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СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ
В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие
для студентов III курса

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Данное пособие представляет собой комплекс упражнений,
позволяющих отрабатывать основные структуры сослагательного
наклонения в английском языке. Краткие теоретические пояснения,
комментарии и примеры способствуют лучшему пониманию
грамматических конструкций и адекватному их использованию в устной и
письменной речи студентов.

Представленные материалы предназначены для студентов III курса,
изучающих формы сослагательного наклонения на практических занятиях
по английскому языку в рамках дисциплин «Практикум по культуре
речевого общения» и «Коммуникативная грамматика английского языка».

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее пособие включает грамматический материал, предусмотренный программой по дисциплинам «Практикум по культуре речевого общения» и «Коммуникативная грамматика английского языка», и предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлениям «Лингвистика» и «Международные отношения».

Пособие включает основные структуры сослагательного наклонения в английском языке, изучаемые студентами 3-го года обучения. Материал представлен в порядке, определяемом основной профессиональной образовательной программой (ОПОП). Актуальность создания учебного пособия обусловлена потребностью в комплексе упражнений, направленных на совершенствование грамматической компетенции студентов.

Грамматические структуры сослагательного наклонения предъявляются моделями. Каждая новая грамматическая модель предваряется кратким теоретическим комментарием относительно ее формы и функции, имеются пояснения возможных вариантов оформления и функционирования модели. Каждая модель иллюстрируется примерами с переводом на русский язык. Это позволяет использовать данное пособие как для работы в аудитории, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Все представленные упражнения построены на нейтральной лексике, что исключает дополнительные трудности при выполнении заданий и значительно расширяет круг возможных пользователей данного пособия.

Алгоритм работы над упражнениями соответствует этапам формирования речевых грамматических навыков и включает восприятие, имитацию, подстановку, трансформацию и продукцию. Каждый из этапов предполагает соответствующий набор языковых и речевых упражнений аналитического, рецептивного, продуктивного и аккумулирующего типа.

Поскольку в реальной речи предложение является неотъемлемой частью целого текста, при составлении пособия за основу был принят дидактический принцип имплицативного контекста. Данный принцип позволяет сосредоточить внимание студентов на изучаемых грамматических структурах, дает возможность оперировать разными контекстами, которые можно строить и перестраивать в ходе учебного процесса.

Значительное внимание уделено упражнениям на повторение, где все изученные структуры подаются одновременно в упражнениях, моделирующих деятельность. Эти же упражнения могут одновременно выполнять контролирующую функцию.

Some languages have special verb forms called ‘subjunctive’, which are used especially to talk about ‘unreal’ situations: things which are possible, desirable or imaginary.

Older English had subjunctives, but in modern English they have mostly been replaced by uses of *should*, *would*, and other modal verbs and also by special uses of past tenses. English only has a few subjunctive forms left: one is the same form as the base form of the verb (e.g. *she see*, *he have*) and special form of be (e.g. I / she / he / it / we / you / they *were*).

THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

I. Complex sentences of unreal condition with present or future time reference (Second Conditionals)

Second conditionals are called ‘unreal’ because they can be used to imagine what might happen if circumstances were different. They can be an important way of exploring behavior and testing theories.

Second conditionals use a past tense in the *if*-clause, and **would + verb** in the main clause. We use these forms to express something imaginary or hypothetical about the present or future.

If smb. **did / were (not)** smth., smb. **would (not) do / be** smth.

E.g. *If she **knew** all the rules, she **would spell** better.* – Если бы она знала все правила, она бы писала грамотнее. (Но она не знает правил и пишет плохо).

E.g. *If I **were** more attentive, I **would not make** so many mistakes.* – Если бы я был внимательнее, я бы не делал так много ошибок. (Но я невнимателен и делаю много ошибок).

We can also use the **past continuous** in the *if*-clause to express something in progress.

E.g. *I would call her if my phone **was working**.*

Would can be replaced with a **past modal verb** such as *could* and *might* in the main clause.

E.g. *If I had more money, I **might** get a new laptop.*

In the *if*-clause, we can use **was** or **were** with *I / he / she / it*. In formal writing, *were* is preferred in the *if*-clause to the singular form *was*.

E.g. *If it **wasn't** / **weren't** raining, we could play tennis.*

Exercise 1. Imagine.

Make up sentences beginning with *if*, as in the model.

Model: Imagine you were a millionaire. – *If I were a millionaire, I would stop working and move to Barbados.*

1. Imagine you could communicate with animals.
2. Imagine the government of your country disappeared overnight.
3. Imagine you could see through solid objects.
4. Imagine you could communicate your thoughts to other people.
5. Imagine there were no more illness on the earth.
6. Imagine you didn't feel it when you hurt yourself.
7. Imagine everyone on the earth spoke a common language.
8. Imagine there were no more advertizing.
9. Imagine you could breathe under water.
10. Imagine you could fly.
11. Imagine there were no airplanes, telephones or televisions.
12. Imagine paper became very, very expensive.

Exercise 2. Read the sentences below. Which sentence beginning is better?

Model: a) *If I become President, I will ...*

b) *If I became President, I would ...*

1. a) If I feel tired tomorrow ...
b) If I felt tired tomorrow ...
2. a) If I live to be 130, I'll ...
b) If I lived to be 130, I'd ...
3. a) If I break my leg next week, I'll ...
b) If I broke my leg next week, I'd ...
4. a) If wars stop, the world will be ...
b) If wars stopped, the world would be ...
5. a) If it snows tomorrow, I'll ...
b) If it snowed tomorrow, I'd ...
6. a) If I become rich and famous, will you ...?
b) If I became rich and famous, would you ...?

7. a) If I learn to speak English perfectly, I'll ...
 b) If I learned to speak English perfectly, I'd ...
8. a) If I buy a really fast car, I'll ...
 b) If I bought a really fast car, I'd ...

Exercise 3. Complete the questions. Use the 1st Conditional for likely situations and the 2nd Conditional for unlikely and unreal situations. Use *could* where suitable in 2nd Conditional sentences.

1. If you _____ late for work next week, what _____ your boss _____? (arrive, say)
2. What hobby _____ you _____ if you _____ more free time? (take up, have)
3. Who _____ you _____ if you _____ to borrow some money? (ask, need)
4. If you _____ a famous person, who _____ you _____ to meet? (meet, like)
5. What _____ you _____ if you _____ two months' holiday soon? (do, have)
6. If your English teacher _____ you a lot of homework, _____ you _____ it? (give, do)
7. What _____ you _____ if you _____ your passport on holiday abroad? (do, lose)
8. If you _____ time to watch TV this evening, which program _____ you _____? (have, watch)
9. What changes _____ you _____ if you _____ responsible for public transport in your city? (make, be)
10. Where _____ you _____ if you _____ any city in the world? (live, choose)
11. If a friend _____ you to dinner next week, what kind of present _____ you _____? (invite, take)
12. If you _____ the chance to change your appearance, what _____ you _____? (have, change)
13. What _____ you _____ if someone _____ you to look after their dog for two weeks? (say, ask)
14. If you _____ shopping this weekend, _____ you _____ you food at a market or a supermarket? (go, buy)
15. What _____ you _____ if your doctor _____ you to lose weight? (do, tell)

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

1. If I (know) his address, I'd give it to you.
2. He (look) a lot better if he shaved more often.
3. If he worked more slowly, he (not make) so many mistakes.
4. More tourists would come to this country if it (have) a better climate.
5. If someone (give) you a helicopter, what would you do with it?
6. If I (win) a big prize in a lottery, I'd give up my job.
7. What you (do) if you found a burglar in your house?
8. I could tell you what this means if I (know) Greek.
9. If he knew that it was dangerous, he (not come).
10. If you (see) someone drowning, what would you do?
11. I (be) ruined if I bought her everything she asked for.
12. I could get a job easily if I (have) a degree.
13. If she (do) her hair differently, she might look quite nice.
14. I (keep) a horse if I could afford it.
15. I'd go and see him more often if he (live) on a bus route.
16. I (offer) to help if I thought I'd be any use.
17. What would you do if the elevator (get) stuck between two floors?
18. If you (paint) the walls white, the room would be much brighter.
19. You wouldn't have so much trouble with your car if you (have) it serviced regularly.
20. I'd climb over the wall if there (not be) so much broken glass on top of it.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the right verb form and expressions from the list.

ask her to help – go to the cinema more often – get up late – go and see him – go for a ride – write to Henry – read the paper – watch a film – have breakfast in the garden

1. If Alice were here, ...
2. If I could find my glasses, ...
3. If John was at home, we ...
4. If the TV was working, we ...
5. If we had bikes, ...
6. If tomorrow was Saturday, I ...
7. If it was warmer, we ...
8. If I could find my address book, ...
9. If we lived in a town, ...

Exercise 6. Put in the correct verb forms.

1. The kitchen _____ better if we _____ red curtains. (look; have)
2. Where _____ if you _____ a picture frame? (you go; need)
3. If I _____ his address, I _____ round and see him. (know; go)
4. What _____ if you _____ the lottery? (you do; win)
5. It _____ quicker if you _____ a computer. (be; use)
6. If you _____ busy, I _____ you how to play bridge. (not be; show)
7. If we _____ some eggs, I _____ you a cake. (have; make)
8. If you really _____ me, you _____ me diamonds. (love; buy)
9. If it _____ so cold, I _____ the garden. (not be; tidy up)
10. If she _____ so many clothes, she _____ enough money for food. (not buy; have)

Exercise 7. Rewrite these sentences, using conditional sentences.

Model: She is very shy; that's why she doesn't enjoy parties. – If she were not shy, she could / might enjoy parties.

