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# **The English Mood**

A practice book in English grammar for the students  
of Higher Educational Institutions

Kazakhstan's Ministry of Education and Science  
West Kazakhstan State University after M.Utemisov

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Пособие предназначено для студентов высших учебных заведений. Наклонения рассматриваются с четырёх позиций: форма, значение, употребление, функциональный стиль. Приведенные в пособии правила – инструкции в сочетании с подобранной системой упражнений, включающих фразы из произведений английских и американских писателей, содействуют повышению языковой и речевой компетенции студентов, совершенствуют умение употреблять косвенные наклонения адекватно ситуации общения.

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## Preface

Learners of English are encouraged to take an active, systematic approach to develop their knowledge of grammar. The aim of language learning is also the ability to communicate successfully. That is why a major means to this goal is to teach students to use grammatical structures. The use of grammatical structures involves more than achieving formal accuracy. Students must be able to use the structures meaningfully and appropriately. The independence of grammar and communication is emphasized through student's first encountering every structure in the text where their attention is not immediately drawn to its formal properties. A set of language exercises is concluded with students being given the opportunity to use the grammatical structure in communicative activities. The exercises can be done in class or as homework.

The point of this textbook is not to teach the English mood as static knowledge but to have students use it in the dynamic process of communication.

Learning the English mood the students can read the extracts from the works of English and American writers. Students are also given the necessary information and instructions concerning grammatical structures.

## SHORT GRAMMAR INSTRUCTIONS

**Mood** is the form of the verb which shows the relation of the action to reality as viewed by the speaker.

Moods can be **direct** and **oblique**.

The direct mood is **indicative** and represents the action as a real fact. E.g.: *Emily ran down the stairs* (Eden). *I'll come over later in the day* (Creasy).

**Oblique** moods represent the action as desirable, problematic or contrary to reality. They are **the imperative, the subjunctive, and the conditional**.

**The Imperative Mood** is used to give orders or make requests. E.g.: *"Get out, Ogden..." said Ann. She turned to Jerry as the order was obeyed* (Wodehouse). *"And don't call me Daniel"* (Dickens).

Conditional in Simple sentences

**The Conditional Mood** represents the action as dependent on an unreal or problematic condition. It is used in principal clauses of complex sentences with a subordinate clause of an unreal condition.

E.g.: *Emily would be delighted if she came tonight.*

The conditional mood can also be used in simple sentences where the unreal condition is implied or expressed lexically.

E.g.: *Daniel would be glad to accept an offer.*

In this example the unreal condition is implied.

*But for your help I shouldn't have finished this work.*

In this sentence the condition is expressed lexically. The form and accordingly the meaning depend on the time of the action.

Pay attention to the difference in the form when the action takes place at present and in future on the one hand or happened in the past on the other.

E.g.: *It would be absurd for him to marry so much beneath him* (future action).

*I should so like to meet her* (present action).

*Why did you not go? You would have liked the picture* (past).

Should (I, we), would (you, he, she, it, they) followed by the simple infinitive is *present conditional*.

Should/would followed by the perfect infinitive is *past conditional*.

The Modal verbs have no special forms for the conditional mood. They have only one form of the oblique mood – the form of *subjunctive II*:

could do it  
might do it  
could have done it  
might have done it

**The Subjunctive Mood** is used to express a wish, or a prayer that something may be. The Subjunctive has also another use; it is used in conditional clauses implying a negative.

We use the past for the present situation after **wish**. We use **wish** to say that we regret something, that something is not as we would like it to be.

E.g.: *I wish I knew Sue's telephone number.* (I don't know it).

*I wish I didn't have to work.* (I have to work).

In **If** sentences and after **wish** we can use **were** instead of was.

E.g.: *If I were you, I wouldn't buy that coat.*

*I wish my room were larger.*

The construction *If I were, If you were, If she were, If he were, If they were, If we were* is the only example we have in modern spoken English of the Subjunctive mood expressed by the form of the verb.

## EXERCISES

### OBLIQUE MOODS IN SIMPLE SENTENCES

**Exercise 1.** Translate into Russian, pay attention to the form of conditional and the meaning it renders:

1. «You would be happy with me for a short while », said Rain, but then what would happen? It's all dry sand running through the fingers ( I. Murdoch).

2. «I have been here more times than I like to count this week», Charles said merely for something to say.

Lettice would have answered him , but at that moment the twins realized what was happening and came running from the end of the room (B. Catland).

3. It was a freezing cold night. She sat out in the car (she had a little car) alone for three hours, nearly freezing to death, shivering and quaking. I guess she would have stayed there all night but mother waked up and looked out the window (E. Spenser)

4. «I liked him so much», said Deborah with grave honesty. «I guess I was scared he wouldn't come. That would have hurt» (E. Spencer).

5. The man did not reply to this. We probably would not have been heard, in any case (P. Theroux).

6. «He's a disreputable scamp. I didn't dream that the captain Mardy», Robert corrected himself, «the Fred Mardy I used to know about in the old days was now Sir Frederick. I would never have allowed you to ask him to my house» (W. S. Maugham).

7. Susan saw Amelia Corning as soon as she entered the waiting room at the airport. It would, in fact, have been impossible to miss her. She sat in a collapsible wheel chair facing the door (E. Gardner).

8. «Yes. The only thing I care about is Oliver Russell's happiness». «But you and he were going to be - ». «It would have been a mistake for us to marry...» (S. Sheldon)

9. Oliver smiled in relief. «Right. It won't happen again, I can assure - ». «It's too bad, though. You would have made a fine governor» (S. Sheldon).

10. Jill glanced at him in the mirror without interest. Thanks. At one time she would have been excited to be this close to Clifton Lawrence. He could have opened every door in Hollywood for her. Now everyone knew that he was simply Toby Temple's stooge (S. Sheldon).

11. Ordinarily, Claude Dessard would have investigated the report immediately, but now he was harassed by dozens of urgent last – minute details that had to be attended to before the twelve o'clock sailing (S. Sheldon).

**Exercise 2.** Use the conditional mood in the following sentences. Mind that the actions in the following sentences refer to the present or future:

1. I shall be only glad to see you again. 2. It is so very considerate of him to help us. 3. A good book will never fail to find the reader. 4. What shall we do here without you? 5. It does not make much difference. 6. Anybody will be glad to accept this offer. 7. One can only dream of a chance like this! 8. Our friend will be very sorry to hear that. 9. Nothing may come out of it. 10. Will you go to the country on Sunday? 11. It is wise of you to consult a dentist twice a year. 12. You can find the answer to your question in any reference book. 13. It is an excellent lesson for both of you.

**Exercise 3.** The actions in the following sentences refer to the present. Refer them to the past. Use adverbials of past time:

1. I would not recognize you. 2. I should give you a different answer. 3. You would not find it inconvenient, would you? 4. Nobody would blame them. 5. They would not make much fuss about it. 6. She could not manage it alone, could she? 7. We would notice even the slightest change. 8. One might think you forgot something. 9. What steps would you take in my place? 10. It would be most unwise of you to agree to it. 11. I should not mention it in your place. He might not understand you.

**Exercise 4.** Complete the following. Use the appropriate form of conditional to bring out the desired meaning:

A. Choose a suitable word – combination from the list below:

To do the same, to answer the question, to accept the offer, to be glad to deal with such a pleasant person, (not) to pay (any) attention to it, to find a way out of the situation, to do this without outside help, (not) to take one's words back, never to gossip over smb's affairs, not to let down one's friends.

1. Anyone in his place ... . 2. None of them ... . 3. In other circumstances we ... . 4. A wise man ... . 5. A child ... . 6. Another person in your place ... . 7. A resourceful man ... . 8. A straightforward person ... . 9. Nobody in my opinion ... . 10. An honest man ... .



- B. 1. Why didn't you warn him? If I were you I ... .
2. I so much relied upon you, and you failed me. A true friend... .
3. The collision took place through the driver's carelessness.... to a careful driver.
4. You have acted foolishly. Even a child .... .
5. You must have been teasing the dog, otherwise ... .
6. She came into the kitchen in good time, the milk ... .
7. I recognised him only because you had described him so well. Without your description ... .
8. It rained all day long on Sunday, or else ... .

**Exercise 5.** Answer the following question with the phrases in brackets. Use the conditional mood or in case of modal verbs the form of Subjunctive II. Mind the time of the action:

Model: 1). – Will you go to see her in this part? – No, (to be bored stiff).

-No, I should be bored stiff.

2). – Why did you do it yourself? – (can spoil).

- He could have spoiled the picture.

3). – Why didn't you let him take this ball? – (to lose).

- We would have lost it.

4). Why don't you let him go there alone? – (may lose the way).

- We might lose the way.

1. Why didn't you ask him to help you? – (to refuse).

2. Will you take your child along? – No, (may got tired).

3. Did you tell her about it? – no, (to be upset).

4. Why didn't you copy the poem? – (to take too long).

5. Will you take a taxi? – No, (to be expensive).

6. Why didn't you take her to the theatre? – (not to like).

7. Why don't you wash the dress yourself instead of sending it to the cleaner's? – (to shrink).

8. Why don't you tell him he's not doing it right? – (to resent).

9. Why didn't you let him have an ice – cream? – (my hurt smb's throat).

10. Did you tell her how to do it? – No, (not to take smb's advice).

11. Why didn't he stop to talk to you? – (to miss one's train).

12. Will you come and see me one of these days? – (to be glad to).

13. Could you come over and have dinner with us tomorrow? – (to be delightful).

14. Why didn't you come to see your boy act in the play? – (may be nervous).

15. Why didn't she ask him any question? – (to get confused).

16. Why did you want him to do it? – (to do smth better).

**Exercise 6.** Translate into English using the conditional mood:

1. Ты правильно сделал, что не пошел. Карина тебе не понравилась бы. 2. Все случилось по тому, что его там не было. Он бы знал, что делать. 3. Мне не нравится, как ты перевела статью. Она бы сделала это лучше. 4. Мне не хотелось бы идти туда сегодня. 5. Ты всегда мне помогаешь. Что бы я без тебя делала. 6. Как хорошо, что ты был дома. Что бы я без тебя делала? 7. Было бы разумно завтра переночевать в лагере. 8. Было бы замечательно сдать экзамен сегодня. 9. Я вернула книгу в библиотеку. Ты все равно не стал бы ее читать. 10. Каждому ребенку понравилась бы такая кукла. ты сделала хороший подарок. 11. это была бы интересная работа. Любой из нас охотно согласился бы на Ваше предложение. 12. Мне не нравится этот человек. Доверять ему я бы не стала. 13. В таком положении он сделал бы тоже самое. 14. Собственно говоря, я бы мог пойти туда сегодня. 15. Я не знала, что он был в Астане. Я могла бы дать ему книги. 16. Вы могли бы отнести ей это после лекции?

**Exercise 7.** Translate into English using the conditional mood:

1. Она бы сделала все возможное, что бы спасти положение, но ее сейчас нет. 2. К сожалению, я только недавно смотрел эту картину, а то бы я пошел вместе с вами. 3. Хорошо бы вместе отправиться в туристический поход этим летом. 4. Как удачно, что мы встретили вас, мы бы не знали, что теперь делать. 5. Как жаль, что у него нет времени, он навестил бы вас. 6. Я уверен, что он перевел бы это по-другому и гораздо лучше, но никто его не попросил. 7. Ему бы совсем не плохо знаться спортом. Это бы пошло ему только на пользу. 8. Почему Вы никогда не зайдете к нам? Мы бы все были очень рады Вас видеть. 9. Я не знаю, как начать эту работу, иначе я сказал бы тебе. 10. Было бы ошибочно думать, что языком можно овладеть, не работая систематически. 11. Было бы лучше сказать ей правду тогда же. 12. Почему Вы не позвонили мне? Я бы пришел и помог Вам. 13. Хорошо, что он сам отказался ехать. А то сейчас бы ворчал и действовал всем на нервы. 14. Я бы давно закончила эту работу, но ребенок помешал мне. 15. Стали бы Вы браться за дело, в которое не верите? Я бы

не стал. 16. Я уверен, что они слишком торопились, иначе бы они нашли более удачное решение. 17. Очень сожалею, но мы вряд ли смогли бы предупредить Вас об этом на много раньше.

**Exercise 8.** Suggested topics for discussion:

1. You have found 100 in the street. What would you do?
2. You are offered a ticket for the theatre performance. But you have studies at this time. What would you do?
3. A friend of yours has fallen ill. What would you advise him to do?
4. You have won a car on the lottery? But you've got one already, and you haven't a garage. What would you do?
5. You've got a scholarship today. What would you do?
6. Yesterday a friend of yours didn't do his (her) homework and went to the cinema instead. Would you have done the same? What would you have done?
7. It's a good summer day. Would you go hiking or boating? What would you do?
8. You have been elected President of Kazakhstan. What would you do?
9. Somebody has thrown an egg at you in the street. What would you do?
10. You have missed the last bus at night, and have no money for a taxi. What would you do?

**The Unreal Condition Expressed Lexically**

But for this I, we should do/smb would do smth. For present or future time actions

I, we should have done smth/smb. Would have done smth for past time actions.

E.g. But for the wind the weather would be nice.

Если бы не ветер, погода была бы хорошей.

But for your help the old woman would not have risked crossing the street.

Если бы не Ваша помощь, старушка не рискнула бы перейти улицу.

**Exercise 9.** Explain the form of the conditional. Say what the form depends on. Translate into Russian.

1. Mrs Forestier did not know how she could ever have kept her reason after the loss of the man who was everything in the world to her but for the Hardys' wonderful kindness (W. S. Maugham).

2. Cooper was playing his gramophone. Mr Warburton shuddered he had never got over his instinctive dislike of that instrument. But for that he would have gone over and spoken to Cooper (W. S. Maugham). 3. But for her freckles she'd be quite a pretty girl. 4. But for this incident it would have been a pleasant evening. 5. I shouldn't have minded so much but for her interference. 6. We should have got there all right but for his losing the road-map. 7. But for my new shoes which hurt my feet terribly I should have quite enjoyed myself. 8. But for the children who must be taken to the dentist's tomorrow I should go too. 9. But for her fired eyes and the way she holds herself you would never give her age. 10. But for me you would be still standing there. 11. But for you I should be safe at home now. 12. But for that you told me I should have suspected her.

**Exercise 10.** Replace the infinitive by the correct form of the conditional mood. Pay attention to the time of the action:

1. But for the toothache I (to enjoy) the concert yesterday. 2. But for him we still (to sit) here waiting for the car. 3. But for my smile he (to believe) me then. 4. The children (to sleep) in the open air now but for the rain. 5. Nobody (to recognize) him but for the open air on his left cheek. 6. But for his severe look the child (not to begin) crying. 7. But for the accent with which he speaks nobody (to see) he is not Russian. 8. One (may take) him for a Russian but for the accent with which he speaks. 9. But for the late hour I (to stay) here longer. 10. But for the darkness they (not to lose) their way. 11. But for the fog we (to continue) our way now. 12. I (to read) the book sooner but for the small print. 13. But for his assistance it (to be) impossible to do the work on time. 14. But for the hot climate he (to go) there together with us last year. 15. But for Fieta Lanny (to see) by Gert in his own house and something terrible (may happen). 16. Lanny probably (to learn) never that he was the son of old Gert Villier but for Mako and Isaac. 17. Lanny (to choke) by Gert but for Mad Sam, who came to his rescue.

**Exercise 11.** Complete the following sentences, using present or past conditional. Give two variants where possible:

Model: But for your help ... .

a) ... I should not know where to turn.

b) ... I should never have done it.

1. But for the cold weather ... . 2. But for late hour ... . 3. But for the fact that we did not know the language ... . 4. But for your being so careless ... . 5. But for her illness ... . 6. But for the essay I must

hand in tomorrow ... . 7. But for his missing the last train ... . 8. But for your coming in at the last moment ... . 11. But for his failing eyesight ... . 13. But for my roommate who snores ... . 14. But for her sister who always helps her with her homework ... . 15. The Gadfly ... from prison but for the fit of sickness. 16. But for his mother's unhappy marriage to Mr. Mirdstone David's life ... .

**Exercise 12.** Compose sentences on the pattern but for + the conditional mood or a modal verb in subjunctive II:

Model. 1. It began to rain and we didn't go for our walk.

But for the rain we should have gone for our walk.

2. I want to go but I have this examination tomorrow.

But for this examination I should go too.

3. With your help I can finish it on time.

But for your help I could not finish it on time.

4. She helped me and I could finish it on time.

But for her help I could not have finished it on time.

1. He wants to go fishing but he has a bad cold. 2. He could not see the play as he had some work to do. 3. She was not alone in the house. Her husband lay asleep in the room next door. 4. I don't want to tell you this. But I promised to. 5. He did not die. The operation saved him. 6. We didn't have a very good time after all. The weather was too bad. 7. He has the makings of a good teacher but he has a slight defect of speech. 8. Of course I want to help you. But I've a conference today. 9. He had a good guide so he could climb the mountain. 10. I could do it all in so short a time only because of your kindness and understanding. 11. You can't do it only because of a certain lack of concentration.

**Exercise 13.** Give answers to the following questions using but for ... and the words in brackets:

Model: 1) Why did you not go to Astana? – (the child's illness)

But for the child's illness I should have gone.

2) Why don't you come with us? – (my headache)

But for my headache I should gladly come.

1. Did he get an excellent mark for his composition? (spelling).

2. How did you manage to translate it so fast? – (my sister's help).

3. Why do you keep the dog chained? – (the neighbor's chickens).

4. Haven't you learned to do it quite well? – (your explanation).

5. Is the picture good? – (but for the end).

6. Why did he refuse to speak at the meeting? – (his sore throat).
7. Will they go to the Crimea this summer? – (the grandfather's operation).
8. Isn't the weather rather good? – (the wind).
9. Is she really a success as an actress? – (her voice).
10. Is he quite well now? – (his overeating).
11. Do you like working here? (the heat).
12. Did he set a new record? – (an accident).
13. Were you able to translate the text they gave them at the examination? – (my headache).
14. Can you see from your bedroom window? – (a screen of trees).

**Exercise 14.** Translate into English. Use the conditional:

1. Мне не с кем оставить ребенка. Если бы не это, я бы тоже сейчас поехала с вами.
2. Мы опоздали на поезд. Если бы не это, мы бы уже давно приехали.
3. Если бы не она, они не когда бы не ссорились.
4. Если бы не он, ребенок утонул бы.
5. Если бы не ваша помощь, она не догнала бы группу.
6. Если бы не его диагноз, ее не оперировали бы вовремя.
7. Если бы не дети, они остались бы в городе на лето. Через пару дней они выедут за город.
8. Если бы не погода, мы бы прекрасно провели прошлое лето.
9. Если бы не жара, было бы приятно пройти пешком до дома.
10. Это было бы неплохая работа, если бы не орфографические ошибки.
11. Если бы не важность этого дела, я бы сейчас остался дома.
12. Ничего бы не случилось, если бы не твоя небрежность.
13. Я бы присоединился к вашей компании, если бы не неожиданный приезд моего знакомого. Мы проговорили с ним два часа.
14. Если бы не этот веселый и интересный человек, мы бы чувствовали себя неловко среди незнакомых людей. Время пролетело незаметно.
16. Мы бы так и не узнали, что он за человек, если бы не этот случай.

