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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА:
СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ**

Методические указания и задания

*Витебск
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Методические указания и задания предназначены для студентов университета, обучающихся по специальности «Романо-германская филология». Цель издания – развитие языковых навыков и речевых умений по теме «Сослагательное наклонение».

Предлагаемые материалы могут быть использованы для самостоятельной работы студентов, а также оказаться полезными лицам, желающим совершенствовать свои знания в английском языке (например, аспирантам, магистрантам и др.).

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Методические указания и задания предназначены для студентов университета, обучающихся по специальности «Романо-германская филология». Издание составлено в соответствии с программными требованиями по курсу практической грамматики английского языка для указанной выше категории студентов.

В своей работе мы руководствовались основными методическими принципами формирования грамматических навыков: коммуникативной и профессиональной направленности, обучения на основе речевых образцов, сочетания языковых тренировок с речевой практикой, наглядности, доступности, постепенного нарастания трудностей и др.

Цель издания – развитие языковых навыков и речевых умений по теме «Сослагательное наклонение». Методика работы над грамматическим материалом предусматривает: 1) анализ грамматических структур и речевых образцов; 2) выполнение тренировочных упражнений на дифференциацию, имитацию, подстановку и трансформацию; 3) выполнение упражнений, направленных на продуцирование речи (условно-речевые задания); 4) включение изученного грамматического материала в коммуникативные речевые ситуации.

Задания составлены на основе оригинальных источников. В них представлена современная норма употребления изучаемого материала, предлагаемая в английских и американских учебниках по грамматике последних лет издания.

Предлагаемые материалы могут быть использованы для самостоятельной работы студентов и оказаться полезными лицам, желающим совершенствовать свои знания в английском языке самостоятельно (например, аспирантам, магистрантам и др.)

I. The Subjunctive Mood

The subjunctive mood shows that the action is presented as something desired or imaginary, or problematic. It is used to express the emotional attitude of the speaker to real facts (supposition, desire, volition, etc.), that's why it is called oblique.

The subjunctive mood has no tense forms to denote time relations, it indicates whether an action is prior or not to the moment of speech.

The forms of the subjunctive mood can be classified in the following way:

Forms and their meaning	non-prior	prior
<p style="text-align: center;">Subjunctive I</p> <p>Actions are problematic, but not contradicting to reality (necessity, suggestion, advice, supposition, etc.)</p>	<p>One form with reference to any time</p> <p>I he, she, it we you they } be; write; be writing; be written</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Subjunctive II</p> <p>Actions are represented as unreal and contrary to reality</p>	<p>I he, she, it, we, you, they } were/was</p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;">} wrote</p>	<p>had been</p> <p>had written</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Subjunctive III</p> <p>Actions are problematic, but not contradicting to reality</p>	<p>I he, she, it, we you they } should write (be writing, be written)</p>	<p>should have written (have been writing, have been written)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Subjunctive IV (conditional mood)</p> <p>Actions are presented as unreal due to the absence of necessary conditions</p>	<p>I } should/would</p> <p>he, she, it, we you they } would write (be writing, be written)</p>	<p>} should/would</p> <p>} have written,</p> <p>} would (have been writing, have been written)</p>

II. The Use of the Subjunctive Mood in the Simple Sentences

Simple sentences	Form of the subjunctive mood	Meaning
Long live peace!	Subjunctive I	wish
If only he were here! Were he only here!	Subjunctive II Present	unreal wish
If only he had warned me!	Subjunctive II Past	
I should (would) like to come.	Subjunctive IV Present	emotional attitude
He would like to speak first.	Subjunctive IV Present	supposition
But for him I shouldn't (wouldn't) know it.	Subjunctive IV Present	unreal consequence
But for you they would never have met .	Subjunctive IV Past	
In your place I should (would) do it.	Subjunctive IV Present	
In your place he wouldn't have invited them	Subjunctive IV Past	
Manners be hanged!	Subjunctive I	oaths
God forbid!	Subjunctive I	set expressions

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

May God bless and keep you always,
 May your wishes all come true,
 May you always do for others
 And let others do for you.
 May you build a ladder to the stars
 And climb on every rung,
 May you stay forever young.

(Bob Dylan)

Exercise 1. *Comment on the form and meaning of the subjunctive mood. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. Success attend you!
2. If you'd seen him, Ann.
3. Long live friendship!
4. I'd like you to make arrangements for tomorrow.
5. Be it so!
6. If it were only

the other way! If it were I who was to be always young and the picture that was to grow old! For that I would give everything! 7. But for her smooth and creamy chocolate colour she would have been taken for their daughter. 8. In your place I would have followed the doctor's advice. 9. Would you like to organize the reception? 10. I wouldn't have done it for all the riches in the world. 11. He would like to have attended the conference, but had to go on a business trip. 12. But for your help we shouldn't have finished in time. 13. Far be it from me! 14. In your place they would go on a tour. 15. May you live long! 16. If only he were free! 17. May your heart always be joyful!

Exercise 2. *Make up slogans of your own according to the model.*

Model: the Day of Independence – Long **live** the Day of Independence!

Prompts: peace on the planet, international solidarity, mutual understanding, beneficial cooperation, friendship among nations, democracy.

Exercise 3. *Express unreal wish.*

Model A: to be cooler – If (only) it **were** cooler now!

Model B: to be cooler – **Were** it (only) cooler now!

Model C: not to be late – If only I **were not** late!

Model D: to go to London – If I **went** to London next summer !

Model E: not to smoke – If I **didn't smoke**!

Prompts: to be true, to be really so, to be warm at the weekend, not to be so expensive, not to be late, not to be raining, to be a fine day tomorrow, not to be windy, to be St. Valentine's Day, to do morning exercises, to study Chinese, to read Shakespeare in the original, to spend summer holidays in Greece, not to cut classes, not to spend money on trifles, not to oversleep all the time.

Exercise 4. *Express your regret.*

Model A: to take their advice – If I **had taken** their advice!

Model B: to take their advice – **Had I taken** their advice!

Model C: not to offend him – If I **hadn't offended** him!

Prompts: to telephone them, to tell the truth, to accept their invitation, to introduce them to each other, to go by bus, to arrive on time, to know about his intention, to warn my friend beforehand, to consult a doctor, not to tell a lie, not to fail the last exam, not to spend the weekend before TV, not to spoil my favourite jeans.

Exercise 5. *Invite your friend to do something.*

Model: to join me for dinner – **Would you like** to join me for dinner? – I'd **love to** (or: I'm afraid I can't).

Prompts: to meet my new friend, to come to the party with me tonight, to go to the football match, to play tennis in the evening, to join our company, to go

for a stroll in the park, to see my new flat, to listen to my new songs, to take part in our discussion, to share your opinion.

Exercise 6. Say *that the previous engagement interferes with your intentions.*

Model: to go with you – But for the previous engagement I **should (would) go** with you.

Prompts: to join you, to go skiing, to stay at home, to visit him, to spend my holidays in the country, to accept his invitation, to go shopping, to go bathing, to take part in the discussion, go to the theatre.

Exercise 7. Tell your friends about your impression of the holidays.

Model: rain – But for the rain I **should (would) have had** pleasant holidays.

Prompts: heat, storm, strong wind, bad weather, heavy snow, headache, toothache, his company, lack of money, her grumbling.

Exercise 8. Say *what you would do in your friend's place.*

Model: to stay at home – In his place I **should (would) stay** at home.

Prompts: to give up smoking, to take part in the competition, to attend the conference, to visit the museum, to go sightseeing, to take a course in gardening, to train as a nurse, to learn Spanish, to hire a car, to send them some postcards, to buy some souvenirs, to make friends with neighbours, to forgive everything.

Exercise 9. Approve *what your friend has done.*

Model: to help them – I **should (would) also have helped** them.

Prompts: to answer his letter, to send a telegram, to get very angry, to refuse to leave, to try to persuade him, to apologize to his mother, to warn her about the danger, to insist on taking urgent steps, to remind him about his debt, to explain the situation honestly, to ignore his remark, to let her go, to confess to his error.

Exercise 10.

A. Read the dialogue and comment on the forms of the subjunctive mood in the simple sentences.

B. Make up a dialogue by analogy, mind the use of the subjunctive mood in simple sentences.

An Australian girl and an English boy have a telephone talk on December, 24th.

Jack: Hallo, Nancy! Merry Christmas and happy New Year! May Christmas bring a double measure of this season's joy and pleasure!

Nancy: Oh, Jack! Thanks a lot! My warmest wishes for the holidays! Success attend you and the whole year bring many good things to you!

Jack: If only it came true!

Nancy: In your place I should hope for the best.

Jack: Be it so!

Nancy: It's very hot today. In Australia Christmas Day is one of the hottest days of the year. Were it cooler now! The temperature is more than 35°C!

Jack: I have never celebrated Christmas in Australia. You Australians celebrate Christmas like British people, don't you?

Nancy: Yes, we do. We get our presents on December, 25th and eat turkey and plum-pudding for dinner. But we decorate eucalyptus trees instead of fir-trees. And many Australians celebrate Christmas on the beach. They swim or lie in the sun. In your place I should come to see it for yourself.

Jack: That's a good idea! But for my friend's wedding party I should have done it!

Nancy: Long live newly-weds! In their place I should spend their honeymoon in Australia!

Jack: Had they taken your advice! They would like to go to Italy. But for their previous arrangement they would have thought over your idea.

Nancy: But your friends and you may come to Australia next Christmas.

Jack: It certainly sounds tempting. I wouldn't mind.

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Да сопутствует вам успех! 2. Пусть сбудутся все ваши мечты! 3. Да здравствует мир во всем мире! 4. Если бы только он не был тогда болен! 5. Он хотел бы посетить местный краеведческий музей. 6. Если бы ты только слышал его в тот момент! 7. Я бы сначала прочитал правило. 8. На твоём месте я бы так не поступила. 9. Если бы ты хоть попыталась помочь ей! 10. Если бы перестал идти снег! 11. Если бы не собрание, мы бы вернулись вчера раньше. 12. Если бы не та телеграмма, мы бы сейчас были хорошими друзьями. 13. Если бы не такси, мы бы уже опоздали на поезд. 14. На твоём месте я бы вчера во всем признался. 15. На их месте я бы написал так же. 16. Если бы он сразу сказал правду! 17. Если бы у меня тогда было свободное время! 18. Если бы не эта поездка, мы бы никогда не встретились. 19. Если бы не твоя помощь, я никогда не сдал бы этот экзамен и никогда не получу диплом. 20. Если бы не твои идеи, мы бы не приняли участие в той конференции. 21. Если бы не дождь, мы бы поехали за город сегодня. 22. Если бы не буря, они бы отправились вчера на лыжную прогулку. 23. Если бы не будильник, я бы все время просыпался поздно. 24. Если бы не будильник, я бы вчера проспал. 25. Если бы не этот юноша, ребенок утонул бы. 26. Если бы не орфографические ошибки, это была бы неплохая работа. 27. Если бы не его волнение, он мог бы выиграть партию во вчерашнем соревновании. 28. Если бы не его болезнь, семья переехала бы в город. 29. Если бы только она не потеряла тогда свой паспорт! 30. Если бы только люди помнили, как коротка их жизнь!

III. The Use of the Subjunctive Mood in the Complex Sentence

1. Subordinate Subject Clauses

a) Non-prior actions		
Principal clauses	Subordinate subject clauses	Form of the subjunctive mood
necessary desirable important It is (was) advisable unlikely curious ordered	that smb. a) should be (I, he, she we, you b) be at home they)	Subjunctive III Present Subjunctive I

b) Prior actions		
Principal clauses	Subordinate subject clauses	Form of the subjunctive mood
necessary desirable important It is (was) advisable unlikely curious ordered	that smb. should have done it	Subjunctive III Past

Exercise 1. *Comment on the form of the subjunctive mood. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. It is very natural that he should wish to meet her. 2. It was strange that he should have betrayed his friends. 3. It was unthinkable that in a few hours he should look like another man. 4. It is odd that the conversation should have taken this turn. 5. It is most necessary that she should be there. 6. It was curious that on a sudden she get so nervous. 7. It was desirable that Ann should be paying more attention to her appearance. 8. It was advisable that Miss Lawson be aware of what had happened. 9. It's unlikely that they should know her. 10. It was essential that he consult his best friend Dr. Muller. 11. It was so terribly important that these people believe she came from what they considered a proper background. 12. It is doubtful that they should have crossed the river at this time of the year.

