

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«БАРАНОВИЧСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

## **КОСВЕННЫЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЯ**

### **OBLIQUE MOODS**

**Практическое пособие  
для студентов лингвистических специальностей**

**Под общей редакцией Г. А. Шоцкой**

**Рекомендовано к созданию  
редакционно-издательским советом университета**

**Барановичи  
РИО БарГУ  
2013**

УДК 811.111(076)  
ББК 81.2Англ-923  
К78

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**К78** **Косвенные наклонения = Oblique moods** [Текст] : практ. пособие для студентов лингвист. специальностей / И. В. Красновская [и др.] ; под общ. ред. Г. А. Шоцкой. — Барановичи : РИО БарГУ, 2013. — 69, [7] с. — 240 экз. — ISBN 978-985-498-544-2.

Издание содержит описание морфологических характеристик косвенных наклонений в современном английском языке, а также случаи их употребления в различных типах предложений. Упражнения составлены на основе лексического материала по разговорным темам «Путешествие», «Будущая профессия», «Медицина», «Спорт».

Предназначено в первую очередь для студентов второго курса БарГУ, а также студентов, изучающих иностранный язык в качестве основной специальности.

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ISBN 978-985-498-544-2

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Пособие предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов второго курса, изучающих иностранный язык в качестве основной специальности.

Цель настоящего пособия состоит в формировании первичных грамматических навыков употребления косвенных наклонений, а также в развитии умений использования конструкций, содержащих косвенные наклонения, в монологической и диалогической речи.

Книга содержит описание морфологических характеристик косвенных наклонений в современном английском языке, а также случаи их употребления в различных типах предложений. Упражнения составлены на основе лексического материала по разговорным темам «Путешествие», «Будущая профессия», «Медицина», «Спорт» и представлены комплексом однотипных заданий, включённых в каждый раздел.

Для развития активных грамматических навыков в каждом разделе пособия имеются задания коммуникативного характера, направленные на развитие монологической и диалогической речи студентов.

*Авторы*

## MOOD

The category of mood expresses the character of connection between the process denoted by the verb and the actual reality, either representing the process as a fact that really happened, happens or will happen, or treating it as an imaginary phenomenon, i.e. the subject of hypothesis, speculation, desire.

There are six moods in the English language: the Indicative Mood, the Imperative Mood, Subjunctive I, the Suppositional Mood, Subjunctive II, and the Conditional Mood.

The Indicative Mood and the Imperative Mood represent the process as a fact. They are called “direct moods”.

The Indicative Mood expresses facts that the speaker represents as real.

E. g. *I lived near Victoria Station, and I recall long excursions by bus to the hospitable houses of the literary.*

The Imperative Mood expresses the will of the speaker in the form of commands and requests.

E. g. *Take your time. Don't hurry, we have plenty of time.*

The Suppositional mood, Subjunctive I, Subjunctive II and the Conditional Mood are called “oblique moods”. They represent the action as unreal. The kind of unreality is different.

## THE SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD AND SUBJUNCTIVE I

### Morphological characteristics

The Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I represent the action as problematic, but not contradicting reality. These moods represent the action as desirable or undesirable, suggested, advised. They are used to express necessity, suggestion, advice, supposition.

The Suppositional Mood is formed with the help of the auxiliary verb “should” for all persons singular and plural and the infinitive of the notional verb in the appropriate form without the particle “to”. The Suppositional Mood has two forms: perfect and non-perfect.

Subject	Non-Perfect	Perfect
I he/she/it we you they	should write should be writing should be written	should have written should have been written

The non-perfect form of the Suppositional Mood is used to *express simultaneity* in the present or in the past or refers the action to the future.

E. g. *It is not necessary that they should give any answer today.*

*It was not necessary that they should give any answer yesterday.*

*It will no be necessary that they should give any answer next day.*

The perfect form of the Suppositional Mood is used to *express prior actions or situations*.

E. g. *It's incredible that she should have risen so early.*

Due to the fact that suggestion, advice, recommendation as a rule refer to the future, the perfect form of the Suppositional Mood is rather seldom used.

Subjunctive I has one form which is used with reference to any time.

I he/she/it we you they	be write be looking for
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E. g. *It's imperative that he do it.*  
*I insist you be there at 6 o'clock.*

### The use of the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I in subject clauses

The Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I are used after the principle clauses denoting subjective appraisal of the action or situation described in the subordinate clause.

The subject of such principle clause is usually expressed by the pronoun IT, the predicate is compound nominal & includes adjectives & nouns with modal meaning (*necessary, imperative*) or giving estimation of the action or situation described in the subordinate clause (*strange, annoyin, etc.*).

It is a	shame necessary impossible strange imperative annoying	(that)	<b>The Suppositional Mood</b>
			smb. should do smth. smb. should have done smth.  <b>Subjunctive I</b>  smb. do smth.

E. g. *It's necessary that you should help them.*  
*It's necessary that you help them.*

**Isn't it strange** that I who have written only unpopular books **should be** such a popular fellow? (*the emotional use*)

*Albert Einstein*

## Practical tasks

### I. Identify the form of the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I and translate the sentence:

1. It is necessary that your friend should arrive on Sunday. 2. It is strange that my boss should have missed his train. 3. It is highly desirable that our team check in for international flight. 4. It is a shame that this company of students should have wasted so much money on their trip. 5. It is impossible that he should rent this old boat. 6. It is important that the luggage trolley stay on the platform. 7. It is imperative that you should book tickets. 8. It is strange that he should have reserved only one room in the hotel. 9. It is comparatively unimportant that he arrive a day before a contest. 10. It is recommended that you should buy your tickets in advance.

### II. Open the brackets using the Suppositional Mood:

1. It is important that the train (to arrive) as the timetable says. 2. It is impossible that they (*not to register*) their luggage. 3. It is necessary that a taxi (*to take*) you to the hotel. 4. It is impossible that anybody (*to get*) across the road here. 5. It is unnatural that travelers (*to carry*) cash than cheque. 6. It is annoying that the car (*to go*) a little more slowly. 7. It is doubtful that Chris (*to travel*) around the world on his bicycle. 8. It is a shame that many people (*not to know*) English language. 9. It is incredible that I (*to make*) this trip with my large family. 10. It is highly desirable that they (*to spend*) all their holidays in interesting journeys. 11. It is important that passengers (*to remain*) in their seats. 12. It is recommended that old people (*to travel*) on foot. 13. It is impossible that people (*not to explore*) new places and (*not to learn*) about different ways of life. 14. It is doubtful that the weather (*to improve*) soon. 15. It is a shame that you (*to conceal*) departure from your mother.

### III. Paraphrase the sentences using the Suppositional Mood:

1. I doubt that she will make all necessary arrangement before her departure. 2. It is desirable for these couple to change the scene at least for a fortnight. 3. When preparing for travelling by air one is

requested to pass through the customs. 4. Why didn't they weigh their luggage? It is very strange. 5. For your safety and comfort during the flight you are requested to read the safety instructions. 6. The train was very crowded at that time of the day. Is it possible? 7. In England when the passenger reaches the end of his journey, he has to give his ticket to the ticket collector. It is strange. 8. I doubt that my nephew is fond of travelling by sea. 9. He was surprised to find no place in the waiting-room. 10. It is imperative for the porters to wait for a coming train on the platform. 11. His car suffered no damage in the accident. Isn't it strange? 12. He deliberately insulted his parents. Is it possible? 13. During the flight the stewardess didn't offer newspapers and magazines to the passengers. It is strange. 14. It is advisable for everyone to visit different places of interest. 15. We always forget our parents' birthday. Isn't it a shame?

#### **IV. Translate into English:**

1. Не может быть, чтобы мои друзья не приехали в гости в этом году. 2. Сомнительно, чтобы он извлёк какую-то выгоду из своего кругосветного путешествия. 3. Досадно, что Ричард купил билет только в одну сторону. 4. Необходимо, чтобы пассажиры пристёгивались ремнями перед взлётом. 5. Желательно, чтобы вы не брали с собой багаж. 6. Неужели он не смог пересечь на следующей станции? 7. Удивительно, что их хобби — такие опасные путешествия. 8. Странно, что японцы так любят фотографироваться, когда путешествуют. 9. Важно, чтобы в своем морском круизе вы были в хорошей компании. 10. Невозможно, чтобы электричка опоздала на 3 часа. 11. Не может быть, чтобы в гостинице был такой невежливый персонал. 12. Обязательно нужно, чтобы прибывающие прошли таможенный контроль. 13. Важно дать чаевые человеку, который понесёт ваши вещи. 14. Желательно, чтобы гости записались в журнале. 15. Невероятно, чтобы он побывал в стольких странах мира. 16. Было предложено организовать вечер по случаю приезда иностранных гостей. 17. Сомнительно, чтобы все места в электричке были заняты. 18. Удивительно, что Майк был хорошим пловцом в юности. 19. Невозможно, чтобы самолет взлетел раньше времени. 20. Вполне естественно, что он хотел отдохнуть после такого сложного года.

V. **Make up a dialogue** on the topic: “My holiday trip to the country” using the Suppositional and Subjunctive I.

VI. **Be ready to present an essay** on the topic: “Travelling by train” using the Suppositional and Subjunctive I.

### The use of the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I in object clauses

The Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I are used in object clauses after verbs denoting suggestion, demand, recommendation and order (*to demand, to insist, to suggest, to order, etc.*).

