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# СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ THE OBLIQUE MOODS

Учебное пособие по грамматике  
английского языка



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Основная цель пособия – способствовать усвоению студентами характера данных грамматических явлений, овладению практическими навыками их употребления.

Содержит краткий теоретический материал, а также разнообразные упражнения, способствующие усвоению конструкции группы сослагательных наклонений, связанных с выражением желания, условия, предположения и т.п.: Subjunctive II, Conditional Mood, Suppositional Mood, Subjunctive I. В конце пособия дан раздел на повторение всех конструкций.

Предназначено для студентов исторического факультета.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие содержит теоретическую и практическую части. Правила в кратком изложении даны на английском языке. Предметом внимания издания стали конструкции группы сослагательных наклонений, связанных с выражением желания, условия, предположения и т.п.: Subjunctive II, Conditional Mood, Suppositional Mood, Subjunctive I. Каждому виду наклонения посвящена отдельная глава.

В начале каждой главы предлагается правило, за ним следуют упражнения, нацеленные на автоматизацию навыков, дающие возможность прочно его усвоить.

Виды упражнений разнообразные: вопросно-ответные, на изменение грамматических форм глаголов, дополнение предложений и диалогов, перефразирование, побуждающие к созданию собственных небольших диалогов, рассказов, обсуждению проблемных ситуаций и др. В пособии широко представлены упражнения, имитирующие реальное речевое общение. Их количество в каждой главе достаточное для усвоения столь сложного раздела грамматики, к числу которых, без сомнения, можно отнести сослагательное наклонение. Знаком \* помечены дополнительные упражнения не являющиеся обязательными. В конце каждой главы предлагается повторить изученный материал.

Образцы (Patterns), которые приведены к ряду упражнений, позволяют более осознанно подойти к использованию изучаемых грамматических явлений. В пособии также приведен справочный материал в виде словаря и основных грамматических моделей.

В заключительной части издания представлена возможность повторения всех изучаемых конструкций.

## THE OBLIQUE MOODS

*Mood is a grammatical category, which shows the attitude of the speaker to the action expressed by the verb from the point of view of reality.*

*There are three moods in English:*

1. *The Indicative Mood – изъявительное наклонение,*
2. *The Imperative Mood – повелительное наклонение,*
3. *The Oblique Mood – сослагательное наклонение.*

*The Indicative Mood shows that the action or state expressed by the verb is true to fact. E.g.: We came home late. The Imperative Mood expresses a command or a request. E.g.: Don't come home late.*

*The Oblique Mood shows that the action or state expressed by the verb is imaginary, desirable or not true to fact. E.g.: If only he could come home early! (Ах, если бы он пришёл домой пораньше!) If he had come home early he would have met her. (Если бы он пришёл домой пораньше, он бы её встретил.)*

### *Tenses in the Oblique Moods*

*The sequence of tenses is not observed in the sentences with the Oblique Mood. Tenses are not absolute but relative. They do not refer the action to a certain point of time. They indicate that the action of the verb in the Oblique Mood coincides in the time with the action of the verb in the principal clause, which is in the Indicative Mood or precedes it. The Present Tenses of the Oblique Mood indicate simultaneousness. The Past Tenses indicate priority. E.g.: It is strange that she should say so. (Present Suppositional).*

*It is strange that she should have said so. (Past Suppositional).*

*There are four forms of the Oblique Moods in English:*

1. *Subjunctive II (Present and Past),*
2. *The Conditional Mood (Present and Past ),*
3. *The Suppositional Mood (Present and Past),*
4. *Subjunctive I (only one form).*

## UNIT 1. SUBJUNCTIVE II

*Subjunctive II represents an action as contradictory to reality, which may be referred to: a) the present, b) the past, c) the future.*

**Sub. II Present** *denotes an unreal action or state either taking place at the moment of speaking or permanently characterizing the subject. E.g.: If only I knew what to do! (Ах, если бы я знал, что делать!) Oh if he were here! (Ах, если бы он был сейчас здесь!) The form of the Subjunctive II Present coincides*

with Past Indefinite or Past Continuous, except the verb “to be”, which has the form of “were” for all persons singular and plural.

**Sub. II Past** is used to express an action, which is supposed to have taken place before the moment of speaking. E.g.: If only I had known what to do! (Ах, если бы я тогда знал, что делать!) Oh if he had been here! (Ах, если бы он тогда был здесь!) If only he hadn't been driving that car! (Ах, если бы он не вёл эту машину тогда!) It coincides in form with Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

### Use

1. Sub. II Present and Past can be found in different types of sentences.

Sub. II Present and Past can be found in **simple exclamatory sentences** to express a **wish**, which is unreal.

E.g.: **Subjunctive II Present:**

Oh, if I were at home!

Ах, если бы я сейчас была дома!

Oh, that the weather were fine!

Ах, если бы погода сейчас была хорошей!

If only she knew him better!

Ах, если бы она знала его лучше!

If only it were not raining!

Ах, если бы сейчас не шёл дождь!

E.g.: **Subjunctive II Past:**

Oh, if she had told him the truth!

Ах, если бы она сказала ему правду!

If only he hadn't been driving so fast that day!

Ах, если бы он не ехал тогда так быстро!

2.1. We find Subjunctive II in set expressions: **had better/ had best, would sooner/ would rather**.

“**Had better**” expresses **advice**. It implies a warning that something bad or negative will happen if the advice isn't followed.

E.g. **You'd better go** to bed at once, or you won't be able to wake up in the morning.

You'd better... – Ты (уже) бы лучше... (совет с учетом существующих обстоятельств).

The negative form: **You'd better not** go there.

Since “had better” is a strong expression, it can seem rude or impolite if not used correctly. It is usually used by people who have authority over other people or with people we know very well.

Both “**would rather/ would sooner**” express **preference**. In Russian: уж лучше бы (имеется выбор).

E.g. I don't feel like going anywhere tonight. I'd rather stay at home and watch TV.

The negative form: I'd rather not stay at home.

Would you like coffee or tea? – I'd sooner have coffee. Thank you.

**2.2.** When we want someone else to do something, we can say: **I'd rather you did it**. We use the past of the verb in this structure but the meaning is present or future, not past: – Shall I stay here? – Well, I'd rather you came with us.

**Compare:** I'd rather cook the dinner now; **I might not** have time to do it later.

I am not much of a cook; **I'd rather you** cooked the dinner.

Remember! The subject must be different.

**3.** As **modal verbs** have no Past Subj. II, reference to the past is made by using the Perfect Infinitive:

E.g.: You really **should** have helped your friend.

He **ought to** have done it long ago.

Everyone **might** have seen he was not well.

**4.1.** In **object clauses** after the verb “**to wish**” either Sub. II Present or Past is used to express a wish, which cannot be realized:

**a) Sub. II Present** shows that the action of the subordinate clause is **simultaneous** with the action in the principal clause: I wish I had a dog. (Мне бы хотелось иметь собаку.) I wished he understood me. (Мне бы хотелось, чтобы он понимал меня.) She will wish she were at home. (Ей захочется, чтобы она была дома.) Such sentences can be translated into Russian as «хотелось бы...», «жаль, что...».

**b) Sub. II Past** shows that the action of the subordinate clause **precedes** the action in the principal clause: I wish I hadn't gone to the party. (Жаль, что я пошёл на эту вечеринку.) I wish I had stayed at home. (Жаль, что я не остался дома.) Sentences with Sub. II Past are translated as «Как жаль, что...», because they express regret rather than wish. In these sentences when the verb in the object clause is affirmative in English, it is negative in Russian and vice versa.

**c)** When the action of the object clause follows that of the principal clause, we find: **would/ could/ might + infinitive** in the subordinate clause.

E.g.: I wish(ed) he would tell me everything. (The subject of the subordinate clause must be different.) Я хотел бы, чтобы он мне все рассказал.

E.g.: *I wish(ed) I could/might go round the world.*

*Я хотел бы путешествовать по миру.*

**4.2.** The word “**would**” is used in this type of sentences too, but the subjects of the subordinate and principal clauses must be different. The realization of the action depends on the will of the person who is the subject of the subordinate clause.

**Note 1.** *would + infinitive* is not common with the first person.

**Note 2.** *would + infinitive* has become **a set phrase**. It is emotionally coloured. It is chiefly used in sentences expressing complaints, request or annoyance.

E.g.: - *I wish (wished) someone would answer that telephone!* (*Да снимите уж кто-нибудь трубку!*)

- *I wish you would stop it!* (*Да перестань же ты, наконец!*)

- *I wish (wished) the music would stop!* (*Когда же прекратится музыка!*)

- *I wish (wished) you would give her my message.* (*Не могли бы вы передать ей мою просьбу.*)

**Nota Bene!** The word “**might**” may be used too. It means that realization of the action depends on the circumstances and is very unlikely.

E.g.: *I wish he might come.*

**5. In clauses of comparison** after the verbs: **to seem, to look, to speak, etc.** in the main clause introduced by the conjunctions “**as if / as though**” we find the forms of Subjunctive II Present and Past.

The form of Subjunctive II Present shows that the action in the subordinate clause is **simultaneous** with the action in the principal clause: *He asked me the question as if the answer were really important to him.* (Он задал мне вопрос так, как будто бы ответ был на самом деле важен для него.) *Her lips were moving as though she were speaking to herself.* (Её губы двигались, как будто бы она говорила сама с собой.)

The form of Subjunctive II Past shows that the action of the subordinate clause **precedes** the action in the principal clause: *He looks pale and unhealthy as if he had been ill for a long time.* (Он выглядит бледным и нездоровым, как будто бы он был болен долгое время.) *She seemed surprised as though she had never heard about it before.* (Она казалась удивлённой, как будто бы она никогда не слышала об этом раньше.)

If the action in the subordinate clause **follows** the action in the principal clause “**would**” plus indefinite infinitive is used: *She cried bitterly and it looked as if her heart would break.* (Она горько плакала, и казалось, у неё разорвётся сердце.)

**6. In predicative clauses after the verbs: to look, to sound, to feel, introduced by the same conjunctions we also find Subjunctive II.**

*E.g.: She looks as if she were ill.*

**7. Subjunctive II Present or Past can be found in sentences:**

<i>It is not</i>	<b><i>as if / as though</i></b>	<i>smb. did/ had done smth.</i>
<i>It was not</i>	<b><i>as if / as though</i></b>	<i>smb. did/ had done smth.</i>
<i>It won't be</i>	<b><i>as if / as though</i></b>	<i>smb. did/ had done smth.</i>

*E.g.: It is not as if you knew him. (Ведь ты же не знаешь его.)*

*It is not as if you had read the book. (Ведь ты же не прочитал книгу.)*

**8. After the phrases “it’s time (it’s high time/ it’s about time)” only Subjunctive II Present is used: It’s time you understood your duty. (Пора бы вам понимать ваши обязанности.) It’s about time the children were in bed. (Пора бы детям быть в постели.)**

*We mostly use Present Subjunctive II in these sentences. The Suppositional Mood may be used too, but seldom.*

*E.g.: It’s about time he should come.*

**9. Subjunctive II is used in indirect questions.**

*E.g.: I don’t know if it were true. (Я не знаю, правда ли это.)*

*I want to see if he had come.*

**10. In conditional clauses we use the Conditional Mood in the principal clause and Subjunctive in the subordinate clause.**

*E.g.: If I had time, I should go there.*

**11. In subordinate clauses of concession we use Conditional Mood in the principal clause after conjunctions “even if”, “even though”.**

*E.g.: Even if I were free now, I shouldn’t go there.*

**Ex. 1. Translate into Russian.**

1. Look at your face and hands. If only your mother could see you now! 2. I have been out of work for so long. If only somebody gave me a job! 3. I’d love to visit London. Oh, if I had this chance! 4. I had no idea it was so dangerous. If only someone had warned me! 5. I am too tired to walk. If only we found a taxi!



6. It hasn't rained for at least two weeks. The flowers withered. If only it rained tonight! 7. You didn't like the way they treated the patients in that hospital, did you? Oh, if you had never gone there! 8. Old age is difficult to bear. Oh, that I were young again! 9. Sara didn't pay any attention to what I had told her to do. Oh, if she had taken my advice! 10. Why aren't you listening to me? If only you realized how important it is! 11. I know about your problems. If only I could help you! 12. Liz is in a hurry; very little time is left before the box-office is closed. Oh, if she might get there in time.

**Ex. 2. Complete the sentences in these short conversations. Begin each sentence with "If only/oh, if ..."**

**A.: Julia likes her new dress, doesn't she?**

**B.: Oh, yes she does. (can show it) If only she could show it to someone.**

A.: Don't you think Linda is very talkative?

B. You are right. (not talk so much)

A.: I've never imagined the bookstore is so far from my house.

B.: Yes, I know. (be within a walking distance)

A.: You've failed your exam, haven't you?

B.: Such a pity! (not miss classes)

**Ex. 3. Change the form of the verb in the following sentences to refer the action to the past.**

**E.g.: Why don't you trust me? If only you always trusted me. – Why didn't you trust me? If only you had trusted me then.**

1. Jim is standing in front of the mirror admiring his reflection in it. If only somebody saw him now!

2. The situation seems totally out of control. If only there were a way out!

3. Unfortunately I am not able to pay back the money now. Oh, if she agreed to wait a week longer!

4. I am afraid I may not hand in my report in time. Oh, that it were not too late!

5. I can see a tiny kitten under the table in their office. If only they did not frighten it!

6. My term (course) paper isn't ready yet. If only the time were not so short!

7. I've met Silvia before, that's true, but I don't know her well enough. If only I knew her better!

8. You are demanding too much. Oh, if you gave me a break!

9. I am not at all sure that you can manage to talk him into it. Oh, if you did it right!

**Ex. 4\*. Change the form of the verb in the following sentences to refer the action to the present or future.**

**Pattern:**

If only he had guessed the truth. – If only he guessed the truth.

1. If only you had liked the child! 2. If only the wind had not been so violent!  
3. If only they had not broken their promise! 4. If only we had managed to attract their attention! 5. Oh, if he had not been so delicate! 6. Oh, if she had seen a doctor when it was still time! 7. Oh, if they had kept to the road! 8. Oh, if you had not driven so fast!

**Ex. 5. Complete these short conversations. Express a wish about each of the following statements.**

*E.g.: - How dark it is here! - Oh, if it were not so dark!*

**- There was a heavy rain yesterday and of course I was wearing my best shoes.**

**- Oh, yes. If only you had not been wearing your best shoes!**

1. He may not be in time for his flight. 2. It may rain before evening. 3. She may know his address. 4. There was no one to show him the way. 5. She did not realize the full significance of this action. 6. The child is not eating very well. 7. She will not take his advice. 8. They don't understand each other. 9. They took a shortcut through the birch-grove. 10. He made several spelling mistakes and that influenced his mark.

**Ex. 6\*. Fill in the appropriate form of the verb in parentheses.**

1. I don't think I can ever trust him again. If only he (not to tell) me a lie.  
2. Jim is not at all hard-working. Oh, if he (to be) not so lazy.  
3. Jill didn't see a doctor when she felt bad and her illness turned out to be serious. If only she (to see) the doctor in good time.

**Ex. 7\*. Translate into English.**

1. Ах, если бы он был сейчас здесь! 2. Ах, если бы вы тогда знали всю правду! 3. Ах, если бы вы сами все это видели! 4. Он выступал первым. Ах, если бы вы слышали, как он говорил! 5. Теперь уже поздно. Ах, если бы вы мне вовремя сказали! 6. Если бы ты только понимал, как глупо! 7. Теперь они смеются надо мной. Ах, если бы я показал им эти стихи! 8. Ах, если бы мама об этом никогда не узнала! 9. Ах, если бы только я сдала этот экзамен! 10. Ах, если бы погода завтра была хорошей! 11. Ах, если бы вы могли понять меня правильно! 12. Ах, если бы мы смогли переправиться на тот берег реки сегодня!

**Ex. 8. Read and translate the sentences. Say what the speaker wants to express: advice or preference.**

1. I don't like the dwelling area I live in now. I'd rather live closer to the centre of the city. 2. You'd better not cross the street against the red light; it's dangerous. 3. I am hungry; I'd better have a meal in a burger king. 4. The child doesn't like to swing on the swings; she'd rather jump rope. 5. Len and Julia would rather live in a cottage of their own than live in an apartment house. 6. They'd better not leave their car outside the garage. 7. I'd rather not climb the stairs; I'd better wait when the lift starts working again.

**Ex. 9. Listen to a sentence and respond to it by expressing preference.**  
*E.g.: - It's quite a distance off. You can either take a bus or find a taxi.*  
*- I'd rather go by bus.*

A. You can draw a plan or give me a detailed explanation.  
B. I'd rather ...

A. To get to the Central Square downtown you can either take a trolleybus or find a taxi.  
B. I'd rather ...

A. You can either visit the Golden Gate Museum or the Local History Museum. The History Museum is much too big to be seen in an hour or so.  
B. I'd ...

