

СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ

**Лексико-грамматические задания
по английскому языку для студентов IV курса
факультета романо-германских языков
ФГБОУ ВПО «НГЛУ», обучающихся
по направлению подготовки *Лингвистика*
дисциплина: практикум по КРО (II ИЯ)**

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящие учебно-методические материалы имеют целью введение в речь структур сослагательного наклонения и их активизацию. УММ предназначены для аудиторной и внеаудиторной работы студентов.

Лексико-грамматические задания заимствованы из англо-американских пособий для студентов, изучающих английский язык как иностранный (Headway и др.)

C O N D I T I O N A L S E N T E N C E S

Study, read and compare.

Real condition	Unreal condition
1. If I <u>leave</u> now, I'll <u>miss</u> the rush hour.	1. If you <u>met</u> the President what would you say to him.
2. If you <u>see</u> her, <u>give</u> her my love.	2. If they <u>lived</u> nearer, we <u>might</u> see them more often.

Exercise 1.

Which of the following sentences are “real conditionals” and which are “unreal conditionals”?

1. If I manage to get tickets I'll get in touch with you.
2. Your marriage would be a success if you shared your husband's interests.
3. If the boy takes after his father, he will be good at mathematics.
4. She would be perfectly happy if she had a car.
5. The child will catch cold if he stays longer in the wind.
6. She would be a pleasant person to deal with if she were not so talkative.
7. You will spoil the child if you allow him to do everything he wants.
8. If she were more experienced, she would conceal her disappointment.
9. She would not feel ill at ease if she were no so shy.
10. If you give up smoking, you'll save a lot of money.

Exercise 2.

Turn the following sentences into unreal conditionals.

1. You will fail your exam if you don't work hard.
2. Will mother scold me if I spend too much money?
3. If you speak your mind, I'll be thankful to you.
4. She will be to blame if something happens to the child.
5. Will you call on me if you have some time to spare?
6. You will grow accustomed to getting up early if you try to.

7. Will she feel offended if I don't invite her to me party?
8. She will not be bewildered if you break the news to her.
9. If you don't follow his advice, you will be in a take-it-or-leave it situation.
10. You will get a lot of fun out of life if you are more optimistic.

Exercise 3.

Make a question and a negative answer from each sentence.

1. You would master the language if you worked systematically.
2. He would feel ashamed if he saw himself in his true light.
3. I would ring you up if I felt like going out tonight.
4. If he wanted to further his career he would do postgraduate work.
5. She would be respected by her colleagues if she were tolerant of criticism.
6. The boy would cause his parents a lot of trouble if he stayed at home the whole month.
7. If she were more insistent, she would be able to persuade her friends.
8. If it were sunny, we would stay in the country for another week.
9. If he wanted to make it up, he would buy her flowers.
10. I would use an English-English dictionary if I wanted to check the spelling.

Exercise 4.

Answer the questions.

1. What would you do if you could not sleep at night?
2. How would you feel if your husband/wife forgot your birthday?
3. Which famous film star would you like to meet if you had the choice?
4. What would you do if you found a 50 thousand rouble note in a library book?
5. What would happen if smoking were forbidden in public places?
6. How many children would you like to have if you got married?
7. Where would you like to live if you had the choice?
8. What would you do if you had a very bad meal in a restaurant?

9. Which book would you like to have with you if you were stuck on a desert island?
10. How would you feel if you invited your friends to dinner at your house but they forgot to come?
11. What would you do if you broke an expensive vase while you were baby-sitting at a friend's house?
12. How would you feel if you got a love letter from somebody you did not know?
13. What would you do if your friend said she did not like the present you had given her?
14. What would happen if headmasters had to be elected by teachers and pupils?
15. Which famous pop singer would you like to meet if you had the choice?

Exercise 5.

Fill in the gaps, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets (to be done at home). All the sentences should be unreal.

1. If she ... of the article now, I ... it to the newspaper. (to approve, to send)
2. If the work ... twice as difficult I ... to do it. (to be, not to refuse)
3. She ... anything that comes her way if she ... a great novel reader. (not to read, not to be)
4. He ... on if he ... easy promises. (not to rely, to make)
5. The film ... to so many people if its artistic value ... low. (not to appeal, to be)
6. If he ... ordinary, the girl ... him. (to be, not to love)
7. He ... in the public eye if he ... above his income. (to be, to live)
8. It ... so often in spring and autumn if Britain ... an insular climate. (not to rain, not to enjoy)
9. She ... part-time if prices ... to rocket. (to work, not to continue)

10.If her family ... well-off she ... in the best money could buy. (not to be, not to be dressed)

Exercise 6.

Complete the sentences.

Example: If you went on a diet ...
 If you went on a diet, you would lose weight.

1. If you wore warmer clothes ...
2. If I knew her name ...
3. If her approach to life were not so hard and cold ...
4. If they really knew each other ...
5. If it did not break into my work ...
6. If her were not a dull speaker ...
7. If they were allowed their own way ...
8. If she did not feel crazy with doubt and fear ...
9. If the dentist pulled out one of your teeth ...
- 10.If she did not make a pass at him ...

Exercise 7.

Add suitable "if-clauses" to each of the following:

1. ... you would get into trouble.
2. She would regret it for the rest of her life if ...
3. ... you would lose your good looks.
4. You would get the sack ...
5. ... he would get promotion.
6. He would not believe those flattering words if ...
7. ... he would not upset her.
8. You would know all the ins and outs of the problem ...
9. ... I would certainly recommend it.

10. I would pay him back in his own coin if ...

Exercise 8.

Complete these sentences using “would” ... once in each (to be done at home):

1. In a perfect world you (be able) to say exactly what you (think).
2. I (always try) to help anybody who (be) in trouble, whether I know them or not.
3. He (never do) anything that (go) against his conscience.
4. It (be) nice if everybody (have) what they (want).
5. I (hit) anybody who (talk) to me like that.
6. In your position, I (tell) the boss what I (think).
7. I (be) happier if I (can) live where I (like).
8. I knew he (not give) me what I (ask) for.
9. If we lived in London, it (mean) that we (spend) less time travelling.
10. He (give) £ 50 thousand roubles to anybody who (find) his car.

Exercise 9.

Complete these sentences in any way you like (to be done at home):

1. I would never _____ a person who _____
2. It would be nice if _____
3. I would be grateful to you if _____
4. If I were in charge _____
5. If I had a chance to go abroad to study, I _____
6. We might find English easier if _____
7. If I could afford it, I _____
8. They wouldn't mind if we _____
9. Would you forgive me, if I _____
10. What would happen if I _____

E x e r c i s e 10.

Make sentences in response to the situation.

Her boss is angry with her. She always turns up late for work.

Her boss would not be angry with her if she did not turn up late for work.

1. He is very fat. He eats too much.
2. Her hair is in bad condition. She washes it every day.
3. Mary's boyfriend wants to leave her. She is always arguing with him.
4. Helen has spots on her face. She eats too many sweets.
5. People often remind him of what to do. He has a reputation of being absent-minded.
6. He usually gets what he is after. He is a man of determination.
7. People try to avoid her. She is too fond of gossip.
8. Tom's neighbours are always banging on the wall. He runs a tape-recorder late at night.
9. People often turn to her. She is always helpful and understanding.
10. She never treats people badly. She is tolerant of their flaws.

E x e r c i s e 11.

What advice can you give me in these situations?

E x a m p l e:

I'm feeling tired.

If I were you, I'd go on leave.

1. I've got a very bad toothache.
2. I have a lot of trouble getting up in the morning.
3. I'm very unhappy in my job.
4. My friend often takes advantage of my good nature.
5. I have no time to take my dog for walks in the morning.
6. My friend's complaints get on my nerves.
7. I'm often late for classes.
8. I can't adjust myself to all the pupils.

9. I don't always behave in a dignified way.

10. I can't stand hot weather.

Exercise 12.

Whatever I say to my aunt she always contradicts me.

For example, if I say "I think I'll buy the brown hat", she says "I'd buy the red one if I were you. (Notice where the stress falls). Pretend to be my aunt.

1. I think I'll paint the room green.
2. I think I'll have a cup of coffee.
3. I think I'll buy a dog.
4. I think I'll go to the seaside in summer.
5. I think I'll take up lawn tennis.
6. I think I'll go to the discotheque tonight.
7. I think I'll buy this etching.
8. I think I'll go on a diet.
9. I think I'll go by plane.
10. I think I'll stay at home tonight.

Exercise 13.

What would you do if you were:

a) Prime Minister of Great Britain

<p>Example: If I were Prime Minister of Great Britain I would often meet with common people.</p>

Prompts:

stop inflation

lower taxes

improve the standard of living

reduce unemployment

help the poor

- spend less on defence
- spend more on education
- build more houses
- increase taxation on luxury goods
- stand for peace
- b) Rector of our University

Exercise 14.

Think of all the things you would have to do and which you would be able to do if you were:

- a teacher
- a doctor or a nurse
- a famous basketball/volleyball player
- a pop singer
- a film star

If I were a sailor, I would be able to see the whole world, but I would have to part with my family for a long time.

Exercise 15.

Imagine you are the parent of a disobedient child.

Make sentences in response to the situations.

Example: I want to watch television.
 If I had my way, you would finish your homework first.
 or: If I had my way, you wouldn't.

1. I'm going to spend all my money on records.
2. I've decided to leave school and get a job.
3. I want to go out tonight.
4. I've decided to buy a motorbike.
5. I feel like staying in bed this morning.
6. I want to keep a mouse as a pet.

7. I want I'll have another piece of cake.
8. I think I'll have another piece of cake.
9. I want to wear a pair of jeans.
10. I'm going to grow a beard.

N o t i c e: we use this structure to show disapproval of something we can do nothing about.

E x e r c i s e 16.

Make dialogues like the example:

- Suppose you got a pay rise tomorrow, how would you feel?
- Oh, I expect, I'd feel very happy indeed.
- I think I would too.

P r o m p t s:

had your car stolen

got married

lost your wallet/purse

met the Queen of England

became a beauty queen

became homeless

inherited 1 million

bought a smart car

E x e r c i s e 17. (to be done at home)

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

1. If you could read your mind, love,...	A. would you marry me anyway?
2. If I had a hammer, ...	B. they probably will in games without frontiers.
3. If I need love, ...	C. we're gonna lose it.