Subject	to demand to insist to suggest to order	(that)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Suppositional Mood</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">smb. should do (be doing, have done) smth.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Subjunctive I</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">smb. do (be doing, have done) smth.</p>
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E. g. *He suggested that we should take part in the meeting.  
She ordered that he book tickets.*

### Practical tasks

**I. Identify the form of the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I and translate the sentence:**

1. He suggested that our group should visit that museum during our first day in the city. 2. Mike insists that we should take some food to our journey. 3. The guide suggested that we should start the excursion without a delay. 4. The officer ordered that they prepare their documents for thorough examination. 5. The receptionist proposed that the client fix the time for his arrival to the hotel. 6. My friend demands that we should take a taxi. 7. Her

mother insisted that she should not put all her money in the purse. 8. Most people suggest that they visit that old fortress. 9. The stewardess insisted that I fasten my seat belt. 10. He advises that she buy one way tickets.

## **II. Open the brackets using the Suppositional Mood or Subjunctive I:**

1. He insisted that we (to visit) that museum. 2. My boss advises that I (to fly) the first class. 3. Mr. Rover suggests that our group (to have) a look at that castle at least once in our lives. 4. She recommended that the passenger (to buy) a new ticket. 5. A shop assistant suggests that she (to take) a lotion in her voyage. 6. Mr. Black insists that they (to follow) some traditions and customs in Japan. 7. She requested that an account (to make) of all our travelling expenses. 8. Travelers insisted that the guide (to show) all sights of that city. 9. He advises that we (to choose) the agency very carefully. 10. Our partners demanded that two boats (to take) from the club. 11. The stewardess ordered that all passengers (to fasten) their seat belts. 12. The receptionist suggested that the man (to order) his breakfast into the room. 13. He ordered that the flight (to delay) owing to bad weather conditions. 14. They insist that the driver (to give) them time for shopping. 15. She recommended that we (to ski) from that slope.

## **III. Paraphrase the sentences using the Suppositional Mood:**

1. He insists on being given another chance. 2. She suggested renting a country house for the summer. 3. The guide recommended us to make it a rule to spend time together. 4. I advise you to stop hesitating about inviting him. 5. He recommended me to accept the offer to go to Egypt. 6. The shop assistant suggested his customer buying a camera for his trip to Peru. 7. Our mother ordered us to pack huge suitcases. 8. The officer advises them to put their luggage on the table. 9. She insisted on our taking one way tickets. 10. The agent suggested our changing the time of our departure. 11. My friend advises them to book tickets well in advance. 12. Mr. Green orders his assistant to bring all documents to his office. 13. We insist on being settled in this hotel. 14. The driver insisted on being given money immediately. 15. She advises us to be fast not to miss our train.

#### **IV. Translate into English:**

1. Я советую тебе устроить все свои дела до отъезда в отпуск. 2. Он потребовал, чтобы мы представили полный отчёт о путешествии на следующей неделе. 3. Он посоветовал своим студентам общаться с местными жителями как можно больше. 4. Она посоветовала мне сохранить билеты после этого незабываемого путешествия на память. 5. Гид предложил поехать по горячей путевке на Канарские острова на неделю. 6. Мы настаиваем на том, чтобы вся группа туристов была застрахована. 7. Ситуация в этой стране требует, чтобы все туристические поездки были приостановлены. 8. Она посоветовала переждать полуденную жару в одном из кафе. 9. Они предложили вернуться в отель пораньше. 10. Врач рекомендовал своему пациенту поехать в горы и меньше волноваться. 11. Мы настаивали на том, чтобы рейс отправился без промедления. 12. Клиенты требуют, чтобы агентство было закрыто. 13. Вы настаиваете, чтобы мы поехали в это путешествие? 14. Наши бизнес-партнёры предложили, чтобы покупка отеля была отложена на месяц. 15. Твой брат советует нам ехать на побережье на выходные. 16. Рыбак предложил отвезти группу туристов на остров на лодке. 17. Капитан приказал, чтобы команда готовилась к отплытию. 18. Пит настаивал, чтобы они поехали во Францию на машине. 19. Джейн советует, чтобы её сестра копила деньги на путешествие своей мечты. 20. Спонсоры предлагают команде отправиться в тур по Европе на автобусе.

**V. Make up a dialogue** on the topic: “Travelling by Plane” using the Suppositional and Subjunctive I in object clauses.

**VI. Be ready to present an essay** on the topic: “My trip to some places of interest” using the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I.

## The use of the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I in object clauses after the expressions of fear

The Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I are used in object clauses after the expressions of fear used in the principal clause (*to fear, to worry, to be anxious, etc.*) with the conjunction *lest*.

Subject	to fear to worry to be anxious to be uneasy to be afraid	<i>lest</i>	<p><b>The Suppositional Mood</b></p> <p>smb. should do (<i>be doing, have done</i>) smth.</p> <p><b>Subjunctive I</b></p> <p>smb. do (<i>be doing, have done</i>) smth.</p>
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E. g. *He was afraid lest they should be late.*  
*He was afraid lest they be late.*

### Practical tasks

#### I. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. He was afraid *lest* they should be late. 2. Mum was afraid *lest* Nick catch a cold. 3. She was afraid *lest* she should have got lost. 4. Mary worried *lest* her younger son get acquainted with the wrong people. 5. Robert was anxious *lest* he should have spoiled the whole business. 6. I'm afraid *lest* it should be too late. 7. Her parents began to fear *lest* she ruin her health because of the depression. 8. I feared *lest* he should already have spoilt everything about the negotiation. 9. I'm really anxious *lest* you forget to come to the party. 10. He was really afraid *lest* he may oversleep.

#### II. Complete the following sentence using the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I after the expressions of fear:

1. When they did not turn up at nine we began to worry *lest* \_\_\_\_.  
2. She grew thin, pale and listless. Soon her people began to fear *lest* \_\_\_\_.  
3. His first public appearance was not a success, and his friends were

afraid lest \_\_\_\_.

4. We have been walking for hours, and there is no end to the forest. I'm afraid lest \_\_\_\_.

5. On his first working day the young guide was nervous lest \_\_\_\_.

6. He had a very good rest indeed. His friends were even a little anxious lest \_\_\_\_.

7. He was worried lest his hand luggage \_\_\_\_.

8. The train is 5 hours late. We are uneasy lest \_\_\_\_.

9. You keep looking at your watch. Do you fear lest \_\_\_\_.

10. So you went to see her when you were in Leningrad. Was she feared lest \_\_\_\_?

### **III. Paraphrase the sentences expressing fear, astonishment, pleasure or displeasure at the statements given below:**

#### **Model**

He knows nothing about it. — *I fear lest he should know nothing about it.*

He will not interfere. — *I fear lest he should not interfere.*

He did not object. — *I feared lest he should not object. I was astonished that he should not object.*

1. They missed the ten-fifteen train. 2. They will oversleep. 3. There's something wrong with her documents. 4. She did not give her consent to go abroad. 5. She refused to go by plane. 6. I have lost his address. 7. The rain will go on for hours. 8. They did not like the landscape. 9. They meant to stay to dinner. 10. It got rather cold in the night. 11. She was not popular with the other passengers. 12. He didn't buy a ticket for his brother. 13. The waiting room will be overcrowded. 14. The agency sold all places for this tour. 15. He will visit all countries of the world.

### **IV. Translate into English:**

1. Мы были взволнованы, как бы не испортилась погода. 2. Он хорошо знал дорогу и не боялся заблудиться. 3. Боюсь, что мы опоздали на последнюю электричку. 4. Он боится, что кто-нибудь поднимет этот вопрос. 5. Вы не боитесь, что они опоздают? 6. Мы были взволнованы, что никто ещё не приехал. 7. Она беспокоилась, что никто ничего не знает о времени отправления. 8. Они прожили в этом городе много лет и не боялись, что им зададут вопрос о его достопримечательностях. 9. Он боится, что из-за штормового ветра

отложат его рейс. 10. Всю поездку он волновался, как бы не пропал его пояс-кошелек. 11. Она беспокоилась, как бы не потерять свой паспорт и билеты. 12. Было поздно, и мужчина волновался, как бы успеть добраться до отеля вовремя. 13. Родственники беспокоились, что он захочет сбежать от повседневной рутины (*to escape day-to-day life*) таким опасным способом. 14. Гости столицы опасались, что выставочный зал будет закрыт на ремонт. 15. Мы боялись, что нас не примут участвовать в этом национальном празднике. 16. Он беспокоился, что потерял свои часы на берегу. 17. Пассажиры опасались, что волны разобьют корабль о скалы. 18. Она боялась, что её багаж не успеют зарегистрировать. 19. Ты не боишься, что путешествовать пешком будет слишком утомительно? 20. Они опасались, что перепутали платформы и время прибытия поезда.

**V. Make up a dialogue** on the topic: “Travelling on Foot” using the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I in object clauses after the expressions of fear.

**VI. Be ready to present an essay** on the topic: “My trip to the South” using the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I in object clauses after the expressions of fear.

