Если бы эта команда больше тренировалась в течение года, они сейчас играли бы гораздо лучше. 8. Если бы Джеральду всё рассказали еще вчера, он не вел бы себя таким образом. 9. Если бы ваше присутствие было действительно необходимо, я бы давно написал вам и попросил приехать. 10. Терри не стал бы беспокоить вас так поздно, если бы был хоть немного повежливее. 11. Если бы Джиллиан все еще нужна была помощь, она бы давно позвонила нам. 12. Если бы он был в состоянии дать хоть какой-нибудь ответ, он бы давно сделал это.

Exercise 23. Write a composition on one of the following topics. (You may think of some other discoveries and inventions.)

What would our world be like if...?

- electricity hadn't been discovered;
- the radio hadn't been invented;
- the wheel hadn't been invented;
- book-printing hadn't been invented;
- the computer hadn't been invented;
- penicillin hadn't been discovered;
- vaccines hadn't been invented;
- money hadn't been invented.

Exercise 24. Each of these sentences gives accurate information about a scientific or historical fact. Use your imagination to describe what the situation would be like if this information were not true. There may be more than one possible statement in each case.

Model: The United Nations was founded in 1949. Probably fewer wars have occurred because of it.

If the United Nations had not been founded in 1949, more wars would have occurred since then.

1. The original Olympic Games were played in ancient Greece and, after a long hiatus, are being played in an expanded version today.

2. Julius Caesar and his Roman armies conquered several areas of the world; as a result, people in those areas speak "Romance" languages (French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Romanian).

3. Japan is a highly industrial country. It imports oil for its industries because it doesn't have any oil within its boundaries.

4. The first blue jeans were invented in 1849. Everyone all over the world today is wearing blue jeans.

5. Penicillin was first discovered in 1928, and because of it, hundreds of millions of lives have been saved.

6. The airplane and television were very important inventions of the twentieth century. They caused the world to become one community.

7. Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1997. This has raised amazing scientific possibilities and troubling ethical questions.

8. China has the largest population of any country in the world; as a result, more people speak Chinese than any other language in the world.

Exercise 25. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. If it hadn't been for John's help, I would never be where I am.
2. If it were not for your inefficiency, you wouldn't be losing one job after another.
3. If it hadn't been for your support, I would never have coped with it.
4. If it hadn't been for your talent for intrigue, she would not have outwitted her rivals.
5. If it were not for your impatience, you would find the task less exasperating.
6. If it had not been for your groundless suspicions, you wouldn't have hurt her feelings.
7. If it hadn't been for the accident, your friends would be here already.
8. If it hadn't been for that slight misunderstanding, she might have been treated better.
9. If it hadn't been for that minor mistake, Marshall would stand at least fifty/fifty chance of winning.
10. If it hadn't been for him, wouldn't we have been asked to stay on? But his presence was intolerable.
11. If it was not for his unrealized ambitions, he wouldn't be so bitter.

Exercise 26. Divide into two teams. In turns, give each other the beginnings of the sentences. The second team has to complete them. Your sentences should begin with "If it were not for ... / If it hadn't been for ..."

Exercise 27. Paraphrase the following sentences omitting if.

*Model: If I were you, I would not apply for the post of firefighter. –
Were I you, I would not apply for the post of firefighter.*

1. If you had turned off the oven sooner, the pizza wouldn't have burnt.
2. If I were younger, I'd accept his offer.
3. If I had seen her, I would have spoken to her.
4. If you had worn a fake beard, no one would have known who you were!
5. If I had a mobile, I would have called you last night.
6. If the situation were to worsen, the United Nations would be prepared to send in a peacekeeping force.
7. If you were able to go abroad for the summer, where would you go?
8. If the hole in the ozone layer had been discovered sooner, fewer people would have got skin cancer.
9. If Charles Darwin hadn't visited the Galapagos Islands, he might never have developed his theory of evolution.
10. If we were to stop using fossil fuels tomorrow, it would still take decades for the planet to recover.
11. If we had not attended the meeting, we would have had no idea of the council's plans.
12. If it hadn't been for this new diet, Henry would never have lost so much weight.
13. If it were not for my dog, Buster, I think I'd be quite lonely.

Exercise 28. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. If you should ever see him again, what would you do?
2. If you should come to our city again, be sure to come and see us. And if you should fail to come, please phone.
3. If you should choose to trust him with this task, I won't back you up.
4. Should anything go wrong, he will have no hesitation in telling his boss.
5. Should you have to face that challenge, will you be prepared to do it?
6. Were I to make a choice, I'd like to know whose side you are on.
7. If I were to tell you about his response, you'd be amazed.
8. She is missing. But were she to come back, you would be told promptly.
9. Should he be found out, he will have no respite from fear.
10. If Duncan should be pressing you for an immediate answer, tell him to wait. He'll have to.
11. Were his condition to worsen, call me at once.
12. Should he be unable to come, he'll certainly inform us in advance.
13. Should there be a misunderstanding, you can always count on me.

Exercise 29. Paraphrase the following sentences. Make them less probable.

Model: If I see him, I'll tell you.

If I should see him, I'll tell you.

Should I see him, I'll tell you.

If I were to see him, I'll tell you.

Were I to see him, I'll tell you.

1. If the missing money is found, you'll be the first to know. 2. If there are any changes in the schedule, you'll be told about it. 3. If Rob can't make a decision, we'll have to do it ourselves. 4. If you are invited to attend the conference, will you agree? 5. If he insists on it, he'll be given all the necessary information. 6. If Sheila doesn't phone, we'll have to go and find her. 7. If he is asked to leave, he won't obey. 8. If Diana manages to increase productivity in the department, that will be a point in her favour. 9. If you arrive on time, I'll meet you. 10. If she comes to stay here, I'll go. 11. If I never see him again, I'll be glad. 12. If you are outmanoeuvred, come to see me and we'll think what to do about it. 13. If you bring your resume, it may prove useful. 14. If you have any problems with the new administrator, ask the assistant manager to help you. 15. If she makes a speedy recovery, she'll still be able to go on holiday with us. 16. If you keep quiet about it, no one will know. 17. If Emma is trusted with the car, she'll feel quite confident about it. 18. If I have a headache, I'll just take an aspirin and go to bed. 19. She is nervous. If someone touched her on the shoulder, she would probably spring right out of her seat.

Exercise 30. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Если вы неожиданно задержитесь, позвоните мне. 2. Доведись вам снова встретиться, вы бы узнали его? 3. Если бы я вдруг увидел эту книгу, я бы ее купил. 4. Если вдруг я увижу эту книгу, я ее куплю. 5. Если вы вдруг увидите эту книгу, непременно ее купите. 6. Будь я снова в городе, я бы непременно посетил эту галерею. 7. Дайте нам знать, если вы вдруг получите новую информацию. 8. Если бы вам пришлось принимать решение в ближайшее время, как бы вы поступили? 9. Если бы мне пришлось снова писать эту книгу, я бы не изменил ни строчки. 10. Что бы она сделала, если бы ей пришлось выбирать между семьей и работой? 11. Если вас вдруг остановят,

покажите пропуск. 12. Если ему вдруг повезет, и он выиграет главный приз, что он будет с ним делать?

Exercise 31.* Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form, identify the types of conditionals.

1. You should tell your father exactly what happened. If I (to be) you, I (to tell) him the truth as soon as possible. 2. If I (to have) my camera with me yesterday, I (to take) a picture of Alex standing on his head. 3. I'm almost ready to plant my garden. I have a lot of seeds. Maybe I have more than I need. If I (to have) more seeds than I need, I (to give) some to Nellie. 4. I got wet because I didn't take my umbrella. However, I (not to get) wet if I (to remember) to take my umbrella yesterday. 5. I (to change) the present economic policy if I (to be) the President of the United States. 6. If the teacher (to be) absent tomorrow, class will be cancelled. 7. That sounds like a good job offer. If I (to be) you, I (to accept) it. 8. I've hung out the clothes. It's lovely and sunny. If it (to stay) like this, they (to be) dry in two hours. 9. French is essential in this job. All the telephonists speak it. If they (not to know) French, they (not to understand) half the callers. 10. She must have loved him very much because she waited for him fifteen years. If she (not to love) him, she (not to wait) so long. 11. Tell him to bring his bicycle inside. If he (to leave) it outside, someone (to steal) it. 12. This flat would be all right if the people above us (not to be) so noisy. 13. When he left school he became a fisherman. His family didn't like it at all. They (to be) much happier if he (to become) a greengrocer like his father. But he says that if he (to have) his life again he (to make) the same choice. 14. The only thing I haven't got is a balcony. If I (to have) a balcony I (to grow) plants in pots. Then my flat (to be) perfect! 15. We had a lot of trouble putting the tent up. If it (not to be) so windy perhaps it (not to be) quite so difficult. 16. Be careful about the time. If you (to spend) too long on the first question you (not to have) enough time to do the others properly. 17. If you were made redundant what you (to do)? 18. Fred failed the test because he didn't study. However, if he (to study) for the test, he (to pass) it. 19. Nobody ever (to guess) he was a thief if he (not to catch) red-handed taking money from the safe. 20. Henry ever (not to get) that job at the bank if he (not to go) to school with the manager's son. 21. If the doctor (not to notice) the defect when I was a child, I (to be) practically blind now. 22. We (to be) home in bed ages ago if you

(not to lose) the map! 24. Frank (not to be) here today if that boy (not to know) how to do artificial respiration. 25. If you (to listen) to the traffic report on the radio this morning, we (not to sit) here in this jam! 26. Fortunately the explosion took place at night when the streets were empty. It (to be) a disaster if it (to happen) in the middle of the day. 27. It's ridiculous that trains are so expensive. If fares (to be) cheaper, I'm sure more people (to use) the train and leave their cars at home. 28. Jamie has everything he wants but he is always moaning. I'm sure that if I (to have) so much money, I (not to moan) all the time.

Exercise 32.* Rewrite the following sentences as conditionals.

Model: Eric was with us so we didn't get lost. – If Eric hadn't been with us, we would have got lost.

1. We got soaking wet on Sunday and now we've all got colds.
2. I am afraid I don't know so I can't tell you.
3. I managed to catch the train because it was 10 minutes late.
4. We don't get on very well because she is so aggressive.
5. There's a possibility of a train strike on Monday so I might not be able to come.
6. They are so reserved that I speak to them very infrequently.
7. We have a broken window because you and your friends were playing in the yard.
8. I missed the end of the film so I don't know who the murderer was.
9. Jim's father might buy him a bike; it depends on him passing his exams.
10. As we'd already seen the film we didn't go to the cinema.
11. Zoe tripped and fell just as she was about to win the race.
12. The weather could be bad on Sunday, in which case we'll have to cancel the barbecue.
13. Sorry I didn't phone you but I lost the bit of paper with your number on it.
14. Harry beat me at tennis but only because he is such a terrible cheat!
15. Ronald is in prison because a detective recognized him from an identikit picture.
16. I didn't prepare anything special because I didn't know they were coming.

17. I only found out because Louis mentioned it to me in passing.
18. Tutankhamun's tomb was not found by the grave robbers, and the wonderful treasures are now in the Cairo Museum.