Exercise 2. *Refer the following sentences to the past. Make all the necessary changes.*

Model: It is natural that you **should be** upset about what's happened. – It is natural that you **should have been** upset about what had happened when you got the telegram.

1. It's desirable that she should come here on time. 2. It's odd that you should not recognize him. 3. It's possible that they should make a mistake. 4. It

was fair that she should be sent abroad. 5. It was not surprising that she should invite them to the party. 6. It's annoying that it should rain all the time. We can't go for a walk. 7. It is necessary that he should wear glasses. 8. It's highly advisable that children should spend much time in the open air. 9. It's important that we should follow their advice. 10. It's necessary that she should warn Phillip.

Exercise 3. *Turn the following sentences into complex sentences with subject clauses.*

Model A: You have to leave. It's surprising. – It's surprising that you **should have** to leave (you **leave**).

Model B: It has happened just now. It's natural. – It's natural that it **should have happened** just now.

1. He was lying so still. It was terrifying. 2. He is treated as the guest of honour. It's vital 3. Carry was told the truth. I think it's fair. 4. The car will wait round the corner. It is arranged. 5. He wanted to be friendly with everybody. It's natural. 6. They were sitting at the table discussing different subjects of public importance. It was unusual. 7. They will move to another house. It was decided. 8. He has not come. It's odd. 9. She loves her parents passionately. It's natural. 10. He lived in England when a child. It's unlikely.

Exercise 4. *Use the appropriate form of the subjunctive mood instead of the infinitive in the brackets:*

1. It's strange that he (to know) the name of the club. 2. It's surprising that she (to miss) the train and didn't come in time. 3. It's imperative that we (to take) immediate steps. 4. It's strange that you (to ask) that. It was long ago. 5. It's natural that she (to desire) a change. Her life was so dull. 6. It was extraordinary that John (to make) that sort of mistake. He was an experienced teacher. 7. It is necessary that the man (to receive) remedial treatment. 8. It is better that you (to visit) Kathy yesterday, when she needed your help. But you had no time. 9. It's natural that he (to like) his job. 10. Don't you think that it is a little unfortunate that you (to go) away for six weeks just when she came back? 11. It's vital that he (to inform) two days ago. 12. It's urgent that we (to send) the information now.

Exercise 5. *Correct the errors if there are any.*

1. It was necessary that he be present at the meeting. 2. It is requested that we should have registered at the office. 3. It was strange that they should have had a heart-to-heart talk. 4. It is incredible that we should live in the same street for ten years and have never met. 5. It's typical of him that he help nobody. 6. It is necessary that students should have taken interest in public life. 7. It's odd that he shouldn't come. He left his office an hour ago. 8. It's natural that she should be appointed head of the department. 9. It's better that we be a little quicker, we managed to catch the last tram. 10. It was agreed that I come as soon as possible.

11. I'm sorry there was no one at the airport to meet you. – Yes, it's strange there should be no one. 12. It's odd he should suddenly change his mind after our arrival.

Exercise 6. Give instructions concerning general rules for the first aid.

Model: It is necessary (obligatory, advisable, etc.) that one **should stay** calm. ...

Prompts:

1. Stay calm. This is the most important rule. Usually the patient can't think clearly, so you must think for him.

2. Call a doctor or a hospital.

3. Do not move the patient if it is not necessary.

4. Examine the patient for wounds and broken bones. Try to stop bleeding.

5. Cover the patient. Do not let him get too cold or too hot.

Exercise 7. Discuss the situations using complex sentences with subject clauses. See exercise 6 for additional prompts.

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

What must Henry do to help his friend?

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

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

What should you say?

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Вполне естественно, что он испугался и не сказал правды. Ему свойственно молчать, потому что он трус. 2. Невероятно, чтобы она солгала. 3. Странно, что мы не встретились раньше. 4. Интересно, что он знает все индоевропейские языки. 5. Важно, чтобы ты пришел вовремя и встретил их. 6. Вполне естественно, что они много читают. Было бы удивительно, если бы они прочли лишь одну или две книги за время своих каникул. 7. Сомнительно, чтобы она забыла об этом. Ей свойственно держать свое слово. Вероятно, она еще позвонит. 8. Интересно, что Байрон и Шелли были друзьями. 9. Странно, что мой багаж все еще не прибыл. 10. Удивительно, что у наших матерей одинаковые имена. 11. Невероятно, что мы прожи-

ли в одном и том же доме пять лет и ни разу не встретились. 12. Важно, чтобы их информировали вовремя о всех изменениях. 13. Желательно, чтобы у него были водительские права, когда он поедет в отпуск. 14. Маловероятно, что этот дворец был построен в 18-ом веке.

2. Subordinate Predicative Clauses

Principal clauses	Subordinate predicative clauses	Form of the subjunctive mood
He looks (looked) feels (felt) seems (seemed) is (was) (any link verb)	as if (as though) he were an expert (knew that man)	Subjunctive II Present (non-prior)
	as if (as though) he had been an expert (had known that man before)	Subjunctive II Past (prior)
His wish suggestion aim is(was) idea etc.	I she, he, that it, you, we, they } should do it	Subjunctive III Present

Exercise 1. *Comment on the forms of the subjunctive mood. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. I feel as if I were five years back. 2. He looked as though he knew everything. 3. It seemed as if he hadn't been here before. 4. She felt as if she had come to that town for the first time. 5. It's exactly as though a spider had got into an inkpot and were walking over a sheet of notepaper. 6. It doesn't sound as if it were much fun. 7. I feel as though I had never been away. 8. The flowers in the garden were lovelier than ever. It was almost as if nature were doing it on purpose. He looked as if for many years he had done himself too well. 9. It was as though I had been transported into a world in which the values were different. 10. The suggestion was that Edward should go to Tahiti for a year or two. 11. His wish was that she should not live alone, and it was on this account that she went to Susie. 12. His aim was that Mary should go to college, but she refused. 13. The idea is that they should come back to us again for a while. 14. Ann's suggestion was that we should take the children to the Zoo.

Exercise 2. *Refer the following sentences to the past Make all the necessary changes.*

Model: She looks as if she **were** an actress. – She looked as if she **had been** an actress before.

1. It sounds as though it were true. 2. We felt as if we were discussing some-

thing of public importance. 3. She looks as if she were ill. 4. He looks as though he lived in Paris. 5. She looked as if she didn't realize the danger. 6. She felt as if she were blushing. 7. He sounded as though he did it on purpose. 8. She seemed as if she were not surprised by the scene. 9. The young man feels as if he had trustworthy friends. 10. Caroline looked as though she spent hours in the beauty parlour. 11. They sound as if they had a lot of things to do. 12. He looks as if he were an artist.

Exercise 3. *Choose the proper form of the subjunctive mood in the brackets.*

1. I feel as if I (were, had been, should be) almost satisfied with the story. 2. Do I look as if I (were, had been, should be) about to die? 3. You are so kind to me. I feel as though I (were, had been, should be) never away. 4. He looks as though he (had, had had, should have) an awful temper, doesn't he? 5. My suggestion was that you (start, had started, should start) learning and (stopped, had stopped, should stop) chattering. 6. Her wish was that she (entered, had entered, should enter) the university. 7. They both looked as if they (were kicked, had been kicked, should be kicked) in the stomach. 8. His short hair looked as if it (were trimmed, had been trimmed, should be trimmed) every day. 9. "I feel", he said, "as if I (came, had come, should come) home where I was born". 10. My great wish was that I (were, had been, should be) able to help you! 11. I felt as if he (were, had been, should be) my closest friend since my childhood. 12. The aim was that they (offered, had offered, should offer) me a larger reward.

Exercise 4. *Correct the errors, if there are any.*

1. My wish is that you had known what I've suffered. 2. The suggestion was that you should wait till she arrived. 2. You look as if you belonged to the party in the 60-ies. 3. I began to feel as if I had hated the place. 4. Sometimes it seemed to her as if she were living in a dream. 5. It was almost as if he realized intuitively how excellent the result of this work was. 6. There were scratches all over his face, he looked as if he were in a battle. 7. She was very pale and looked as if she had seen a ghost. 8. My suggestion was that we all went to the theatre after supper. 9. She sounded as if it had not been her voice but somebody's unknown. 10. He felt as if he had lived all his life at Oxford, although he was clearly a Frenchman. 11. Nelson looked as if he had been still suffering from shock and the idea was that he rested till he completely recovered. 12. My advice is that you read "The Forsyte Saga" by J. Galsworthy".

Exercise 5. *Using the idea in the brackets complete each sentence according to the model.*

Model: (Nick is not a top student.) When the teacher praised Nick he felt as if... – When the teacher praised Nick he felt as if he **were** a top student.

1. (We haven't known each other all our lives.) After talking to each other for only a couple of minutes we felt... . 2. (I wasn't run over by a truck.) I felt as if...

3. (The music wasn't getting on her nerves.) She seemed as though 4. (They didn't win the game.) They looked as if... . 5. (They are not old friends.) They sounded as if... . 6. (He didn't work too much.) He is exhausted and looked as if... . 7. (He didn't have a fever.) He looked as if... . 8. (She wasn't about to faint.) She felt as though 9. (He wasn't in a hurry.) He looked as though 10. (She didn't spend her winter holidays in the Alps.) She sounds as if 11. (They are concerned about the gossip.) They look as if they 12. (Jack hasn't come in time.) Jack looks as though he

Exercise 6. *Make up dialogues according to the situations. Use different forms of the subjunctive mood in subordinate predicative clauses and such expressions as "You look as if...", "You feel as though ...", "The idea is ...", "My suggestion was ..." "Your wish is ...", etc.*

Situation 1. Your friend while driving a car hit someone crossing the street and knocked him down. You told him to stop, but he drove on.

Situation 2. Your boy/girl friend said that he/she could not come out with you that evening because of work, but you've just seen him/her coming out of the cinema hand in hand with another boy/girl.

Situation 3. Your friends and you are mountain climbing. You've been caught in a sudden thick fog and are lost.

Exercise 7. *Translate into English using different forms of the subjunctive mood in subordinate predicative clauses.*

1. У него такой вид, как будто бы он учился в Оксфорде. 2. Она выглядит так, как будто бы только что вернулась с курорта. 3. Кажется, они не понимают, что произошло. 4. Он чувствовал, как будто бы все забыли о его присутствии. 5. У меня такое чувство, как будто бы я уже был в этом городе. 6. Он казался рассерженным и усталым. 7. Они условились, что встретятся у входа в театр. 8. Суть его предложения заключалась в оказании бы мне безотлагательной помощи. 9. Ее нереальное желание состояло в том, чтобы началась весна и все бы отправились в горы. 10. Одно из условий заключалось в том, чтобы я знал латинский язык. 11. Его предложение состояло в том, чтобы я остался бы еще на несколько дней и осмотрел все достопримечательности. 12. Я чувствовал, как будто бы выиграл необычный приз и сразу же его потерял. 13. Требование Майкла заключалось в том, чтобы мы не нарушали тишину в лагере и соблюдали распорядок дня. 14. Он выглядел, как будто бы только что вернулся с поля боя.

3. Subordinate Object Clauses

A.

Principal clauses	Subordinate object clauses	Form of the subjunctive mood
I wish (ed)	I wrote the essay I were free	Subjunctive II Present (non-prior actions)
	I had written the essay I had been free	Subjunctive II Past (prior actions)
	You would* go there <i>*With the verb to be this form is hardly ever used</i>	Subjunctive IV Present (<i>when the subject of the principal clause is not the same as the subject of the object clause. The form is used only in sentences referring to the present or future</i>)

B.

I fear was afraid dreaded	a) should do it lest they b) do it	Subjunctive III Present Subjunctive I (Am.E.)
	lest they should have done it	Subjunctive III Past (prior actions)

C.

demands orders He insists requires requests	a) should come that they later	Subjunctive III Present
	b) come	Subjunctive I (Am.E.)

Exercise 1. *Comment on the form of the subjunctive mood. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. I wish I had a motorbike. 2. I wish you were not leaving. 3. I wish you wouldn't make such a mess. 4. I wish I had spent more time swimming last year. 5. I wish I had gone to your party after all. 6. He wishes it would stop raining. 7. I wish you wouldn't do it and could believe me. 8. I wish you wouldn't spoil the child. 9. I wished he had come for this tea, but there was no use trying to fetch him. 10. She wished she were upstairs quietly lying down and had not let Susan into the house at all. 11. He wished that Dorothy would tell the whole story properly. 12. I wish you were as clever as she. 13. I wish she were not so absent-minded. 14. He wished the book were not so dull.