4. If I ruled the world, ...	D. be sure to wear some flowers in your hair.
5. If I were a carpenter and you were a lady, ...	E. every day would be the first day of spring.
6. If I were a rich man, ...	F. what a tale your thoughts would tell.
7. If looks could kill, ...	G. I hold out my hand and touch love.
8. If you're going to San Francisco, ...	H. I'd hammer out reason.
9. If I can't have you, ...	I. I wouldn't have to work hard.
10. If we don't try to save the love we got, ...	J. I don't want nobody, baby.

Exercise 18.

What would happen if ...?

- people could get a driving licence at 14?
- girls had to do military service?
- men were not allowed to become doctors or pilots?
- children over 10 were allowed to vote?
- gold was found in your area?
- a film was made in your university/your place of work?
- the price of alcohol was raised by 300 per cent?
- a cure was found for AIDS?
- chlorine was inhaled in large doses?
- people all over the world spoke the same language?

What would you do if ...?

- you were invited to the Queen's garden party?
- a photograph of yours won first price at an exhibition?
- your little sister aged 14 told you she was pregnant?
- you found a snake under your bed?
- somebody hit a small child very hard in your presence?
- you got lost on a walk in the woods?
- you were not able to remember numbers?

- your horoscope warned you against travelling when you want to go on holiday?
- it rained every day of your holiday?
- a salesman called at your house and tried to sell you a sauna bath?

Exercise 19.

Answer the following questions:

1. If you could have a free service for the rest of your life from a chauffeur, cook, housekeeper or gardener, which would you choose? Why?
2. If you had to leave your country and build a new life elsewhere, where would you go? Why?
3. If you had control of all medical research in the world and, by concentrating funds and efforts, could find the cure to only one disease in the next 25 years, which disease would you select? Why?
4. If you could stay one particular age for a span of 50 years, what age would you choose? Why? (At the end of the 50 years, you would suddenly turn 50 years older).
5. You have promised to spend an evening with your best friend. Then you discover you have the chance to spend the evening with _____ (supply the name of a famous person). Your friend is not invited. What would you do? Why?
6. Assume that you have a good job. If your boss told you to do something that you think is wrong, would you do it? Why or why not? You understand that if you don't do it, you will lose your job.
7. If you had to choose among good health, a loving family, and wealth (and you could have only one of the three during the rest of your life), which would you choose? Why?
8. Under what conditions, if any, would you ... :
 - a) exceed the speed limit while driving?

- b) lie to your best friend?
- c) disobey an order from your boss?
- d) steal food?
- e) carry a friend on your back for a long distance?
- f) not pay your rent?
- g) (make up other conditions for your groupmates to discuss).

Study, read and compare.

Real condition	<u>Unreal Condition</u> (referring to the present & future)	<u>Unreal Condition</u> (referring to the past)
If Tom <u>is</u> here now, he <u>will help</u> us.	If Tom <u>were</u> here now, he <u>would help</u> us.	If Tom <u>had been</u> here yesterday, he <u>would have helped</u> us.
If it <u>rains</u> tomorrow, we <u>won't have</u> the picnic.	If it <u>rained</u> tomorrow, we <u>would not have</u> the picnic.	If it <u>had rained</u> last Sunday, we <u>would not have had</u> the picnic.

Exercise 1.

Read the sentences and analyse them.

1. I would have recognised him at once if it had not been so dark in the room.
2. They would have sent us some information if there had been anything to send.
3. If I had consulted my own interests, I would never have come.
4. If he had experimented alone, he would never have finished the work.
5. She would not have parted with her boyfriend if they had been suited to each other.
6. If it had not rained so beastly yesterday, we would not have stayed at home.
7. If he had not been so rational, he would not have succeeded in life.
8. She would have divorced her husband long ago if she had not been afraid of public opinion.

9. I would not have read this book a second time if it had not stirred my imagination.

10. She would have been happier in her married life if she had been able to accept things the way they were.

Exercise 2.

Refer the following sentences to the past. Add the given adverbial modifier of time.

Example: You wouldn't say so if you only saw her. (then)
 You wouldn't have said so if you only had seen her then.

1. If I had money, I would go to London to see its sights (last summer).
2. They would invite me to the theatre if they had an extra ticket (last Sunday).
3. If he had enough money, he would buy a videotape recorder (last year).
4. They would find the way sooner if they had a map (then).
5. I would be disappointed if you didn't come (on that day).
6. She would look much better if her make-up were not too heavy (yesterday night).
7. If they had a car, they would drive to the South (last summer).
8. She would produce a better impression if she didn't want to have her own way (the day before yesterday).
9. If we tried to choose the better of two evils, we would prefer Tom's company (last night).
10. If you were not going from one extreme to the other, you would further your career (two years ago).

Exercise 3.

Make a question and a negative answer from each sentence.

1. If I had know how dull the film was, I would not have gone to the pictures.

2. Their marriage would have been more happy if they had been more considerate to each other.
3. If he had not relied too much on his mother, he would have felt more confident.
4. The boy would have stayed at home with pleasure if his parents had not nagged him all day long.
5. If he had not cared for music, he would not have spent so much time at the discotheque.
6. He would have completed the experiment long ago if he had been capable of working day and night.
7. She would not have felt sorry, if she had not insulted her friend.
8. She would not have sweet-talked him if he had not been in high spirits.
9. If I had not lost his address, I would not have wasted all this time.
10. He would not have felt better if he had not taken a room-temperature shower.

Exercise 4.

Fill in the gaps, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Refer the action to the past. (to be done at home)

1. If he ... his father's advice, he ... himself in that miserable state (to follow, not to find).
2. She ... the flat so well if she ... taste in everything (not to furnish, not to have).
3. They ... at once that she was downcast if she ... a good act (to see, not to put on).
4. If anything ..., he ... you know (to happen, to let).
5. I ... her if she ... out of recognition (not to pass, not to change).
6. If he ... things halfway, he ... such a good career (to do, to make).
7. When he was at school, the teachers ... him out if he ... so diligent (not to single, not to be).

8. He ... this post if it ... vacant (to offer, to be).
9. She ... her parents so much if she ... a chance of visiting them once a year (not to miss, to have).
10. If there ... a strong wind, it ... impossible to swim in the lake (to be, to be).

Exercise 5.

Answer the questions.

1. What would have happened if you had missed the train?
2. What would have you done if you had failed the exam?
3. What would not have happened if you had set the alarm-clock?
4. What would have you done if the bus had been full?
5. What would not have happened if you had not been so careless?
6. What would have you bought if you had won a million roubles?
7. What would not you have done if you had not forgotten to take the cake out of the oven?
8. What would not have happened if you had not been so absent-minded?
9. What would not you have done if you had not been so embarrassed?
10. What would not have happened if you had been more considerate?

Exercise 6.

Complete the sentences.

	If he had gone on a diet ...
Example:	If he had gone on a diet, he would have lost weight.
	It would have been cheaper ...
	It would have been cheaper if you had gone by boat.

1. If I hadn't promised my friend to baby-sit tonight, ...
2. She wouldn't have been so disappointed ...
3. If he hadn't been so clumsy, ...
4. She wouldn't have burst into tears ...

5. If you had been more tactful, ...
6. They would have regretted it for the rest of their lives ...
7. He wouldn't have had an accident ...
8. If I hadn't been in such a hurry, ...
9. She wouldn't have had a nervous breakdown ...
10. If I had needed help, ...

Exercise 7.

Make sentences like the example:

Example: David went to a party. He was introduced to a beautiful girl.
If David hadn't gone to a party, he wouldn't have been introduced to a beautiful girl.

Exercise 8.

Put the verbs in brackets into correct tenses. (to be done at home)

1. If he (not to take) his gloves off, he (not get) frost bitten.
2. She was sent to prison only because she refused to pay the fine; if she (pay) the fine she (not be) sent to prison.
3. The job is much worse than I expected. If I (realise) how awful it was going to be I (not accept it).
4. It was the drug, not the disease, that killed him. He would still be alive today if he (not take) that drug.
5. I overslept; that's why I'm half an hour late; and if my phone (not ring) at nine o'clock I might still be in bed.
6. The paraffin heater was perfectly safe. There (not to be) a fire if the children (not knock) it over.
7. He didn't tell me he was a vegetarian till halfway through the meal. If he (tell) me earlier I (cook) him something more suitable.

8. It was rather a dull game so I let before the end; if I (waited) another five minute I (see) Chelsea scoring a really exciting goal.
9. Why didn't you say that you were short of money? If I (know) I (lend) you some.
10. I'm sorry you didn't tell me that dogs were allowed in hotel; if I (know) I (bring) my dog. He (enjoy) the walk.

Exercise 9.

Rewrite these sentences using an "if construction". (to be done at home)

You didn't tell me we had run out of bread, so I didn't buy any.
If you had told me we had run out of bread, I would have bought some.

1. I didn't see the signal, so I didn't stop.
2. Tom's father was on the Board. That's the only reason he got the job.
3. I didn't know he was so quarrelsome. I'm sorry now that I invited him.
4. We missed the train because we were using an out-of-date timetable.
5. I don't like country life, perhaps because I wasn't brought up in the country.
6. They were driving very quickly. That's why the accident was so terrible.
7. They asked him to leave the dining-room because he wasn't wearing a shirt.
8. We got a lift, so we reached the station in time.
9. He didn't get to the top of his profession, perhaps because his wife didn't encourage him.
10. We didn't go by air only because we hadn't enough money.

Exercise 10.

Using the given information, complete the implied "if clause".

I couldn't have made it without your help.
I couldn't have done it if you hadn't helped me.

1. I would have walked with you but I twisted my ankle.

2. Sara's dad would have picked her up. However, I forgot to tell him that she needed a ride.
3. She would have got the job but there were many other candidates.
4. Fish stocks would not have collapsed but government fishing quotas were not observed.
5. – Why didn't Bob tell his boss about the problem? – He would have got into a lot of trouble.
6. He wouldn't have moved into the country but was tired of traffic pollution.
7. We would have acted differently but we were not warned.
8. It would have been a wonderful trip. However, the weather was not fine.
9. We would never have gone there but we didn't realise the danger.
10. The situation would have got much worse but the government imposed some regulations.

Exercise 11.