1. He doesn't take any exercise; that's why he is so unhealthy.
2. I haven't the right change, so we can't get tickets from the machine.
3. They speak French to her, not English, so her English doesn't improve.
4. The shops don't deliver now, which makes life difficult.
5. He's very thin; perhaps that's why he feels the cold so much.
6. It's a pity we haven't a steak to cook over our camp fire.
7. He doesn't help me, possibly because I never ask him for help.
8. I can't drive, so we can't take a car.
9. We have no ladder, so we can't get over the wall.
10. I haven't much time, so I read very little.
11. They don't clean the windows, so the rooms look rather dark.
12. He never polishes his shoes, so he never looks smart.
13. He doesn't pay his staff properly; perhaps that's why they don't work well.
14. We haven't got central heating, so the house is rather cold.
15. I have no dog, so I don't like being alone in the house at night.
16. He spends hours watching television; that's why he never has time to do house chores.
17. I haven't got a vacuum cleaner; that's why I'm so slow.
18. I don't know his address, so I can't write to him.
19. He never shaves; that's the only reason he looks unattractive.

20. You work too fast; that's why you make so many mistakes.
21. I can't park near my office; that's why I don't come by car.
22. I live a long way from the centre; that's why I am always late for work.
23. People drive very fast. That's why there are so many accidents.
24. English people speak very quickly. Perhaps that's why I can't understand them.
25. The flats are not clearly numbered, so it is very difficult to find anyone.

Exercise 8. Complete the questions, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If a friend _____ you to his/her wedding next month, what _____ you _____? (invite, wear)
2. If you _____ enough money to buy any car, which type of car _____ you _____? (have, buy)
3. What _____ you _____ if someone _____ you scholarship to study any subjects? (study, give)
4. What activity _____ you _____ if you _____ on an activity holiday? (choose, go)
5. What _____ you _____ if somebody _____ you a gift voucher to spend on electrical goods? (buy, give)
6. Where _____ you _____ if somebody _____ you a ticket and money to spend a weekend in any capital city in Europe? (go, offer)
7. If you _____ the chance to have dinner with a famous person, who _____ you _____? (have, choose)
8. Which other language _____ you _____ if you _____ a chance? (study, have)
9. If your boss _____ you a better salary, but you had to move to a smaller town / city, _____ you _____? (offer, accept)
10. What _____ you _____ if your boss _____ you to do his job while he was on holiday? (say, ask)

Exercise 9. Each of these sentences has a grammar mistake. Find the mistake, then write the correct sentence. Your sentences can be either 1st or 2nd Conditional, depending on your own opinion or situation.

1. I'd do more sport if I would have enough time.
2. If I'm the President of the United States, I'll increase spending on health care.
3. If you didn't study English, which language will you study?
4. What will you do if you couldn't come to your English class next week?

5. I'll buy a BMW if I could afford a new car.
6. If the government banned cars, what method of transport will you use?
7. Where would you live, if you can choose any country?
8. If I'll go to the cinema next week, I'll see a film in English.
9. I'll go for a walk in the country if the weather will be good this weekend.
10. What changes will you introduce if you were the Prime Minister of your country?

Exercise 10. Complete the letter to a newspaper. Use the verbs in brackets.

Letters to the Editor

Public transport

Sir,

May I add some points to your newspaper's recent discussion about public transport. People say that if we (spend) more on public transport, drivers (leave) their cars at home. I disagree.

First, we already spend billions on public transport. If we (increase) spending, it (make) no difference. People (continue) to drive to work – just as they do now.

Secondly, if we (build) better public transport, it (cost) a lot of money. If we (do) that, taxes (rise). Most people (not be) very happy about that!

Yours faithfully,

R. Paget

Boston

Exercise 11. Complete the reply to R. Paget's letter. Use the verbs in brackets.

Traffic-free zones

Sir,

I would like to reply to R. Paget's recent letter.

If we (have) more traffic-free zones in cities, people (enjoy) a much better quality of life. And general taxes (not rise) if we (charge) drivers for coming into cities. This (produce) a lot of extra money – money to improve public transport.

Yours faithfully,

S. Carter

Exercise 12. A reporter is asking a NASA scientist about an idea for a city in space. Write the reporter's questions. Use the words in brackets.

1. Reporter *If they decided to do it, when would it happen?* (they decide to do it / when it happen)

Scientist: Not for long time. In about the year 2030.

2. Reporter: _____? (how much it cost / they build it)

Scientist: I don't know. The plan could easily change, but certainly billions and billions.

3. Reporter: _____? (what it look like / they use the present plans)

Scientist: Like a huge wheel.

4. Reporter: _____? (how big it be / they make it)

Scientist: About two kilometers from side to side.

5. Reporter: _____? (it be 2 kilometers across / how many people live there)

Scientist: As many as 10,000, perhaps.

6. Reporter: _____? (you put so many people there / how they get food)

Scientist: From farms in the space city. And, what's more, plant life would produce oxygen.

7. Reporter: _____? (you like to live there / it really exist one day)

Scientist: I'd love to! But I'm afraid it certainly won't happen in my lifetime!

Exercise 13. Think and write 2nd Conditional sentences about what you would do in the unreal situations below.

1. You win a lot of money.
2. You become the Prime Minister / President of your country.
3. You speak English perfectly.
4. You have ten children.
5. You become internationally famous.
6. You see a ghost.
7. You meet your favorite film star.
8. You live to 120.

Exercise 14. *If I were you, I'd ...* is a useful phrase to give advice. Read about each person's problem. Give a piece of advice for each one using *If I were you, ...* and modals *would, might, could*.

Model: "I don't get along with my new boss. He's close-minded and doesn't listen". – *If I were you, I'd look for another job.*

1. "I have a big exam next month, but I can't get motivated to study for it."
2. "My parents are upset with me because my grades haven't been so good recently."
3. "I love my job, but it doesn't pay well."
4. "A co-worker has asked me out on a date. I haven't told the person I'm thinking about it."
5. "My car is 10 years old. It's starting to fall apart."

Exercise 15. Think of 3 minor problems to share with your partner. The partner should listen to you and come up with some advice. Then you listen to your partner's problems and give them your advice. Use the pattern *If I were you ...*

Exercise 16. The following construction can also be used: **If it were not for / If not for + noun phrase, smb. would (not) do / be smth.**

E.g. *If it were not for easy access to solar energy, business costs in the region would be too high.* (= If businesses did not have easy access to solar energy, their costs ...).

Answer the questions according to the model. Mention several flaws.

Model: Do you like fall? – *If it were not for the rainy weather, I would like it more.*

1. Do you like my new dress?
2. Do you like your new apartment?
3. Does your friend enjoy his studies in the university?
4. Do you like your new boss?
5. Are you enjoying the party?

Exercise 17. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если бы не дождь, мы бы пошли гулять.
2. Если бы не ее мама, они бы не ссорились так часто.
3. Если бы не занятия спортом, он бы не выглядел так молодо.
4. Если бы не пластическая операция, она бы выглядела старше.

5. Если бы не ужасная дорога, мы бы ехали быстрее.
6. Если бы не усы, которые он отпустил, я бы его узнала.
7. Если бы не танцевальные курсы, она бы не была такой грациозной.
8. Если бы не регулярные занятия, он бы не получал хорошие отметки.

II. Complex sentences of unreal condition with past time reference (Third Conditionals)

Third conditionals are also ‘unreal’ conditionals. They use a past perfect tense in the *if*-clause, and typically *would have* + past participle in the main clause. We use them to talk about what would have happened if circumstances had been different in the past.

If smb. **had (not) done / been** smth., smb. **would (not) have done / been** smth.

E.g. *If I **had told** her the whole story, she **would not have believed** me.* – Если бы я рассказал ей всю эту историю, она бы мне не поверила. (Я ей не рассказал).

We can imagine a different past action and a different result. As with the second conditionals, a past modal verb can replace *would*.

E.g. *If there **had been** doubts about the funding of the project, an investigation **could have followed** immediately.*

We can also use past progressive forms to express an action in progress.

E.g. *If the lake **had been** frozen, we **would have been** skating.*

Exercise 1. Look at the examples and complete the rule.

E.g. She would probably have married John if she had met him earlier.

E.g. If you hadn't driven me to the station this morning, I would have missed my train.

RULE: When we talk about an unreal past situation, we use (a past tense / a past perfect tense / would have...) in the *if*-clause, and (a past tense / a past perfect tense / would have...) in the rest of the sentence.

Use *would* or *had* instead of contracted forms in the sentences below.

1. If she'd studied harder, she'd have passed her exam.
2. I'd have come to see you yesterday if I'd had time.
3. She'd have married him if he'd asked her.
4. If I'd been to university, perhaps I'd have found a better job.
5. If you'd asked me, I'd have helped you.

Exercise 2. Make complex sentences with third conditionals for these situations.

Model: A woman didn't lock her apartment; burglars broke in. – *If she had locked her apartment, perhaps burglars wouldn't have broken in.*

1. A man drove too fast and crashed. – If he didn't ...
2. A child was frightened because she was alone.
3. A man didn't understand a French film.
4. A woman didn't have time for breakfast because she got up too late.
5. He lived by himself and was lonely.
6. A child was cold because he wasn't wearing a coat.
7. She didn't go for vacation because she didn't have enough money.
8. He didn't get a job because his English wasn't very good.

Exercise 3. Complete these sentences with your own ideas.

1. If I hadn't yesterday,
2. If Columbus hadn't
3. It would have been funny if yesterday.
4. If I had been able to do what I wanted when I was younger, I would (n't) have
5. If I had studied better at school,
6. If I had listened to my mother when I was younger,

Exercise 4. Read the dialogs and complete the assignments.

A Bad Day at the Office

Bob: What was wrong with you this morning?
Debbie: Wrong with me? Sorry, Bob, I don't know what you mean.
Bob: You walked straight past me. You didn't say a word!
Debbie: Really? Where?
Bob: It was just outside the newsagent's in High Street.
Debbie: I'm terribly sorry, Bob. I just didn't see you.
Bob: Come on, Debbie. You must have done! I was waving!
Debbie: No, honestly. I didn't see you. If I had seen you, I would have said 'Hello'.

Assignment 1.

She didn't see him. She didn't say 'Hello'.
If she had seen him, she would have said 'Hello'.

Do the same.

1. She didn't notice him. She didn't stop.
2. She didn't recognize him. She didn't speak to him.
3. She didn't see him waving. She didn't wave back.