Exercise 2. Say that you'd like the present situation to be different.

Model A: I don't have a car. – I wish I **had** a car.

Model B: They quarrel very often. – I wish they **didn't quarrel** so often.

1. My friend has got a headache. 2. I don't know how to drive a car. 3. Bill doesn't have a good job. 4. I can't speak Spanish. 5. I'm not at home right now. 6. It isn't Sunday. 7. My friends aren't here. 8. You are sleepy. 9. He isn't tall enough. 10. She isn't a good cook. 11. It's too cold to go swimming today. 12. I don't remember the man's name. 13. You have to go to the dentist. 14. He is not confident in success.

Exercise 3. Express your regret or disappointment about the events described in the following statements.

Model: Helen made seven mistakes in her test (to prepare for the test better, to be more attentive at the lesson) –

I wish Helen **hadn't made** seven mistakes in her test.

I wish she **had prepared** for the test better.

I wish she **had been** more attentive at the lesson.

1. Bill failed his examination yesterday (to work harder, to pass it successfully). 2. Jack missed the 8 o'clock train (to get up earlier, to arrive at the station in time). 3. Julia didn't tell me the truth, (to be more sincere, to trust). 4. I didn't call my friend last night (not to be so busy and absent-minded). 5. The weather was so cold yesterday (to go rowing, to have great fun). 6. David bought a used car (not to give him anything but trouble, to get rid of it). 7. I had to walk up three flights of stairs to get to my apartment (to have an elevator, to live on the first floor). 8. Sally didn't come to the party last night (to keep her promise, to join our company). 9. He didn't study German before he came here (to follow his friend's advice, to work harder). 10. My classes began at 8 o'clock in the morning (to begin at 10, not to get up so early). 11. My friend drove too fast and had an accident (to be less reckless, not to talk on the cellphone). 12. My tooth was aching (to take better care of my teeth, to visit the dentist regularly).

Exercise 4. Express your wish about some future actions. Mind that the subject of the principal clause is not the same as the subject of the object clause.

Model: to work better next term. – I wish Mike **would work** better next term.

Prompts: to speak several languages, to play the piano, to sing, to dance, to play chess, to paint, to quit smoking, to drive a car, not to cut classes, not to make many mistakes in the next dictation, to speak English fluently, to sell this old bicycle, to come home from work earlier, to know how to answer this question, to come to see me today.

Exercise 5. Choose the proper form of the subjunctive mood in the brackets.

1. I wish you (didn't make, wouldn't make, wouldn't have made) your joke. 2. I wish we (thought, had thought, would think, would have thought) of it before. 3. I

wish I (were, had been, would be, would have been) there when they went down to present him with his portrait. 4. I regret to say that I have no influence over him. I wish I (had, had had, would have). 5. I heartily wish that in my youth I (had, had had, would have) someone of good sense to direct my reading. 6. Ann wished her grandma (went, had gone, would go, would have gone), but the old woman was not to be hurried. 7. I wish you (weren't, had not been, wouldn't be) so bad-tempered. 8. I wish you (were, had been, would be) serious, Kitty. 9. I wish the child (were, had been, would be) with me now. 10. He wished he (had, had had, would have, would have had) a friend like that. 11. I wish you (put, had put, would put) the newspaper down. 12. I'm so hungry. I wish I (didn't oversleep, hadn't overslept, wouldn't oversleep). I wish I (ate, had eaten, would eat) breakfast this morning. 13. I wish I (had, had had, would have had, would have) more time for reading in my childhood. 14. He wishes he (travelled, would travel, would have travelled) round the world.

Exercise 6. Rewrite the following using a "wish" construction.

Model A: I'm sorry I haven't got a washing machine. – I wish I **had got** a washing machine.

Model B: I'm sorry I didn't warn Phillip. – I wish I **had warned** Phillip.

1. I'm sorry I don't live near my work. 2. I'm sorry our house doesn't look out on a park. 3. I'm sorry I called him a liar. 4. I'm sorry I don't know Finnish. 5. I'm sorry I didn't book a seat beforehand. 6. I'm sorry I can't play the violin. 7. I'd like you to keep quiet. 8. I'm sorry we accepted the invitation. 9. I'm sorry that theatre tickets cost so much. 10. It's a pity he didn't work harder during the term. 11. I'm sorry you didn't see this film. 12. It's a pity you are leaving tonight. 13. I'd like Jane not to drop litter in the street. 14. It's a pity you can't give up smoking. 15. It's a pity a lot of people drop litter in the street.

Exercise 7. Correct the errors if there are any.

1. I wish I bought this old house last year. 2. I wish I would not leave in the morning. 3. I wish I didn't listen to you before. 4. I wish we met next week. 5. I wish you would try listening to me just for once! 6. I wish it stopped raining. 7. I wish I would marry him. 8. I wish you didn't mind my helping you. 9. You are lucky going to Italy tomorrow. I wish I had gone with you. 10. I wish I saw you again soon. 11. I wish he would be my best friend. 12. He wished he would be an ambassador. 13. I wish I would remember where the book is. 14. I wish the dog didn't eat the tickets – now we can't go the show! 15. I wish the box hadn't been so heavy – I can't lift it. 16. I wish the weather would be better and we would go sailing.

Exercise 8. Complete each sentence with a suitable verb in the subjunctive mood phrase.

Models: I wish you **would stop** making so much noise late at night.

Tony wishes he **went** to Paris with his brother, but he has to work.

We wish we **hadn't left** the gate open. Now the dog has escaped.

1. I wish my car ... as fast as yours. 2. I wish you ... smoking. You promised to quit it. 3. I wish Carol ... to see you all last week. 4. I wish Prof. Neil ... the lecture instead of Prof. Brown! 5. I'm so sorry. I wish I ... that old picture. 6. I don't want her to cry. I wish 7. There was a sensation, I wish 8. I know she envies him very much. I wish 9. When the door was closed behind him she thought, "I wish ..." . 10. She misses him badly. She wishes 11. Mrs. Brown wishes she ... those letters yesterday. 12. Paula wishes she ... for gardening, but she hasn't. 13. I wish you ... on that coat yesterday. It's very expensive. 14. You are not listening to me! I feel annoyed about it. I wish you

Exercise 9. *Read the following letter and rewrite it using wish-sentences in the subjunctive mood.*

Dear Ann,

I am having a terrible holiday. I shouldn't have chosen to stay on this island; I should have gone to Greece instead. The weather is awful. Yesterday it even rained! I really want to get a suntan but it's not possible because the sun never comes out. The hotel isn't very nice either and the staff are very impolite. I would like to complain to the manager, but he is never here. I really miss my friends and my family and I feel like going home tomorrow!

Yours

Mary

Exercise 10. *Reproduce the dialogue. Make up your own dialogue by analogy.*

(Burglars have broken into Pat and John's house. They were at work when it happened. The thieves got in easily through an open window.)

John: They must have got in through the kitchen window.

Pat: I wish I had remembered to shut it. (If only we'd remembered to close it!)

John: I'm afraid your diamond ring has gone, darling! (bracelet)

Pat: I wish I'd put it in the bank! (If only I'd put it in the bank!)

John: Look, they've taken your fur coat too! (necklace)

Pat: I know. I wish I had never bought it.

John: I noticed they've taken our radio and left the television.

Pat: I wish they had taken the telly. We need a new one. Anyway we can claim for all this from the Insurance Company.

John: I wish we could, but we can't. You see, we're not insured. (If only we'd been insured!)

Pat: Not insured? Oh no! I wish I were dead!

Exercise 11. *Make wishes based on the given situations. Try to think of as many possible wishes as you can for each situation.*

Model: you're hungry. What do you wish?

- I wish the classroom were a restaurant and I had a steak in front of me instead

of my grammar book.

- I wish I had eaten my breakfast in the morning.
- I wish I could go home.
- I wish my friend would bring me a hamburger.
- Etc.

1. You're tired. 2. You don't have many talents. 3. This is a nice classroom, but... 4. You're very busy, you have a lot of things to do today. 5. What would you like to change in your life? 6. There are many problems in today's world. 7. If you had magic powers to grant three wishes, what would they be?

Exercise 12. *Translate into English using the subjunctive mood in subordinate object clauses.*

1. Жаль, что я не знаю, где он сейчас живет. 2. Жаль, что вы не посмотрели этот фильм. 3. Жаль, что сегодня идет дождь. 4. Жаль, что вы пришли так поздно. 5. Обидно, что мы ушли до его прихода. 6. Жаль, что он такой легкомысленный. 7. Я теперь жалею, что последовал его совету. 8. Мне хотелось бы послушать это концерт еще раз. 9. Мне хотелось бы, чтобы ты не был таким упрямым и послушал нас. 10. Мне хотелось бы, чтобы вы еще раз подумали над моим предложением. 11. Я хотел бы, чтобы у нас было больше времени и мы смогли бы больше читать. 12. Как жаль, что его нет с нами. 13. Ей хотелось, чтобы родители одобрили её выбор. 14. Жаль, что я не живу поблизости от университета. 15. Жаль, что вы не обращаете внимания на свое произношение. 16. Жаль, что я не смог пойти с вами в театр в прошлую субботу.

Exercise 13. *Read the following sentences, point out the verbs in the subjunctive mood. Comment on the form of the subjunctive mood. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. I requested that he should use his influence on my behalf. 2. She feared lest she should be sent home. 3. The law requires that all cars be tested regularly for safety. 4. I requested that you should be early and shouldn't come at midnight. 5. Lucy didn't remember how she had suggested that George should collect postage-stamps. 6. "Margaret", said father, "I suggest you go and lie down and put a damp cloth on your forehead". 7. She did not demand that I should remain with her. 8. Never too late to begin, lad. I suggest you go to college next year. 9. Stephen feared lest he should disgrace himself with tears. 10. Mrs. Longmore turned away from him as she feared lest she should lose control and strike him. 11. I fear lest my son should have had a hand in this terrible affair. 12. She was afraid lest her child should have got into trouble. 13. When I looked at his pale face I began fearing lest he should have fallen ill. 14. He worried lest he should have offended her.

Exercise 14. *Say what you would suggest to your friend.*

Model: to change his job – I suggest that my friend **should change** his job.

Prompts: to withdraw his accusation, to give a detailed account for his trip, to

tell us what has happened, to see a doctor, to read the instructions carefully before using the apparatus, not to go to bed late, to give up smoking, to learn something new every day, to start jogging, to smile more often, to pay more attention to her parents, to eat more vegetables every day, not to gossip here and there.

Exercise 15. Say *what instructions and recommendations you were given at your practical course at school.*

Model: The teacher recommended (suggested, demanded, insisted, requested, ordered, required) that we **should come** to school half an hour before the lessons.

Prompts: to fulfil various functions of professional and social activity, to follow new methods of teaching, to plan different types of lessons, to use visual aids at different stages of the lesson, to act as class tutors, to carry out educational work, to keep in touch with the pupils' parents, to discuss plans of the lessons, to analyse our lessons thoroughly, to enrich our theoretical knowledge of methodology.

Exercise 16. *Make a suggestion why your friend is avoiding to see you.*

Model A: to ask her about Allan – I think she fears (is afraid) lest I **should ask** her about Allan.

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

Model B: to lose one's way – He fears lest they **should have lost** their way.

Prompts: to be late for classes, to disappoint them, to overhear us, to make a fuss about nothing, to miss the train, to misunderstand her, to forget about her promise, to offend his friend, to lose her spectacles, to misinterpret his words, to be involved into some trouble, to give up the idea, to get into hospital, to tell me a lie again.

Exercise 17. *Use the subjunctive mood instead of the infinitive in the brackets.*

1. She's is not bad at heart, but sometimes she's unbearable. I fear lest she (to lose) her close friends. 2. She was seized with a panic of fear lest they (to be discovered). 3. He was afraid to go to bed at night, afraid of the dark, afraid to sleep lest the Yankees (to come) and (to get) him. 4. She wasn't supported. She feared lest she (to disappoint) them. 5. I'm worried lest I (to make) too many mistakes in my yesterday's dictation. 6. I want to suggest that you (to come) here to study. 7. He insisted that such talents (not to be wasted). 8. Bill laughed and suggested that she (to settle) the question herself. 9. Bateman proposed that he himself (to go) instead of the manager. 10. He put his finger to his lip fearing lest someone (to hear) us. 11. They haven't arrived and I worry lest they (to give up) the idea already. 12. When I looked at his impassive face I began fearing lest he (to fall) ill. 13. It was a terrifying impressive sight, and I was worried lest she (to faint). 14. She is so nervous and gets angry about trifling things. I haven't heard from her lately. I fear lest she (get) into hospital already.