**Exercise 15.** Translate into English:

1. Я знаю, вы едите в Крым. Я бы с удовольствием присоединился к вам. – И я только что подумал, хорошо бы нам поехать вместе.
2. Он очень аккуратный и не за что не опоздал бы без причины. Что бы это могло его задержать?
3. Жаль, что вы не обратились к нему. Он помог бы Вам.
4. Если бы не твоя рассеянность, ты бы не забыл о собрании.
5. С ее стороны было бы неразумно выходить на улицу, когда она еще не совсем здорова.

6. Он не знал, что вы были там в одно с ним время, а то бы он разыскал Вас. 7. Если бы не важность вопроса, мы перенесли бы обсуждение на следующий день. 8. Было бы совсем неплохо закончить эту работу сегодня, мы смогли бы прогуляться по парку тогда. 9. Почему вы не написали ей об этом сразу? Я уверен, она бы все поняла и приехала. 10. Если бы не дождь, мы могли бы сейчас поехать за город. 11. Я не стал бы читать книгу в переводе, но пока, к сожалению, не могу прочесть ее в оригинале. 12. Если бы не ее отсутствие на семинаре, она бы легко справилась с домашним заданием.

**Exercise 16.** Make up dialogues based on the following situations. Use the conditional:

1. You have won a car in the lottery. You are asking for a piece of advice. What would your friend do in your place?

2. You've got two bosom friends. One of them fell ill last week. A friend of yours hasn't visited her yet. What would you have done in your friend's place?

3. You have a talk about your day off. How would you spend it?

4. You've been invited to a friend of yours' birthday party. You are asking for a piece of advice how to greet her(him).

5. A millionaire whom you don't love has asked you to marry him. You are asking for a piece of advice. What would a friend of yours do in your place?

### **Subjunctive in Simple Sentences**

The Subjunctive Mood is not analytical but synthetic in its form. Its present tense (present subjunctive) is homonymous with Past Indefinite. E.g. if I knew. If I understood. If I were(was). In the past tense (past subjunctive) it is homonymous with Past Perfect. E.g. If I had come.

The Subjunctive mood is used in clauses of unreal condition in complex sentences and in simple sentences expressing a wish contrary to reality. E.g.

If only I knew. – если бы я только знал(а).

Oh, that I had known it before. – если бы я знал(а) это раньше.

Oh, were he an honest man. – был бы он честным человеком.

**Exercise 1.** Analyse the form of the subjunctive mood in the following texts. State if it is present or past tense. Translate into Russian.

1. We finished lunch and went outside. She said, «If only you could see the mountains. I know it's boring when people say that – but they really are spectacular ... » (P. Theroux).

2. «... If only you could turn it back again, you think. If only you could change this or that, undo what you have done, if only you could call the minutes the other way, for once». He didn't seem to expect an answer which was lucky. (P. Theroux).

3. «You mean Mr. Rafiel's son, Michael Rafiel?»

«Yes. If only he'd never come here. It just happened that he was staying in this part of the world and his father suggested he might look us up and he came and had a meal with us ... » (A. Christie).

4. «And where do you suppose she is now?» I asked. «If only I knew», Holmes replied with a forlorn shrug of shoulders, «if only I knew. But I will tell you this, Watson. I have been a fool yet again.» (Watson John H.)

5. Beside her, Cathie sighed. «If only it weren't so hot», she said (B. Cartland).

6. Tumas sighed: «Ah, if only it were not too late. But I have already agreed to go to work for ather company» (S. Sheldon).

7. “If only you could see them”, Judy said. “I can't think of any reason why I shouldn't”, Bill said. (E. Spenser).

8. If they had known the kind of man he was!

9. Oh, were he only strong-willed!

10. “If only you could have got by without Wilbown,” Martwell cried, astonishing himself” (E. Spenser).

**Exercise 2.** Use the correct form of Subjunctive in brackets. Pay attention to the time of the action.

1. If we (to give) thought to it at the time. 2. Oh, he (not to be) late the other day! 3. If only it (to be) true! 4. If you (can help) her then! 5. Oh, that I (to realise) the importance of it before! 6. If there (to be) the slightest possibility! We could help them. 7. If only he (to give) me a job! I would be very grateful to him. 8. We can't leave home. If only it (not to rain). 9. If only you (to know) how unhappy she was.



**Exercise 3.** Translate into English:

1. Если бы это могло повториться! 2. Если бы это только не случилось! 3. Ах, если бы на веки было так! 4. Ах, если бы он понял тогда! Все было бы сейчас иначе. 5. Мы ничего не можем сделать. Если бы был хотя бы один шанс из десяти! 6. Если бы я встретил его раньше! 7. Если бы вы только знали, как я волновался. 8. Он выступал первым. Ах, если бы вы слышали, как он говорил. 9. Ах, если бы погода завтра была хорошей. 10. Иметь бы мне столько денег, как у него! 11. Знала бы ты, как я страдаю!

**Exercise 4.** Express a wish about each of the following statements. Use the subjunctive:

Model: 1) How dark it is here! – Oh, if it were not so dark.

2) And of course I was wearing my very best shoes. – If only I had not been wearing my very best shoes!

3) He may not be in time. – Oh, if he were in time!

1. I was simply too tired to understand what it was all about. 2. It may rain before evening. 3. She doesn't know his address. 4. There was no one to show him the way. 5. She did not realize the full significance of this action. 6. The child is not eating very well. 7. She will not take his advice. 8. They don't understand each other. 9. They took a short-cut through the birch-grove. 10. He made several spelling mistakes and that spoiled his mark.

**Exercise 5.** Answer the questions using the subjunctive mood:

Model: Why don't you go to the cinema after classes? – If only I had time.

1. Did you get a good mark at the seminar on Economics? 2. Why were you late for the lecture last time? 3. Have you seen the film «Gone with the wind?» 4. Did you speak at the seminar on Phonetics? 5. Why didn't you go for a walk yesterday? 6. Have you done your morning exercises today? 7. Do you watch the news programme on TV? 8. Are you quite well today? 9. Do you do the cooking at home? 10. Do you prefer to eat in or out? 11. Why didn't you join them they went on a hike? 12. Why are you so casual about your clothes?

**Exercise 6.** Make up mini-dialogue according to the pattern:

A. – Are you good enough a swimmer?

B. – No, not at all. If only I were brave enough to step into water, I think.

**Exercise 7.** Replace the infinitives by the correct form of the subjunctive and conditional moods:

1. oh, that she never (to come) to see it again! 2. But for the promise, she never (to come). 3. If only he (to be) free this week! He (to be) your untiring guide around the city. 4. Oh, I (not to make) the mistake. Everything (to look) different now. 5. If only we (can avoid) misunderstandings! It (to make) things so much simpler in future! 6. If only you (to warn) me before! I (can avoid) the mistake! 7. «If mother (to cry)! It (to be) better», Lanny thought. 8. Sarie tried to see herself as a coloured person, «If she (to be) coloured and Lanny white? How she (to feel)?» 10. If Lanny (can go) straight to his house and (walk) in! what a pleasant surprise it (to be)! 11. If Lanny (to be) on that lorry. He (to be) back home over an hour now.

**Exercise 8.** Translate into English:

1. Если бы он был здоров! Он бы на минуту не остался дома. 2. Если бы она знала раньше о Вашей поездке! Она послала бы с Вами подарки своим друзьям. 3. Если бы мы только могли убедить его не уезжать! Мы сейчас уже завершали (завершили) бы эту работу. 4. Если бы я слышал прогноз погоды! Я захватил бы плащ. 5. Если бы сейчас была хоть малейшая возможность! Они бы обязательно ухватились за нее. 6. Если бы Вы не сомневались, что он говорил правду! Насколько бы вам обоим было легче и проще все эти годы. 7. Ах, если бы я только мог остаться здесь с вами! Мы бы вместе могли поехать отдохнуть. 8. Если бы нам не нужно было так торопиться! Я уверен, с ним бы этого не произошло. 9. Было бы благоразумнее с Вашей стороны обратиться к врачу немедленно. Вы бы не были сейчас в больнице. 10. Было бы неплохо прокатиться на лодке. Мы бы совсем не чувствовали жары сейчас

## SUBJUNCTIVE AND CONDITIONAL IN COMPLEX SENTENCES

### Subjunctive and Conditional in Complex Sentences with Clauses of Unreal Condition

In sentences of real condition we find the indicative mood. E.g.

If they had time yesterday they roamed about the park. – Если у них было время вчера, то они гуляли по парку.

In complex sentences with clauses of unreal condition the tense of either clause is independent and absolute. E.g.

If had done it yesterday I'd be free now. – Если бы я сделала это вчера, то сейчас была бы свободна.

If he were an educated man he wouldn't have made so many mistakes. – Если бы он был образованным человеком, он бы не сделал столько ошибок.

**Exercise 1.** Analyse the forms of the subjunctive and conditional mood. Translate the following into Russian:

1. The boy was not stupid. He had a certain amount of intellect and talent. He could have done well if he had wished to do well, and had taken the trouble (A. Christie).

2. Let me tell you something about money and power, Oliver.. To have power is to own the world. If you were governor of this state, you could affect the lives of everybody living here (S. Sheldon).

3. «I can see that you are irritated by my trousers», said Miss Carter, «and if I had thought more I would not have worn them. But have them for working in and it didn't occur to me to change. I will next time» (I. Murdoch).

4. One day after a writer walked in with a tan and Toby immediately had him discharged, «Why did you do that?» O'Hanlon asked, «He's one of our best writers».

«If he was working», Toby said, «he wouldn't have had time for a tan» (S. Sheldon).

5. «I mean to say if you weren't married, you'd make a lot of new friends by dancing», Mr.Dudlow said. «Anyway, I am married, - so dancing's probably not for me». (P. Theroux).

6. Vitchit said, «If you could change any feature of your body», and he paused, «what would you change?» «Me face », Irby said. He had not hesitated (P. Theroux).

7. «I know how I would feel if I were prevented from painting. I should die if I were prevented from painting. I should die». For a moment she shook with sobs and the ladder trembled under her (I. Murdoch).

8. Mabel was a stranger to Lanny. If he had seen her in Cape town, he would have looked once and gone on his way without knowing she was his sister (P. Abrahams).

9. «You see, if I tried to tell mother or any of the other, they would say I'm mad. So I'm going away. If he had taken me with him, I should have found peace», said Mabel (P. Abrahams).

10. As she stood there, she began to feel resentful about the whole thing. Had she been in Charies' place, she thought, she would have ignored the whole episode (B. Catrland).

**Exercise 2.** Define whether the situations in the “if-clauses” below are future (likely) or hypothetical (unlikely). What do the verb forms tell you about whether or not the situation is likely to happen? Respond to each underlined if clause with: «It really might happen» (likely) or «It probably won't happen»:

1. If it rains I will not have to water the garden. 2. If it rained, I would be very happy. 3. If won the lottery, I would travel around the world. 4. Ann will join us, if we go on a hiking tour in summer. 5. If the baby slept through the night without waking up, his parents would finally get a good night's sleep. 6. If Lawrel gets hurt again, her father will make her quit the girl's soccer team. 7. If the weather were cold tomorrow, we would go skiing. 8. If I get a scholarship today, I will go shopping. 9. I wouldn't tease that dog, if I were you. 10. I would come to your party if I didn't have to work.

**Exercise 3.** Rewrite the following sentences in nonhypothetical language:

Example: If I had the time, I would help you fix your car.

I don't have enough time to help you fix your car.

1. I wouldn't have invited him to the party if I had known that he was so impolite. 2. If I was offered the job, I would take it. 3. If she had three tickets, she would give you one. 4. If he had studied English grammar regularly, he wouldn't have got a bad mark on the test. 5. If you didn't live so far away, we would visit you more often. 6. I would have forgotten about Tom's birthday if she hadn't reminded me of it. 7. I'd have sent you a postcard while I was on holiday if I had your address. 8. You wouldn't be starving now if you had breakfast. 9. She

would have bought a dress if she had enough money on her. 10. She would have been injured in the crash if she hadn't been wearing a seat-belt.

**Exercise 4.** Change these statements of condition and result into hypothetical conditionals. Mind the time of the action:

Example: ( Condition) I'm not the teacher of this class.

Hypothetical: If I were the teacher of this class we shouldn't have so much work.

1. I don't yet speak English perfectly. I still have to study grammar. 2. I am not President of my country. I don't have much influence on world events. 3. I have many good friends. My life is busy and rewarding. 4. The TOEFL is a difficult examination. Many people can't pass it on the first try. 5. There are too many irregular verbs in English. It isn't an easy language to learn. 6. The weather reporter has forecast heavy rains for the entire day tomorrow. We won't have the picnic. 7. Mary has to study. She can't have a part-time job. 8. The shoes pinch. I won't buy the pair though I like it. 9. I have no time this week. I shall not be able to join your excursion. 10. I am expecting a friend. I shall stay at home. 11. People don't understand him because he doesn't speak very clearly. 12. I'm not going to buy that book because it's too expensive. 13. He's fat because he doesn't take any exercises. 14. I can't meet you tomorrow evening because I have to work. 15. English became a language of international business after World War II. Most developing countries require students to study it in high school. 16. England was invaded by France in 1066. Many French words replaced the traditional Anglo-Saxon ones. 17. She didn't eat anything because she wasn't hungry. 18. I didn't wake George because I didn't know he wanted to get up early. 19. Mary wasn't the teacher. She couldn't change the rule. 20. Shelley died very young. His works are not very numerous.

**Exercise 5.** Here are some present hypothetical. Add hypothetical results that are true for you:

Example: If I had more time, ... I'd read more books.

1. If I were President of this country, ... . 2. If I didn't eat for a week, ... . 3. If people had wings, ... . 4. If I could be anywhere in the world at this moment, ... . 5. If I were the teacher of this class, ... . 6. If my mother knew how I was living now, ... . 7. If I had all the money I needed, ... . 8. If I were the same age as my parents, ... . 9. If I were invited to the party, ... . 10. If you explained the situation to her, ... .

**Exercise 6.** Here are some past conditions. Add past-time hypothetical result that are true for you:

A. Example: If I had been born 100 years ago, ...  
I shouldn't have had a chance to travel.

1. If my parents hadn't wanted us to learn English, ... . 2. If I had lived in the nineteenth century, ... . 3. If I could have picked up any city to grow up in, ... . 4. If I had been the ruler of this country during the last decade, ... . 5. If I had different parents, ... . 6. If I had able to solve one world problem of this past century, ... . 7. If I had worked harder at my English last year, ... . 8. If penicillin hadn't been invented, ... . 9. If I had know you were hungry, ... . 10. If I had got a scholarship yesterday, ... . 11. If I had known that you were ill last week, ... .

B. Add present or future results to these sentences:

Example: If he had earned money, he would be taking a holiday next month.

1. If I had already passed my exams, ... . 2. If it hadn't rained yesterday, ... . 3. If you had dropped smoking, ... . 4. If they had missed the train, ... . 5. If she hadn't married him, ... . 6. If my mother hadn't waked me, ... . 7. If my mother hadn't passed his exams, ... . 8. If I had finished reading the book yesterday, ... . 9. If they had come in time, ... . 10. If had helped me, ... .

**Exercise 7.** Here are some hypothetical results. Add hypothetical conditions:

Example: I would go on holiday in January ... if I didn't have to pass exams.

1. We shouldn't need umbrellas... . 2. The world would be much better place... . 3. I might go to English next year... . 4. We shouldn't need to learn English... . 5. You could borrow my book.. . 6. I wouldn't be studying English now... . 7. I should go to the cinema after classes... . 8. We should attend the lecture on phonetics... . 9. I wouldn't have to take the TEFL... . 10. This soup would taste better... . 11. I'd help you... . 12. You wouldn't be so tired... .

**Exercise 8.** What might be implied condition for each of the following hypothetical statements? Give a few of your answers for each sentence:

Example: I could have won the race...

Possible implied conditions:

- If had just run a little faster at the beginning;

- If I had trained harder.

1. I could have been a fluent German speaker... . 2. Susan Sarandon would have been perfect for that movie role... . 3. You could have come with us to the planetarium... . 4. Kenneth Chen would have been the best candidate for that office... . 5. My speech might have been more successful... . 6. I shouldn't have asked you to join us... . 7. Modern antibiotics might not have been discovered... . 8. I wouldn't have had a chance to travel last summer... . 9. I shouldn't have entered the university... . 10. We shouldn't have stayed at this hotel... . 11. I'd have sent you a telegram... .

**Exercise 9.** Complete the following using the given verb in the appropriate form. To complete the sentences think about whether the sentence tells you about:

a) Hypothetical situation that will probably not happen or b) situations in the present or past in which the "if-clause" could not be true.

Example: 1. Mary's husband has always been a thin man in good physical condition. If he suddenly (become) fat, Mary (be shocked).

This is a hypothetical situation which will probably not happen because Mary's husband has always been a thin man. Answer: Mary's husband has always been a thin man in good physical condition. If he suddenly became fat, Mary would be shocked.

2. Mary started seeing a doctor about her cholesterol problems three years ago. If she (know) about her problem earlier, she (change) her diet years earlier.

3. George's doctor says that one of the reasons George has high blood pressure problems is that he never expresses his anger. His doctor says that it is not healthy to "bottle it up". He says that if George (get) angry once in a while, his blood pressure (not be) so high.

4. When Ginnie was 21 years old, she quit school for several years to get married and raise a family, she (begin) graduate school a long time ago.

5. People who live in this area have forgotten how to conserve water. If it (not rain) so much last year people (remember) water conservation practices.

6. People (be able) to water their lawns every day if it (rain) more this summer. However, the forecast is that this area is going to experience a draught this summer.

7. Paul became a doctor, but if he (be) a truck driver, he (learn) very different skills.

8. Mary's car is old. If it (break down), she (need) to have it repaired.

9. Tom (go) to the cinema every week if he (have) enough money. He is sorry he is unemployed now.

10. Ann has a lot of work to do this month. If she (not go) to bed so late every night, she (not be tired) all the time.

A clause of unreal condition may be built on the pattern «**If it were not (hadn't been) for (the toothache)**»... which is equivalent to "But for (the toothache)"... .

**Exercise 10.** Analyse the forms of the subjunctive and conditional mood. Translate the following into Russian. Pay attention to the way construction "if it were not (had not been) for ..." is rendered:

1.«You shouldn't be putting your private things in here».

«I wouldn't have put it in there, Miss Goring, if it hadn't been for the fact that you telephoned and your telephone call upset my entire schedule» (E. Gardner).

2.Della Street said, «I think the deputy district attorney and one of the deputy sheriffs would have been really rough in an insulting sort of way if it hadn't been for Lieutenant Tragg. He was proving and insistent, but very much a gentleman of the old school » (E. Gardner).

3. If it had been for my acquaintanceship with you and the things you have told me I could have been more at sea than I am (A. Christie).

4. This gargantuan figure might have been a biblical were it not for his attire. He was easily six and a half feet tall, and I had never seen a more massive or menacing presence (Watson John M.).

5. «You were magnificent, Mr. Holmes,» added Pyle. «Had it not been for your efforts, the Red Demon might at this very moment be plotting some new outrage» (Watson, John M.)

6. I understand it isn't true. You'd never have called me back tonight if it hadn't been for what you call my miserable story in Venice. And you know that Martha, don't you? He gave her a demanding shake? (E. Spencer).

7. Sophie was still asleep, with good cause this time. She and Francine had talked into the wee hours. Francine would have let her



sleep if it hadn't been for Grace. But Grace was priority one (Delinsky).

8. He was dressed in very well-cut English Tweeds and might have been taken for an Englishman had it not been for the length of his moustache and something in the line of the cheekbone (A. Christie).