Exercise 33.* Here are some lines from songs. Each line is a conditional. Match the two halves of the conditional sentence to make the complete line. Be careful – one of the conditionals is incorrect. Can you identify which one?

1. If I could read your mind, love,
 2. If I had a hammer,
 3. If I need love,
 4. If I ruled the world,
 5. If I were a carpenter, and you were a lady,
 6. If I were a rich man,
 7. If looks could kill,
 8. If you're going to San Francisco,
 9. If I can't have you,
 10. If we don't try to save the love we got,
- A would you marry me anyway?
B they probably win, in games without frontiers.
C we're gonna lose it.
D be sure to wear some flowers in your hair.
E every day would be the first day of spring.
F what a tale your thoughts would tell.
G I hold out my hand and I touch love.
H I'd hammer out reason.
I I wouldn't have to work hard.
J I don't want nobody, baby.

Exercise 34.* Match each *if* clause (1-5) with two possible main clauses(A-L). Then complete the main clauses using the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

Model: If Bill Gates hadn't been in the right place at the right time, B, E.

1. If athletes today didn't take their training so seriously.
2. If John Lennon and Paul McCartney hadn't met.
3. If Oppenheimer hadn't discovered how to build an atomic bomb.

4. If it weren't possible for scientists to isolate individual genes.
5. If the printing press had not been invented.

- A a cure for cancer ... imminent. (not/be)
- B he *wouldn't be* the richest man in the world now. (not/be)
- C Hiroshima and Nagasaki ... (not/destroy)
- D it ... possible to extend education to most people. (not/be)
- E Microsoft *wouldn't have become* a household name. (not/become)
- F much of our history ... unknown to us. (be)
- G sport ... so exciting to watch. (not/be)
- H the Beatles ... (never/form)
- I the ethical debate around cloning ... an issue. (not/be)
- J the pop music of today ... very different. (be)
- K the world ... a more secure and peaceful place. (be)
- L they... so many records in recent years. (not/break)

Exercise 35. Answer the following questions.

1. Where would you be right now if you weren't in class?
2. What would you have done yesterday if you hadn't come to class?
3. What would you do today if you had enough time?
4. What would you have done yesterday if you had had enough time?
5. What would you buy if you had enough money?
6. What would you have bought yesterday if you had had enough money?
7. What would you do if there were a fire in this building?
8. If you had your own private plane, where would you go for dinner tonight?
9. (...) is tired today. Give him/her some advice. What would you do if you were (...)?
10. (...) wants to learn English as quickly as possible. What would you do if you were (...)?
11. Could ships sail around the world if the earth were flat?
12. What would happen if there were a nuclear war?
13. What would you do if you were the teacher of this class?
14. Tell me one thing that you did yesterday. What would have happened if you hadn't done that?
15. If you could have free service for the rest of your life from a chauffeur, cook, housekeeper or gardener, which would you choose? Why?
16. If you had to leave your country and build a new life elsewhere, where would you go? Why?
17. If you could stay one particular age for a span of 50 years, what age would you choose? Why?
18. You have promised to spend an evening with your best friend. Then you discover you have the chance to spend the evening with ... (supply the name of a famous person). Your friend is not invited. What

would you do? Why? 19. Supposing the Internet hadn't been invented, to what extent would this affect the way you study / use your free time? 20. What gadgets do you use that you wouldn't be able to live without? 21. If you could go back in time, is there anything you would change about your life/studies? 22. If you had the opportunity to change one thing about your appearance, what would you change?

Exercise 36.* Complete each sentence with appropriate forms of one pair of verbs and choose the correct answer.

be / keep be / watch drive / visit read / study
be / treat become / meet lose / touch speak / win

1. If the value of shares in the stock market ... falling over a long period, it ... described as a ... market.

- (A) bear (B) bull (C) horse (D) whale

2. In ..., if the ball ... the ground on your side of the net, you ... the point.

- (A) baseball (B) basketball (C) fencing (D) volleyball

3. If you ... an old Disney film with seven dwarfs in it, the main character's name

- (A) Cinderella (C) Sleeping Beauty
(B) Little Red Riding Hood (D) Snow White

4. If bacteria ... the source of the... it with antibiotics.

- (A) infatuation (B) infection (C) inflation (D) infusion

5. If Scotland ... a completely independent country, its parliament ... in

- (A) Belfast (B) Dublin (C) Edinburgh (D) Newcastle

6. If you were on a bus tour and you ... past the Colosseum, then you ... obviously

- (A) Athens (B) Berlin (C) Paris (D) Rome

7. If Napoleon ... the battle of ... in 1815, British people ... probably ... French for most of the past 200 years.

- (A) Britain (B) Hastings (C) Waterloo (D) Yorktown

8. If you at an English university during the Middle Ages, you books written in

- (A) English (B) French (C) German (D) Latin

Exercise 37. * Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. If you hadn't been here last night, I don't know what I would do.
2. The government would accept more refugees if the camp isn't so crowded.
3. Hannah would be in the first team if she didn't get injured last month.
4. They would get divorced ages ago if they didn't have young children.
5. If the storm wasn't at night, more people would have died.
6. Jane would leave Mike by now if she didn't still love him.
7. If I had been looking where I was going, I would see the hole in the road.
8. What should have happened to us if we were caught last night?

Exercise 38. Write sentences as in the model.

Model: You didn't watch the news so you didn't know there was a train strike. – I wish I had watched the news. If I had watched the news, I would have known there was a train strike.

1. You work long hours and you can't spend much time with your family.
2. You wanted to travel abroad but you forgot to renew your passport.
3. You can't drive a car so you can't get around easily.
4. You wanted to play tennis but you broke your racquet.
5. You want to go swimming but you have lost your swimming costume.
6. You want to climb the mountain but you are afraid of heights.
7. You didn't set your video correctly so you didn't record the film.
8. You want to go out tonight but you haven't got enough money.
9. You want to cook an Italian meal but you have no pasta left.
10. You didn't go to the meeting so you didn't hear about the safety inspection.
11. You are not a senior staff member so you can't use the car park.
12. You want to go away for the weekend but you have got lots of homework.
13. You weren't offered the job because you weren't qualified.
14. You got up late and missed the train.
15. You got lost in the desert because you didn't have a map.
16. You were planning to go sailing but the boat's engine broke down.

17. You want to drive to your village but the roads are closed because of the floods.

18. You washed your red blouse in hot water and its colour ran.

19. You want to go fishing but the weather is bad.

Exercise 39. Complete the texts using the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. If I (to be) world leader, I (to try) to stop the destruction of the earth and I (to make) the world a better place for all people. If the world's problems had been tackled sooner, the quality of life (to improve) long ago. First of all, I would try to bring about peace in the world. As long as there is fighting between nations, millions of people (to continue) to suffer and die. If wars continue children (to be left) without parents and (to grow) in a world of misery and fear. But as long as people disagree over land and possessions, the fighting (to go on). Therefore, I would ensure that all people were treated as equals and given the same opportunities in life. It would also help if all countries (to stop) producing arms so there would no longer be the weapons with which to fight. In addition, I would introduce laws to reduce pollution. If pollution levels (to control) earlier, life (not to become) so unbearable. If I (to have) the power, I (to ban) all cars from city centres and (to increase) public transport. If there (to be) more trees, the air we breathe (to be) cleaner. Unless measures are taken soon, it (to be) too late for ourselves and our children.

2. Einstein is reported to have said, "If I (to know) the destruction I would cause, I (to become) a watch-maker." If we (to continue) to use nuclear energy as a means of defence, we (to make) our planet uninhabitable. If the public (to be) more aware of the dangers, they (to demand) the right to live in a safer society. If the Cold War had developed into World War III, the human race (to be wiped out) forever. Unless we (to discover) a way to prevent nuclear war, by the 21st century we (to face) major disaster. Some scientists claim that if we (tap into) the natural energy in the universe, we (to provide) ourselves with a never-ending pollution-free source of power. Only if we (to put) more money into research and less into defence we (to be able to) discover other forms of energy. As long as we (to continue) to abuse knowledge and power, the earth (to remain) an insecure planet to inhabit.

Exercise 40. Conditional game. Form two teams. Each team uses prompts to construct eight conditional questions, four in the present and four in the past. Then each team creates two questions of its own, for a total of ten questions. The other team guesses what person or thing is being referred to.

Model: What / doing / if / spelunking?

A: What would you be doing if you were spelunking?

B: We'd be exploring a cave.

Team A's Prompts

1. Where / be / if / in the capital of Honduras?
2. How old / have to / be / if / the president of the United States?
3. Where / traveling / if / the monetary unit / the won?
4. Where / be / if / visiting Angkor Wat?
5. Who / been / if / the emperor of France in 1802?
6. Who / been / if / the first prime minister of India?
7. What country / been from / if / Marco Polo?
8. What mountain / climbed / if / with Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay?

Team B's Prompts

1. How old / be / if / an octogenarian?
2. Where / be traveling / if / in Machu Picchu?
3. What / be / if / the largest mammal?
4. What country / be in / if / standing and looking at Angel Falls?
5. Who / been / if / the inventor of the telephone?
6. What kind of creature / been / if / a stegosaurus?
7. What / been your occupation / if / Genghis Khan?
8. Who / been / if / Siddartha Gautama?

UNIT 6

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION

EXPLANATIONS

Subjunctive II is found in adverbial clauses of concession with the principal clauses expressing the unreal consequence. As to their forms these sentences correspond to Conditionals of Types II, III and IV. The clauses are joined by the conjunctions *even if, even though*.

If the unreal concession and unreal consequence refer to the present or future, the non-perfect forms of Subjunctive II and the Conditional Mood are used.

Even if he were more intelligent, she wouldn't marry him.

If the unreal concession and unreal consequence refer to the past, the perfect forms of Subjunctive II and the Conditional Mood are used.

Even though he had been free then, he couldn't have gone with us.

In case when both unreal actions have different time references the non-perfect and perfect forms are mixed.

Even if he had trained a lot, he wouldn't win today's race.

Subjunctive II may be used in adverbial clauses of concession which are introduced by the conjunctions and connectives *though, although, however, no matter, whatever, whoever*, etc. The analytical form with the auxiliary *may/might* is generally found.

However tired he may (might) be, he will continue his work.

Though you may (might) not get the job, you must try.

No matter how much this dress may (might) cost, she is going to buy it.

If the action of the subordinate clause is prior to that of the principal clause the Perfect Infinitive is generally used.

*However badly he **may have behaved** to you in the past, he is still your brother.*

*Though he **might have been** suspicious, he gave no sign.*

When a subordinate clause is joined asyndetically, there is usually inversion.

*Busy as **he might be**, he will go to the concert.*

***Cost what it may**, I'll give you the sum you ask.*

The focus of the concessive meaning may fall on the nominal or adverbial part of the clause.

***Whoever he might be**, he has no right to be rude.*

***Whatever you may say**, I won't believe you.*

***Whenever I may ask him a question**, he is always ready to answer.*

***Wherever we might go**, we found the same gloomy sight.*

The Indicative Mood is used in adverbial clauses of concession when the action or state is considered as an actual fact and not as something supposed. Compare:

*Cold though it **might be**, we shall go to the skating-ring. (It may be cold).*

*Cold as it **is**, we shall go to the skating-ring. (It is really cold).*

ACTIVITIES

Pattern list 14

Type II	Even if / even though smb	were	smb	would do
Type III	Even if / even though smb	had been	smb	would have done
Type IV	Even if / even though smb	were	smb	would have done
		had been		would do

Exercise 1. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Even if he were living here, he wouldn't bother to join us.
2. I wouldn't marry him even if he offered me a million pounds.
3. Even though we had been offered better terms, we would never have agreed.