Using the given ideas, make conditional sentences. (to be done at home)

rain last Saturday/go (somewhere)

If it hadn't been raining last Saturday, we could have gone on a picnic.
--

- 1) have money 5 years ago/buy (something)
- 2) have a chance be young/enter a university
- 3) make reservations yesterday/request a table for four
- 4) work hard last month/do (something)
- 5) come to my house the day before yesterday/cook dinner
- 6) take up tennis be 20/be in good shape at 60
- 7) be no electricity yesterday/cook dinner
- 8) listen/understand
- 9) be no fresh water then/live
- 10) know the answer/tell

E x e r c i s e 12.

Make four-line dialogues like the example:

Student A: Did he come last night?

Student B: No he didn't.

Student A: What would have happened if he had come?

Student B: I'd have been very surprised.

Student A: Did it rain today?

Student B: No, it didn't.

Student A: What would you have done if it had rained?

Student B: I'd have stayed at home.

E x e r c i s e 13.

Read the following sentences and analyse them:

1. If you had done it yesterday, you would be able to relax today.
2. If he were not so absent-minded, he wouldn't have made all those mistakes in the dictation.
3. I would keep you company if I hadn't seen this film.
4. He wouldn't have tried to justify himself if he weren't conscious of his guilt.
5. If he cared for her, he would have proposed to her long ago.
6. If she were not jealous of her friend, she would have invited her to the birthday party.
7. He wouldn't be such a brilliant speaker if he hadn't developed the art of public speaking.
8. I would have done everything if it were possible to right the wrong.
9. He would have finished the work long ago if he had a sense of responsibility.
10. She wouldn't be so helpful and understanding if she hadn't been born knowing about the way people feel.

Exercise 14.

Make sentences like the examples:

If you had worked harder, you wouldn't be so much afraid of your exams.
She wouldn't have succeeded in life if she were not a woman of character.

Exercise 15.

Make sentences in response to situations:

He feels miserable. He went back on his word.
He wouldn't feel miserable if he hadn't gone back on his word.

1. She has a splitting headache. She has not been out of doors for a long time.
2. Jimmy doesn't know what to do. He hasn't followed his father's advice.
3. Bill is at the top of his profession. He was educated at Harvard.
4. Meg can't go out tonight. Her mother left her little brother in her (Meg's) care.
5. Janet isn't good at English. She has been out of practice for quite a time.
6. It's impossible to borrow this book from the library. It was banned some years ago.
7. She looks pale and thin. She has been ill for a long time.
8. They have been living happily for more than 20 years. They are opposites attracting each other.
9. Tom has no sense of responsibility. He failed to finish the work in time.
10. John fixed the leaky roof himself. He is handy in the house.

Exercise 16.

Complete the sentences. Make use of the suggested Russian phrases.

1. You wouldn't have sore throat ... (если бы ты не съел так много мороженого) ...
2. He wouldn't be in hospital ... (если бы он обратился к врачу вовремя) ...
3. The girl wouldn't walk ... (если бы ей не сделали операцию) ...
4. We wouldn't feel cold ... (если бы не промокли до нитки) ...

5. She wouldn't have a headache ... (если бы она вовремя принесла лекарство) ...
6. You'd feel quite well ... (если бы удалили зуб сразу же) ...
7. You'd know what the matter is ... (если бы навестили его вчера) ...
8. You'd found the book sooner ... (если бы ты всегда держал свои вещи в порядке) ...
9. They wouldn't have furnished the room in such a way ... (если бы у них было хоть немного вкуса) ...
10. He'd have repaired the radio long ago ... (если бы у него были какие-нибудь инструменты) ...

Exercise 17.

Think of as many present results as you can for each of the following past conditions:

1. If the sea had not been over-fished, _____
2. If the car had not been invented, _____
3. If I had been born ten years earlier, _____
4. If it hadn't been for my parents, I _____
5. If people hadn't hunted tigers so eagerly, _____
6. If the computer had not been invented, _____
7. If government fishing quotas had been observed in the past, _____

8. If efforts hadn't been made to protect wild salmon stocks at Bristol Bay, Alaska, _____
9. If people hadn't cut down rainforests, _____
10. If people had used natural resources wisely, _____

E x e r c i s e 18.

Think of as many past results as you can for each of the following present unreal conditions.

1. If species such as the panda or elephant were less appealing, _____

2. If people had a greater awareness of environmental problems, we wouldn't have _____
3. If I were President of my country, I would have _____
4. If I were rich, _____
5. If mankind were less short-sighted, we wouldn't have _____
6. If we could control the weather, _____
7. If it were possible to avoid the catastrophic effects of global warming,

8. If scientists could predict the tornado, _____
9. If environmental groups were more active, _____
10. If all industries were environment friendly, _____

R E V I S I O N

E x e r c i s e 1.

Turn the following sentences into unreal conditionals. Refer the actions to the present or future and to the past.

1. If it starts raining later in the day, we will play indoor games.
2. It will make her jealous if she learns that you've got that invitation.
3. If you are brave enough, you'll take responsibility for what you have done.
4. She will abstain from food if she wants to look nice.
5. If I am through before you are, I'll wait for you down-stairs.
6. They will despise you if they learn the truth.
7. If there is no indoor swimming pool in the hotel, she will not stay there.
8. He will fall at her feet if she agrees to marry him.

9. If you translate dollars into roubles, you'll see how expensive this dress is.
 10. He will lose his temper if you don't watch your tongue.

Exercise 2.

Put in the correct form of the verb in these sentences:

	If I were you, I (to read the book in the original)
Example:	If I were you, I would read the book in the original.
	If I (not to lose) his address, I would have sent him a Christmas card.
	If I hadn't lost his address, I would have sent him a Christmas card.

1. If this reviewer, who is considered to be quite an authority on the subject, had expressed an unfavourable opinion of the film, it (to affect) the director greatly.
2. I should reconsider my decision if I (to be) you.
3. If he (not to be) reckless and self-destructive, he would not drink so much.
4. Even if you had given her every opportunity to do so, she (can not do) it in so short a time.
5. If she could accept things the way they are, she (not to make) life hard for herself.
6. He would be the best pupil in the class if he (to do) his lessons with due care and attention.
7. If we had listened to the weather forecast, we (not to get) soaked to the skin.
8. He would never have felt ashamed of himself if he (to live) up to moral principles.
9. She (to grow up) a sensible person if they had not treated her like a plaything.

Exercise 3.

Contradict these statements. Make us of the following phrases: you are wrong; on the contrary; far from it; nothing of the kind; just the other way round.

Example: We wouldn't stay in bed if we were ill.
On the contrary, we would stay in bed if we were ill.

1. People would feel sick and giddy if they were well.
2. It wouldn't be dangerous if you took care of a person who has a catching disease.
3. He wouldn't have a sore throat if he had eaten a lot of ice-cream.
4. People would be strong and healthy if they were developed only on the intellectual level.
5. If she wanted to sleep well at night, she would have seen a horror film before going to bed.
6. She wouldn't have given evidence against him if she wanted to harm him.
7. She would be disappointed if she improved in looks.
8. He wouldn't be respected by people if he had high moral standards.
9. He wouldn't do his utmost to right the wrong if he felt guilty and ashamed.
10. If he wanted to impress his would-be in-laws, he wouldn't be on his best behaviour.

Exercise 4.

Make sentences in response to the situations:

Example: It's raining hard. We can't go out.
If it weren't raining hard, we could go out.

1. I often forget to wind my watch. It stops.
2. He is a friendly dog. The children are very fond of him.
3. There is no one to sit with the baby. I have to stay at home.
4. The students often miss Professor N's lectures. He is a dull speaker.
5. You can't rely on him. He has no sense of responsibility.

6. Little David is taught to play the piano. He has a good ear for music.
7. She puts on weight easily. She needs exercise.
8. She is too young and inexperienced. She can't conceal her feelings.
9. I can't ring him up. He isn't on the phone.
10. People often disapprove of his behaviour. He likes to show off.

E x a m p l e: He fell behind the group because he was ill.

He wouldn't have fallen behind the group if he hadn't been ill.

1. She wore low-heeled shoes because she was a tall woman.
2. She thought of her figure and refused a second helping of pie.
3. She didn't think much of her son-in-law and never took his advice.
4. He was deep in his thoughts and didn't notice the "no parking" sign.
5. He lost his temper and said things he didn't really mean.
6. There were so many people that nobody noticed his absence.
7. She felt miserable because she had offended her friend.
8. He turned off the radio because it played on his nerves.
9. Everybody was in despair because there was no news of the lost expedition.
10. They couldn't afford to have a rest at that time because the experiment hadn't yet been finished (carried out).

E x a m p l e: I didn't go to the concert. I don't like pop-music.

If I liked pop-music I would have gone to the concert.

1. He is a man of moods. He was gloomy and uncommunicative the whole evening.
2. I'm going to see the exhibition of French painting. My friends spoke highly of it.
3. She married for convenience. Her friends disapprove of her marriage.
4. Reading is her favourite pastime. She read a lot of classic books.
5. I can't say anything on the subject. I haven't seen the film yet.

6. The girl is beautiful. She took after her mother.
7. The house was full last night. This pop-band is very popular with the audience.
8. He believed all the flattering words. He is very conceited.
9. The boy is very weak. He caused his parents a lot of trouble.
10. He can't walk. He was badly injured in the accident.

Exercise 5.

What advice can you give in these situations?

I think he is losing weight (to smoke).

He had better not smoke so much.

1. Oh, how my feet hurt! – (not to wear high-heeled shoes when shopping).
2. The evenings are cool here. – (to wear a sweater).
3. The dress is too short for her. – (to let it out a little).
4. He's been working at his paper since lunch. – (to take a rest).
5. I couldn't sleep. The tooth is troubling me again. – (to go to the dentist's).
6. I think, I'm too stout. I'm going to abstain from food. – (to do one's morning exercises).
7. I can't see properly. It's too dark in here. – (to switch on the light).
8. I'm going to buy a tape-recorder. – (a stereo record-player).
9. I want to change my job. – (to learn to type and take short-hand).
10. We want to spend our vacation at the sea-side. (to go to the mountains).

Exercise 6.

Complete the sentences with verbs from the box using 'd better (had better).