Exercise 18. *Correct the errors, if there are any.*

1. I suggest you reveal what it is in your mind. 2. They insisted that he rented the best rooms obtainable in Harley Street. 3. I was afraid lest I had disappointed her. 4. He fears lest he were too late. 5. He didn't dare to say a word lest he be laughed at. 6. I insist that you go no further with your dangerous inquiries. 7. Laura proposed that she should have left school and live at home. 8. He feared lest he shouldn't have lost his spectacles. 9. She sent me after you for fear you lost your way. 10. She dared not ask him anything, she feared lest he had misunderstood her. 11. She thrust her head out of the window and cried something. Evidently she was afraid lest her child shouldn't get into trouble. 12. I suggested you should have gone back to your room and had a complete rest.

Exercise 19. *Translate into English using the subjunctive mood in subordinate object clauses.*

1. Она боялась, как бы ее неправильно поняли. 2. Учитель настаивал, чтобы мы заучивали бы диалоги наизусть. 3. Он требовал, чтобы мы читали бы английскую литературу в оригинале. 4. Девочка боялась, как бы родители уже все не узнали и не наказали бы её. 5. Я предлагаю, чтобы вы пошли бы домой и немного отдохнули. 6. Я настаиваю, чтобы ты проконсультировался бы с врачом немедленно. Я боюсь, что ты серьёзно заболел и не сможешь принять участие в соревновании. 7. Было очень поздно, и мы боялись, что уже опоздали на поезд и нам придется ночевать на вокзале. 8. Я предлагаю, чтобы все участники конференции зарегистрировались бы. 9. Он боялся, как бы они не попали в беду, т.к. лед на реке был слишком тонким, чтобы кататься на коньках. 10. Я опасался, что их никто не встретил в аэропорту, потому что прошло уже три часа после их прибытия, и от них не было никаких известий. 11. Он настаивал, чтобы мы обязательно посетили бы музей современного искусства. 12. Хотя температура у ребенка была нормальной, бабушка требовала, чтобы он не выходил бы на улицу и оставался в постели.

Exercise 20. *Read the story and express your own opinion using subordinate object clauses (I wish ..., I'm afraid lest ..., I suggest that ..., etc.)*

His Action Damaged This Beautiful Work of Art

This painting, "The Love Letter" by the 17th-century Dutch artist Jan Vermeer, is worth over £ 1 million. Once it was cut out of its frame and stolen from an exhibition of Dutch painting in Brussels. The painting belonged to the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. Ten days later the thief telephoned the radio and newspapers and made certain demands concerning the price for the safe return of the painting. The ransom included:

1) a demand for £ 1,650,000 for refugees from Bengal where thousands were dying of hunger; 2) a demand for the Rijksmuseum to finance a campaign against hunger in the world; 3) a threat to sell the painting to an American if the ransom was not paid.

The ransom was not paid. Two days later the police found the painting. The following day they arrested a 24-year-old Belgian waiter, Maryo Roymans, and charged him with theft and damage to the painting.

Roymans's action was a form of protest on behalf of the refugees from Bengal.

What is your opinion?

1. Do you think Roymans was right? 2. Can you suggest other forms of protest he might have chosen? 3. What is your personal opinion of people who commit criminal acts (of any kind) as a form of protest?

4. Subordinate Attributive Clauses

a)

Principal clause	Subordinate attributive clauses	Form of the subjunctive mood
It is (about, high) time	we a) were off went home	Subjunctive II Present
	b) should go home	Subjunctive III Present

b)

A modified noun	Subordinate attributive clause	Form of the subjunctive mood
His wish, suggestion, aim, idea, etc.	that we should do it was unexpected	Subjunctive III Present

Exercise 1. *Comment on the form of the subjunctive mood. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. It's high time we left. 2. It's time they understood such things. 3. It's time you were in bed. 4. It's time you should forget about the quarrel. 5. It's high time you should introduce your friend to your family. 6. It's time you learnt to respect people. 7. His demand that he should be left alone and the others go up to lunch was quite characteristic of the man. 8. When I reached London I found an urgent request that I should go to Mrs. Strickland as soon after dinner as I could. 9. Her idea that I should see a doctor was reasonable. 10. The suggestion that she should settle the question herself wasn't supported. 11. It's time she heard the news. 12. The thought that at that very time he should be running a high temperature hurt her. 13. The idea that he should go for a walk to the lake was tempting but he had to stay to support the talk with James. 14. It's high time he got his driving license.

Exercise 2. Respond to the statement using the phrase "It's time ...".

Models: He hasn't written to his mother for several weeks. –

1. It's time he **wrote** to his mother.
2. It's time he **should write** to his mother.

1. I haven't been on holiday for more than 2 years 2. He hasn't had an early night for over a month. 3. They haven't done any gardening for a fortnight. 4. I haven't seen my best friend since January. 5. She hasn't cleaned the flat for a month. 6. He hasn't come to a definite conclusion. 7. They haven't appointed a day for their wedding party. 8. I haven't presented my course paper. 9. The water in the pool hasn't been changed for two months. 10. We have never been to England. 11. His cellphone is very old. 14. His car is very dirty.

Exercise 3. Express your attitude to the following statements.

Model: she must seriously think of her future – The idea (suggestion, aim, proposal, etc.) that she **should** seriously **think** of her future was opportune.

1. He must understand that he is no longer a child. 2. Sidney must review the material before the exam. 3. Ralph must see a doctor. 4. They must put an end to this pointless talk. 5. Ann ought to change her job instead of complaining. 6. Joan ought to express her point of view. 7. Mary must learn to swim. 8. Your flowers in the garden have faded. You must water them. 9. Your eyes are red. You ought to sleep more. 10. He has a terrible toothache. He must consult a dentist.

Exercise 4. Insert the appropriate form of the subjunctive mood instead of the infinitive in the brackets.

1. It's time you (to go) to bed. 2. His wish that he (to understand) them and (to justify) was suppressed by his sense of duty. 3. The prediction that he (to forget) about his promise turned out to be true. 4. It's high time he (to be) well. 5. It's time we (to complete) the experiment. 6. The wish that they (not to treat) him as a child was just. It was time he (to be allowed) to settle his problems himself. 7. My idea that Fleur (to take) seriously to water-colour work was accepted with pleasure. 8. It was time she (to see) this wonderful town. 9. The thought that she (to think) about the clock at this moment was strange. 10. We have run out of petrol, that's why the thought that we (to stop) at the service station is very opportune. 11. It's time you to (learn) to change the tyre yourself. 12. It's time you (to avoid) snacking between meals.

Exercise 5. Correct the errors if there are any.

1. His proposal that in a little while they get married was unexpected. 2. Richard's proposal that we all went to London together was accepted with enthusiasm. 3. The idea that we all should suffer from inflation requires thinking over. It's time we discuss the problem seriously. My wish that the government didn't print more money and controlled wages and prices deserves attention. It's time it had introduced a system of indexing and controlled company profits. It's time we discussed

the statement “The Government is to be blamed for inflation – not me”. 4. The idea that inflation be like sin (every government denounces it and every government practises it) sounds interesting. 5. He willingly accepted his father's suggestion that he had gone on a long journey to India. 6. It's time he has done something with his insomnia. 7. She has all the symptoms of depression. It's high time we'll take her to the doctor. 8. The idea that I have a pet as a friend is very interesting.

Exercise 6. *Translate into English.*

1. Пора бы им принять какое-нибудь решение. 2. Пора бы тебе знать это правило. 3. Пора бы нам приниматься за работу. 4. Его желание, чтобы я выступил бы с докладом на конференции, было неожиданным. 5. Редактор прислал мне письмо с просьбой, чтобы я написал бы предисловие к книге. 7. Пора бы напомнить ему о его обещании. 8. Его идея, что театр мог бы быть средством образования, является верной. Пора бы обратить на это внимание. 9. Он отверг предложение, что они купили бы новую машину. 10. Пора бы им вызвать такси. Поезд отправляется через 30 минут. 11. Идея, что он мог бы провести свой отпуск в деревне, не была принята с энтузиазмом. 12. Рекомендации врача, что физические упражнения могли бы быть хорошим способом преодолеть стресс, заслуживают внимания.

Exercise 7. *Comment on the information below, using subordinate attributive clauses and phrases "It's time ..." "The idea that..." "The aim of the research that ...", "The suggestion that..." , etc.*

Michal Gauquelin is a graduate of Sorbonne University in statistics. He investigated the claims made by astrologers and published a book about his findings called "Man and the Stars". In this book M. Gauquelin shows that there is a relationship between the position of the planets at the moment people are born and their choice of profession. M. Gauquelin collected information about more than 25,000 people from different countries. Here are some of his statistical results:

Rising and setting of	Significant frequency	Average frequency	Significantly low frequency
MARS	Scientists Doctors Athletes Executives	Politicians Actors Journalists	Writers Painters Musicians
SATURN	Scientists Doctors	Soldiers	Actors Painters Journalists Writers
JUPITER	Team athletes Soldiers Politicians	Painters Musicians Writers	Solo athletes (boxers, etc.) Scientists

	Actors Journalists Playwrights		Doctors
MOON	Politicians Writers	Scientists Doctors Painters Musicians Journalists	Athletes Soldiers

Prompts: state the case *for* and *against* astrology:

For

1. It is an ancient and serious branch of science – don't judge it from newspaper horoscopes.
2. Plenty of evidence – e.g. lives of famous people, statistics, etc.
3. Scientists say that many things influence us, why not the stars?

Against

1. How can anything influence us at such great distances?
2. How can lifeless matter (i.e. planets) affect living things?
3. Scientifically we inherit our characteristics from our parents.

5. Subordinate Adverbial Clauses of Comparison

Principal clause	Subordinate adverbial clause of comparison	Form of the subjunctive mood
He looks (looked) at me	as if (as though) he didn't recognize me.	Subjunctive II Present
He speaks (spoke)	as if (as though) he were right.	Subjunctive II Present
He behaves (behaved)	as if (as though) he had never seen me before.	Subjunctive II Past

Exercise 1. *Comment on the forms of the subjunctive mood. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. She began fitfully to page through a magazine as if she had forgotten that Philip was there.
2. "I'm sorry, Philip", she said, as if they had been talking for a long time.
3. Father is as pleased as if he had written it himself. He carries the clipping around and shows it to people.
4. The three began to talk again, as if he were not there.
5. The two men looked at each other, each reading the other's thoughts as clearly as if it were his own mind.
6. He had the thumb of his other hand against his wrist as if he were taking his own pulse.
7. She lay looking gently up at the ceiling, as if she saw something there that amused her faintly.
8. "You'd come just before the end of the year in April", he said almost accusingly, as if she had not just told

him that. 9. She folded a paper very slowly, as if this were the most serious and important thing in the world. 10. Jack felt as though someone had given him a violent blow. 11. You treat me as if I were a piece of furniture, you think, I don't notice what goes under my nose. 12. Quite subconsciously I wondered whether she had been out, for she was breathing hard as though she had been running. 10. The sky's dark shipping pressed closer and closer as if all the clouds had come to the harbour. 14. He moved with furtive speed as if he didn't want to be seen.

Exercise 2. Say *why you dislike him*.

Model: He is not an expert on everything. – He behaves (talks, acts, speaks) as if he **were** an expert on everything.

Prompts: 1. Alex does not own the place. 2. Ann is not the brightest student in the group. 3. David does not have the right to teach me on morals. 4. Eric doesn't have friends everywhere. 5. Frank doesn't have the best collection of pictures in the world. 6. George is not the headmaster of the school. 7. Herbert does not enjoy the confidence of his group-mates. 8. James is not the best sportsman in the group. 9. Lewis can't play the guitar well. 10. Jack doesn't know much about Spain. 11. Kitty is 18, she isn't a child. 12. Nick doesn't have a high fever.

Exercise 3. Complete each sentence with *as if (as though)*.

Model A: (English is not her native tongue.) She speaks English ... – She speaks English as if (as though) it **were** her native tongue.

Model B: (Jane didn't break the toy.) They are looking at Jane ... – They are looking at Jane as if she **had broken** the toy.