4. Even if he could have stopped me, he wouldn't have dared. 5. Even if Joan were better educated, she would never stand a chance against Carol. As it is, her application won't even be considered. 6. Even if they had seen him before, they wouldn't have recognized him. 7. Even if the house had been cheaper, they couldn't have afforded to buy it. 8. Even if the job were less pressure-packed, I wouldn't consider accepting it. 9. Ness doesn't like it here. Even if she did, she would be looking forward to going home. 10. He would have accepted our plan even if he had had some misgivings, but he hadn't any. 11. You would hardly believe me even if I brought a dozen witnesses. 12. We intend to go there even if it meant asking for trouble. 13. Don't tell him what I said even if he were to press you.

Exercise 2.* Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. I never (to say) anything against him even if he (to betray) me again. 2. They (not to win) that match even if they (to play) twice as well as they did. 3. Even though everyone (may think) he was wrong, he (not to agree). 4. She (cannot join) our group even if she (to invite). She was busy that day. 5. You (may think) with your head at least once even if it (to hurt). 6. They (to work) as hard even if they (not to give) any encouragement at all: they thought it was important. 7. We (not to get) there till midnight even if we (not to miss) the eight o'clock train. 8. Laura (not to be able) to change her plans even if I (to get in touch) with her and (to warn) her against the move she was about to take. 9. Even if I (to know) something about the case, I (not to tell) you: my lawyer has forbidden me to speak. 10. They (not to notice) their mistake even if they (to be) more attentive. 11. Even though he (to answer) all the questions in Test 1, he (not to be able) to pass Test 2. He knew it and he didn't even try. 12. It is so dark we (cannot see) anything even if we (to guess) to take a torch with us. 13. Even if I (not to know) him so well, you (not to persuade) me to blame him. 14. Mildred (not to achieve) anything even if she (to be) less lazy. 15. He is a sound sleeper and you (not to wake) him up even if your voice (to be) as loud as a train whistle. 16. Even if the work (to be) twice as difficult I (not to refuse) to do it. 17. You (to do) as you please even if I (to give) you advice. 18. She (cannot join) our excursion even if you (to invite) her; she was ill. 19. Even though the way (to be) twice as short we (to miss) the train all the same, for I got the schedule mixed up.

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences.

1. The search would have gone on even though 2. He wouldn't have been able to suggest anything new even if 3. I would support you even if 4. She wouldn't have got a birthday present on time even if 5. I couldn't agree even if 6. You wouldn't make him see your point even if 7. He would never retire even if 8. I would have come on time even if 9. She wouldn't change her mind even if 10. Our results couldn't be better even if 11. The last bus had already gone. We would have missed it even if 12. He wouldn't have complained even if 13. That wouldn't have created a sensation even if 14. She wouldn't have bought that dress even though 15. They would have hardly won the match even though 16. You would have to accept his proposal even if 17. We couldn't have started yesterday even though 18. The dog is well trained; he would never leave his place even if

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Даже если бы в расследовании были задействованы большие силы, это не принесло бы результата. 2. Даже если бы ей не пришлось так много времени провести в дороге, она бы все равно выглядела усталой. 3. Даже если бы вы помогли ему, он бы все равно не справился с заданием. 4. Сидни не написала бы эту книгу, даже если бы ее не отвлекали. 5. Я не закончил бы сочинение вчера, даже если бы мне помогли. 6. Я не закончу сочинение к вечеру, даже если бы мне помогли. 7. Я не поверил бы тому, что вы о нем говорите, даже если бы мы с ним не были знакомы с детства. 8. Он не смог бы ответить на ваш вопрос, даже если бы захотел. В этот момент он еще ничего не знал об интересующем вас деле. 9. Я был бы вам благодарен, даже если бы вы сделали для меня наполовину меньше. 10. Она не бросит свою работу, даже если бы ей предложили что-нибудь более увлекательное. 11. Он не стал бы с вами спорить, даже если бы думал, что может переубедить вас. 12. Даже если бы он очень изменился внешне, я бы всегда узнал его по голосу. 13. Он ни за что с вами не согласится, даже если бы он был не прав. 14. В зале было так много народу, что я не мог бы найти его, даже если бы знал, что он там. 15. Даже если бы вы предупредили меня, я не успел бы повидать его. 16. Я не смог бы поговорить с ним на эту тему, даже если бы я его вчера видел.

Pattern list 15

However	smb	might do smth
Whatever		may do smth
Whenever		might have done smth
Wherever		may have done smth
Whoever		
No matter how		
Though		
Although		

Exercise 5. Analyse the form of the verb in the subordinate clauses. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Whatever obstacles may arise, we shall not give up. 2. Although you might never admit it, you look like your father. 3. I must return to the city, no matter what dangers may lurk there. 4. I'd like to do some good to you, whoever you might be. 5. Cold though it might be, we shall go on the excursion. 6. However badly he might have known mathematics at school, he is likely to pass the exam. 7. No matter how busy she may have been last week, she is going to take part in the conference. 8. Whenever the concert may be over, ring me up. 9. Wherever you may go there to spend your holidays, you will always have a great fun. 10. I'll find you by all means, whenever you might go. 11. I'm ready to help you. Whenever you might ask for help. 12. Wherever he may study, he will be a good student.

Exercise 6.* Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. He wants to marry her. However you (to feel), you can have no real objection to it. 2. Whatever plans you (to have), you must postpone them immediately. 3. Whatever strange noise you (to hear), don't open the door. 4. Though you (to be) late, you are always welcome. 5. However lazy he (to be), he must graduate from the university. 6. However hard-working she (to be) at school, she cuts her university classes and fails exams. 7. No matter how cold it (to be) in Finland last summer, we are going to spend our holidays there. 8. Though I (not to be) keen on seeing a love story yesterday, I'll go to the cinema today no matter when the last performance (to start). 9. Though he (not to drive) a car before, he is sure to help us. 10. Though you (not to get) the job, you must try.

Exercise 7.* Use the words and phrases in brackets to turn them into adverbial clauses of concession. Use the appropriate form of the verb and the required connecting element.

*Model 1: We shall not give in, (obstacles, to arise) – We shall not give in, **whatever** obstacles **may/might** arise.*

*Model 2: Today readers prefer other literature, (popular, his books, to be, in the 20th century) - Today readers prefer other literature, **no matter how** popular his books **may/might have been** in the 20th century.*

1. He will be a good student, (he, to study).
2. I'll find you by all means, (you, to go).
3. (one, to ask him), he is always ready to give information.
4. (much, he, to smoke), it won't help him calm down.
5. (interesting, our conversation, to be), I must interrupt it.
6. She liked all countries, (she, to be).
7. She is always out, (I, to drop in).
8. (poor, the country, to be, in the previous century), today it is a highly developed state.
9. (badly, he, to know mathematics, at school), he is likely to pass the exam.
10. (busy, she, to be, last week), she is going to take part in the conference.
11. I had to talk to the man, (he, to be).
12. Ring me up, (the concert, to be over).
13. He will find the money, (his wife, to put it).
14. (I, to be on holiday), I try to see all the sights.
15. I'd like to do some good for you (you, to be).

Exercise 8. Characterize your friend using adverbial clauses of concession.

Model: Whenever I may ask her for help, she is always ready to give a hand. Whenever she may come, she is sure to draw everybody's attention.

Exercise 9. Make up a dialogue using adverbial clauses of concession and the information below.

Your friend wants to spend a package holiday in Greece. Persuade her not to go there and have a do-it-yourself holiday somewhere in Belarus.

Prompts:

a) A package holiday – FOR:

1. Good choice of holidays – many different places/countries.
2. Everything arranged – no worries.
3. Sure to meet people.

b) A package holiday – AGAINST:

1. Choice is limited – crowded resorts.

2. Very little freedom – organized.
 3. Meet people you don't like – then can't avoid.
- c) A do-it-yourself holiday – FOR:

1. The world is open to you – choose exactly where and when you want to go.

2. Fun planning and organizing.
3. While on holiday – can change plans.

d) A do-it-yourself holiday – AGAINST:

1. Must worry about detailed arrangements – hotel, insurance, etc.
2. More difficult to get information about hotels, etc. in advance.
3. Can't cater for all family members' interests – causes arguments.

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Как бы занят он ни был, он поможет нам. 2. Сколько бы она ни курила, это не поможет ей успокоиться. 3. Я должен поговорить с этим человеком, кем бы он ни был. 4. Каким бы красивым ни был Париж, я хотел бы жить в своем родном городе. 5. Какой бы интересной ни была наша беседа, я должен идти. 6. Я буду ждать тебя, когда бы ты ни приехал. 7. Он найдет деньги, где бы ты ни положила их. 8. Она всегда опаздывает, когда бы вы ни просили ее прийти. 9. Где бы я ни отдыхал, я всегда стараюсь осмотреть местные достопримечательности. 10. Когда бы я ни пришел к нему, он постоянно слушает музыку. 11. Сколько бы людей ни посетили Эрмитаж в прошлом, он всегда будет вызывать огромный интерес у туристов. 12. Когда бы я ни позвонил ей, ее каждый раз нет дома.

MIXED PRACTICE

Exercise 1.* Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. The dread lest he (to recognize) had dominated his thoughts ever since. 2. If I (to have) to decide such matters I should not leave a point unconsidered. 3. I propose that five of you (to go) and (to relieve) the others, the rest (to stay) here till given further instructions. 4. Obviously, I wish I (not to take out) the loan with them, but at the time I really needed the cash. 5. Whatever else he (to be) he is not a coward. 6. I think we ought to thrash it out before we come down to details so that the principles (to be) clear from the very start. 7. Was it your proposal that the discussion (to confine) to the questions having direct bearing on the problem under consideration? 8. Ben Johnson still (to be) the 100 metres world record holder, if he (not to catch) taking drugs. 9. (to be) ours a happy journey! 10. It is high time they (to think up) something to break the routine that has gone stale. 11. He looked as if he (to have) all his teeth pulled out at a time. 12. The answer disappointed him and made him fear that the whole project (to fail). 13. It may be reckless of me, but I will go all the length of it whatever (to be) the consequences. 14. I hate driving. I'd rather you (to drive). 15. If you (not to take) those photographs we (not to arrest). 16. A shy, understanding smile flitted across the old man's face. It was as though he (to follow) his son's thoughts. 17. The mother put some sugar into the medicine so that the child (to swallow) it easily. 18. I wish he (to be) better with money. Then we might be able to afford to buy a house in the future. 19. Their friendly advice was that he (to take) it easy. 20. I wish you (to say) something. I might not have made such a fool of myself! 21. Columbus discovered the New World quite accidentally while searching for a shorter route to India. If he (not to search) for that shorter route to India, he (not to discover) the New World. 22. She insist-

ed that I (not to talk) to anyone else about what I saw. 23. In some places, such as Japan and Saudi Arabia, it is important that people (to remove) their shoes before going inside a house. 24. In the American Civil War, fought from 1861 to 1865, the North had greater resources and finally won the war. Without these resources, the North (may not win) the Civil War. 25. I wish I never (to start). It's turning out to be a bit of a nightmare. 26. In the days of the American pioneer, it was vital that the wagons crossing the great prairies (to carry) guns; otherwise, the travelers (to be) helpless against animals or attacks by hostile Indians. 27. Dermatologists recommend that people with fair skin (to use) a strong sunscreen. 28. She had an unpleasant habit of criticizing people to their friends, otherwise she (to be) quite popular. 29. Please mark the place in the book lest I (to waste) time looking for it. 30. It's odd that he (to lose) his way in a place, so familiar to him.