A. You can either take a walk in the public garden downtown or in the park far from the centre. They are both very beautiful.  
B. I'd ...

A. You should either get off at the next stop or go as far as "Victory Square" stop.  
B. I'd ...

A. You can either change for bus number four or for trolleybus number eleven.  
B. ....

**Ex. 10. Complete these conversations in a logical way by 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 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.: .....

**Ex. 11. Make the first sentence negative. Then add another one.**

*E.g.: I'd rather stay at home this weekend. – I'd rather not stay at home this weekend. I'd sooner go to the country.*

1. He'd rather eat at the nearest restaurant.
2. She'd rather use public transportation.
3. We'd rather leave our car in the car park.
4. I'd rather climb the stairs.
5. They'd rather go to the food market.
6. Dora would rather cross the street at the zebra.

**Ex. 12. Ask questions. Use the prompts in brackets.**

*E.g.: I don't want tea. (coffee?) – Would you rather have coffee?*

1. I don't want to go to the art gallery. (the concert hall?)
2. Jane doesn't want to use the underpass. (the zebra crossing?)
3. Kevin is not going to watch TV. (read a book?)
4. Sara won't take a commuter bus. (a trolleybus?)
5. Jill and Jim don't like to buy food at the food market. (at the supermarket?)
6. My son doesn't like jumping rope. (swing on the swings?)
7. My daughter doesn't like making snowmen. (throw snowballs?)
8. Sally has been living in this area for two years but she doesn't like it. (in another area?)

**Ex. 13. Read and translate the 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 that evening.
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'd rather I didn't mention her name. 13. It was clear that they would rather nobody had mentioned the subject.

**Ex. 14. Complete the sentences by using I'd rather smb. did smth.**

1. I'll phone Tony if you really want me to, but I'd rather you .....
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 .....
4. I'll go to the dry cleaner's if you really want me to, but .....
5. I'll speak to the boss about it if you really want me to, but .....
6. I'll lay the table if you really want me to, but .....
7. He'll take out the trash if you really want him to, but I'd rather you .....
8. She'll walk the dog if you really want her to, but I'd rather .....

**Ex. 15\*. Translate into English.**

**A.** 1. Вам лучше ехать до центра на метро. 2. Ему лучше пересечь у Парка культуры. 3. Лучше не пытайтесь сделать это сегодня. 4. По-моему, мне лучше не вмешиваться. 5. Лучше запишите его адрес. 6. Лучше не стойте здесь. 7. Лучше объясните ей, что делать. 8. Лучше пишите карандашом. 9. Ей лучше не ехать на юг. 10. Лучше, чтобы кто-нибудь остался здесь. 11. Лучше, чтобы кто-нибудь сказал ей об этом. 12. Им лучше не купаться в день приезда. 13. Лучше, чтобы кто-нибудь предупредил ее. 14. Он предпочел бы не оставаться там ни на день. 14. Я лучше выпью чашку чаю. 15. Чем тебе больше хочется заняться? 16. Куда ты больше хочешь пойти? 17. Ты бы хотела сейчас пообедать? 18. Я бы предпочла об этом не говорить. 19. Я бы предпочла не вмешиваться. 20. По-моему, она предпочтет сделать это сама. 21. Они предпочли комнату побольше. 22. Лучше говорите немножко погромче.

**B.** 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 институт. 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.

**Ex. 16 A. Read and translate the dialogues.**

- Do you have a smartphone?
- I don't, but I **wish I did**.

- Do you have a cold?  
- I do, but I **wish I didn't**.

- Is Peter here?  
- No, he isn't, but I **wish he were**.

- Is Alice late again?  
- Yes, she is, but I **wish she were not**.

- Can you sing?  
- No, I can't, but I **wish I could**.

- Do you have to get up early on weekdays?  
- Yes, I do, but I **wish I didn't**.

- Nina doesn't have to help you with your English, does she?  
- No, she doesn't, but I **wish she did**.

**B. Complete the following conversations with auxiliary verbs.**

*E.g.:* – **Are you busy today?** – **Yes, I am, but I wish I were not.**

1. - Do you have a flat of your own? 2. - Can you speak Spanish? 3. - Do you have much spare time? 4. - Do you have to wash up after meals? 5. - Are you sometimes late for classes? 6. - Can you stay home from the University tomorrow? 7. - Do you know any celebrity? 8. - Are you good at skiing? 9. - Can you play chess? 10. - Are you shy? 11. - Do you have to attend Physical Training lessons at the University? 12. - Are you busy today? 13. - You have to help your brother with Math, don't you?

**Ex. 17. Answer the questions, using «I wish...»**

*E.g.:* – **You don't have a car, do you?** – **No, I don't. I wish I had a car.**

1. You are not at home right now, are you? 2. It isn't Saturday today, is it? 3. You have to take a bus to the University, don't you? 4. You can't speak German, can you? 5. You live far from the University, don't you? 6. You are not allowed to walk late at night, are you? 7. You are not very good at swimming, are you? 8. Your brother isn't naughty, is he? 9. It is snowing, isn't it? 10. The blouse is expensive, isn't it?

**Ex. 18. Read and translate the following situations.**

1. I woke up in a bad mood yesterday. I had been watching a horror film and had gone to bed very late. I had an awful dream at night. I dreamed I was in a cave

full of ghastly creatures. They were trying to get at me. I screamed and woke up. I wish I hadn't watched that scary film. I wish I had gone to bed instead.

2. Laura didn't go to the meeting last night. She didn't know about it. Her boss was really angry. Bob forgot to tell her about the meeting. She wishes he hadn't forgotten to tell her about it.

3. Yesterday a group of children lost their way in the forest. It was getting dark and they couldn't see where they were going. They wished they hadn't left the main path. They wished they had taken matches or a flashlight with them.

**Ex. 19. Complete the sentences, making wishes about the past.**

**E.g.: The kitchen was in a mess because I hadn't cleaned it – I wish I had cleaned it.**

1. The sink was full of dirty dishes because I hadn't washed them. 2. I overslept yesterday morning because I had gone to bed very late. 3. The television was on all night because Jerry had forgotten to switch it off. 4. They couldn't build a fire because they hadn't taken matches with them. 5. I had no money on me because I had spent it all on ice-cream. 6. John didn't find Mary at home because he hadn't told her that he would come. 7. Helen didn't go to the concert because she hadn't bought a ticket in advance. 8. I was angry with Jane because she hadn't kept her promise.

**Ex. 20\*. Paraphrase the sentences, expressing wishes about the past.**

**Example: It's a pity I wasn't at home when he came. - I wish I had been at home when he came.**

1. It's a shame we didn't watch a talk show last night. 2. It's too bad they didn't take part in the outing. 3. I am sorry I didn't tell them the truth. 4. It's a pity I didn't have enough money to buy this dictionary. 5. It's a shame to argue about it. 6. I am sorry I didn't hire any deck-chairs on the beach. 7. It's too bad we had no flashlight with us. 8. It's a pity I didn't join a health club last year.

**Ex. 21. A. Complete the following conversations. Use auxiliary verbs in the completions.**

**E.g.: - Did you go to the party last night?**

**- Yes, I did, but I wish I hadn't. It was boring.**

1. - Did you eat breakfast this morning?

- No, ..., but I wish... . I am very hungry.

2. - Do you exercise regularly?

- No, ..., but I wish... . I always feel better when I exercise regularly.

3. - Did you study for the test?

- No, ..., but I wish... . I got a poor mark for it.

4. - Are you a good artist?  
 - No,...,but I wish... . I'd like to be able to draw.
5. - Did you go to the cinema last night?  
 - Yes,..., but I wish... . It was a waste of time and money.
6. - Do you have to eat at the student cafeteria?  
 - Yes,..., but I wish... . The food is lousy.
7. - Is it hard to learn a second language?  
 Yes,..., but I wish... .

**B. Make up short conversations of your own.**

**Ex. 22. Use the given information to complete the sentences.**

<i>The true situation:</i>	<i>Expressing a wish:</i>
<i>E.g.: I don' t have a pet</i>	<i>I wish I had a pet</i>
1. Allan doesn't have a scooter	Allan wishes ___
2. I don't have a snowboard	I wish ___
3. I can't speak French	I wish
4. Sue can't find a good job	Sue wishes
5. It isn't Saturday	I wish
6. My friends aren't here	I wish
7. I have to study for a test	I wish
8. John has to write an essay	John wishes
9. They will take their exams	They wish

**Ex. 23. Complete the sentences with auxiliary verbs.**

1. I am not tall, but I wish I... . 2. Allan is tall, but he wishes he... 3. I live in an apartment, but I wish I... . 4. John doesn't live in the dorm, but he wishes he... 5. Steve doesn't have to take a History course, but I wish he... 6. Angela has to take a bus to school, but she wishes she... 7. I can't ride a bicycle, but I wish I... 8. George can't repair a car, but he wishes he... .

**Ex. 24. Translate into English.** 1. Лене хотелось бы иметь собаку. 2. Как жаль, что я не умею плавать. 3. Жаль, что сегодня не воскресенье. 4. Мне бы хотелось иметь хорошего друга. 5. Жаль, что мне приходится вставать так рано. 6. Мне бы хотелось научиться играть в теннис.



**Ex. 25\*. Use the given information to make sentences with wish.**

**The true situation:**

*E.g.: Bobby didn't tell me the truth.*

I didn't call my friend last night.

Emma didn't understand my problem.

Tom spent all of his money yesterday.

Larry went to a rock concert last night.

Jim didn't finish his work.

Kelly missed her train.

I wasn't at home when she came to see me.

It was raining when I left the house.

**Expressing a wish:**

*I wish he had told me the truth.*

I wish \_\_\_\_\_

I wish \_\_\_\_\_

He wishes \_\_\_\_\_

He wishes \_\_\_\_\_

He wishes \_\_\_\_\_

She wishes \_\_\_\_\_

I wish \_\_\_\_\_

I wish \_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 26. Translate into English.**

1. Жаль, что ты не написал сочинение. 2. Ольга выглядела усталой. Жаль, что она так много работала в саду вчера. 3. Жаль, что ты не сказала об этом раньше. 4. Жаль, что меня не было дома, когда он позвонил. 5. Тебе понравился фильм? Жаль, что я его не посмотрел.

**Ex. 27. Make wishes based on the given situations. Try to think of as many possible wishes as you can for each situation.**

*E.g.: -You're hungry. What do you wish?*

*Response: - I wish I'd eaten breakfast.*

*- I wish I had a candy bar.*

*- I wish I could go to (name of a place) 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.*

*- I wish the classroom were a restaurant and I had a steak in front of me instead of my grammar book.*

1. You're tired. 2. The weather is... today. 3. You live in (kind of residence). 4. You don't have many talents. 5. This is a nice classroom but... 6. You're very busy. You have a lot of things to do today. 7. Things about yourself and your life that you would like to change. 8. There are many problems in today's world.

**Ex. 28. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. It took me three days to get to Chicago by bus. I wish I (*fly*) there instead of taking the bus. 2. The kitchen is in a mess this morning. I wish I (*wash*) the dishes last night. 3. I have to walk three flight of stairs to my apartment. I wish my apartment building (*have*) a lift. 4. Len wishes he (*can*) remember where he has

put his scissors. He can't find them anywhere. 5. You told me to save a little money, but I didn't. I wish I (*take*) your advice. 6. Sue bought a used car a couple of months ago. It has given her nothing but trouble. She wishes she (*not buy*) it. 7. I can't read books in the original. My English is limited. I wish I (*know*) more English.

**Ex. 29. Translate into English, using the past tense of subjunctive II.**

1. Вы пожалеете, что не видели картину. 2. Как я жалел, что не предупредил вас. 3. Мы жалели, что не поехали ранним поездом. 4. Она пожалела, что не дала ему своего адреса. 5. Жаль, что мне не достался ваш билет. 6. Я только жалею, что погода не была получше. 7. Вы пожалеете, что поехали с ними. 8. Жаль, что его там не было. 9. Жаль, что я взяла с собой эти туфли. 10. Ты пожалеешь, что не взяла свитер. 11. Хорошо бы он еще не проверил работу. 12. Хорошо бы они уже пришли.

**Ex. 30. Translate into English. Choose the right tense form.**

1. Хорошо бы завтра не было дождя. 2. Хорошо бы он пришел пораньше. 3. Жаль, что ты этого не понимаешь. 4. Жаль, что ты этого сам не видел. 5. Жаль, что ты ему не позвонил. 6. Он пожалел, что не написал матери. 7. Он пожалел, что не знает адреса девушки. 8. Вы пожалеете, что не научились плавать. 9. Хорошо бы он уже пришел. 10. Кое-кто жалел, что не остался дома. 11. Она пожалеет, что не знает английского языка. 12. Жаль, что сегодня так холодно.

**Ex. 31. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the present or past tense of subjunctive II (use *would* + infinitive where possible).**

**Pattern**

1) I wish (to know) him better. – I wish I knew him better. (You can't use *would* + infinitive because we have the same subject in both clauses).

2) I wish he (to warn) me in time. – I wish he had warned me in time (You can't use *would* + infinitive because it does not replace the past tense of subjunctive II).

3) I wish you (not to speak) so loudly.

a) I wish you did not speak so loudly.

b) I wish you would not speak so loudly.

1. I wish you (not to smoke) indoors. 2. I wish he (not to stay) to dinner. There's not enough soup to go round. 3. I can't make him take his cod-liver oil. I wish you (to speak) to him about it. 4. I have such a headache. I wish the people next door (not to play) the records quite so loudly. 5. We liked the film so much. I wish you (to see it) too. 6. It was not long before we wished we (not to come).

7. He asked after you and said he wished you (to write) or (to come) over some time. 8. I wish you children (not to interrupt). 9. I wish the people in front (to stop) talking. I can hardly hear the actors. 10. Now of course I wish I (to take) his advice. 11. It is awful the way the window frame rattles in the wind. I wish somebody (to do) something about it. 12. She couldn't sleep all night. Oh, how she wished she (not to write) that letter.

**Ex. 32. Complete the following sentences.**

**Pattern**

The way was long and the going hard. Soon she wished...

a)...she had not come.

b)...she were in better form.

1. It was oppressively hot, and we wished ... . 2. The text seemed full of words she did not know, and she wished... . 3. What a glorious day. Don't you wish ... . 4. Was the play really so good? I wish... . 5. Do you really mean to take a child that age to see "Hamlet"? You'll wish... . 6. An hour or so after lunch I felt a dull pain in my stomach and wished ... . 7. When I saw those lovely flowers, I wished ... . 8. See how cold it is here? Don't you wish now... . 9. She really is the sweetest child. I wish... . 10. You look rather pale tonight. I wish ...

**Ex. 33. Answer the following questions, using could, might after an expression of wish.**

**Pattern** : 1. Are you going to the Crimea again this summer?

- No, I only wish I **could**.

2. Do you think it is going to rain?

- I wish it **might**.

1) Is your sister coming to stay with you?

2) Are we going to have a dry summer?

3) Do you think "Torpedo" will win?

4) Will you go to the pictures on Sunday?

5) Are the Ivanovs coming to the party?

6) Did you go for a swim?

7) Did you see the film?

8) Did the weather change?

9) Do you think I will get a job?

**Ex. 34. Read the following sentences and analyze the use of Subjunctive II. Translate them into Russian.**

1. She just stood there as if she did not mind. 2. It does not look as if it had rained here in the last couple of days. 3. Why do you behave as if it didn't in the

least matter what we all think of you? 4. Day after day we saw him leave the office as though nothing special had happened to him. 5. He generally behaved as though he had done nothing out of the way. 6. He turned up on Wednesday with a box of sweets and a large doll as if it were the most usual thing to do. 7. I felt as if all my world lay in ruins at my feet. 8. Don't you feel as if you had never really known him? 9. You'll feel as if you had never seen a mountain lake before. 10. She certainly does not look as if she were a stranger here. 11. Just take a glass of that, and you'll feel as if you hadn't a care in the world. 12. Just a little of this powder base, and you'll look as though you were just back from a winter cruise.