9. «How did it happen, Margarita?» she whispered, glancing in terror up towards the house.

«Oh, that's the worst of it, Senora!» sobbed she. That is the worst of it. If it were not for that, I would not be so afraid..(Jackson).

10. Ramona had been all this time carefully smoothing out the torn place. «It is not so bad as it looks», she said, «if it were not for the hurry, there would be trouble in mending it...» (Jackson).

**Exercise 11.** Change the following sentences according to the model. Pay attention to the time of the action:

Model: But for the weather I'd feel much better now.

If it were not for the weather I'd feel much better now.

But for the student's laziness he'd have made much progress in English.

If it hadn't been for the student's laziness he'd have made much progress in English.

1. But for the letter the man would never have learned that the girl loved him. 2. But for his knowledge of the world he would never know how to behave in a strange country. 3. We could postpone the matter for another day but for its urgency.

4. But for the aspirin she would have fallen ill with the grippe. 5. But for the delay of the transport we would have come to the lecture in time. 6. But for the telegram they would have left as early as possible. 7. But for a frosty day we would go skiing. 8. But for a hot day you wouldn't tempt me with ice-cream! 9. But for her first experience in going by plane her legs would not wobble. 10. But for the young man's persistence he would have never got a job. 11. But for the stepmother's constant jealousy and resentment the girl would be on friendly terms with her.

**Exercise 12.** Complete the following sentences with a statement about yourself:

Example: If it hadn't been for my parents, I might not have gone to college.

I would have considered different profession instead of joining the family business.

1. If it hadn't been for my parents,....
2. If it weren't for my friend's support,....
3. If it hadn't been for my English teacher,....
4. If it weren't for Ann's good advice,....
5. If it hadn't been for the nasty weather,....
6. If it were not for your carelessness,....
7. If it hadn't been for his absentmindedness,....
8. If it were not for the girl's love,....
9. If it hadn't been for the rain,....
10. If it were not for my friend's help,....

**Exercise 13.** Translate into English. Say how the meaning influences the form:

1. а) Если у него сейчас занятия, нам придётся долго ждать.

б) Если бы у него сейчас были занятия, нам пришлось бы долго ждать.

2. а) Если я ее увижу в ближайшее время, я, конечно, расскажу ей.

б) Если бы я её увидел в ближайшее время, я бы, конечно, рассказал.

3. а) Если он не был это время болен, он посещал лекции.

б) Если бы он не был это время болен, он бы посещал лекции.

4. а) Если она смогла выбрать время, она просмотрела Ваши замечания.

б) Если бы она смогла выбрать время тогда, она бы просмотрела Ваши замечания.

5. а) Если Вы там бывали, Вы знаете, как выглядят эти места.

б) Если бы Вы там бывали, Вы бы знали, как выглядят эти места.

**Exercise 14.** Translate into English. Remember that meaning and form make a whole:

1. Будь я на Вашем месте, я бы пошёл пораньше, чтобы застать его. Он может уйти часа через два. 2. Если бы я был художником, я бы обязательно написал портрет этого человека. 3. Что бы Вы сказали, если бы я обратился к Вам за советом сейчас? 4. Вы были бы недовольны, если бы я не пришел завтра? 5. Если бы вы пришли на конференцию вчера, вы бы услышали интересный доклад одного из наших студентов. 6. Если бы он поступил в университет четыре года назад, он в будущем году

уже окончил бы его. 7. Если бы меня поставили в известность раньше, я бы не оставил это дело без внимания. 8. Если бы мы знали, что нам нужна эта книга, мы бы захватили её с собой. 9. Они бы заметили эту ошибку, если бы были более внимательны. 10. Если бы она сейчас же пошла в библиотеку, она бы ещё застала там библиотекаря. 11. Вы бы пошли куда-нибудь сегодня вечером, если бы я пригласил Вас? 12. Если бы Вы не были таким рассеянным, Вы бы не сделали так много орфографических ошибок, 13. Если бы поезд вышел вовремя, он прибыл бы в конечный пункт завтра рано утром. 14. Если бы вы занимались систематически, у вас не было бы таких пробелов. 15. В том, что я сделал, нет ничего особенного, любой на моём месте сделал бы то же самое. 16. Если бы не его лукавая улыбка, я бы искренне поверил ему. 17. Кто бы мог предвидеть, что все так внезапно изменится. 18. Если бы Вы выполнили все предписания врача, Вы давно бы выздоровели и работали сейчас вместе с нами. 19. Если бы Вы мне дали это понять немного раньше! 20. Я бы отложил свою работу и поехал бы с вами на экскурсию, если бы я знал об этом заранее. 21. Я бы посоветовал вам серьёзно подумать над этим. 22. Если бы не метро, я бы тратил на дорогу около часа и при этом делал бы две пересадки. 23. Я бы на Вашем месте ни минуты не колебался сейчас и принял это предложение. 24. Если бы я знал, что Вы так хотите прочесть эту книгу, я бы давно закончил её и дал Вам.

**Exercise 15.** Answer the following questions. Give your reasons if there are any:

1. Would you answer the rules on Subjunctive if I asked you? 2. Would you have made the mistake on Subjunctive if you knew the rule? 3. What would you reply if somebody apologised to you? 4. What would you say if you wanted to interrupt somebody? 5. What would you say if you had no pen about you? 6. What language would you like your son to know if you had one? 7. What would you do if you had free time now? 8. Would you do the same? 9. Would you cut classes if you didn't prepare your homework? 10. What would you say in reply if somebody thanked you?

11. Would you roam about the park if I invited you to? 12. What film would you like to see if you were free now?

**Exercise 16.** Make up mini-dialogues according to the pattern:

Model:

- What would you do if you were elected President?

- I'd carry out most of democratic reforms.

- Which, to be more exact?

- I'd raise scholarships, for students, pensions for old people, wages for working people.

- Oh, that would be magnificent if only you had the budget big enough to realise your great plans.

Activities

**Activity 1.**

On one sheet of paper write the following words and complete the hypothetical "if" clause "If I were" - ...

Now, on another sheet of paper complete the main clause «I would» -

a) Your teacher will collect and scramble you «if» clauses, and your main clauses, and then you will take one of each. Read your sentence aloud to the group. Does it make sense?

b) After hearing everyone read their sentences, find the person who has the main clause that matches the «if» clause you have now.

c) Now find the person who has the «if» clause that matches your main clause.

**Activity 2.**

1. Work in groups of four.

2. First, answer the following questions for yourself. Then do the same thing for each person in your group. Write down what you think each person would be. Don't show the members of your group your paper.

a) If you were an animal, what would you be?

b) If you were a colour, what would you be?

c) If you were food, what would you be?

Example: If I were an animal, I would be a cat. If Ann were an animal, she would be a deer. I also think that Elvira would be a mouse, and Peter would be a flamingo.

3. When you have all finished, share your ideas and compare what you think your group members would be with what they think they would be.

you      name      name      name

a)

a)      c)

### **Activity 3.**

In a paragraph or two describe the most interesting results about yourself from the last activity.

First say why you described yourself the way you did. Then say why you think your group members described you the way they did.

For example if you said «If I were a colour, I would be purple», but everyone else said you would be yellow, give us the possible reasons for these opinions.

## **The Use of Forms Expressing Unreality in Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clauses of Concession**

Complex sentences with a clause of concession introduced by the conjunction «even if» or «even though» are built up on the same pattern of unreal condition. E.g.:

Even if you gave me lots of money I shouldn't take it. -

Даже если бы Вы мне дали много денег, я бы не взял(а) их.

**Exercise 1.** Translate the following texts into Russian. Pay attention to the forms of subjunctive and conditional and the meaning they render:

1. «I probably wouldn't have taken her even if she'd wanted all that stuff with her. I mean about going away somewhere, to Massachusetts and Vermont and all. I probably wouldn't've taken her even if she'd wanted to go with me», he said (J.D. Salinger).

2. «I could write», said Mor, «or I could start a school. I'm not an idiot, I've thought of these things too. I could make my life with you. What sort of life do you think I have now, or would have even if I were an MP? You've made me exist for the first time...», Mor said bitterly (I. Murdoch).

Ernestine would never allow such a love to become a secondary principle in their marriage (J.Fowles),

4. «He's just a worthless Kid, Trace, and there's nothing to be done about it. Even if we got him a job, he wouldn't be able to keep it for a week», he went on arguing (J.Cheever).

5. «You're such a coward, Rupert! She's not likely to go round to the office to look for you, is she! And even if she did you could invent some story...», Lucy exclaimed in indignation (I.Murdoch).

6. Even if Notting Hill had made Peter want Cambridge that would have been something. (I. Murdoch).

7. «How many nights did you dance before that?»

«Five or six,» Mr. Dudlow said. «There's never any dancing on Sunday, and even if there was I wouldn't go in for it as a practising Christian». (P. Theroux).

8. «I haven't touched a piano in so many years. I couldn't play with such crippled fingers, even if I wanted to», he added (E. I'Neill).

**Exercise 2.** Replace the infinitive in brackets by the correct form of the conditional mood. Pay attention to the time of the action:

1. Even if it were not so late I don't think I (to go) to the cinema. I don't feel like going anywhere. 2. Even though he realised how bad his health is, he (not to stop) the preparation for the experiment. 3. Even if I had had a dictionary, I don't believe I (to be able) to translate the text in the short time we were given. 4. Even if you had given her every opportunity to do so, she (cannot do) it in so short a time.

5. Even if I wanted to, I (can do) nothing now. 6. Even though it were warmer they (not to go) for a swim in the lake right now. 7. Even if he had come that (not to change) the strained atmosphere. 8. Even if she had wanted to see you she (not to come) all the same. 9. Even though it hadn't rained they (not to go to the country yesterday). 10. He (not to be) satisfied even though he had consulted the best doctor.

**Exercise 3.** Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the subjunctive mood. Mind the time of the action:

Even if she (to put) a question point blank, she would not get anything out of this woman. 2. Even if I (to know) that it was all about, I should not have paid any attention to them. I was much too tired. 3. Of course, he has not left. Even if he (to be) in a hurry, do you think he would leave without saying good-bye? 4. Even if it (to rain), it would not have spoiled the party, not for me at any rate. 5. Even if the weather (to be) bad last Sunday, they would have gone on a hike. 6. Even though she (to be) here now she would tell you nothing. 7. Even if he (to lose) her address, he would have found the house she lives in. 8. Even if she (to disapprove) of the plan she would say nothing now. 9. Even if he (to tell) the truth then she would not have believed him. 10. Even if I (to know) how dull the film was I should have gone to the cinema all the same.

**Exercise 4.** Replace the Infinitive in brackets by the correct form of the subjunctive and conditional mood:

1. We (to come) back by all means even if (to be) as late as midnight. It was very important for us. 2. «Even if I (to write) to Dave, he (not to get) the letter,» said Stephanie. «He had left by that time.» 3. You hardly (to believe) it even though you (to see) it with your own eyes. Everything was quite unexpected. 4. Even though you (to come) earlier you (not to find) me in. I was working in the library. 5. Even if you (to know) him well, you (not to recognise) him, he has so greatly changed. 6. He is a sound sleeper and you (not to wake) him up even if your voice (to be) loud as a train whistle. 7. Even if the work (to be) twice as difficult I (not to refuse) to do it. I am going to begin it today. 8. You (to do) as you please even if I (to give) you advice. Now you take the consequences. 9. Even though the way (to be) twice as short we (to miss) the train all the same, for I got the schedule mixed up. 10. She (cannot join) our excursion even if you (to invite) her: she was ill, 11. I (cannot go) today even if you (to ask) me. 12. They (to lose) the game all the same even if there (to be) no rain.

13. He (to do) the right thing even though he (not to like) you personally. 14. Even if I (can) help you, I (not to go) against my conscience and judgement. 15. She (to go) there yesterday even though she (to have) to walk all the way to the station. 16. He (to be delighted) even if they (not to bring) him all these toys.

**Exercise 5.** Complete the following sentences. Mind the mood form:

1. We couldn't have started yesterday even though ... . 2. Even if he had posted the letter two days before .... 3. You would have to accept his proposal even if ... . 4. They would have hardly won the match even though .... 5. Even though he had never heard it .... 6. The dog is well trained, he would never leave his place even if... . 7. Even if he had been there .... 8. Even if nobody had objected ... . 9. I wouldn't believe it ... . 10. Even if he invited me ... . 11. Even though you tried to stop the .... 12. Nothing would have come out of this scheme ....

**Exercise 6.** Translate into English:

1. Даже если бы Вы позвонили мне вчера, я не смог бы прийти, я был очень занят. 2. Он бы выполнил это задание, даже если бы оно было вдвое труднее. А эту работу он выполнит очень быстро. 3. В зале было так много народу, что я не мог бы найти его, даже если бы знал, что он там. 4. Даже если бы Вы предупредили меня тогда, я не успел бы повидать его. Поезд

ушёл три часа назад. 5. Я не смог бы поговорить с ним на эту тему, даже если бы я его вчера видел. 6. Даже если бы он очень изменился внешне, я бы узнала его по голосу сейчас. 7. Он не согласился бы с Вами тогда, даже если бы был неправ. 8. Она бы заболела все равно, даже если бы была одета теплее. Она уже давно кашляет. 10. Я не закончу эту работу, даже если бы мне помогли. 10. Даже если бы он пригласил меня на этот вечер, я не смогла бы пойти. Мне нужно было закончить работу.

**Exercise 7.** Answer the following questions, using even if (though):

1. Would you go on a hiking tour even if it were raining? 2. Would you eat burnt and unappetising-looking meal even if you were very hungry? 3. What would you say if your friend spoiled the dinner? 4. What would you do if a friend of yours gossiped over your affairs? 5. Would you laugh if N. cracked a joke? 6. Would you forgive Mary if she wound iron round your finger again? 7. Would you attend a concert of M. Jackson even if you were very busy now? 8. Would you roam about the park with Paul if he invited you to? 9. Would you leave the party if it were in full swing? 10. Would you fly into a temper or fight to keep it if you were insulted (stepped on the toe)?

**Exercise 8.** Make up mini-dialogues on analogy with the previous question- response dialogue unities.

### **The Use of Forms Expressing Unreality in Adverbial Clauses of Comparison**

The subjunctive mood is used after the conjunctions *as if*, *as though* in adverbial clauses of comparison. We use subjunctive to show that the idea is not real. E.g.:

He looks as if he were tired. (Present subjunctive: Actually he is not tired) - Он ВЫГЛЯДИТ уставшим.)

He looks as if he hadn't slept all night. (Past subjunctive: He slept all night). - Он ВЫГЛЯДИТ, как будто не спал всю ночь.

When the situation refers to the past the tense of the subjunctive has a relative but not absolute meaning. Thus it expresses simultaneousness or priority to the action expressed by the verb in the principal clause. E.g.:

He looked as if he were tired, (simultaneousness).

He looked as if he hadn't slept all night (priority).

She looked as if she would cry (sometimes a posterior action may be expressed).



**Exercise 1.** Translate into Russian the following texts. Pay attention to the form of subjunctive and the meaning it renders:

1. Mrs. Turgis stood up quickly, as if she had just remembered something, and went to the door. «If you need anything, just... » and she smiled (P. Theroux).

2. David Kenyon was moving towards her, smiling and saying, «I'm so glad to see you», and she felt as though her heart would stop (S. Sheldon).

3. «You'll answer the toast!» said Mor. «I'm glad». But he was not glad, he thought, any more about anything connected with Nan. He felt as if he were talking to someone who was already dead, but who didn't yet know it (I. Murdoch).

4. A familiar voice said quietly, «Hello, Josephine». She turned and he was standing at her side and she looked into his eyes and it was as though they had never been apart, as though they still belonged to each other (S. Sheldon).

Mor did not know what sort of demon of fury and suspicion

5. might now confront him. He felt as if Nan would launch herself upon him like a tiger as soon as he let her in (I. Murdoch).

6. Nan believed him. «All right, Bill», she said.

«...Anyhow, I'm not interested in this sentimental catalogue. You talk as if you were confessing the secrets of your heart to someone who wanted to hear them» (I. Murdoch).

7. She heard Bill take a few steps across the room as if he were going to come to her. Then he stopped, turned back, and went out of the door (I. Murdoch).

8. For the hundredth time he conjured up memories from the past, memories of the long quarrels with his wife, from which he would emerge feeling as if every bone in his body had been broken, and she would emerge fresh and smiling, with the familiar mockery upon her lips (I. Murdoch).

9. Since he had finally and definitely made up his mind, the world had been completely altered. Mor now felt an intense benevolence towards his colleagues, including Bledyard, and found himself positively looking forward to the lecture as if it were to be the most enormous treat (I. Murdoch).

10. Mor tried to see. He could still discern nothing. He felt as if he had become blind (I. Murdoch).

11. «Please, go», said Miss Carter. «I'll stay here. I'd much rather stay with the car». She spoke as if it were a wounded animal (I. Murdoch).

12. «I am sorry I was not here to meet you, Lord Lynbrooke said to Charles. «Did you have a good journey down?»

He spoke as if London was far distant and the journey long and tedious (B. Cartland).

**Exercise 2.** Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the subjunctive mood:

1. She sat huddled in the armchair as if the last energy (to leave) her. 2. They talked as if they (to know) each other for ever so many years and this (not to be) the first time they met. 3. She seemed really surprised as though she never (to see) anything of the kind before. 4. It seemed as though what was going around him (to be) of little, if any, interest. 5. Suddenly it began to grow dark as if dusk (to set) in.

6. They spoke about the book as though they themselves (to be) the authors of it or (to write) many others. 7. He felt awkward as if everyone (to look) at him. 8. He looked as if he (to be going) to say something but (to change) his mind. 9. She said this as if she (to be) a great authority on the matter. 10. The leaves of the book were so yellow and worn out that it seemed as if it (to be published) a hundred years ago.

11. She looked at the young man. He did not behave as though he (to do) anything wrong. 12. It was as though nothing (to happen).

**Exercise 3.** Paraphrase the parts in bold type so as to use the subjunctive mood in clauses of comparison and predicative clauses introduced by «as if, as though».

1. He looked at me so that it seemed he found it all hard to believe. 2. He smiled at me so knowingly that one might think he could see through my thoughts.

3. The man stood for a moment motionless as if struck. 4. «What's wrong with his arm?» Paul asked as if not knowing the reason. 5. «I hate secrets and I don't like to be treated like a child,» said Blanche angrily. 6. When the war finally broke out in Europe Pledger felt as if having already heard the news several months before.

7. Tom recognised the handwriting. He picked up the letter as though afraid to open it. 8. Her hands were trembling so that it seemed she had not yet recovered from a great shock. 9. Very much to one side, his hat did not fall down as if glued to his hair. 10. He looked so

that one might suppose he had just come from a very long travel. 11. Nothing had been moved, but it seemed that somebody had been in the room. 12. On hearing the news he stood as if dumbfounded.

**Exercise 4.** Complete the following sentences with clauses of comparison:

Model: Norman doesn't know everything, but he talks ... as if he knew everything.

1. I am not a child, but sometimes you talk to me ... a child. 2. She doesn't know me, so why did she smile at me .... 3. He's not my boss, but sometimes he acts ... . 4. He hasn't done his share of work, but he behaves ... . 5. She is not my teacher, but she acts ... . 6. He wasn't a witness to the accident, but he behaves ... . 7. I am not their daughter, but they treat me .... 8. Harry is not an old man. Why do you talk about him .... 9. This young man is not professor, but he acts ....