Mr Lewis: Debbie, have you sent that telex to Geneva?

Debbie: No, I haven't.

Mrs Lewis: Why haven't you done it yet? It's urgent.

Debbie: Because you didn't ask me to do it.

Mrs Lewis: Didn't I?

Debbie: No, you didn't. If you'd asked me, I'd've sent it!

Assignment 2.

Have you sent the telex?

If you'd asked me, I would have sent it.

Do the same.

1. Have you posted the letters?
2. Have you photo-copied the report?
3. Have you typed the contract?

Gordon: Did you see a letter from Brazil on his desk?

Debbie: Yes, it's here.

Gordon: Oh, good. Where's the envelope?

Debbie: I threw it away. Why?

Gordon: It had some nice stamps on it. I wanted them for my son. He collects stamps.

Debbie: Oh, Gordon! If only I'd known!

Gordon: It doesn't matter.

Debbie: No, I'd have kept it if I'd known.

Assignment 3.

I didn't keep it.

I'd have kept it if I'd known.

Do the same.

1. I didn't do it.
2. I didn't give it to you.
3. I didn't put it in the drawer.

Debbie: What's the matter, Jeff? You don't look very well.

Jeff: No. I've had a terrible cold. I've been in bed all weekend, but it's better today.

Debbie: Mm... I had a bad cold last week.

Jeff: I know, and you gave it to everyone in the office. I wouldn't have come to work if I'd had a cold like that.

Assignment 4.

She had a bad cold, but she came to work.

I wouldn't have come to work if I'd had a cold.

Do the same.

1. She had a headache. She stayed at work.
2. He had a sore throat. He worked all day.
3. She had toothache. She didn't go to the dentist.

Mrs Lewis: Debbie.

Debbie: Yes.

Mrs Lewis: Did you type this letter?

Debbie: Yes. Why? Is there something wrong with it?

Mrs Lewis: Have a look. This should be 400.00. You've typed 40,000.

Debbie: Oh, yes. I'm ever so sorry.

Mrs Lewis: And you've also misspelt the customer's name. It should be 'Snelling' not 'Smelling'.

Debbie: Hee-hee!

Mrs Lewis: It's not funny, Debbie. If I hadn't noticed it, we could have lost the order.

Assignment 5.

She noticed the error. They didn't lose the order.

If she hadn't noticed the error, they could have lost the order.

Do the same.

1. She noticed the spelling mistake. They didn't upset the customer.
2. She saw in time. They didn't send the letter.
3. She checked the letter. They didn't post it.

Ruth: Hi, Debbie. Did you have a good day today?

Debbie: No, I didn't. I'm glad today's over! Everything went wrong!

Ruth: Really?

Debbie: Yes, I made a lot of typing errors, then I forgot to send a telex and I offended Bob because I ignored him in the street.

Ruth: Why was that?

Debbie: It was that party last night. If I hadn't gone to bed late, it wouldn't have been such an awful day. I'm having an early night tonight!

Assignment 6.

I went to a party. / I went to bed late. / I forgot to set the alarm. / I got up late. / I missed the bus. / I was late for work. / I've had a bad day. / I forgot to send the telex. / I made a typing error.

If I hadn't gone to the party, none of these things would have happened.

If I hadn't gone to a party, I wouldn't have gone to bed late.

Make eight sentences.

Exercise 5. Fill each space in the following text with one suitable word.

All the difference

I often wonder how my life would have ... (1) different if on that particular day I ... (2) walked in the other direction. Or what ... (3) have happened if – in those few seconds – I ... (4) walked just a little bit faster? She wouldn't ... (5) been able to do what she did, say the things she said. If it ... (6) not been for these shy words of greeting, I would not ... (7) here now – I would probably ... (8) in the same city I grew up in. It is amazing how our lives depend on the tiniest details: a split-second decision which makes all the difference. ... (9) I ever have found romance at all ... (10) I hadn't met Francesca that day and if she ... (11) decided to walk on that path beside the trees? I couldn't possibly ... (12) done what I did in my life if we ... (13) not met on that bright, sunny morning. And if the sun had not ... (14) shining and the birds singing, she would probably have ... (15) even spoken to me.

Exercise 6. Finish each sentence in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence above it.

Model: Tom lost his job because he broke so many plates. – *If he hadn't broken so many plates he wouldn't have lost his job.*

Then rewrite the sentence to reflect your own world. You can change words to make the sentence more relevant, informative, or funny:

Model: If the Prime Minister hadn't broken so many promises, he wouldn't have lost his job.

1. He didn't call me so I didn't help him. – **If**
2. We were disappointed because they lost. – **If**.....
3. It's a pity you didn't see him. We laughed so much. – **If**
4. I think I'll start looking for another job in your situation. – **If**

Exercise 7. The following construction can also be used:

If it had not been for / If not for + noun phrase, smb. would (not) have done / been smth.

Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если бы не она, мы бы заблудились.
2. Если бы не ее мама, они бы не развелись.
3. Если бы не диета, она бы так не похудела.
4. Если бы не ужасная дорога, он бы не разбил машину.
5. Если бы не танцевальные курсы, она бы не заняла первое место в конкурсе.
6. Если бы не регулярные занятия, он бы не сдал экзамен так хорошо.
7. Если бы не пропуски, он бы не был отчислен.
8. Если бы не мужество наших солдат, мы бы не победили в этой войне!
9. Если бы не родители, он бы давно уехал в другую страну.
10. Если бы не яркое солнце, мы бы так не загорели.

III. Complex sentences of unreal condition with miscellaneous reference (Mixed Conditionals)

We use these structures when the cause of an action refers to the past but the result of this action is in the present. Thus, we connect an imaginary past event to a present event or situation.

If smb. **had done** smth., smb. **would do / be** smth

E.g. *If we **had not missed** the train, we **would be** at home now.* – Если бы мы не опоздали на поезд, мы были бы сейчас дома.

E.g. *If I **had received** your letter yesterday, I **would visit** you today.* – Если бы вчера я получил ваше письмо, я бы навестил вас сегодня.

Reversely, we can connect an imaginary or hypothetical event to a possible past event.

If smb. **were / did** smth., smb. **would have done / been** smth.

E.g. *If she were interested in the language, she would have joined the English-speaking club.* – Если бы она интересовалась языком, она бы давно записалась в клуб английского языка.

E.g. *If he were clever, he wouldn't have said it.* – Если бы он был умен, он бы этого не сказал.

Exercise 1. Put the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. If I (know) about the mosquitoes, I (not be) here now.
2. If I (be) you, I (put) some insect repellent on before the trip.
3. If you (warn) me beforehand, perhaps I (start) enjoying myself a bit.
4. If we (stay) at home, I (rest) in front of the telly right now instead of paddling up this miserable river.
5. So, what we (do) if the weather (turn) bad?
6. I never went out without something to cover my head or I (get) quite sunburned.
7. The company was very good, otherwise the trip (can be) quite unpleasant.
8. If you (not be) absent-minded, you (not forget) to take your camera with you.
9. If you (be) better focused, you (take up) so many hobbies.

Exercise 2. Transform each sentence into a complex sentence of unreal condition with miscellaneous reference.

1. I am able to buy the car only because Jim lent me the money.
2. The front of the car is broken because the driver in front stopped so suddenly.
3. You can't take any photos because you didn't bring your camera.
4. Ken didn't get to the station in time to catch his train. He is late for his interview.
5. I can't get a taxi because I left my money at home.
6. The gate doesn't look very nice because it has been painted red.
7. You decided to apply for a job advertised in the newspaper and now you are developing your career.
8. I didn't wake George up early, so he is still sleeping.
9. You are not prepared for the party because your friends didn't tell you they were coming.
10. You didn't have any breakfast, that's why you are hungry now.
11. I'm so forgetful! I didn't lock my apartment when I was leaving for work in the morning.
12. You can't play a musical instrument because when you were younger you didn't learn to.

13. You didn't apply for the Camp America program but now you regret it.
14. You didn't make your report on individual reading in due time, so now you have to do it during the exam.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если бы ты пришел вовремя, ты бы сейчас писал тест вместе со всеми.
2. Если бы он был более ответственный, он бы не пропустил так много занятий.
3. Если бы ты взял книгу в библиотеке в начале учебного года, ты бы уже прочитал половину.
4. Если бы он был более вежлив, он бы пропустил учителя в аудиторию первым.
5. Если бы не декан, мы бы пропустили лекцию.
6. Лекцию читал известный профессор, иначе мы бы ее пропустили.
7. Если бы у студентов было больше внеклассных мероприятия, они бы были дружнее.
8. Если бы они больше репетировали, спектакль был бы лучше принят.
9. Если бы мы повторили все правила, мы бы не делали ошибки сейчас.

Revision Exercises in the Conditional Mood

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

1. I would have voted for her if I (have) a vote then.
2. If someone offered to buy you one of those rings, which you (choose)?
3. You would play better bridge if you (not talk) so much.
4. If you (read) the instructions carefully, you wouldn't have answered the wrong question.
5. I could repair the roof myself if I (have) a long ladder.
6. If you were fired, what you (do)?
7. You (not have) so many accidents if you drove more slowly.
8. If you (wear) a false beard, nobody would have recognized you.
9. If I had known that you couldn't eat octopus, I (not buy) it.
10. If they (hang) that picture lower, people would be able to see it.
11. She (be able) to walk faster if her shoes hadn't such high heels.
12. I (bring) you some tea if I had known that you were thirsty.
13. If you had touched that electric cable, you (be) electrocuted.
14. If the story hadn't been true, the newspaper (not print) it.
15. I (not buy) things on the installment system if I were you.

16. If anyone attacked me, my dog (jump) at his throat.
17. If he were here, he (answer) the phone.
18. The ship would have run aground if the pilot (make) one mistake.
19. I wouldn't have taken your umbrella if I (know) it was the only one you had.
20. If you (attend) all the classes, the material (not be) difficult for you.

Exercise 2. Make up 10 sentences based on Mixed Conditionals. Use both patterns.

1. If somebody had (not) done something, somebody would do / be something.

e.g. If you had called me yesterday, I would be here today.