**Ex. 35. Using the information in parentheses, complete the sentences with as if/as though.**

1. (I wasn't run over by a ten-ton truck.)  
I feel terrible. I feel as if (as though) I had been run over by a ten-ton truck.
2. (English is not her native tongue.)  
She speaks English \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (His animals aren't people.)  
I know a farmer who talks to his animals \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (You didn't see a ghost.)  
What's the matter? You look \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (His father is not a general in the army.)  
Sometimes his father gives orders \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (I didn't climb Mt. Everest.)  
When I reached the fourth floor, I was winded. I felt \_\_\_\_\_ instead of just three flights of stairs.
7. (He does have a brain in his head.)  
Sometimes he acts \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (We haven't known each other all of our lives.)  
We became good friends immediately. After talking to each other for only a short time, we felt \_\_\_\_\_.
9. (A giant bulldozer didn't drive down Main Street.)  
After the tornado, the town looked \_\_\_\_\_.
10. (I don't have wings and I can't fly.)  
I was so happy that I felt \_\_\_\_\_.
11. (Tim isn't the boss.)  
Tim acts \_\_\_\_\_.
12. (The dog isn't a child.)  
They treat their dog \_\_\_\_\_.

13. (You have many friends.)

You look so depressed. You look \_\_\_\_\_ a friend in the world.

14. (The earth didn't stop.)

It was so quiet that it seemed \_\_\_\_\_.

15. (Something happened.)

Craig bumped the other car and then continued \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex. 36. Complete the following sentences.**

**A. Give three variants in each case.**

**Pattern:**

1) ... as if she knew it.

She looked ...; She looks ...; She'll look ... .

2) ... as if nothing had happened.

3) She spoke ...; She speaks ...; She will speak ... .

1) ... as if she liked it. 2) ... as if nobody knew it. 3) ... as though she had slept in her clothes. 4) ... as if nothing mattered. 5) ... as if she had always meant to do it. 6) ... as though she expected me to go there. 7) ... as if they had grown up together. 8) ... as if it were cold. 9) ... as if it were the only thing to do. 10) ... as if no one had ever said anything like this.

**B. Give two variants where possible.**

**Pattern**

They *treated* each other with easy friendliness as if ... .

a) ... they had never quarreled.

b)... they were fond of each other.

1. Doesn't the sea look as if ... ? 2. She expected you to speak to her. Why did you behave as if ... ? 3. And after all this time they met as if ... . 4. I know you wanted to go there. Why did you speak as if ...? 5. She knows the subject really well, but she spoke as if... . 6. Don't you feel sometimes as if...? 7. When I met him at lunch next day, he looked as if... . 8. He hid behind his paper as though ... . 9. From time to time he looked first at the clock, then at his wrist watch as though ... . 10. The telephone pealed long and persistently as if ... . 11. She had a small dog, a friendly animal, who treated strangers as if ... . 12. There wasn't a breath of wind in the air. The forest looked as if... .

**Ex. 37. Express the probability of the actions stated sentences below.**

**Refer the situation to the past and future.**

**Pattern**

1) He will make a good teacher.

It looked /looks as if he **would make** a good teacher.

2) They have left.

It looked /looks/ will look as if they **had left**.

3) Somebody has been here

It looked /looks/ will look as if somebody **had been** here before.

1. The rain has stopped for good. 2. She knows all about it. 3. Somebody has broken my pen. 4. Nobody lives here. 5. A child is crying somewhere. 6. Something has gone wrong with the engine. 7. She is waiting for you. 8. She will be just right for the job. 9. She has never had such a good time. 10. He is quite an authority on the subject. 11. We have never really liked each other.

**Ex. 38. Fill in the blanks using the corresponding mood form.**

1. She spoke as loudly as if I (was, were) deaf. 2. She said something so softly addressing nobody as if she (was, were) afraid that somebody would hear her. 3. She acted at the stage as calmly as if she (acted, had acted) before. 4. She is cross with me as if I (did her some harm, had done her some harm). 5. He looked at me so strangely as though I (didn't see, had not seen) him many times before. 6. She looked at him so triumphantly as if she (did, had done) something very important. 7. She was crying so bitterly and such large tears were rolling down her cheeks as though somebody (offended, had offended) her.

**Ex. 39. Answer the following questions using the corresponding mood forms in adverbial clauses of comparison.**

1. What did you feel coming to Moscow after two years' absence? 2. In what manner was Tom Sawyer whitewashing the fence when he saw his friends watching him? 3. What did you feel when you learnt that you had passed your entrance examinations successfully? 4. How did you enter the classroom for the first time as a teacher? 5. What did you feel when you read your first English book in the original? 6. What does a student feel before an examination? 7. In what manner does one behave when one comes to the skating-rink for the first time?

**Ex. 40\*. Use the correspondent mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets.**

1. She speaks English as if she (to be) an English woman. 2. She speaks to you as if she (to know) you for years. 3. She dances so well as if she (to be) a ballet-dancer. 4. She looked at me in such a way as if she (to see) me for the first time. 5. The students were listening to the teacher's explanation with such attention as if they (to want) to remember each word. 6. The girls left the room so unexpectedly as if they (to be in a hurry) and (not to have) time. 7. She was dressed in a

light coat as if it (to be) summer in the street and the sun (to shine) brightly. 8. She sat dreaming in a dark room. It seemed to her as if she (to graduate) from the institute and (to work) at the problem which interested her greatly. 9. We couldn't understand anything as though we (not to be addressed) in Russian. 10. She treated him in such a way as though he (to be) her brother. 11. She spoke about this book with such assurance as though she (to read) it. 12. Not to confuse her we pretended as though nothing (to happen) and we (not to notice) anything. 13. She spoke about the country in such a way as though she (to live) there for many years. 14. She looked so pale and thin as though she (to be ill) for a long time.

***Ex. 41\*. Translate into English.***

1. Мне казалось, будто я все это уже видела раньше. 2. Что ты смотришь на меня, словно видишь меня в первый раз. 3. Он не обернулся, словно не слышал моих слов. 4. Он знает эти места, словно это его родная деревня. 5. Он заговорит с вами, как ни в чем не бывало. 6. Вы полюбите эти места, и вам покажется, словно вы всегда жили здесь. 7. Она не выглядела так, как будто ей было сорок. 8. Почему ты всегда одеваешься, как будто ты старая женщина? 9. Она закрыла глаза рукой, словно пытаюсь спрятать слезы. 10. В эти сентябрьские дни снова стало так тепло, как будто вернулось лето. 11. У него всегда такой вид, словно он все хорошо понимает. 12. Не беспокойся, он будет держаться так, словно никогда и не возражал.

***Ex. 42. Translate into English.***

**A.** 1. Они посмотрели друг на друга, как будто хотели сказать, что оба отлично понимают серьезность своего положения. 2. Она так удивленно посмотрела на него, как будто видела его впервые. 3. Она отлично катается на коньках. Когда смотришь на нее, кажется, что она летит, и ее ноги не касаются льда. 4. Она так серьезно обо всем говорит, как будто она не семилетний ребенок, а взрослый, опытный человек. 5. Она так много говорила об Англии, как будто прожила там всю жизнь. 6. Они задавали такие странные вопросы, как будто они раньше ничего не слышали и ничего не читали об этой удивительной стране. 7. Дул такой сильный ветер и было так холодно, как будто на улице был январь, а не апрель. 8. Они так долго и серьезно обсуждали эту проблему, как будто она была жизненно необходима для них.

**B.** 1. Кажется, пойдет снег. 2. Кажется, завтра будет хорошая погода. 3. Вам покажется, что вы никогда и не болели. 4. Кажется, диктант был трудный. 5. Кажется, они подружились. 6. Кажется, они знают друг друга.

7. Кажется, они уже легли спать.
8. Казалось, мысль понравилась всем.
9. Будет казаться, что вы нарушили обещание.
10. Кажется, он здесь.

**Ex. 43\*. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the present or past tense of Subjunctive II.**

1. The paper was dirty, yellow and puckered as if it (to be left) out in the rain.
2. Where can I have met her? But she certainly looks as though she (to expect) me to speak to her.
3. Why do you always treat me as if I (to be) a backward child of twelve?
4. She kept trying on hat after hat as if she (not to make up) her mind from the very beginning which she would take.
5. They were very nice to me and said that I spoke French as if I (to be) a Frenchman or (to spend) most of my life over there.
6. It was only after that speech that we always felt as though the holidays really (to begin).
7. And all of a sudden she felt as if it (to be) the only thing that really matters.
8. Don't you feel as though it (may go on) forever?
9. She could discuss the latest novel as though she (to read) it.

**Ex. 44. Translate into English.**

1. Ведь тебе не двадцать лет.
2. Ведь он же и не хотел этого.
3. Ведь сейчас еще не слишком поздно.
4. Ведь они этого от вас не ожидают.
5. Ведь мы и не были усталыми.
6. Это была ошибка. Ведь я и не хотел его обидеть.
7. Жаль, что так случилось. Но ведь она и не вмешивалась.
8. Ведь это его не касается.
9. По-моему, так будет хорошо. Ведь ты не будешь вмешиваться.
10. Ведь он и сам не знает, чего он хочет.

**Ex. 45. Translate into Russian.**

1. Ten to six. It's time he were here.
2. Well, it's about time you started packing.
3. High time she knew all about it.
4. Isn't it time you went to bed, young man?
5. I think it is about time we took some preventive measures.
6. It's high time they were told about him.
7. I didn't understand it. It was high time they phoned.
8. Don't you think it's time you got the cake out. I can smell it burning.

**Ex. 46. Complete the sentences using it's time and a past tense.**

**Pattern:** 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're 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, two 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've been thinking of taking it to the garage for weeks now! You say: ... .
5. You think the children should be in bed. It's 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're 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: ... .
10. This room should be redecorated. It looks awful. You say: ... .

**Ex. 47. Use the corresponding mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets.**

1. It is high time the students (to know) this story well. 2. It's high time you (to bring) the book. You asked for it only for 2 days. 3. It's high time they (to translate) this article. 4. It's high time she (to ring up) me. She promised to inform me about the result of the exam. 5. It's high time they (to make) all the necessary arrangements. In two days we are to start on our tourist trip. 6. It's high time he (to behave) better. He is a grown-up. 7. It's high time she (to be serious). She is not a child already.

**Ex. 48. Translate into English.**

1. Пора бы им закончить эту работу. Они работают уже шесть часов и ни разу не отдохнули. 2. Пора бы им приниматься за уроки. Уже шесть часов, а они еще ничего не сделали. 3. Пора бы приниматься за работу серьезно. До экзаменов остался только месяц. 4. Вам пора бы помочь ей. Она работает очень долго и наверное устала. 5. Вам пора прекратить эти споры. Все равно никто из вас не уступит и вы никогда не придете к единому мнению. 6. Вам пора убедить ее отказаться от поездки, которая не даст ей ничего хорошего. 7. Вам пора уже решить, как вы будете проводить свой отпуск. Время идет, а еще ничего не сделано. 8. Всем было давно пора ложиться спать, так как было уже поздно. Но все были заняты работой. 9. Пора бы ей вернуть книгу. 10. Пора бы вам перестать делать такие ошибки. 11. Пора бы им прийти. 12. Пора бы им научиться это делать. 13. Пора бы лекции начаться. 14. Вам не пора идти? 15. Не пора ли вам начинать? 16. Не пора ли ей принять какое-то решение? 17. Не пора ли вам будить ее? 18. Мне кажется, что нам уже давно пора прийти к какому-то соглашению. 19. Давно пора положить этому конец. 20. Пожалуй, мне пора отправиться. 21. Мне кажется, что вам пора вмешаться.

## UNIT 2. THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

The Conditional Mood is built up analytically by means of the auxiliary verbs “**should, would**”. Although “should” is generally used for the first person there is a strong tendency in present-day English to use “would” for all persons. E.g.: I should be /I would be /I’d be glad to see you. (Я был бы рад видеть вас.)

The Conditional Mood denotes an action as **contradicting reality**. The action is unreal because **the necessary circumstances**, on which the realization of the action depends, **are absent**.

E.g.: If he were not ill, he would come. (Если бы он теперь не был болен, он бы пришёл.) If he hadn’t been ill he would have come. (Если бы он тогда не был болен, он бы пришёл.)

The realization of the action depends on the condition expressed in the subordinate clause, and the latter represents an unreal condition (a state of things which doesn’t exist). The action of the principal clause is also thought of as contradictory to reality.

The Conditional Mood has **two tenses** – **the Present and the Past**.

**The Present Tense** is formed with the auxiliary verbs “**should, would**” and **the indefinite infinitive**. It refers the action to the present or future: I would go to the pictures with him. Why don’t you want to? (Я бы пошла с ним в кино. Почему ты не хочешь?) I don’t know what I would do without you. (Я не знаю, что бы я без вас делала.) **The Past Tense** is formed with the auxiliary verbs “**should, would**” and **the perfect infinitive**. It refers the action to the past: I would have gone to the pictures with him. Why didn’t you want to? (Я бы тогда пошла с ним в кино. Почему ты не захотела?)

### Use

1. It is used **in simple sentences** with implied condition.

E.g.: I should like to speak to you (if I got a chance). It would be unfair to forsake him in trouble (if we did so). It would be impossible to cross the river (this time of the year).

2. The Conditional Mood can be found **in complex sentences**. (**Sentences of condition**).

Complex sentences of condition may be divided into **two groups**:

- a) those which express **real condition** referring to some actual state of things;  
if he does this, he is right;  
if he did that, he was right;  
if he does this, he will be right.

b) those which express **unreal condition**:

In complex sentences with a subordinate clause of unreal condition the Conditional Mood is used in the principal clauses.

When reference is made to the present or future, Present Subjunctive II is used in the subordinate clause and the Present Conditional is used in the principal clauses.

E.g.: If I knew (Subj. II Present) him better, I would speak (Present Conditional) to him. (Если бы я знал его лучше, я бы поговорил с ним.) Even if I knew him better, I wouldn't speak to him. (Даже если бы я знал его лучше, я бы не стал с ним разговаривать.)

When reference is made to the past, Past Subjunctive II is used in the subordinate clause and the Past Conditional is used in the principal clause.

E.g.: If I had known (Subj. II Past) about it earlier, I would have helped (Past Conditional) you. (Если бы я знал об этом раньше, я бы помог вам.)

**3. Sentences of Mixed Condition.** Sometimes the actions or states in the principal and the subordinate clauses refer to different time – to the present or future in the principal clause and to the past in the subordinate clause and vice versa.

E.g.: If the station were not (Subj. II Present) so far from my house I wouldn't have taken a taxi. (Если бы вокзал не был так далеко от моего дома, я бы не стал брать такси.) If you had reviewed (Subj. II Past) this grammar material you wouldn't be making (Subj. II Present) silly mistakes now. (Если бы вы повторили этот грамматический материал, вы бы не делали глупых ошибок сейчас.)

#### 4. Other cases of use

**4.1. The Conditional Mood Present or Past is used after the phrase “but for + a noun or a pronoun”.**

E.g.:

But for her I couldn't have done it.                      Если бы не она, я бы не смогла это сделать.

But for the rain we might go out for a walk.                      Если бы не дождь, мы могли бы пойти погулять.

But for the late hour he would call her right now (would have called).                      Если бы не поздний час, он позвонил бы ей прямо сейчас (позвонил тогда).

**4.2. Sentences beginning with “otherwise”** The Conditional Mood Present or Past can be found in sentences beginning with “otherwise” to express an unreal action or state.

*E.g.: She is really fond of children; otherwise she wouldn't be so popular with them. (Она действительно любит детей, иначе она не была бы так популярна среди них.) She never intended to go. Otherwise she would have packed her things. (Она и не намеревалась никуда уезжать. Иначе она бы упаковала свои вещи.)*

**4.3.** *The Conditional Mood Present or Past is used in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of concession (the Conditional Mood is in the principal clause) with the conjunctions “even if” “even though”.*

*E.g.: Even if it were raining, I should go there.*

*Even if he were here, he wouldn't help us.*

*Even if it had been raining, I should have gone to the library.*

**4.4.** *The Conditional Mood Present or Past can also be found in the following types of sentences:*

*E.g.: To do so would mean to insult you.*

*To have done so would have meant to insult you.*

**4.5.** *The sentences may join **asyndetically** (without any conjunctions) if the predicate of the sentence is expressed either by Past Subjunctive II or by a modal verbal predicate. The exception: Present Subjunctive II of the verb **to be**. The word order may be inverted.*

*E.g.: If Adam had told his brothers the truth, how far would it go? - Had Adam told his brothers the truth, how far would it go?*

*If I had revised the words yesterday, I should have got a good mark. - Had I revised the words yesterday, I should have got a good mark.*

*If he could believe his eyes, he would be very pleased at the sight. - Could he believe his eyes, he would be very pleased at the sight.*

*If I were a student, I should work in a different manner. - (Inverted word order is not used.)*

**Ex. 49.** Read and translate the poem. Learn it by heart. State the form of the verbs.

If all the seas were one sea,

What a great sea that would be!

If all the trees were one tree,

What a great tree that would be!

If all the men were one man,

What a great man that would be!