### **The use of the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I in predicative clauses**

The Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I are used after the principle clause which consists of a subject and a predicate expressed by the verb “to be” to represent the action as problematic, but not contradicting reality. The non-perfect form is used to express simultaneousness in the present or in the past or it refers the action to the future. The perfect form is used to express prior actions or situations.

E. g. *His suggestion was that we should take part in the meeting.*  
*His suggestion was that we take part in the meeting.*

## The use of the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I in attributive clauses

The Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I are used after the noun to represent the action as problematic, but not contradicting to the reality. The non-perfect form is used to express simultaneousness in the present or in the past or refers the action to the future. The perfect form is used to express prior actions or situations.

E. g. *His suggestion that we should take part in the meeting shocked us.*  
*His suggestion that we take part in the meeting shocked us.*

predicative clauses			
suggestion recommendation request	<i>was</i> <i>is</i> <i>(that)</i> <i>will be</i>	<b>the Suppositional Mood</b>  smb. should do ( <i>be doing, have done</i> ) smth.  <b>Subjunctive I</b>  smb. do ( <i>be doing, have done</i> ) smth.	
attributive clauses			
suggestion recommendation request	<i>(that)</i>	<b>the Suppositional Mood</b>  smb. should do ( <i>be doing, have done</i> ) smth.  <b>Subjunctive I</b> smb. do ( <i>be doing, have done</i> ) smth.	was... affected us. spoiled everything.

### Practical tasks

#### I. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

*Predicative clauses:*

1. My recommendation is that she get to the airport early in order to check in about an hour before her flight. 2. The problem is that he should have arrived a day before the contest. 3. The arrangement is that we should be

met at the airport. 4. The recommendation is that you should find out the social status and religion of your hosts. 5. The demand was that the conditions of safety be improved.

*Attributive clauses:*

1. His father has made a suggestion that we should go on a long journey to India. 2. He made me an offer that I should stay at the hotel & have a rest. 3. I made an order that they book tickets in advance. 4. We were made a suggestion that they should be seen in and off. 5. The new owner made the most dramatic demand that half of workmen be discharged at once.

**II. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the Positional Mood or Subjunctive I:**

1. The arrangement was that we (to make) inquiries about all the flights to Spain before getting to the airport. 2. The request is that the late-comers (*to take*) seats in the gallery. 3. The arrangement was that the pamphlet (*to be delivered*) by the postman along with the morning mail. 4. He made a suggestion that we (*to rent*) a cabin by the sea a thousand miles from nowhere. 5. Her demand was that they (*not to miss*) the ten-fifteen train. They failed. 6. My strong advice is that we (*not to go*) somewhere really hot this year and (*to get*) sunburnt. 7. The suggestion is that she (*to change*) the scene at least for a month. 8. It was given a kind of recommendation that they (*to exchange*) their phone numbers in case they got lost in the city. 9. The arrangement was that we (*not to travel*) in summer as it is the peak season, which means higher airfares and sometimes a shortage of hotel rooms. 10. Mike's request was that his friends (*to hire*) a submarine and go to the bottom of the Pacific. It'll be a bit of a change down there and no trouble at all. 11. The order is that we (*to be able*) to stay in bed late in the mornings instead of rushing to the hotel dining-hall for breakfast and then rushing on this excursion or that special sightseeing trip. 12. The suggestion is that we (*to start*) thinking about summer holidays again. 13. My advice is that tourists (*to appreciate*) the countryside, the people, good food when travelling. 14. The strong recommendation is that you (*to switch off*) the resultant nervous strain at the end of a year of hard work. 15. He made an offer that they (*to find*) a room without too much hassle, although this can be difficult during peak holiday times like Chinese New Year and Easter.

### **III. Paraphrase the sentences using predicative or attributive clauses with the Suppositional Mood or Subjunctive I:**

1. Before travelling abroad think about the economic, cultural and environmental effects of being a tourist. 2. Use public transport. If everyone uses their cars, pollution and traffic congestion will become an enormous problem. 3. Stay in small hotels. It's important that the money you spend on accommodation remains within the local area. 4. Eat local food. It's important that the money you spend food remains within the local area. 5. Travel out of season. It's the best time to avoid crowds, and it's often cheaper as well. 6. Think of yourself as a guest, not a tourist. As a tourist, you're simply a source of money. 7. Learn the local language. If you make an effort to speak their language, you'll be able to talk to local people, and they are likely to be even more hospitable. 8. Learn the local traditions and customs. 9. Be careful about taking photos. In some places, people are embarrassed when you take their photo. 10. Find out about the place you're visiting. It's very impolite to the local people if you're only there because of the weather and don't want to know anything about where you are. 11. Do not affect or cause damage to the sights. 12. Use less water than at home. In certain places, the authorities supply the big hotels with water. 13. Use local guides. This will create jobs and help the local economy. 14. Adopt the local lifestyle. If you don't appreciate being in a foreign country, why leave home in the first place? 15. Be a green tourist taking into consideration all the recommendations given above.

### **IV. Translate into English using predicative or attributive clauses with the Suppositional Mood or Subjunctive I:**

1. После ужина он предложил нам остаться в отеле и отдохнуть. 2. Наше предложение заключается в том, чтобы в расписание занятий были внесены небольшие изменения. 3. Рекомендуется внимательно слушать объявления о том или ином рейсе. 4. Они настаивают на том, чтобы взять такси. 5. Было условлено, что туристы смогут воспользоваться различными видами транспорта. 6. Я советую тебе внимательно изучить расписание автобусов, прежде чем отправиться в путь. 7. Они предупреждали нас, что это место очень опасное для туристов. 8. Он приказал, чтобы я отчитался за истраченные деньги. 9. Я намереваюсь поехать в Лондон, чтобы встретиться там с женой.

10. Было условлено, что нас будет встречать машина в аэропорту.
11. Я советую тебе устроить все свои дела до отъезда.
12. Было решено, что детей отвезут на остров на катере.
13. Просьба ко всем, кто знает об авиапроисшествии, обратиться в полицию.
14. Наше требование заключается в том, чтобы вы приехали на несколько дней раньше других.
15. Я предлагаю отложить эту поездку.
16. Учитель настаивал на том, чтобы дети взяли с собой карту, собираясь в поход.
17. Моё предложение снять на этом острове фильм.
18. Мы советуем вам организовывать поездки, предварительно продумывая каждую деталь.
19. Мы предлагаем вам воспользоваться спальным вагоном.
20. Просьба ко всем пассажирам пристегнуть ремни безопасности.

**V. Work in a group.** Imagine that you are on board the train. There is an Englishman/Englishwoman in your compartment. In an hour you are busy talking. Use predicative or attributive clauses with the Suppositional Mood or Subjunctive I.

**VI. Make up a story** based on the following situation:

An English colleague of yours wants to go to Washington. You've been to Washington many times. Give him/her all the necessary information using predicative or attributive clauses with the Suppositional Mood or Subjunctive I.

### **The use of the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I in clauses of purpose**

The Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I are used in the subordinate clause of purpose which is connected with the principal one by means of the conjunctions *so that*, *in order that*, *lest*, *in case* to represent the action as problematic, but not contradicting to the reality. Only the non-perfect form is used to refer the action to the nearest future. The perfect form is not used.

- E. g. *Put down my address lest you should forget it.*  
*Put down my address lest you forget it.*

do smth.	<i>lest in order that so that in case</i>	<p align="center"><b>the Suppositional Mood</b></p> <p align="center">smb. should do (<i>be doing, have done</i>) smth.</p> <p align="center"><b>Subjunctive I</b></p> <p align="center">smb. do (<i>be doing, have done</i>) smth.</p>
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Each man should frame life **so that** at some future hour fact and his dreaming **meet**.

*Victor Hugo*

## Practical tasks

### I. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. Better ask her too lest she feel slighted. 2. I think I'll draw a kind of outline first lest I should leave out something important. 3. She kept the children indoors lest they should damage anything. 4. They kept the blinds down lest the neighbors catch a glimpse of what was going on. 5. She carefully wrapped each dress in paper lest anything should be damaged in the transfer. 6. Once or twice he gave Tom considerable sums in order that he might make a fresh start. 7. He asked Teddy to stop the car so that he & Julie could get out. 8. She knew that Billy preferred to go and stand at the gate so that he could be the first to board the plane. 9. They drew a plan for me lest I lose my way. 10. Show her the photo so that she could recognize the place.

### II. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the Suppositional Mood or Subjunctive I:

1. I took her to a theatre, so that we (to get) back home late enough. 2. Let's speak a bit slower so that they (to catch up) with us. 3. I went to the desk and asked for my key so that I (to go) straight up to my room. 4. Then she went over the captain and leaned over him so that she (to speak) into his ear. 5. You ought to hear it from his own lips so that you (to judge). 6. Please mark the place in the book lest I (to waste) time looking for it. 7. I think we had better take an earlier train lest mother (to worry). 8. The late-comers must take seats in the gallery lest

they (to disturb) the others. 9. I'd much rather you didn't go out lest the train (to start) and you (to be left) behind. 10. Watch those tourists I tell you lest they (to damage) everything. 11. I agreed to share his room so that my best friend (to have a rest) in mine. 12. We did not want to talk about it lest something (to happen) to spoil it all. 13. She always kept the flat locked lest anybody (to come in). 14. You may need a torch to explore the cave lest you (to get lost). 15. We left early so that we (to reach) the place before the holiday rush began.