**Exercise 5.** Complete the following sentences using Subjunctive:

1. He always makes wonderful speeches as if... . 2. He looked tired as though ... . 3. She knows these parts well as though ... . 4. It seemed as though ... . 5. Why are you looking at me as if .... 6. ... as if he had never heard it before. 7. He was pale as if.... 8. He met us as though .... 9. You look as though .... 10. ... as though he did not notice anything around him. 11. He often cast glances at his watch as if ... . 12. She speaks as though ... . 13. The man bent low as if... . 14. ... as though the whole world had gone to sleep.

**Exercise 6.** Translate into English:

1. Вы так загорели, как будто провели на юге не месяц, а всё лето. 2. Он выглядит усталым, как будто давно не отдыхал. 3. Девушка так говорила по- немецки, как будто всю жизнь прожила в Германии. 4. Он говорил по- французски, как настоящий француз. 5. Девушка смотрела на юношу с таким удивлением, как будто видела его впервые. 6. Она заслонила глаза рукой, как будто свет был слишком ярк. 7. Небо покрылось тёмными тучами. Стало темно, будто наступила ночь. 8. Прохожий не остановился, как будто не слышал, что его зовут. 9. а) Она знала эти места, как будто жила здесь, б) Она знает эти места, как будто прожила здесь много лет. 10. Она выглядит так, как будто она за это время помолодела, по крайней мере, лет на десять. 11. Он выглядел так, будто не его ученик, а он сам победитель соревнований. 12. Казалось, дождю не будет конца. 13. Казалось, будто ничего и не произошло. 14. Он почувствовал себя так, словно у него гора свалилась с плеч. 15. У него было такое чувство, словно его обманули.

**Exercise 7.** Answer the following questions using «as if», «as though» with forms of unreality:

1. How do you feel today? 2. How does your friend feel? 3. How does your friend look today? 4. How does your friend sound? 5. How does this young man speak? 6. How does the girl act? 7. How do you sometimes behave? 8. How do your parents treat you? 9. How did he smile at her? 10. How does he talk about her?

**Exercise 8.** Make up mini-dialogues on the analogy of the preceding question- response dialogue unities:

Model: How does your friend act?

He acts as if he were my boss.

### **The Use of Forms of Unreality in Object Clauses after the Verb «to wish» s**

Present and past Subjunctive in object clauses after the verb "wish" express a wish which cannot be fulfilled or a hardly realisable wish.

a) You use present subjunctive after «wish» to say that you regret something, that something is not as you would like it to be. E.g.:

I wish I knew her telephone number. (I don't know it.)

Как бы мне хотелось знать её номер телефона.

Do you ever wish you could fly? (You can't fly.)

Хотелось ли Вам когда-нибудь, чтобы вы могли летать?

- I wish it didn't rain so much in England. (It rains a lot.)

Как жаль, что в Англии идёт так много дождей.

b) You use past subjunctive after «wish» when you say that you regret something that happened or didn't happen in the past. E.g.:

I wish I had known that Ann was ill. I would have gone to see her. (I didn't know that she was ill.)

Как жаль, что я не знала, что Анна больна.

I feel sick. I wish I hadn't eaten so much. (I ate too much.)

Как жаль, что я так много съела.

Sentences with present subjunctive may be translated as

«Как бы мне хотелось ...» or «Как жаль, что ...»

Sentences with past subjunctive are rendered in Russian only as «Как жаль, что ...»

c) We often use «I wish ... wouldn't...» to complain about the way people do things. E.g.:

I wish you wouldn't drive so fast. It makes me nervous.

We use «I wish ... would ...» when we want something to change or somebody else to do something. The speaker is complaining about the present situation. So you cannot say (I wish I would ..., that is two subjects can't be identical).

I wish you would ... is a set phrase. E.g.:

I wish you would stop talking. - Да перестань же ты, наконец.

It is necessary to point out that when the verb in the object clause in affirmative in English, it is negative in Russian and vice versa. E.g.:

I wish I had told him the truth. - Как жаль, что я не сказал(а) ему правду.

I wish I hadn't acted like that. - Как жаль, что я так поступил(а).

**Exercise 1.** Translate into Russian. Pay attention to the forms of unreality and the meaning they render:

1. «I wish you wouldn't speak to me like that,» Mrs Lewis said. «As I know it certainly didn't rain here» (E. Spencer).

2. «I wish the rain would stop for a moment", said Mrs Macphail. «I could try to make the place comfortable with more heart if the sun were shining (W.S. Maugham).

3. I wish you wouldn't enter rooms like a battering ram, Hardy,» said Demoyte. «Leave all that and go tell Mor to come down here (I. Murdoch).

4. «I only wish that someone would admit that a man can be as wonderful as a saint to everyone in the world, but behave like a tyrant to one person.» He gave her a quiet grey look (E.Spencer).

5. «...I've done some pretty rum things in my day, but the nerve you must have, old boy, I take off my hat to you».

«I wish I deserved your compliments. I don't» (W.S. Maugham).

6. «I wish you had ordinary clothes on», he said, somewhat irritably. «It's such a tremendously serious decision you're taking. That fantastic costume of yours makes it seem terribly casual» (W.S, Maugham).

7. Ezra cleared his throat. «It's the adjustment,» he said. «Yes, that's it: adjustment. The first year of marriage. I'm sure that's all it is.»

«Well, may be so», Jenny said.

She wished she hadn't talked so much (A Tyler).

8. «You only have the two suitcases and a handbag?» Mason asked.

«Good heavens, how much did you expect?»

«...I wish now I'd only brought the one bag..., of course, comfort is something, but, after all, a dollar's a dollar...» (E. Gardner).

9. «... All right now, is Mr. Campbell crooked or not?»

«I'm sure I couldn't tell you».

«What do you think?»

«I don't know, Miss Corning, and I wish I did» (E. Gardner).

10. «... Who are these people who support her? For God's sake, why?»

«I wish I knew the answer - the answers to both questions». Hawthorne sat down on the bed, then lay back on the pillow, his hands behind his head...» (R. Ludlum).

11. Leslie realised she had spoken aloud. «Would you mind explaining that, young lady?» «I...» She wished she were somewhere else. Anywhere (S. Sheldon).

12. «She was a lovely girl. A dear child too», said Clotilde.

«I wish I'd known her better», said Glynne (A. Christie).

13. Mor felt very uneasy indeed. He suddenly began to wish that he had not started on this silly expedition at all (I. Murdoch).

14. Jill quickly scanned the scene. She wished she had had a chance to study the script over night or even for an hour. She was desperately anxious to make a good impression (S. Sheldon).

15. Mor sat in the window, shivering... He did not know clearly what he was bringing about. He wished he had not spoken (I. Murdoch).

16. Then she began to wake in the night and speculate about what Bill was doing. She wished then very much that she had not come back to Dorset - but she could not yet make up her mind to return to Surrey (I. Murdoch).

**Exercise 2.** Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the subjunctive mood:

1. I wish you (not to smoke) iftdoors. You do harm to your children. 2. I wish he (not to stay) to dinner. There's not enough soup to go round. 3. I can't make him take his cod-liver oil. I wish you (to speak) to him about it. 4. I have such a headache. I wish the people next door (not to play) music quite so loudly. 5. We liked the film so much. I wish you (to see) it too. 6. It was not long before we wished we (not to come). 7. He asked after you and said he wished you (to write) to him more regularly. 8. I wish the children (not to interfere) with the talk. It's getting on my nerves. 9. I wish the people in front (to stop) talking. I can hardly hear the actors. 10. How of course I wish I (to take) his advice. Everything would be different now. 11. It

is awful-the way the window frame rattles in the wind. I wish somebody (to do) something about it. 12. She couldn't sleep all night. Oh, how she wished she (not to write) that letter.

**Exercise 3.** Paraphrase the following so as to use the subjunctive mood in object clauses after the verb «wish»:

1. It's a pity you are so busy these days. 2. My friend regrets not having told you this at once. 3. She was sorry not to have had time enough to make the experiments. 4. It's a pity we shan't be able to reach the destination before sunset. 5. I'm sorry I made you angry by disturbing you at such an early hour. 6. We were very much disappointed that she had not convinced him as to how important it all was.

7. What a pity you are leaving us so soon! 8. Unfortunately, you will not receive an answer before the New Year. 9. The patient was sorry he had not pulled himself together and had spoken to the doctor so rudely. 10. «It's a pity, doctor,» she said, «that you did not send for one of us last night.»

**Exercise 4.** In the following passages several people are speaking about missed opportunities. Complete each with the correct form of the verbs in parenthesis. In some cases you may want to add modal auxiliaries:

1. Last week I had two big exams on the same day. So what did I do the night before? I went to a movie with my friends. Of course, I didn't do very well on my tests. I wish that I (not to go) to the movies, I wish I (study) instead. I wish that I (get) better marks on the tests.

2.1 I voted for Jack Hopkins for mayor of this town and, as you know, he won. But I'm pretty unhappy with what he's done since he was elected. Taxes are higher, there's more crime, and the schools are more crowded than ever. To tell you the truth, I wish I (vote/never) for him. I wish I (work) for the other candidate. Better yet, I wish I (be) a candidate myself.

3. I really wish that I (go) to college, but my parents didn't have the money to send me to school. I wish there (be) scholar-ships in my day. I wish that I (have) a job and paid for my own education.

**Exercise 5.** Now you have to write sentences with «I wish». You will express regret in the following situations:

e.g. I don't know many people (and I'm lonely). I wish I knew more people.

1. I can't give up smoking (but I'd like to). 2. I haven't any chocolates. And I wish ... 3. George isn't here (and I need him). I wish

**Exercise 7.** Answer the following questions using «it's (about, high) time... »:

1. What would you say on learning that your friend still did not know the English tenses?

2. What would you say if your friend still mixed up the verbs "to raise" and "to rise"?

3. What would you say if the lesson has already started and one of the students hasn't come yet?

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

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

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

**Exercise 8.** Make up mini-dialogues on the analogy of:

Example: I've had a terrible toothache for two days.

-It's high time you consulted a dentist.

### **The Use of Forms Expressing Unreality in Object Clauses after Certain Words**

a) In object clauses the use of different forms of the predicate depends on the lexical character of the predicate verb in the principal clause.

As a rule we find the Indicative mood in object clauses after most verbs. E.g.:

We know that he is good at English.

After expressions of *regret*, *surprise*, sometimes *pleasure* or *displeasure* the emotional "should" can also be used alongside of the Indicative mood. E.g.: I am sorry that you should think badly of it.

After certain expressions we find forms of unreality in object clauses. Modal phrases equivalent of the Subjunctive mood or Subjunctive I are used after verbs expressing **suggestion, order or decision** (the most common of them are: *to suggest*, *to propose*, *to recommend*, *to insist*, *to demand*, *to decide*); also after *to arrange*, *to prefer*, *to take care*, *to be anxious* and *to be determined*. E.g.:

They insisted that we should have dinner with them.

She demanded that I should apologise to her.



Notes:

Be careful with "suggest». You cannot use the infinitive (to do, to play, etc.) after "suggest».

What do you suggest we should do?/ What do suggest we do?

(but not «What do you suggest me to do?). Tim suggested (that) I (should) buy a car (but not «Tim suggested me to buy).

b) After certain expressions in the principal clauses the modal phrase «should + infinitive» or the Subjunctive mood is always used in the object clauses. These are expressions of **necessity or recommendation**, such as: *it is necessary (important, vital, essential, urgent, advisable, desirable*. E.g.:

It is essential that you should be present. - Очень важно, чтобы вы присутствовали. (Cf. Russian: Ваше присутствие необходимо).

We also find the forms after the Passive Voice of some verbs, expressing suggestion, order, decision. E.g.:

It has been suggested that we should attend the lecture.

Было предложено, чтобы мы посетили лекцию.

We can use "should" after the following adjectives: *strange, odd, funny, typical, natural, interesting, surprising* (also after the passive of the verb *surprise*). E.g.:

It's strange that he should be late. He's usually on time.

Странно, что он опаздывает. Обычно он приходит вовремя.

I was surprised that he should say such a thing.

Я была удивлена тем, что он мог сказать такое.

In the given examples «should» adds emotional colouring to the statements.

After expressions of fear, such as *to be afraid, to be terrified, to be fearful, to be frightened, to be nervous, to fear* and others in object clauses we find the indicative mood or "may + infinitive". E.g.:

She's afraid he may say about it in public. Она боится, что он может сказать об этом на людях.

But sometimes in literary style in object clauses introduced by the conjunction "lest" "should + infinitive" (rarely the subjunctive mood) is used. E.g.:

She is afraid lest he should say about it in public. - Она опасается, как бы он не сказал об этом на людях.

**Exercise 1.** Translate into Russian. Match the form to the meaning:

1. Edward left his employment with them nearly a year ago. How strange he should have said nothing about it (W.S. Maugham).

2. It was important to Pearl that she deceive the doctor. She didn't want to go to the hospital. Her illness was pneumonia, she was almost certain; she guessed it from a last experience (A. Tyler).

3. «Do you mean to say you're content to waste your life here? It's nothing less than suicide. When I think of the great hopes you had when we left college it seems terrible that you should be content to be no more than a salesman in a cheap- John store» (W.S. Maugham).

4. ... Bajarett broke in. «...Where is this formal naval intelligence officer named Mawthome now?»

«I would prefer that you leave him to me» (R. Ludlum).

5. People he had helped throughout his years in Washington now had to accede to his courteous, if strange, requests. It was vital none know that the others were also lending him assistance (R. Ludlum).

6. ...«He only died about four or five years ago».

«Oh, I see».

«They were anxious I should come and join them here and really, it seemed the best thing to do...» (A. Christie).

7. «But perhaps you want to shop,» he said.

«For myself I would prefer to wait somewhere peacefully for the return of Mrs. Sandboume. It is important, I think, that we should know exactly what we are in for» (A. Christie).

8. «Mr. Rafiel», he said, «spoke to me about you at some length, Miss Marple. He suggested that I should be on this tour with you. I should in due course almost certainly make your acquaintance... And he further suggested to me that I should, shall we say, keep an eye on you» (A. Christie).

9. «What are you yourself actually doing here? You do now know. Yet you were sent here. It was deliberately arranged by Rafiel that you should come here, that you take this coach tour, that you and I should meet» (A. Christie).

10. She added, «We have a police official there also, ready to take down anything. The Doctor thinks it is advisable that she also should not be noticed by Miss Temple (A. Christie).

11. Earlier in the evening he had consoled himself with the thought that perhaps she would not come... Now, however, although Mor had no expectation of joy from her coming, he was in an agony lest she should not come (I. Murdoch).

12. «I am sorry to intrude,» he announced, «but it is absolutely essential that I speak at once to her. Sherlock Holmes (Watson John H.).

13. Holmes's attention perked up at the mention of Best's name: «How odd that you should mention Mr. Best, for we by chance had a conversation with him earlier today. He seemed like a very strong-minded man» (Watson John H.).

14. First, he had insisted that we check out of the Morrison House at nine in the evening. The clerk, unused to customers departing at such an hour, naturally demanded that we pay for a full night's lodging (Watson John H.).

**Exercise 2.** Now you have to write a sentence (beginning in the way shown) which means the same as the first sentence:

Example: - "I think it could be a good idea to see a specialist"- the doctor said to me. - The doctor recommended that I should see a specialist.

1. "You really must stay a little longer,"- she said to me. - She insisted that... .

2. "Why don't you visit the museum after lunch?"-I said to them. -I suggested that... .

3. "You must pay the rent by Friday at the latest,"- he said to us. - He demanded that....

4. "Why don't you go away for a few days?"- Jack suggested to me. - Jack suggested that....

5. "A man must be clever,"- Doris requires. - Doris requires of a man that....

6. "Keep secret even the most remote mention of the idea,"- says Charles. - Charles insists that... .

7. "Never speak of my affairs behind my back,"- she asked. - She demanded that... .

8. "I don't want you to choose the day for the party,"- he said to us. - He was annoyed that...

9. "I can't imagine that such a little boy reads such novels,"-I said. -I was surprised that....

10. "The girl must have the most nourishing food after her illness,"- the mother says. - The mother decides that...,

11. "Why not stay with us instead of putting up at a hotel?"- they asked me. - They proposed that....

12. "Let's dine first and then go to the theatre,"- he said. - He advised that....

**Exercise 3.** Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the subjunctive mood or "should + infinitive". Give two variants where possible:

a) 1. It's very important that everyone (to listen) very carefully. 2. It has been suggested that we (to start) tomorrow morning. 3. Why is it so essential that he (to be) present? 4. It is necessary that students (to attend) this course of lectures. 5. It is desirable that you (to keep) us regularly informed of our progress. 6. It is not advisable that the children (to leave) alone. 7. It is recommended that the medicine (to keep) in a dark and cool place. 8. I think it rather important that everybody (to understand) the necessity of such measures. 9. It is requested that the patients (to keep) within the boundaries of the hospital. 10. Do you think it advisable that he (to coach) the younger boys? 11. I shall arrange that we (to be given) a meal earlier. 12. The doctor said that it was vital the boy (to stay) in bed for a few days.

b) 1. It's only natural that parents (to worry) about their children. 2. It's strange that he (to say) such a thing; it's not like him. 3. Isn't it typical of him that he (to leave) without saying good-bye? 4. It's doubtful that anything (to change) before next Monday. 5. Isn't it annoying that we (to have) to wait so long? 6. It's funny that you (to say) the same thing that I was going to say. 7. It's not unnatural that she (to be) so upset. 8. It's curious she (to refuse) to keep them company, isn't it?

**Exercise 4.** Paraphrase the following so as to use the subjunctive mood in object clauses:

A. 1.- May I suggest, sir, our stopping in this shop first?

- I'll wait outside.

- I further suggest, sir, joining me.

2. The man insisted on Major's and Lieutenant's staying away while he examined the bag.

3. The doctor strongly recommended the woman to take the medicine three times a day.

4. The officer ordered the people to leave the building at once.

5. We were very anxious for her to come in time for the party.

6. The policeman demanded documents from the young people.

7. The chairman proposed discussing urgent matters.

8. He was very much afraid of any leakage of information.

9. The woman preferred their staying in the hotel.

10. The chief arranged their meeting in the lobby.

B. 1. The doctor explained that it was vital for me to keep to the prescribed diet.

2. The boss found it necessary for the employees to keep the instructions.

3. It is advisable for everybody to consult a dentist twice a year.
4. Isn't it surprising for him to contradict his boss?
5. It was strange for him not to know it.
6. It was suggested starting immediately.
7. It is unusual of him to have taken such measures.
- 8. It is doubtful for them to be working at such a late hour.
9. It is unbelievable for them to have carried out the plan.
10. It was quite unnatural for her to act this way.
11. It was important for them to let the woman know of their arrival.

**Exercise 5.** Complete the following with your own ideas using the subjunctive mood or "should + infinitive" in object clauses:

- She suggested that... . 2. No one of us demanded... . 3. It's not advisable that... 4. It has been arranged that she... . 5. It is agreed that... . 6. It is absolutely necessary that... 7. Isn't it only natural that... . 8. It is very disappointing ... . 9. Is it possible... ? 10. I think it's doubtful... . 11. He thinks it essential.. . 12. We found it necessary.. . 13. He considered it desirable... . 14. Will you please arrange that...? 15. Did anybody insist that... ? 16. He was sorry that... . 17. It amazed me... . 18. After all she did not propose that... .