If all the axes were one axe,  
What a great axe that would be!  
And if the *great* man took the *great* axe,  
And cut down the *great* tree,  
And let it fall into the *great* sea,  
What a *great* splash-splash *that* would be!

**Ex. 50.** «If» is often used to talk about situations that are contrary to fact. Read the sentences, choose those that are contrary to fact. Translate the sentences to understand the difference.

1. If the weather is fine tomorrow we shall go to the beach. 2. If the day were fine we would go to park. 3. If I were you I wouldn't accept that job. 4. If there is something interesting on TV I'll watch it. 5. If I understood this grammar rule I could explain it to you. 6. Life would be boring if everyone had the same opinions about everything. 7. If I am not busy this Sunday I'll take the children to the Zoo. 8. If Ann were in your place she wouldn't behave like you do.

**Ex. 51. A. Answer the questions: What would you do if...?**

**Pattern:**

If I were Minister of Education,

a) I would keep free school education in this country.

b) I could encourage school teachers to make flexible curricula.

c) I might insist on having uniforms at school.

- ... if your friend let you down;

- ... if your teacher of History ill-treated you and was always finding fault with you;

- ... if your neighbours were constantly making rows;

- ... if you got a very well paid job;

- ... if you could have two or three days-off a week;

- ... if you were one of the so-called New Russians;

- ... if you won a scholarship at New York University;

- ... if your husband regularly came home late;

- ... if you were free tomorrow.

**B. Now advise these people using the second conditional.**

- I've got a headache.

- If I were you, I'd take an aspirin, see a doctor, have a rest, go for a walk, etc.

1. I can't sleep at night. 2. I've been bitten by a snake. 3. I've lost my passport.

4. I want to win an Olympic medal. 5. I've cut myself. 6. I've just seen an accident. 7. I need some money and the banks are shut. 8. I want to stop smoking.

9. I want to be a millionaire. 10. I've been robbed. 11. I want to buy a pet.  
12. I want to buy a car.

**C. What would you do in the following situations?**

Suppose someone steals your wallet. - If someone stole my wallet, I'd report it to the police.

**Suppose**

1. Someone steals your travellers cheques. (bank/police)
2. You lose your passport. (consulate/police)
3. You find a wallet full of money on a bus. (bus company/ bus conductor)
4. You lose your air ticket. (air company)
5. Someone steals your luggage at the airport. (airport police)
6. You leave your handbag /briefcase in a taxi. (taxi company)

**Ex. 52\*.** Choose one of these characteristics to make true statements about yourself. Your true characteristics can be negative or affirmative. Then imagine how your life would be different if you didn't have these characteristics.

*E.g.: I am a bit lazy. If I were not lazy I would be the best student in my group.*  
Hard-working, patient, married, a millionaire, a movie star, know how to cook, have a lot of free time.

**Ex. 53\*.** Ask a question about each of the sentences.

*E.g.: Perhaps one day somebody will give you a lot of money. - What would you do if somebody gave you a lot of money?*

1. Perhaps one day a millionaire will ask you to marry him. What would you do if... ?
2. Perhaps one day you will lose your passport in a foreign country. What would you do...?
3. Perhaps one day somebody will throw an egg at you. What would...?
4. Perhaps one day your car will be stolen. What...?
5. Perhaps one day your TV set will be broken. What...?
6. Perhaps one day you will be to star in a film. What...?

**Ex. 54\*.** Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.

1. Jim doesn't study hard. If he (*study*) harder, he (*get*) better marks.
2. The weather isn't nice today. I (*take*) a walk if the weather (*be*) fine.
3. We want to buy a house, but houses are expensive we (*buy*) a house if we (*have*) enough money.
4. If money (*grow*) on trees, all of us (*be*) rich.
5. If I (*be*) you, I (*tell*) Brian the truth.
6. I wish I (*have*) a digital camera. If I (*have*) a camera, I (*take*) pictures of the sunset tonight.
7. Sometimes our English teacher gives us difficult tasks. If I (*teach*) this English class, I (*not give*) the students tasks.
8. If I

(be) an artist, I (draw) wonderful pictures. 9. If wishes (be) horses, beggars (ride).

**Ex. 55. Make up a story by combining the sentences and making unreal.**

**Pattern:** *If David hadn't got an invitation he wouldn't have gone to the party. If he...*

I. 1. David got an invitation. 2. He went to the party. 3. David drank too much. 4. He got drunk. 5. David drove dangerously. 6. He had an accident. 7. David was seriously injured. 8. He had to be taken to hospital.

II. 1. Lucy saw the advertisement. 2. She went for an interview. 3. Lucy got the job. 4. She met Alan. 5. He asked her out. 6. They fell in love with each other. 7. Alan proposed to her. 8. They got married.

**Ex. 56. A. Read and translate the dialogue. State the form of the Oblique Moods.**

*We've Missed It After All*

Harry: We shall be awfully late home if that No 12 bus doesn't come soon... Let's stand in this doorway out of the wind.

Nora: All right, but we must be careful not to miss the bus... How did you enjoy the film?

Harry: I'd never have gone if I had known it was going to be so silly.

Nora: Why, what was silly about it?

Harry: Well, no sane man would have married that other girl so soon after he had murdered his wife. It was sure to make people suspicious.

Nora: If he had been sane he wouldn't have murdered her! Besides, the girl wouldn't have waited for him if he hadn't asked her immediately.

Harry: All the better for him if she hadn't!

Nora: Yes, but then he wouldn't have paid for his crime. Anyhow, I'd have enjoyed the film much more if Elsa Hollywood had been in it instead of Linda Spangle.

Harry: And I'd have enjoyed it more if we hadn't gone at all.

Nora (sharply): And I'd have enjoyed it more if you hadn't been so rude to that woman in front.

Harry: Well, I shouldn't have been rude to her if she had stopped chattering when I asked her.

Nora: I wish you'd behave better in public places.

Harry: I behave better! I like that! Why, if that woman had... (Sound of a bus starting up) But look, isn't that a No 12 bus just going?

Nora: Yes, it is, and we've missed it after all. We should have seen that bus, Harry, if you hadn't been so busy quarrelling.

Harry (in injured tones): Really, Nora, I think it would have been much better if I had stayed at home tonight and let you go to the cinema alone.

**B. Answer the questions.**

1. Where have Nora and Harry just been? 2. What are they doing at the moment? 3. What are they talking about? 4. What does Harry think of the film? Why? 5. Did Nora enjoy the film?

**C. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.**

1. We (see) that bus, Harry, if you (not be) so busy quarrelling. 2. I wish you (behave) better in public places. 3. And I (enjoy) it more if we (not go) at all. 4. We (be) awfully late home if that No 12 bus (not come) soon. 5. I never (go) if I (know) it was going to be so silly. 6. I (not be) rude to her if she (stop) chattering when I asked her. 7. If he (be) sane he (not murder) her. 8. I (enjoy) the film much more if Elsa Hollywood (be) in it instead of Linda Spangle. 9. Besides, the girl (not wait) for him if he (not ask) her immediately. 10. And I (enjoy) it more if you (not be) so rude to that woman in front. 11. I think it (be) much better if I (stay) at home tonight and (let) you go to the cinema alone.

**D. Give the appropriate English phrases for the following.**

1. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы ты вел себя приличнее в общественных местах. 2. Мне бы понравилось больше, если бы мы не пошли в кино вообще. 3. Мы поздно попадем домой, если 12-й автобус скоро не придет. 4. Я бы никогда не пошел, если бы знал, что фильм окажется таким глупым. 5. Я бы не нагрубил ей, если бы она перестала болтать, когда я попросил ее об этом. 6. Мы бы увидели тот автобус, если бы ты не был так поглощен ссорой. 7. Я думаю, что было бы гораздо лучше, если бы я остался сегодня дома и позволил тебе пойти в кино одной. 8. А мне бы фильм понравился больше, если бы ты не нагрубил той женщине, которая сидела впереди нас.

**E. Give a brief summary of the conversation.**

**F. Role play the conversation.**

**Ex. 57\* Discuss the following topics.**

1. A scientist has discovered a drug which will cause you to forget everything that has happened to you. He has also discovered one which causes you remember everything that has ever happened to you. You must choose one of these two drugs. Which will it be and why?

2. A machine has been invented which will make you invisible for 48 hours. How would you want to see these two days?

3. You can be any living person in the world. Who will it be and why?



4. You have to make a decision about two jobs. One is exactly what you have wanted all your life; however, it doesn't pay a lot of money. The other job pays a very good salary but is not at all interesting to you. Which job will you choose and why?

5. Your car has broken down. You are in a jungle. You have not eaten for three days. Your foot is injured and it is difficult for you to walk. If you follow the road it will be at least two days before you reach civilization; if you take a shortcut through the jungle you will get to a village within less than a day. The jungle is full of wild animals. Would you stay on the road or go through the jungle?

***Ex. 58\*. Translate into English.***

1. Если бы у меня были деньги, я бы поехал в кругосветное путешествие. 2. Если бы Роберт не был так ленив, он бы очень хорошо учился. 3. Если бы у меня была камера, я бы снимал фильмы. 4. Если бы у Ани было больше времени, она бы занималась спортом. 5. Если бы я жила близко от университета, я бы не ездила в университет на автобусе. 6. Если бы он был воспитанным человеком, он бы так себя не вёл.

***Ex. 59. Read the situations. Then use the clues to ask questions how every situation could have been different. Answer each question with a complete sentence.***

*E.g.:* Bill studied very hard for the test and, as a result, he did very well. - What would have happened if Bill hadn't studied very hard? - If he hadn't studied very hard, he probably wouldn't have done so well.

1. Alice read a lot of books for her History report and, as a result, she made a very good report 2. Kitty wore her seatbelt, that's why she wasn't hurt when the accident happened. 3. Rob didn't hear the fire alarm because he was fast asleep. 4. Charles got to the station in time and was able to catch his train. 5. I couldn't send Denny a postcard when I was on holiday as I didn't know his address. 6. Lora ate too much and, as a result, she felt sick. 7. It's good that Ann reminded me of Jack's birthday. I bought a nice present for him. 8. The firefighters arrived very quickly, and they saved the most part of the building.

***Ex. 60\*. Translate into English.***

1. Если бы он не напомнил мне о собрании, я бы не пришёл. 2. Если бы она вышла из дома вовремя, она бы не опоздала на урок. 3. Я бы не проспал, если бы не забыл завести будильник вчера вечером. 4. Если бы они взяли с собой спички, то разожгли бы костёр. 5. Я бы знала, что ему ответить, если

бы тогда я была на твоём месте. 6. Мне бы этот фильм понравился гораздо больше, если бы в нём были заняты известные актёры.

**Ex. 61. Read the following sentences and comment on the mood in mixed conditional sentences.**

1. I would not have spoken to you if I were not quite certain and quite determined. (I. M.) 2. If there was anything to ferret out he'd have ferreted it out. (A. Chr.) 3. If she'd had any sense she would go back to George. (San.) 4. I shall never get over it, and as for setting foot in that house after dark I wouldn't do it, not if it was ever so. Why, I wouldn't even stay here at the lodge, if Sir Eustace hadn't been down on his bended knees to me. (A. Chr.)

**Ex. 62. Answer the following questions.**

1. What actors would you invite if you were to organize a concert? 2. What would you buy if you went hiking? 3. What museums would you visit first if you were to spend a fortnight in St Petersburg? 4. What places of interest would you show to your friend if he came to Moscow? 5. What present would you buy for your friend if she invited you to her birthday party? 6. Would you punish a child if he were naughty? 7. Would you have a good time if you spent your vacation in the Crimea? 8. What would you do if your friends called on you quite unexpectedly? 9. How would you feel if you fell ill? 10. What would you do if you fell ill? 11. In what course would you be now if you had entered the institute five years ago? 12. Would you discuss the film with your friends now if you had seen it on TV yesterday? 13. How would she look now if she had spent her vacation on the Black Sea coast? 14. What sports would you go in for if it were summer now? 15. What would you have said to her yesterday if she had offended you? 16. What would you have done yesterday if it had been the eve of the New Year? 17. What would you have done yesterday if you had made up your mind to have a good rest? 18. What would you say to a person picking bluebells in the forest?

**Ex. 63. Translate into English, paying special attention to the type of the conditional sentences.**

**A. Conditional sentences of real condition.**

1. Я позвоню ему, если буду в Петербурге. 2. Если он будет более внимательным, он напишет перевод без ошибок. 3. Я не колеблясь выскажу свою точку зрения, если это будет надо. 4. Если он нарушит данное слово, он подведет своих друзей. 5. Он примет правильное решение, если у него бу-

дуг все необходимые данные. 6. Все будут рады вновь увидеть свою первую учительницу, если она придет на встречу школьных друзей.

***B. Conditional sentences referring to the present or the future.***

Если бы он пришел сюда завтра, мы бы все обдумали вместе. 2. Я бы извинился, если бы случайно обидел его. 3. Я бы следовал его примеру, если бы он всегда поступал обдуманно. 4. Мы бы относились к нему лучше, если бы он не был таким назойливым. 5. На Вашем месте я не баловал бы его. 6. На Вашем месте я взял бы себя в руки и попытался бы подготовить доклад.

***C. Conditional sentences referring to the past.***

1. Если бы он сделал это, он бы нарушил общепринятый порядок. 2. Он бы сам принял решение по этому вопросу, если бы не заболел. 3. Если бы они не засиделись у нас так долго, они не опоздали бы на последний поезд. 4. Если бы Вы сказали ей эту новость вчера, она не спала бы всю ночь. 5. Если бы Вы связались с ним вчера, работа была бы уже готова.

***D. Mixed conditional sentences.***

1. Если бы я получил все необходимые данные на прошлой неделе, я бы закончил свою работу завтра. 2. Если бы мы заказали билеты заранее, мы могли бы отправиться на юг на этой неделе. 3. Если бы я достал словарь вчера, то я закончил бы перевод этой статьи сегодня. 4. Если бы мы отправились в наше туристское путешествие два дня тому назад, мы сейчас находились бы на живописном побережье Кавказа.

***Ex. 64. Translate into English.***

1. Если Вы будете регулярно работать с аудиозаписями, Ваше произношение будет лучше. 2. Я бы пригласила его также, но я не могла связаться с ним. 3. Он бы показал Вам город, если бы у него было свободное время. 4. Если бы я был художником, я бы обязательно нарисовал этот пейзаж. 5. Если бы я мог дать определенный ответ, я бы давно это сделал. 6. Если бы Вы предупредили о своем отъезде заранее, я смог бы проводить Вас. 7. Если бы ты пошел в кино с нами, то смог бы сейчас принять участие в обсуждении этого фильма. А нам было бы интересно узнать твое мнение. 8. С чего бы Вы начали, если бы Вам пришлось организовать агитбригаду? 9. Если бы был хоть один человек, который бы полностью разделял его взгляды, ему бы было легче. 10. Если бы ему встретилась тема, которая соответствовала бы его романтической натуре, он, безусловно, выполнил бы ее с большим мастерством. 11. Если бы Вы регулярно принимали лекарства, Вы бы давно поправились. 12. Если бы он не был так взволнован, он ответил бы на этот

вопрос. 13. Если бы Вы рассказали о работе этого прибора подробно, все было бы ясно. 14. Если только Вы затронете этот вопрос, спорам не будет конца. 15. Если будет удобный момент, вставьте словечко о вашей новой идее. 16. Если Вы встретите пьесы Оскара Уайльда, купите их мне, пожалуйста. 17. Если бы он стал отказываться, я постарался бы убедить его. 18. Если бы он считал, что это не его дело, он не стал бы вмешиваться. 19. Если этот фильм стоило бы посмотреть, я сделал бы все возможное, чтобы его посмотреть. 20. Если бы у нас было больше времени, мы осмотрели бы все достопримечательности города, но у нас только два дня, и мы сможем увидеть его лишь мельком. 21. Если бы я знал, что это Вас так интересует, я не только рассказал бы Вам о своей поездке, но и показал бы слайды. 22. Если бы мы не принимали все так близко к сердцу, мы не спрашивали бы Вас об этом. 23. Если бы у тебя был грипп, у тебя была бы высокая температура, ты чихала бы и кашляла. У тебя, вероятно, просто переутомление. 24. Если бы я был на Вашем месте, я помог бы им. 25. Если бы Вы пришли на пять минут раньше, Вы застали бы его. Он только что сейчас ушел.

**Ex. 65. Translate into Russian.**

1. But for her freckles she'd be quite a pretty girl. 2. But for this incident it would have been a pleasant evening. 3. I shouldn't have minded so much but for her interference. 4. We should have got there all right but for his losing the road-map. 5. But for my new shoes which hurt my feet terribly I should have quite enjoyed myself. 6. But for the children who must be taken to the dentist's tomorrow I should go too. 7. But for her tired eyes and the way she holds herself you would never give her age. 8. But for me you would be still standing there. 9. But for you I should be safe at home now. 10. But for what you told me I should have never suspected her.