### **III. Paraphrase the sentences using the adverbial clauses of purpose with the Suppositional Mood or Subjunctive I:**

1. Let's walk a bit slower. They can't catch up with us. 2. Show her the plan. She doesn't understand what you are talking of. 3. The letters were ten feet high. People in fast cars could read them from afar. 4. The gates are never locked. Tourists came in and went out as they like. 5. In 1932 Amelia flew the Atlantic solo, and in 1934 she became the first person to cross the Pacific on a solo flight. 6. Put it right here. She will see it the moment she wakes. 7. When people fasten their seat belts, they feel safe. 8. Speak louder. Nobody can hear you. 9. We can go to the Tower of London. We shall see one of the oldest and most famous buildings in Britain. 10. She kept the window closed. She considered the night air to be dangerous and didn't want it to get in. 11. Hold the paper in front of your face. They won't recognize you. 12. Put down my address. You might come to our place and visit me. 13. The guide repeated his words slowly and distinctly. He wanted everybody to understand him. 14. People choose trains when they want to have speed, comfort & pleasure combined. 15. "It is our job to help young people to fulfil their talents, to develop their potential and to gain the real sense of belonging which will make them want to contribute to our country and to the world at large." (*Tony Blair*)

### **IV. Translate into English:**

1. Возьми эти бутерброды, чтобы не проголодаться. 2. Мы решили выйти пораньше, чтобы ночь не застала нас в лесу. 3. Позвони ей, чтобы она не волновалась. 4. Он завёл будильник, чтобы мы не проспали поезд в 6:00. 5. Экскурсовод написал слово на листке бумаги, чтобы мы запомнили его. 6. Мы говорили по-английски, чтобы не было никакого недопонимания. 7. Подними её, чтобы ей было видно. 8. Я обвёл место на карте, чтобы он мог сразу найти его. 9. Мы встретились на вокзале, чтобы вместе отправиться в путь. 10. Я оставлю письмо на столе, чтобы она сразу его

увидела. 11. Покажи гостье её комнату, чтобы она могла отдохнуть. 12. Я дала им много примеров, чтобы они поняли, как употреблять это слово. 13. Дай ему руку, чтобы он не упал. 14. Я объясняю вам это, чтобы вы знали, что делать. 15. Он оставил этот справочник для меня, чтобы я мог с ним ознакомиться. 16. Я договорился, чтобы вас встретили на вокзале. 17. Мы созвонились с туристическим агентством, чтобы еще раз обсудить особенности предстоящей поездки. 18. Они заказали билеты заранее, чтобы не пришлось отложить поездку. 19. Мы поменяли деньги, чтобы можно было ими воспользоваться за границей. 20. Она избегала разговоров с незнакомцами, чтобы никто не узнал, кто она и откуда приехала.

**V. Work in a group.** Imagine that you are in the foyer of an airport. Suddenly you hear an announcement that your flight is delayed. Act out a conversation with an airport official. Find out why there is a delay and how long you are going to wait. Ask what the airline is going to do about meals and hotel accommodation if the plane is delayed for a long time. Use adverbial clauses of purpose with the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I.

**VI. Work individually.** Make a list of tips how to pack for a trip. Say what you need for a trip & why. Use adverbial clauses of purpose with the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I.

I think the devil will not have [you] damned, **lest** the oil that's in [you] **should set** hell on fire.

*William Shakespeare*

## Revision

**Do the following test:**

1. Everything was kept very comfortable lest people.
  - a) to relax
  - b) should relax
  - c) would relaxed
  - d) shouldn't relax

2. It was desirable that the conditions of safety.
- a) would improve
  - b) should improve
  - c) should be improved
  - d) improve
3. Mr. Black suggested that we that ancient castle.
- a) to visit
  - b) visit
  - c) should be visited
  - d) would visit
4. The order was that all passengers their places.
- a) don't leave
  - b) wouldn't leave
  - c) shouldn't leave
  - d) left
5. The guide worries lest somebody on the mountain.
- a) not stay
  - b) doesn't stay
  - c) would stay
  - d) should stay
6. The stewardess repeated her advice that they their seat belts.
- a) to fasten
  - b) should fasten
  - c) fastened
  - d) would fasten
7. It is requested that all guests on time.
- a) come
  - b) came
  - c) would have come
  - d) should have come
8. Show him these pictures so that he the tour he likes.
- a) should choose
  - b) chose
  - c) would choose
  - d) chooses
9. I fear lest our train earlier.
- a) would start
  - b) starts
  - c) not start
  - d) should start
10. Our order was that they their suitcases immediately.
- a) shouldn't pack
  - b) would pack
  - c) should pack
  - d) to pack
11. It is necessary that you \_\_\_ get to the station.
- a) shouldn't help
  - b) would help
  - c) should help
  - d) to help



## SUBJUNCTIVE II

### Morphological characteristics

Subjunctive II represents the action as unreal, as contrary to reality. It has two forms: non-perfect and perfect.

Non-Perfect	Perfect
were (!) went did swam ( <i>coincides with the Past Simple Tense</i> )	had been had gone had done had swum ( <i>coincides with the Past Perfect Tense</i> )

The non-perfect form of Subjunctive II is used to express simultaneous actions, referring to the present or future (E. g. *He behaved as if he were a child. He wished he could stay there forever.*)

The perfect form of Subjunctive II is used to express priority. It can also be used to express actions which were not fulfilled (E. g. *If anyone had asked him about her again, he would have left for sure.*)

### *The independent use of Subjunctive II*

Subjunctive II is used independently of other clauses to express:

Advice	<p><i>Had better do/had better not do something</i> = to give advice, recommendation or to say what the best thing to do in a particular situation is, because if you don't do it there will be a problem or a danger:</p> <p>E. g. <i>It's getting dark. You'd better switch on the light. (Вам бы лучше включить свет).</i></p>
Preference	<p><i>Would rather (sooner) do/not do something (предпочёл бы, пожалуйста).</i></p> <p>E. g. <i>I would rather stay at home (Я бы лучше осталась дома). I would sooner go to the cinema <u>than</u> stay here.</i></p> <p><b>But:</b> when the subject of <i>would rather</i> is different from the subject of the following verb, the following construction is used: <i>Somebody would rather (sooner) + somebody did/had done something.</i></p> <p>E. g. <i>I would rather you stayed at home. I would rather you had told everything before.</i></p>

Wish	<p><i>Oh if</i>                                    <i>could/ might do something</i>  <i>If only somebody</i>                <i>could/ might have done something</i>  <i>Oh that</i>                                <i>did something</i>      <i>had done something</i></p> <p>E. g. <i>If only I could help you!</i> (Если бы я только мог помочь вам!)  <i>If only I had known about it yesterday.</i> (Если бы я знал об этом вчера.)  <i>If only he hadn't missed the chance.</i> (Если бы он только не упустил шанс. Жаль, что он упустил шанс. — regret.)</p>
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Most people **would rather be certain** they're miserable, than risk being happy.

*Robert Anthony*

## Practical tasks

### I. Translate the sentences and identify the form of Subjunctive II:

1. Oh that anybody could understand me! 2. "Did you enjoy the movie?" — "Not really. I'd rather it hadn't been so boring". 3. I'd rather he had done the shopping today. 4. If only she were less nervous! 5. You had better not miss the last bus. 6. If only there were the slightest possibility of his coming! 7. I would rather you didn't threaten him. 8. Oh that you had learned the news yesterday! It is too late now. 9. The wires seem to be dangerous to touch. You'd better ask the electrician to repair everything. 10. If only someone could have helped him then! But they all preferred to stay away.

If you can't go around it, over it, or through it, you **had better negotiate** with it.

## II. Open the brackets using Subjunctive II:

1. "Shall we go anywhere today?" — "I'd rather we (*to stay in*)".
2. If only he (*to have*) something interesting to do!
3. Oh if we (*to get rid of*) that house long ago!
4. She'll be offended if we don't invite her too. You had better (*to invite*) her too.
5. If only my parents (*to understand*) me at once!
6. You had better (*not to eat*) this salad. It's not fresh.
7. Oh if he (*to be*) less strict with his children!
8. I would rather (*to join*) their company next time.
9. We'd sooner you (*to spend*) your bonus on something useful.
10. She would rather you (*to clean*) the room instead of leaving everything in mess.
11. If only we (*to see*) you coming. We might have waited for you.
12. I'd sooner we (*to use*) solar power to heat our pool.
13. If only he (*not to fall*) into their trap then!
14. I'd rather you (*not to smoke*) in here.
15. If only we (*to see*) the situation through his eyes.

## III. Paraphrase the sentences using Subjunctive II for expressing wish, advice and preference:

### Model

I don't advise you to give up the idea of getting in touch with him. — *You had better not give up the idea of getting in touch with him.*

1. He never admits his mistakes.
2. It would be a good idea to pay them a visit.
3. I miss my parents greatly because they are always on holiday.
4. My friend prefers cats to dogs.
5. It's a pity he hadn't seen our surprise.
6. Would you like to drink a cup of tea or coffee?
7. He couldn't check all the dictations.
8. I wish he were here right now.
9. I don't like my husband's habit to smoke in bed.
10. He couldn't prove anything because he had lost his documents.
11. I wish my daughter didn't make mistakes in her tests.
12. I think it'll be wise of you to have a look at your article once again.
13. I regret to have shown my poems to the teacher. It was a bad idea.
14. Would you like to have lunch outdoors?
15. To my mind you should find a better solution to this problem.