**Exercise 6.** Translate into English. Use subjunctive I or «should + Infinitive»:

1. Очень важно, чтобы вы использовали каждую возможность говорить друг с другом по-английски. Так вы приобретаете навыки устной речи.
2. Странно, что вы не поняли лекцию; она была очень проста.
3. Вам не кажется сомнительным, что она забыла о таком важном деле?
4. Его поразило, что такие вещи еще возможны в наше время.
5. Перед тем, как переводить текст, рекомендуется сначала ознакомиться с ним полностью.
6. Очень может быть, что первая часть словаря готова, но что-то сомнительно, чтобы был закончен весь словарь.
7. Вас не удивляет, что в том, что на первый взгляд казалось таким понятным и определенным, так много еще неизвестного и даже загадочного?
8. Желательно, чтобы ваш доклад обсудили на кафедре перед тем, как вы его сделаете на конференции.
9. Разве не удивительно, чтобы люди в таком возрасте показывали такие высокие спортивные результаты?
10. Меня удивляет, что столько внимания было уделено вопросам, которые, на мой взгляд, несущественны.

George ... 4. It's cold (and I hate cold weather). I wish .... 5. I live in London (and I hate London). I wish .... 6. Tina can't come to the party (she's your best friend). I .... 7. I have to work tomorrow (but I'd like to stay in bed). 8. I don't know anything about cars (my car has just broken down). 9. I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach (and that's a pity).

**Exercise 6.** Express regrets. Think of a time when you made an incorrect decision:

e.g. Did you give a friend some bad advice? Did you make an unwise investment? Did you get married too young? Did you ignore your parent's advice about something important? Use one of the following sentence patterns to tell your classmates what you did and what you would have done differently.

I .....but I wish I had

I didn't .....but I wish I had.

**Exercise 7.** In this exercise you have to read a situation and then write a sentence with «I wish ... would ...»:

Example: It's raining. You want to go out, but not in the rain. So you want it to stop raining. What do you say? I wish it would stop raining.

1. You're waiting for Tom. He's late and you're getting impatient. You want him to come. What do you say? I wish ....

2. A baby is crying and you're trying to sleep. You want the baby to stop crying. What do you say? I ... .

3. You're looking for a job - so far without success. You want somebody to give you a job. What do you say? I wish somebody ....

4. Brian has been wearing the same old clothes for years. You think he needs some new clothes and you want him to buy some. What do you say to him?

5. Your brother doesn't live in a good big flat. You would like him to.

6. She won't stop shouting. I would like her to.

7. You're playing that music. I would like you to stop playing it but I don't expect that you will.

8. My husband doesn't have an interesting job. I would like his job to be more interesting.

9. Jane's family lives a long way from here. She would like them to live nearer to her.

10. You're not listening to me. I feel annoyed about it and I would like you to listen to me but I don't think you will.

11. He is not with me now. I would like him to be.

**Exercise 8.** Now you have to use «I wish ... wouldn't»:

Example: Tom drives very fast. You don't like this. What do you say to him? I wish you wouldn't drive so fast.

1. You are telling your friend about the man in the next flat. He often plays the piano in the middle of the night and you don't like this. What do you say to your friend? I... .

2. A lot of people drop litter in the street. You don't like this. What do you say? I wish people ... .

3. Jack always leaves the door open. You don't like this. What do you say to him? I ... .

4. Your friend talks very loud. You don't like this. What do you say to him?

5. A friend of yours cuts his English classes. You think it to be wrong. So what do you say?

**Exercise 9.** Translate into English using the subjunctive mood after the verb «wish». Remember that the meaning and the form make a whole:

A. 1. а) Жаль, что вы пришли так поздно.

б) Жаль, что вы не пришли пораньше.

2. а) Обидно, что мы не дождалась его прихода, б) Обидно, что мы ушли до его прихода.

3. а) К сожалению, они ещё ничего не знают,

б) К сожалению, они уже знают об этом.

4. а) Жаль, что он такой легкомысленный,

б) Жаль, что он не очень серьёзен.

5. а) Я теперь жалею, что не послушал его совета,

б) Я теперь жалею, что последовал его совету.

B. 1. Мне бы хотелось посмотреть этот фильм ещё раз.

2. Я очень сожалею, что не смогу пойти завтра на Вашу лекцию.

3. Жаль, что я не могу прочесть вашу книгу в оригинале.

4. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы всё-таки прочли эту книгу.

5. Напрасно вы поручили ему эту работу: ему она не под силу.

6. Мой брат жалел, что не присутствовал при проведении этого опыта.

7. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы Вы ещё раз обдумали моё предложение, прежде чем отвергнуть его окончательно.

8. Жаль, что мы так и не встретились перед отъездом.

9. Напрасно мы не обсудили пьесу сразу после того, как её посмотрели.

10. Лучше бы ты не был так упрям и послушал, что говорят товарищи.

11. Вы не жалели, что не воспользовались такой возможностью?

12. Хотелось бы верить, что это так.

13. Он пожалел, что пришёл и ещё привел с собой друга.

**Exercise 10.** Answer the following questions. Express regret:

Model: Have you been to London? - No, I only wish I had.

- Do you know her well? - No, I wish I did.

- Did you attend the concert last Sunday? - Yes, but I wish I hadn't.

1. Do you speak Chinese?

2. Are you president of Тайней»?/.." \*'\*

3. Are you full?

4. Did you speak at the seminar yesterday?

5. Is she fond of you?

6. Will you go to the cinema after the classes?

7. Are you a fifth year student?

8. Did you get a stipend yesterday?

9. Will you go to England to do the sights for your winter holidays?

10. Did you go to the USA last year?

11. Do you have enough time for cinemas and such?

**Exercise 11.** Make up mini-dialogues according to the above mentioned pattern:

Example: A. Are you going to the party tonight? - I wish I were.

B. Did you go to the theatre yesterday? - Yes, but I wish I hadn't.

### **The Use of Forms of Unreality after the Phrase**

#### **«It's (about, high) time»**

You can say «it's time (for someone) to do something»:

-It's time to go home.

-It's time for us to go home.

There is another structure: It's time someone did something. E.g.:

-It's nearly midnight. It's time we went home.

We use *present subjunctive* in this case. The meaning is present or future.



We use the structure «It's time someone did something», especially when we are complaining, or criticising or when we think someone should have already done something:

-It's time the children were in bed. It's long after their bedtime. -  
Детям давно пора бы быть в постели.

-You've been wearing the same clothes for ages. Isn't it time you bought some new ones? - Не пора бы тебе купить что-нибудь новое?

I think it's time the government did something about pollution. -  
Я считаю, что правительству пора бы предпринять что-то против загрязнения.

We also say «It's high time someone did something/it's about time someone did something.

This makes the complaint or criticism stronger:

-You're very selfish. It's high time you realised, that you are not the most important person in the world.

It's about time Jack did some work for his examinations.

**Exercise 1.** Translate into Russian. Bring out the correct meaning:

1. Bateman was silent.

«We must turn out in the morning», said Edward at last. «It's really about time we went to bed» (W.S.Maugham).

2. « ...To my face she calls me a bitch, says I'm fat and homely, says she hates me and I say, «Listen here, young lady, it's time we got a few things straight», but all she does is yawn and start chewing one of those plastic price-tag strings off the sleeve of her blouse» (A.Tyler).

3. «They will be getting married soon», the senator predicted to Peter Tager. «It's time we got Oliver's campaign rolling» (S.Sheldon).

4. He decided to go to Hollywood. It was time that God made good on His promise (S.Sheldon).

5. A year after their marriage, David had said to Cissy, «I think it's time we talked about that divorce» (S.Sheldon).

6. Cissy turned around as she saw David watching her in the pier glasses ...

7. «I'm going to meet Josephine. If she'll have me, I'm going to marry her. I think this farce ended, don't you?» (S.Sheldon).

8. They were all there, haunting and taunting her so that she could not escape from them or him, however much she tried.

«It's time I dressed», Toria told herself (B.Cartland).

9. Brian was telling him how dangerous it was for him to go out alone here.

10. «It's about time Brian James realized Greg has the right to be independent»' Cathie said angrily (D.Douglas).

11. «I guess it's time we took a break»' the director was saying. «We'll try it again later this afternoon when maybe it'll be cooler» (D.Douglas).

**Exercise 2.** Replace the infinitive in brackets by the subjunctive mood in subject clauses after the expression "it is (about, high) time

A.1. It is time you (to understand) it is no joking matter. 2. It is high time that you (to get down) to business. 3. It's about time we (to be leaving). 4. It's high time you (to change) your opinion of him. 5. Isn't it time the rain (to be stopping)? 6. It is about time he (to express) his own point of view for once. 7. You are still sleeping, aren't you? It's high time you (to have) breakfast. 8. You are not a child. It's time you (to feel) some responsibility. 9. Look, the flowers have dropped their head. It high time they (to water). 10. Dinner is ready. It is time we (to sit down) to table. 11. Why are they not back yet? Isn't it high time they (to return)? 12. It is about time fine weather (to set in).

**Exercise 3.** Paraphrase the sentences using the subjunctive mood after the expression «it is (about, high) time ...»:

1. It is necessary to put an end to this pointless talk. 2. You do not seem to realise the importance of the matter. 3. Why can't you express such simple things in English as yet? 4. If you do not want your illness to assume a serious character, you should consult a doctor as soon as possible. 5. You must begin reading books in the original no matter how difficult it may seem to you. 6. Isn't it time to be moving up front? We are getting off next stop. 7. It is high time for everybody to come. 8. It is high time for the second course to be served. 9. It is about time for you to start on a research. 10. It's time for her to understand that she is no longer a child and to seriously think of her future. 11. It is about time for the team to start practising.

**Exercise 4.** Now you have to write sentences with «It's time someone did something»:

Examples: You think the children should be in bed. It's already 11 o'clock.

It's time the children were in bed (or went to bed).

You think something should be done about the traffic problem in the city centre.

It's (about) time something was done about the traffic problem in the city centre.

1 :You think you should have a holiday because you haven't had one for a very long time. It's time I ... . 2. You think Tom should write to his parents. He hasn't written to them for ages. It's time ... . 3. This room should be redecorated. It looks awful. It's ... . 4. You are waiting for Ann. She is late. She should be here by now. It's .... 5. You're sitting in a train waiting for it to leave. It's already five minutes late ... . 6. You feel very strongly that the governments stopped spending money on arms and should concentrate on raising the standard of living ... . 7. You think you should start getting the dinner ready. It's nearly dinner-time now ... . 8. You haven't been to the dentist for nearly a year. You should go every six months

**Exercise 5.** Translate into English. Supply the expressed meaning with the adequate form:

1. Пора бы ей вернуть книгу. Она уже держит её целый месяц. 2. Пора бы вам перестать делать такие ошибки на сослагательное наклонение. 3. Пора бы им придти. Уже восемь часов. 4. Пора бы им научиться это делать. 5. Пора бы лекции начаться. 6. Вам не пора идти? 7. Не пора ли вам начинать? Все уже собрались. 8. Не пора ли ей принять какое-то решение? 9. Не пора ли вам будить её? 10. Мне кажется, что нам уже давно пора придти к какому-то соглашению.

11. Давно пора положить этому конец. 12. Пожалуй, мне пора отправляться.

13. Мне кажется, что вам пора вмешаться.

**Exercise 6.** Translate into English. Use subjunctive:

1. Вы водите машину не первый год. Пора знать правила уличного движения. 2. Давно пора зажечь свет. Зачем портить зрение? 3. Ребенку давно пора спать. Уже 12 часов. 4. Не пора ли обратить серьёзное внимание на этот вопрос? 5. Не кажется ли вам, что давно пора закончить ремонт? Скоро зима.

6. Мне давно пора обратиться к зубному врачу. Зуб болит уже целую неделю.

7. Давно бы пора привыкнуть к его причудам. Они ведь знают его не первый год. 8. Чего мы ждём? Нам бы пора уже быть в пути. 9. Пора вам знать формы глагола to lie. Ведь вы учите английский уже пятый год 10. Не пора ли им прекратить эти шутки? Они меня раздражают.

**Exercise 7.** Answer the following questions using the subjunctive mood or “should + infinitive” in object clauses:

1. What did the teacher suggest you should do last week?
2. What does the dean demand?
3. What did Mr. Smith propose at the Congress yesterday?
4. What did your friend request you?
5. What do you think is desirable for you now?
6. What is most important for you during the examination term?
7. What is advisable for Olya, do you think?
8. What is recommended to you now that the examination term is approaching?
9. What was agreed at the last group meeting?
10. What has been decided at the faculty meeting?
11. What is requested of a student who borrows books from the library?

**Exercise 8.** Make up mini-dialogues. Express your emotional attitude towards facts: e.g. - George went skiing.

-It is strange that he should have gone skiing. There is no snow yet.

### **The Use of Forms Expressing Unreality in Appositive and Predicative Clauses**

In appositive clauses which are usually introduced by the conjunction “that” the use of different forms of the predicate depends on the lexical character of the noun they modify.

As a rule the indicative mood is found in this kind of clauses. E.g.:

He is under the impression that I am hiding something from him.

- У него сложилось впечатление, что я скрываю что-то от него..

But “should + infinitive” (rarely the subjunctive mood) is used in appositive clauses after nouns expressing **order, suggestion, wish, agreement and decision**, such as *suggestion, proposal, demand, order, request, requirement, recommendation, wish, desire, decision, agreement* and some others. E.g.:

She told me about his request that we should enter his name into the list. - Она передала мне его просьбу о том, чтобы внести его в список.

The same rules hold good for predicative clauses. Generally the indicative mood is used in them. E.g.:

The fact was that I hardly knew what to say. - Дело в том, что я вряд ли знала, что сказать.

When the subject of the principal clauses is expressed by one of such nouns as *wish, suggestion, proposal, decision, aim, plan, idea, arrangement, condition* and some others, "should + infinitive" (subjunctive mood) is used in the subordinate clause. E.g.:

His idea is that we should go on a hike next summer. - Его намерение заключается в том, чтобы мы отправились в турпоход на следующее лето.

**Exercise 1.** Comment on the use of forms of unreality in the following appositive and predicative clauses. Translate into Russian:

1. 'Tve been talking to the governor. There's a trader along the front who has rooms that he rents, and my proposition is that as the rain lets up we should go along there and see what we can do. Don't expect comfort. You've just got to be thankful if we get a bed to sleep on and a roof over our heads" (W.S.Maugham),

2. 'It has been for many years' Ann went on, 'the dear wish and ambition of my husband, myself and our children that he should serve his country in the highest role to which a democratic society can call its citizens - that of a Member of Parliament (I.Murdock).

3. «You asked Usha's father whether he would allow her to take the part?» «No. The idea was that I should go round and pay a casual visit, then advise Jack.on Ahmed's attitude» (D.Douglas),

4. During a lull in the visits from specialists the doctor had called in, Lilian made the gentle suggestion that Doctor Warner try to get some rest (J. Converse).

5. He willingly accepted his father's suggestion that he should go on a long journey to India.

6. The police accepted the recommendation that they reduce the number of officers on duty. (L.Hashemy, R.Murphy).

7. The publisher sent me a letter with the request that I should write a review of the book.

8. But the most drastic demand the new owner made was that half the workmen be discharged at once.

9. His idea was that the theatre should serve as a means of education for the mass of the public.

His intention was that his two sons should continue his trade.

His aunt made a peremptory demand that he should send her ten pounds a month.

**Exercise 2.** Change the sentences so as to use: a) predicative clauses; b) appositive clauses:

Model: 1. He suggested that we should do it on our own.

a) His suggestion was that we should do it on our own.

b) He made the suggestion that we should do it on our own.

2. The boss arranged that they should meet in the hall.

a) The arrangement was that they should meet in the hall.

b) He made the arrangement that they should meet in the hall.

1. The doctor demanded that the patient should be taken to hospital immediately. 2. I suggested that we shouldn't take any measures. 3. He ordered that the child should be taken care of first. 4. They recommended that nothing should be done without the doctor's advice. 5. She only wished that people should leave her alone.

6. The chairman swore that the question be included in the agenda. 7. The man requested that anyone leaving last lock the room. 8. They arranged that the boy should spend the summer at aunt Emily's. 9. He gave instructions that everything possible should be done. 10. The teacher strongly advised that the students should correct their mistakes first. 11. The chief proposed that they get down to business matters at once.

**Exercise 3.** Complete the following with your own ideas using the subjunctive mood or "should + infinitive" in predicative and appositive clauses:

Finally we made the arrangement... . 2. Mother's ambition was... . 3. In those letters she expressed a wish... . 4. He followed the doctor's recommendation... . 4. My advice to you is... . 6. My only wish is... . 7. He voiced the common desire of us all... . 8. The motion ... was carried out unanimously. 9. The patient's request is,... 10. Do you find it difficult to comply with their request..? 11. He expressed his disbelief... . 12. At last somebody made a suggestion.... 13. He acted under the instruction... . 14. After all we can't ignore the demand... . 15. A new order has been signed.... 16. She quite forgot the rule....

**Exercise 4.** Change the following sentences so as to use nominal clauses of every given type:

Model: I suggested giving our own examples.

a) I suggest that we give our own examples.

b) It is suggested that we give our own examples, or: That we give our own examples is my suggestion.

a) My suggestion is that we give our own examples.

b) I think there are no objections to my suggestion that we give our own examples.

1. The order was for the messages to be delivered to the headquarters every six hours. 2. The doctor recommended to have the sick room aired every other hour.

3. It is necessary for you to hand in an application not later than in a week. 4. The purpose of his lecture was for us to understand his method of work and borrow what we considered valuable from it. 5. I suggest our starting off as soon as possible.

4. What we want is for you to realise the position clearly. 7. *It is very important* for you to see the purpose of it. 8. My advice is for you to get first of all thoroughly acquainted with the literature on the subject. 9. He insisted on being given a chance to prove his point of view. 10. The main thing is for us to fulfil the plan in time. 11. It is quite natural for him to have described the thing so very true to life; he knows the things he is writing about. 12. He had to disguise for fear of being recognised.

13. They approached us with the request for the goods to be despatched at once.

14. The producer gave instructions for the second scene to be repeated.

**Exercise 5.** Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the subjunctive mood or "should + infinitive":

1. The coach insisted that the team (to start) training for the coming competition. 2. It's doubtful that he (to fail) to inform anybody of his arrival. 3. The only plausible suggestion for the moment was that we (to leave) the matter as it was. 4. They were anxious that everything (to remain) unchanged. 5. Is it not amazing that he (to remember) every detail of what happened so long ago. 6. That she (to remember) every detail of what had happened was so unbelievable that at first we took it all to be her imagination. 7. They were afraid lest all their attempts (to frustrate). 8. Whose proposal was it that the resolution (to put) to vote? 9. It was agreed that he (to start) on his new job on Monday. 10. I was determined that Charles (not to do) anything more to upset his father. 11. The bank's recommendation is that we (to wait).

**Exercise 6.** Translate into English and complete the sentences using the subjunctive mood in nominal clauses:

1. Наша цель заключается в том, чтобы все студенты... .

2. Почему вы не хотите следовать его совету... ? 3. Вряд ли возможно... . 4. Нужно посчитаться с его желанием... . 5. Все, чего мы хотим, это... . 6. Все должны, наконец, потребовать, чтобы... . 7. Я вполне согласен с его предложением... . 8. Поистине удивительно... . 9. Не находите ли Вы странным... . 10. Было приказано... . 11. Кто предложил... ? 12. Мы примем к сведению его рекомендацию... . 13. Он считает целесообразным... .