(To be done at home).

do not forget get give have invite not let open start not tell

1. The plane's at six o'clock. You _____ parking, hadn't you.
2. I suppose I _____ up and put some clothes on.

3. You _____ the door and see who it is.
4. Tell Sheila she _____ my birthday this time!
5. We _____ Pat camera back, hadn't we? She might need it.
6. We _____ John round soon; we owe him a meal.
7. I _____ some washing, or we won't have anything to wear.
8. You _____ Jane what's happening; she'll get too upset if you do.
9. You don't look well. You _____ some whisky and honey.
10. You _____ your father see that magazine – he'll kill you.

Exercise 7.

Put the verbs in brackets into correct forms. (to be done at home)

1. She must have loved him very much because she waited for him for 15 years.
If she (not love) she (not wait) so long.
2. I can hear the speaker all right but I wish I could see him too. If he (stand) on a barrel we all (see) him and that (be) much better.
3. When he left school he became a fisherman. His family didn't like it at all.
They (be) much happier if he (become) a greengrocer like his father.
4. They say that if he (go) into the greengrocery business when he left school he (be) comfortably well-off now instead of being poor.
5. But he says that if he (have) his life again he (make) the same choice.
6. If you aren't going to live in the house why you (not sell) it. If I (have) a house I couldn't use I (sell) it at once.
7. French is essential in this job. All the telephonists speak it. If they (not know) French they (not understand) half the callers.
8. No, I didn't know any Russian at that time. – But if you (not know) Russian why you offer to give him Russian lessons? – Because I knew that he (refuse). He always rejected my offers.
9. He looked so small and weak that nobody asked him to do anything. If he (look) strong he (be) expected to dig all day like everyone else.

10. The headmaster decided that Peter was the culprit and expelled him from the school. A more intelligent man (realize) that Peter couldn't have been guilty.

Exercise 8.

Match each "if-clause" (1-5) with two possible "main clauses" (A-L). Then complete the main clauses using the words in brackets. Use modal verbs if appropriate. (to be done at home)

0. If Bill Gates hadn't been in the right place at the right time, B. E..
1. If athletes today didn't take their training so seriously, _____.
2. If John Lennon and Paul McCartney hadn't met, _____.
3. If Oppenheimer hadn't discovered how to build an atomic bomb, _____.
4. If it weren't possible for scientists to isolate individual genes _____.

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

Exercise 9.

What would you do in the following situations?

Example: Suppose the student sitting next to you drops his/her pen.
What would you do? I would pick it up for him/her.

1. Suppose you go to the bank to cash a check for twenty dollars. The bank teller cashes your check and you leave, but when you count the money, you find she gave you thirty dollars instead of twenty. What would you do?
2. John was cheating during an examination. The teacher saw him. Suppose you were the teacher. What would you have done?
3. Mary goes to a friend's house for dinner. Her friend serves a dish Mary can't stand, doesn't like at all. What if you were Mary?
4. John was driving over the speed limit. A police car began to chase him, with red lights flashing. John stepped on the accelerator and tried to escape the police car. Put yourself in his position.
5. You are walking down the street and suddenly a large dog jumps in front of you. The dog doesn't look friendly. He is growling and moving toward you. If that happened ...
6. You are just falling asleep when you hear a burglar opening your bedroom window and climbing in. What would you do?
7. My friend John borrowed ten dollars from me and told me he would repay it in a couple of days, but it's been three weeks. I think he has forgotten about it. I really need the money, but I don't want to ask him for it. Give me some advice.
8. Late at night you're driving your car down a deserted street. You're all alone. In an attempt to avoid a dog in the road, you swerve to one side and hit a parked car. You know that no one saw you. What would you do?
9. Suppose you are walking down the street at night all by yourself. He says, "Give me your money". Would you try to take his gun away?

10. You are a taxi driver. You find a bag in your cab with 5 thousand dollars in it. The name of the owner is on the bag, but not the address. What would you do?
11. If, beginning tomorrow, you had a two-week holiday and unlimited funds, what would you do? Why?
12. If you had to teach your language to a person who knew nothing about your language at all, how would you begin? What would you do so that this person could learn your language as quickly and easily as possible?
13. If you were Philosopher-King of the world, how would you govern? What would you do? What changes would you make? (A "Philosopher-King" may be defined as a person who has ideal wisdom and unlimited power to shape the world as s/he wishes.)

Exercise 10.

Read the dialogue, paying special attention to the conditional sentences.

A HOUSE TO BUY

J.: What did you think of that place then? Not bad, was it?

L.: Oh, it was lovely, it was really lovely. A very pretty house, a beautifully modernized cottage.

J.: Mmm. Not as big as the house we've got at the moment, though.

L.: No, not as big, it's true, but it's in a much better location, with the countryside all around, and lovely views from the bedrooms.

J.: It's quite a long way from the station, isn't it? If we bought it, we'd have to drive to the station, we couldn't walk.

L.: That wouldn't matter. You can walk in summer if it is a nice day. It's a lovely walk across the park.

J.: I'll tell you one thing. I didn't like, actually, and that was the low ceilings everywhere, especially in the kitchen.

L.: Yes, but think how expensive it is to heat our house at the moment, and

that's partly because the ceilings are so high. If the ceilings were lower it would be much cheaper to heat. I mean our gas bills would really go down.

J.: I suppose you are right. But the lounge is tiny. You couldn't get more than 5 people in it.

L.: Yes, I know, but the thing to do with this house is to knock down the wall between the living-room and the dining-room. Then you'd have a good-sized room. And think how cosy it would be on a winter evening, beside that open fire. and the kitchen was big anyway. And nice and bright.

J.: Mmm ... I'm afraid I didn't like the bedroom very much, with one on the first floor and another two in that converted loft.

L.: Oh, I loved the bedrooms, particular ... well, all the bedrooms. They are all double bedrooms and with those views ...

J.: But the main one, the main one is right next to the street, so that would be very noisy.

L.: But the street isn't so noisy! I mean, it's only a lane, it's not really a busy road. You wouldn't hear very much.

J.: Yes, true. And I suppose the children can have the bedrooms on the top floor. The stairs are a bit dangerous. I'd have to fix them. And the roof is leaking. If they don't have to fix them. And the roof is leaking. If they don't do smth. about that soon, the children will come down. It's been raining a lot recently.

L.: What about the outside? What did you think of that.

J.: I thought it was very attractive with the courtyard and than the garden. I bet the courtyard catches the sun. We could eat out in summer.

L.: And quite a big garden. And that's a lovely mature apple tree right in the middle. Lots of space for your vegetables. So, what do you think?

J.: Well, I'm not so sure. I don't think it would be big enough for us.

L.: O.K. Think again then.

J. = Jeremy; L. = Linda

UNREAL WISH

Study, read and compare.

Verb form in “true” sentence Verb form following “wish”

<p>A wish about the future</p> <p>a) She <u>will not tell</u> me.</p> <p>b) He <u>isn't going to be</u> here.</p> <p>c) She <u>can't come</u> tomorrow.</p>	<p>I wish (that) she <u>would tell</u> me.</p> <p>I wish he <u>were going to be</u> here.</p> <p>I wish she <u>could come</u> tomorrow.</p>	<p>“Wish” is used when the speaker wants reality to be different, to be exactly the opposite.</p>
<p>A wish about the present</p> <p>d) I <u>don't know</u> French.</p> <p>e) It <u>is raining</u> right now.</p> <p>f) I <u>can't speak</u> Japanese.</p>	<p>I wish I <u>knew</u> French.</p> <p>I wish it <u>weren't raining</u> right now.</p> <p>I wish I <u>could speak</u> Japanese.</p>	<p>Verb forms similar to those in conditional sentences are used. Notice the examples.</p>
<p>A wish about the past</p> <p>g) John <u>didn't come</u>.</p> <p>h) Mary <u>couldn't come</u>.</p>	<p>I wish John <u>had come</u>.</p> <p>I wish Mary <u>could have come</u>.</p>	<p>“Wish” is followed by a noun clause. The use of that is optional. Usually it is omitted in speaking.</p>

Using WOULD to make wishes about the future

<p>(a) It is raining. I wish it <u>would stop</u>. (I want it to stop raining).</p> <p>(b) I'm expecting a call. I wish the phone <u>would ring</u>. (I want the phone to ring).</p>	<p>WOULD is usually used to indicate that the speaker wants something to happen in the future. The wish may or may not come true (to be realized).</p>
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(c) It's going to be a good party. I wish you <u>would come</u> . (I want you to come).	In (c) and (d) : <u>I wish you would ...</u> is often used to make a request.
(d) We're going to be late. I wish you <u>would hurry</u> . (I want you to hurry).	

Exercise 1.

Read the sentences and analyse them.

1. I wish you wouldn't speak like this.
2. How she wished she had taken the chance.
3. I wish it would snow tomorrow.
4. I know nothing. I only wish I did.
5. How I wished I had left her alone!
6. I wish you had seen her face at that moment.
7. She wished she had taken better care of her teeth.
8. I wish we had something to do at last.
9. He wished he could spent more time with his children.
10. I wish you would pay more attention to your appearance.

Exercise 2.

Put in the correct form of the verbs in these sentences:

Example: I wish I (to know) him better.
I wish I knew him better.
I wish you (not to speak) so loudly.
I wish you would not speak so loudly.

1. I wish you (not to smoke) indoors.
2. My roommate is very messy. I wish she (to pick up) after herself more often.
3. That awful child again. I wish they (not to bring) him.
4. I wish the people in front (to stop) talking. I can hardly hear the actors.
5. I can't make him take his cod-liver oil. I wish you (to speak) to him about it.

6. I have a splitting headache. I wish the people next door (not to play) their video tape-recorder so loudly.
7. She has an easy face to read. She wishes she (can) conceal her feelings.
8. She felt crazy with doubt and fear. She wished she (to have) someone to turn to.
9. He can't string two sentences together and wishes he (to be) a good speaker.
10. Bob's mother doesn't like his beard. She wishes he (to shave) it off.

Exercise 3.

Put in the correct form of the verbs in these sentences:

Example: We wished we (to take) the upper road.
We wished we had taken the upper road.

1. I wish I (not to give) my word. I can't go back on a promise.
2. She couldn't sleep all night. Oh, how she wished she (not to write) that letter.
3. Now of course I wish I (to take) his advice.
4. I wish you (not to put) yourself to so much trouble.
5. All her friends got married and she didn't. She wished she (not to be) so choosy.
6. Mary's friends left her because she was too critical. She wished she (to be) more tolerant of their flaws.
7. The party was dull. She wished she (not to accept) the invitation.
8. The dress was too bright. She wished she (not to buy) it.
9. He felt so lonely. He wished he (not to divorce) his wife.
10. His conscience troubled him. He wished he (not to be) so rude to his friend.