**If only you could** delete feelings the same way you delete text messages.

#### IV. Translate into English:

1. Вам лучше взяться за дело немедленно, чтобы закончить всё к его приезду. 2. Если бы этот день продолжался бесконечно! 3. Этот художник предпочёл бы умереть, нежели отказаться от своего призвания. 4. Если бы мне всё объяснили раньше! 5. Вам лучше извиниться за свои слова. 6. Если бы вы могли понять, как плохо мне было без вас. 7. Я бы предпочёл закончить проект самостоятельно. 8. Жаль, что он забыл о своем обещании показать свою коллекцию картин. 9. Ах, если бы он тогда пришел вовремя! Но он, как всегда, опоздал. 10. Ей лучше обратиться к родственникам за помощью вместо того, чтобы жаловаться. 11. Я бы предпочел предложить свой вариант перевода. 12. Вам лучше не настаивать на своем предложении. Никто не одобрит его. 13. Жаль, что студенты так и не прочитали этот рассказ. 14. Им лучше прислушаться к твоему совету. У тебя разумный подход к решению проблемы. 15. Ах, если бы у меня были более толковые учителя в школе! 16. Вы предпочли бы жить во лжи? 17. Я бы предпочёл, чтобы вы держались от этих людей подальше. 18. Ах, если бы видели его игру! Он просто замечательный актер! 19. Мы, пожалуй, не будем ставить планы на будущее. 20. Она бы предпочла пойти в ресторан, чем готовить дома.

**V. Work in pairs.** Imagine that you and your friend are planning to travel abroad. But you don't have enough money to do that and now you urgently need to earn it. You're at a loss because not all the doors are opened for students.

**VI. Write a composition** on the following topic: "If only it were true."

**I'd rather have** bad times with you, than good times with someone else.

**I'd rather be** beside you in a storm, than safe and warm by myself.

**I'd rather have hard** times together, than have it easy apart.

**I'd rather have** the one who holds my heart.

*broken hearted*

## Subjunctive II in object clauses

Subjunctive II is used in object clauses after the verb “to wish” to express an unreal desired action.

I (we, he, she, you, they)	wish wished 'll wish	somebody were somebody did somebody had done
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The verb in the principal clause can be used in any tense form whereas Present Subjunctive II is used in the object clause to express an action simultaneous with the action of the principal clause, and Past Subjunctive II expresses either priority or regret that something happened or didn't happen in the past.

- E. g. *I wish it were summer now.*  
*I wish they lived in this city.*  
*I wished she hadn't forgotten the key.*

Sentences beginning with “I wish” can be rendered into Russian by means of «Жаль», «Мне бы хотелось» and accordingly different forms of Subjunctive II are used. This can be illustrated by the following:

Russian Жаль	English I wish
+	-
-	+

- E. g. (+) *Жаль, что он болен.*  
 (-) *I wish he were not ill.*  
 (-) *Жаль, что он не пришёл.*  
 (+) *I wish he had come.*

Russian Мне бы хотелось	English I wish
+	+
-	-

- E. g. (+) *Мне бы хотелось, чтобы он был здесь.*  
(+) *I wish he were here.*  
(-) *Мне бы хотелось не видеть его в тот день.*  
(-) *I wish I hadn't seen him that day.*

The construction “would + Infinitive” is used in object clauses if the subjects of the main and the subordinate clauses are different. It can express:

1) a polite order (a critical request):

E. g. *I wish you would stop shouting.* = *Please, stop shouting!* (*Да перестань же ты кричать!*)

2) our wish for a change in a situation or somebody's behaviour as we are annoyed or irritated, dissatisfied or impatient:

E. g. *I wish it would stop raining.* = *It keeps on raining and I'm annoyed.* (*Мне бы хотелось, чтобы дождь прекратился.*)

3) willingness/ unwillingness, insistence or refusal to do something:

E. g. *I wish you would stop smoking.* = *I really want you to stop smoking.* (*Мне бы хотелось, чтобы ты не курил.*)

4) It should be mentioned that “could/ might” is used instead of “would” after the pronouns “I” and “we”:

E. g. *I wish I could translate the article myself.* (*Мне бы хотелось самому перевести статью.*)

Some people want it to happen, some **wish it would happen**, others make it happen.

*Michael Jordan*

## Practical tasks

### I. Translate the sentences and identify the form of Subjunctive II:

1. I wish you didn't speak like that. 2. I wish I could know it for sure. 3. He wished they would let him enjoy his dinner in peace. 4. She wished she had taken that opportunity. 5. You'll wish you hadn't followed her advice. 6. I wish I could make myself understood. 7. I wish you wouldn't be so rude to the children. 8. Oh, how I wish it would rain. It hasn't rained for a month. 9. I wish you had stayed there for another week. 10. I wish it were summer now.

### II. Open the brackets using Subjunctive II:

1. I wish I (*can*) go round the world. 2. I wish he (*not to be*) so selfish. 3. She almost wished she (*not to ask*) them to dinner. 4. I wish it (*to happen*) to anyone but you. 5. I wish you (*not to smoke*) in the room. The child is asleep. 6. Don't you wish you never (*to set*) eyes on him? 7. My sister wishes she (*to know*) foreign languages. 8. How I wish you (*not to interrupt*) me all the time. 9. The teacher wished they (*not to treat*) her so badly. 10. They wished they (*to book*) the tickets in advance. 11. My cousin didn't take the training course last year, now he wishes he (*to do*) it. 12. I wish I (*not to enter*) the poetry competition. I knew I didn't get a chance of winning. 13. I wish his arguments (*to sound*) more convincing. 14. I wish my car (*to be*) as fast as yours. 15. I wish you (*not to act*) like a child.

I wish they would only take me as I am.

Vincent Van Gogh

### III. Paraphrase the sentences using Subjunctive II after «I wish»:

1. She had better treat her friend more politely. 2. What a pity you can't stay any longer. 3. I'm sorry I don't know who she's talking about. 4. She was sorry she had given you so much trouble. 5. The boat arrived late, so we missed our train home. 6. It's a pity Paul couldn't stay here with us. 7. He doesn't show any respect to elderly people. 8. We haven't fixed the time for

the meeting yet. 9. She is so noisy that I can't concentrate at all! 10. He doesn't consider the interests of the public. 11. He's jealous of our success. 12. It's a pity we won't reach the lake before it gets dark. 13. She was sorry she had lost her temper in our presence. 14. I don't want you to punish the boy. 15. It's a pity you haven't insured the car against accident.

#### IV. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Как бы мне хотелось, чтобы твоя дочь была похожа на тебя. 2. Я бы хотел, чтобы ты уже принял какое-либо решение. 3. Я иногда жалею, что ты решил написать эту книгу. 4. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы у нас был настоящий сад. 5. К сожалению, его уже пригласили на собеседование. 6. Как я жалею, что сделал это! 7. Я бы хотел, чтобы люди обладали хорошим чувством юмора. 8. Я бы хотела, чтобы ты снова начал сочинять для меня стихи. 9. Ей было жаль, что она не могла слышать, что они обсуждали. 10. Как жаль, что я не застал его дома. 11. Я пожалела, что рассказала им правду. 12. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы они прекратили шуметь. 13. Хорошо бы остаться здесь. Мне очень нравится это место. 14. Ему бы хотелось, чтобы вы оставили его в покое. 15. Зря они подписали те документы. 16. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы она справилась с работой как можно скорее. 17. Жаль, что вы не обратились ко мне раньше. Я бы смогла вам помочь. 18. К сожалению, он уже потратил все карманные деньги. 19. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы мы поехали в путешествие. 20. Жаль, что я не могу присоединиться к вам сегодня.

**V. Work in pairs.** Imagine that you have just returned from Great Britain where you had a holiday. Unfortunately, you caught a cold there and had to stay in bed practically all the time. Your Belorussian friend would like to learn about your trip. Explain to your friend what you wish you had visited/seen there.

#### VI. Write an essay on the following topic: "I wish I were... ."

Don't **wish it were** easier, **wish you were** better.

*Jim Rohn*

## Subjunctive II in predicative clauses

Subjunctive II is used in predicative clauses introduced by the conjunctions “as if” and “as though” after the link verbs “to be, to feel, to look, to sound, to seem.”

to be to feel to look to seem to sound	as if as though	somebody were somebody did/ could do somebody were doing somebody had done somebody had been doing somebody could have done
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E. g. *He looks as though he were ill.* — Он, кажется, болен.

*It seems as if I had already seen her somewhere.* — Кажется, что я её уже где-то видел.

Special attention should be paid to sentence patterns with the link verb “to be” in the negative form.

It	is not was not won't be	as if as though	somebody did something somebody had done something
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E. g. *It isn't as if he knew you.* — Ведь он же не знает тебя.

*It is not as if I had interfered.* — Ведь я же не вмешивалась.