1. (French is not her native tongue.) She speaks French 2. (Animals are not people.) My friend talks to her cats 3. (You didn't see a ghost.) What's the matter? You are shaking 4. (John isn't her son). Mary takes care of John 5. (I didn't break the vase.) They are looking at me 6. (He isn't an adult.) They treat him 7. (He doesn't know anything about the incident.) He's acting 8. (Money doesn't grow on trees.) He buys everything he wants 9. (I wasn't run over by a truck.) I feel terrible... . 10. (I didn't climb Mt. Everest.) When I reached the fifth floor I was breathing 11. (I haven't known him for ages.) I was talking to him as if 12. (He didn't sleep a wink last night). He was fresh and sound as if

Exercise 4. Supply the necessary forms for the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Her lips parted as if she (to be) out of breath. 2. Then he rolled his eyes as if he (to do) an exercise. 3. She is always charming as if she (to be) in the beauty parlour all afternoon. 4. He was throwing his things into a suit-case as if the place (to be) on fire. 5. Our life goes on as though nothing (to happen). 6. She greeted him as though they (to know) each other. 7. Finally it occurred to me that I would call as if nothing (to happen). 8. She spoke as if she (to make) a conversation with a stranger. 9. He looked at me as if he already (to decide) on some action. 10. The sky

looked grey as if it (to rain) for months. 11. She was bewildered as though she just (rouse) from a deep sleep. 12. The sun was shining as if it (to be) going to be a fine day. 13. He was gloomy as if he already (to hear) this bad news. 14. She looked attentively at him as if she (to have) a special message for him.

Exercise 5. *Correct the errors if there are any.*

1. He looked at me as if he was filled with an overwhelming joy. 2. Robert's voice sounded hoarse as though he were shouting into the wind for hours. 3. Her strange words made me feel as if she should be still dreaming. 4. John greeted me as if I was an old friend whom he had not seen for years. 5. She was breathing fast as though she were running. 6. He lay calm as if he shouldn't move since I left him the previous night. 7. I shall always think of you as a goddess and I shall speak to you as if you had been the Madonna. 8. Everything was familiar here as if most of his later life was spent in this town. 9. I spoke as if I be the first man to discover it. 10. The house looked strange as if the architect started to build a medieval castle and then, changing his mind in the middle, decided to turn it into a cottage. 12. There was something cheerless about the room and it gave you an odd feeling as though someone had been lying dead at the opposite wall. 13. You talk as if you are arranging my marriage. 14. Frankie found herself admiring him as if she had been admiring a performance at a theatre.

Exercise 6. *Translate into English.*

1. Он смотрел на меня так, словно я отсутствовал целую неделю. 2. Собака приветствовала Фрэнка, как будто бы они не виделись год. 3. Она выглядит такой несчастной, как будто бы собирается вот-вот расплакаться. 4. Она чувствовала себя очень усталой, как будто бы не спала целую вечность. 5. Она продолжала оглядывать комнату, как будто бы искала что-то. 6. Они молчали, как будто бы превратились в камень (turn to stone). 7. Он был так доволен, как будто бы сам написал это стихотворение. 8. Она обращается со мной, как будто бы я ребенок. 9. Он улыбнулся мне, как будто бы все простил и собирался начать все снова. 10. Она выглядит так беспечно, как будто бы не понимает опасности. 11. Мальчик стал оживленно рассказывать о происшествии, как будто бы сам был его свидетелем. 12. Она покачала головой, как будто бы не верила ни одному слову в моем рассказе. 13. Он с трудом подбирал слова, как будто бы у него была высокая температура. 14. Они не понимали меня, как будто бы я говорил на языке, которого они не знали.

Exercise 7. *Let's play. Mind the rules of the game.*

1. Play this game in groups of three or four.
2. Put the pictures face down in the middle of the table (the pictures should be presented by your teacher).

3. Player I: take the top picture but don't show it to the others! Imagine you are the person in the picture. Describe your appearance to the others, but don't say what you have been doing (e.g., you can say "I'm crying", but not "I've been peeling onions").
4. The other players must try to guess what you have been doing, for example, "You look as if you were very upset and had been listening to a sad song".
5. The player who guesses correctly can keep the picture card, and gets the next turn.
6. At the end, the player with the most cards is the winner.

6. Subordinate Adverbial Clauses of Purpose

Principal clause	Subordinate adverbial clause of purpose	Form of the subjunctive mood
He ran away	lest they should see him	Subjunctive III Present
He does it	so that (in order that) he may (might, should) be free	Subjunctive III Present
He did it	so that he might (should) be free	

Exercise 1. *Comment on the form of the subjunctive mood. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. Lest you should think I am not telling you the truth, I have brought two witnesses with me. 2. I advised them to take a taxi lest they should be late for the party. 3. I had to put everything in writing lest they should understand me incorrectly. 4. She spoke slowly lest we should miss any information. 5. She closed the window lest she should catch a cold. 6. He drew a plan for us lest we should lose our way. 7. He turned his head away lest she should see his smile. 8. She opens the balcony so that she may get a breath of fresh air. 9. He got up cautiously, in order that he might not wake the sleeping child. 10. I made shorthand notes so that there should be no possibility of a mistake. 11. "I like to be close to the stage", said Sandy, "so that I might see the actors' faces". 12. Mrs. Tinker was arranging apples on the counter so that the spots should not be shown. 13. Then she leaned over the captain so that she might speak into his ear. 14. I want to know what new books are being published in order that I may ask for them at the public library.

Exercise 2. *Ask your friend why he wants to do it.*

Model: to leave a message for your brother (to worry) – Why do you want to leave a message for your brother? – I want to leave a message for my brother lest he **should worry (so that he may know** where I am).

Prompts: to leave so early (to miss the 11 o'clock train), to pack your bag now (to forget something), to look through the test once again (to miss some mistakes),

to go for a walk so late (to have a sleepless night), to take a taxi (to be late), to invite her (to feel quite lonely), to open the window (to be stuffy in the room), to close the door (to overhear what we are saying), to accompany them (to lose their way), to ring him up (to forget about the appointment).

Exercise 3. *Supply the necessary forms for the verbs given in the brackets in the following clauses of purpose.*

1. You ought to hear it from his own lips so that you (to judge). 2. I went to the desk and asked for my key so that (to go) straight up to my room. 3. I have this book hidden in the barn so that I (to read) it without fear of being caught. 4. She told her children all sorts of lies lest they (to hate) their father. 5. He kept the gate closed lest the cows (to get) into the garden. 6. She whispered so that nobody (to overhear). 7. The nurse stepped aside so that the doctor (to see) the man's wound. 8. She is seized with a panic of fear lest they (to be discovered). 9. I worried lest he (to say) that it was all my fault. 10. What you need is an entertaining company, so that your dark thoughts (to be diverted). 11. She keeps a diary in order that she (to enter) wonderful secrets of her life. 12. He seemed to be dozing when she entered and she didn't switch the light on lest she (to awake) him. 13. And, fearful lest he (to be seen) Soames turned away and mounted slowly to his room. 14. Mrs. Strickland took her family to the coast so that the children (to have) the sea and her husband golf.

Exercise 4. *Correct the errors if there are any.*

1. Put down my address lest you may forget it. 2. Go to bed early and rise early so that you should be healthy, wealthy and wise. 3. He showed me to the station lest I should have lost my way. 4. She let the children play in the garden so that they shouldn't disturb the father. 5. Let's take sandwiches with us lest we don't get hungry. 6. Don't tell her anything lest she shouldn't be worried. 7. Don't make haste lest we should forget something. 8. I tried to look quite calm in order that they didn't guess that I was vexed. 9. Put the milk into the fridge so that it were cold. 10. I took her to the theatre so that she may see the play. 11. Mrs. Blackbridge gave Jennie a few weeks' vacation in order that she may look for something better, something at which she could make more money. 12. There was a streetlight at the corner and she hurried to get under it in order she should see the letter better. 13. You are too young to stay up late. Sleep is necessary in order that you might grow strong. 14. The mother sang her lullaby gently so that she comforted the child.

Exercise 5. *Translate into English.*

1. Подвезите её, чтобы она не опоздала на поезд. 2. Позвони ей, чтобы она не волновалась. 3. Мы пригласили её, чтобы она не чувствовала себя одинокой. 4. Она выбежала из комнаты, чтобы не расплакаться. 5. Я сообщая тебе обо всех этих событиях, чтобы мы могли понять друг друга. 6. Объясните ему, как добраться до нашего дома, чтобы он мог навестить нас. 7. Мы пошли погулять, чтобы я мог увидеть закат солнца. 8. Запиши

мой номер телефона, чтобы не забыть его. 9. Посоветуй ей надеть теплый свитер, чтобы она не простудилась. 10. Почини свою машину, чтобы можно было бы ею пользоваться. 11. Медсестра закрыла окно, чтобы шум не разбудил больного. 12. Приходите пораньше, чтобы я мог бы показать вам свою коллекцию. 13. Автобус остановился, чтобы туристы могли бы посмотреть развалины старого замка. 14. Ей пришлось взять такси, чтобы не заставлять своих друзей ждать ее.

Exercise 6. *Make up a dialogue with subordinate adverbial clauses of purpose. The last phrase of your dialogue should be "I did not say about it lest I should offend her".*

7. Subordinate Adverbial Clauses of Concession

Subordinate Adverbial Clause of Concession	Principal clause
Though } he may (might) be tired Although }	he will go to the concert
However } tired he may (might) No matter how } have been yesterday	he will go to the concert today

Exercise 1. *Comment on the form of the subjunctive mood. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. Whatever obstacles may arise, we shall not give in. 2. Although you might never admit it, you look like your father. 3. I must return to the city, no matter what dangers may lurk there. 4. I'd like to help you, whoever you might be. 5. Cold though it may be, we shall go on the excursion. 6. I shall tell you the story, no matter how trivial it might be. 7. However badly he might have known mathematics at school, he is likely to pass his university exam. 8. No matter how busy she may have been last week, she is going to take part in the conference. 9. He had to admit to himself that whatever Miss Dobb's faults might have been in the past, she was the right sort of girl to rely on. 10. He spent in the laboratory 10-12 hours no matter how late it might be. 11. Have you realized that though you may have occupied towns and might have won battles, you cannot conquer a nation. 12. We must remember that though she may have been mistaken, she is still our sister.

Exercise 2. *Insert the appropriate form of the subjunctive mood.*

1. He wants to marry her. However you (to feel), you can have no real objection to it. 2. Whatever plans you (to have), you must postpone them immediately. 3. Whatever strange noise you (to hear), don't open the door. 4. Though you (to be)

late, you are always welcome. 5. However lazy he (to be), he must graduate from the university. 6. However hard-working she (to be) at school, she cuts her university classes and fails exams. 7. No matter how cold it (to be) in Finland last summer, we are going to spend our holidays there. 8. Though I (not to be) keen on seeing a love story yesterday, I'll go to the cinema today, no matter when the last performance (to start). 9. Though he (not to drive) a car before, he is sure to help us. 10. Though you (not to get) this job, you must try. 11. Although he (to spend) his youth in France he is in fact American by origin. 12. Though she (to have) all the necessary qualifications she isn't likely to get this job.

Exercise 3. *Translate into English.*

1. Как бы занят он ни был, он поможет нам. 2. Сколько бы она ни курила, это не поможет ей успокоиться. 3. Я должен поговорить с этим человеком, кем бы он ни был. 4. Какими бы популярными ни были его книги в 20-х годах, сегодня люди предпочитают читать другую литературу. 5. Каким бы красивым ни был Париж, я хотел бы жить в своем родном городе. 6. Сколько бы людей ни посетили Эрмитаж в прошлом, он всегда будет вызывать огромный интерес у туристов. 7. Какой бы интересной ни была наша беседа, я должна идти. 8. Какой бы отсталой ни была эта страна в прошлом веке, сегодня это высокоразвитое государство. 9. Что бы вы не говорили, эта пьеса мне не нравится. 10. Врач сказал: «Как ни слаб больной, его надо оперировать». 11. Позвоните мне вечером, как бы поздно вы не вернулись. 12. Как бы он ни был занят, он находил время, чтобы навестить своих родителей.

8. Subordinate Adverbial Clauses of Time and Place

Adverbial clauses of time and place	Principal clause
Whenever you may (might) come	you are welcome
Wherever she may (might) live	she will always find friends

Exercise 1. *Comment on the form of the subjunctive mood. Translate into Russian.*

1. I shall come to the birthday-party, whenever it may be fixed. 2. Wherever he might study, he will be a good student. 3. Whenever the concert may be over, ring me up. 4. Whenever you may go there to spend your holidays, you will always have great fun. 5. Wherever you might go, you'll meet a lot of people. 6. I'll find you by all means, wherever you may go. 7. I'm ready to help you, whenever you might ask for help. 8. He is always ready to give information, whenever one may ask him. 9. Wherever he might be now, we must find him and tell him everything. 10. Whenever you might want to get information about hotels, you can address the Internet.