**Exercise 7. Translate into English:**

1. Существует общий порядок, чтобы все желающие ехать в санаторий предварительно прошли медицинскую комиссию. 2. Почему вы так настаиваете, чтобы это задание было поручено только одному человеку? 3. Его предложение сводилось к тому, чтобы новые факты, упомянутые в прениях, также были приняты во внимание. 4. Чтобы у него не было ни малейшего представления об этом - по меньшей мере, странно. 5. Не может быть, чтобы он не знал, как ответить на этот вопрос. Он, очевидно, очень волновался. 6. Мой совет вам

-сказать несколько слов об авторе, прежде, чем вы начнете говорить о сюжете.

5. Мы все боялись, чтобы старый деревянный мост не обрушился под тяжестью машины. 8. Меня, по правде сказать, очень удивляет, как это они вернулись намного раньше нас. 9. Требуется, чтобы все документы были сданы секретарю заранее. 10. Его опасения, как бы его не подняли на смех, быстро рассеялись.

10. Не верится, чтобы кто-нибудь усомнился в искренности его слов. 12. Директор распорядился, чтобы оценки были выставлены до конца месяца.

13. Важно, чтобы вы как можно больше говорили по-английски. 14. Студентов просят не уносить книги из читального зала.

**Exercise 8. Answer the following questions using subjunctive 1 or "should + infinitive":**

1. What is your life-time dream?

2. What is your wish at present?

3. What is your cherished hope?

4. What is your friend's suggestion concerning the week-end?

5. What are your plans for the coming holidays?



6. What is your aim when you graduate from the Institute?
7. What is your idea of a good holiday?
8. What is your advice to X?
9. What is N's request to X?
10. What is your recommendation to Y?
11. What is the dean's order?
12. What is your mother's rule?

**Exercise 9.** Make up mini-dialogues on the analogy of the preceding question- answer dialogue unities.

### **Should + Infinitive in «If-Clauses»**

«If you should see Tom this evening, can you tell him to phone me?» This is similar to

“If you see Tom” (without “should”). With “should” the speaker is less certain. It shows that the realisation of the action is represented as possible though unlikely (but not contradicting reality). E.g.:

If it should rain, can you bring in the washing in the garden?

Don't worry if I should be late home tonight.

You can also begin with “should”(before the subject):

Should you see Tom this evening, can you tell him to phone me?

The «if-clause» of this type may be rendered in Russian as «Если ты случайно увидишь Тома...», «Если так случится, что ты увидишь Тома...», «Если ты вдруг увидишь Тома....»

In this type of sentences the clause of condition is rather often introduced by the conjunction “in case”. E.g.:

*I'll be at the flat all evening in case you should change your mind.*

The clause of condition introduced by this conjunction acquires the meaning of “на тот случай, если”, “в случае, если”.

**Exercise 1.** Identify the forms of unreality and the meaning they express. Translate into Russian:

1. “I think we'll get over to the Arthenium Hotel as early as possible,” Mason told Susan. “Even if Campbell should show up only five minutes early, that would give us an extra five minutes and we may need it” (E. Gardner).

2. “And if the police should catch up with us?” “If the police should catch up with you,” Mason said, “you might tell Sue Fisher that an attorney generally doesn't want his client to make any statement unless he is present...” (E. Gardner).

3. Incidentally, my name is... Nils Van Nostrard. And should you have any doubts about me, feel free to have your naval contacts put you in touch with the secretary of state... (R. Ludlum).

4. Should anything befall me, what will become of you and my children on the stormy ocean, or in a strange land and among pathless woods. Bad as our prospects are in England we must go bough! (R. Burlend, E. Burlend).

5. Such a step I saw to be necessary, but how trying! Should he lose himself in the wood, thought I, what will ^ecome of me and my helpless offspring?» (R.Burlend, E.Burlend).

6. She rose to her feet.

«If you should find or receive any further instructions in this matter, you will perhaps let me know, Mr. Broadribb. It seems to me extraordinary that there should not be something of that kind. This leaves me entirely in the dark really as to what Mr. Rafiel is asking me to do or try to do» (A.Christie).

7. « ... In any event, it is not a matter to concern us at present. What we need is something to eat».

8. «But Holmes», I protested, «should we not find out who this man is and why he is following us?» J. Watson).

9. Cinedrama Enterprises, the nursing agency had advised her, was shooting most of its latest technicolor production in India and wanted a doctor and a nurse to go on location in case any emergencies should arise (D.Douglas).

10. Should there be no one to meet you, take a taxi and go to the address.

11. If the article should prove to be very difficult don't try to translate it without my help.

12. If you should meet him, ask him to tell you how it happened.

13. Should he get an excellent mark, he will be more astonished than pleased.

14. If it should be so, I'll be the first to congratulate you.

**Exercise 2.** Make the condition or concession less probable by using "should + infinitive":

Model: If I am late, don't wait for me

Should I be late, don't wait for me.

1. If I see him, I shall warn him of the postponement. 2. If you come back soon, ring me up. 3. Even if it rains, we'll start on a trip. 4. If he insists on it, they are likely to withdraw the motion. 5. If she asks you for an immediate answer, try to delay as long as you can under any pretext. 6. The party can leave earlier if a spell of good weather sets up. 7. If you meet with any difficulty, you may turn to me for ad-

vice. 8. If there are any changes, the committee will know, 9. I can give you a lift if your driver does out come in good time. 10. We shall have to include it in the schedule even if it means striking out some other item.

**Exercise 3.** Paraphrase the following so as to use “should + infinitive” in adverbial clauses of condition and concession:

1. If you happen to be present at the ceremonial meeting, congratulate them on our behalf. 2. If you are lucky enough to get tickets for the show, will you spare me one? 3. I am sure nobody will have it much against you even if you make a mistake. 4. If you chance to hear anything from or of him, they would be most grateful if you let them know. 5. They will try their best to render you every support if there is a slightest possibility. 6. And even if the letter by any occasion turns up at your office, please return it to us unopened. 7. If you happen to come across this book, secure a copy for me. 8. Even if it happens so that we shall not find you in, we shall not go away and shall wait for you. 9. Come and see us here any time next year. If you chance to come in autumn, you'll enjoy a lot of fruit.

**Exercise 4.** In this exercise you have to use «if... should... »:

1. I don't think Ann will arrive before I get home, but can you look after her until I come. 2. I don't think there will be any letters for me while I'm away but, can you send them on to this address? 3. I don't suppose you'll need any help but Just let me know. 4. I don't think she will attend the lecture ... . 5. I am sure he will not call you but... . 6. I don't suppose the office will support you but... . 7. I believe he won't be late but.... 8. I am sure he will invite you to the party but...

**Exercise 5.** Translate into English. Remember that the meaning should correspond to the form:

A. 1. Если вы все же опоздаете на поезд, вы можете ехать туда на автобусе. 2. Если окажется, что адреса он не знает, спросите у секретаря. 3. Если вам случится встретить его, передайте ему, что мы его не забыли. 4. Если окажется, что туфли ей малы, их будет носить ее младшая сестра. 5. Если вы случайно увидите этот словарь, купите и мне экземпляр. 6. Если вам все же станет плохо в самолете, примите одну или две таблетки. 7. Если вода окажется холодной, не позволяйте детям купаться. 8. Если он все же забудет свое обещание, я ему напомню. 9. Если вы случайно вернетесь рано, позвоните мне. 10. Если вы все же сможете (be able) приехать, мы будем очень рады.

В. 1. Если случайно будете в Нижнем Новгороде, обязательно посмотрите памятник «Иввуч». Случись мне увидеть этот словарь, а) я бы его купил,

б) я его обязательно куплю. 3. Если поезд будет опаздывать, а) дайте нам телеграмму, б) я дам вам телеграмму, в) я бы дал телеграмму. 4. А что, если он не придет? 5. Скажите, что я направил Вас, если он вас вдруг не узнает. 6. Даже если он ничего вам не скажет, не думайте, что он ничего не заметил. 7. Будете проходить мимо, непременно загляните к нам. 8. Будь я снова в этих местах, обязательно сходил бы на охоту. 9. Позвоните мне, пожалуйста, если вы неожиданно задержитесь. 10. Если бы Вам довелось побывать в нашем городе еще раз, я надеюсь, Вы не забыли бы дать нам знать об этом. 11. А что, если она забудет об этом? 12. Доведись нам снова встретиться, мы уже будем старыми знакомыми. 13. Даже если бы за это время и произошли какие-то изменения, они все равно не повлияли бы на принципиальное решение вопроса. 14. А что, если самолет не вылетит вовремя? 15. Даже если бы он спросил вас об этом, не говорите ему ничего. 16. Даже если бы вы узнали меня, не подавайте вида.

**Exercise 6.** Make up mini-dialogues using «if... should... .» according to the following pattern:

Model: - Do you think it'll rain?

- No, I don't think it'll rain, but if it should rain you can borrow my umbrella.

Conditionals. Revision

**Exercise 7.** Complete the following sentences with your own ideas. Mind if the condition is real or not:

Examples: 1. What will you do if you ... (miss your plane)?

1. He'd be more friendly if he ... (realise who we are).

-3. If I hadn't arrived, they... (wouldn't have known what to do).

4. If I lend you this book,... (will you take great care of it)?

5. You wouldn't have felt ill if you ... . 6. If she didn't gossip about her friends, she ... . 7. Would you forgive me if I ... ? 8. What would happen if I... ? 9. If she had listened to my advice, she ... . 10. If you were asked to work overtime, ... . 11. If they ask you for money,... . 12. Would you have sold your car if... ? 13. If you should see my brother,... 14. They wouldn't mind if we ... . 15. She'll soon feel better if she ... . 16. If you had been arrested,... . 17. I don't think it'll

rain, but you can borrow my raincoat if by any chance it.... 18. Even if he had been my boss ....

**Exercise 8.** Translate into English using the correct form of the verb:}. Если вы все же будете гулять по парку, посмотрите памятник Лъзкену,

2. Если бы Вы не подвели его вчера, он не был бы в таком плохом настроении сейчас.

3. Петр в ужасном настроении. Если бы он не был так неосторожен, он не попал бы в беду.

4. Пеший поход способствует хорошему здоровью. Если бы вы отправились в поход этим летом, вы бы получили большое удовольствие.

5. Если бы Вы сейчас увидели Аню, то не узнали бы ее. Она одевается с большим вкусом.

6. Если вы будете спать на свежем воздухе, то заснете тотчас же.

7. Если бы не его приход, мы бы давно упаковали вещи в рюкзак, а теперь осталось только полчаса.

8. Я не думаю, что вы его увидите. Но если все же увидите, то передайте, пожалуйста, ему мой привет.

8. Если бы он не сообщил нам, что не придет, мы бы все еще сидели и ждали его.

### **The Use of Forms Expressing Unreality in Adverbial Clauses of Purpose**

We use "to + infinitive" to talk about the purpose of doing something (why someone does something). E.g.:

I went out to post a letter (= because I wanted to post a letter).

The infinitive may be sometimes (though not often) preceded by "in order to" or "so as". E.g.:

We shouted in order to warn everyone of the danger.

Clauses of purpose are introduced by the conjunction "*so that*", sometimes

"*that*" or "*in order that*" both of which are characteristic of literary style, and "so", which is colloquial.

a) If the verb in the subordinate clause is in the **affirmative** form the predicate in this clause is expressed by "**may**" or "**can + infinitive**". The rules of **the sequence of tenses are to be observed** in this case.

E.g.: Step aside so that he may go out. - Посторонитесь, чтобы он вышел.

b) If the verb in the subordinate clause is in the **negative** form “**should + infinitive**” is preferred. E.g.:

He wore glasses so that they shouldn't recognise him. - Он носил очки, чтобы его не узнали.

c) In literary style we sometimes find clauses of purpose introduced by “**lest**” (чтобы не). In this case “**should + infinitive**” (rarely the subjunctive mood) is used in the subordinate clause. E.g.:

He wore glasses lest they should recognise him. - Он носил очки, чтобы его не узнали.

**Exercise 1.** Translate into Russian. Bring out the adequate meaning:

1. He looked at the two ladies with an obsequious air.

“I put her downstairs so she shouldn't be in the way. She won't be any trouble to you” (W.S. Maugham).

2. “Very well,” Campbell said. “I will meet you in the lobby of the Arthenium Hotel at eight thirty on the dot. I will give you that much time to break your engagement and straighten out your affairs so that you can cope with the situation in the event of the emergency” (E. Gardner).

3. She sized up the situation, moved over to the chair and said, “How do you do, miss Coming? I'm Della Street. I'm Mr. Mason's executive secretary and Mr. Mason asked me to come here so that I could be of any assistance possible...” (E. Gardner).

4. Mason, standing in the doorway, said, “I would presume, Della, that, knowing she had an appointment with us, she left the door open so that we could come in and be seated” (E. Gardner).

5. “You kept on walking?”

“No, I stood still”

“Why?”

“So I could see better” (E. Gardner).

6. Our ears had caused us to think the storm was abating; but this only increased our anxiety, as we were afraid to hope, lest we should be deceived. When to our surprise the cabin door sprung open; it was the captain himself who had opened it (R. Burlend, E. Burlend).

7. “I don't understand,”

“I wanted to get back at you, bliver. I bought newspapers and television stations so that I could attach you (S. Sheldon).

8. “I fear I'm rather confused,” I said, “What has happened and why am I here?”

“You will understand soon enough,” said Holmes, helping me up to a sitting position so that I could see the light behind us (Watson, John H.).

9. "The St. Paul and Duluth station," said Holmes turning north toward the depot two blocks away. "But first we must find a place to bathe, lest we be mistaken for chimney sweeps. I am sure there is a hotel nearby that can accommodate us..." (Watson, John H.).

10. We left early so that we might reach the place before the holiday rush began.

**Exercise 2.** Paraphrase the following so as to use "can", "may" or "should + infinitive" in adverbial clauses of purpose:

1. He will have a car sent down to your place tonight to take you straight to the station. 2. Copy out the examples and study them thoroughly so as not to make mistakes in the construction. 3. They wrote her a letter to remind her of her promise. 4. The enclosure was attached to the essential text of the letter for fear of getting misplaced. 5. You will have to close either the door or the window, otherwise there will be a draught. 6. We shall start earlier so as not to miss the train. 7. I have repeated this for you not to misunderstand me. 8. The guide marked the path carefully for the party not to get lost on their way back. 9. They spoke in a w'hisper so as not to wake anyone in the ward. 10. How is the picture to be packed not to be spoiled on the way?

**Exercise 3.** In this exercise you have to w'rite sentences with "so that":

Model: I hurried. I didn't want to be late. - I hurried so that I shouldn't be late.

I'll give you my number. I want you to be able to phone me, - I'll give you my number so that you can phone me.

1. We wore warm clothes. We didn't want to get cold. We wore...  
. 2. I spoke very slowly. I wanted the man to understand what I said. I...  
I... . 3. I whispered. I didn't want anyone to hear our conversation. ...  
no one ... . 4. Please arrive early. We want to be able to start the meeting on time. Please arrive... . 5. She locked the door. She didn't want to be disturbed. 6. I slowed down. I wanted the car behind to be able to overtake. 7. We rushed to the station. We didn't want to miss the train. 8. Please stay in bed. We want you to recover soon.

**Exercise 4.** Complete the following using "can", "may" or "should + infinitive" in adverbial clauses of purpose:

1. She interfered with the argument... . 2. The hunters made a fire... . 3. She opened the window... . 4. He was in two minds whether or not she should warn them....

4. Put it down.... 6. Spell out his name once more, please.... 7. I'm telling you all this....

6. You must have a good rest.... 9. We're in a hurry.... 10. We must attend lectures....

**Exercise 5.** Translate into English. Remember that the meaning and the form make a whole:

1. Подними ее, чтобы ей было видно.
2. Я подчеркнул выражение в тексте, чтобы он мог сразу найти его.
3. Я оставлю письмо на столе, чтобы она сразу его увидела.
4. Она держала окно открытым, чтобы голубь мог влетать и вылетать.
5. Покажи гостю ее комнату, чтобы она могла отдохнуть.
6. Учитель дал ученикам много примеров, чтобы они поняли, как употреблять это слово.
7. Дай ему руку, чтобы он не упал.
8. Положи книгу на верхнюю полку, чтобы дети не могли ее достать.
9. Запри дверь, чтобы собака не выбежала в сад.
10. Он объяснил правило, чтобы они больше не делали этой ошибки.

**Exercise 6.** Translate into Russian: Identify the forms of unreality and the meaning they express:

1. Better ask her lest she should feel ignored.
2. I think I'll draw a kind of outline lest I should leave out something important.
2. She kept the children indoors lest they should disturb him as he sat in the garden.
3. They kept the blinds down lest the neighbours catch a glimpse of what was going on.
4. She carefully wrapped each dress in tissue-paper lest anything should get damaged in the transfer.
5. He ran away lest he should be seen.
6. We left early lest we should get there too late.

**Exercise 7.** Replace the infinitives in brackets by "should + infinitive" or subjunctive I:

1. Please mark the place in the book lest I (to waste) time looking for it.
2. I think we had better take an earlier train lest mother (to worry),
3. The late-comers must take seats in the gallery lest they (to disturb) the others,
4. I'd much rather you did not go out lest the train (to start) and you (to be left) behind.
5. Watch that milk I tell you lest



it (to boil) over. 6. I agreed to share his umbrella lest my best hat (to be spoiled). 7. I only asked her lest she (to feel) left out. 8. Everything was kept very hush-hush lest people (to talk). 9. We did not want to talk about it lest something (to happen) to spoil it all. 10. She always kept the jam cupboard locked lest the children (to get) at it.

**Exercise 8.** Paraphrase the sentences below using the conjunction “lest”(mind that “lest” is formal):

Model: 1) Do it now, otherwise it will be too late.

Do it now lest it (should) be too late.

2) He lowered his voice so as not to attract anybody’s attention.

He lowered his voice lest he (should) attract anybody’s attention.

1. Run for it, otherwise we’ll miss the train. 2. Let him do it his own way, otherwise he’ll make a mess of it. 3. Lock the dog in, otherwise he’ll get at the cat. 4. I had to give him my coat, otherwise he would have caught pneumonia. 5. She kept watching the children so as not to lose sight of the little girl. 6. He read and reread every sentence so as not to miss a single mistake. 7. He turned his head away so as not to let her see him smile. 8. He turned the wireless very low so as not to wake the children. 9. Do it, otherwise you’ll be sorry later. 10. He spoke slowly and clearly so as not to be misunderstood.

**Exercise 9.** Complete the following sentences:

1. Open the window lest... . 2. Tell him about the meeting lest.... 3. Put down my address lest.... 4. Leave the cat alone lest.... 5. Better take a sleeping pill lest... . 6. Help her with the dishes lest... . 7. Don’t take that short cut lest... . 8. Don’t let him eat too many sweets lest... . 9. I’ll take my umbrella lest... . 10. Don’t tell her anything lest.... 11. You may need a torch to explore the cave lest... . 12. I’ll leave his supper on the stove lest....