**Ex. 66. Complete the following sentences, using Present or Past Conditional Mood (give two variants where possible).**

**Pattern:**

But for your help ... . a) ... I should not know where to turn. b) ... I should never have done it.

1. But for her illness ... . 2. But for the weather ... . 3. But for the rain ... . 4. But for the composition I must hand in tomorrow ... . 5. But for his missing the last train ... . 6. But for your coming in at the last moment... . 7. But for the dog which started barking ... . 8. But for her gray hair ... . 9. But for his failing eyesight ... . 10. But for her nose ... . 11. But for the kitchen which is far too small ... . 12. But for her elder daughter who is just through college ... . 13. But for my

room-mate who snores ... . 14. But for her sister who always helps her with her homework ... .

**Ex. 67. Give answers to the following questions, using *but for ...* and the words in brackets.**

**Pattern**

1) Why did not you go to St. Petersburg? – (the child's illness). *But for the child's illness* I should have gone.

2) Why don't you come with us? – (my headache). *But for my headache* I should gladly come.

1. Did he get an excellent mark for his composition? (spelling). 2. How did you manage to translate it so fast? (my sister's help). 3. Why do you keep the dog chained? (the neighbour's chickens). 4. Haven't you learned to do it quite well? – (your explanation). 5. Is the picture good? – (but for the end). 6. Why did he refuse to speak at the meeting? – (his sore throat). 7. Will they go to the Crimea this summer? – (the grandfather's operation). 8. Isn't the weather rather good? – (the wind). 9. Is she really a success as an actress? – (her voice). 10. Is he quite well now? – (his overeating). 11. Do you like working here? – (the heat). 12. Did he set a new record? – (an accident). 13. Could you translate the text they gave them at the examination? – (my headache). 14. Can you see the sea from your bedroom window? – (a screen of trees).

**Ex. 68\*. Translate into English.**

1. Мне не с кем оставить ребенка. Если бы не это, я бы тоже поехал. 2. Мы опоздали на поезд. Если бы не это, мы бы уже давно приехали. 3. Если бы не она, они никогда бы не ссорились. 4. Если бы не она, ребенок утонул бы. 5. Если бы не ваша помощь, она не догнала бы группу. 6. Если бы не его диагноз, ее не оперировали бы вовремя. 7. Если бы не дети, они остались бы в городе на лето. 8. Если бы не погода, мы бы прекрасно провели лето. 9. Из нее вышел бы тогда прекрасный тренер, если бы не ее вспыльчивость (temper). 10. Это была бы неплохая работа, если бы не орфографические ошибки.

**Ex. 69. Complete the following sentences, using the indefinite infinitive when speaking about the present or future, the perfect infinitive when speaking about the past (give two variants where possible).**

**Pattern**

1) But for you I could ... .

a) ... go and play tennis;

b) ... have gone and played tennis.

2) But for the weather, which was exceptionally cold for that time of the year, we might ... .

... have stayed there longer.

1. But for your coming we might... . 2. But for the rain we could ... . 3. But for his failing sight he could ... . 4. But for a slight headache he had that morning he might... . 5. But for the dentist I had to see that day I might ... . 6. But for this sitting he could ... . 7. But for the driver's skill you might ... . 8. But for the coming storm we could ... . 9. But for her blushing we might ... . 10. But for this accident they could ... .

**Ex. 70. Compose sentences of the pattern but for ...+ conditional mood or a modal verb in Subjunctive II:**

### **Patterns**

1) It began to rain and we didn't go for our walk. *But for the rain* we should have gone for our walk.

2) I put the place to rights in an hour or so. She helped me to do it. *But for her help* I should not have put the place to rights in an hour.

3) We reached the camp at daybreak. He carried the boy on his back. *But for his carrying* the boy we should have reached the camp much later.

4) I want to go but I have this examination tomorrow. *But for this examination* I should go too.

5) With your help I can finish it in time. *But for your help* I could not finish it in time.

6) She helped me and I could finish it in time. *But for her help* I could not have finished it in time.

1. He wants to go fishing but he has a bad cold. 2. He could not see the play as he had some work to do. 3. She was not alone in the house. Her husband lay asleep in his room after the night shift. 4. I don't want to tell you this. But I promised to. 5. In the end he went to see the doctor. His wife made him to. 6. He did not die. The operation saved him. 7. We didn't have a very good time after all. The weather was too bad. 8. It was impossible to read the inscription in the dark. Then he remembered he had a torch. 9. He has the makings of a good teacher but he has a slight defect of speech. 10. Of course I want to help you. But I've a conference today. 11. He had a good guide so he could climb the mountain. 12. It was only because the ice was so good that she could set a new record. 13. I could do it all in so short a time only because of your kindness and understanding. 14. You can't do it only because of a certain lack of concentration.

**Ex. 71. Complete the following sentences, using Present or Past Conditional and the words in brackets.**

**Pattern**

1) She was angry with you, *otherwise* she ... (to speak like this).

... wouldn't have spoken to you like this.

2) It is sure to rain later in the day, *or* the birds ... (to be flying so low). ... would not be flying so low.

1. She never intended to go, *otherwise* she ... (to pack her things). 2. She's really fond of children, *otherwise* she ... (not to be popular with them). 3. He memorized his speech, *otherwise* he ... (not to speak so well). 4. I use only the freshest butter, *or* my cakes ... (not to be so good). 5. She must have heard of it, *otherwise* she ... (not to be so glum). 6. I'm sure he did not get the job, *otherwise* he ... (not to look so downcast). 7. Probably they are out, *or* somebody ... (to answer the phone).

**Ex. 72. Replace the infinitives in brackets by Present or Past Conditional (give two variants where possible).**

1. *But for* the faint blue half moons under her gray eyes nobody (to think) her ill.

2. She had an unpleasant habit of criticizing people to their friends, *otherwise* she (to be) quite popular. 3. She knew perfectly well that (to have agreed ... to open) the way to new demands upon her time and good nature. 4. I (not to call) her exactly pretty, but there was something in her that caught and held attention.

5. They never thought of asking me, a school girl of twelve. *But oh*, how I (to love) to go! 6. I ran into her at Macy's. Why, she looks a new woman. You (not to know) her. 7. We had to make certain concessions, *or* they (to refuse). 8. I'm sorry they don't offer it to me. I (to take) it like a shot. 9. *But for* that game leg of his he (to be) the most likely candidate 10. Silly of you not to have gone. Your black dress (to do) quite nicely. And nobody notices much what an old woman like you is wearing. 11. Why didn't you turn to him? He (to be delighted) to help you. 12. It grew rather cold towards morning. *Or* we (to spend) the night most comfortably. 13. Rain or no rain, they (to lose) all the same. 14. It was no use telling the children. It (to frighten) only them. 15. Do you think baby (to like) this doll? 16. It's easy to criticize her now. Anybody (to act) the same under the circumstances. 17. A pity you didn't leave at once, they (not to mind). 18. You did wrong not to ask her. She (cannot mind). 19. I told her at once who I was, *or* she (may take) me for one of them. 20. It's getting too cold for comfort, *otherwise* we (can stay) here a little longer.

**Ex. 73\*. Translate into English.**

1. Я просто выучил текст наизусть, *иначе* я бы все перепутал. 2. *Если бы* не ты, я бы никогда не справился с этой работой. 3. Я бы не сказала, что это легкое упражнение. 4. Он бы вам этого не посоветовал. 5. Она не просила помощи, да они и не помогли бы ей. 6. Крем хорош, но с меньшим количеством сахара был бы лучше. 7. Врач об этом не знал. Он запретил бы ей вставать. 8. Мне ничего не сказали об этом. Я бы охотно пошла. 9. *Если бы* не дождь, мы бы сейчас погуляли. 10. *Если бы* не советские моряки, никого бы не спасли. 11. Он не знает о конференции, *иначе* он был бы здесь. 12. Вы видели новую постановку спектакля? Она бы вам гораздо больше понравилась. 13. Не огорчайся. Никто не сделал бы этого лучше. 14. Наверно, поезд опоздал, *иначе* они бы уже приехали. 15. Почему ты не разрешаешь ей носить косы? Она бы очень мило выглядела. 16. Конечно, он остановился бы поговорить с нами, но он очень спешил. 17. Концерт начался бы гораздо раньше, но певица потеряла ноты. 18. Почему ты не пошел туда в другой день? Они были бы рады. 19. Почему ты ей об этом не скажешь? Я уверена, что она бы не обиделась. 20. Было бы очень хорошо закончить все сегодня. 21. Уехать тогда сорвало бы все его планы. 22. Ветер становился сильнее. Остаться на скале было бы опасно. 23. Уже десять. Ждать дольше было бы бессмысленно. 24. Конечно, он был прекрасным лыжником. *Иначе* это ему не удалось бы. 25. Она была еще совсем неопытной. *Иначе* она бы так не поступила. 26. Я знаю все обстоятельства дела, *иначе* я бы так не говорила.

**Ex. 74. Use the corresponding mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets.**

1. She (to tell) you nothing even if you (to ask) her. 2. They (not to come) today even if you (to wire) them. 3. The boy (to go) to school even if he (to be ill). 4. I (to ring up) you even if I (to have) little time. 5. We (to come to see) her even if we (to be) short of time. 6. He (not to go) to a holiday camp with you even though the weather (to be) fine. 7. She (to get up) early even though it (to be) Sunday. 8. We (to talk) about everything even though we (to know) each other for many years. 9. She (to speak) so loudly even though there (to be) many people round her. 10. You (to find) him at home even though you (to call on) him early in the morning.

**Ex. 75\*. Translate into English.**

1. Мы бы все равно выучили все слова, даже если бы нас и не просили. 2. Я бы все равно сделала это упражнение, даже если бы ты не принесла мне



книгу. 3. Мы бы не опоздали, даже если бы вышли на 15 минут позже. 4. Она бы успела на поезд, даже если бы она пошла пешком на станцию. 5. Даже если бы ваш друг был здесь, он бы ничего не мог бы сделать. Все уже решено. 6. Я не пошла бы сейчас на улицу, даже если бы сейчас не было дождя.

**Ex.76. Replace the infinitives in brackets by should/ would + infinitive (indefinite or perfect).**

**Pattern:**

1) To do so (to result) in complications. – *To do so would result in complications.*

2) To have done so (to spoil) his chances. – *To have done so would have spoiled his chances. or: It would have spoiled his chances to have done so.*

1. To stop now (to mean) losing everything. 2. To tell her the truth (can help) her. 3. To have refused (to hurt) the old people. 4. To have been told so (to upset) him greatly. 5. It (to please) him no end to have seen an old friend. 6. It (to delight) everybody to have heard the news. 7. To go back now (to be) impossible. 8. It (to be) nice to be able to say it. 9. It (to be) queer to feel a stranger in one's own home town. 10. To have given him a hand (to cost) you very little. 11. To know it definitely (to be) a great help. 12. It (to be) a great privilege to have known you personally. 13. He saw it all now. To have landed on that field (to be) certain death. 14. To have settled the case out of court (to save) endless litigations.

**Ex. 77. Read and translate conditional sentences , paying special attention to the inverted word order in the adverbial clause of condition. Rephrase the sentences following the model.**

**Pattern**

Had you been there yesterday you could have helped them.

*If you had been there yesterday you could have helped them.*

1. Had any other man spoken so, Scarlett would have dismissed such protestations contemptuously as mock modesty and a bit of praise. (Mitch.) 2. Had I been her mother I should have thought it high time she was married. (S. M.) 3. What emotion would her father had shown had he known? (Can.)

**Ex. 78. Translate these conditional sentences with inverted word order.**

1. Если бы он мог выступить на нашем концерте, он имел бы большой успех, но, к сожалению, он заболел. 2. Мы попытались бы убедить ее, если бы надеялись, что она последует нашим советам. 3. Если бы вы не выска-

зались в пользу этого предложения, оно не было бы принято. 4. Вы могли бы приобрести больше опыта, если бы Вы работали в контакте с ними.

### Revision Exercises

**Ex.79. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the right form of the verb.**  
(All the sentences are supposed to be hypothetical.)

1. I liked your face, otherwise I (not to speak) to you the way I did. 2. To have remained there any longer (to be) senseless waste of time. 3. But for a slight trembling of h lips no one (can guess) how lost she felt. 4. To go on in the rain (to give) you pneumonia. You get wet. 5. Mother (not to speak) like that, not if she realized how desperate I am. 6. You (to have) better not mention his name in front of them. They (may) think it tactless. 7. If only I (can make) him go back on his promise! 8. If I had not promised my friend to baby-sit tonight, I (to love) to come. 9. I don't want to borrow her clothes. Why, I (not to wear) that dress even if you paid me for doing so. 10. Of course she was having a rare good time, otherwise she (t notice) what happened. 11. If only I (not to promise) I would. I can't get out of it now. 12. I (to do) it even if they were all against me. It's the only thing to do. 13. You can simply bring him along. Nobody (to mind). 14. In your place I (to go) there. It's a lovely place. The children (can play) on the beach all day long. You (to love) it. 15. If you (to find) yourself in any kind of trouble, there's always me, you know. I ( to be) glad to be of any use. 16. Your mother is my dearest friend. But for this I (not to interfere). 17. If you simply ( to be) thoughtless, I (can forgive) you. But it was downright cruelly. 18. It (to be) a pity to turn back now.

**Ex. 80. Translate into English.**

1. Конечно, он не получил письма, иначе он пришел бы. Он был бы уже здесь. 2. Суп был бы прекрасный, если б ты положила меньше соли. 3. Он жестокий человек, и просить его о помощи было бы бесполезно. 4. Пошли! Ждать дольше было бы глупо. 5. Лучше оставайтесь здесь до утра. 6. Ах, если бы дождь перестал! 7. Если все же меня не будет дома, когда ты придешь, попроси соседей дать тебе ключ. 8. Она была хороша в этой роли, но ее сестра была бы лучше. 9. Ах, если бы я тогда знала об этом! Я бы никогда не согласилась! 10. Я бы предпочла остаться дома. 11. Помоему, ей лучше сегодня салата не есть. 12. Жаль, что мама не смогла приехать. Ей бы тут понравилось. 13. Делай, как хочешь. Я бы ее не приглашала. 14. Что бы ты сделала на моем месте? 15. Если б не ветер, день был бы чудесный! 16. Может быть, вы лучше сейчас пообедаете? 17. Даже если бы

он не помог мне, я кончил бы все вовремя. 18. Если бы не орфография, сочинение было бы неплохим. 19. Она не видит нас, иначе она бы поздоровалась. 20. Я бы не стала с ним спорить. По-моему, он был прав. 21. Лучше купи немного сыра и масла по дороге домой. 22. Я не хочу обедать, я бы лучше взяла бутерброд и чашку кофе. 23. Конечно, он хочет там работать, иначе он не согласился бы туда ехать. 24. Если бы не туфли, которые очень жали, чудесно провела время. 25. Вот вы бы, например, так поступили?

***Ex. 81\*. Translate into English.***

1. Лето было очень дождливым и холодным, и они пожалели, что не поехали отдыхать на берег Черного моря. Там всегда тепло. 2. Она прекрасно катается на коньках. Когда смотришь на нее, кажется, что она летит и ее ноги не касаются льда. 3. Они так долго и серьезно обсуждали эту проблему, как будто бы она была очень важной для них. 4. Пора бы детям приниматься за уроки. Уже шесть часов, а они еще ничего не сделали. 5. Жаль, что Вы вчера не пришли. У нас было очень весело. 6. Вам пора бы уже решить, где Вы будете проводить свой отпуск. Время идет, а еще ничего не сделано. 7. Мы бы не могли опоздать, даже если бы вышли на 15 минут позже. 8. Даже если бы Ваша подруга была здесь, она не стала бы Вам помогать. Такие вещи надо уметь делать самой. 9. Жаль, что я не могу помочь тебе. 10. Казалось, что мои слова вывели его из себя. 11. Было похоже, что она плакала. Хотя она делала вид, что ничего не случилось. 12. Если бы Вы не забыли завести свои часы, они бы не остановились. 13. Что бы Вы сказали, если бы я Вас пригласил в кино? 14. Если бы он пришел сюда завтра, мы бы все обсудили вместе. 15. Если бы только он успел прийти вовремя! 16. Если бы только она не обиделась на меня. 17. Я бы предпочла пойти в парк, чем сидеть в душном кинотеатре. 18. Вы бы лучше сказали им об этом сразу. Не надо ничего скрывать от своих друзей.