Exercise 2. Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

17th March

So, today marks one year since I became a Park Ranger. If I (not to do) that then, I never (to have) so many fantastic experiences. If you (to ask) me now, I would say that I knew nothing when I started, but I've learnt a huge amount. In a typical day, I'll deal with complaints, check on the running of the park and lead guided tours, if any (to book). If it's low season, I (to have) time to check on forest management and fire control measures. It can get stressful at times, especially if visitors to the park (to get) lost or injured. We had a case last week, which (not to happen) if the woman involved (to be) a bit more careful. You see, if you (to wander) around a large National Park like this without a map, you are bound to get lost. This particular case (may not be) so bad if it (not to start) raining. She was only wearing light clothes, so she was wet through and freezing when we found her. I dread to think what (may happen) if we hadn't!

Exercise 3.* Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of Subjunctive II.

1. Whenever I saw her, she looked as if she (not to have) a meal for a week, I didn't have the heart to refuse her. 2. It was Sunday and there was a feeling of quietness, a silence as though nature (to be) at rest and I wished I (not to disturb) for a day or so. 3. Oh, I wish I (not to send) him that letter telling him about my decision. His reply sounded as if

he (to displease) with it. Otherwise he (not to be) so rude. 4. If you (to do) this a year ago, there (to be) some use in it. But to go back now only (to make) it more difficult. 5. I felt as if I (to catch) a cold and I wished I (to put) a warmer coat. 6. He was so helpless that she used to wonder what on earth he (to do) if she (to be) away or (to be) ill. 7. It is high time you (to understand) such things. It is not as if you (to be) a child. 8. But for his stupid jokes, I (to stay) there longer and I wished he (not to invite). 9. I am afraid I can't stay. If I (to stay), I (to tell) things that they (not to like) and that (to spoil) their fun. So it (to be) better if I (to leave) right now.

Exercise 4.* Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

Dear Jenny,

Sorry I didn't answer your letter. If I (to realise) how serious the situation was, I would have written to you straightaway. You obviously need my advice. I only wish I (to be) with you now to help you. I think it's about time you (to leave) your job and (to start) to look for a new one. If your boss (to insist) on treating you so unfairly, then you have very little choice. You say that you'd rather (to have) a job you hate than no job at all, but is that really true? If you (to be) worried about money, don't be. You can come home and live with your father and me for a while. I'd rather you (to live) nearer home anyway. Your old boss at the library, Mr. Green, says you could have your old job back if you (to want) it. You could have been Head Librarian by now if you (not to leave)! Anyway, I'll let you know if I (to hear) about any other suitable jobs. Take care and let me know if you (to make) any decisions.

Love,

Mum

Exercise 5. Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

A. The Gate without a Latch

A farmer had a gate which opened into a field, and as the latch on it was broken it always stood open. So the chickens ran out into the field and the cattle got into the yard. The farmer's wife often complained about it and repeated: "I wish you (to buy) a new latch!" To which the farmer answered angrily: "You're always wanting me to buy things. If I (to listen) to you, we never (to have) a penny."

Once the farmer was tying his horse in the yard when he saw his fattest pig go out into the field. "I (to catch) it before it crosses the field and gets lost in the wood," he thought and ran after the pig, letting the horse go.

His wife who was ironing his best shirt saw it all out of the window. "As if he (can catch) a pig without me!" she thought and ran after him.

Their young daughter who was minding the soup watched them for some moments pityingly and then ran out too.

"Those old people," she thought. "They never (to catch) this pig unless someone young and strong like me (to help) them."

It happened that she fell and hurt her leg. Her parents had to take her home while the pig disappeared in the wood.

At home they saw that the horse had trampled the kitchen-garden. The iron had burnt the farmer's best shirt and the soup had boiled over.

Then they started quarrelling.

"If you (not to leave) the horse untied, it (not to trample) the kitchen-garden," shouted the wife.

"And if you (to mind) your own business, my shirt (not to be burnt) through!" answered the farmer.

Then they both attacked the girl: "If you (to watch) the soup, we (to have) some dinner now and the pig (not to escape)."

But it was the wife who had the last word of course. She said: "If you (to buy) a latch, nothing (to happen)."

B. Cinderella

When Cinderella heard about the ball, the king was giving to have the prince meet the prettiest girls in the country, she wished she (to invite) so that she (may see) the prince. But naturally nobody thought of asking her.

On the night of the ball, after her stepsisters left all dressed up, she felt as if her heart (to be breaking).

"Oh, if I too (can go) to the ball!" she exclaimed.

"You shall go!" her godmother, a good fairy, said appearing in front of her. She raised her wand, and Cinderella found herself wearing a wonderful dress which fitted as if it (to make) for her, and the prettiest glass slippers.

The fairy raised her wand again, and Cinderella saw a coach and a coachman draw up to the door. Nobody (can guess) that the coachman was a fat rat and the coach – a pumpkin.

"Go!" said the fairy. "And have a good time but be sure you leave before the clock strikes twelve."

Cinderella went to the party and had a rare good time. The moment the prince saw her, he fell in love with her and demanded that she (to dance) every dance with him.

But for the fairy's warning Cinderella (to be) quite happy. As it was, she kept watching the clocks and ran out of the king's palace on the stroke of twelve losing one of her slippers as she ran.

At first the prince did not take her disappearance seriously. "It is not as if I (to lose) her forever," he thought. But when he realized that nobody knew who she was, he began to fear lest he (never to see) her again, and he grew very miserable.

"We think it highly advisable that the girl (to find)," the king's advisers said. "Otherwise the prince (never may marry)."

"And it's high time he (to do)," said the king. "I'm growing old, you know."

They made every girl in the country try on Cinderella's glass slipper so that they (may find) whom it fitted.

The fear that Cinderella (never to find) proved groundless. She married the prince and was very happy.

Even her stepmother and stepsisters began to treat her as if they (to love) her greatly.

C. A Romantic Princess

Once there lived a princess who wanted something romantic to happen to her. To be saved by a prince – from a dragon (to be) just the thing she decided.

So she went to the forest, where a family of robbers lived in a small hut, and told them that it was necessary for reasons of state that she (to stay) with them for a time. The robbers (to prefer) to be left alone, but there was nothing to be done.

She wrote that a terrible dragon had stolen her. That the dragon treated her well but she wished somebody (to save) her. She also said that she (will) rather her deliverer (to be) prince Wendelin, who had such nice blue eyes. And she suggested that her letter (to send) to the papers, so that prince Wendelin (may know) about it.

The letter was duly published in the papers but it did not create the impression the princess (to like). Some people even said that they were sorry for the dragon.

The robbers had an old white horse and an ox, and the princess sent them out into the forest each day after breakfast to look for a prince.

One day the ox returned, pushing prince Wendelin with his horns.

The prince was very glad to see the princess and asked her if it could be arranged that he (to send) home as soon as possible.

"I (to be) glad to help you," answered the princess. "But things are not done this way. It is you who should deliver me from the dragon."

The prince said he had never delivered anyone and (never to think) of doing so without consulting his mother. So she locked him in lest he (to get lost) in the forest.

She had a white horse and she had a prince, now it was desirable that she (to find) a dragon to be delivered from.

There lived a witch in this forest whose son, a dragon, was a great disappointment to her.

He had been studying magic abroad for a long time, and all this time his old mother had longed for his return, even though she had feared lest once back he (to steal) some princess, which, of course, (to result) in no end of trouble.

But when he returned, he did not insist that she (to give) him beautiful girls for supper. This (to be) hard to do but at least (to be) natural. He preferred potato dumplings, played the guitar in the evening and kept looking at himself in his pocket-mirror.

The princess saw him once. He was lying under a bush covering his nails with pink nail polish.

To have spoken to him then and there (may spoil) everything, so the princess addressed his mother.

She spoke to the old witch, to the dragon, to the prince, and finally it looked as if they all (to understand) what was expected of them. The dragon insisted that cinema producers (to be) there to see the performance, and the princess promised him that they would be invited.

The princess then sent word to her parents and named the day and the place of her deliverance.

Thousands of people came to see it. They saw a large rock on which the princess was standing looking a little nervous. No wonder! She worried a great deal lest the prince, the dragon and the horse (to confuse) her directions.

And so they did. Instead of arriving on the white horse to charge the dragon, the prince arrived on the dragon's back while the white horse trotted peacefully by himself.

The princess (to like) to box to the prince's ears, but that was clearly impossible. She simply took her place on the dragon's back, and the drag-

on carried them both to the waiting crowd. At first the people were rather afraid of the dragon, but he waived his tail in such a friendly way that they soon grew to like him.

So the princess had her wish that she (to deliver) from a dragon.

Prince Wendelin was proclaimed a hero and married the princess, and the dragon had an offer from Hollywood.

Exercise 6.* Fill in the blanks. Use one word in each space.

Do you ever wish that your neighbors (1) ... turn down their music? Perhaps you're trying to sleep and you wish that the people next-door (2) ... not holding an all-night-party in their garden. Or do you feel it is (3) ... you moved to an uninhabited island? Don't worry – you are just another victim of noise pollution. Of course, most people would prefer (4) ... if cars (5) ... no noise at all, neighbors (6) ... as quiet as mice, and nobody (7) ... about the streets in cars with open windows and high-powered sound systems. You may even wish you (8) ... stop children from playing in the street, or planes from passing overhead. But in the end, if I (9) ... you I (10) ... just get used to it. Close the windows, buy some earplugs, laugh and turn up your own stereo. Just act (11) ... if the noise (12) ... simply not there! Who knows, perhaps it will go away!

Exercise 7. Complete the following sentences.

1. It takes me a lot of time to get to the University. I wish 2. If you had followed your friend's advice 3. They would have met us at the airport if 4. We have been waiting for Pete to come for half an hour already. It is high time 5. She dropped her eyes as though 6. He would never have taken that dangerous job if 7. If you promise not to tell Mother, I 8. She could have done the work better if 9. If she ..., I'd marry her. 10. I'd rather you He got offended. 11. If it were not raining cats and dogs, they 12. Had he been informed about the danger, he 13. I do wish you 14. You had better 15. I would have come long ago if 16. I am displeased with you. I wish you 17. Don't you think it's time They have been writing it for two hours. 18. I am sure she would have married you if

Exercise 8.* Choose the correct word or phrase.

1. If we hadn't taken a wrong turning back there, we wouldn't be / **have been** in this mess now.

2. **Should/Would** you need any further assistance, please don't hesitate to ask.