**Exercise 10.** Translate into English. Remember that the meaning should correspond to the form:

1. Возьми с собой эти бутерброды, чтобы не проголодаться. 2. Мы решили выйти пораньше, чтобы ночь не застала нас в лесу. 3. Позвони ей, чтобы она не волновалась. 4. Он завел будильник и поставил его у самой кровати, чтобы дети не проспали. 5. Мы старались не смотреть на нее, пока она ела, чтобы она не смущалась. 6. Он написал правило на доске, чтобы дети не сделали ошибок, записывая его. 7. Придерживайте шляпу рукой, чтобы она не слетела. 8. Скажи мне еще раз твой точный адрес, чтобы я больше не ошибался. 9. Он изложил план очень

подробно, чтобы все было ясно и не вызывало сомнений. 10. Зажгите еще одну люстру, чтобы в зале было светлее. 11. После смерти поэта в его квартире ничего не переставлялось, чтобы все выглядело так, как было при его жизни. 12. Она сделала вид, будто ищет что-то в бумагах, чтобы никто не заметил ее волнения. 13. Стены собора были недавно реставрированы, с тем, чтобы фрески вновь обрели свой прежний вид.

**Exercise 11.** Answer the following questions using clauses of purpose:

1. What do you want to leave her a message for?
2. Why do you keep a dog?
3. What is the point of keeping a note-book, if the memory hasn't failed you so far?
4. Why do you prepare a phonetic drill?
5. Why do you always make a list before going shopping?
6. Why did you open the window during the interval?
7. Why did you close the window?
8. Why did you buy a new dictionary?
9. Why are you sitting in the front row?
10. Why are you sitting in the back row?

**Exercise 12.** Make up mini-dialogues according to the pattern:

- Why did you put down his address into the diary?

- So that I shouldn't forget it

(- So that I might find it any time I need it).

### **Traditional Use of Forms Expressing Unreality**

The subjunctive mood is now found in a few sentences (set phrases) which are a survival of the old use of this mood (subjunctive I).

a) The subjunctive mood serves to express **wish** in the following kinds of sentences. E.g.:

Long live the forces of peace!

Success attend you!

Be ours a happy meeting!

God bless you!

Heaven forbid that...! (Не дай боже...)

Note: We also find **may + infinitive** in sentences of this kind. E.g.:

May success attend you!

May ours be a happy meeting.

b) The subjunctive mood serves to express **concession** in the following sentences which can be treated as set phrases in modern English. E.g.:

So be it. (Да будет так).

Come what will. (Будь, что будет).

Note: We sometimes find *may* + infinitive and *let* + infinitive in sentences of this kind. E.g.:

Happen what may... (Что случится, то случится..., что будет, то будет...).

Be this (that) as it may... (Как бы то ни было...).

Let it be so. (Пусть будет так).

c) The subjunctive mood is found in the expressions *Suffice it to say that...* (Достаточно сказать, что...) and *Far be it from me* (Я далек от этого). E.g.:

Far be it from me to contradict.

d) The subjunctive mood is also used in certain **imprecations**. E.g.:

Manners be hanged. (К черту/долой манеры).

**Exercise 1.** Translate into Russian. Bring out the adequate meaning:

1. "I know Palisser, I trust him. I don't really think I know anybody else I can trust. That sounds paranoid, I guess."

"Yes, it does, sir," said the major.

"So be it." said the colonel (R.Ludlum).

2. From now on life was going to be wonderful. Czinski was dead. Long live Jill Castle (S.Sheldon).

3. "Be that as it may, let us consider your other questions, Watson. As you know, I first noticed this gentleman" - Holmes bowed in Corbel's direction - "shortly after we left the Eastern Minnesota station in Hinckley last Thursday..." (Watson, John H.).

4. ..."God be with ye!" And with this final solution, Corlet... turned back into the woods like a soldier marking off to the battle.

"And God be with you." said Holmes (Watson, John H.).

5. "I told him what he needs to know," Holmes replied with a peculiar smile, "though I fear he will find parts of my message rather confusing. Be that as it may. Watson, let us retire to a place in the shade and await further developments" (Watson, John H.).

6. Blest be the man that spares these stones

And be he that moves my bones (the lines on the stone of Shakespeare's grave).

7. Yet the flow of visitors had slowed to a trickle. The Queen was dead; long live the queen (Delinsky).

Mrs Scott lay still for a moment, and then she made a tiny gesture of dismissal.

«So be it, then; I'll be a grandmother», she agreed. «But I can't say the thought thrills me much ...» (P.Gaddis).

8. Breathless, panting, Alessandro burst into Ramona's presence.

«Mayella! My Mayella! There are cattle and sheep», he cried.

«The saints be praised! We are not like the beggars, as I said» (Jackson).

**Exercise 2.** Comment on the form and meaning of the subjunctive mood. Translate into Russian:

1. Be it as you wish. 2. God forgive us. 3. Happen what may. 4. Long live our country! 5. Blessed be the land that gave birth to so many a great man. 6. Far be it from me to disagree with you. 7. If need be I would do my best to help you. 8. May good luck attend you. 9. Till death do us part.

**Exercise 3.** React on the following statements using traditional phrases with subjunctive I:

1. I am starting a new experiment today. 2. My only wish is that I should win in this competition. 3. It's a very risky and difficult undertaking. 4. Mind your grammar! 5. Why are you always contradicting me? 6. We are starting on a journey next Sunday. 7. I won't change anything in our plans. 8. I think we'll get into a mess if we do it. 9. They are starting on an expedition to the North tomorrow.

**Exercise 4.** Make up mini-dialogues using expressions with subjunctive I:

Example: -I am starting a new business today.

-Success attend you in all your undertakings!

## REVISION

**Exercise 1.** Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the verb expressing unreality:

1. Oh, (to be) it only summer! 2. (to be) yours a happy journey! 3. It was too late. Otherwise I (to stay) at my aunt's much longer. 4. If they (to come) in time! Everything would be different now. 5. But for a lucky chance, he never (to notice) her. 6. If only we (to be) more careful! It never (to happen). 7. I (to be) greatly disappointed not to meet him. 8. Supposing she (not to notice) the mistake in time?

**Exercise 2.** Translate into English:

1. Она была очень занята, иначе она бы выполнила эту работу сама.

2. Если бы не его болезнь, он бы принимал участие в конференции сейчас.

3. Будь что будет, сделаю все сама. 4. Уверяю вас, что на вашем месте я бы сказала правду тогда. 5. Пусть будет так: я не хочу ничего менять. 6. Если бы только она могла вернуть это время. 7. А что если он вдруг не напомнит им об этом? 8. Если бы она только могла рассказать им все сейчас! 9. Если бы не этот инцидент, вечер можно было бы считать удачным. 10. До скорой встречи! Желаю успеха! 11. Да здравствует наша дружба!

**Exercise 3.** Complete the following sentences with your own ideas. Mind the time of the action:

1. You would be quite well now if... . 2. If you should run into him... . 3. She would have acted differently... . 4. ... if I were you. 5. Had you followed her advice... . 6. She wouldn't have cut many classes if... . 7. If you hadn't been away from the lesson last Thursday... . 8. ... she wouldn't have fallen ill. 9. I could buy the book for you... . 10. Should I be late... . 11. ... what would you have said in reply? 12. ... should you find him in. 13. Even if it were not so late ... .

14. You would know what I mean if... . 15. If I hadn't been so busy yesterday....

**Exercise 4.** Translate into Russian using the correct form of the verb:

1. Если бы Вы совершали прогулки каждый день, вы бы чувствовали себя значительно лучше. 2. Если Вы вдруг увидите его, попросите его позвонить мне. 3. Как бы вы ответили на этот вопрос, если бы вам задали его? 4. А что если он не придет

вовремя и нам придется начинать собрание самим? 5. Если бы вы выполнили всю работу вчера, вы были бы свободны сегодня. 6. Если бы вы погуляли с нами вчера перед сном, вы бы заснули тотчас же. 7. Если бы не его вспыльчивость, они никогда бы не ссорились. 8. Я могла бы написать контрольную лучше, если бы повторила материал. 9. Если бы мне довелось побывать в этом городе, я бы обязательно посетила музей изобразительных искусств. 10. Думаю, что он не сможет навестить вас сегодня. Но случись, что он заглянет, передайте ему, пожалуйста, мою просьбу. 11. Даже если бы мы вышли на один час раньше, мы бы все равно опоздали.

**Exercise 5.** Complete the following conversations using the forms of unreality:

1. Sean: Why didn't you go to the party last night?

Jim: I wasn't invited.

Sean: So would you have gone if you'd been invited?

2. Jill: Jane's a very bright girl, isn't she?

4. Millie: Yes. I... if... as bright as she is.

Jill: What would you do instead?

Milly: I'd get a job doing something exciting where I'd meet interesting people and visit lots of different places.

3. Sam: Why did you ask Veronica about her boy-friend? It really upset her.

Mick: Well, I didn't realise they'd split up.

Sam: You didn't know then?

-Mick: Of course not. If...

4. Tim: Hey, look at that motorbike. What a beauty!

Pat: Look out! Mind that litter bin.

Tim: Ouch! I've hurt my leg.

Pat: Serves you right. You...

5. Ben: Can I have a sandwich?

Joe: Well, I've only got this one left. No one told me you were going to be here.

Ben: If...

Joe: Of course I would. Remember to let me know next time.

6. John: Do you love me?

Rose: You know I do.

John: Would...?

Rose: But you are rich.

John: I've just lost all my money.

Rose: You're joking!

John: Well, yes, I am. But if...?

Rose: I'd say good-buy.

John: Now you're joking

Rose: Oh no, I'm not!

**Exercise 6.** Paraphrase the following so as to use the correct form of unreality in adverbial clauses:

You are a wonderful person but you treat her like a tyrant. 2. They propped up the fence in order to keep it from falling. 3. He spoke as if answering at an exam. 4. Whatever the difficulties, we will overcome them. 5. But for his carelessness we should have never got into a mess. 6. He explained the thing no worse than an art critic. 7. Even repaired the vacuum-cleaner would not be of much use any longer. 8. He fixed the glasses on a chain for fear of losing them. 9. He sat still as if afraid to disturb her. 10. You will have to act immediately in case of some new developments.

**Exercise 7.** Translate into English using forms of unreality:

1. Если бы он соблюдал диету, этого бы не случилось. 2. Если бы Вас попросили сейчас помочь ей, вы помогли бы? 3. Он не обернулся, словно не слышал моего крика. 4. Если у вас будет свободное время, загляните к ней, пожалуйста. 5. Даже если бы у меня не было времени, я бы выполнил эту работу к прошлому воскресенью. 6. Он ведет себя так, как будто сам руководит фирмой. 7. Она говорила медленно, чтобы все поняли ее. 8. Если бы вы приняли лекарство, вы бы не чувствовали себя так плохо сейчас. 9. Она вела себя так, как будто ничего не случилось. 9. Она бы, конечно, осталась здесь еще на несколько дней, если бы не эта телеграмма. А теперь ей придется немедленно выезжать. 11. Если он станет отказываться, мне придется обратиться к кому-нибудь другому. 12. Если бы Вы действительно любили свою работу, Вы бы всегда нашли время для нее. 13. В случае, если погода изменится к худшему, придется нам отложить посадку овощей. 14. Как бы он ни пытался закончить все вовремя, ему это никак не удавалось. 15. Откройте окно, чтобы проветрить комнату.

**Exercise 8.** Complete the following sentences with your own ideas. Use forms of unreality:

1. The boss rejected the demand that his employees... . 2. It

seemed almost improbable that the man... . 3. The situation demanded that urgent measures... . 4. The lecturer said it was vital... . 5. The man's life-long ambition was that... . 6. The doctor explained that it was essential I ... . 7. Her long-cherished dream was that her children... . 8. He is very short of money. So it is very odd that he... . 9. It is already 12 o'clock. It is high time they... . 10. If you really want to be in good shape I suggest.... 11. The answer disappointed him and made him fear that... . 12. It's none of your business. I wish you... . 13. He bought a very expensive coat. I wish he....

**Exercise 9.** Paraphrase the following so as to use the correct form of the verb in nominal clauses:

1. The doctor recommended the patient to keep to the prescribed diet. 2. The doctor insisted on the boy's staying in bed. 3. I suggest our doing it as soon as possible. 4. It's high time for him to give up smoking. 5. It's a pity you don't know the material. 6. I am sorry I disturbed you at such an early hour. 7. a) She wished to see her daughter a doctor, b) Her wish was to see her daughter a doctor. 8. Their order was for us to leave the building immediately. 9. The requirement was for every student to go through medical check first thing. 10. It is surprising for him to have missed such an opportunity.

**Exercise 10.** Translate in English:

1. Странно, что Вы прошли незамеченным. 2. Вполне естественно, что он захотел этого. 3. Требуется, чтобы все документы были в порядке. 4. Всем рекомендуется делать утреннюю зарядку. 5. Жаль, что вы не пошли вчера вместе с нами. Мы бы прекрасно провели время. 6. Пора бы вам перестать делать такие ошибки. Мы уже два месяца изучаем этот материал. 7. Он очень опасался, как бы работу не дали кому-нибудь другому. 8. Как жаль, что у меня нет вечернего платья. Я смогла бы пойти на прием с вами. 9. Комитет настаивает, чтобы конкурс был проведен в апреле. 10. У нее был такой вид, как будто ей только что сообщили неприятную новость. 11. Он потребовал, чтобы вопрос основательно изучили. 12. Одна из сторон предлагает заключить сделку немедленно. 13. Важно, чтобы он приехал как можно скорее.

Она настаивала на том, чтобы ничего не делать без консультации врача. 15. Лично я думаю, что давно пора сказать ей об этом. 16. Девушка пожалела, что ее не научили шить.



**Exercise 11.** Single out all the subjunctive mood forms which are used to present events as likely, unlikely or even contrary to fact:

I ran across him in the street. We arranged to spend an evening together for old times' sake, and when I agreed to dine with him, he proposed that he should ask nobody else, so we could chat without interruption.

He had a beautiful old house in Queen Anne street, I should think he earned ten thousand a year. "I've done pretty well," he said, "but the strange thing is that I owe it all to one piece of luck".

"What do you mean by that?"

"Well, you remember Abraham? He was the man who had the future. When we were students he beat me all along the line. I always played second fiddle to him. If he'd kept on he'd be in the position I'm now. That man had a genius for surgery. When he was appointed Registrar at St. Thomas's I hadn't a chance of getting on the staff. I should have had to become a G. P. But Abraham fell out, and I got the job. He's got some two-penny-half-penny job in the medical at Alexandria. Of course it would be hypocritical for me to pretend that I regret what Abraham did. After all, I've scored by it. But if I were not personally concerned I should be sorry at the waste. It seems a rotten thing that a man should make such a hash of life.

I wondered if Abraham really had made a hash of life. Is to do what you want, to live under the conditions that please you, in peace with yourself, to make a hash of life; and is it success to be an eminent surgeon with ten thousand a year and a beautiful wife? I suppose it depends on what meaning you attach to life (after W.S. Maugham).

**Exercise 12.** Make a narrative of the story given in Ex.1 1. Express your attitude to the problem discussed in it. Try to preserve the original mood-forms.

**Exercise 13.** Replace the infinitive by the correct form of the verb:

1. It is requested that the tickets (to retain) till the end of the performance.

2. She wished he (to inform) her of his arrival. She (to meet) him at the station.

3. Even if it (not to be) so late I don't think I (to go) to the cinema. I don't feel like going there.

4. She was in a temper. Otherwise she (not to speak) to you like this.

5. I think it is high time somebody (to tell) the truth.

5. My friend wishes I (to help) her with her English. She makes a lot of grammar mistakes.

6. John's two best friends were attending the movies. John (to give) anything to be with them.

7. If I (to be out) when you call, just leave a message with my assistant.

8. "Mrs. Davidson was saying she didn't know how they (to get) through the journey if it (not to be) for us", said Mrs. Macphail.

10. She didn't want to go to the hospital. It was important to Pearl that she (to deceive) the doctor.

11. "I'm terribly sorry you (to think) that of me, Dr. Macphail. Believe me, my heart bleeds for the unfortunate woman, but I'm only trying to do my duty". The doctor made no answer... (W. S. Maugham)

12. Tears ran down his red, fat face. He sat for a couple of hours smoking cigarette after cigarette, and he wished he (to be) dead.

13. After the tragic occurrence Mrs. Forestier found shelter in the villa of some people called Hardy, whose acquaintance she and her husband had but lately made. Captain Forestier had not liked them, at any rate he had not liked Fred Hardy, but she felt that if he (to live) through that terrible night he (to change) his mind. He (to realise) how much good there was in Hardy notwithstanding his reputation, and like the great gentleman he was he (not to hesitate) to admit that he had been mistaken (W.S. Maugham).

14. Since he had finally and definitely made up his mind, the world had been completely altered. Mor now felt an intense benevolence towards his colleagues, and he found himself positively looking forward to the lecture as if it (to be) the most enormous treat (I. Murdoch).

15. If he (to be) ten years older, he (not to believe) what he was seeing, but he was not sixteen. He was six (St. King).

16. "If I (to be) them, I (not to bother) paying to see a couple of horror movies", Richie said, "I just (to stay) home and (to look) in a mirror. Save some bread".

Ben laughed merrily at that... (St. King).

17. "What did he tell you - about me?"

"... You were a great comfort to him and he therefore demanded that I (to help) you in any way that I can" (R. Ludlum).

18. ... She smiled at the actress, a new warmth in the tone of her voice, an idea forming. It is so necessary that you (to return) to... to - "

"The coast, we call it," - completed the young woman (R.Ludlum).

19. "And what about the clothes you're wearing?"

"She said I was to get a man's hat that had a good broad brim, that I was to wear slacks, a sweater and a raincoat that I must wear flat shoes so I (to do) quite a bit of walking, if necessary." (E.Gardner ).

**Exercise 14.** Translate into English. First translate sentences with underlined parts, then translate the whole story. Retell the story in English:

Три желания.

Жили-были старик и старуха. Однажды старуха сказала: "Хорошо бы случилось что-нибудь хорошее!", И старик добавил: "Давно пора, чтобы нам тоже повезло".

И только они это сказали, как перед ними появилась фея, словно она этого только и дожидалась, и сказала, что исполнит три их желания.

"Но лучше хорошенько подумайте, прежде, чем пожелать чего-нибудь,

- сказала она. - А не то будете потом жалеть". И она исчезла. Как хорошо! - воскликнул старик. - Теперь мы будем счастливы и богаты. Что это мне всегда есть хочется, когда я счастлив? Эх, была бы у меня сейчас хорошая колбаса!"

И только он это сказал, как на столе перед ним появилась большая колбаса.

"Ах ты дурак! - закричала старуха. - Болтаешь, словно ты малый ребенок. Хоть бы она приросла к твоему носу, эта колбаса". И колбаса приросла к носу старика так, словно она всегда там находилась.

"Ох, - сказала старуха, - мы уже потеряли два желания. Будем поосторожней, чтобы не потерять третье. Я предлагаю пожелать побольше золота, тогда мы могли бы сделать золотой ящик на твою колбасу и были бы счастливы!"

Но старик сказал, что он скорее умрет, чем будет жить с колбасой на носу. И они потеряли и третье желание.

**Exercise 15.** Translate into English:

1. Мисс Мердстоун держала себя так, словно она была хозяйкой дома, словно она прожила здесь всю свою жизнь. Она обращалась с миссис Копперфильд так, словно та была ребенком, который не знает жизни. "Вам давно пора отдать ключи моей

сестре”, - сказал однажды мистер М. жене. Он не раз говорил, что очень важно, чтобы миссис Копперфильд была строга с Давидом. Поэтому миссис Копперфильд редко была добра к Давиду в присутствии мужа, чтобы не рассердить его. И мальчик часто проводил свое свободное время на кухне с Пеготти..,

“Случись, что Пеготти уйдет от нас, - думал Давид, - наша жизнь стала бы невыносимой. Как жаль, что матушка вышла замуж за мистера Мердстоун”.