*E.g.: It is necessary that you should follow the doctor's instructions. (Необходимо, чтобы вы следовали советам врача.) It is important that he should take all the medicine prescribed. (Важно, чтобы он принимал все выписанные лекарства.) It was requested that everybody should leave the room. (Просят всех покинуть комнату.) It would be desirable that all the students should be present at the meeting. (Было бы желательно, чтобы все студенты присутствовали на собрании.) It is recommended that children shouldn't watch TV all day long. (Рекомендуется, чтобы дети не смотрели телевизор весь день.)*

**Note:** *After the above mentioned words only Present Suppositional is used because the action is referred either to the present or to the future.*

*In nominal clauses after the expressions "it's strange/ possible/ impossible/ doubtful/ natural/ unnatural/ surprising/ unbelievable, etc." either Present or Past Suppositional can be used. If the action of the subordinate clause is simultaneous with the action in the principal clause Present Suppositional is used: It's strange that he should want to go to the seaside in winter. (Странно, что он ездит к морю зимой.) If the action of the subordinate clause precedes the action in the principal clause Past Suppositional is used: It's strange that he should have gone to the seaside in winter. (Странно, что он уехал к морю зимой.)*

**2. The Suppositional Mood is used in object clauses after the verbs: to insist, to demand, to recommend, to advise, to suggest, to order, to request, to declare, to arrange and some others.**

*E.g. I suggest that you should tell me everything. (Я предлагаю, чтобы вы мне всё рассказали.) The policeman ordered that everybody should stay in the room. (Полицейский приказал, чтобы все остались в комнате.) In this case only Present Suppositional is possible.*

**3. The Suppositional is also used in object clauses introduced by "lest" (чтобы не) after the expressions of fear, such as: I am afraid, I fear...**

*E.g.: I am afraid lest you should get lost in the forest. (Боюсь, кабы (= чтобы) вы не заблудились в лесу.) She feared lest her child should be taken ill. (Она боялась, чтобы (= кабы) ребёнок не заболел.)*

*We find clauses of purpose introduced by "lest" in literary style. It is grammatically impossible to use the particle "not" after the conjunction "lest".*

*E.g.: He wrote the information lest he should forget it. (Он записал информацию, чтобы не забыть.)*



*E.g.: Though it may rain we'll go on an excursion.*

*Whatever the reason may be, the fact remains.*

*Whatever should happen... (Что бы ни случилось...)*

*No matter how unpleasant it may (should) be...*

*See to it that all the students should be informed. (Проследите... Позаботьтесь о том, чтобы...)*

*It's probable*

*possible that he may go.*

*likely*

**8. "Should" plus the indefinite infinitive is used in "if-clauses" (Conditional clauses) and the Future Indefinite or the Imperative Mood in the principal clause when the realization of the actions represented as possible though unlikely. This type of sentences may be translated into Russian as «если так случится, вдруг, если случайно».**

*E.g.: If you (should) meet him tell him to come.*

*If I (should) have spare time, I'll call on you. (Случись так, что у меня будет свободное время, я зайду к тебе. Если у меня случайно будет...)*

*If there is no "if", we have the inverted word order.*

*E.g.: Should you meet him, ask him to call me. (Если ты его случайно встретишь, попроси его позвонить мне.)*

*Should they whisper false*

*of you,*

*Never trouble to deny.*

*Should the words they say*

*be true,*

*Weep and storm and*

*swear they lie.*

**Ex. 82. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the present tense of the suppositional mood to show that this action took place at the same time with the action in the principal clause, or followed it. Use the past tense of the suppositional mood to show that this action came first (give two variants where possible).**

### **Pattern**

1. Strange that he (to think) so.

a) Strange that he should think so. b) Strange that he should have thought so.

2. It's a pity that he (not to tell) the truth when we asked him about it.

It's a pity he should not have told the truth when we asked him about it.

1. It was annoying that the corner seats (to be taken) already. 2. Isn't it strange that this boy (to be) always out when you want him? 3. So it was not in the least curious that he (to behave) the way he did. 4. It's odd that he (to lose) his way in a place, so familiar to him. 5. It's nice that you (to think) so. 6. It's rather characteristic that he (to object). 7. It was not surprising that they (to make) mistakes. 8. It's practically impossible that a boy of twelve (to do) all this. 9. It's a shame none (to know) the truth about the accident. 10. Is it possible that the nurse (to confuse) the bottles in the dark? 11. Isn't it odd that nobody (to see him leave)? 12. It was not surprising that he (to feel) hurt.

**\*Ex. 83. Translate into English.**

1. Странно, что вас никто не видел. 2. Как неприятно, что они опоздали на поезд. 3. Не удивительно, что он так думает. 4. Понятно, что она этого не хочет. 5. Не может быть, чтобы эксперимент удался. 6. Как жаль, что вы сегодня заняты. 7. Неужели сеанс уже начался? 8. Вполне естественно, что она этого хотела. 9. Сомнительно, чтобы он это сделал сам. 10. Было очень неприятно, что последний поезд уже ушел. 11. Невероятно, чтобы он проболел неделю, и никто об этом не знал. 12. Было вполне понятно, что это ей нравилось. 13. Было вполне понятно, что это ей не понравилось. 14. Сомнительно, чтобы вода в озере была соленой. 15. Неудивительно, что они решили разбить лагерь у озера.

**Ex.84. Paraphrase the following statements using the Suppositional Mood. Translate the paraphrased sentences into Russian.**

**Pattern**

1. She refused to do it. How strange!

*It is strange* that she should have refused to do it.

2. She's fond of music. It's only natural. She has a good ear for music.

*It is only natural* that she should be fond of music. She has a good ear for music.

3. He's afraid of dogs. Isn't it strange?

*Isn't it strange* that he should be afraid of dogs?

1. He has left already. How strange! He is usually here at this time. 2. So this is what she thought. It's very strange. 3. She strongly objects to your plan. Isn't it annoying? 4. Nobody saw the child on the beach. It's rather curious. 5. So they have succeeded at last. It's highly doubtful. 6. She's ill in bed. Isn't it a pity? Just when we want her so badly! 7. They have crossed the Atlantic in a small yacht. Is it possible? 8. She speaks English very nicely, and it's only natural. She's



worked hard enough for it. 9. The child's hair is quite fair. Isn't it odd when her eyes are so dark? 10. So she has changed her mind at the last minute. Isn't it curious? 11. She didn't believe you. It's not in the least surprising. 12. She does not want to give up her job. It's quite understandable. 13. He wants to do everything himself. So characteristic! 14. So the experiment has failed again. How unpleasant! 15. The lake is free of ice the year round. Very doubtful that. 16. A child of ten drew this. It is simply incredible.

**Ex. 85. Complete the following sentences (give two variants where possible).**

**Pattern**

It is natural...

a)... that you should object.

b)... that you should have objected.

1. It's quite impossible ... . 2. Isn't it strange ... . 3. How odd ... . 4. Curious ... .

5. It's rather a pity ... . 6. It is not impossible ... . 7. It was doubtful ... .

**Ex. 86. Comment on the following statements expressing astonishment, disbelief, disapproval (give several variants in each case).**

**Pattern**

1. The tickets are sold out.

a) *What a pity* the tickets should be sold out!

b) *Isn't it strange* that the tickets should be sold out?

c) *It was impossible* that the tickets should be sold out.

d) *Rather odd* that the tickets should be sold out.

2. He lost the key again.

a) *It is curious* that he should have lost the key again.

b) *It was simply impossible* that he should have lost the key again.

c) *What a pity* that he should have lost the key again!

d) *How annoying* that he should have lost the key again.

1. She refused the invitation. 2. She's very fond of the child. 3. It is very cold for June. 4. It rained heavily throughout the week-end. 5. They did not come to any agreement. 6. She did not ask anyone to help her with the luggage. 7. He made some spelling mistakes. 8. They knew nothing about them.

**Ex. 87. Translate into English.**

1. Необходимо, чтобы все студенты сделали доклады по домашнему чтению. 2. Досадно, что погода испортилась, теперь мы не сможем поехать за город. 3. Удивительно, что Вам удалось достать билеты на «Спартак». Вы

долго стояли в очереди? 4. Он рассказывал об этом очень забавно. Естественно, что все смеялись. 5. Удивительно, что Вы не поняли домашнее задание. Преподаватель объяснил все очень подробно. 6. Невероятно, что он согласился с Вами. Он всегда любит настоять на своем. 7. Естественно, что она вышла из себя, когда Вы сказали, что не верите ей. 8. Замечательно, что весь класс собрался спустя десять лет после окончания школы. 9. Я считаю возмутительным, что его ответ был таким поверхностным. 10. Важно, чтобы все пришли вовремя. 11. Досадно, что я потерял номер Вашего телефона. Я очень хотел позвонить Вам. 12. Естественно, что Вы с наслаждением читали «Пиквикский клуб» Диккенса. 13. Неудивительно, что Вы встретили ее в Третьяковской галереи. Она так любит живопись. 14. Странно, что она не разрешает детям купаться. Вода сегодня очень теплая. 15. Замечательно, что отец так много рассказывает детям о своей профессии. 16. Сомнительно, что он сам может починить телевизор.

***Ex. 88. Read and translate the following sentence.***

1. Several people have suggested that she should go on the stage, but of course I couldn't consent to that. (S. M.) 2. I proposed that we should all go and eat ices in the park. (S. M.) 3. I suggested she should come and have some lunch with me, but she seemed to have something on her mind. (A. Chr.) 4. Michael suggested that she should go to Vienna to be near Roger. (S. M.) 5. One Sunday, however, he suggested that they should take their luncheon with them and go in chairs to a Buddhist monastery. (S. M.) 6. It was agreed that I should write to Palmer simply suggesting that I should come to see him at six o'clock on the following Thursday. (I. Murd.) 7. He proposed to Mrs. Bradley that the three of them should go to London immediately. (S. M.) 8. It was so dreary around the house that my mother suggested I should take a little vacation on my own. (Sussann) 9. She insisted that we should stay to dinner. (S. M.) 10. He proposed that we should play for the beer, then he proposed that we should play for money. (S. M.) 11. It was Louisa who insisted that he should be sent to St. Paul's. (S. M.) 12. He suggested that we should go round the shops, and though I told him I had no money to spare I was glad enough to accompany him. (S. M.) 13. On Larry's return from France Dr. Nelson, his guardian had suggested that he should go to college, but he refused. (S. M.) 14. When we had finished I suggested that we should go into the empty coffee-room where there were arm-chairs in which we could sit in comfort. (S. M.) 15. Lucy did remember how she had suggested that George should collect postage-stamps. (Forster)

**Ex. 89. Complete the following sentences using the words in brackets.**

1. He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (*they/to discuss in detail various plans*).
2. When dancing with Aleck he suddenly suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (*we/to go outside and have a talk*).
3. To Martha, Douglas suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (*she/to spend her time with Alice*).
4. I insisted that \_\_\_\_\_ (*the brother/to help me*).
5. Next morning he suddenly proposed \_\_\_\_\_ (*they/to start for St.Petersburg*).
6. She vehemently insisted that \_\_\_\_\_ (*the doctor/to be sent for/at once*).
7. Fearing that the children would catch cold he proposed \_\_\_\_\_ (*they/to go home*).
8. The doctor advised that \_\_\_\_\_ (*the patient/to be in the open air as much as possible*).
9. When they had finished lunch he suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (*they/to take a stroll in the park*).
10. When he returned to Moscow, he found waiting for him an urgent request \_\_\_\_\_ (*he /to go to the Lavrovs as soon as possible*).
11. He suggested that \_\_\_\_\_ (*we/to go round the shops*) and I was glad to accompany him.
12. As it was already nine o'clock I suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (*the children/to go to bed*).
13. He demanded \_\_\_\_\_ (*the boys/to sit still/not to interfere with his work*).

**Ex. 90. Complete the following sentences adding an object clause.**

1. It was agreed that I should write them a letter suggesting that...
2. It was getting dark and the guide proposed ...
3. Several people have suggested that...
4. On Sunday he suggested that...
5. She saw why they had insisted that...
6. When I suggested that...
7. So they thought of me and proposed ...
8. He decided to telephone his former schoolmates to suggest to them without explaining why that they ...
9. It was her own family who suggested ...

**Ex. 91. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate principal clause.**

1. ... that she should come and have some lunch with me.
2. ... that I should come to see her at 12 o'clock next day.
3. ... that they should take him to the country with them.
4. ... that he should take his umbrella with him.
5. ... that they should all dine with me next evening.
6. ... that Nick should collect postage stamps, she should settle the question herself.

7. ... the children should make up their quarrel.
8. ... we should settle the matter at once.
9. ... that we should all eat ices.
10. ... the child should be sent to hospital at once.
11. ... we should visit the Tretyakov Gallery when we come to Moscow.
12. ... I should remain with her.
13. ... the meeting should be put off.
14. ... that he should be left alone.

***Ex. 92. Translate into English.***

1. Преподаватель рекомендовал, чтобы мы прочитали «Ярмарку тщеславия» в оригинале.
2. Они предложили, чтобы дата конференции была установлена как можно скорее.
3. Я советую, чтобы Вы купили своей младшей сестре скакалку.
4. Я требую, чтобы Вы были здесь ровно в шесть часов вечера.
5. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы ему помогли.
6. Он предложил, чтобы мы поехали ночным поездом.
7. Просьба, чтобы дверь была закрыта.
8. Его предложение было в том, чтобы все детали принимались во внимание.
9. Он потребовал, чтобы мы пришли раньше, чем мы договорились.
10. Мы не возражаем остаться здесь еще на несколько дней.
11. Я предлагаю обратиться именно к нему за советом.
12. Я предлагаю позвонить в Петербург.
13. Мы опаздываем на поезд. Предлагаю взять такси.
14. У меня к Вам просьба, чтобы Вы послали телеграмму.
15. Тренер настаивал, чтобы Тед тренировался больше.

***Ex. 93. Read the following sentences and explain the use of the Suppositional Mood.***

1. He got wet and was tired, he went straight to bed for fear he should fall ill.
2. I wrote a letter to him for fear he should misunderstand me.
3. She was worried lest she should put on weight and decided to walk a lot.
4. She feared lest she should be invited to this party.
5. She was nervous lest he should be late.
6. She gave up watching TV as the doctors worried lest she should lose her sight.
7. They didn't go to the country by car yesterday as they were afraid lest they should run into another car because of the thick fog.
8. He was nervous lest she should refuse to dance with him.
9. I feared lest the child should fall down.
10. I gave up smoking for fear I should have any lung disease.

**Ex. 94. Complete the following sentences by adding a subordinate clause.**

1. It seemed to him that they were not satisfied with his explanation and for a moment or two he was afraid ...
2. Her little sister was laid up with measles and mother was afraid lest...
3. He was anxious lest...
4. He didn't dare to say a word lest...
5. She looked embarrassed lest...
6. She left the room on tiptoes fearing lest...
7. She put the finger to her lips worrying lest...
8. He didn't say a word fearing lest...
9. He was horribly worried lest...
10. She was afraid lest...
11. It was cold in the street I feared lest...
12. She was seized with a panic of fear lest...
13. I'll be greatly worried in case ...

**Ex. 95. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate principal clause.**

1. ... lest I should disappoint them.
2. ... lest I should give trouble.
3. ... lest we should break it.
4. ... lest my words should offend her.
5. ... lest he should have lost his spectacles.
6. ... lest I should be too late.
7. ... lest they should be overhead.
8. ... for fear she should lose them.
9. ... lest they should misinterpret his words.
10. ... lest the children should forget it.

**Ex. 96. Translate into English.**

1. Они боялись, что не успеют разбить лагерь до наступления темноты.
2. Она боялась, что ее не поймут.
3. Он боялся, что не успеет все сделать к сроку.
4. Мать боялась, что ребенок простудится.
5. Малыш боялся, что опоздает в школу, и всегда вставал первым в семье.
6. Он боялся, что перепутал место встречи.
7. Актер волновался, что ему не дадут роль короля Лира. Он мечтал о ней всю жизнь.
8. Они боялись, как бы не пропустить этот фильм. В нем снимался их любимый актер.
9. Он беспокоился, что не

успеет поправиться к сессии. 10. Он боялся, что не узнает своего школьного друга после стольких лет разлуки. 11. Она волновалась, что не сможет выполнить поручение своих друзей. 12. Она волновалась, что не успеет подписаться на журнал «Юность». 13. Друзья боялись, что не успеют побывать в Ломоносово. У них было всего три дня на осмотр Петербурга и его окрестностей. 14. Он очень боялся, что не дозвонится своему другу. Телефон был все время занят.