Exercise 4.

Answer the questions:

Example: - Have you been here before?
- No, I only wish I had.
- Do you know him well?
- Yes, but I wish I didn't.

1. Is the car waiting for you?
2. Have you done the washing up?
3. Does this dog belong to you?
4. Is she fond of you?
5. Have you enough time for cinemas and such?
6. Did you have your son a bicycle for his birthday?
7. Did you friend bake that cake?
8. Have you marked the papers?
9. Did you buy this book when you were in St. Petersburg?
10. Do you know the subject well?

E x a m p l e: - Are you going to have a party?
 - No, I only wish I could.
 - Do you think it is going to rain?
 - I wish it might.

1. Is your sister coming to stay with you?
2. Are you going to the Crimea again this summer?
3. Do you think it is going to rain?
4. Do you think our team will win?
5. Will you go to the pictures on Sunday?
6. Do you think you will succeed in life?
7. Are you going to develop the art of public speaking?
8. Do you think he has a sense of duty?
9. Is your son showing considerable ability in mathematics?
10. Does your friend have a flair for languages?

E x e r c i s e 5.

Complete the sentences:

E x a m p l e: - Was the play really so good?
 - I wish ...
 - I wish it were.

1. The heat was oppressive, and we wished ...
2. When I saw those lovely flowers, I wished ...
3. See how cold it is here? Don't you wish now ...
4. She really is the sweetest child. I wish ...
5. You look rather pale tonight. I wish ...
6. An hour or so after lunch I felt a dull pain in my stomach and wished ...
7. Do you really mean to take a child that age to see "Hamlet"? You'll wish ...
8. The text was full of unfamiliar words, and she wished ...
9. I felt guilty and ashamed, I wished ...
10. What fine weather we are having. Don't you wish ...

Exercise 6.

Use the structure in response to the situation.

Example: He doesn't like his job.
 He wishes he liked his job.

1. She doesn't like living in town.
2. She wants to be a ballet dancer but she is too tall.
3. All their friends have colour television sets. They have a black and white one.
4. She is an only child and very lonely.
5. He's not rich enough to do all the things he wants to.
6. All his friends have cars. He only has a bicycle.
7. She never has enough time to do all things she wants to.
8. He can never remember names and finds this very embarrassing.
9. All her friends have dishwashers. She has to do everything by hand.
10. She hates straight hair. She thinks curly hair is beautiful. Her hair is straight.

Exercise 7.

Supply an appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

1. I missed part of the lecture because I was daydreaming, and now my notes are incomplete. I wish I (to pay) more attention to the lecturer.
2. We had a good time in Houston over vacation. I wish you (to come) with us.
If you (to come) with us you (to have) a good time.
3. A: Do you have enough money to buy that antique lamp?
B: No, but I certainly wish I (to have).
4. A: Did you study for the test?
B: No, but now I wish I (to study) because I flunked it.
5. A: Is the noise from the record player in the next apartment bothering you?
B: Yes, I'm trying to study. I wish he (to turn) it down.
6. A: What a beautiful day! I wish I (to lie) in the sun by a swimming pool instead of sitting in a classroom.
B: I wish ((to be) anywhere but here!
7. A: I can't go to the game with you this afternoon.
B: Really? That's too bad. But I wish you (to tell) me sooner so that I could have found someone else to go with.
8. A: How long have you been sick?
B: For over a week.
A: I wish you (to go) to see a doctor today. You should find out what's wrong with you.
B: Maybe I'll go tomorrow.
9. A: I wish he (not to sing) out of tune. I can't stand it.
B: It gets on my nerves too. I wish he (to stop) singing.
10. A: He couldn't have said that! That's impossible. You must have misunderstood him.
B: I only wish I _____, but I'm sure I heard him correctly.

Exercise 8.

Make sentences in response to the situation.

E x a m p l e: Her husband smokes too much.
She wishes he would stop smoking.

1. His girlfriend never writes to him.
2. His wife is wearing a ridiculous hat.
3. He's annoyed with his wife because she spends too much.
4. It's raining. They can't go out until it stops.
5. He's late for work. There is no sign of the bus.
6. He can't concentrate because the children are making too much noise.
7. Her husband is driving too fast.
8. The lesson is boring and the students are beginning to fidget.
9. The plane can't take off until the fog clears. The passengers are getting impatient.
10. She's trying to explain something to her husband. He's not listening.

Make sentences in response to the situation.

E x a m p l e: The party was so bad that they left early.
They wish(ed) they hadn't gone.

1. He decided to buy a second-hand car. Now he realized it wasn't a good idea.
2. The play was so bad that they walked out in the middle.
3. He was very careless and left his umbrella in the train.
4. She didn't enjoy the film at all.
5. The food at the restaurant was so bad that they sent it back.
6. They went on their leave in winter and the weather was terrible.
7. The sweater shrank because she didn't follow the washing instructions.
8. They decided to go abroad for their holiday but they didn't enjoy it at all.
9. She wore an evening dress to the party. Everybody else was wearing jeans.
10. They decided to buy a television set instead of renting one. Now they realize they made a mistake.

Exercise 9.

Change the sentences as in these examples. (to be done at home)

Example: I'm very sorry that they are not here.
 I wish they were here.
 It's a pity you smoke so much.
 I wish you wouldn't smoke so much.

1. I'm sorry that I couldn't help you.
2. I'm sorry that I forgot to phone you.
3. It's a pity that she is so shy.
4. He is sorry that he was so tactless.
5. It's a pity that he can't come to the party.
6. I'm upset that you won't stay for dinner.
7. She's upset that she makes so many mistakes.
8. We're sorry that we haven't got anything to offer you.
9. It's a pity that you can't come earlier.
10. She's sorry that she lost that important paper.
11. She's upset that she hurt his feelings.
12. It's a shame that you went back on your promise.
13. It's a pity that you have no sense of responsibility.
14. I'm upset that I can't rely on you.
15. I'm sorry that I can't right the wrong.

Exercise 10.

Make two-line dialogues like the example.

Student A: Have you got a stereo record player?

Student B: No. I wish I had.

Student A: Is your boyfriend (very) considerate to you?

Student B: I wish he were.

Exercise 11.

Imagine something you want very much.

Example: I wish I could travel a lot.
I wish I were talented.

Exercise 12.

Supply an appropriate auxiliary in the following. (to be done at home)

1. I'm not at home, but I wish I _____
2. I can't sing well, but I wish I _____
3. I didn't go, but I wish I _____
4. I don't have a driver's licence, but I wish I _____
5. It probably won't happen, but I wish it _____
6. I'm not living in an apartment, but I wish I _____
7. He didn't buy a ticket to the game, but he wishes he _____
8. He won't talk about it, but I wish he _____
9. He isn't old enough to drive a car, but he wishes he _____
10. They didn't go to the movie, but they wish they _____

Exercise 13.

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. (to be done at home)

1. I know I should quite smoking. I wish you (stop) nagging me about it.
2. A: Alice doesn't like her job as a nurse. She wishes she (not go) to nursing school.
B: Really? What does she wish she (study) instead of nursing?
3. A: Did you get your car back from the garage?
B: Yes, and it still isn't fixed. I wish I (not pay) them in full when I picked up the car. I should have waited to be sure that everything was all right.
4. A: I know that something is bothering you. I wish you (tell) me what it is.
Maybe I can help you.

B: I appreciate it but I can't discuss it now.

5. A: My feet are killing me! I wish I (wear) more comfortable shoes.

B: Yeah, me too. I wish I (realize) that we are going to have a walk this much.

6. A: I wish we (buy) everything we wanted all the time.

B: In that case, you probably wish money (grow) on trees. We'd plant some in the back yard, and just go out to pick a little from the branches every morning.

7. A: How do you like the new president of our association?

B: Not much. I wish (not elect). I never should have voted for him.

A: Oh, really? Then you probably wish I (not vote) for him. If you recall, he won by only one vote. You and I could have changed the outcome of the election if we had known then what we know now.

8. A: My thirteen-year-old daughter wishes she (not be) so tall and wishes her hair (be) black and straight.

B: Really? My daughter wishes she (be) taller and that her hair (be) blond and curly.

9. I wish you (not invite) the neighbours over for dinner when you talked to them this afternoon. I don't feel like cooking a big dinner.

10.A: I wish most world leaders (meet) in the near future and reach some agreement on environmental issues.

B: I wish I (disagree) with you and (prove) your fears groundless, but I'm afraid you might be right.

Exercise 14.

Answer the questions. Use "wish".

1. Where do you wish you were right now? What do you wish you were doing?
2. Are you pleased with the weather today, or do you wish it were different?
3. Look round this room. What do you wish were different?
4. Is there anything you wish were different about the place you are living?

5. What do you wish were different about this city?
6. What do you wish were different about this country?
7. What do you wish were different about a student's life?
8. Just for fun, what do you wish were or could be different in the world? What about animals being able to speak? People being able to fly? There being only one language in the world? Being able to take vacations on the moon? Speed of transportation?
9. Where do you wish you could go on your next vacation?
10. Your friend gave you his phone number, but you didn't write it down because you thought you would remember it. Now you have forgotten the number. What do you wish?
11. John kept all his money in his wallet instead of putting it in the bank. then he lost his wallet. What does he probably wish?
12. You didn't eat breakfast/lunch/dinner before you came to class. now you are hungry. What do you wish?
13. Mary stayed up very late last night. Today she is tired and sleepy. What does she probably wish?
14. Is there anything in your past life that you would change? What do you wish you had or had not done?