*It won't be as if you were offended.* — Ведь ты же не обидишься?

If I feel physically as if the top of my head were taken off, I know that is poetry.

*Emily Dickinson*

## Practical tasks

### I. Translate the sentences and identify the form of Subjunctive II:

1. She looked so happy as though nothing had happened to her that day.
2. It seems as if he knew what to do but pretended to be unaware of everything.
3. When he broke the silence his voice sounded as if he had been shouting inside himself.
4. It was as if someone he had never known had written the story.

5. Her strange words made me feel as if I were still dreaming. 6. She sounded as if she didn't want to accept the invitation. 7. Don't get offended. It isn't as if I could do anything for you in this situation. 8. It sounds as though they were fighting upstairs. 9. It seemed as if she had made her decision and nothing could make her change it. 10. He looked as if he hadn't had a meal for a week.

## II. Open the brackets using Subjunctive II:

1. Her mother knew him very well but it seemed as though she (*not to want*) to admit it. 2. She was at a loss. She felt as if she (*to lose*) something. 3. Her manner is humiliating. It's as if she (*to be*) the boss around here. 4. Whenever I saw them it looked as though they (*to be*) on friendly terms. 5. The girl looked pale as if she (*not to sleep*) much lately. 6. Though we had known each other for a long time she looked as if she (*not to believe*) me. 7. Don't blame yourself. It is not as if you (*to do*) it on purpose. 8. The woman sounded as if she (*to talk*) to herself. 9. The sky looked as if it (*to be*) grey for months. 10. They felt as if the boy (*to conceal*) something, but they couldn't find out what. 11. How can you speak like that? It is not as if I (*to be*) your enemy. 12. He greeted me warmly and I felt as if I never (*to be*) moody. 13. Don't you feel as if the manager (*to hide*) the truth? 14. It won't be as if they (*to forget*) you. 15. The astonished man looked as though he (*to see*) a miracle.

## III. Paraphrase the sentences using Subjunctive II after "as if, as though":

1. It seemed to me that the man had forgotten something important. 2. The man looks so tired that one might think he has been working non-stop. 3. It seems to me that he's our old teacher. 4. I had a feeling that he wanted to ask me something. 5. She described the accident in such details and it seemed to us that she had seen it. 6. All her friends looked in such a way that seemed that they were shocked. 7. We didn't have any wish to go there. 8. It seemed to me that we had already met before. 9. The newlyweds had a feeling that something was going to happen. 10. They seem to have been waiting for the doctor for ages. 11. There was such an expression on her face that it seemed to me that she had seen a ghost. 12. My relatives don't have any desire to meet my

boyfriend. 13. Our neighbour is such a funny guy that sometimes he seems to be a clown. 14. The fact is that his secretary doesn't want to work extra hours. 15. Her voice sounded very nervous and we had a feeling that she was about to cry.

#### **IV. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Он выглядел так, словно вот-вот заплачет. 2. Почему ты так говоришь? Ведь ты же не ребёнок. 3. Кажется, они уже ушли, на улице никого нет. 4. Казалось, он был не против нашего предложения. 5. Ситуация выглядела так, как будто всё происходит на сцене. 6. Ведь я же вам ничего не обещал. 7. Мне кажется, что я знаю вас целую вечность. 8. Он выглядел так, словно услышал эту новость впервые. 9. Кажется, все уже ушли, хоть мы так не договаривались. 10. У меня такое чувство, как будто он не всё нам рассказывает. 11. Казалось, им больше ничего не угрожает. 12. У вас такой вид, как будто вы не можете решить, что дальше делать. 13. Ему казалось, что он никогда не уезжал из этого дома, что он жил здесь всегда. 14. Мы почувствовали, что кто-то приближается к нашему лагерю. 15. Ведь ты же не забудешь поздравить её с днем рождения? 16. Девушка работала так много, что иногда ей казалось, будто она была золушкой. 17. Ребёнок выглядел простывшим, поэтому нам пришлось отвезти его к врачу. 18. Он выглядел так, словно не пошевелился с тех пор, как я ушла. 19. Она была в отчаянии и предчувствовала, что что-то плохое должно произойти. 20. Дом выглядел так, словно в нём не жили долгие годы.

**V. Work in pairs.** Imagine that your house has been robbed. The burglars took many valuables. Now you're being interrogated by the policeman about the robbery. Describe what happened on that day.

**VI. Write a short story** on the following topic: "It was not as if I had planned it on purpose."

## Subjunctive II in adverbial clauses of comparison

Subjunctive II is used in adverbial clauses of comparison after the conjunctions “as if” and “as though”.

Somebody	did does will do	some- thing	as if as though	somebody	did were doing had done had been doing	some- thing
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Present Subjunctive II in the subordinate clause to show that unreal action is simultaneous with the action of the principal clause.

The choice of the Continuous or Non-Continuous form depends on the category of aspect. The Non-Continuous forms of Subjunctive II state the fact of the unreal action. Whereas the Continuous forms show the unreal action in progress.

E. g. *She behaved as if she didn't know me at all.* — *Она вела себя так, словно совсем меня не знала.*

She looked at me with a puzzled expression as if she were trying to remember where she had seen me. — *Она с удивлением посмотрела на меня, словно пытаюсь вспомнить, где видела меня.*

**As if you could kill** time without injuring eternity.

*Henry David Thoreau*

The Past form of Subjunctive II in the subordinate clause is used to express an action preceding the action of the principal clause (*a prior action*).

E. g. *You are so pale as if you had seen a ghost.* — *Ты так бледна, словно увидела призрак.*

I have great hopes that we shall love each other all our lives as much **as if we had never** married at all.

*Lord Byron*

## Practical tasks

### I. Translate the sentences and identify the form of Subjunctive II:

1. He was throwing his clothes into a suitcase as if the place were on fire. 2. The artist was painting as though he had been running. 3. She will look at you and talk to you as though nothing you did could change that. 4. He was wearing a three-piece suit as if it were some formal occasion. 5. Don't reproach me as if nobody could have done more. 6. Why do you behave as if you were a specialist in this field? 7. The phone pealed long and persistently as if there were something urgent. 8. She speaks English as if it were her native language. 9. She smiled at him prettily but her hands trembled as if she were going to faint. 10. Lisa welcomed me as if we had never quarreled.

### II. Open the brackets using Subjunctive I:

1. He went into the house by the back door as though he (*to be*) afraid of being seen. 2. After that incident their lives went on as if nothing (*to happen*). 3. The old man's face was red and swollen as if he (*to choke*). 4. She speaks of the book as though she (*to read*) it. 5. My words made him turn back and he looked at me as if I (*to go*) mad. 6. He didn't say a word as though he (*not to hear*) my question. 7. The girl looked at the sea as if she never (*to see*) it before. 8. Don't keep reminding me I was late as if I (*can*) come earlier. 9. It suddenly grew dark as if somebody (*to draw*) the curtains. 10. He is so proud as if he (*to write*) a masterpiece and not a stupid article no one will ever read. 11. Ella described her school years as though she (*to love*) school which was not true. 12. There was a tiny silence when I entered as if they (*to discuss*) something they thought I shouldn't know. 13. "It's true, I tell you. Why don't you believe me?" — "You told it as if you just (*to make*) it up". 14. Stop contrasting your life with his as though you (*to achieve*) nothing. 15. The boy knows the story by heart as if he (*to hear*) it many times.

### III. Paraphrase the sentences using Subjunctive II:

Model

I like to be treated like a child. — *I like to be treated as if I were a child.*

1. The man bent low as if looking for something. 2. He kept looking at his watch as if in a hurry. 3. He recognized the handwriting and hesitated as if afraid to open it. 4. After mentioning his name she stopped as if paralysed.

5. He smiled at me as though understanding my thoughts. 6. Sophie stopped as if having just realised what she was saying. 7. "What's the matter?" he asked as if not knowing the reason. 8. He left so quickly one might think someone was pursuing him. 9. He was so helpful as if trying to solve our problems. 10. She passed by as if not recognising him. 11. On seeing her note he stood as if struck. 12. "Why are you staring at me? Have I grown a third eye?" 13. Johnny paused as if searching for the right words. 14. He stared at the ceiling and whistled as if bored. 15. His heart laboured as if pumping sand, not blood.

#### **IV. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Она декламирует стихи, как настоящий актёр. 2. Он отвечал на вопросы таким тоном, как будто делал нам одолжение. 3. Почему ты смотришь на меня так, словно видишь в первый раз? 4. Прохожий не обернулся, словно не слышал моих слов. 5. Он заговорит с вами как ни в чём не бывало. 6. Почему ты всегда одеваешься, как старая женщина? 7. Кейт закрыла глаза рукой, словно пытаюсь скрыть слезы. 8. Не беспокойся, он будет вести себя так, словно никогда не возражал. 9. Вы так загорели, словно все лето провели на юге. 10. Она продолжала оглядывать комнату, как будто искала кого-то. 11. Почему ты говоришь так, как будто никогда не ошибаешься? 12. Танцор двигался так, словно был сделан из пластилина. 13. Мама с удивлением посмотрела на нас, словно не понимая, что происходит. 14. Я сидел у костра, и мне казалось, словно кто-то стоит у меня за спиной. 15. Дети разговаривали очень тихо, как будто были в церкви. 16. Ребёнок так радовался, словно именно о таком подарке он мечтал. 17. Он застегнул пальто, как будто ему было холодно. 18. Он работал все быстрее, как будто осталось очень мало времени. 19. Стены в комнате были покрыты тёмными пятнами, как будто её долго не ремонтировали. 20. Студентка говорила таким уверенным голосом, словно знала ответы на все вопросы.