**Ex. 97. Complete the following sentences.**

1. When they did not turn up at nine we began to worry lest ... . 2. She grew thin, pale and listless. Soon her people began to fear lest ... . 3. His first public appearance was not a success, and his friends were pleased that ... . 4. We have been walking for hours, and there is no end to the forest I'm afraid lest ... . 5. On his first operating day the young surgeon was nervous lest ... . 6. But at the examination he answered very well indeed. His friends were even a little surprised that ... . 7. When you get there you'll be pleased that ... . 8. I'm not at all surprised that ... . 9. You keep looking at your watch. Do you fear lest ... . 10. So you went to see her when you were in St. Petersburg. Was she astonished that...?

**Ex. 98. Express apprehension, astonishment, pleasure, displeasure at the statements given below.**

**Pattern**

1. He knows nothing about it.  
I *fear lest* he should know nothing about it.  
I'm *astonished* that he should know nothing about it.  
2. He will interfere.  
I *fear lest* he should interfere.  
3. He objected.  
I *feared lest* he should object.  
I *was astonished* that he should object.

1. They missed the ten-fifteen train. 2. They will oversleep. 3. There's something wrong with her heart. 4. She did give her consent. 5. She refused to act in the play. 6. I have lost his address. 7. The rain will go on for hours. 8. They did not like the picture. 9. They meant to stay to dinner. 10. It got rather cold in the night. 11. She was not popular with the other students.

**Ex. 99. Express apprehension about the statements given below.**

**Pattern**

1. He is ill.  
I *am afraid*, that he may be ill.

2. He missed the train.

I'm *afraid* that he may have missed the train.

1. The early frosts will damage the young apple-trees. 2. Some of the china will get broken. 3. He will look awkward. 4. His parents will think her fast. 5. Something will happen to spoil it all. 6. People noticed her shabby dress and mended gloves. 7. They will think so. 8. They did not return. 9. He will be out when we come. 10. She saw it in the papers. 11. The dog bit the postman. 12. He ate something that did not agree with him.

**Ex. 100. Complete the following sentences (give several variants in each case).**

**Pattern**

1. She has sometimes expressed a fear that ... (lest ...)

... *that* she might lose her health. (... *lest* she should lose her health.)

2. She had a constant worry that ... (lest ...)

... *that* she might be a burden to her family. (... *lest* she should be a burden to her family.)

3. Her hidden fear was that ... (lest ...)

... *that* she might lose her eyesight. (... *lest* she should lose her eyesight.)

4. I have no fear that ... (lest ...)

... *that* I may have chosen the wrong way. (... *lest* I should have chosen the wrong way.)

5. This fear was that ... (lest ...)

... *that* she might have missed something of value in life. (... *lest* she should have missed something of value in life.)

1. The only thing that made her lie awake at night was a certain fear that ...

(lest ...). 2. She had no fear that ... (lest ...). 3. Have you never felt a fear that ...

(lest ...)? 4. It was a constant fear that ... (lest...).

5. She expressed no fear that... (lest...).

6. The only worry she has is that... (lest...).

7. She was urged by a constant worry that... (lest...).

8. There was no anxiety lest ... (that ...).

9. The fear lest ... (that ...) was not enough to dampen her spirits.

10. His only anxiety was that ... (lest ...).

11. Your only fear will be lest ... (that ...).

12. You'll be troubled by a recurrent worry lest ... (that ...).

**Ex. 101. Translate into English.**

1. Мы были довольны, что погода была хорошая. 2. Она очень обрадовалась, что дождь прекратился. 3. Боюсь, что мы заблудились. 4. Он боится, что кто-нибудь поднимет этот вопрос. 5. Вы не бойтесь, что они опоздают?

6. Мы были удивлены, что никто еще не приехал. 7. Ее удивляло, что никто ничего не знает. 8. Он хорошо знал предмет и не боялся, что ему зададут трудный вопрос на экзамене. 9. Он боится, что студенты не поддержат его. 10. Боюсь, что я сделал много ошибок в диктанте. 11. Боюсь, что она меня не поняла. 12. Боюсь, что она не сможет вам помочь.

### Revision Exercises

**Ex. 102. Complete the following sentences, using the suggested word combinations.**

***This is the model done for you:***

to take smb. to the pictures

1. They are out. It looks *as if* he had taken her to the pictures.
2. It was *arranged* that I *should* take her to the pictures.
3. I came home earlier than usual *so that* I *might* take her to the pictures.
4. She *suggested* that I *should* take her to the pictures.
5. What of it if she did not like the film? It's not *as if* you had taken her to the pictures.
6. I *wish* you *took* me to the pictures.
7. Her only *wish* was that he *should* take her to the pictures.

***Now do the following sentences yourself:***

*to do the shopping*

1. I'm so busy today. I wish... . 2. The ice-box is full. It looks as if mother... .
3. She positively insisted that I ... . 4. When she saw the parcels heaped on the kitchen table she feared her husband ... . 5. She did not mind their critical remarks. It was not as if she herself ... . 6. It was arranged that I ... while they went to the beach. 7. The arrangement was that her sister ... . 8. She did not approve of the arrangement that her elder daughter ... . 9. He gave her half of what was left of the money so that she ....

*to have a milk cocktail and a cream bun*

1. It will be arranged that every child ... . 2. Someone suggested that each child ... .
3. She wished she ... . 4. I won't give you any money lest you ... for lunch. 5. She felt hungry. It was not as if she ... like all the other children. 6. Here take some change so that you ... . 7. I did not like the arrangement that they ... . 8. She felt no fear that the children ... instead of the regular school-lunch. 9. Isn't it time we all... . 10. She won't be pleased that you ... with the money she gave you.

*to do the washing up*

1. Mother insisted that we ... . 2. The arrangement was that each Sunday we ... .
3. He behaved as if ... all his life. 4. There's not so much as a single cup in the



sink. It looks as if ... . 5. I don't see why you should interfere, it's not as if you ... . 6. She put a kind of striped pinafore over her party dress so that ... . 7. The party was over and she had only one wish that somebody ... . 8. It was necessary that Mary ... . 9. Looking at the pile of dirty dishes in the sink she wished ... before going out. 10. She feared lest her mother-in-law ... and should complain about it for days.

***Ex. 103. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the verb or the necessary modal phrase.***

1. She lived in constant fear that she (to lose) her health. 2. The order was that we (to camp) there till the sand storm abated. 3. I was not so disappointed after all. It was not as if I (to expect) her to do something. 4. I wish you (to make up) your mind one way or the other. 5. Now you've spoiled every chance I had. I do wish you (not to interfere) at least this time. 6. She's making herself ill with the worry that the children (to grow) to forget her. 7. I could not remember whose suggestion it was that we (to call in) the police. 8. He promised to arrange that there (to be) a car to meet me at the station. 9. Do it now lest they (to change) their mind. 10. She repeated her words slowly and distinctly so that there (to be) no misunderstanding. 11. He greatly feared lest someone else (to be given) the job. 12. I don't worry that the results (to prove) to be negative. 13. To me she looks as if there (to be) something the matter with her liver. 14. Why do you always burst into the room as if there (to be) somebody after you? 15. Is it necessary that I (to go) to all that trouble? 16. I personally think that it is high time somebody (to tell) her about it.

## UNIT 4. SUBJUNCTIVE I

*Subjunctive I represents an action as problematic, but not contradictory to reality. It is used to express order, request, suggestion, supposition, purpose. It refers an action either to the present or to the future.*

*Subjunctive I has no tenses. It has only one form, that of the indefinite infinitive without the particle "to". It is used for all persons singular and plural. The verb "to be" has the form "be" for all persons: singular and plural. ( I be, he be, we be...)*

*E.g.: I suggest he go with us. (Я предлагаю, чтобы он пошёл с нами.)*

*I insist you do it immediately. (Я настаиваю, чтобы вы сделали это немедленно.)*

*It is necessary that she be taken to hospital. (Необходимо, чтобы её доставили в больницу.)*

*In British English Subjunctive I is used in official documents whereas in American English it is generally preferred.*

### **Subjunctive I is used:**

#### **1) to express wish:**

*E.g.: Success attend you! (Да сопутствует вам успех!)*

*Be ours a happy meeting! (Да будет счастливой наша встреча!)*

*Come your dreams true! (Да сбудутся ваши мечты!)*

*"May" plus infinitive may be used in such sentences.*

*E.g.: May success attend you! May it be a success!*

*May ours be a happy meeting!*

*May you live long and die happy! (Желаю Вам долго жить и быть счастливым до конца своих дней!)*

#### **2) in slogans:**

*E.g.: Long live our friendship! (Да здравствует наша дружба!)*

#### **3) in oaths and imprecations:**

*E.g.: Manners be hanged! (Долой церемонии! К черту всякие манеры!)*

*Confound these flies! (Будь прокляты эти мухи!)*

#### **4) in set phrases:**

*Be it so! = So be it! (Да будет так!)*

*God forbid! (Боже упаси!)*

*Happy what may! (Будь что будет!)*

*Suffice it to say... (Достаточно сказать, что...)*

*May you live... (Хоть бы тебе дожить ...)*

*The scene be damned. (К черту эту сцену!)*

*As it were... (Так сказать... = как бы... )*

*Peace be to his ashes. (Пусть земля ему будет пухом...)*

*If it be true... (Будь это правдой )*

*Far be it from me to insult you. (У меня и в мыслях не было обидеть вас.)*

**5) to express concession:**

*E.g.: Happen what may! Come what will! (Будь, что будет.)*

**6) in commands, such as:**

*E.g.: Everybody leave the room. (Всем выйти из комнаты.) One of you go and tell him to come. (Пусть один из вас пойдёт и велит ему прийти.) In this meaning the commands are equivalent to the imperative mood beginning with "let". E.g.: Let everybody leave the room. Let one of you go and tell him to come.*

**Ex. 104. Comment on the Subjunctive I in the following sentences. Translate them into Russian.**

1. Far be it from me to marry a woman for her money! 2. Be that as it may, but I know nothing about it. 3. Peace be with you! Success attend you! 4. Blessed be the day of his birth! 5. If it means that one day I will face execution for my presumption, then so be it. 6. Blessed be he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed. 7. Manners be hanged! 8. I suggest he do the job. 9. The miners demand they be paid at once. 10. Be yours a lucky choice!

**Ex. 105. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of the mood.**

1. We're a bit short of staff quarters, if the truth be known. 2. It was vital that he get help immediately if he was to save Sir Maxim. 3. You should have insisted that he stay here tonight. 4. So it's much better that he spend the night at the Queens Hotel in Leeds, and travel home comfortably tomorrow. 5. She was fully aware that it was imperative that she know everything there was to know. 6. If she is going to make you happy, then so be it! 7. It was imperative that he be fresh tomorrow morning when he would make a final decision about his latest business proposition. 8. I'll suggest we all have lunch after our Friday morning meeting. 9. She was eager that they buy that house.

**Ex. 106. Translate into English.**

1. К черту эту английскую орфографию! 2. Да будет благословенна Земля, которая дает миру таких сынов! 3. Кто бы он ни был, мне до этого нет дела. 4. Ну что же, я сдаюсь. Да будет так! 5. Он велел, чтобы все присутствовали. 6. Необходимо, чтобы у вас были все данные. 7. Пусть вам сопутствует удача! 8. Желательно, чтобы Вы поддержали его. 9. Да благо-

словит вас Бог! 10. Осмелюсь заметить, сэр, что Вы не правы. 11. Будь что будет, а я все-таки рискну.

### The Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I. Revision

*Ex. 107. Make up sentences using either Subjunctive I or Suppositional Mood in the following patterns.*

- A.** 1. It is necessary that \_\_\_\_\_ should ...  
2. It is annoying that \_\_\_\_\_ should ...  
3. It was imperative that \_\_\_\_\_ should ...  
4. It is odd that \_\_\_\_\_ should ...
- B.** 1. It is strange that \_\_\_\_\_ should have ...  
2. It was annoying that \_\_\_\_\_ should have ...  
3. It was important that \_\_\_\_\_ should have...  
4. It is unbelievable that \_\_\_\_\_ should have...
- C.** 1. \_\_\_\_\_ suggested that \_\_\_\_\_ should...  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ insisted that \_\_\_\_\_ should...  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ proposed that \_\_\_\_\_ should...  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ demanded that \_\_\_\_\_ should ...
- D.** 1. The suggestion is that \_\_\_\_\_ should ...  
2. The proposal was that \_\_\_\_\_ should ...  
3. The demand was that \_\_\_\_\_ should ...  
4. The order was that \_\_\_\_\_ should ...
- E.** 1. \_\_\_\_\_ feared lest \_\_\_\_\_ should ...  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ worried lest \_\_\_\_\_ should ...  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ for fear \_\_\_\_\_ should ...  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was afraid lest \_\_\_\_\_ should...
- F.** 1. \_\_\_\_\_ make haste lest \_\_\_\_\_ should ...  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ put \_\_\_\_\_ lest \_\_\_\_\_ should...  
3. Don't laugh in case \_\_\_\_\_ should ...  
4. Don't do it in case \_\_\_\_\_ should ...
- G.** 1. \_\_\_\_\_ hurry up so that \_\_\_\_\_ may ...  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ repeat \_\_\_\_\_ so that \_\_\_\_\_ may ...  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ take \_\_\_\_\_ in order that \_\_\_\_\_ may...  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ read \_\_\_\_\_ in order that \_\_\_\_\_ may...

*Ex. 108. Translate into English.*

1. Необходимо, чтобы вы сообщили им о нашем плане. 2. Проводник предложил, чтобы экспедиция отправилась в путь на рассвете. 3. Требуется,

чтобы все путешественники зарегистрировали свой багаж. 4. Моя подруга настаивала, чтобы мы заказали билеты заранее. 5. Досадно, что они опоздали на поезд. Им бы следовало взять такси. 6. Староста потребовал, чтобы все студенты приняли активное участие в производственном собрании курса. 7. Странно, что моя подруга не зашла за мной. Ведь мы договорились пойти в музей. 8. Необходимо, чтобы больной ребенок был тотчас же доставлен в больницу. 9. Необходимо, чтобы все студенты присутствовали на конференции. 10. Они просили, чтобы их предложение было рассмотрено как можно скорее. 11. Он рассказал об этом очень забавно. Естественно, что все рассмеялись. 12. Мы попросили ее уговорить сестру, чтобы она не отказалась от нашего приглашения. 13. Давай возьмем носильщика, чтобы не нести такие тяжелые чемоданы. 14. Я пошлю ему открытку, чтобы он не забыл о конференции. 15. Я лягу спать рано сегодня. Боюсь, как бы не опоздать на первую лекцию завтра. 16. Если вам случится быть в Москве, не забудьте побывать в Третьяковской галерее. 17. Если вы случайно, вернетесь рано, позвоните мне, пожалуйста. 18. Если вы случайно увидите эту книгу, купите для всей группы. 19. Мы старались говорить шепотом, чтобы не разбудить маму. 20. Лучше примите таблетку, чтобы не разболелась голова. 21. Мы нарисовали план, боясь, как бы не заблудиться в лесу. 22. Боюсь, как бы она не изменила свое решение поехать с нами в горы. 23. Доктор посоветовал ему поехать в санаторий, чтобы окончательно выздороветь. 24. Постарайтесь упаковать вещи заранее, чтобы освободить вечер для друзей. 25. Боюсь, что она не сможет вам помочь. Она сейчас очень занята. 26. Он любит шутить, и что бы он ни сказал, не обижайся на него. 27. У него странный характер, и что бы он ни говорил, не принимай близко к сердцу.

### ADVANCED REVISION

*Ex. 109. Choose the correct answer.*

1. They ... themselves much more if they had a party of their own.  
a) would enjoy b) will enjoy c) enjoyed
2. They didn't quarrel yesterday. Everyone ... if they had quarrelled.  
a) would know b) would have known c) knew
3. Should you see Ann ... her anything.  
a) don't tell b) won't tell c) wouldn't tell
4. When water boils it ... steam.  
a) produce b) produces c) will produce

- 5.- Shall I invite him to the party?  
 - If I ... you I'd invite him with pleasure.  
 a) am b) will be c) were
6. What museum would you choose if you ... organize an excursion?  
 a) will have to b) were to c) are to
7. Would you have made a mistake if you ... the rule?  
 a) learnt b) will learn c) had learnt
8. Had I known about the meeting ... it.  
 a) would have attended b) will attend c) attended
9. Suppose you ... lost. What would you do?  
 a) will get b) would get c) got
10. But for the medicine the doctor advised me to take I ... still be suffering from my headache.  
 a) am b) will c) would
11. He took the map with him otherwise he ... lost.  
 a) would have got b) got c) would get

***Ex. 110. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the Oblique Mood:***

1. To say that John Forsyte accompanied his mother to Spain unwillingly (to be) scarcely adequate.
2. But for his last remark, she (not to be offended) like that.
3. I didn't know about the fact, otherwise I (to give) you an extra day so that you (can finish) the work.
4. I think it (to be) more economical to live at the villa and we (not to have to spend) so much money on getting there.
5. Whenever I saw her, she looked as if she (not to have) a meal for a week, I hadn't the heart to refuse her.
6. 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 be disturbed) for at least a day.
7. Oh, I wish I (not to send) him that letter telling him about my decision. His reply sounded as if he (to be displeased) with it. Otherwise he (not to be) so rude.
8. 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.
9. I felt as if I (to catch) a cold and I wished I (to put on) a warmer coat.
10. He was so helpless that she used to wonder what on earth he (to do) if she (to be) to go away or (to be) ill.