2. If somebody were / did something, somebody would (not) have done something.

e.g. If you were more attentive (in general), you would have seen her (then).

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Conditional Mood.

1. If not for the toothache, I (enjoy) the concert.
2. But for him we still (sit) here waiting for the car.
3. If not for my smile, he (believe) me.
4. The children (sleep) in the open air but for the rain.
5. Nobody (recognize) him but for the scar on his left cheek.
6. If not for his severe look, the child (not begin) crying.
7. If it were not for the accent with which he speaks, nobody (say) he is Russian.
8. If not for the late hour, I (stay) here longer.
9. If it hadn't been for the dark, they (not lose) their way.
10. If not for the fog, we (continue) our way.
11. I (read) the book sooner but for the small print.
12. If not for his help, it (be) impossible to do the work in time.

Exercise 4. Construct complex sentences of unreal condition based on the facts below.

Model: Godfrey is color-blind. He can't get a driving licence. – *If Godfrey were not color-blind, he could get a driving licence.*

Model: The gun wasn't loaded. The boy wasn't wounded. – *If the gun had been loaded, the boy might have been wounded.*

1. Walter is a careful driver. He never got in a car accident.

2. They were driving at full speed and arrived in time.
3. Neither side agreed to compromise, so the negotiation got at an impasse.
4. Peter is even-tempered, he takes things easy.
5. They tried artificial respiration and saved the woman.
6. The speaker had gotten sick and they cancelled the lecture.
7. Carol is having pricks of conscience because she was rude to her mother.
8. The boy annoyed the dog and it bit him.
9. There was no through train and we had to make a change.
10. Bernard trained a lot and won the championship.

Exercise 5. Ask questions based on the following facts and have them answered.

Model: Madge can't convince George. Do you think you could convince George? – *I believe I could if I had a chance to talk to him.*

1. Douglas can't cope with the task.
2. Ann can't translate the text.
3. Joe couldn't swim across the river.
4. They couldn't find the solution to this mystery.
5. I'm sure Bill has been lying all the time but I can't find him out.
6. I can't make Yorkshire pudding.
7. I didn't manage to talk Bill out of going there.
8. I couldn't get the stain out.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я просто выучил текст наизусть, иначе я бы все перепутал.
2. Если бы не ты, я бы никогда не справился с этой работой.
3. Я бы не сказала, что это упражнение легкое.
4. Если бы ты его спросил, он бы тебе этого не посоветовал.
5. Врач об этом не знал, иначе он запретил бы ей вставать.
6. Меня не пригласили, я бы охотно пошла.
7. Если бы не дождь, мы бы сейчас пошли гулять.
8. Он не знает о конференции, иначе он был бы здесь.
9. Вы видели спектакль без Хью Джекмана. Он бы вам гораздо больше понравился.
10. Наверное, поезд опоздал, иначе они бы уже приехали, они бы были здесь с нами.
11. Он бы остановился поговорить с нами, но он очень спешил.

12. Я бы давно сказал ей правду, если бы она не была такой ранимой.
13. Если бы мы выехали раньше, мы бы сейчас были уже дома.
14. Она еще неопытная, иначе она бы так не поступила.
15. Если бы я не узнала все обстоятельства, я бы так не говорила.

Exercise 7. Read through the following situations. Say if you would do these things or not. Comment on your answers.

1. If I were doing business in China and was asked about Taiwan, I would say 'It's a country I have never visited.'
2. If I were having a meal with some Malay business colleagues in Kuala Lumpur, I would only pick up food with my right hand.
3. If I asked a Japanese businessman to do something and he said 'Chtto muzukashi' (It's a little difficult), I would continue trying to persuade him to agree.
4. If I were invited to a British person's home at 8 p.m. for dinner, I would try and arrive 15 minutes late.
5. If I were doing business in Saudi Arabia, I would not speak Arabic unless I could speak it properly.
6. If I were in Oman, I would not start talking about business until after the second cup of coffee.

SUBJUNCTIVE II

We use special structures when we are talking about unreal situations – things that will probably not happen, situations that are untrue or imaginary. In these cases, we use past tenses and *would* to distance our language from reality.

IV. Subjunctive II in object clauses after the verb 'wish'

These structures express regrets and wishes for unlikely or impossible things. We can use these structures to say that we want something to be different from how it is now.

1. After *wish* and *if only*, past simple and past continuous are used to express an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the verb 'wish'. *If only...* expresses a stronger regret.

I wish smb. **did / were / were doing** smth.

E.g. *I wished he were with us at that moment.* – Мне хотелось бы, чтобы он был тогда с нами. (Жаль, что его не было тогда с нами)

Exercise 1. Complete these sentences in any way you like.

1. I wish I were
2. I wish I weren't
3. I wish I could
4. I wish I knew
5. I wish I didn't
6. I wish I had
7. I wish people were
8. I wish people weren't

Exercise 2. Make up sentences beginning *If only* or *I wish*.

Model: The radio doesn't work. – *I wish the radio worked.* OR *If only the radio worked!*

1. I don't speak Swedish.
2. I haven't got a car.
3. I am not hard-working.
4. I am bad at sport.
5. I don't like dancing.
6. It rains all the time.
7. She doesn't work on her English hard enough.
8. I can't speak English fluently.
9. I don't watch news on TV.
10. I don't take Grammar seriously.

2. If the action in the object clause is prior to the action expressed by the verb 'wish', past perfect or past perfect continuous are used after *wish* and *if only*. Past perfect tenses express regrets about the past.

I wish smb. **had done / been** smth.

E.g. *I wish you **hadn't said** that.* – Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы этого не говорили. (Жаль, что вы это сказали).

E.g. *If only she **had told** the police about the accident.* – Ах, если бы она рассказала полиции о случившемся происшествии! (Жаль, что она не рассказала полиции о случившемся).

Exercise 3. Complete the regrets with the verbs from the list. Use the past perfect.

be choose get go have look after save

1. I wish I my teeth properly.
2. I wish I nicer to people.
3. I wish I money.
4. I wish I to that lecture, it was rather boring.
5. I wish I a different career.
6. I wish I that telephone call.
7. I wish I that argument with the Dean yesterday.

3. We use *would* after **wish** to refer to someone else's habits or intentions which we would like to change. We use this form when we want to complain about a present situation or when we are impatient for an event outside our control to happen. This can sound dissatisfied, annoyed, or critical.

I wish smb. (else) **would do** smth.

E.g. *I wish you **wouldn't drive** so fast.* – Хорошо бы, чтобы вы не так быстро ехали.

E.g. *I wish you **wouldn't smoke** here.* – Хотелось бы, чтоб ты не курил здесь.

Exercise 4. Make up sentences beginning *If only* or *I wish*.

Model: Somebody won't stop talking. – *I wish he would stop talking.* OR *If only he would stop talking.*

1. Some TV programs are really stupid.
2. The phone keeps ringing.
3. The level of corruption is too high in Russia.
4. The traffic lights won't change to green.
5. They are not quite attentive.
6. Patrick hasn't found a job.
7. The exam results haven't arrived.
8. There's too much violence on TV.
9. The commercials are too long.
10. The lecture is too boring.

Exercise 5. Here are some problems in brackets. Think of how they could have been avoided. Use the words and phrases to help you write two sentences about each problem using *I wish* and *If only* structures.

play fewer computer games

keep calm

eat less

lose temper

let someone else drive

use garbage cans

save water

use car less often

take more exercise
take waste home
protect forest

waste water walk more
recycle more paper
watch less TV drive carefully

1. (I've gained a lot of weight.)

I wish

If only

2. (The rivers and lakes have dried up.)

I wish

If only

3. (He crashed his car.)

I wish

If only

4. (He had a quarrel with his best friend.)

I wish

If only

5. (People drop litter on the street.)

I wish

If only

6. (We are cutting down too many trees.)

I wish

If only

7. (People use their cars when they don't need to.)

I wish

If only

8. (Children don't read enough nowadays.)

I wish

If only

Exercise 6. Write a sentence about each problem using *I wish* or *If only* structures and the words in brackets.

Model: The weather is awful. (**improve**) – *I wish the weather would improve.* / *If only the weather would improve.*

1. People leave the tap running all the time. (turn off)

2. Your brother is very angry. (calm down)

3. The postman hasn't arrived and I'm waiting for an important letter. (arrive)

4. People hunt animals for sport. (stop)

5. The people next door have their TV on very loud. (turn down)
6. Your friend keeps complaining about everything all the time. (stop)
7. It doesn't rain enough. (more)
8. Your favorite football team has lost every match so far. (win)
9. I can't wait for Christmas. (come)
10. Too much garbage is thrown away. (recycle)

Exercise 7. What might you say in these situations? Begin / wish ...

Model: to someone who never answers your emails – *I wish you would answer my emails.*

1. to someone who makes rude remarks about you
2. to someone who won't hurry up
3. to someone who never does the washing-up
4. to someone who blows cigarette smoke in your face
5. to someone who won't tell you what he's thinking

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences using the wish-pattern.

1. She is so tired. She wishes ...
2. The injured player could only watch. He wishes ...
3. She gets headaches. She really wishes ...
4. Emma refused the offer. But her parents wish ...
5. He can't concentrate. He wishes ...
6. Life is so complicated. I wish ...
7. I missed the train. I really wish ...
8. Rita left the party early. Nick wishes ...
9. Her work isn't going well. She wishes ...
10. I looked everywhere for the key. I wish ...

Exercise 9. Complete the conversation.

Claire: Oh, Henry. You're giving me another present. It's very sweet of you, but I wish you so many presents.

Henry: Claire, I've been thinking. I shouldn't have asked you to marry me. I wish now that ...

Claire: Now you're talking nonsense. I wish ... , Henry.

Henry: I'm not a young man, am I? Of course I wish ...

Claire: Why don't you listen? If only ... to me just this once.

Henry: Why couldn't we have met twenty years ago? I wish ... you then.

Claire: Henry, twenty years ago I was just starting school.