**V. Work in pairs.** Make up a project "Britain and Its People". Describe the peculiarities of the country and its people using Subjunctive II in adverbial clauses of comparison.

**VI. Write an essay** on the following topic: "The Way I Treat My Friends."

## Subjunctive II in adverbial clauses of purpose

Adverbial clauses of purpose can be introduced by the conjunctions “so that”, “that”, “in order that”, “lest”, “in case”. The predicate in the clauses is expressed by “might/could + Infinitive”.

The action in adverbial clauses of purpose follows the action of the principal clause thus the Perfect Infinitive is never used. Due to the rules of the Sequence of Tenses the forms “can/may + Infinitive” are used in the present-time contexts and “might/could + Infinitive” — in past-time contexts.

E. g. *I underlined the new words so that she could see them.* — Я подчеркнул новые слова, чтобы она могла увидеть их.

*Open the door so that I can enter.* — Открой дверь, чтобы я мог войти.

*Close the window lest the child could catch a cold.* — Закрой окно, чтобы ребёнок не простудился.

Somebody	did does will do	something	so that in order that in case lest	may/might do somebody can/could do something
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### Practical tasks

#### I. Translate the sentences and identify the form of Subjunctive II:

1. I asked the driver to stop the car so that I could get out. 2. She turned away lest anyone could see she had been crying. 3. Speak a bit slower so that I can understand what you are driving at. 4. I told him everything that he could have all the information. 5. She spoke in a whisper lest anybody could overhear them. 6. I gave him the address so that he could find our department easily. 7. Please, explain the rule to me lest I can be mistaken. 8. He left the book on the table so that I could see it at once. 9. I've made a copy for you lest there could be any doubts. 10. The gates are never locked in order that the children may come and go whenever they like.

#### II. Open the brackets using Subjunctive II:

1. He told me the truth so that I (*to know*) what measures to take. 2. I left a message for him lest he (*to forget*) about our appointment. 3. She kept her

head averted so that we (*not to notice*) a scar on her face. 4. The woman spoke in a low voice so that the baby (*not to wake up*). 5. I usually carry a spare wheel in case I (*to have*) a puncture. 6. Keep the matches away from the child lest he (*to play*) with them. 7. You'd better hurry up lest you (*to miss*) the train. 8. He gave her another glance so that she (*to see*) he was looking at her. 9. I like to know what new books are published so that I (*to ask*) for them in the library. 10. The boy went over to his mother and leaned over her so that he (*to speak*) into her ear. 11. Close the window lest the children (*to catch*) a cold. 12. You'll have to give him a hand in order that he (*to cope*) with all his responsibilities. 13. Read this phrase lest you (*to make*) the same mistake again. 14. I turned down the music so that my brother (*to concentrate*) on his studies. 15. He lifted his son to his shoulder in order that he (*to see*) the procession.

### III. Paraphrase the sentences using Subjunctive II:

#### Model

I'm telling this for you to understand everything. — *I'm telling this so that you can understand everything.*

1. He smiled to show her that he wasn't against her suggestion. 2. I went there yesterday to see everything myself. 3. You should wear warm clothes in winter not to catch a cold. 4. Buses stop at different places for the passengers to get on and out wherever they need. 5. The farmer kept the gate closed for the pigs not to get into the garden. 6. We got up very early to see the sunrise. 7. He insured the car to get a compensation for its repairs. 8. I must have a good rest today to save strength for tomorrow's contest. 9. Would you step back for me to pass? 10. I said nothing about my doubts not to upset her. 11. She wished to be left alone to think it over quietly. 12. Can you prescribe a medicine for me to sleep well? 13. I'll be brief not to take up much of your time. 14. She flattered the old man to win his confidence. 15. I sent them away to tell you something confidentially.

### IV. Translate the following sentences into English

1. Этот врач делает всё возможное, чтобы помочь своим пациентам.  
2. Сократи текст доклада, чтобы не отнимать у нас много времени.  
3. Я не хочу иметь с ним ничего общего, чтобы он не смог меня больше подвести.  
4. Ты должен лежать в постели, чтобы не было осложнений.

5. Покажи гостям их комнаты, чтобы они могли отдохнуть после поездки. 6. Куда бы ты ни пошёл, позвони, чтобы я не волновалась. 7. Учитель снова объяснил правило, чтобы ученики хорошо его поняли. 8. Он притворился, что говорит с кем-то, чтобы я ему не мешал. 9. Мы решили путешествовать на машине, чтобы увидеть как можно больше. 10. Я сообщая вам об изменениях для того, чтобы вы ещё раз обдумали мое предложение. 11. Зажгите настольную лампу, чтобы вам было удобнее работать. 12. Мальчику пришлось повторить стихотворение ещё раз, чтобы не забыть его. 13. Полицейские обошли всех соседей, чтобы узнать, не видели ли они что-нибудь подозрительное. 14. Тим попросил аккуратно упаковать вазу, чтобы она не разбилась. 15. Этот знак установлен здесь, чтобы все обращали внимание на опасность. 16. Я произнесу его фамилию по буквам, чтобы вы её правильно записали. 17. Уберите эти сумки, чтобы кто-нибудь не упал. 18. Мы накрыли всю мебель, чтобы не испачкать её во время ремонта. 19. Он обещал снабдить нас необходимым оборудованием, чтобы мы могли провести эксперимент. 20. Вам следует изменить свой подход к детям, чтобы установить с ними дружеские отношения.

**V. Work in pairs.** Imagine that you're a young teacher who works at school. You have problems with classroom management. Ask more experienced teachers for advice to solve these problems.

**VI. Write an article** on the following topic: "Tips for Travellers".

### Subjunctive II in attributive clauses

Subjunctive II is used in attributive clauses after the expressions "It is time", "it is high time" which are used in the principal clause. These expressions indicate that the action wasn't performed thus only present form of Subjunctive II can be used.

It's time It's high time	somebody did something
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E. g. *It's time we started our lesson.*

## Practical tasks

### I. Translate the sentences and identify the form of Subjunctive II:

1. It's time the child were in bed. 2. It's high time someone stepped in and stopped this meaningless quarrel. 3. Isn't it time you took some action against them? 4. "It's time someone gave me a hand!" 5. It's about time they were given another chance. 6. Isn't it time that you stopped waiting for an opportunity to be offered? 7. Don't you think it's time you worked on your project? 8. Can't the child behave? It's high time someone told him that won't do. 9. It's time you did something with your life. 10. It's time you looked for a place to settle in.

### II. Open the brackets using Subjunctive II:

1. It's time you (*to have*) a haircut. 2. Isn't it time your daughter (*to set*) to work? 3. It's time you (*to be*) ready to leave. 4. It's high time for them (*to know*) about our decision. 5. The flowers have dropped their heads. Isn't it time they (*to water*)? 6. It's about time he (*to express*) his own point of view on the subject. 7. Dinner is ready. It's time we (*to sit*) down at table. 8. It's time we (*to get*) in touch with our foreign friends. 9. We have packed all the things. It's time we (*to take*) a taxi. 10. It's time for the second course (*to serve*). 11. It's time we (*to take*) preventive measures. 12. Don't you think it's time you (*to get*) the cake out? 13. It's high time you (*to do*) something about that dripping tap! 14. It's time the problem (*to deal with*). 15. It's time someone else (*to ask*) to attend this boring conference just for a change.

### III. Paraphrase the sentences using Subjunctive II after "It's time, it's high time":

1. It's time for everybody to come. 2. You don't realize the importance of the matter. 3. Why can't you express such simple things in English yet? 4. Don't you think it's about time for the team to start training? 5. It's time for you to stop fussing. You make everybody nervous. 6. It's time for them to reach an agreement. 7. I'm worried why the rescue party hasn't returned yet. 8. It's necessary to put an end to his

insulting remarks. 9. She should devote more time to her children. 10. Why don't you expel him from the team? 11. Why won't you settle down in a quiet place like that? 12. It's necessary to make some changes in the department. 13. It's time something to be done about this case. 14. Stop daydreaming! You'd better start working. 15. Why are you still reading? You must return to work.

#### **IV. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Пора бы вам объяснить, что вы собираетесь делать. 2. Тебе не кажется, что нам давно пора собирать вещи? 3. Ему пора подумать о своей личной жизни. 4. Пора вернуться к гостям и представить вас. 5. Мне кажется, что вам пора вмешаться. 6. Его давно пора проучить. Он действует мне на нервы. 7. Вам пора иметь чувство ответственности за свои поступки. 8. Пора бы прекратить этот бесполезный спор. 9. Ему пора зарабатывать на жизнь. Он уже не маленький. 10. Пора отказаться от мысли видеться с ним. Он не тот человек, с которым можно иметь дело. 11. Мне пора положить конец его страданиям. Я должна рассказать всю правду. 12. Пора бы вам перестать делать глупые ошибки. 13. Пора бы лекции начаться. 14. Не пора ли нам идти в университет? 15. Мне кажется, нам уже давно пора научиться готовить. 16. Уже двенадцать. Пора выключать телевизор и ложиться спать. 17. Тебе не кажется, что детям уже давно пора быть дома? 18. Пора вам научиться соблюдать наши правила. 19. Тебе пора бросить курить или хотя бы попытаться. 20. Пора бы перестать жаловаться и начать действовать.