USING AS IF/AS THOUGH

<p>(a) It looks like rain</p> <p>(b) It looks as if it is going to rain</p> <p>(c) It looks as though it is going to rain</p> <p>(d) It looks like it is going to rain (informal)</p>	<p>Notice in (a): like is followed by a noun object.</p> <p>Notice in (b) and (c): as if/as though are followed by a clause.</p> <p>Notice in (d): like is followed by a clause.</p> <p>This use of like is common in informal English but it is not generally considered appropriate in formal English. As if or as though is preferred.</p> <p>((a), (b), (c), and (d) all have the same meaning.</p>
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"TRUE" STATEMENT	VERB FORM AFTER AS IF/AS THOUGH	Usually the idea following as if/as though
<p>(e) He is not a child.</p> <p>(f) She did not take a shower with her clothes on.</p> <p>(g) He has met her.</p> <p>(h) She will be here.</p>	<p>She talked to him as if he were a child.</p> <p>When she came in from the rain-storm, she looked as if she had taken a shower with her clothes on.</p> <p>He acted as though he had never met her.</p> <p>She spoke as if she wouldn't be here.</p>	<p>is "untrue". In this case, verb usage is similar to that in conditional sentences. Notice the examples.</p>

E x e r c i s e 1.

Read the sentences and analyse them.

1. Where are you running as if blood hounds were after you.
2. After so many sleepless nights you will look as if you were ill.
3. Day after day we saw him leave the office as though nothing special had happened to him.
4. I felt as if all my world lay in ruins at my feet.
5. You'll feel as if you had never seen a mountain lake before.
6. Why do you behave as if it didn't in the least matter what we all think of you?
7. Don't you feel as if you had never really known him?
8. She looked as if she felt crazy with doubt and fear.
9. He certainly doesn't look as if he were a stranger here.
10. It seemed as if she wanted to harm her former friend.

E x e r c i s e 2.

Put in the correct form of the verbs in these sentences.

1. She could discuss the latest novel as though she (to read) it.
2. 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 in France.
3. Why do you always treat me as if I (to be) a 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. And all of a sudden she felt as if it (to be) the only thing that mattered.
6. Where can I have met her? But she certainly looks as though she (to expect) me to speak to her.
7. Don't you feel as though it (may go on) for ever?
8. He looked as if he really (to feel) guilty and ashamed.
9. She sounded as if she (to speak) for a long time in the open air.

10. The water tasted as if it (to be kept) in a flask.

Exercise 3.

Complete the sentences.

1. I felt guilty as if ...
2. ... as if she were near him in the flesh.
3. When I met him at lunch next day he looked as though ...
4. ... as if she were one of the wonders of the world.
5. She had a small dog, a friendly animal, who treated stranger as if ...
6. ... as though he wanted to keep my spirits up.
7. He hid behind his papers as though ...
8. ... as if she had always meant to do it.
9. From time to time he looked first at the clock, then at his wrist watch as though ...
10. ... as if she had caught me in deceit.

Exercise 4.

Answer the following questions using “as if”, “as though”.

Example: What did you feel coming to Moscow after two years' absence?
I felt as if I hadn't been there for ages.

1. What does a student feel before an examination?
2. What did you feel when you read your first English book in the original?
3. What did you feel when you learnt that you had passed your entrance exams successfully?
4. How did you enter the classroom for the first time as a teacher?
5. What do you feel when you come on a visit for the first time?
6. In what manner do you behave if someone nags at you?
7. What do you feel if you can't right a wrong?

8. In what manner do you behave if you see that a person you are speaking to is not listening to you?
9. In what manner do you behave if you see that a person you know doesn't want to recognize you?
10. What do you feel when you are praised to the skies?

Exercise 5.

Fill the gaps with the most appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets.
(to be done at home)

1. She behaved as though she _____ lots of money. (have)
2. You're looking at me as if you _____ a woman in trousers before. (see)
3. I only met him recently, but I feel as though I _____ him all my life. (know)
4. They looked as if they were surprised that they _____ the prize at all. (win)
5. I don't know why you're staying in bed _____ it's not as if you _____ ill. (be)
6. Richard behaves as though he _____ that scholarship to study abroad!
(already get)
7. You look as = if you _____ a ghost. (see)
8. She was wearing an evening gown as if she _____ to impress her guests.
(want)
9. She was in such a hurry as if she _____ for some very important meeting.
(be late)
10. They are acting as though nothing _____ . (happen)

Exercise 6.

Make sentences in response to the situation.

He is walking with a pair of crutches.
It looks as if he'd had an accident.

1. He was out of breath when he arrived.
2. She's always complaining about her job.

3. He keeps sniffing and his nose is red.
4. She looks very unhappy and her eyes are red.
5. The sky was black.
6. He never stops arguing with his wife.
7. He hasn't written to his parents for ages.
8. The train was due at 3 o'clock. It's now a quarter past 3 and there is still no sign of it.
9. She was making strange noises in her sleep.
10. It's midnight. The little boy is still watching television.

Exercise 7.

Using the idea given in brackets, complete each sentence with "as if", "as though".

Example: (I wasn't run over by a ten-ton truck).

I feel terrible. I feel as though I had been run over by a ten-ton truck.

1. (English is not her native tongue).
She speaks English ...
2. (His animals aren't people).
I know a farmer who talks to his animals ...
3. (You didn't see a ghost).
What's the matter? You look ...
4. (His father is not a general in the army).
Sometimes his father gives orders ...
5. (I didn't climb Mt. Everest).
When I reached the fourth floor, I was winded. I felt ... instead of just three flights of stairs.
6. (He doesn't have a brain in his head).
Sometimes he acts ...
7. (We haven't known each other all our lives).

We became good friends almost immediately. After talking to each other for only a short time, we felt ...

8. (A giant bulldozer didn't drive down Main Street).

After the tornado, the town looked ...

9. (She doesn't believe in an afterlife).

Sometimes she talks ...

10.(She isn't a nervous type).

She was close to tears ...

11.(The boss didn't want to blacklist him).

When the boss spoke to him in an angry tone, he got so frightened.

Exercise 8.

Make three-line dialogues like the example.

Student A: Have you been on vacation yet?

Student B: No. And why?

Student A: You look so fresh and tanned as though you were back from the seaside.

Student: A: Say, when did you take up tennis?

Student B: Hmmm ... It's hard to say. About three years ago.

Student A: Really? you play as if you'd spent all your life on the tennis court.

SHOULD IN "THAT-CLAUSES"

It { is was will be	necessary important desirable obligatory requested recommended ordered advisable arranged of vital importance	that smb. should do smth.
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to suggest to demand to insist to propose to order to require to be anxious to urge to advise	that	smb. should do smth.
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It { is was	natural odd surprising strange doubtful impossible unpleasant a pity a shame curious	that	smb. should do smth. smb. should have done smth.
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Exercise 1.

Read the sentences and analyse them.

1. It was ordered that no ship should leave the harbour before daybreak.
2. Mrs. Smith was anxious that her daughter should marry this earnest, well-to-do and respectable man.
3. Agnes proposed my aunt that we should go upstairs and see my room.
4. It was not surprising that she should have changed her mind.
5. It is necessary that you should have high moral standards.
6. It was most curious that he should go back on his word.
7. It is impossible that she should have humiliated her friend.
8. It is recommended that children should get accustomed to getting up early.
9. Mr. Brown requested that his wife shouldn't deny him his own interests.
10. It's a shame that he should have been persuaded to marry for money.

Exercise 2.

Put in the correct form of the verbs in these sentences.

Example: It's highly advisable that something (to be done) about their pronunciation.

It's highly advisable that something should be done about their pronunciation.

It seems odd that they (to come) to an agreement.

It seems odd that they should have come to an agreement.

1. It is requested that the late-comers (to take) seats in the gallery.
2. She promised to arrange that mother (to come and to sit) with the baby.
3. It was surprising that they (to manage) without her so well.
4. He ordered that nothing (to be touched).
5. Isn't it a pity that the weather (to change) like that?
6. It is of vital importance that husband and wife (to share) each other's interests.
7. It was demanded that some kind of school-leaving certificate (to be provided).
8. It is advisable that you (fully to realise) the obligations you are now taking upon yourself.
9. I don't insist that you (to love) her but it is desirable that you (to be friendly) to her.
10. It is impossible that he (to be tormented) by doubts.

Exercise 3.

Complete the sentences.

1. Will you please arrange ...
2. ... that she should consult a good doctor.
3. ... that each girl should be able to type and make notes.
4. It is absolutely necessary that ...
5. She suggested that ...

6. ... that she should have been rude to her parents.
7. ... that she should feel rather tired and unwell.
8. ... that our plan should have been approved by the council.
9. It is requested ...
10. ... that she should feel ill at ease.

Exercise 4.

Change the sentences as in these examples.

Example: She refused to do it.

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

He is afraid of dogs. Isn't it odd?

Isn't it odd that he should be afraid of dogs.

1. She's fond of music. It's only natural. She has a good ear for music.
2. The child's hair is quite fair. Isn't it odd when her eyes are so dark?
3. Nobody saw the child on the beach. It's rather curious.
4. So this is what she thought. It's very strange.
5. A child of ten drew this. It's highly doubtful.
6. So she has changed her mind at the last minute. Isn't it curious?
7. She's ill in bed. Isn't it a pity? Just when we need her so badly.
8. So the experiment has failed again. How unpleasant!
9. They have crossed the Atlantic in a small yacht. Is it possible?
10. She doesn't want to give up her job. It's surprising. She's worked hard at it.
11. He has left already. How strange! He is usually here at this time.

Exercise 5.

Respond to the following statements expressing astonishment, disbelief, disapproval.

Example: 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.

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

1. She refused the invitation.
2. It is very cold for June.
3. They did not come to any agreement.
4. She refused to justify herself.
5. He is a man of moods.
6. She has no instinct about people.
7. They are jealous of their friend's new car.
8. She speaks highly of her neighbours.
9. She went out with him out of a sense of duty.
10. The children mocked the fat boy.

Exercise 6

Make four-line dialogues like the example.

Student A: Say, have you got anything to do tonight?

Student B: Nothing special, why?

Student A: I suggest that we should go to the pictures.

An American thriller is on, you see.

Student B: Good idea!

Student A: Look here! They've changed the time-table.

We'll have an extra period on Monday.

Student B: How annoying that they should have changed it again.

Student A: I suppose that we should speak to the dean.

Student B: I'm all for it.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

We use the subjunctive form in certain fixed expressions and after some verbs and adjectives which express the idea of necessity, importance, etc.

The subjunctive form is the same as the infinitive (without "to"). It doesn't show any marking for tense and can be used to refer to events in the past, present or future. We use it most often in "that clauses" after certain verbs (e.g. ask, advise, demand, propose, recommend, insist, request, suggest) and after adjectives (e.g. advisable, anxious, eager, desirable, essential, important, necessary, preferable, vital, willing) to express the idea that something is necessary or important.

e.g. It is vital that every employee attend the meeting.