Exercise 2. *Translate into English.*

1. Я буду ждать тебя, когда бы ты ни приехал. 2. Он найдёт это письмо, где бы ты ни положил его. 3. Ей нравятся все города, где бы она ни путешествовала. 4. Она всегда опаздывает, когда бы вы ни просили её прийти. 5. Наш учитель всегда находит интересные факты, где бы опубликованы они ни были. 6. Где бы я ни отдыхал, я всегда стараюсь осмотреть местные достопримечательности. 7. Когда бы я ни пришел к нему, он постоянно слушает музыку. 8. Когда бы я ни позвонил ей, её каждый раз нет дома. 9. В этом зале очень хорошая акустика (acoustics) – где бы вы ни сидели, вы все услышите. 10. Когда бы вы ни пришли ко мне, я всегда буду рад вас видеть.

Exercise 3. *Characterize your friend, using adverbial clauses of time and place.*

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

Exercise 4. *Make up a dialogue using subordinate adverbial clauses of concession, time and place, and the information below.*

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

Prompts:

a) A Package Holiday
FOR

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

AGAINST

1. Choice is limited – crowded resorts.
2. Meet people you don't like.
3. Expensive.

b) A Do-It-Yourself Holiday
FOR

1. The world is open to you – choose exactly where you want to go.
2. Fun planning and arranging.
3. While on a holiday – can change plans.

AGAINST

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

Mixed Bag

I. *Use the proper form of the verb instead of the infinitive in the brackets.*

1. I wish you (not to shout) at me. 2. But for the dictionary I (not to finish) the translation. 3. I wish he (not to be) so lazy and (not to waste) time when he was at school. 4. I proposed that we all (to go) and (to eat) ices in the park. 5. He

wished he (to be) the best student in the group next term. 6. I'm anxious lest everybody (to forget) it soon. 7. But for the heat I (to like) working here. 8. It's time you (to bring) your library books back. 9. His head ached terribly. He felt as if all sorts of little things (to beat) inside it. 10. Ring them up lest they (to forget) about the meeting. 11. I sent them a telegram so that they (to know) about my arrival. 12. The idea that every married couple (to make) a legal contract is interesting. It makes them look at the proposed relationship realistically whatever (to happen).

II. Correct the errors if there are any.

1. I wish I had known 5 languages. 2. I suggested she had lunch with us. 3. She flushed as if he struck her. 4. I was afraid lest she faint. 5. I wish my son would have written to me every week. 6. But for her spelling she would get a good mark for her composition yesterday. 7. He wished her house would not be far from a park. 8. Write to him so that he might know your plans. 9. I wish I should invite Paul to my yesterday's party. 10. It's time they should remind her of her debt. 11. But for the end the film were good. 12. Peace be with you! 13. It is desirable that every member of the committee sign the paper. 14. I'd like to go to England however expensive it cost.

III. Translate into English.

1. Как бы плохо он ни говорил о тебе вчера, он тебя не предаст. 2. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы всё-таки прочли эту книгу. 3. Он сожалел, что пришёл и привёл с собой друга. 4. Как жаль, что он такой рассеянный. 5. Если бы не важность этого дела, я бы остался вчера дома. 6. Было условлено, что мы встретимся у входа в театр. 7. Он предложил, что пошлёт им телеграмму, но боялся, что они переехали на другую квартиру и не получают её. 8. Если бы не её голос, она бы была хорошей актрисой. 9. Пора бы относиться к его желаниям с уважением. 10. Как жаль, что я не принял участия в этой экскурсии, она была очень интересной. 11. Она дала мне ключ, чтобы я мог бы открыть дверь и не ждал её у входа. 12. Пора бы ему подумать о будущем. 13. Закрой балкон, чтобы ребенок не простудился. 14. Я должен сказать правду, какой бы горькой она ни была. 15. Мне пришлось взять такси, чтобы не опоздать на поезд.

9. Subordinate Adverbial Clauses of Unreal Condition

A. Contrary-to-Fact in the Present/Future

Contrary-to-fact sentences with an “if-clause” and a “result clause” are called conditional sentences. Mind the verb forms:

Subordinate Adverbial Clauses of Unreal Condition	Principal clauses (result clauses)	
1. If I made a promise,	I should (would) keep it	would/should expresses intended or desired results could expresses possible options
2. If he were you,	he wouldn't accept this job	
3. If Ann were here,	she could help us	
Subjunctive II Present	Subjunctive IV Present	

Conditionals can also be introduced by the following conjunctions: *unless, even if, if only, assuming (that), on (the) condition (that), provided/providing (that); in questions – suppose/supposing (that), what if, imagine.*

Exercise 1. *Comment on the verb forms in the following conditional sentences:*

A.

-If I stopped loving you,
What would happen then?
-If you stopped loving me,
Then the grass would stop growing,
The sun would stop shining,
And the wind would stop blowing.
So you see, if you want to keep
This old world go on,
You'd better start loving me again.

B.

1. If I were a playwright, I should write a nice, old-fashioned play in which the heroine is pure and beautiful. 2. Would you do it differently if you had to do it again? 3. I should certainly try to deserve your confidence if you gave me another chance. 4. I won't have enough time tonight. But if I had enough time, I would write a letter to my cousin. 5. The weather is terrible today. But if the weather were good, I could go for a five-mile walk. 6. If it were not for hope, the heart would break. 7. I couldn't forget it if I tried. 8. I should be quite miserable, if I did not work for my living. 9. They'd hear us if we shouted. 10. If I knew that, I should not be asking you.

Exercise 2. *Say what you would do in my place.*

Model: to work harder – If I **were** you, I **should (would) work** harder.

Prompts: to continue my university course, to take a holiday, to follow my doctor's advice, to accept the offer, to admit my mistake, to read a lot, to give up smoking, to take up boxing, to go on a tour, etc.

Exercise 3. *Advise your neighbour not to do it.*

Model: to get into debt – If I **were** you, I **shouldn't (wouldn't)** get into debt.

Prompts: to smoke much, to waste so much time, to go to bed so late, to keep a snake as a pet, to make a row, to buy a lot of new clothes, to believe all the gossip I hear, to use very strong scent, etc.

Exercise 4. *Say what places of interest you would visit if you went to London. And what about your friend?*

Model: If I **went** to London, I **should visit** the British Museum and my friend **would visit** Westminster Abby.

Prompts: the Tower of London, St. Paul's Cathedral, Trafalgar Square, the National Gallery, Buckingham Palace, Hyde Park, Piccadilly Circus, the Royal Observatory in Greenwich Park, the Tate Gallery, the Madame Tussaud's Museum, Chessington Zoo, Parliament Square, etc.

Exercise 5. *Say what you could (would be able to) do in the following situations:*

Model: If I **had** more time, I **could (should be able to)** read more English books in the original.

Prompts: 1. If I were not so busy (to see you more often). 2. If the traffic were not so heavy (to drive much faster). 3. If the club weren't closed (to play chess). 4. If I knew French (to get this job). 5. If the weather were fine next Sunday (to go for a drive). 6. If I made an early start tomorrow (to get there by dinner-time). 7. If the exhibition didn't close on Tuesday (to visit it). 8. If the lecturer spoke more slowly (to make notes).

Exercise 6. *Ask your friend where she/he would go if she/he wanted to see some sights of London.*

Model: Where **would** you **go** if you **wanted** to see the Houses of Parliament? – If I **wanted** to see the Houses of Parliament, I **should go** to Parliament Square.

Prompts:

1. The Albert Memorial (to Kensington Gardens).
2. Buckingham Palace (to the west end of the Mall).
3. St. James' Palace (to St. James' Park).
4. The National Gallery (to Trafalgar Square).
5. The official residence of the Prime Minister of Great Britain (to Downing Street, 10).
6. The Wellington Museum (to Hyde Park).
7. Madame Tussaud's Museum (to Backer Street Station).
8. The Dickens House (to Doughty Street, Bloomsbury).

Exercise 7. *Put verbs in brackets into the correct form.*

1. If we (to work) all night, we (to finish) in time, but we have no intention of working all night. 2. If I (to see) a tiger walking across Hyde Park, I (to climb) a tree. – That (not to be) any use. The tiger (to climb) after you. 3. Why don't you buy a season ticket? – Because I lose everything. If I (to buy) a season ticket, I (to lose) it. 4. George is 14. – He must be older than that. He's in a full-time job. If he (to be) only 14, he still (to be) at school. 5. He is staying at the Savoy in London. – Yes, he is very rich. If he (to be) a poor man, he (not to stay) at the Savoy. 6. But I don't want to buy an elephant! – I know that. But where you (to go) if you (to want) to buy one? 7. Why don't you get a cat? If you (to keep) a cat, the mice (not to run) about everywhere. 8. A university degree is a useful thing. If I (to have) a university degree, I now (to sit) in a comfortable office instead of standing at a street corner selling newspapers. 9. I (to be) very grateful if you kindly (to sign) this document and (to let) me have it back as soon as possible. 10. If I (to have) heaps of money, I (to drink) champagne with every meal. – If you (to drink) champagne with every meal, you soon (to get) tired of it. 11. What time of year do you think it is in this picture? Summer? – No, it must be winter. If it (to be) summer, people (not to sit) round that big fire. 12. You must never blow out a gas light. Do you know what (to happen) if you (to blow) out a gas light?

Exercise 8. *Rewrite these sentences using an "if" construction.*

Model: He smokes too much, that's why he can't get rid of his cough. – If he **didn't smoke** too much, he **could (might) get rid of** his cough.

1. She is very shy, that's why she doesn't enjoy parties. 2. My number isn't in the directory, so people don't ring me up. 3. He's very thin, perhaps that's why he feels the cold so much. 4. He doesn't help me, possibly because I never ask him for help. 5. He never polishes his shoes, so he never looks smart. 6. He spends hours watching TV, that's why he never has time to do odd jobs in the house. 7. I don't know his address, I can't write to him. 8. I haven't a map, so I can't direct you. 9. People drive very fast, that's why there are so many accidents. 10. The flats are not clearly numbered, so it is very difficult to find anyone. 11. My house is guarded by two dogs, that's the only reason it isn't broken into every night. 12. I can't park near my office, that's why I don't come by car.

Exercise 9. *Explain the situation.*

Model: Why don't you visit us very often? (you live so far away). – If I **didn't live** so far away, I **should visit** you more often.

1. Why don't people understand him? (He doesn't speak very clearly). 2. Why aren't you going to buy this book? (It is too expensive). 3. Why don't you feel energetic? (I don't sleep enough). 4. Why is he fat? (He doesn't take any exercise. He is a heavy-eater). 5. Why can't you see me tomorrow even-

ing? (I have to work). 6. Why doesn't Tom enjoy playing tennis? (He isn't athletic enough). 7. Why don't you call her? (I don't know her telephone number). 8. Why does Nick work so hard? (He likes his job).

Exercise 10. *Decide whether each sentence is grammatically possible or not.*

1. If you didn't lend us the money, we should have gone to the bank. 2. If you drive so fast, no wonder the police would keep stopping you. 3. If Jack would join the team, I left it. 4. If it wasn't raining, we should go for a walk. 5. If the car were not so expensive, it should be good for me. 6. If you stop eating sweets, you could expect to lose weight easily. 7. If Jack studied for the test, he would pass it. 8. I'm afraid that Smith is a hardened criminal. If we wouldn't punish him this time, he should commit more crimes. 9. If it was necessary, I would take a taxi. 10. If he had been late, he would let us know. 11. If I knew the answer, I will tell you. 12. I could tell you what this means if I knew Greek.

Exercise 11. *Translate into English.*

1. Если бы не ее веснушки (freckles), она была бы очень симпатичной девушкой. 2. Если бы дорога была лучше, мы смогли бы добраться туда завтра быстрее. 3. Если бы он не пришел, я зачитал бы его доклад. 4. Как бы вы решили эту проблему, если бы вам пришлось заняться ею? 5. В среду тренировка состоялась бы на открытом воздухе, если бы установилась хорошая погода. 6. Если бы вам задали этот вопрос, сумели ли вы на него ответить? 7. Если бы вы действительно любили читать, вы нашли бы время для чтения. 8. Если бы он стал отказываться, я, возможно, убедил бы его. 9. Я не виню его. Я чувствовала бы себя так же, если бы я была на его месте. 10. Если бы она любила его, она бы вышла за него замуж.