3. They spoke as if they **knew / had known** each other for years.

4. I'd rather you **did / had done** your homework before you go out.

5. It's about time we **employed / had employed** some new staff.

6. If you **worked / had worked** last weekend when the boss asked you, then you wouldn't have to work this weekend.

7. He was very busy yesterday, otherwise he **would come / would have come** to your birthday party.

8. I look ridiculous in this attire; I wish I **hadn't bought / didn't buy** this pantsuit.

9. His demand that he **should be paid / would be paid** his regular fee was natural.

10. The group left rather early lest they **shouldn't be / should be** late for the opening ceremony.

11. Tom Cruise wouldn't be the star he is today **had he not / should he not have** made a good impression in his early films.

Exercise 9.* Complete the sentences using the correct alternative from those marked A, B, C, or D.

1. It is high time he _____ better. It is necessary he _____ an effort.

A studies, makes

C would study, will make

B studied, made

D studied, make

2. I felt sorry for Jane. If anybody _____ such a thing to me, I _____ hurt.

A would say, felt

C had said, would feel

B said, would feel

D will say, will feel

3. Don't help my son, please. I _____ rather he _____ supper himself. He is a good cook.

A would, will cook

C would, cooked

B had, cooks

D had, had cooked

4. He behaves as if nothing _____. But he forgets it is very important that he _____ a chance of going there.

A has happened, will take

C was happened, should take

B had happened, take

D happened, takes

5. It is desirable that she _____ at the conference. Our director demands that everybody _____ at 3 o'clock.

- A were present, comes C be present, come
B will be present, will come D would be present, would come

6. He wished he _____ her the money. She never returned it.

- A had lent C didn't lend
B hadn't lent D lent

7. But for your help we _____ in time.

- A hadn't finished C should not have finished
B would not finish D didn't finish

8. The sellers demanded that payment _____ within five days.

- A were made C should be made
B would be made D was made

9. You were not attentive. If you _____ so nervous, you _____ much better.

- A had not been, would have spoken C wouldn't have been, had spoken
B were not, would speak D wouldn't be, spoke

10. The orders are that three of you _____ here, the rest _____ to the city centre.

- A should stay, should go C stay, went
B would stay, would go D stay, would go

11. But for his provisions they _____ of hunger.

- A had died C would have died
B should die D should have died

12. I wish I _____ a senior staff member so that I can use the car park.

- A were C would be
B had been D should be

13. I am so annoyed about my car accident. If only I _____ more careful!

- | | | | |
|---|----------|---|-----------|
| A | were | C | should be |
| B | would be | D | had been |

14. His face didn't express anything as though he _____ at all at hearing the news.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| A | didn't be surprised | C | were not surprised |
| B | wouldn't be surprised | D | had not been surprised |

15. It might have been somebody he knew and wasn't afraid of, otherwise he _____ unawares.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| A | wouldn't be caught | C | wouldn't have been caught |
| B | shouldn't have been caught | D | were caught |

16. It hasn't rained for at least two weeks. The flowers have withered. If only it _____ every day!

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|-------------|
| A | rained | C | should rain |
| B | had rained | D | rains |

17. It is advisable that she _____ her medicine with water but not with milk or juice.

- | | | | |
|---|------|---|------------------|
| A | took | C | would take |
| B | take | D | would have taken |

18. The situation seems totally out of control. I wish there _____ a way out.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| A | had been | C | were not |
| B | be | D | were |

19. Paul is as cool as a cucumber. It is strange that he _____ in the fight.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| A | should have got involved | C | get involved |
| B | should get involved | D | would have got involved |

20. Jeremy suggested they _____ sightseeing on the very first day of their arrival in Tokyo.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|------------------|
| A | could go | C | went |
| B | should go | D | should have gone |

21. With the sudden change of the weather the guide ordered that the tourists _____ to the camp.

- A returned
B would return
C return
D should have returned

22. Why do you look so scared? What's the matter? It seems as if you _____ a ghost.

- A saw
B see
C should have seen
D had seen

23. He looked at his watch and decided that it was time he _____ another phone call.

- A made
B make
C would make
D should have made

24. The bookstore is so far from my house. I wish it _____ within a walking distance.

- A would be
B were
C had been
D should be

25. It is absolutely necessary that they _____ the job on time. Otherwise they _____ an enormous fine.

- A should have completed,
would be given
B should complete,
would be given
C complete, would give
D should complete,
would give

26. The children hurried home lest their mother _____ about them.

- A should have worried
B shouldn't worry
C should worry
D not worry

27. If she _____ you my message yesterday, I _____ so angry now.

- A gave, wouldn't be
B had given,
wouldn't have been
C had given, wouldn't be
D gives, will not be

Exercise 10.* Complete the following sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

1. I didn't pass my exams and now I can't go to university.
wish I ... my exams; then I could go to university.

2. I was about to buy the painting, when I realized it was a fake.
if I would have bought the painting ... it was a fake.
3. I didn't see the TV programme because I didn't know it was on.
known If ... the TV programme was on, I would have seen it.
4. I think you should go on holiday.
were If ..., I would go on holiday.
5. You shouldn't have told Sally my secret.
told I'd ... Sally my secret.
6. You'd think he was a politician.
though He behaves ... a politician.
7. You should be in bed now. It's late.
went It's ... to bed.
8. It would have been better if you had passed on the message.
only If ... the message.
9. If the teacher asked you to answer that question, what would you say?
asked Suppose ... to answer that question, what would you say?
10. It's a pity it's raining.
stop I ... raining.
11. She couldn't tell you because she didn't know.
would Had ... told you.
12. Why did I listen to Alan? He always tells lies.
listened If ... to Alan. He always tells lies.
13. We should have left by now if we don't want to miss the bus.
time It's ... if we don't want to miss the bus.
14. I would have liked you to have informed my parents about my change of plan.
rather I ... my parents about my change of plan.
15. It would have been better if they had got the earlier train.
only If ... the earlier train.
16. You ought to have set a wedding date by now.
time It's ... a wedding date.

17. The management said it was important for us to wear dark suits to the meeting.

insisted The management ... dark suits to the meeting.

18. If Pauline hadn't been interested, the project would have been abandoned.

interest But ... the project would have been abandoned.

19. The fire was brought under control thanks to the night-watchman.

for If it hadn't ... the fire would have got out of control.

Exercise 11. Complete the following sentences.

1. Had I known she was in trouble, ... 2. She feared lest her mother-in-law ... 3. Looking at the pile of dirty dishes in the sink she wished ... before going out. 4. The argument wouldn't have started if ... 5. It was necessary that Mary ... 6. Should I meet her again, ... 7. I don't see why you should interfere, it's not as if you ... 8. She put a kind of striped pinafore over her party dress so that ... 9. If I had known how late I was going to be, ... 10. I do not remember whose suggestion it was that we ... 11. Isn't it high time we ...? 12. Do it now lest ... 13. Why do you always burst into the room as if ...? 14. But for his last remark, she ... 15. I'd rather you ... He got offended. 16. If it were not raining cats and dogs, ... 17. Look at your face and hands. If only your mother ...!

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Я бы предпочел, чтобы ты не судил по внешности. Ты можешь ошибиться. 2. Предупреди я их вовремя, несчастья не случилось бы. 3. Через несколько секунд после того как он скрылся, она удивленно посмотрела на меня, словно не понимала, что произошло. 4. Было бы мило с вашей стороны, если бы вы представили меня своим друзьям. Нам давно пора познакомиться. 5. Перестань задавать такие глупые вопросы. Ведь ты же не ребенок. Давно пора знать, как себя вести. 6. Как бы мне хотелось, чтобы надо мной не смеялись и серьезно относились к моим словам. 7. Я бы не стал читать эту книгу в переводе, если бы мог прочитать ее в оригинале. 8. Я теперь жалею, что не последовала его совету. Если бы не это, я бы приняла их приглашение и сейчас развлекалась бы со всеми. 9. Если бы мне эта мысль

пришла бы в голову раньше, я бы давно осуществил ее. Жаль, что я не подумал об этом раньше. 10. У него было такое чувство, словно он сделал что-то плохое, так как ему показалось, что все избегают смотреть ему в глаза. 11. Она была уверена, что, если бы ей пришлось пожертвовать своими интересами ради детей, она бы охотно это сделала. 12. Он работал с утра до ночи, чтобы накопить денег и уехать отсюда навсегда. Он чувствовал, что скорее бы умер, чем отказался от этой идеи. 13. После операции врач успокоил родителей ребенка, сказав, что через две недели он будет прыгать и бегать, словно его не оперировали. 14. Ты пожалеешь, что не взял карту с собой. Ты мог бы воспользоваться ею, если бы вдруг заблудился. 15. Нам лучше вернуться. Погода меняется, и ждать здесь было бы опасно. 16. Я бы не спорила с тобой сейчас, если бы я сама этого не видела. Ведь я же не хочу, чтобы ты снова ошиблась. Пора бы тебе понять это.

Exercise 13. Translate the passages in bold type into English.

А. Три желания

Жили-были старик и старуха.

Однажды старуха сказала: **«Хорошо бы случилось что-нибудь хорошее!»** И старик добавил: **«Давно пора, чтобы нам тоже повезло».**

И только они это сказали, как перед ними появилась фея, словно она этого только и дожидалась, и сказала, что исполнит три их желания.

«Но лучше хорошенько подумайте, прежде чем пожелать чего-нибудь», – сказала она. – **«А не то будете потом жалеть».** И она исчезла.

«Как хорошо! – воскликнул старик. – Теперь мы будем счастливы и богаты. Что это мне всегда есть хочется, когда я счастлив? Эх, была бы у меня сейчас хорошая колбаса!»

И только он это сказал, как на столе перед ним появилась большая колбаса.

«Ах ты дурак! – закричала старуха. – Болтаешь, словно ты малый ребенок. Хоть бы она приросла к твоему носу, эта колбаса».

И колбаса приросла к носу старика так, словно она всегда там находилась.

«Ох, – сказала старуха, – мы уже потеряли два желания. Будем поосторожней, чтобы не потерять третьего. Я предлагаю поже-

лать побольше золота, тогда мы могли бы сделать золотой ящик на твою колбасу и были бы счастливы».

Но старик сказал, что он скорее умрет, чем будет жить с колбасой на носу. И они потеряли и третье желание.

В. «Бы ...»

Однажды я подумал, что вот как хорошо было бы, если бы взрослые были, как дети, а дети, как взрослые. Вот это было бы замечательно! Очень было бы интересно.

Представляю себе, как маме и папе это понравилось бы, а бабушка, наверно, целые дни от меня ревела бы.

Я бы им показал! Например, вот мама сидела бы за обедом, а я бы ей сказал:

– Ты почему это без хлеба ешь? Лучше погляди на себя в зеркало! На кого ты похожа? Ешь сейчас же, тебе говорят.

И она стала бы есть, опустив голову, а я бы только командовал:

– Быстрее! Опять задумалась!

И тут вошел бы папа после работы, и я бы закричал:

– Ага, явился! Вечно тебя надо ждать. Мой руки сейчас же! Теперь садись к столу!

Он бы сел и потихоньку сказал маме:

– Ну, как поживаешь?