The law demands that he be granted bail.

Regulations require that officers not enter the crime scene without protective clothing.

The subjunctive is used in reported speech, very formal language (e.g. regulations, legal documents) and in poetry.

e.g. She insisted that she pay her own way.

We require that all receipts be submitted to the committee for approval.

I know not whether laws be right, or whether laws be wrong. (Oscar Wilde)

Exercise 7.

Complete the following sentences so that each means the same as the sentences above it. Do this in two ways, one with the Subjunctive and one with "should".

1. "Why don't you study maths at evening class?" she said to him.

She suggested that he ...

2. "Let's finish the meeting on time", he said to them.

He insisted that ...

3. “Take the prisoner below deck and tie him up!”, shouted the captain.
The captain commanded that ...
4. “If I were you, I’d have the beef”, said the waiter.
The waiter recommended that ...
5. “I would like a full inquiring to take place”, said the Prime minister.
The Prime minister requested that ...
6. “If I were in charge, I would make some changes”, the Deputy Dean said.
The Deputy Dean advised that ...
7. The contract must be signed by all parties.
It is important ...
8. The candidates must have a thorough medical examination.
It is essential ...
9. Every applicant must complete the form in triplicate.
It is vital ...
10. She doesn’t seem to understand what her decision means.
It is necessary ...

WRITTEN TEST № 1

I. Choose the correct completion.

1. If I _____ free yesterday, I _____ to the museum with you. (were, had been, would go, would have gone)
2. If you _____ with this matter, I _____ very grateful to you. (could deal, dealt, would be, would have been)
3. If this article _____ published, I certainly _____ it, I received this magazine regularly (was were, had been, would read, would have read)
4. If the children _____ tired yesterday, they _____ to bed at 8 o'clock. But they got so tired, that were about to fall asleep at the table. (didn't get, hadn't got, wouldn't go, wouldn't have gone)
5. If your letter _____ me at home, I _____ answer it and inform you about my plans for the future (caught, had caught, would, would have)
6. If a celebrity _____ in the hotel, security arrangements _____ be tightened. (were, was, had been staying, would, would have been)

II. Use the corresponding mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets. Make the condition unreal.

1. If my dress (to be) ready, I (to put on) it tomorrow.
2. If it (to rain) in the afternoon, the garden party (to be spoilt).
3. If you (to have) a greater sense of responsibility, you (to consider) this matter long ago.
4. If I (not to have) a terrible headache yesterday, I (to make a visit you with great pleasure).
5. If it (not to rain) now, the children (to play in the garden).
6. If you (to be) a real lover of fine arts you (to visit) museums and art galleries.
7. Your baggage (to be taken) to the station, if it (to be packed).
8. If she (to be) a great authority of the matter, she (to make) a report willingly.

III. Paraphrase the sentences using the corresponding mood forms.

1. I was very busy that day and could not go shopping with you.
2. Your telephone was out of order, and that is why I could not ring you up.
3. She likes to gossip, that is why her group-mates avoid her.
4. She insulted her friend that was why she felt miserable.
5. she forgot to wind up her watch that was why it stopped.
6. He is not a pleasant person to deal with that is why he has no friends.

WRITTEN TEST № 2

I. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding mood form.

1. I wish you _____ a chance of visiting London. I'm sure you would have been greatly impressed by Westminster Palace. (had, had had)
2. He wished it ... on Sunday. He could go sightseeing in the afternoon. (didn't rain, wouldn't rain)
3. I wish I _____ capable working at my report day and night. I could have finished it long ago. (were, had been)
4. She wished she _____ her mind. She was sure she would convince them of their mistakes. (spoke, could speak)
5. He wished he _____ on his friend on this matter. It would be easier for him to overcome all the difficulties. (relied, could rely, could have relied)
6. She wished her son _____ so light-minded. He could have succeeded in life. (were not, hadn't been)

II. Open the brackets using the corresponding mood form. Make the condition unreal.

1. I wish all of us (to pass) the exam successfully.
2. My mother always wished I (to be) a teacher.
3. The students wished Professor N (to lecture) in English literature.
4. I wish you (to listen) to me carefully now.

5. She wished she not (to be) rude to him when she saw him last.
6. I wish you (to keep) me company that night.
7. He wished he (to have) his father's talent.

III. Compose sentences expressing an unreal wish using the sentences given below for basis.

1. It's a pity he is so ambitious.
2. It's a pity the son doesn't share his father's interests.
3. It's a pity I didn't conceal my disappointment.
4. I'm sorry that I stand in your way.
5. It's a pity he doesn't see himself in his true light.
6. It's a pity she was in low spirits that night.
7. I'm sorry that I couldn't recover my composure.
8. It's a pity he isn't a man of determination.
9. It's a pity he felt lonely and unwanted at our party.
10. I'm sorry that I made him feel inferior.

WRITTEN TEST № 3

- I. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verbs.
1. She (not to feel) so disappointed if she (to know) what to expect of him.
2. If you (to go) to the booking office now, you (to manage) to book a couple of tickets for the evening show.
3. I (to enjoy) the party much more if I (not to have) a splitting headache that night.
4. If we (not to gather) enough firewood, we (to be) cold now.
5. I wish you (not to take) me so much for granted.
6. He wishes he (to give up) smoking when he was in his twenties.
7. She treats him as though he (to be) the most wonderful man in the world.
8. I felt as if I (not to sleep) for centuries.

II. Complete the sentences.

1. They would regret it for the rest of their lives if ...
2. If you wore warmer clothes ...
3. ... as if she were a woman of heavenly beauty.
4. ... as though you had never heard the whole story.
5. You must act as though ...
6. It is desirable that a teacher ...
7. It is doubtful that ...
8. ... that she should have broken the engagement.

III. Paraphrase the sentences.

1. I'm anxious for everyone to understand me correctly.
2. I suggest arranging a farewell party for him.
3. It's a pity the weather has taken a turn for the worse.
4. It's a pity I don't know any foreign language.
5. I'm sorry to have misled you.
6. I regret having mentioned it in my letter.
7. He is genuinely fond of her. She is so open and friendly.
8. They look down on her. She feels ill at ease.

IV. Translate the following sentences.

1. Я бы снял эту квартиру на следующий год, если бы она не была такой дорогой.
2. На твоём месте я бы вела себя более вежливо.
3. Он так волновался перед собранием, как будто бы никогда раньше не выступал перед большой аудиторией.
4. Как бы мне хотелось, чтобы мои дети и внуки чаще её навещали.
5. Как жаль, что ему было скучно на нашем вечере вчера.
6. Невероятно, что он не сдержал свое слово.

7. Я бы обязательно тебе позвонила, если бы не потеряла твой номер телефона.
8. Таксист вел себя так, как будто машина была его собственностью.

WRITTEN TEST № 4

Variant 1

I. Open the brackets.

1. It was desirable that they (to go) on an excursion with us.
2. If you (not to be) so absent-minded, you wouldn't have made so many mistakes.
3. I wish I (to be) frank with you that night.
4. If you had sent a telegram to your parents to let them know you were coming, they (to meet) you at the station.
5. It was raining and I insisted that the children (to stay) at home.
6. The child is crying. I wish i (to know) how to calm her.
7. The weather had changed for the better and the children suggested that we (to work) in the garden.
8. If I (to have) a picture of you, I would look at it when I feel depressed.
9. I wish I (to book) two tickets for this performance.
10. I would come at once if you (to be) really ill.

II. Paraphrase the sentences using "wish-clauses", "if-clauses".

1. She had a headache and didn't go to the theatre with us.
2. The surgeon was very skilled and the operation was a success.
3. She didn't go to the British Museum only because she was pressed for time.
4. It's a pity we have missed two trains.
5. It's a pity she is so talkative.
6. It's a pity you didn't telephoned me yesterday.
7. We lost out way because the night was dark.

8. You missed many lessons last year that's why you failed at your exam.
9. She had no money with her and she couldn't buy a new fashionable dress.

III. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Премьер-министр Великобритании не был бы фактическим главой государства, если бы вся власть не была сосредоточена в руках Кабинета.
2. Как жаль, что ему было скучно на нашей вечеринке вчера.
3. Она говорила о Франции так, как будто провела там много лет.
4. желательно, чтобы все члены Палаты общин приняли участие в обсуждении этой важной проблемы.
5. Как бы мне хотелось, чтобы мы были друзьями.
6. Она произвела бы более благоприятное впечатление, если бы в тот вечер не была так подавлена.
7. Это невозможно, чтобы он сказал такую жестокую ложь.
8. На твоём месте я бы попытался получить высшее образование.
9. Он так хорошо играет в теннис, как будто он профессиональный игрок.
10. Мы бы не опоздали на поезд, если бы взяли такси.

Variant 2

I. Open the brackets.

1. It was obligatory that all the workers (to attend) the rank and file meeting.
2. She wished she (to have) a large house with an indoor swimming pool and a tennis court.
3. If I (to live) to be a hundred, I would never understand you.
4. It was getting late and the father demanded that Tom (to go) to bed.
5. I wish I (to make) a mental note not to forget about his birthday.
6. He wouldn't ask her to sit for a portrait if she (not to be) beautiful in the classic sense.

7. If football (not to be) a mania with him, he wouldn't have spent the whole evening glued to the screen.
8. If you had warned me about their visit, I (to cook) a festive dinner.
9. He looks down on me. I wish he (to treat) me as his equal.
10. The prices at the restaurant were very high and she insisted that she (to pay) for dinner.

II. Paraphrase the sentences using "wish-clauses", "if-clause".

1. It's a pity you are not on the phone.
2. She is inclined to over weight. She tries to abstain from food.
3. It's a pity she has turned him down.
4. He is she and cannot ask her for a date.
5. He lost his temper because her behaviour got on his nerves.
6. I'm sorry I have let you down.
7. He works day and night. His one aim in life is making money.
8. She loved her father and patterned herself on him.
9. It's a pity he hasn't found the right approach to life.