После смерти миссис Копперфильд Пеготти предложила Давиду поехать с ней в Ярмут. Она твердо решила взять мальчика с собой, с тем, чтобы он отвлекся от своих печальных мыслей.

**Exercise 16.** Translate into English using appropriate tense-aspect forms and forms expressing unreality:

1. - Вы прочитали эту книгу?

-Нет еще.

-Желательно, чтобы вы прочитали ее к концу недели.

2. -Когда состоялась конференция?

- Конференция проходила вчера

- Как жаль, что я не приняла в ней участия.

- Я уверена, что ты получила бы удовольствие.

3. - Все время какие-то помехи. Ты знаешь, что это?

- Хотела бы я знать.

4. - Кто он по профессии?

- Он врач, причем хороший.

- Кто бы мог подумать, что он окажется хорошим врачом.

5. - Сколько лет вы работаете учителем?

- Я работаю с тех пор, как приехала в Уральск. Но моим желанием всегда было стать врачом.

6. - Кто учил вас английскому языку в школе?

- К сожалению, я не учил английского языка в школе.

7. - Вам бы лучше действовать осмотрительно и не вмешиваться в это дело.

- Как жаль, что вы не сказали мне это раньше.

8. Как бы мне хотелось поехать в отпуск вместе с вами. Жаль, что я буду в это время занят.

**Exercise 17.** Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the verb. Retell the story:

Cinderella.

When Cinderella heard about the ball the king was giving to have the prince meet the prettiest girls in the country, she wished she (to be invited) so that she (may see) the prince. But naturally nobody thought of asking her.

On the night of the ball, after her stepsisters left all dressed up, she felt as if her heart (to be breaking).

“Oh, if I too (can go) to the ball!” she exclaimed.

“You shall go!” her godmother, a good fairy, said appearing in front of her. She raised her wand and Cinderella found herself wearing a wonderful dress, which

fitted as if it (to be made) for her, and the prettiest glass slippers.

The fairy raised her wand again and Cinderella saw a coach and a coachman draw up to the door. Nobody (can guess) that the coachman was a fat rat and the coach - a pumpkin.

“Go”, said the fairy. “And have a good time but be sure you leave before the clock strikes twelve”.

Cinderella went to the party and had a very good time. The moment the prince saw her, he fell in love with her and demanded that she (to dance) every dance with him. But for the fairy’s warning Cinderella (to be) quite happy. As it was, she kept watching the clocks and ran out of the king’s palace on the stroke of twelve losing one of her slippers as she ran.

At first the prince did not take her disappearance seriously. “It’s not as if I (to lose) her forever”, he thought. But when he realised that nobody knew who she was he began to fear lest he (never to see) her again, and he grew very miserable.

“We think it highly advisable that the girl (to be found)”, the king’s advisers said. “Otherwise the prince (never may merry)”.

“And it’s high time he (to do)”, said the king. “I’m growing old, you know”.

They made every girl in the country try on Cinderella’s glass slipper so that they (may find) whom it fitted.

The fear that Cinderella (never to be found) proved groundless. She married the prince and was very happy. Even her stepmother and stepsisters began to treat her as if they (to love) her greatly.

## FINAL PRACTICE

### *RETELL THE TEXT USING SENTENCES WITH THE SUBJUNCTIVE*

#### *A HUSBAND WHO WAS TO KEEP HOUSE (An English Tale)*

There lived a man who was always so angry that he thought his wife never did anything right in the house. One evening he came home grumbling. "Dear husband, don't be so angry", said his wife, "I have been thinking, and I have thought of a plan. If we exchange work, everything will be all right. So tomorrow, if you don't object, I'll go to the field and you will stay at home and mind the house". The husband thought that if he did so, it would be very good.

Early next morning the woman went into the fields thinking: "If my grumbler doesn't do his work, I'll make fun of him returning home". The husband wanted at first to churn the better, but then he thought: "If I went down into the cellar to take some ale, I should work with greater pleasure". But just as he had taken the tap out of the barrel, he heard that the pig came into the kitchen. Then he ran out of the cellar with the tap in his hand as fast as he could to look after the pig lest it should overturn the churn because he knew that if his wife found no butter on returning home, she would scold him. But when he rushed into the kitchen, tap in hand, he saw that pig had already overturned the churn, had eaten cream and was now looking at him as if saying, "I should be very glad if you would give me cream everyday". It made him so angry that he gave the pig such a kick that it fell down dead. Then at once he remembered that he had the tap in his hand but when he got down into the cellar, the last drop of ale had already run down out of the barrel. "What a fool I was", he thought. "If I hadn't flown into a rage, I shouldn't have killed my only pig, and I shouldn't have lost my ale". Then he found some more cream and began to churn, for if he didn't make any butter, his wife would scold him. But then remembered that he had to bring water to boil some porridge but he was afraid to leave the room. "If I leave the room", he thought, "the child is sure to overturn the churn". So he took the churn on his back and went with it to the well. But as he bent down over the side of the well, all the cream ran out of the churn over his shoulders. "What a blockhead I am", he cried in despair. "If I hadn't taken the churn on my back I should not have lost the last drop of the cream"

Just then his wife came home, and great was his shame when he found himself standing before her in such a position.”Had I only known how difficult it is to keep house I should never have agreed to take your place”. “You are an old fool”, replied his wife. Now listen. If ever again you return home grumbling, I shall turn you out of the house. If a man tries to find fault with other people without any reason, it is he who is at fault”. Then she added looking at his dirty clothes: ”Well, if I were you, I should go and wash”

### *RETELL THE TEXT*

Once Tom and Huck made up their minds to look for hidden treasures. So they took a pick and a shovel and started for the dead tree which grew at a few miles’ distance from the village near the haunted house. Having found no treasures under the tree, they resolved to explore the deserted house. In the house the boys saw a weed-grown floorless room, a ruinous staircase and cobwebs everywhere. After giving the room a critical examination, they threw their tools into a corner and climbed upstairs. Now they would know where to look for a treasure. Three robbers wanted to make use of the pick and the shovel left by the boys, but when one of them saw fresh earth on the tools, it dawned upon them that somebody had visited the house not long before. This fact made the robbers change their minds and they hurriedly left the house carrying the money with them

Tom and Huck were bitterly disappointed and went home regretting their having brought the pick and the spade to the deserted house.

(After Mark Twain)

### *RETELL THE TEXT USING SOME OF THE SENTENCES WITH THE SUBJUNCTIVE*

The two robbers Sikes and Toby sat out with Oliver between them. It was not intensely dark. They had cleared the Town as the church bell struck two. After walking about a quarter of a mile they stopped before a detached house. Then Sikes quickly but cautiously opened a little window at the back of the house. “Now, listen, you”, whispered Sikes drawing a dark lantern from his pocket, and throwing the light full on Oliver’s face. “I am going to put you through there. Take this light, go softly up the steps and along the little hall to the street door, unfasten it and let as in”. Before Oliver had time to

protest, Sikes had caught him under the arms; and in three or four seconds Oliver was standing safely on the floor inside. Oliver more dead than alive, gaspered out "yes".

In spite of all Sikes' threats the boy was resolved to make one effort to alarm the family whether he died in the attempt or not.

(After Dickens)

*RETELL THE EXTRACT IN INDIRECT SPEECH . DISCUSS IT. USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE.*

Owen and his family occupied the top floor of a house that had once been a large private dwelling but which had been transformed into a series of flats. It was situated almost in the centre of the town and at one time had been an aristocratic neighbourhood, but its former residents had moved to a new suburb at the west of the town. Owen's wife and little son were waiting for them in the living room. The woman half-sitting, half-lying on a couch by the fire. Although she was only 28 years of age, she appeared older.

The boy, who was sitting on the rug playing with some toys, bore strong resemblance to his mother. He appeared to be of very delicate health. Presently he stood up and walking over to the window, looked down into the street. He had been doing this at intervals for the last hour. "Nearly everyone who works is more or less poor, dear, but if Dad didn't go out to work, we'd be even poorer than we are now. We should have nothing to eat". "But Dad says that the people who do nothing get lots of everything". "Yes, It's quite true, but where do they get a from and how do they get it?". "I'm sure I don't know", replied Frankie shaking his head. "Well I suppose we'd have to go without, that 's all. But how do people who never do any work manage to get lots of money then?" inquired Frankie. "Oh, there'd lots of different ways. For instance, you remember when Dad was in London, and we had no food in the house. I had to sell the easy chair. Frankie nodded. "Yes", he said, "I remember you wrote a note and I took it to the shop, and afterwards old Didlum came up here and bought it, and then his cart came and a man took it away".

"And you remember how much he gave as for it and when we saw it in his shop window a little while afterwards what price was marked on it? Well, that one way of getting without working. Then some people who have money already get more by finding some people who have no money and say to them: "Come and work for us".



Then the people who have money pay the workers just enough wages to keep them alive while they are at work. Then, when the things that the working people have been making are finished, the workers are sent away, and as they still have no money, they are soon starving. That's another way of getting lots of money without doing any useful work".

"But is there no such way to get rich without cheating other people". "When I'm grown up into a man", said Frankie with a flushed face, I shall stand up and tell the others what to do".

In a state of suppressed excitement and scarcely conscious of what the boy began gathering up the toys and throwing them violently one by one into the boy. How can it be right for the people who do nothing to have the best and the very ones who make everything to have hardly any! I'm only 6 and a half years old".

"But then you are different, dearie, you've been taught to think about it..." "So you might, but you wouldn't if you'd been brought up in the same way as most of the workers. And their children are being taught so now. But hark!" said the mother, holding up her finger.

(After Trussel)

*GIVE THE SHORT CONTENTS, USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE*

Carrie's first call was upon Mrs. Bermudez, whose address was quite nearest. It was an old-fashioned residence turned into offices.

As Carrie entered she noticed several persons lounging about men, who said nothing and did nothing. While she was waiting to be noticed the door of the room opened and from it issued a portly lady of about forty-five, light-haired and sharp-eyed.

Instantly the portly lady's face became exceedingly sober and shrewd. She fixed on Carrie a very searching eye. "Well", she said, young woman, what can I do for you?" "Are you Mrs. Bermudez?" "Yes". "Well", said Carrie, hesitating how to begin, "do you get places for persons upon the stage?" "Yes". "Could you get me one?" "Have you ever had any experience?" "A very little", said Carrie. "Whom did you play with?" "Oh, with no one", said Carrie. "It was just a show gotten..." "Oh, I see", said the woman, interrupting her. "No, I don't know of anything now". Carrie's countenance fell. "We'll take your name though". The woman very similar experience in the office of Mr. Jenks, only he varied it by saying at the close. If

you could play at some local house, or had a programme with your name on it, I might do something. "Well", said the man, "It'll cost you something to do that". "How much?" said Carrie, who ridiculous as it may seem, had not thought of this before. "Well, that's for you to say", he answered shrewdly. Carrie looked at him curiously. She hardly knew how to continue the inquire. "Could you get me a part if I paid?" "If we did not you'd get the money back." "Oh," she said. The agent saw he was dealing with an unexperienced soul, and continued accordingly. "You'd have to pay fifty dollars, any way no agent would trouble about you for less than that. Carrie saw a light. "Thank you", she said, "I'll think about it ". She started to go, then bethought herself. "How soon would I get a place?" she asked. "Well, that's hard to say", said to man. "You might get one in week, or it might be in a month. You'd get the first thing that we thought you could do". "I see", said Carrie, and then, half-smiling to be agreeable, she walked out. The agent studied a moment, and then said to himself. "It's funny how anxious these women are to get on the stage".

(After Dreiser)

*GIVE A MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATIONS AND CONTINUE SPEAKING AS IN THE EXAMPLE.*

1. Last week you went to the theatre. The play and the cast was very good and it was very difficult to get a ticket. You managed to get only one ticket and did not have an extra one for your friend.

2. You had a test in chemistry the other day. Instead of getting ready for the test Nick watched a football match on TV. He got a bad mark for his test.

3. You could not invite your old friend to your upbringing lesson because you didn't know his new address or his new telephone number.

4. When going down to the country last week your parents argued as how to *get* to the railway station, by taxi or by the metro. You missed your train.

5. Your literature teacher gave you a list of books to read during the summer holidays. You read only some of them.

6. Yesterday you went to the lab to listen to the tape, but you had forgotten your language tape in class. When you plugged in the tape recorder, you found out that the electricity

had failed. At the same time all your classmates were playing in the yard.

7. You saw an advertisement in the newspaper about a new clothing shop in your town. You went there right away. When you came there you saw it was a boy's (girl's) shop. At the same time at the shop on your street they were selling very fashionable cardigans, just the sort you need. But you had no time left to go there.

8. You bought a new pair of shoes yesterday and now you have to take them back. It happened this way. After you paid the cashier and gave the clerk the cheque, she wrapped up the shoes and gave the box to you. You didn't look into the package. When you opened the box at home you found that the shoes were not yours, they were boy's (girl's) shoes. How you must go to the shop to change the shoes.

*USING SENTENCES OF UNREAL CONDITION COMPOSE DIALOGUES ON THE THEME "UPBRINGING" BETWEEN:*

1. mother and daughter
3. father and son
2. teacher and parents
4. teacher and pupil

*COMPOSE DIALOGUES ON THE THEME "HOUSEKEEPING" USING SENTENCES OF UNREAL CONDITION BETWEEN*

1. mother and daughter
3. two brothers (sisters)
2. husband and wife.

*COMPOSE DIALOGUES USING SENTENCES WITH REAL AND UNREAL CONDITION BETWEEN:*

1. a chairman and a collective farmer
2. a veterinarian and a shepherd
3. a director of a factory and a shop superintendent
4. a skilled worker and an apprentice
5. a professor and a young doctor
6. a doctor and a patient

*DEVELOP THE STORY OF YOUR OWN BEGINNING IT WITH:*

1. If I were a painter (a sailor, a naturalist, a traveller, etc)
3. If I found myself in London (in America) or an desert island, etc . . . .

4. If I had (got) a car (exams to take soon, time to spare, rich imagination, a toothache, etc) .....

5. If I were a statesman (a communist, a leader, a YCL leader) ...

*GIVE FULL ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:*

1. What would you say to your friend if you came to his birthday party ?

2. What would you say if you came to see your friend on the eve of the New Year?

3. What would you say in reply if you were greeted with "A Happy New Year"?

4. What would you say if you stopped on somebody's toe in a crowded bus?

5. What would you say if you were suggested to learn patriotic songs?

6. What would you say if you were invited to the theatre and wanted to accept the invitation?

7. What would you say if you were introduced to somebody, what would be your first words?

8. Which of the famous people would you like to meet if you had lived in the 19th century?

9. How would you have got to school yesterday if something had been wrong with the metro?

*COMPOSE DIALOGUES BASED ON THE GIVEN SITUATIONS USING THE SUBJUNCTIVE*

1. A few days ago your friend and you resolved to visit one of the new districts in our city. You had read in the newspaper that a number of blocks of five - storeyed buildings were completed and several others would soon be put into service. Having twice changed buses and walked quite a distance you reached the new district. It produced a great impression on you. Everywhere you went, you saw magnificent dwelling houses, beautiful boulevards and broad asphalted streets.

2. As your little brother's face was flushed and his eyes shone exceedingly bright, you decided to take his temperature. Great was your surprise at seeing how high it was. You could not believe your eyes, so you shook down the thermometer and took his temperature a second time, but there was no change.

You grew worried and rushed out of the house to call in a doctor. In a few minutes the doctor arrived, diagnosed the case and said that his little patient had to keep the bed for three days. If there was no change for the better, he was to be called in again.

3. You look through the fashion book, find several plates to your taste. You ask the cutter for advice. He then takes you measure and tells you to come in a week's time. At the first fitting you are disappointed. The cutter tells you not to worry and advises you your' new outfit. At the second fitting you are pleased.

4. Your younger sister is extremely fond of needlework. She may sit for hours embroidering a table runner or a blouse. One can find threads of different hues of the rainbow in her workbasket. What a rich choice of patterns she has. How many scissors, big and small: What masterpieces she has created: Indeed, she is clever' at embroidery:

*COMPOSE DIALOGUES BASED ON THE TEXT SUMMARIZE THE STORIES.*

A.

As he (Dorian) was sitting at breakfast next morning, Basil Hall ward was shown into the room. "I am so glad I have found you, Dorian", he said gravely. "I called last night and they told me you were at the opera. Of course, that was impossible. But I wish you had left a word where you had really gone to. I passed a dreadful evening, half afraid that one tragedy might be followed by another. I think you might have telegraphed for me when you heard of it first... I can't; tell you how heart-broken I am about the whole thing, I know what you must suffer. But where were you?" "My dear, Basil", murmured Dorian Gray, sipping some pale yellow wine and looking dreadfully bored. "I was at the Opera. You should have come. I met Lady Gwendolen, Harry's sister for the first time. We were in her box. She is perfectly charming". "You went to Opera?" said Hall ward speaking very slowly and with a strained touch of pain in his voice. "You went to the Opera while Sibyl Vane was lying dead in some sordid lodging? You can't talk to me of other women being charming, before the girl you loved has even the quiet of a grave to sleep in? This is horrible. Something has changed. you completely. You talk as if you had no heart, no pity in you. It is all Harry's influence. I see that". The lad flushed up. "I don't know

what you mean, Basil", he exclaimed turning round. "I don't know what you want. What do you want?" "I want the Dorian Gray I used to paint", said the artist sadly.

(After O. Wilde)

B.

The studio was filled with the rich odour of roses. A full-length portrait of a young man of extraordinary personal beauty stood near the easel in the middle of the room. In front of the portrait, the artist himself. Basil Hallward was sitting, and some little distance away Lord Henry Wotton was lying on the divan smoking.

As the painter looked at the gracious and comely form he had so skillfully mirrored in his art, a smile of pleasure passed across his face. But he suddenly started up, and, closing his eyes, placed his fingers upon his lids as though he sought to imprison within his brain some curious dread from which he feared he might awake "It is your best work, Basil, the best thing you have ever done. You must certainly exhibit it next year". "I don't think I'll ever exhibit it. No, I won't send it anywhere".

Lord Henry elevated his eyebrows and looked at him in amazement. "Not send it anywhere? A portrait like this would set you far above all the young men in England and make the old men quite jealous, if old men are ever capable of any emotions". "I know you will laugh at me, but I really can't see any resemblance between you and this young Adonis, who looks as if he were, made of ivory and rose-leaves". "You don't understand me, Harry. Of course, I am not like him. I know that perfectly well. Indeed, I should be sorry to look like him, for it is ugly and the stupid who have the best of it in this world. Your rank and wealth, Harry<sup>1</sup>, my brain, my art, whatever it may be, Dorian Gray's good looks - we shall all suffer for what the gods have given us, suffer terribly". "Dorian Gray? Is that his name?" "Yes, that is his name. I wish I had not mentioned it". "But why not?" "Oh, I can't explain. When I like people immensely I never tell their names to anyone. I suppose you think me awfully foolish about it?" "Not at all, my dear Basil, not at all. But I am afraid I must be going, and before I go I insist that you should answer my question". "What is that!" said the painter. "You know quite well". "I do not, Harry". "Well, I will tell you what it is. I want you to explain to me, why you won't exhibit Dorian Gray's picture. And I wish you would tell me the real reason".

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