А она бы сказала тоже потихоньку:

– Ничего, спасибо.

А я бы крикнул:

– Разговорчики за столом! Папа, положи сейчас же газету!

И они сидели бы у меня, как шелковые, а уж когда бы пришла бабушка, я бы заголосил:

– Признавайся, опять в хоккей гоняла? А что это за грязная палка? Ты зачем ее в дом приволокла? Убери ее сейчас же с моих глаз!

Тут я бы прошелся по комнате и сказал бы им всем троиm:

– После обеда садитесь за уроки, а я в кино пойду.

Конечно, им бы тоже хотелось лучше в кино, но я бы сказал:

– Дома сидите! Нате вам тридцать копеек на мороженое и все!

Тогда бы бабушка попросила:

– Возьми хоть меня-то! Ведь каждый ребенок может провести одного взрослого бесплатно.

Но я бы сказал:

– А на эту картину людям после семидесяти лет вход воспрещен.

И я бы прошелся мимо них, как будто я не замечаю, что у них глаза мокрые, а я бы стал одеваться и напевал бы, а они от этого еще хуже бы мучились.

Но я не успел придумать, что бы я сделал еще, потому что вошла мама, самая настоящая, живая и сказала:

– Ешь сейчас же, посмотри, на кого ты похож!

(по рассказу В. Драгунского)

Exercise 14. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Она сделала вид, будто ищет что-то в бумагах, чтобы никто не заметил ее волнения. 2. Я ничего не знал про концерт. Я бы, может быть, достал на него билеты. 3. Они говорят о ней, словно она не существует. 4. Если бы он не был так ленив, он бы сделал это вчера. 5. Мне жаль, что ты не принес свой фотоаппарат. 6. Пусть ваша жизнь будет счастливой! 7. Ах, если бы дождь прекратился! 8. Она боится, что он уедет, не повидав ее. 9. Ты хочешь жениться на Мег? Ты был бы очень несчастлив с ней. 10. Отошли его из комнаты, чтобы он не слышал, о чем мы разговариваем. 11. Я предлагаю, чтобы он обошел дом и все осмотрел. 12. Ребенку пора быть в постели. 13. Я приняла его предложение, чтобы мы все по очереди смотрели за стариком. 14. Наша жизнь продолжается, словно ничего не случилось. 15. Я думаю, что нам лучше остаться в городе еще на одну неделю. 16. Двадцать лет тому назад, я бы не подумал, что такое возможно. 17. Мы бы могли устроить вечеринку в его квартире, если бы он захотел дать нам ключ. 18. Пусть тебе сопутствует успех! 19. Ты сделаешь это? – Я бы предпочел, чтобы ты сделал это. 20. Если кто-нибудь случайно позвонит, скажи, что я вернусь к пяти часам. 21. Он оставил дверь открытой, чтобы она видела, как дети играют в саду. 22. Необходимо, чтобы он докладывал нам о результатах своей работы. 23. Если бы водитель проехал прямо, несчастный случай не произошел бы. 24. Было бы глупо продавать такую картину. 25. Издатель прислал мне письмо с просьбой, чтобы я написал рецензию на эту книгу. 26. Она тяжело дышит, как будто она бегала перед этим. 27. Если он пришлет мне телеграмму, мне придется ехать на станцию, чтобы встретить его. 28. Если бы не дождь,

он бы уехал за город в субботу. 29. Ее глаза сверкают, словно она смеется над нами. 30. Если бы она, допустим, отказалась от нашего предложения, было бы очень неловко. 31. Он предпочел бы умереть, чем отказаться от своей привычки. 32. Нам давно пора бы обедать. 33. Как жаль, что ты не в теплом пальто. 34. Он боялся, как бы ему не опоздать на поезд. 35. Нам неизвестно, чтобы кто-нибудь настаивал на том, чтобы это ограничение было отменено. 36. В том, что он воспринял это так болезненно, нет ничего удивительного. 37. Мы благополучно перебрались на ту сторону, несмотря на наши опасения, как бы лед не треснул и не провалился под нами. 38. Если бы ему когда-нибудь прежде довелось с этим столкнуться, он бы теперь знал, как поступать в подобных случаях. 39. Он вывесил это объявление на двери, чтобы меньше народу входило в комнату без дела. 40. Если вы только затронете этот большой вопрос, спорам не будет конца. 41. Суть его предложения заключается в том, чтобы пересмотреть весь технологический процесс и выяснить возможности его автоматизации. 42. Пусть будет так; я не хочу вмешиваться. 43. А что если она вдруг забудет предупредить остальных? 44. Он был не совсем здоров, иначе он пробежал бы эту дистанцию значительно лучше.

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1. THE SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD

Exercise 6

1. It is not advisable that Ann should be present during their quarrel.
2. It was necessary that Helen should be introduced into society after her arrival.
3. It is quite impossible that she should have made so many mistakes.
4. It was surprising that she should make friends with our boys.
5. It is incredible that they should have been given another award.

Exercise 13

1. should participate.
2. should have left.
3. should be given / should have been given.
4. should have been threatened.
5. should practise.
6. should have been barred.
7. should have written.
8. should notice / should have noticed.
9. should make / should have made.
10. should be made.
11. should solve / should have solved.
12. should have failed.

Exercise 18

1. should inform.
2. shouldn't play.
3. should use / shouldn't use.
4. should be considered.
5. shouldn't be.
6. should go.
7. should start.
8. should leave.
9. shouldn't take.
10. should be taken care.
11. should be done.
12. should be considered.
13. should check.
14. should go.
15. should be.
16. shouldn't leave.
17. should be awarded.
18. should borrow, should return.
19. should be left.
20. should be given.

Exercise 24

1. should learn / should have learnt.
2. should faint.
3. should be revealed / should have been revealed.
4. should leave, should be humiliated.

5. should get rid. 6. should give up. 7. should fail. 8. should find. 9. should be sacked. 10. should get. 11. should be disturbed. 12. should be recognized / should have been recognized. 13. should say. 14. should tell. 15. should forget. 16. should get. 17. should be discovered / should have been discovered.

Exercise 26

1. His fear was lest he should get a scholarship this term.
2. Our worry lest she should give away our secret was great.
3. Mother was anxious lest the child should catch a disease.
4. Don't worry lest they should let you down.
5. I am not afraid any more that something awful should happen

Exercise 30

1. I left a note on the table so that I should remind you about the call. 2. We arrived at the cinema early lest we should miss the beginning of the film. 3. Mary and Angela came into the room in order that their dad should give them some pocket money. 4. My husband bought a car so that I should go to the country whenever I wish. 5. She went downstairs quietly lest she should draw attention. 6. Dennis phoned her from time to time in order that she should not say that he had left her. / Dennis phoned her from time to time lest she should say that he had left her. 7. She put on her bright evening dress so that he should notice her at once. 8. She didn't say a word so that they should understand that she agreed. 9. They kept her in the dark in order that they should avoid trouble. 10. They tried to placate the mob lest the trouble should break out again. 11. When my child is asleep we never talk in a loud voice lest he should wake up. / When my child is asleep we never talk in a loud voice so that he shouldn't wake up. 12. She bought some pictures so that we should decorate the flat. 13. He scraped up the money so that he should start a restaurant. 14. I had to act as a clown in order that I should make them laugh. 15. Eddy advised Sally to take a taxi in case that she should get to the club as she was late.

Exercise 36

1. The majority of the committee insisted that the matter should be postponed. 2. It is necessary that you should hand in an application not later than a week. 3. He kept the gate closed lest the cows should get into the garden. 4. It is very important that they should see the purpose of their work. 5. The nurse stepped around so that the doctor should see the man's

wound. 6. The doctor recommended that she should keep to a diet. 7. He proposed that we should put off the meeting. 8. He persisted that they should make the experiment at once. 9. It was she who actually suggested that we should get married. 10. He'll insist we should come some other time – or change the day. 11. Someone has suggested that the minister should resign. 12. It is important that we should discuss this matter again. 13. She turned away so that he shouldn't see her tears. 14. Peter's advice was that I should leave the matter as it was.

Exercise 37

1. B. 2. C. 3. C. 4. B. 5. D. 6. C. 7. A. 8. A. 9. D. 10. D. 11. B. 12. A. 13. B. 14. B.

UNIT 2. SUBJUNCTIVE I

Exercise 3

1. God forbid. 2. suffice it to say. 3. so be it. 4. come what may. 5. far be it from me. 6. be that as it may.

Exercise 4

1. May you live long and die happy!
2. Long live our Motherland!
3. May success attend you and your friends!
4. Far be it from me to let you down!
5. We shall risk it and come what may!
6. God save the King and all good people!

Exercise 7

1. I've brought you here that you see everything with your own eyes. 2. It's absolutely impossible that we act in a different way. 3. The inspector demanded that the factory grounds be shown. 4. Don't you find it strange that he be late? It's time for him to join us. 5. I am sorry to bother you, but the chief insisted that you see him before you leave. 6. The commanding officer gave the order that they go forward. 7. My lawyer considers it extremely inadvisable that I appear in person. 8. It is essential that we be kept informed of any developments. 9. How odd that both our wives have the same name. 10. We really must insist that

the officer respond to our demands. 11. It is important that Nick complete the research before the end of the year. 12. He was plucking early roses that she carry back to town. 13. I find it better that they reconsider their decision while there is still time for it. 14. The committee have requested that they be present at the meeting. 15. We deem it imperative that our client have sight of all the relevant documents. 16. The opposition are demanding that the minister tell the truth. 17. Shall I ring that the maid clear these things away?

Exercise 8

1. be recommended. 2. be made. 3. guess. 4. say. 5. be. 6. talk. 7. be destroyed. 8. take. 9. flow. 10. dismiss, ride. 11. give. 12. be repaired. 13. suffocate. 14. join. 15. be spoken. 16. do. 17. come. 18. think. 19. legitimize. 20. buy. 21. take.

UNIT 3. THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

Exercise 3

1. wouldn't have been. 2. wouldn't have been. 3. wouldn't do / wouldn't have done. 4. would have been. 5. would be. 6. wouldn't worry. 7. should/would do. 8. could open, wouldn't do, would be. 9. would have postponed. 10. would have lived. 11. could have produced, wouldn't have been. 12. would have done. 13. wouldn't do / wouldn't have done. 14. would have made. 15. would escape. 16. would die. 17. wouldn't have argued. 18. would have gone. 19. would have left. 20. would have started. 21. would inquire. 22. wouldn't have made. 23. would object. 24. I would have believed.

Exercise 4

1. It is a very good film, otherwise I wouldn't advise you to go and see it. 2. The cake was very tasty, otherwise she wouldn't have asked for some more. 3. He does a lot of reading in bed, otherwise his eyesight wouldn't be poor now. 4. She is running a high temperature, otherwise we shouldn't have called a doctor. 5. Our grandpa is getting rather deaf, otherwise he wouldn't have got a hearing aid. 6. We are having a spell of warm weather, otherwise the trees wouldn't burst / have burst into blossom so early. 7. Dirk Stroeve had a knack for drawing, otherwise he

wouldn't have been sent to Amsterdam to study. 8. The music was too loud, otherwise the child wouldn't have woken up. 9. You forgot to water the flowers, otherwise they wouldn't have withered. 10. She was upset by that letter, otherwise she wouldn't have burst into tears. 11. The child was naughty, otherwise the father wouldn't have punished him. 12. He refused point blank, otherwise I would have tried to persuade him to join us. 13. That was his day off, otherwise he couldn't have gone hiking with us. 14. She is really fond of children, otherwise she wouldn't be quite popular with them. 15. I use only the freshest butter, otherwise my cakes wouldn't always be very good.