Exercise 10. Here are one person's regrets. Read the paragraph and make up three sentences for each of them using the *wish*-pattern.

a) I regret giving up the piano about six months after I started learning. My parents told me I would regret it when I was older, but I was about 12, and not bothered by this thought. A few years later, I started playing the drums. I really loved playing them, and became quite good. It would be much easier to have a piano in my house now than a set of drums – they're so impractical and anti-social.

b) I lived for nearly five years in Spain, but unfortunately, I was never in a situation where a Spanish family invited me to their Christmas celebrations, and I've never been to a wedding in Spain. I think Spanish people have a wonderful sense of celebration, and I'm sure these things would have been very enjoyable. Perhaps I should have married a Spanish woman.

c) I wish I'd learned more German during the ten months I spent in Berlin. I found it too easy to make friends who spoke English. I became reasonably good at shopping, and can still remember words for things like 'horseradish'. But now my German's all gone, and I just get confused when I hear it.

d) When I left university, I planned to live in at least five very different countries in at least three different continents. In fact, I only got to live in two, both in Europe, before returning to the UK. Now I'm older, and thoughts of living far away are definitely dreams rather than plans.

e) I regret the fact that I've always got things done by leaving them until it's nearly too late, and then going mad trying to do it in next to no time. I've learned to accept that that's the way I am, but I still find I'm always wishing I had done things earlier when there was more time.

f) It's a pity that I went to a school where Latin and Greek were not offered as subjects. I've often wanted to know more about the origins of many of the words in English. It would have helped me with other European languages too.

g) I already regret missing so many hours of the first months of my baby's life. He's eight months old now, and I've got used to not seeing him all day, but when he was very small I just wanted to be with him the whole time. I was terrified of missing anything. This feeling began, sadly really, when he was three hours old. My wife had to rest, and there was nothing for me to do but leave them at the hospital and go home.

h) I grew up on a fairly small island. I always regretted not living on the 'mainland'. When I first went to the mainland I felt as if I'd seen very little of life compared to everyone else. I used to be amazed by going on trains, or being able to see more than five kilometers of land in front of me. Now I don't regret it at all – it means I have a beautiful, peaceful place to visit my parents in every year.

V. Subjunctive II after 'It's time ...'

We use the expressions *it's time* and *it's high / about time* to show that we think something should happen soon. We use the past tense form of the verb after these expressions to refer the action to the present or the future.

It's (about / high) time smb. **did** / **were** smth.

E.g. *It is time you **went** to bed.* – Тебе пора идти спать.

E.g. *It's high time you **learned** all grammar rules.* – Тебе давно пора выучить все грамматические правила.

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Пора принять суровые (драконовские) меры к тем, кто нарушает авторские права в интернете.
2. Пора остановить эту шумиху в прессе.
3. Пора посмотреть этот потрясающий фильм.
4. Пора почитать что-то по этой теме, ваши знания поверхностны.
5. Давно пора перестать показывать сериалы на обыденные темы.
6. Пора ему смотреть что-то более художественное в его годы.
7. Пора изменить формат этого шоу, оно так долго идет на наших экранах.
8. Пора сократить яркую вездесущую рекламу на телевидении.
9. Пора начать свой бизнес.
10. Вам пора подготовить глубокий анализ статей.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with a verb in an appropriate form.

1. It's 5.25. It's almost time we _____ home.
2. It's time we _____ inside the cinema than outside, the movie is about to begin.
3. 'It's high time you _____ a haircut, Corporal,' the sergeant yelled.
4. It's time we _____ about what to buy for his birthday.

5. Isn't it about time you _____ that suit to the dry-cleaner's? When was the last time you had it cleaned?
6. It's time you _____ your room. It's a terrible mess.
7. My mother called me and said it was time I _____ home after the party.
8. He's over thirty. It's high time he _____ himself a proper job!
9. It's about time you _____ your report on individual reading.
10. It's high time you _____ your attitude to your studies.

Exercise 3. React to the situations below using the structure 'It's time...'

1. We haven't been to the movies for ages.
2. The temperature has fallen below zero, why don't you wear your warm coat?
3. It's almost 10 p.m. Why aren't the kids in bed yet?
4. We haven't visited our Granny for a month.
5. It's almost the end of the term. You should finish your Individual Reading report.
6. The train leaves in an hour. There can be traffic jams on our way to the station.
7. We haven't been to the movies for ages.
8. The final examinations are coming.

VI. Subjunctive II in predicative and comparison clauses

Smb. feels / sounds / looks *as if / as though* smb. **were / had been** smth.

E.g. *The teacher looks (looked) as if he were greatly surprised.* – У учителя был такой вид, будто он был сильно удивлен.

E.g. *It looks as if he had known her for a long time.* – Похоже, что он давно ее знает.

If the action in the subordinate clause is similar with the action in the main clause, we use past simple or past progressive form in it.

Smb. does smth. as if / as though smb. **were / had been** smth.

E.g. *The boy was trembling as if he were frightened.* – Мальчик дрожал, как будто был напуган.

E.g. *The girl spoke as if she had learned her words by heart.* – Девочка говорила так, как будто выучила свои слова наизусть.

If the action in the subordinate clause is prior to the action in the main clause, we use past perfect or past perfect progressive form of the verb in it.

Exercise 1. Match the ideas in the first and second columns.

1. I could barely hear him.	a. I remember it as if it had been yesterday
2. She completely ignored me.	b. You should live every day as if it were your last day.
3. Don't sleep through your life.	c. It feels as though it's going to rain.
4. There were dark circles under his eyes.	d. I feel as if I were on top of the world.
5. It seems impossible that it happened twenty years ago.	e. She pretended as if I hadn't walked into the room.
6. It's so damp today.	f. It sounds as though they had arrived.
7. I'm so happy today.	g. He spoke as if it were very difficult.
8. Was that someone at the door?	h. It looked as though he hadn't slept all night.

Exercise 2. Use the right forms of infinitives in brackets.

1. They will joke and laugh as if they (be) the best of friends.
2. She gravely examined the palm of my hand as if she (see) there.
3. There was an unmistakable smell of tobacco in the room as if someone (smoke) there.
4. She wore her shabby clothes as if she (be) proud of them.
5. She will walk past you without a look as if she never (see) you.
6. Clothes were thrown all over the room as if someone (dress) in a hurry.
7. She kept looking at me from time to time with a puzzled expression as if she (try) to remember where she had seen me before.
8. He looked from one of us to the other in indecision as if he (forget) what he was here for.
9. Opposite our house she stopped as if she (not be) sure if it was the place she wanted.
10. She smiled at me in a friendly way as if she (be) really glad to see me.
11. Where are you running as if blood-hounds (be) after you?
12. Why do you behave as if it (not matter) what we all think of you?
13. Day after day we saw him leave the office as though nothing special (happen) to him.

14. I felt as if my entire world (lie) in ruins at my feet.
15. You'll feel as if you never (see) a mountain lake before.
16. She certainly does not look as if she (be) a stranger here.
17. Just take a glass of that, and you'll feel as if it (be) an awful dream.
18. It does not look as if it (rain) here in the last couple of days.

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences with the elements in brackets.

1. Leaning a little to one side, he looked as if (he, to be about, to lose one's balance).
2. Indeed, it seemed as though Alvin (cannot, to find, any words, to break the silence).
3. Oh, that sounds as if (they, to work too much, too hard).
4. It wasn't as though (he, to have anyone but her to go to).
5. I hope you don't have to leave at once because you really do look as if (you, to need a rest, and a cup of tea).
6. Batman felt as though (someone, to give him, a violent blow).
7. It looks as though (she, to be pleased).
8. It seemed as though (he, to be offended by your words).

Exercise 4. Turn the following sentences into complex sentences with predicative clauses. Make them sound less probable.

Model: Isabel looks pleased. – *Isabel looked as if she were pleased. / It looks as if Isabel were pleased.*

1. The sound seemed to have died away in the distance.
2. The floor seemed to be giving way under Alice.
3. It seemed to O'Mara that a long time had gone by.
4. You seem to enjoy your work.
5. You seem to have forgotten that I knew you when you were a kid at school.
6. She went away from here and we seemed to have lost sight of her.
7. He seemed to be struggling with some powerful emotions.
8. It was like she was born a second time.
9. Her eyes seemed to have died, they were almost without color.
10. A great cloud seemed to have rolled itself away from him.
11. It looked like she was running away from something.
12. Thomas didn't seem to be worried by anything.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences adding predicative clauses.

1. He was too much friendly; he talked to them as though ...
2. It seemed somehow a little unreal as though ...
3. It was quiet in the room. It's exactly as though ...
4. The sun was shining, the birds were singing, it was almost as if ...
5. I feel uncommonly well here as though ...
6. Although they never met before, it seemed as if ...
7. I touched her cheeks, they felt as though ...
8. At last he broke the silence, but when he spoke, he sounded as if ...
9. All the things were thrown around the room, it looked as if ...
10. The situation was rather awkward, we couldn't understand her as if ...

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Мне казалось, будто я все это видела раньше.
2. Он не обернулся, словно не слышал моих слов.
3. Он знает эти места, словно это его родная деревня.
4. Вы полюбите эти места, и вам покажется, словно вы всегда там жили.
5. Она не выглядела так, как будто ей было сорок.
6. Почему она всегда одевается, как будто она старая женщина.
7. Она закрыла глаза рукой, словно пытаюсь спрятать слезы.
8. В эти сентябрьские дни снова стало так тепло, как будто вернулось лето.
9. У него всегда такой вид, словно он все хорошо понимает.
11. Ведь тебе не два года.
12. Ведь он же не хотел этого.
13. Ведь сейчас еще не слишком поздно.
14. Ведь они этого от вас не ожидают.
15. Ведь это не было случайностью.

Exercise 7. The structure *It's not as if* is rendered in Russian like *Ведь ... не*.

Model: *It's not as if he were guilty.* – Ведь он не виновен.

Model: *It's not as if he had called her.* – Ведь он ей не звонил.

Translate the sentences into English.