11. But for his stupid jokes, I (to stay) there longer and I wished he (not to be invited).
12. It's high time you (to understand) such things. It is not as if you (to be) a child.
13. "I'm afraid I can't stay," he said. "If I (to stay), I (to have) to tell things that they (not to like) and that (to spoil) their fun. So it (to be) better I (to leave) right now."

**Ex. 111. 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 John to come for half an hour already. It's high time ...
5. She dropped her eyes as if she ...
6. He would have never 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 only she ... . I'd marry her.
10. I am sure she would have married you if ...
11. Don't you think it's time... . They have been writing it for two hours.
12. I'd rather you ... . He got offended.
13. You ... that job. It's much more profitable.
14. I'm displeased with you. I wish you ...
15. If it were not raining cats and dogs, they ...
16. Had he been informed about the danger, he ...
17. I would have come long ago if ...
18. I do wish you ...

**Ex. 112. Translate the following sentences.**

1. Я бы предпочел, чтобы ты не судил по внешности. Ты можешь ошибиться.
2. Предупреди я их вовремя, несчастья не случилось бы.
3. Я бы выбрал серую шляпу, она подошла бы к твоему пальто.
4. Через несколько секунд после того как он скрылся, она удивленно посмотрела на меня, словно не понимала, что произошло.
5. Было бы мило с вашей стороны, если бы вы представили меня своим друзьям. Нам давно пора познакомиться.

6. Перестань задавать такие глупые вопросы. Ведь ты же не ребенок. Давно пора знать как себя вести.
7. Как бы мне хотелось, чтобы надо мной не смеялись и серьезно относились к моим словам.
8. Я бы не стал читать эту книгу в переводе, если бы мог прочитать ее в оригинале.
9. Почему Вы не написали мне об этом сразу. Я бы Вам помогла, и ничего бы не случилось, и Вы бы не чувствовали себя виноватой.
10. Я теперь жалею, что последовала его совету. Если бы не это, я бы приняла их приглашение и сейчас развлекалась бы со всеми.
11. Если бы мне эта мысль пришла в голову раньше, я бы давно осуществил ее. Жаль, что я не подумал об этом раньше.
12. У него было такое чувство, точно он сделал что-то плохое, так как ему показалось, что все избегают смотреть ему в глаза.
13. Она была уверена, что если бы ей пришлось пожертвовать своими интересами ради детей, она бы охотно сделала это.
14. Я могла бы вам это сразу сказать, но мне не хотелось расстраивать вас, кроме того, мне кажется вам бы лучше не знать об этом.
15. Он работал с утра до ночи, чтобы накопить денег и уехать отсюда навсегда. Он чувствовал, что скорее бы умер, чем отказался от этой мысли.
16. Почему вы обвиняете меня во всем? Ведь я ничего ему не говорил.
17. Когда он вошел, он был поражен всем. Комната выглядела так, словно ею никогда не пользовались.
18. После операции врач успокоил родителей ребенка, сказав, что через 2 – 3 недели он будет прыгать и бегать, словно его и не оперировали.
19. Он сидел напротив меня и молчал, и я подумала, что ему пора было сообщить о цели своего визита.
20. “Ах, если бы я знала его лучше, я бы не позволила ему жениться на моей дочери,” – с горечью подумала она.
21. Я бы предпочел, чтобы она не вмешивалась в мои дела. Ведь я же не просил ее об этом.
22. Если вдруг возникнет какая-нибудь трудность, дай мне знать. Я был бы рад помочь вам, что бы ни случилось.
23. Ты пожалеешь, что не берешь карту с собой. Ты мог бы воспользоваться ею, если вдруг заблудишься.
24. Нам лучше вернуться. Погода кажется меняется, и ждать здесь было бы опасно.



25. Полагаю, ты бы предпочла, чтобы я там остался навсегда, и ты смогла бы делать все, что хочешь.

26. Объясни ей это еще раз, чтобы она все сделала правильно, иначе она опять все перепутает.

27. Я бы не спорила с тобой сейчас, если бы сама этого не видела. Ведь я же не хочу, чтобы ты снова ошиблась. Пора бы тебе понять это.

***Ex. 113. Translate the situations using different forms of the Oblique Mood and retell them.***

### **Situation 1**

I'm a third year student. I'm doing well at University, so I'm entitled to a monthly scholarship. If only it (to be) enough to satisfy the most urgent needs. But it isn't. So Father suggested that I (to do) some part-time job. Mother is naturally sorry that I (to have) to study and work at the same time. I wish I (can) to find a position that (to interest) me and (may; to be well paid). For nearly a month I've been looking through advertisements in papers so that I (not to miss) a chance. It seems strange that unqualified people (to be) in greater demand. I'm astonished that there (to be) so many vacancies for babysitters, charwomen, farm hands... I'd rather they (to offer) something more suitable for me, the work of a secretary or tutoring, for instance. If I (can; to take on) as a tutor I (to be) satisfied. It's very important that you (to do) a job you know well. Today I've found at last the sort of advertisement I've been looking for. It's natural that they (to want) to interview me. The job consists in substituting for sick teachers in an infant school. Their request is that I (to show) all my skills at the interview. If only I (can; to be) a success. I fear lest I (to be turned down) as I'm not experienced yet. If I (to satisfy) my interviewers tomorrow, I (to get) a decent additional sum to my monthly budget.

### **Situation 2**

I (not to feel) so upset if it (not to be) for the article I came across in "Komsomolskaya Pravda" yesterday. It's not as if Greenpeace (not to publish) such shocking information before. But I was worried that half a million people (to be threatened) with mortal danger - people living on the shores of Bratsk reservoir near Irkutsk. These people (to sleep) calmly, if the local chemical plant (not to have been dumping) about two tons of mercury into the reservoir monthly. But for the dramatic growth of death rate among the inhabitants of the Irkutsk Region this ecological disaster (not to become) known. The number of grown-ups

dying of cancer, and youngsters dying of lung and kidney diseases has mounted unprecedentedly. It's natural that the Siberian Academy of sciences (to undertake) a survey. No wonder that they (to be) astounded. If only the results (not to be) so shocking. The concentration of mercury in children's hair was nine times as high as the normal. It's abominable that within twenty-seven years the chemical plant (to dump) 1.500 tons of mercury into the water. According to Greenpeace a similar tragedy happened to the Japanese town of Minamat. If the Japanese (not to put) the local chemical plant on fire they (to be still dying) of contaminated water and fish. If only our people (can) follow their example. It's high time our authorities (to be) more responsible.

### **Situation 3**

I'm in my last year at University. A month ago I had my teaching practice at school. It's no wonder that my impression (to be) so fresh. I had my practice in the 7th form. It's not as if the pupils (to be) completely disobedient. But still the discipline left much to be desired, I feared I (to fail) as a teacher. I wished I (to be) more attentive at our lectures on Pedagogics, let alone on Methods of Teaching English. Luckily, I got a letter from our English Methods Tutor with the instructions that I (to attend) classes of experienced teachers every day. Needless to say all the members of the staff were very considerate and sympathetic. But for their help I never (to overcome) my initial doubts. I'm especially thankful to Alan Freedman, the Headmaster, (not to be) he so strict, (not to have brought) school under control, the staff (not to have achieved) such a degree of academic success. The headmaster insisted that school (to return) to the traditional values of education. Lilian White was very helpful to me too. Her idea is that children (to be let) to discover what they want to do. And George Gregg! His ideas on education are moderately progressive. He insists that children (to be) adequately prepared for passing exams and getting good jobs later. He wonders whether the strict atmosphere of the school reflects the reality of life outside. If only I (to know) it. And my pupils! They were so different. Some of them looked at me as if I (to be) a goddess. Others spoke to me as if they (to be laughing) at me. And some were uncontrollable. Once at the lesson Sam Twigg asked such questions as though he (to insult) me. I nearly lost my temper. But then I pulled myself together and asked him to leave the room, so that the rest of the pupils (may) work quietly. I still doubt whether it was right. I wish I (to know) my pupils better. If I (to be) more strict to them! So the life of a teacher isn't a bed of roses. It seems unbelievable that in four months I (to be) a fully qualified teacher. I wonder whether it is possible to work successfully with thirty periods a week and a form of your own. Five years ago I (not to have asked) such a question. So come with will!

#### Situation 4

This is a moving story of inspiring courage, unbearable loss and the ultimate power of love. The story is about Simone Duncan, an innocent bright girl, an only child of Dr. Walter Duncan and his wife Emily. One day when it was high time the girl (to go) to bed and her father was kissing her goodnight he saw a bluish spot on her shoulder and next time he saw another black and blue bruise. That was preliminary proof that Simone had leukemia. Walter decided to tell his wife about it. If only she (not to break down) Tears welled up in Emily's eyes but she didn't cry - she was determined not to. It was vitally important that Simone (to be taken) to hospital so they (can) do a bone marrow biopsy on her. After breaking the news Walter was relieved that Emily had not cried, for if she (to have), he knew he (to have broken down). At one of the joint consultations oncologist Dr. Bristol suggested that the girl (to have) chemo-therapy. When Simone was in hospital she got acquainted with Amy who encouraged Simone by saying, "your Dad's a wonderful man. He (not to let) anything bad happen to you." After her fourth series of chemo Dr. Bristol decided that stronger chemicals (to be) administered. When it turned out that nothing had helped so far Dr. Bristol recommended that Emily, Simone's mother, (to be a bone marrow donor) for a bone-marrow transplantation. One day after the transplantation Walter heard from inside the room his wife and daughter talk. It made him pause. "Simone, darling, if you (can)" have anything in the world what you (to want)?" Emily asked. "Home, Mommy. I wish I (to be) at home". "Home?" Emily asked. "I wish I (to have) my own things again, my toys, my books. If only I (to be) in my room now. I don't like this place, Mommy. I'd rather you (to take) me home".  
(from "The Choice" by H. Denker)

## VOCABULARY

above mentioned	выше упомянутые
affirmative	утвердительное
attitude	отношение
auxiliary verb	вспомогательный глагол
characterize	характеризовать
circumstances	обстоятельства
coincide	совпадать
comparison	сравнение
conjunction	союз
contradict reality	противоречить реальности
desirable	желаемое
exclamatory	восклицательное
follow	следовать за
from the point of view	с точки зрения
imaginary	воображаемое
introduced by	вводимое

may be referred	может относиться
necessarily	обязательно
negative	отрицательное
nominal clause	подлежащее придаточное предложение
object clause	дополнительное придаточное
oblique	сослагательное
otherwise	иначе
permanently	постоянно
plural	множественное число
predicative	предикативный
preference	предпочтение
principal clause	главное предложение
priority	предшествование
problematic	проблематичное
purpose	цель
realize	реализовать
regret	сожаление

sequence of tenses	согласование времён
set phrase	застывшая фраза
simultaneous	одновременное
singular	единственное число
slogan	лозунг
subject	подлежащее
subordinate clause	придаточное предложение
true to fact	отражает действительность
unlikely	маловероятно
vice versa	наоборот
whereas	в то время как

## SENTENCE PATTERNS (The Oblique Moods)

Oh, if – Ах, если бы...!

Oh, if/if only she *were* here!

If only – Ах если бы...!

Oh, if/ if only she *had been* here!

I wish/wished/will wish – Хотелось бы...

I wish I *knew* about it. I wish he *were* here.

Жаль, что...

I wish I *had known* about it.

I wish it *would stop* raining.

It's high/about time – Пора бы...

It's high time /about time he *were* here.

It's time he *knew* about it

I'll do/did it. Otherwise I would do/ would have done. – Иначе я бы ...

I'll have to see my dentist. Otherwise I *would* gladly *stay* to talk with you. I was very busy then. Otherwise I *would have stayed* to talk with you.

It seems (looks, tastes, smells...)

It looks as if everything *were* clear. It seemed as though everything *had gone* wrong. You speak as if nothing *mattered*, as though nothing *had happened*. It isn't as if you *were* ten years old. (Тебе ведь не десять лет.)

– Кажется, как будто...

He speaks (sounds, looks, feels, behaves) as if/though – Он говорит так, как будто ...

You had better = You'd better – Вам бы лучше (совет)

You look ill; you'd *better see* a doctor.

I would rather = I'd rather – Я бы лучше – (выбор)

I'd *rather stay* at home than go out in this nasty weather.

But for you/this/my illness...I would/would have – Если бы не...

But for you I *would be* at home now. But for my illness I *would have completed* the job.

If /even if I were...I would...

If I *knew* him better I *would speak* with him. Even if I *knew* him better I *wouldn't speak* with him.

If I had been...I would have done...

If I *had known* about it I *would have helped* you.

<p>If I had been... I would do...</p>	<p>If I <i>had reviewed</i> my grammar I <i>would be</i> more sure of myself while writing the test.</p>
<p>If I were...I would have done...</p>	<p>If the station <i>were</i> not so far from my house I <i>wouldn't have taken</i> a taxi.</p>
<p>I insist (recommend, suggest, order, request, demand, advise, declare) that smb. should do /do – Я рекомендую, чтобы ...</p>	<p>I recommend that books <i>should be taken</i> from the library today. I insist that he <i>go</i> to the library immediately.</p>
<p>It is recommended (suggested, ordered, requested, demanded, advised, declared, arranged) that smth./smb. should do/ do smth. – Рекомендуются, чтобы ...</p>	<p>It is recommended that you <i>should take</i> all the medicine prescribed. It is requested that everybody <i>leave</i> their coats in the cloakroom.</p>
<p>The recommendation (suggestion, order, request, demand, advice, declaration, arrangement) is that smb. should do smth. /do smth. – Рекомендация заключается в том, чтобы ...</p>	<p>The recommendation was that the project <i>should be</i> thoroughly discussed. The request is that everything <i>be done</i> in time.</p>
<p>It is/was/will be necessary (important, desirable, advisable, requested, ordered, arranged, demanded) that smb. should – Необходимо чтобы...</p>	<p>It is necessary that you <i>should follow</i> the doctor's instructions. It was desirable that all the members of the staff <i>be present</i> at the meeting.</p>
<p>It is/was strange (natural, understandable, characteristic, odd, curious, doubtful, possible, impossible, unpleasant, a pity, a shame) that smb. should do/ should have done smth. – Странно, что...</p>	<p>It is strange that he <i>should be</i> so naughty. It was strange that she <i>should have said</i> that.</p>
<p>I am/was surprised (astonished, sorry, pleased) that smb. should do/ should have done smth.</p>	<p>I was pleased that she <i>should like</i> the book. I was pleased that she <i>should have spoken</i> about my book.</p>



I fear, am worried (afraid, uneasy) I fear lest he *should fall ill* with the flu. I  
lest smb. should do smth.; that smb was afraid lest she *should have misunder-*  
may/might/can/could do smth.; *stood* me.  
that smb. should have done smth. –  
Я боюсь, беспокоюсь кабы ...

I fear/ am worried (afraid, uneasy); I fear that I *may/ can get lost* in the forest.  
that smb. may/might/can/could do I was worried that they *might/could be*  
smth. – Я боюсь, беспокоюсь *late* for their bus.  
кабы ...

I'll do smth. so that/in order that I'll make you some sandwiches so that  
smb may/might/can/could do you *may/can eat* them on the train. She  
smth./not do smth. bought a book so that she *might/could*  
*read* it on the plane. Speak softer so that  
you *may not/can not wake* the child.

Should smb. do ...- Если случай- *Should he come*, ask him to wait.  
но...

## ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Настоящее пособие адресовано студентам, желающим достаточно глубоко овладеть практической грамматикой английского языка. И в этом случае не обойтись без освоения темы "Сослагательное наклонение", а именно – конструкций, связанных с выражением желания, сомнения, предположения или нереальности выполнения действия и т.п. В русском языке сослагательное наклонение выражается сочетанием глагола в форме прошедшего времени с частицей "бы" и имеет только одну форму, которая может относиться к настоящему, прошедшему или будущему. В английском языке сослагательное наклонение выражается различными формами. А для того чтобы все их знать, необходимо понимать, как создана каждая из них.

Итак, чтобы добиться хороших результатов и прийти к употреблению подобных конструкции в речи, рекомендуется понимание теоретических аспектов и практическое выполнение достаточного большого количества разнообразных упражнений.

*Желаю успехов!*

## БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

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