Exercise 6

1. But for his wonderful sense of humour, he would have been hurt. 2. But for you I would have given up years ago. 3. But for Pauline's interest in the project it would have been abandoned. 4. In your place I wouldn't sell the painting even for 1000 pounds. 5. Helen is a wonderful actress, otherwise the play would have been a flop. / But for Helen's wonderful acting the play would have been a flop. 6. But for your help we wouldn't have found the house. 7. But for the rain we should go for a walk. 8. He is a good mixer, otherwise he wouldn't make so many friends. 9. But for your description we wouldn't have recognized him among passengers. 10. In my parents' place I would give the children more freedom. 11. The lake was not frozen, otherwise the children would go skating. 12. But for your teasing the dog wouldn't be furious.

Exercise 7

1. C. 2. A. 3. D. 4. A. 5. D. 6. B. 7. C. 8. C. 9. A. 10. C.

SUBJUNCTIVE II

Exercise 6

1. stay. 2. didn't touch. 3. not go. 4. take. 5. had invited. 6. study, go. 7. not book. 8. not talk. 9. didn't leave. 10. eat. 11. had seen.

Exercise 9

1. If only I could help them. 2. If only it were true! 3. If only she had known about it. 4. If only I got there in time! 5. If only I could tell her everything. 6. If only she had realized how important it was. 7. If only

Laurie were happy with him. 8. If only you had learnt the news yesterday. It is too late now. 9. If only she hadn't been such a friendless failure when a child. 10. If only Nick had entered the graffiti competition. 11. If only he were not abroad now. 12. If only I hadn't decided to stop working as a bus driver.

Exercise 10

1. were. 2. had helped. 3. had got. 4. would stop. 5. had recognised. 6. were. 7. were. 8. had spotted. 9. had stopped, hadn't asked. 10. would come. 11. had believed. 12. were given. 13. hadn't fallen, were not. 14. were, could come. 15. had kept. 16. were / had been. 17. could see. 18. would rain / rained. 19. had gone. 20. were. 21. had taken.

Exercise 17

1. I wish I had known how to do it. 2. I wish this horrible day were over. 3. I wish the girl had attracted your attention. 4. I wish he would stop smoking. 5. I wish we could be as business-like about it as you are. 6. I wish you could have come to yesterday's party. 7. I wish I had got a dishwasher. 8. I wish Joan hadn't been asked to leave. 9. I wish you had passed the exam. 10. I wish you had been revising enough. 11. I wish he had a job like yours. 12. I wish I could go to the disco tonight. I've got too much work to do. 13. I wish they would make it up. 14. I wish you hadn't had to wait. 15. I wish you hadn't been waiting so long. 16. I wish you had found that key. 17. I wish you hadn't been in low spirits that night. 18. I wish you had been following his story. 19. I wish he would realise the truth. 20. I wish she were in touch with modern life. 21. I wish he knew something. 22. I wish he knew nothing about this case. 23. I wish my family were here. 24. I wish I hadn't been rude to her. 25. Tommy wishes he had a baby sister. 26. I wish I had taken my children with me. 27. I wish she were adequately paid. 28. I wish he were not being so touchy today. 29. I wish you had bought that cottage. 30. I wish you could adjust to the climate. 31. I wish we had gone on a picnic yesterday. The weather was fine. 32. I wish she didn't have to leave so soon. 33. He wishes he hadn't taken this to heart. 34. I wish every country would stop killing whales.

Exercise 18

1. had played. 2. had known. 3. had been invited. 4. paid. 5. could go. 6. didn't look. 7. had had. 8. hadn't shown. 9. stopped / would stop.

10. had been allowed. 11. hadn't shown. 12. hadn't disappeared. 13. were, hadn't parted. 14. had bought. 15. had taken. 16. would stop. 17. hadn't eaten. 18. knew. 19. had happened, were. 20. hadn't taken. 21. were, were. 22. hadn't come. 23. could go. 24. hadn't asked. 25. had known. 26. didn't live / wouldn't live. 27. wouldn't make. 28. could pay.

Exercise 19

1. would stop. 2. had come. 3. would stop. 4. had studied. 5. were. 6. hadn't spoken. 7. had done. 8. went. 9. made.

Exercise 25

1. had. 2. could. 3. gone. 4. have. 5. taken. 6. could. 7. stayed. 8. could. 9. were. 10. had.

Exercise 35

1. had withdrawn. 2. had given. 3. were. 4. had been smoking. 5. had been. 6. had wanted. 7. were. 8. had been admitted. 9. wanted, were. 10. were deceiving. 11. had been tidied up. 12. had agreed. 13. had been left. 14. had decided. 15. were concealing. 16. were talking. 17. were. 18. had been. 19. possessed. 20. had hurt.

Exercise 36

1. It seems as if his activities served noble purposes. 2. When she passed by it appeared as if they were looking at her attentively. 3. It seems as if you enjoyed your work. 4. He felt as if he were strangely empty, and only the prompt appearance of his father prevented him from bursting into tears. 5. She went away from here – and it seems as if she had been lost sight of. 6. It seemed as if he were struggling with some powerful emotions. 7. It seemed as if her eyes had died, they were almost without colour. 8. It seemed as if the floor were giving way under Alice. 9. I made him feel as if he were a child who had a great deal to pick up from a kindly but firm sister. 10. Isabel looks as if she were pleased, at any rate. 11. It seemed as if they were doing it on purpose.

Exercise 40

1. had been found. 2. had. 3. owned. 4. had written. 5. had seen. 6. were trying. 7. had known, were not. 8. were looking. 9. had been shot. 10. didn't matter. 11. might find. 12. had seen. 13. were. 14. had been

discussing. 15. had been given. 16. had been shouting. 17. were. 18. were not. 19. had reached. 20. were discussing.

Exercise 41

1. John stood for a moment motionless as if he were struck. 2. She kept inclining her head as if she were listening to something. 3. He recognized the handwriting. He picked up the letter as if he were afraid to open it. 4. She refused to make a trip to the mountains as if she did not appreciate that kind of holiday. 5. He studied the map thoroughly as if he were trying to remember all the rivers of Great Britain. 6. Tom stopped as if he had just realized what she was saying. 7. Ron was asking one question after another as if he were in a hurry to get all the information he could. 8. They stood near the hedge as though they were enjoying the beauty of its leaves and flowers. 9. For some reason his movements were incredibly slow, as though they were performed by another person. 10. "I thought you would do it," said Mrs. March, smiling, as if she were satisfied. 11. When she spoke her tone was casual, yet she glanced at him sideways, as though she were estimating the effect of her words. 12. He cast a swift glance over his shoulder as though he were debating the practicability of a drive into the traffic. 13. He was sure of the outcome as if he had received some inside information. 14. "What's wrong with your arm?" he asked as if he didn't know the reason. 15. She was trembling as if she had not yet recovered from a great shock. 16. Very much to one side, his hat did not fall down as if it had been glued / were glued to his hair.

UNIT 5. CONDITIONALS

Exercise 3

1. If the lecture were not boring, the students would be listening. 2. If you knew anything about law, you could say whether the book contained errors of procedure. 3. If he had any sense, you could trust him with the simplest task. 4. If she were not so garrulous, nobody would be avoiding her. 5. If I could see his face clearly, I could say whether I knew him or not. 6. If Bertha were not popular, she wouldn't get invited to many parties. 7. If the play didn't seem to be going on and on forever, the audience wouldn't be bored. 8. If Mr. Gale weren't busy entertaining his guests, he could see you now. 9. If I had much time for newspapers,

I would read past the third line of any report. 10. If Denny didn't know a lot about history, he couldn't help you with your project. 11. If the cover and the flyleaf were not both missing, we wouldn't have to guess who the author was. 12. If he didn't think he was wrong, he wouldn't be overcome with remorse. 13. If Dave were not unwell today, he would be going to the country with us and wouldn't be staying at home. 14. If the information were not classified, you wouldn't have to get a permit. 15. If he were not a straightforward person, he wouldn't loathe mysteries and wouldn't always insist on being told the truth. 16. If I didn't like that actor, I wouldn't go and see the play. 17. If Mark didn't enjoy gardening, he wouldn't spend nearly all his time in his garden. 18. If I didn't think the test was going to be very complicated, I wouldn't be revising again tonight. 19. If he ever felt self-doubt, he wouldn't be so difficult to deal with. 20. If I were not having a headache and I had time, I could cancel the party. 21. If he worked overtime, he would earn as much as I do. 22. If I were not fat, I could get through the bathroom window. 23. If he polished his shoes, he would look smart. 24. If Alan didn't spend hours watching television, he would have time to do odd jobs in the house.

Exercise 4

1. were not, would stay, wouldn't leave. 2. were, would work, would be sitting / would sit. 3. were paid, wouldn't ask. 4. were, wouldn't push. 5. wouldn't be lying, were, were not lying, wouldn't be. 6. would not repeat, were not. 7. didn't know, would be. 8. would be, were not. 9. were living, could show. 10. would stay, were. 11. would be, were taken. 12. felt, would tell. 13. Would be allowed, needed. 14. didn't like, wouldn't frequent. 15. knew, wouldn't think. 16. were, would help. 17. wouldn't draw, saw. 18. wouldn't tease, weren't, didn't take offence. 19. Wouldn't be, were planned. 20. knew, would thank.

Exercise 11

1. If I had known the way, I wouldn't have had to ask for help. 2. I don't know what happened. But if he hadn't teased that dog, it wouldn't have been furious. 3. If Archie hadn't made a mystery of the whole matter, everyone could have understood everything. 4. If they had been angry, it would have been natural, I think. 5. I wouldn't have really hurt her, if I had known it was a sore point. 6. If she had understood the last few lines of the poem, she wouldn't have had to go back and read them again.

7. If they had known how to deal with the problem, they wouldn't have had to call a specialist. 8. If he hadn't thought the case was unimportant, he wouldn't have been indifferent. Totally uncaring, I should say. 9. If the burglar, whoever he was, hadn't been in a hurry to get away, he would have had time to do everything expertly. 10. If he had known they had been planning a birthday party for him, it wouldn't have been a complete surprise. 11. If we had known it was his first picture, we wouldn't have sounded too critical. 12. If Mrs. Tinker had been an eyewitness, all she said wouldn't have been just hearsay. 13. If those two applicants had been qualified for the job, they wouldn't have been turned down. 14. If he hadn't paused to wonder at the oddity of the situation, he wouldn't have wasted so much time! 15. If there had been some need to say anything, I wouldn't have gone away. 16. We wouldn't have missed the train, if we hadn't been using an out-of-date timetable. 17. If we hadn't got a lift, we wouldn't have reached the station in time. 18. If we had listened carefully, perhaps we wouldn't have made this mistake. 19. She would have spoken to him, possibly if she hadn't been shy. 20. If I had seen the signal, I would have stopped. 21. If you had told me we had run out of bread, I would have bought some.