1. Ведь его привлекали не только неоновые огни Бродвея.
2. Ведь его трактовка этой классической пьесы не была оригинальной.
3. Ведь его фирма не процветает.
4. Ведь мюзиклы не доминируют на российской сцене.
5. Ведь газеты сегодня не являются главным источником информации.

6. Ведь его вклад в это предприятие не был столь значителен.
7. Ведь танцоры не демонстрировали большой талант.
8. Ведь музыка не добавила фильму особого очарования.
9. Ведь костюмы не были вычурными и шикарными.
10. Ведь он не получил главный приз.
11. Ведь Бродвей никогда не поставит пьесу неизвестного автора.
12. Ведь журналист не выдал своего информатора.

Exercise 8. Comment on the following situations using comparison clauses.

Model: He is not a criminal. – *Don't treat him as though he were a criminal.*

Model: Jane has never been to France but she speaks good French. – *Jane sounds so natural as if she had lived in France for a long time.*

1. From what Mr. Dell says, one might think he has never heard about such devices.
2. Judging by Jeff's behavior one might think he has visited the country before.
3. From the way Mr. Weld acts, one may think he is the boss here.
4. Looking at these houses one might imagine that they are convenient.
5. The coat wasn't dry-cleaned. But I thought it had been.
6. Jane wasn't tired, but she looked tired.
7. Christopher was 30 but he felt a hundred.
8. He is out of breath. One may think he has run a mile.
9. I'm not a child. Don't treat me as a child.
10. He's so anxious about me, I think he is trying to help me.

Exercise 9. Complete the gaps in the sentences below in an appropriate way.

1. If only I ... go out tonight. The football Cup Final is on TV.
2. I do wish you ... more carefully. I've said the same thing three times already.
3. If only someone ... me not to buy that cell phone. It's been nothing but trouble since the day I bought it!
4. I wish the sun ... ! Then we could go to the park and play tennis.
5. If only that car ... so expensive. There's no way I can afford one.
6. Like most of the other students, I wish we ... exams at the end of this course.
7. If only you ... nearer! Then I could see you every single day.
8. Sue really wishes she ... on the trip but she has too much work to do here.
9. I wish I ... all those sushi. They've given me stomach-ache.
10. I wish something exciting ... to me in the next few days.

Exercise 10. Complete the text by putting the infinitives in brackets into the correct form.

As a child, Sue Matthews used to watch the birds in the sky and wish that she ... (1. be able to) fly like they did. 'If only I ... (2. have) wings', she would sigh, 'then my life ... (3. be) perfect.' By the time Sue was 18, her childhood dream was long forgotten. She hated her job and wished she ... (4. stay) on at school. 'If only something ... (5. happen) to change my life,' she moaned to her friends. What happened next was a pure stroke of luck. Sue wasn't a keen reader and if she ... (6. not be) forced to sit in the doctor's waiting room for an hour, she ... (7. may never pick) up the local paper and noticed the ad that was to change her life. A group of enthusiasts planned to set up a skydiving school at the tiny airport outside town and were looking for new members. If enough people ... (8. apply), the ad said, classes ... (9. start) in a fortnight's time. Fortunately, Sue was not the only person to rush to the phone that day and the skydiving school was soon in business. And as she stepped out of the plane for her first free fall and saw the rolling green hills below her, Sue knew that her childhood dream had come true.

Exercise 11. Use the infinitives in brackets in the right form.

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

Exercise 12. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Он смотрел этот мультфильм как маленький ребенок.
2. Вы отвечаете правильно. Похоже, что вы хорошо готовились.

3. Он держал в руках телефон, будто не знал, что с ним делать.
4. Он выглядит так, будто не спал ночью.
5. Вы задаете такие вопросы, будто вы не слушали всю лекцию.
6. Вы удивляетесь, как будто никогда не слышали об этом.
7. Они встретились как старые друзья.
8. Ты знаешь этот город, как будто прожил в нем всю жизнь.
9. Судя по тому, как вы говорите, можно подумать, что вы любите кино.
10. Мне кажется, что вы меня не слушаете.
11. Кажется, завтра будет хорошая погода.
12. Кажется, они подружились.
13. Кажется, они знают друг друга.
14. Похоже, что эта мысль понравилась всем.
15. Вам покажется, что вы не нарушили обещание.

Exercise 13. Complete the sentences using *as if* or *as though*.

1. My older brother bosses me around _____
2. I didn't recognize her, but she said "hello" _____
3. While we were in France, she acted _____
4. I was so hungry that I felt _____
5. He's so critical of other people. He behaves _____
6. Due to the blizzard, our three-hour bus trip took seven hours. It seemed _____
7. When I heard the news about the car accident I felt _____

Revision Exercises in Subjunctive II

Exercise 1. Rewrite these sentences to form second, third or mixed conditionals.

1. You're unfit because you don't do enough exercise.
2. I got angry because he was rude to me.
3. You only know about this because I told you.
4. I didn't tell her about it because she didn't ask me.
5. You don't know this program because you don't watch television a lot.
6. We're not sitting outside because it's raining.
7. We're friends again because he apologized to me.
8. You didn't hear what I said because you weren't listening.
9. I'm feeling sick because I ate too much.
10. You don't listen and that's why you make so many mistakes.
11. I made that mistake and that's why I'm in this position.
12. I'm unhappy that I have to get up early every morning.

Exercise 2. Imagine that these are facts and situations that you regret about. Write sentences for each one beginning with *I wish*.

1. You're leaving tomorrow. I wish ...
2. I took the job. But now I regret it. I wish ...
3. I can't afford it. I wish ...
4. I don't know what to do. I wish ...
5. You didn't tell me about this earlier. I wish ...
6. I'm living in this horrible place. I wish ...
7. The parcel hasn't arrived yet. I wish ...
8. You're acting like a child. I wish ...
9. You're not listening to me. I wish ...
10. I bought this jacket. I wish ...

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Вы так эгоистичны. Пора бы понять, что вы не самый важный человек на земле.
2. Ты весь день смотрел телевизор. Не пора ли помочь мне помыть посуду?
3. Он выглядит так, как будто он спал в одежде.
4. Пора навестить бабушку. Мы не видели ее целый месяц.
5. Ведь он не выглядит так, словно рад вас видеть.
6. Вам давно пора научиться приходить вовремя.
7. Город выглядит опустевшим, словно люди покинули его много лет назад.
8. Тебе давно пора понять, что ты не прав.
9. Он выглядит так, как будто у него не было выходных долгое время.
10. Разве вам не пора переехать в новый дом?

VII. Modal verbs in clauses of purpose

Smb. does smth. so that (in order that) smb. **can / will / won't do** smth.

Smb. did smth. so that (in order that) smb. **could / would / wouldn't do** smth.

These structures are used to talk about purpose. *So that* is more common than *in order that*, especially in an informal style.

E.g. *I have come early so that I can talk to you.* – Я пришел раньше, чтобы я мог поговорить с тобой.

E.g. *Mary talked to the shy girl so that she **wouldn't feel left out.*** – Мэри разговаривала с застенчивой девочкой, чтобы та не чувствовала себя покинутой.

Exercise 1. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using *so that* / *so as*.

Model: He sent me to Spain. He wanted me to learn Spanish. – *He sent me to Spain so that I could learn Spanish.*

Model: He turned out the light. He didn't want to waste electricity. – *He turned out the light so as we wouldn't waste electricity.*

1. I am buying paint. I want to paint my hall door.
2. He opened the lions' cage. He intended to feed the lions.
3. He left his gun outside. He didn't want to frighten his wife.
4. He has a box. He plans to put his savings in it.
5. He rushed into the burning house. He wanted to save the child.
6. He read only for short periods each day. He didn't want to strain his eyes.
7. They got up very early. They wanted to get to the top of the hill before sunrise.
8. We must keep our gloves on. We don't want to get frost-bitten.
9. I took off my shoes. I didn't want to make any noise.
10. Before the carpenter came, she covered the floor with polythene sheeting. She wanted to protect the carpet.
11. He was playing very softly. He didn't want to disturb anyone.
12. I am sending him to the USA. I want him to study electronics there.
13. I sent him out of the room. I wanted to discuss his progress with his principal.
14. He changed his address constantly. He wanted to elude the police.
15. The police have barricaded the main streets. They want to prevent the demonstrators from marching through the town.
16. They evacuated everybody from the danger zone. They wanted to minimize the risk.
17. I am learning Greek. I wish to read Homer.
18. He sent his children to their aunt's house. He wanted to have some peace.
19. The town council has forbidden coal fires. They are trying to keep the air clean.
20. They employed a detective. They wanted to find out what he did in the evenings.

21. He coughed. He wanted to warn them that he was coming.
22. You should take your holidays in June. This way you would avoid the rush.
23. I am learning skiing in an indoor school. I want to be able to ski when I get to Switzerland.
24. He invented wife and six children. By this trick, he hoped to avoid paying income tax.
25. He didn't tell her he was going up in the spacecraft. He didn't want to alarm her.

Exercise 2. Put the infinitives in brackets in the right form.

1. I went there yesterday so that I (see) everything myself.
2. He told me the whole story so that I (explain) to you his behavior.
3. He moved the lamp so that his face (remain) in shadow.
4. He kept watching the large mirror which faced the entrance so that he (see) her the moment she entered.
5. She wound the scarf around her throat so that the damp October wind (not get) at it.
6. She stood there motionless so that she (not frighten) the deer away.
7. Bring him at once so that I (see) my daughter's son at last.
8. And she put the cage with the canary in his room so that he (not feel) lonely.
9. They took a short cut across the wood so that they (be) home soon.
10. I'll ask him to take you to the station in his car so that you (not have) to walk all the way.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences adding a clause of purpose.

1. Pack your clothes in advance so that ...
2. I took her for a walk so that we ...
3. We carefully packed priceless cup in a wool bag so that ...
4. I did all my shopping early in the morning so that ...
5. Let's ask him for advice so that ...
6. He'll have to stay in bed a couple of days longer ...
7. I have kept all his letters ...
8. The doctor told him to go away for a month and stay at some quiet place so that...
9. We stayed after classes so that ...
10. The film starts in half an hour. Let's take a taxi so that ...