Exercise 12. *Read and discuss the text practising contrary-to-fact "if"-clauses in the present/future.*

Harry Houdini was one of the most famous magicians of all time. He was also well-known for his interest in the idea of life after death. He and his wife used to do a mind-reading act and they used a secret code. In this code, words stood for letters. For instance, "pray" stood for A, "answer" for B, and so on.

Before his death in 1926, Houdini agreed on a code-word with his wife which only they knew. He said he would try to send this code-word to her after his death. Mrs. Houdini offered \$ 10,000 to anyone who could communicate the code-word. Many people tried but failed, so Mrs. Houdini withdrew her offer. Then in 1928 the American medium, Arthur Ford, began to receive messages from Houdini. Over a period of two and a half months he received ten code-words that meant if compiled together the word "believe". "Believe" was the code word Mrs. Houdini and her husband had agreed on.

A. What do you think of this story? If you believed or didn't believe in this story, what would you say to prove your words? State the case *for* and *against* the existence of ghosts:

FOR

1. A lot of people swear they've seen ghosts – a lot of evidence – the stories can't all be false.
2. All human societies believe in life after death.
3. All religions accept it.
4. Science can't explain many things.
5. Man has the sixth sense – has lost it – telepathy and scientifically-controlled tests prove it.

AGAINST

1. Mediums are frauds: use tricks.
2. Lots of ghost stories – but no real evidence for or information about life after death.
3. Why should man think life goes on? – If so, then the same for other living things (e.g. insects, etc.)
4. Man is superstitious, therefore he believes in life after death.
5. Telepathy, etc. – no proof of ghosts.

B. Talking points

1. If you had a chance, would you like to live after death? Why?
2. What wouldn't you do if you could have your life again?
3. Would you be afraid of a ghost if you ever saw one?
4. If you could speak to the ghost of a famous person, whom would you choose? Why? What would you say to him/her?

B. Contrary-to Fact in the Future

An unreal condition referring to the future can also be expressed by Subjunctive II Present of the verb “to be” + to + Infinitive of the notional verb or Subjunctive III Present for all the persons.

Such sentences are often translated as “Случись так ...”, “Если бы случилось так...”

Subordinate Adverbial Clauses of Unreal Condition		Principal clauses	
1. If I were to ask him,	Subjunctive II Present	he would do it	Subjunctive IV Present
2. If you should be late,	Subjunctive III Present	I should give you a lift	Subjunctive IV Present

Exercise 1. *Comment on the forms of the subjunctive mood. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. If the baby should fall ill, I should give him this medicine. 2. It would be much more convenient if he were to move to a hotel. 3. If I were to tell you of the things the girl does, you would open your eyes. 4. If you should give me another chance, I should certainly try to deserve your confidence. 5. If you should see Helen, could you ask her to call me? 6. If I were to ask you to marry me, what would you say? 7. If they were to offer you the job, would you accept it? 8. If you were to ask Steve, I'm sure, he would do it. 9. What would you do if your parachute shouldn't open after ten seconds? 10. If we should get a lift, we should be in time.

Exercise 2. *Make the sentences unreal with the reference to the future:*

Model: If I pass this exam, I'll become a third-year student. – If I **should (were to) pass** this exam, I **should become** a third-year student.

1. If you forget the password, you'll be in danger. 2. If the baby is a girl, he will be disappointed. 3. If Tom helps us, the job will only take half an hour. 4. I haven't got the key but Jack will let us in if he is at home. 5. If the ice is thick enough, we'll be able to walk across the river. 6. If the picture is finished by Sunday, we'll pay you extra. 7. If the ship sinks, what will you do? 8. If his eyesight is all right, he will become a pilot. 9. If she sells her car, she won't get much money for it. 10. George will be angry if I take his bicycle without his permission.

Exercise 3. *Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.*

1. I'm sure, Liz will lend you some money. I (be) very surprised if she (refuse). 2. Many people (be) out of work if the factory (be closed) down. 3. If anyone (rush) in here with a gun, I (be) very frightened. 4. What (happen) if you (not/go) to work tomorrow? 5. If he (miss) the bus, he (be) late for his interview. 6. If I (have) the choice, I (live) in the Crimea. 7. What you (feel) if you never (have) a holiday? 8. Even if he (have) a dictionary, I don't believe he (be able) to translate the text. 9. If she (have) money, she (go) to Cambridge. 10. If I (see) her at the party, I (be able to) do nothing for you.

Exercise 4. *Translate into English.*

1. Если бы случилось так, что его не пригласили, я бы был очень огорчен. 2. Случись так, что он не получил бы это письмо вовремя, он не смог бы изменить план. 3. Случись так, что ты приедешь в наш город еще раз, мы всегда были бы рады видеть тебя. 4. Если бы случилось так, что они не поверили нам, мы вынуждены были бы показать телеграмму. 5. Случись так, что погода изменится к лучшему, они смогли бы приехать к нам на выходные. 6. Если бы случилось так, что вы не сдали экзамен, я помог бы вам подготовиться лучше. 7. Случись так, что у вас появится

больше свободного времени, мы вместе бы играли в шахматы. 8. Если бы случилось так, что я выиграл много денег, я бы отправился в круиз.

Exercise 5. *Make up questions and ask your neighbour.*

Model: Perhaps one day you will lose your passport in a foreign country. – What **would** you **do** if you **should (were to) lose** your passport in a foreign country?

1. Perhaps one day an old millionaire will ask you to marry him/her.
2. Perhaps one day your car will be stolen.
3. Perhaps one day somebody will park a car on your foot.
4. Perhaps one day you will meet someone famous.
5. Perhaps one day you will be asked to give some money towards a present for the person whom you dislike very much.

Exercise 6. *Have a look at the statistics that shape the sports world in the USA and complete the dialogue.*

Top sports activities in which Americans participate more than once per year:

1. Exercising/walking – 70,8%
2. Swimming – 60,3%
3. Bicycling – 49,8%
4. Fishing – 45,7%
5. Exercising with equipment – 43,8%

Model:

- What sports activities would you participate if you were to live for some time in the USA?

.....

- Are you sure, that if you should go in for this sport, you would be more healthy and less disease prone?

-

.....?

- If I were to choose, I

- No wonder. Many sports fans confine themselves to enjoying sports events on the TV screen sitting comfortably in their armchairs.

- But if there should be a fitness centre, I

As far as TV matches are concerned, if you should, you would understand that they raise violent emotions and give pleasure.

-

C. Contrary-to-Fact in the Past

Subordinate Adverbial Clauses of Unreal Condition		Principal clauses	
If he had known it,	Subjunctive II Past	he would have visited me	Subjunctive IV Past
Had we known it,		we should have warned him	

Exercise 1. *Comment on the form of the subjunctive mood. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. It was so dark, that she would have lost her way if he had not taken her by the hand. 2. If you hadn't encouraged me, I should have given up. 3. If it hadn't been for their goalkeeper, our team would have won. 4. If you hadn't reminded me, I might have forgotten. 5. If I had known you were coming, I would have met you at the station. 6. If people had had to vote out in the open, it would have gone much differently. 7. Had I seen you at the museum, I should have said hello. 8. Had you told me that we had run out of bread, I'd have bought some. 9. If he had taken a little more time to think, he would have acted sensibly. 10. Hadn't the driver reacted so quickly, the accident would have been much worse. 11. If he had been travelling in that car, he would have been killed too. 12. We could have got there in time if you had phoned us earlier.

Exercise 2. *Say what would have happened if he had done it.*

Model A: If he had explained his problem to me (to help him). – If he **had explained** his problem to me, I **should (would) have helped** him.

1. If he had answered all the questions (to pass his examination). 2. If he had had a map with him (not to lose the way). 3. If he had set his alarm clock (not to oversleep). 4. If he had explained the situation to us (we, to find the way out). 5. If he had known how dull the film was (not to go). 6. If he had known that you were in hospital, he (to visit). 7. If he had come ten minutes earlier, (to get a seat). 8. If he had known that you were coming (to bake a cake).

Model B: He wouldn't have believed it if he (not to see) it with his own eyes. – He **wouldn't have believed** it if he **hadn't seen** it with his own eyes.

1. He would have seen my garden at its best if he (to be) here last week. 2. He wouldn't have tried to swim across the river if he (to know) that it was dangerous. 3. I might have understood him if he (to speak) more slowly. 4. He would have succeeded if he (to try) once again. 5. He would have saved me a lot of trouble if he (to tell) me where he was going. 6. He wouldn't have fi-

nished his work in time if he (to leave) his office early yesterday. 7. He would have won the fight if he (to take) it seriously at first. 8. She would have got to the top of her profession if he (to encourage) her.

Exercise 3. *Paraphrase using the appropriate form of the subjunctive mood.*

Model: I **didn't** see the signal, so I **didn't** stop. – If I **had seen** the signal, I **should (would) have stopped**.

1. I didn't know your number, so I didn't ring you up. 2. We only came by bus because there were no taxis. 3. She didn't speak to him, possibly because she was so shy. 4. We didn't listen attentively, perhaps that's why we made this mistake. 5. We missed the train because we were using an out-of-date timetable. 6. They were driving very quickly, that's why the accident was so terrible. 7. It was raining, that's the only reason I didn't take the children to the beach. 8. I didn't know he was so quarrelsome. I'm sorry now that I invited him. 9. It drizzled all the time. Perhaps that's why he didn't enjoy his visit. 10. It took us a long time to find his house because the streets were not clearly marked. 11. The examiner read the passage very quickly, so the candidates didn't understand it. 12. The astronauts didn't walk very far on the moon because they were hampered by the thick dust.

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

1. I'm sorry that you didn't come to the party. If you (to come), you (to have) a good time. 2. I didn't know that Bob was sick. If I (to know) that he was sick, I (to cook) him some chicken soup. 3. I didn't know it was your birthday yesterday. If you (to tell) me, I (to give) you a present. 4. Why didn't you tell me when your plane was supposed to arrive? If you (to tell) me, I (to pick) you up at the airport. 5. I had a cold yesterday. If I (to feel) better, I (to come) to class yesterday. 6. I was so tired yesterday. If I (not to be) so tired, I (to help) you. 7. It's good that Ann reminded me about the meeting. I (to forget) if she (not to remind) me. 8. It's a pity that I didn't know your address when in London. I (to send) you a postcard if I (to know) your address. 9. I wish you had had enough money. If you (to have) enough money, you (to buy) the car. 10. Jim got to the station in time. If he (to miss) the train, he (to be late) for his interview.

Exercise 5. *Correct the errors if there are any.*

1. She realized that even if she had said that it was wrong, he wouldn't believe it. 2. If you rang me up yesterday to say you were not coming, I shouldn't have been waiting for you the whole evening. 3. Had he looked into her eyes, he might have understood everything. 4. Had I been offered all the treasures in the world, I could not turn and go down to the cottage. 5. If I had put it into words all I thought, I would say nothing. 6. If it weren't for the deadly mono-

tony of the day, I would have felt much better. 7. If he had wanted to do it, it could be done. 8. I wouldn't have taken any notice of them if I hadn't rather fancied the idea of living somewhere in the south. 9. If he had been their own son, they should have punished him. 10. It would have been so much better if you'd let me stay and see Nick. 11. At the gate he hesitated whether to turn to the left or to the right. He chose the right, but he would enjoy himself equally had he chosen the left. 12. If I had gone overseas instead of him, I would learn something and become somebody.

Exercise 6. *Translate into English.*

1. Он бы не пришел, если бы его не пригласили. 2. Если бы они успели на первый поезд, они бы уже приехали. 3. Я бы никогда не подумал, что это возможно, если бы не увидел это своими глазами. 4. Если бы пошел дождь, я бы промокла насквозь, так как на мне было очень легкое платье. 5. Если бы вы погуляли вчера вечером, вы бы сразу уснули. 6. Если бы вы вчера были свободны, я с удовольствием пошла бы с вами на эту выставку. 7. Если бы они тогда остановились в гостинице, они, может быть, и не попали в беду. 8. Если бы урегулировали этот спорный вопрос в прошлом месяце, ситуация уже бы нормализовалась. 9. Если бы вы вчера пошли в лес, вы бы набрали много грибов. 10. Мы, возможно, не заблудились бы, если бы ночь не была такой темной. 11. Если бы не сделали операцию, больной уже бы умер. 12. Если бы ты раньше прочел «Повесть о двух городах» Ч. Диккенса, ты бы лучше понял главную идею фильма.