Exercise 12

1. had been, would have fired. 2. hadn't provided, might have killed. 3. had known, would have seemed. 4. had arrived, would have starved. 5. had gone, wouldn't have noticed. 6. had been able, would have been. 7. would have been looking, had found. 8. had had, wouldn't have come. 9. wouldn't have signed, had been. 10. had been aware, would have prevented. 11. would have asked, had got. 12. had gone, would have found. 13. hadn't been grinning, would not have been reprimanded. 14. would have noticed, wouldn't have fallen, had put out. 15. would have helped, hadn't happened. 16. Would have been, had told. 17. Had got, would have confirmed. 18. had been, would have given. 19. hadn't seen, wouldn't have believed. 20. had looked, wouldn't have spotted.

Exercise 20

1. He wouldn't be tired, if he hadn't been working too much. 2. Tina wouldn't look so sleepy, if she hadn't been studying too much. 3. If Brian were not spending too much, he wouldn't have got a letter from the bank again yesterday. 4. They wouldn't be quite astonished, if they had ever

anticipated anything like that. 5. Mark was too rude and if he hadn't realised it, of course, he wouldn't feel sorry. 6. If, as a child, he hadn't been conditioned to obey his elders, he wouldn't still behave that way though he is not young. 7. If too many young people hadn't achieved promotion last year, the company wouldn't be restricting job movement this year. 8. If that new secretary of yours were not too impertinent, she wouldn't have dared to talk like that to me! 9. If Stella were not very pessimistic, she wouldn't have told me again yesterday that she didn't like the look of the future. She never does! 10. If George hadn't been ignoring his doctor's advice completely, he would be much worse than when I last saw him. 11. If all his life he hadn't been a success, he wouldn't still be having difficulty in assimilating the idea of failure. The habits of success are hard to break. 12. If Tony's immediate superiors had known he was going to quit, they wouldn't be angry. 13. If Vivian were not used to her husband thinking of his problems only, she wouldn't have looked suspicious of his altruism when he offered his help. 14. She wouldn't be so practical, if her mother hadn't encouraged the attitude through childhood. 15. If he were not a computer wizard, he wouldn't have coped with that problem no one else could solve. 16. If he hadn't been drinking too much, he wouldn't feel light headed. 17. If he listened to anyone's advice, he would have done what you suggested. 18. If she hadn't been talking all day, her throat wouldn't be sore now. 19. If they hadn't been working in the rain all day, they wouldn't be soaking wet now. 20. The room wouldn't be full of flies if you hadn't left the door open. 21. You wouldn't be tired this morning if you had gone to bed at a reasonable hour last night. 22. If I had finished my report yesterday, I could start a new project today. 23. Helen wouldn't be sick if she had followed the doctor's orders. 24. If I were you, I would have told him the truth. 25. If I knew anything about plumbing, I would have fixed the leak in the sink myself. 26. If I hadn't received a good job from the oil company, I would seriously consider taking the job with the electronics firm. 27. If I were not careless, I wouldn't have made so many mistakes. 28. If she knew English well enough, she would have helped him to translate the article.

Exercise 21

1. would be, hadn't taken. 2. had been lit, would be. 3. hadn't rung. 4. had been waiting, would be. 5. had turned, would be. 6. were practical, wouldn't have bought. 7. were careful, wouldn't have got. 8. hadn't been working, would not look.

Exercise 31

1. were, would tell. 2. had had, would have taken. 3. have, will give. 4. wouldn't have got, had remembered. 5. would change, were. 6. is. 7. were, would accept. 8. stays, will be. 9. didn't know, would not understand. 10. hadn't loved, would have waited. 11. leaves, will steal. 12. were not. 13. would have been, had become, had, would make. 14. had, would grow, would be. 15. hadn't been, wouldn't have been. 16. spend, won't have. 17. would do. 18. had studied, would have passed. 19. would have guessed, hadn't been caught. 20. wouldn't have got, hadn't gone. 21. hadn't noticed, would be. 22. would have been, hadn't lost. 24. wouldn't be, hadn't known. 25. had listened, would be sitting. 26. would have been, had happened. 27. were, would use. 28. had, wouldn't be moaning.

Exercise 32

1. If we hadn't got soaking wet on Sunday, we wouldn't have all got colds now.

2. If I knew, I could tell you.

3. I wouldn't have managed to catch the train if it hadn't been 10 minutes late.

4. We would get on very well if she were not so aggressive.

5. If there weren't a possibility of a train strike on Monday, I might be able to come.

6. If they were not so reserved, I wouldn't speak to them very infrequently.

7. We wouldn't have a broken window, if you and your friends hadn't been playing in the yard.

8. If I hadn't I missed the end of the film, I wouldn't have known who the murderer was.

9. Jim's father might buy him a bike if he passed his exams.

10. If we hadn't seen the film, we would have gone to the cinema.

11. If Zoe hadn't tripped and fallen she would have won the race.

12. If the weather isn't bad on Sunday, we won't have to cancel the barbecue.

13. I would have phoned you if I hadn't lost the bit of paper with your number on it.

14. Harry wouldn't have beaten me at tennis if he were not such a terrible cheat!

15. Ronald wouldn't be in prison if a detective hadn't recognized him from an identikit picture.

16. I wouldn't have prepared something special if I had known they were coming.

17. I wouldn't have found out if Louis hadn't mentioned it to me in passing.

18. If Tutankhamun's tomb had been found by the grave robbers, the wonderful treasures wouldn't be now in the Cairo Museum.

Exercise 33

1. F. 2. H. 3. G. 4. E. 5. A. 6. I. 7. B. 8. D. 9. J. 10. C.

Exercise 34

1. G wouldn't be, L wouldn't have broken.

2. H would never have been formed, J would be.

3. C would not have been destroyed, K would be.

4. A would not be, I would not be.

5. D would not have been, F would be.

Exercise 36

1. keeps ... is (will be) ... bear / kept ... would be ... bear.

2. volleyball ... touches ... lose (will lose).

3. watch (are watching) ... is (will be) ... Snow White.

4. are ... infection ... treat.

5. became ... would meet ... Edinburgh.

6. droye ... were (would be) ... visiting Rome.

7. had won ... Waterloo ... would ... have been speaking (have spoken).

8. had studied ... would have read ... Latin.

Exercise 37

1. If you hadn't been here last night, I don't know what I would have done. 2. The government would accept more refugees if the camp weren't so crowded. 3. Hannah would be in the first team if she hadn't got injured last month. 4. They would have got divorced ages ago if they didn't have young children. 5. If the storm hadn't been at night, more people would have died. 6. Jane would have left Mike by now if she didn't still love him. 7. If I had been looking where I was going, I would have seen

the hole in the road. 8. What would have happened to us if we had been caught last night?

UNIT 6. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION

Exercise 2

1. would say, betrayed. 2. wouldn't have won, had played. 3. might have thought, wouldn't have agreed. 4. couldn't have joined, had been invited. 5. might have thought, had hurt. 6. would have worked, hadn't been given. 7. wouldn't have got, hadn't missed. 8. wouldn't have been able, had got, had warned. 9. knew, wouldn't tell. 10. wouldn't have noticed, were. 11. had answered, wouldn't have able. 12. couldn't see, had guessed. 13. didn't know, wouldn't have persuaded. 14. wouldn't achieve, were. 15. wouldn't wake, were. 16. were, wouldn't refuse. 17. would do, gave. 18. couldn't have joined, had invited. 19. were, would have missed.

Exercise 6

1. may/might feel. 2. may/might have. 3. may/might hear. 4. may/might be. 5. may/might be. 6. may/might have been. 7. may/might have been. 8. may/might not have been, may/might start. 9. may/might not have driven. 10. may/might not get.

Exercise 7

1. He will be a good student, wherever he may/might study. 2. I'll find you by all means, wherever you may/might go. 3. Whatever (no matter what) one may/might ask him, he is always ready to give information. 4. No matter how much he may/might smoke, it won't help him calm down. 5. No matter how interesting our conversation may/might be, I must interrupt it. 6. She liked all countries, wherever she may/might have been. 7. She is always out, whenever I may/might drop in. 8. No matter how poor the country may/might have been in the previous century, today it is a highly developed state. 9. No matter how badly he may/might have known mathematics at school, he is likely to pass the exam. 10. No matter how busy she may/might have been last week, she is going to take part in the conference. 11. I had to talk to the man, whoever he may/might be. 12. Ring me up, whenever the concert may/might be over. 13. He will find the money, wherever his wife may / might put it. 14. Wherever I may/

might be on holiday, I try to see all the sights. 15. I'd like to do some good for you whoever you may/might be.

MIXED PRACTICE

Exercise 1

1. should be recognized / be recognized / might be recognized. 2. had. 3. should go, relieve, should stay. 3. go, relieve, stay. 4. hadn't taken. 5. may (might) be. 6. should be / be. 7. should be confined / be confined. 8. would be, hadn't been caught. 9. be. 10. thought up. 11. had had. 12. should fail / fail / might fail. 13. may (might) be. 14. drove. 15. hadn't taken, wouldn't have been arrested. 16. were following. 17. should swallow / swallow. 18. were. 19. should take / take. 20. had said. 21. hadn't been searching, wouldn't have discovered. 22. shouldn't talk / not talk. 23. should remove / remove. 24. might not have won. 25. had started. 26. should carry / carry, would have been. 27. should use / use. 28. would have been. 29. should waste / waste. 30. should have lost.

Exercise 3

1. hadn't had. 2. were, weren't disturbed. 3. hadn't sent, were displeased, wouldn't have been. 4. had done, would be / would have been, would make. 5. had caught, had put. 6. would do, were, were. 7. understood, were. 8. had stayed, hadn't been invited. 9. stayed, would tell, wouldn't like, would spoil, would be, left.

Exercise 4

1. had realized. 2. were. 3. left, started. 4. insists. 5. have. 6. are. 7. lived. 8. wanted. 9. hadn't left. 10. hear. 11. make.

Exercise 6

1. would. 2. were. 3. time. 4. it. 5. made. 6. were. 7. drove. 8. could. 9. were. 10. would. 11. as. 12. were.

Exercise 8

1. be. 2. Should. 3. had known. 4. did. 5. employed. 6. had worked. 7. would have come. 8. hadn't bought. 9. should be paid. 10. should be. 11. had he not.

Exercise 9

1. D. 2. B. 3. C. 4. B. 5. C. 6. B. 7. C. 8. C. 9. A. 10. A. 11. C. 12. A.
13. D. 14. C. 15. C. 16. A. 17. B. 18. D. 19. A. 20. B. 21. C. 22. D. 23. A.
24. B. 25. B. 26. C. 27. C.

Exercise 10

1. I had passed. 2. if I hadn't realized. 3. I had known. 4. I were you.
5. rather you hadn't told. 6. as though he were. 7. time you went. 8. only
you had passed. 9. the teacher asked you. 10. wish it would stop. 11. she
known, she would have. 12. only I hadn't listened. 13. time we left.
14. would rather you had informed. 15. only they had got. 16. time you
set. 17. insisted that we wear/that we should wear. 18. for Pauline's interest.
19. been for the night-watchman.

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