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Поправь экран, чтобы нам было лучше видно.
2. Учитель подчеркнул нужные выражения в тексте, чтобы студенты могли сразу найти их.
3. Я оставлю записку на столе, чтобы она сразу ее увидела.
4. Она держала окно открытым, чтобы бабочка могла вылететь.
5. Мы договорились встретиться до урока, чтобы обсудить ближайшие мероприятия.
6. Преподаватель дал студентам много примеров, чтобы они поняли, как употреблять эту структуру.
7. Дай ему руку, чтобы он не упал.
8. Положи чашку на верхнюю полку, чтобы дети не могли ее достать.
9. Преподаватель дал студентам несколько примеров, чтобы они больше не делали ошибок.
10. Запри дверь, чтобы собака не выбежала в сад.
11. Мама дала мне таблетку, чтобы у меня перестала болеть голова.
12. Он заказал столик в ресторане, чтобы сделать ей предложение в романтической обстановке.
13. Они снимают квартиру вчетвером, чтобы каждый мог меньше платить.
14. Я позвоню вечером и напомню про занятие, чтобы ты не забыла.
15. Надо больше читать вслух и слушать оригинальные тексты на языке, чтобы улучшить произношение.

Exercise 5. Think of an event in the world history. Then think about what it happened or was done for. Use this fact in a sentence following the pattern: *They did it so that they could / would / wouldn't do something.* Make up 7-10 such sentences.

Model: Hitler invaded the USSR so that he would conquer it in no time.

SUBJUNCTIVE I

Subjunctive I has the same form as the base form of the verb irrespective of the tense form of the predicate in the main clause. The same forms are used in both present and past sentences and with subjects expressed by nouns of all persons and both numbers. We put *not* before the verb in the negative subjunctive.

VIII. Subjunctive I in object clauses

Subjunctive I is used with verbs expressing orders, rules or suggestions: *suggest, recommend, request, insist, advise, demand, order, propose, require, rule*, etc.

Smb. suggests / insists / recommends that smb. **do** smth. / smth. **be done**

E.g. *She had suggested that Abraham **arrive** precisely at one thirty.* – Она предложила, чтобы Абрахам приехал ровно в час тридцать.

E.g. *He required that all **be kept** secret.* – Он потребовал, чтобы все хранилось в тайне.

Exercise 1. Fill in each gap with a suitable verb from the list below.

insist suggest propose persist demand request

1. He ... that I come home and enter the firm.
2. So I offered them an apartment and ... they stay there till things change.
3. She ... that we go into the Dolphin and have a glass of beer.
4. Did you ... Paul and Fanny be sent away?
5. He ... that Jennie send her to dancing school.
6. Mr. Alf ... we leave him out with the baby in the small garden.
7. The tea was strong and Florian ... they drink a mugful to take the chill of their stomach.
8. They ... that I invite my legal adviser here where my business could be discussed in calm atmosphere.
9. The message ... that Dr. Beckwith contact Sete immediately.
10. Ivory ... that Andrew be present, in the most genuine fashion.

Exercise 2. Transform the following sentences into complex sentences with Subjunctive I in object clauses.

1. It's your fault. You insisted on his coming here.
2. The doctor then suggested going round the house to the back window.
3. It was she who actually suggested our getting married.
4. When Antonia suggested taking him to see the famous Battle Great Wood, his mother immediately agreed.
5. Why will you children insist on giving parties?
6. He'll insist on our coming some other time – or change the day.
7. She proposed coming over and helping me.
8. He persisted on their making the experiment at once.

9. I suggest your giving yourself so much to do you won't have time to think of your troubles.
10. The boy's temperature was normal but his father insisted on his staying in bed.
11. He suggested our sending the child to the country.
12. The teacher demanded that we do all our grammar exercises in writing.

Exercise 3. Develop the following sentences into situations. Add at least two more sentences to enlarge on the given one.

Model: He insisted that we return home. – *He insisted that we return home because it looked like raining. We had to agree with him as we didn't want to get wet.*

1. My friends suggested that we get together.
2. I suggest you go back to your room and have a complete rest.
3. I think it is very nice of you to suggest that he be asked to join us.
4. My mother insists that I consult a doctor because of my headache.
5. If the question arises, I propose you tell the same story.

IX. Subjunctive I in predicative clauses

Subjunctive I is used after nouns expressing orders, rules or suggestions: recommendation, instruction, advice, requirement, request, demand, etc.

The suggestion is / was / will be that smb. **do** smth. / smth. **be done**

E.g. *The suggestion is that he go there tomorrow.* – Предложение состоит / заключается в том, чтобы он пошел туда завтра.

E.g. *Our demand was that parents meet their children after school.* – Наше требование заключалось в том, чтобы родители встречали детей после школы.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences by translating the Russian part into English. Use Subjunctive I in predicative clauses.

1. The order was that (никто не выходил из комнаты).
2. My suggestion was that (мы поехали в Сочи этим летом).
3. Her only wish was that (он позвонил ей).
4. The request was that (мы купили все необходимое для нашей поездки).
5. The rule in the library is that (читатели возвращали книги через две недели).

6. His desire was that (все его дети жили недалеко от него и регулярно его навещали).
7. The doctor's recommendation is that (он регулярно проходил медицинское обследование).
8. My advice is that (ты поговорил с деканом).
9. The teacher's requirement was that (все грамматические упражнения выполнялись письменно).
10. The manager's demand is that (все служащие приходили на работу вовремя).

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences using Subjunctive I in predicative clauses.

1. He was dog-tired; he didn't want to answer any questions. His only wish was ...
2. The performance starts in half an hour. You are going to miss it. My suggestion is ...
3. The agenda contains too many questions. My motion is ...
4. Your temperature is too high. My recommendation is ...
5. Don't forget that you are in the library hall. The order here is ...
6. I'm your new English teacher. My demands are ...
7. Christmas is just in two weeks and the whole family is coming over. We need to prepare everything carefully. My request is ...
8. I am the director of the film. My suggestion is ...
9. I am the chief editor of a local newspaper. My proposal is ...
10. We are to arrange a city tour for our foreign guests. My suggestion is ...
11. Your accent is not very good. My recommendation is ...
12. I feel very homesick. My desire is ...

X. Subjunctive I in subject clauses

Subjunctive I is used after adjectives expressing orders, rules, suggestions or anything that is necessary to do: essential, important, desirable, possible, recommended, crucial, advisable, strange, natural, etc.

It is necessary that smb. **do** smth./ smth. **be done**

E.g. It is important that you remember all the facts. – Важно, чтобы ты помнил все факты.

E.g. It was necessary that you stay with us in the house. – Было необходимо, чтобы ты остался в доме вместе с нами.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into English using Subjunctive I in subject clauses.

1. Очень важно, чтобы вы использовали каждую возможность говорить друг с другом по-английски.
2. Странно, что вы не понимаете этот материал. По-моему, он достаточно простой, если вдуматься.
3. Перед тем, как переводить текст, рекомендуется сначала ознакомиться с ним полностью.
4. Что-то сомнительно, что она знает его, они практически не разговаривают друг с другом.
5. Желательно, чтобы ваш доклад прочитал начальник перед тем, как вы его сделаете на конференции.
6. Разве не удивительно, что люди в таком возрасте показывают высокие спортивные результаты.
7. Необходимо, чтобы студенты интересовались общественной жизнью, принимая участие в различных мероприятиях.
8. Невозможно, что такие вещи существуют в наш век.
9. Советуют, чтобы этим вопросам уделили больше внимания.
10. Вполне естественно, что он выбирает медицинскую карьеру, он родился в семье врачей.
11. Странно, что он молчит. Он прекрасно знает эту тему, он работал над ней в течение года.
12. Крайне важно правильно использовать грамматические структуры в английской речи.

Revision Exercises in Subjunctive I

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. subject clause | } | that he be invited. |
| 2. object clause | | |
| 3. predicative clause | | |
| 4. subject clause | } | that we stay here. |
| 5. object clause | | |
| 6. predicative clause | | |

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. This political leader suggested that we (start) a completely new program to solve two major issues at a time – decreasing the mortality rate and increasing the birth rate.
2. The suggestion is that we (deal) with the problem of human trafficking because it remains a very lucrative business for criminal organizations.
3. Economic disparity causes thousands of people to become homeless day by day. That is why it is crucial that we (enforce) new laws to eliminate the gap between the rich and the poor.
4. The parliament proposed that we (outlaw) smoking once and for all, but this motion was immediately widely criticized by the smokers who decided to stand up for their rights.
5. Is it legitimate to automatically put an addict on parole even if he or she hasn't been caught using drugs? It's important that we (make) sure he or she is involved in drug dealing.
6. It is necessary that the company (give) credible evidence of the fact that it extracts hazardous toxins instead of dumping them into the river.
7. The minister demanded that extra taxes (inflict) on those who don't support the Republican Party, which caused a riot by the Democratic Party.
8. The motion was that we (exploit) the reputable brand of the company.
9. The plan was that deteriorating neighborhoods (remodel) with the help of the federal money.
10. I demand that you (place) a speed bump right in front of the school so that the children (cross) the street safely.

Exercise 3. Paraphrase the sentences using Subjunctive I in all types of clauses.

1. I suggest doing it ourselves.
2. I demanded to see the letter.
3. Some students suggested holding consultations on Sundays.
4. She ruled for the children to come in time.
5. We arranged for the swimming pool to be reserved for them for 2 hours every day.
6. We were requested to check out the book in the library.
7. My mother ordered me to put out my light at 10 p.m.
8. She suggested having the conference in Madrid.
9. I wished I were left alone.
10. It is necessary for the Dean to supervise our work.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English. Use the necessary mood forms.