IV. Translate from Russian into English.

1. На твоём месте я бы стала больше двигаться.
2. Она бы не проводила столько времени с внуками, если бы жила только для себя.
3. Удивительно, что он был так груб с родителями.
4. Необходимо, чтобы все члены Кабинета разделяли точку зрения премьер-министра.
5. Она так хорошо готовит, как будто она профессиональный повар.
6. Королева Великобритании была бы реальным главой государства, если бы ее власть не была ограничена Конституцией.
7. Как жаль, что они не смогли приехать к нам прошлым летом.

8. Как бы ей хотелось, чтобы муж не воспринимал ее как что-то само собой разумеющееся.
9. Она производила бы лучшее впечатление, если бы не была так самонадеянна.
10. Он не сделал бы карьеру, если бы не получил хорошее образование.

WRITTEN TEST № 5

Variant 1

I. Use the verb in the brackets in the required form.

1. If people (to use) natural resources rationally and wisely, many animals and plants (not to become) extinct.
2. It seemed as though they (to be) very fond of each other.
3. I wish I (to take up) some sport when I was young.
4. It is of vital importance that people (not to use) hardwood to make their furniture.
5. If I (to be) you. I (to walk) upstairs – it is a good aerobic exercise.
6. If I only (to know) then that she needed my help so badly, I (to come) at once.
7. The mother wished her son (to give up) smoking.
8. He felt so tired and exhausted after the day's work as if he (to cut down) trees.

II. Complete the sentences.

1. She wouldn't have been so hurt if ...
2. It is highly advisable that ...
3. ... as though she had never seen him.
4. If I were you ...
5. They spoke as though ...
6. ... that he should have let his friends down.

7. The bus was over crowded. I wish ...
8. ... if he hadn't taken to alcohol.

III. Paraphrase the sentences.

1. She has been ill for a long time. She looks thin and pale.
2. It's a pity Mary didn't take after her mother.
3. She can't accept things the way they are. She makes life hard for herself.
4. It's a pity the air in the city is so polluted.
5. She was pressed for time. She didn't visit her parents last weekend.
6. I suggest arranging a farewell party for him.
7. It's a pity you are not interested in politics.
8. He wanted his son to rely on him for guidance and advice.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Необходимо, что правительства всех стран видели результаты своей политики на 10-20 лет вперед, а не только до предстоящих выборов.
2. Если бы люди больше двигались, это защитило бы их от болезней сердца.
3. Она очень приятный в общении человек. Жаль, что я не знала ее раньше.
4. Если бы он не был таким вспыльчивым, он бы не растерял всех своих друзей.
5. Очень важно, чтобы время просмотра телепередач для маленьких детей ограничивалось.
6. На твоём месте, я бы выходила из автобуса на одну-две остановки раньше и шла дальше пешком.
7. Ему не хватало дыхания, как будто он всю дорогу бежал.
8. Просто невероятно, что он оскорбил ее.

Variant 2

I. Use the verb in the brackets in the required form.

1. If people (not to cut down) forests for firewood and their domestic animals (not to eat) all the available plants, the Sahara Desert (not to expand) further south.
2. She is so good at tennis as if she (to be) a professional.
3. He wished he (to give up) smoking when he was still in his teens.
4. It is absolutely necessary that the population (to be controlled) in some way.
5. If I (to be) you, I (to do) a bit of cycling instead of using city transport.
6. If She (to know) then that he loved her dearly, she (not to leave) the city.
7. I wish you (to try) to keep fit.
8. It looks as if rushed meals and lack of exercise (to ruin) his good health.

II. Complete the sentences.

1. They wouldn't have got into trouble if ...
2. It is desirable that ...
3. ... as if she were a woman of heavenly beauty.
4. If I were in Mary's place ...
5. You are talking as if ...
6. ... that she should have broken the engagement.
7. The air in the city is very polluted. I wish ...
8. ... if parents didn't fail in their duty.

III. Paraphrase the sentences.

1. He often lets his friends down. He has no sense of responsibility.
2. It's a pity Tom is not an easy person to deal with.
3. He is a brilliant speaker. He developed the art of public speaking when he was at school.
4. It's a pity people don't protect the environment.

5. He felt moody that night. He didn't have fun at their party.
6. I'm anxious for everybody to understand me correctly.
7. I'm sorry that I didn't conceal my irritation.
8. She wants her children to share her beliefs and values.

IV. Translate into English.

1. Чтобы ощутить окружающую среду, просто необходимо, чтобы все страны мира работали вместе на международном уровне.
2. Если бы люди ходили пешком вместо того, чтобы подниматься и спускаться на лифте, они были бы более выносливыми.
3. Она так несчастна. Жаль, что я не могу ей помочь.
4. Родители требовали, что их дети смотрели только те передачи, которые информативны и поучительны.
5. Если бы у них было много общего, они бы никогда не расстались.
6. На твоём месте, я бы проводила больше времени на свежем воздухе.
7. У нее были красные глаза, как будто бы она проплакала всю ночь.
8. Невозможно, чтобы он ей солгал.

GRAMMAR COMMENTARY

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

(“Headway”, advanced p.p. 139-140)

English tense usage can be divided into two categories: tenses used to refer to fact, and those used to refer to non-fact. Fact is what is considered to be real or quite possible; non-fact is what is supposed or wished for, which is either unreal or impossible.

Fact	I work in a restaurant, but I don't earn much. If I find a better job, I'll take it.
Non-fact	I wish I had a lot of money. If I had a lot of money, I would open my own restaurant.

Tenses used to refer to fact are related to real time. For example, a past verb form refers to the past.

e.g. I had a lovely holiday in Spain last years.

Tenses used to refer to non-fact are not related to real time. Generally speaking, this unreality is expressed by shifting the verb form "backwards" (for example, from present to past)

e.g. If I had a car, I could visit my friends.

Here the past verb form does not refer to the real past, but to the "wished for" present and future. It has the effect of distancing the meaning from reality. it is important to understand this difference between fact and non-fact when describing conditional sentences.

Type 1

Type 1 conditional sentences are based on fact in real time. They express a possible condition and its probable result.

e.g. If it rains, I'll get wet.

If he doesn't come soon, we'll miss the bus.

"Will" is not usually used in the conditional clause. However, it can appear when "will" expresses willingness (or in the negative, refusal), or insistence.

e.g. If you'll wash the dishes, I'll put them away.

If you are willing to ...)

If Peter won't give you a lift, I will.

(If Peter isn't willing to ...)

If you will smoke, of course you'll get a cough.

(If you insist on smoking ...)

When "will" expresses insistence, it is stressed and never contracted.

“Should” and “happen to” can be used in the conditional clause to suggest that something may happen by chance, but is unlikely.

e.g. If you should come across Pearl, tell her to give me a ring.

If you happen to find my book, pop it in the post to me.

There are several other links with meanings similar to “if” that can introduce Type 1 conditional sentences.

e.g. Provided/providing I have the time, I’ll give you a hand to fix it.

Supposing you miss the plane, what will you do?

I’ll come tomorrow unless I hear from you before.

(If I don’t hear from you ...).

Type 2

Type 2 conditional sentences are not based on fact.

They express a situation which is contrary to reality in the present and future.

This unreality is shown by a tense shift “backwards”.

Present		Past
will (+ verb)	→	would (+ verb)

They express a hypothetical condition and its probable result.

e.g. If I were taller, I’d join the police force.

(In reality I’m not, and never will be tall enough to join the police force).

If you saw a ghost, what would you do?

(I don’t believe in ghosts, so I don’t think you will ever see one).

The difference between Type 1 and Type 2 conditional sentences is not related to time. Both can refer to the present or the future. By using a past tense form in Type 2, the speaker suggests that the situation is less probable, or impossible, or imaginary.

Compare the following:

If it rains this weekend, I ...

(Said in England, where rain is common)

If it rained in the Sahara, the desert would ...

(This would be most unusual)

If there is a nuclear war, we will ...

(I'm a pessimist. Nuclear war is a real possibility).

If there was a nuclear war, we would ...

(I am an optimist and I think nuclear war is very unlikely to happen).

If you come to my country, you'll have a good time.

(Possible)

If you came from my country, you'd understood us better.

(Impossible – you don't come from my country).

“Were” is often used instead of “was”, especially when the style is formal.

It is commonly used in the expression “If I were you ...” when giving advice.

e.g. If he were more honest, he would be a better person.

If I were you, I should cook it for a little longer.

The Type 2 conditional can make a suggestion should less direct and hence more polite.

e.g. Would it be convenient if I called this evening around 8.00.

Would you mind if I opened the window slightly?

“Would” is not usually used in the conditional clause. However, as with “will”, in Type 1, it can appear when it expresses willingness. Again, it makes a suggestion sound more polite.

e.g. I would be grateful if you would give this matter your serious attention.

“Were to” can be used in the conditional clause to suggest that something is unlikely to happen.

e.g. If you were to find that your husband had been unfaithful, what would you do?

Type 3

Type 3 conditional sentences are not based on fact. They express a situation which is contrary to reality in the past. This unreality is shown by a tense shift “backwards”.

Past → Past Perfect
 would (+ verb) would have (+ verb)

e.g. If I had known his background, I would never have employed him.

(I didn't know his background and I did employ him)

If I hadn't seen it with my own eyes, I wouldn't have thought it possible.

(I did see it with my own eyes, so it must be possible).

Type 2 and Type 3 mixed

It is possible for each of the two clauses in a conditional sentence to have a different time reference, and the result is a mixed conditional.

e.g. If we had brought a map with us, we would know where we are.

If we had brought is contrary to past fact (we didn't bring a map). We would know is contrary to present fact (we don't know).

If he didn't love her, he wouldn't have married her. If he didn't love her is contrary to present fact (he does love her). He wouldn't have married her is contrary to past (he did marry her).

Care needs to be taken when the Type 2 conditional refers to the future.

e.g. I would come to the party next Saturday if I hadn't arranged to go to the theatre.

This conditional is sometimes “unmixed” to regularize the tense sequence.

e.g. I would have come to the party next Saturday if I hadn't arranged to go to the theatre.

This sentence sounds a little odd, however, as the verb action (come to the party) is in the future, whilst the “regularized” verb form (would have come) usually refers to the past.

HYPOTHESIZING

(“Headway”, Advanced, p.p. 144-145)

English tense usage can be divided into fact and non-fact. There are certain constructions (including conditional sentences) that have a hypothetical

meaning, and the unreality that they express is shown by shifting the verb form “backwards”.

e.g. I wish I knew the answer.

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