Exercise 7. *Make up a dialogue by analogy, mind the use of the conditional mood referring to the past.*

HER: Watch out! You'll hit that car if you're not careful.

HIM: Oh, no, I won't. But we'll have an accident if you don't stop shouting.

(CRASH!!!)

HER: You see. I told you you'd hit him if...

HIM: Oh, shut up! It was all your fault. If you had kept quiet, this would never have happened.

HER: Oh, so it was my fault, wasn't it! If I hadn't warned you in time, it would have been much worse.

HIM: If you'd given me proper directions instead of telling me how to drive, this would never have happened.

HER: And you should have kept your eyes on the road instead of looking for your cigarettes. You drivers! What would you do if we weren't here to guide you?

Develop the situations:

1. The cake wouldn't have got burnt if...
2. You wouldn't have got into trouble if...

3. I should have been a lot of happier if...
4. I should have gone abroad in the summer if...
5. I should have worked a lot harder if...

Exercise 8. Use the conditional mood to describe contrary-to-fact past situations.

I. Write down three things you have done (or have not done) in your life which, in retrospect, you regret, and three things you are glad you did. This may be written as follows:

Things I regret: 1. I didn't go in for sport. 2. I smoked a lot. 3. I quarrelled with a good friend.

Things I am glad about: 1. I came here to study English. 2. I went to England last summer. 3. I fell in love

II. Now imagine what it might have meant to you if these things had not occurred, and write down sentences expressing what would have happened had the things been different, e.g.: If I had gone in for sports, I shouldn't have had to keep to a diet. If I hadn't come here to study English, I'd have missed making some great friends.

D. Mixed Types

Subordinate Adverbial Clauses of Unreal Condition		Principal clauses	
1. If you had taken the medicine then	Subjunctive II Past	you would be well now	Subjunctive IV Present
2. If she disliked me, (no particular time is meant)	Subjunctive II Present	she would not have done that	Subjunctive IV Past
3. If you should need help, If he should get into trouble,	Subjunctive III Present	ring me up I'll help him	Imperative mood Indicative mood

Exercise 1. Comment on the forms of the subjunctive mood. Translate the sentences into Russian.

A. 1. Had it not been for that old man's intervention, he would not be sitting here again now. 2. If I had been brought up in the country, I'd like the country life. 3. If you had read up for your examination before, you wouldn't be working so hard now. 4. If you hadn't spent too long on the first question, you would have enough time now to do the others properly. 5. Had you told me where to take you, I would be driving in that direction now. 6. If Charles had thought of coming, he would be here now.

B. 1. If I were you, I shouldn't have lent him my car. 2. If you loved him, you wouldn't have betrayed him. 3. If I liked mathematics, I should have entered the mathematics faculty last year. 4. If she didn't speak English like a na-

tive, she wouldn't have won that competition. 5. If he were not so absent-minded, he would not have mistaken you for your sister. 6. If she were not so quick, she wouldn't have done half of it in this time.

C. 1. If any of your family should come to my house, I shall be delighted to welcome them. 2. If he should arrive earlier, ask him to wait. 3. If the baby should wake up, give him some warm milk. 4. If by any chance I should forget my promise, remind me about it. 5. If they should miss the train, they'll hire a taxi. 6. If you should fail to see him, give the book to his sister.

Exercise 2. *Using the prompts show that the actions are less likely to happen.*

Model: You change your mind (to tell me about it). – If you **should change** your mind (**should** you **change** your mind), tell me about it.

1. A stranger offers you a lift (not to accept). 2. You break your leg (not to try to walk). 3. You see a snake (not to try to pick it up). 4. A fire starts (to call the fire brigade). 5. You need more money (to ring me up). 6. Meg is hungry (to offer her something to eat). 7. You have an accident (to phone for an ambulance). 8. The pain returns (to take another pill).

Exercise 3. *Make up dialogues by analogy.*

Model 1: - Why is Ann so nervous?

- She must have failed her exam. If she **hadn't failed** her exam, she **wouldn't be** so nervous now.

1. Why is Peter at home tonight? (to fall ill). 2. Why is Edith so dressed up today? (to have a date). 3. Why does Tom look upset? (to lose his wallet). 4. Why is she to blame? (to mislead them). 5. Why doesn't he know what to do? (they, to discourage him from marrying the girl). 6. Why is she so gloomy? (to refuse her requests).

Model 2: - Why did Emily enter the Pedagogical University?

- She must like children. If she **didn't like** children, she **wouldn't have entered** the Pedagogical University.

1. Why has Antony made so many errors in his test? (to be careless). 2. Why did Robert work till midnight yesterday? (to like his job). 3. Why did Ann go hiking in the mountains last summer? (to enjoy nature). 4. Why did Oscar want a telescope for his birthday? (to be interested in astronomy). 5. Why didn't Sidney have an X-ray? (not to be concerned about his health). 6. Why has Tom lost the game? (not to be athlete enough).

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

1. If you (not to agree) to take on that new job, you (to have) much more free time now. – Yes, and if I (not to take on) that job, we (not to have) much money now. And if I (to get) any more orders, we'll be lying on a warm sunny beach in two weeks. 2. If I (to save up) enough money when the summer holi-

days start, I'll come to see you in Spain. 3. If I (not to lose) my job by then, I (to have) a new cottage now. 4. If I (to have) any sense, I (to leave) this job ages ago, because lots of people in our company are being made redundant. If it (to be) worse, I'll be the next. 5. If she (to phone) you up, tell her my address. 6. If I (to have) a balcony, I (to grow) plants in pots last summer. 7. The water is polluted. If you (not to bathe) in it, you (not to be) ill now. 8. The milk (not to turn) sour if you (not to be) so careless.

Exercise 5. *Decide whether each sentence is grammatically possible.*

1. If you took a course in computer programming, I'll help you. 2. Your job sounds awful. If I were you, I should give it up long ago. 3. If you had thought that he is unreliable, why should you have asked him for help? 4. If I knew that there was going to be an electricity strike, I should be somewhere else now. 5. If you breathed a word of this to anybody, you'll never see me again. 6. If he saw well, he would have noticed me in the park yesterday. 7. If I had a house I couldn't use, I'll sell it. 8. If the detective hadn't recognized Dick, he wouldn't have been in prison now.

Exercise 6. *Translate into English.*

1. Если случится так, что я опоздаю, начинайте без меня. 2. Она не написала бы этого письма, если бы не любила меня. 3. Если вы случайно окажитесь в Лондоне, приходите ко мне непременно! 4. Если бы мы не опоздали на самолет, мы бы сейчас были в Париже. 5. Если бы он хорошо знал английский язык, он бы сдал вчера экзамен. 6. Если бы я знал раньше, что он ленив, я бы сейчас повторял бы с ним грамматические правила. 7. Вы бы уже были здоровы сейчас, если бы вовремя обратились к врачу. 8. Если вдруг пойдет дождь, я останусь дома. 9. Вы бы не разбили вазу, если бы постоянно не были так рассеянны. 10. Я вернусь в шесть, если меня случайно не задержат в университете. 11. Мы, возможно, не заблудились бы, если бы ночи здесь не были такие темные. 12. Я буду у себя дома на случай, если ты передумаешь. 13. Если бы ты не был все время занят, мы бы пригласили тебя тоже вчера на наш вечер. 14. Вы бы чувствовали себя лучше сегодня, если бы вчера приняли лекарство. 15. Случись так, что вы еще раз опоздаете, вы окончательно потеряете наше доверие. 16. Если бы он лучше играл в шахматы, он бы выиграл вчерашний матч.

Mixed Bag

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

1. If you (to take notes) of the lecture yesterday, you (to answer) all the questions at our next seminar. 2. The medicine (not to do) you any good if you (not to keep) to the diet. 3. If the worst (to come) to the worst, he (to have to) confess to his crime. 4. If you (to happen) to change your mind, drop me a line.

5. She must have loved him very much because she waited for him for fifteen years. If she (not to love) him, she (not to wait) so long. 6. Jack rang up while you were out. – Oh, dear. If I (to know) he was going to ring, I (to stay) at home. 7. Leave a message for me if you (not to find) me in. 8. If he (to be born) in 1950, how old (to be) he now? 9. The accident (not to happen) if the driver (not to be sleeping). 10. If you (not to be) so stubborn, you (not to be expelled) from the university last year. 11. None (to mind) if he (to stay) away. 12. If you (to come across) an expression that you do not know, write it out, please. 13. (At the cinema) Ann: Don't worry. They get married in the end. – Marry: Then you've seen it before! If you (to tell) me that, we (to go) to somewhere else. 14. Look at poor Tom trying to start his car by hand again. If I (to be) Tom, I (to get) a new battery. 15. If you (to give up) smoking, you'll feel healthier. 16. If you (not to be) so absent-minded, you (not to miss) the train yesterday. 17. If the garden (to get) a lot of sun, we (can) grow a lot of flowers. 18. She looks very tired. If she (not to keep) late hours, she (not to feel) so tired. 19. If you (to know) his address, write to him. 20. James is rather short. If he (to be) taller, he (to wear) his brother's clothes.

Exercise 2. *Decide whether each sentence is grammatically possible.*

1. They would succeed if they had worked hard. 2. We should send the letter by express post if it had been urgent. 3. If the cost of postage went up, don't write to me any more. 4. If you were a postman, you would have got lots of fresh air. 5. You could save money if you had sent letters by second class post. 6. If you had hurried, you would have been able to dine with us now. 7. If you hadn't been so absent-minded, you would have been able to post the birthday card in time. 8. If you had posted it today, she would get it tomorrow. 9. If you saw a snake, don't get frightened. 10. If the management were to reinstate the strike leader, the strike should be called off. 11. If they had been listening more carefully, they might understand what I was saying. 12. You could stay here tonight if you shouldn't have anywhere else to stay. 13. If I could have phoned you, I should tell you what was happening. 14. If I lived in Dublin, I should have taken him round the city when he was there. 15. If he hadn't been so lazy, he could have taken his degree long ago. 16. If he were a year older last year, he could join the army. 17. If I could live whenever I wanted to, I think, I should have chosen to live on a Scottish island. 18. I might be able to help you if you should explain the problem to me. 19. You could give me a ring if you should have any problems. 20. If it were all the same to me, I hadn't come.

Exercise 3. *Translate into English.*

1. Даже если бы вы позвонили мне вчера, я бы не смог придти.
2. Случись так, что вы опоздаете еще раз, вы потеряете работу.
3. Если бы дорога была лучше, мы бы доехали быстрее.
4. Если бы она вчера достала

билет, то завтра бы уехала. 5. Если бы мне довелось писать статью на эту тему, я бы не стал приводить столько цитат. 6. Если бы я хорошо ходил на лыжах, я бы обязательно принял участие в походе, который совершили студенты нашего института прошлой зимой. 7. Если бы вам задали этот вопрос, сумели ли вы на него ответить? 8. Если случайно не застанешь никого дома, оставь записку. 9. Если бы вы действительно любили читать, вы бы прочли во время летних каникул хотя бы несколько английских книг в оригинале и сейчас знали бы язык лучше. 10. Мы бы не опоздали на поезд, если бы взяли такси. 11. Случись так, что ты не сдашь экзамен, тебе придется пересдавать его в августе. 12. Если бы случилось так, что ты не сдал экзамен, тебе пришлось бы пересдавать его в августе. 13. Дэвид подумал, что если бы матушка не вышла замуж за мистера Мердстона, они бы сейчас были счастливы. 14. Если бы Сомс не показал Аннет свою картинную галерею, она бы не осознала, насколько он был богат.

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences, develop a situation.

1. Most people would be a lot happier if 2. If men had babies instead of women 3. If I could have any job in the world... . 4. If I could be another nationality... . 5. English would be an easier language to learn if... . 6. If I could have my life again, I definitely wouldn't... . 7. If I had been born a boy/girl... . 8. If I should go abroad in the summer, I'll probably... .

Exercise 5. Discuss in pairs.

1. What cities or other places of interest would you visit if you went to Great Britain (the USA, Russia, etc.)?
2. If a visitor came to your town what places would advise him to see?
3. What changes would you make in your house, assuming that you had enough money?
4. What things would you take with you if you should go to live on a desert island?

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