1. Судья настоял на том, чтобы г-жа Грэнт предоставила новые доказательства своей невиновности.
2. Декан предложил сократить лекцию из-за приезда иностранной делегации.
3. Желательно, чтобы уровень рождаемости превышал (обгонял) уровень смертности.
4. Новый босс требовал, чтобы к опаздывающим сотрудникам применялись суровые меры.
5. Странно, что сотрудники игнорируют распоряжения начальника, ведь этим они подрывают / ослабевают его авторитет.
6. Доктор рекомендовал ей переехать в сельскую местность.
7. Я бы порекомендовал вам подумать о серьезной карьере.
8. Необходимо, чтобы вы отстаивали свои законные права.

GENERAL REVISION

Revision I

1. Complete the sentences using verbs in the correct form.

1. If the documents ___ (survive), we ___ (know) more about those events.
2. If they ___ (build) the city on the coast, it ___ (become) a major port.
3. Why don't they allow photography in the cave? – If tourists ___ (use) photography, the colors of the cave paintings ___ (fade).
4. If you ___ (find) some gold coins, you ___ (keep) them?
5. But for the support of the nobles, Philip ___ (not become) King.
6. If the vase ___ (be) genuine, it ___ (exhibit) in the museum.
7. Without the map, Jones never ___ (find) his way out of the caves.
8. Do you like being a teacher? If you didn't work as a teacher, what would you do? – I don't know. If I ___ (be able) to paint, I ___ (be) an artist and I ___ (live) by the sea.

2. Rewrite the sentences to turn them into complex sentences of unreal condition.

1. This gallery is not rich, so it can't buy valuable objects.
2. There is freedom in the country today because there was a revolution.

3. Communications improved, which enabled industrialization to take place.
4. It was only possible to find the pharaoh's tomb with the aid of modern technology.
5. He didn't know the answers. He didn't pass the exam.
6. They didn't have enough time. They couldn't go on holiday.
7. He is very busy. He didn't leave work on time.
8. We arrived 15 minutes early. We could find a parking place.

3. Correct the following sentences:

1. If you had been gone to the theater, I could had spoken with you.
2. I wish I would go abroad in summer.
3. You look as though we have been met before.
4. He know the answer, otherwise he say it.
5. We booked the tickets in advance so that we didn't waste time.
6. He suggests we could discuss the problem.
7. It's desirable that we can watch the film in English.
8. If you know the rule, you wouldn't have made a mistake.
9. She wished they would have understood her.
10. They insist he takes the exam in spring.

4. Open the brackets using the correct form of the verb "to be":

1. I wish my Internet connection's speed (be) more rapid.
2. I wish parents nowadays (be) less estranged from their kids.
3. If only the living conditions of homeless people (be) more tolerable.
4. I wish those muggers (be) put on parole.
5. I wish the facts (not be) so lurid.
6. I wished I (be) left alone.
7. If only he (not be) late for his interview yesterday.

Revision II

1. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets to make 2nd, 3rd, and mixed conditional sentences.

1. If the Wright Brothers ___ (not invent) the airplane, the world ___ (be) a very different place today.
2. If air travel ___ (not exist), fewer people ___ (emigrate) and societies ___ (not be) as culturally diverse as they are now.

3. If it ___ (not be) for our understanding of aerodynamics, we probably ___ (not develop) rockets and space shuttles.
4. If there ___ (be) no such thing as aerial warfare, far fewer people ___ (kill) in the First and Second World Wars.
5. If it ___ (not be) for the invention of the airplane, there ___ (not be) an air ambulance service, and fewer lives ___ (save).

2. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. You should back up everything on your computer. If somebody **stole / would steal** it, what would you **do / have done** then?
2. If it **hadn't been / wouldn't be** for Luke's knowledge of Spanish. He wouldn't **get / have got** the job.
3. She said I could borrow her camera if I **took / would take** care of it.
4. If only I **could remember / remembered** where I've left my phone!
5. I wish I **hadn't spent / wouldn't spend** my money on that concert ticket. It was awful!

3. Rewrite the sentences using mixed conditionals.

1. I've agreed to babysit on Saturday, so I can't come to the movie-theater.
2. I went to bed at four in the morning. That's why I'm feeling tired.
3. He was kicked out of school because he's born idle.
4. I didn't ask him to help with the party because he's very unreliable.
5. He didn't call you because he doesn't have your number.

4. Choose an ending (a-f) for each beginning (1-6) and add appropriate forms of these words, using the subjunctive where appropriate.

Model: The nurse says it's crucial that the patient not be disturbed.

arrest give insist recommend spend suggestion
crucial have not disturb requirement stipulate wear

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The nurse says it's ... | a) that the winner ... a car as the prize. |
| 2. The advertisement ... | b) that uniforms ... at all times. |
| 3. The travel agent ... | c) that the applicant ... 2 year's experience. |
| 4. Someone offered the | d) that the patient ... |
| 5. The school had a ... | e) that they ... the wrong person. |
| 6. The prisoner ... | f) that we ... a week in Paris. |

Revision III

1. Open the brackets using correct mood forms.

1. If I (be) an actress, I (choose) the scripts very carefully.
2. If Jodie Foster and Anthony Hopkins (not play) their parts in “The Silence of the Lambs” to perfection, they (not win) the Oscars.
3. If she (watch) that drama yesterday, she (join) our conversation now.
4. If he (want) to stay with us, he (postpone) all his meetings.
5. If I (manage) to get in touch with Jerry a little earlier, I (talk) him out of this affair.
6. I wish they (release) the movie earlier.
7. I wish I (not watch) that horror movie before going to bed.
8. I wish he (stop) shooting sappy romantic films.
9. If only I (go) to the premiere of “Cinderella”.
10. She wished her parents (pay) more attention to her when she was a child.
11. I wish you (stop) looking at me like that.
12. If only I could leave this awful place!
13. He looks as if he (edit) a film all night yesterday.
14. She looks as if she (be) about to cry.
15. She looked as if she (not sleep) for the whole night.
16. John is talking as if nothing (happen).
17. It's time you (start) watching movies in English with subtitles.
18. Please, buy the tickets in advance so that we (have) the best seats.
19. The screenwriters had to change the script several times so that the movie (not be) corny.
20. I didn't tell anybody I was going home so that nobody (stop) me.
21. Please, get up early so that you (not miss) breakfast.
22. I recommend that you (watch) Steven Spielberg's movies. He is a great director!
23. It's desirable that you (read) the book before watching its adaptation.
24. It is advisable that you train regularly and eat healthy food to build your muscles.
25. I suggest that you practice your drawing skills every day.

2. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если бы ты позвонил мне вчера, мы бы могли сегодня пойти в кино. Жаль, что ты этого не сделал. Похоже, будто ты не хотел мне звонить. Пора понять, что я всегда жду твоего звонка.

2. Жаль, что вы не посетили конференцию вчера. Студенты выступали так, словно они серьезные ученые. Пора больше обращать внимания на исследовательскую работу. Если бы студенты занимались научной работой, у них было бы другое отношение к учебе.
3. Если бы я больше обращал внимания на грамматику в школе, я бы сейчас не делал так много ошибок. Сейчас я жалею, что не слушал учителей более внимательно. Я понимаю, что пора заниматься усердней.
4. Жаль, что я не понимаю, что он говорит. Он говорит так, словно у него во рту хлеб. Если бы он говорил четко, я бы лучше его понимал. Пора ему осознать, что он обращается к большой аудитории.
5. Если бы он был вежливым человеком, он бы не сказал вчера то, что сказал. Жаль, что он не понимает, что он ее обидел. Пора ему думать о других людях. Он ведет себя так, будто он самый важный человек.
6. Похоже, что вы не знаете, что произошло вчера, иначе вы бы понимали, о чем мы говорим. Пора следить за событиями в мире и читать новости. Жаль, что вас это не интересует.
7. Похоже, что эту газету интересуют только сенсации. Если бы не это, они бы не напечатали вчера эту скандальную историю. Я бы хотела, чтобы они печатали серьезные аналитические статьи. Пора закрыть этот таблойд.

Revision IV

1. Open the brackets using the correct form of the infinitive:

1. – Why isn't Dick playing? – Of course he (play) if he (not hurt) his wrist.
2. It's time we (stage) some new production.
3. It's quite possible that this story (win) the highest award.
4. If he (not live) the suburbs, he (not be) so car dependent.
5. I think the world (be) a better place if scientists (not split) the atom.
6. The producer suggested that the singer (to include) his new song in the album.
7. He wished this young musician (play) better than the bandleader.
8. The suggestion was that he (fix) this dilapidated porch.

2. Paraphrase the sentences so as to use Oblique Mood structures:

1. My travel expenses are low because I live and work in the city center.
(**Conditional**)
2. The living standards in the provinces are low as the government gives them little money. (**Conditional**)

3. Why don't we go to our local theater? **It's high time.**
4. Few people want to live in that part of the city because there is so much crime there. (**Conditional**)
5. I **recommend** visiting the gallery regularly.
6. When I saw her I've got the impression that she didn't know what to say. (**As if**)
7. His **desire** was for the audience to applaud.
8. They **insist** on his being released on parole.
9. You should play this character part in the new film. **It's necessary.**
10. On the whole, I liked the music. But the volume was too loud. (**Conditional**)

3. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Жаль, что они не показали этот фильм.
2. Мы бродили по улицам, как будто вернулись во времена юности.
3. Необходимо, чтобы опытные работники поддерживали молодых.
4. Жаль, что ваша компания не оказала финансовую поддержку этому проекту.
5. Тебе пора предложить твои потрясающие идеи директору.
6. Его предложение заключалось в том, чтобы она участвовала в проекте.
7. Если бы у него было чувство юмора, он бы не обиделся на нашу шутку.
8. Он требовал, чтобы мы посещали все его занятия.
9. Когда его уволили, он потребовал от компании выплаты пособия по безработице.
10. Мое предложение заключается в том, чтобы мы провели вечер, гуляя по потрясающим улицам Нью-Йорка.
11. Он не мог объяснить свою ошибку, как будто это была не его вина.
12. Желательно, чтобы в городе были хорошо мощеные улицы.
13. Необходимо, чтобы газета печатала больше объявлений об устройстве на работу.
14. Жаль, что в этом фильме много сцен насилия.
15. Если бы не трудные задания, мы бы написали тест лучше.

БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

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для студентов III курса

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