**V. Work in pairs.** Imagine that it has been raining for a week. You start complaining to your friend about weather. He/ She seems to be more optimistic than you and is trying to calm you down. Act out a conversation.

**VI. Write pieces of advice** for your group mates starting with "It's time you \_\_\_\_."







## THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

### Morphological characteristics

The conditional mood denotes an unreal action the unreality of which is due to the absence of necessary conditions.

The conditional mood is formed with the help of the auxiliary verbs “should (*would*)” for the first person singular and plural and “would” for the second and third persons singular and plural and the infinitive of the notional verb in the appropriate form without the particle “to”. The auxiliary verbs “could and might” are also possible to form the conditional mood.

The conditional mood has two forms: non-perfect and perfect.

Non-perfect	Perfect
I should/ would come he/ she/ it would come we should/ would come you would come they would come	I should/ would have come he/ she/ it would have come we should/ would have come you would have come they would have come

The non-perfect form of the conditional mood is used to refer an action to the present or future. The perfect form refers an action to the past.

E. g. *I would be more surprised if they failed to arrive than if they didn't.*  
*He had plenty of money then, but I'd have married him if he hadn't had a cent.*

### The use of the Conditional Mood in simple sentences

1. After the combination “but for” and the conjunctive adverb “otherwise”.

E. g. *But for his help they would not have finished the work in time.*  
*We were lucky that the weather was fine. Otherwise we would have put off the outing.*

2. After the combination “in your place”.

E. g. *In your place I would do the translation today.*  
*In your place I would also have helped him.*

3. When the condition may be implied by the context.

E. g. *I wouldn't believe him.*

*I wouldn't have believed that. But I saw it with my own eyes.*

A good marriage **would be** between a blind wife and a deaf husband.

## Practical tasks

### I. Translate into Russian:

1. In your place I wouldn't go out. I think you are running a temperature. 2. He was laid up with scarlet fever and had to stay in bed. Otherwise he would have developed serious complications. 3. But for the inflammation of the lungs he would have taken part in the skating competition. 4. In your place I would buy some drops for the running nose. 5. He drank some cold milk yesterday. Otherwise he wouldn't have a sore throat today. 6. But for the bruises on his body Bob's mum would never have guessed that he had had a fight with the guys. 7. But for the injury he would be in the summer camp now. 8. But for the bleeding nobody would have guessed that the concussion was so serious. 9. Linda spent so much time in the open sun. She could have developed a sun stroke. 10. She is so much afraid to talk to him. She might even faint in his presence.

### II. Open the brackets using necessary forms of the Conditional Mood:

1. In your place I (*to consult*) the doctor about this skin eruption. 2. But for his friend's help Nick (*not to regain*) consciousness so quickly. 3. I think you are trembling with fever. In your place I (*to take*) my temperature. 4. He ate too much garlic yesterday. Otherwise he (*not to develop*) heartburn. 5. When I looked down from the balcony, I got frightened by the height. You (*to feel*) dizzy too. 6. Molly had a frog-in-the-throat. Otherwise she (*to take part*) in the concert. 7. But for the tablet he (*to bring down*) the fever. 8. In your place I (*to take*) some tablet to stop this splitting headache. I can't be looking at your suffering any more. 9. Grace had to go to the doctor. Otherwise she (*to go*

*crazy*) with the shooting pain in the ear. 10. But for the bad cold Jerome (*to take part*) in the skiing competition. 11. In the dentist's place I (*not to pull*) the tooth, I (*to try*) to fill it. I think it was possible to save the tooth. 12. In Mrs Connery's place I (*take*) the false teeth out of the mouth in the presence of the guests, it might embarrass them. 13. I think I (*to choose*) the profession of a psychiatrist then, but there was no such a chance, so I became a general practitioner and never felt sorry about it. 14. They got stuck in a traffic jam that day and (*to be late*) for the maternity house but for being lucky. 15. In you place I (*to use*) some chamomile tea for the sore throat.

### III. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Conditional Mood:

1. Janet didn't brush her teeth regularly. As a result she had two teeth extracted. 2. Little Paul doesn't like going to the dentist. 3. There was a long queue at the doctor's. Nick and his mom spent a lot of time at hospital. 4. Veronica is short sighted. That's why she has to wear glasses. 5. I think there can be nothing more interesting than man, that's why I have always wanted to become a psychiatrist. But I don't have such a possibility. 6. Linda is coughing. She thinks that some sage tea might help. 7. There are medicines against plague today. So a lot of people don't die because of this terrible disease nowadays. 8. Keith eats a lot of spicy food. That's why he has a stomach ulcer. 9. Maxim Bogdanovich fell ill with tuberculosis. That's why he died. 10. At the beginning of the last century they didn't know how to cure hemophilia. It made the life of Crown Prince Alexey rather difficult. 11. They use disposable syringes at hospitals not to contaminate patients. 12. She drank two spoonfuls of the mixture of hawthorn and valerian not to have a nervous breakdown. 13. He was made a lot of injections not to develop pneumonia. 14. Ted has a fraction in his leg. I think he should take tablets with calcium. 15. She eats too many sweets. That's why she developed diabetes.

### IV. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. На твоём месте я бы не принимал так много успокоительных. 2. Он должен больше заниматься спортом. В этом случае его здоровье не было бы таким слабым. 3. Если бы не ангина, Хелен поехала бы в деревню на прошлой неделе. 4. Врач обследовал горло Ника и сказал, что на его месте он бы не ел так много мороженого во время вчерашней вечеринки. 5. Для скорейшего выздоровления я бы прописал Вам инъекции антибиотиков.

6. Говорят, что Мерилин Монро приняла большую дозу транквилизаторов. Иначе она была бы сейчас жива. 7. Я мог бы подумать, что он полностью здоров, если бы не его грустный взгляд. 8. Ты мог бы вчера сходить к врачу и сделать рентген грудной клетки. 9. На твоём месте я бы отказался от карьеры врача. 10. Он был на больничном. Иначе он сделал бы эту работу сам. 11. Переливание крови могло бы стать единственным средством его спасения. 12. Его развод мог бы быть причиной бессонницы. Но, будучи сильным человеком, он сумел пережить эту ситуацию. 13. Её очень впечатлило это происшествие. Иначе она не потеряла бы сознание. 14. Если бы не неправильное лечение в детстве, у него не развилась бы аллергия на некоторые вещества. 15. Он мог бы стать хорошим пластическим хирургом. 16. Неинвазивная хирургия могла бы быть хорошей альтернативой в Вашем случае. 17. Пациенту было вовремя измерено давление. Иначе у него мог бы быть инсульт. 18. Если бы не нездоровая еда, его здоровье было бы намного лучше. 19. Я бы не сказал этого, но ему действительно следовало сходить к врачу. 20. Его иммунная система могла бы быть намного сильнее, но он против вакцинации.

**V. Discuss it in pairs:** the pluses and minuses of popular and traditional medicine.

**VI. Make up a speech:** give your pieces of advice and express your point of view about the healthy way of life. Use the Conditional Mood.

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional sentences play an important role in grammar. They describe a condition and the result that follows. Conditional sentences consist of two parts: the if-clause (*condition*) and the main clause (*result that follows*).

E. g. *If it rains, I will take an umbrella.*  
*I will take an umbrella if it rains.*

Basically, there are four conditional sentence patterns where our choice of tense depends on the time of the condition (*past, present or future*) and how possible or impossible we think the event is:

**Zero conditional** — possible at any time, but most commonly in present.

E. g. If I am late, my father takes me to school.

**First conditional** — possible in future.

E. g. Peter will buy a new car if he gets his raise.

**Second conditional** — impossible in the present/possible (but improbable) in the future.

E. g. They would buy a new house if they had more money.

**Third conditional** — impossible in the past.

E. g. Jane would have found a new job if she had stayed in Boston.

Apart from them, we can also form Mixed conditionals (**Fourth conditional**) which include the verb forms from two different conditional patterns.

E. g. If you hadn't invited me, I wouldn't be here now.

## Zero Conditional

The zero conditional is used when describing situations which have automatic or habitual results. Using this conditional suggests that we are 100% sure of the result. Both the main clause and the “if-clause” are in the Present Simple.

E. g. If you heat ice, it melts. (“Will melt” is also possible.)  
My parents get angry if I come home late.

The zero conditional is often used to give instructions:

E. g. Press the button if you want a receipt.  
If you want to leave a message, speak after the tone.

## First Conditional

We use the First Conditional to talk about a future situation that is possible.

The verb in the “if-clause” is in the present tense; the verb in the main clause is in the Future Simple. It doesn’t matter which comes first. If we put the “if-clause” first, we usually separate the clauses with a comma.

E. g. *If we hurry, we'll catch the bus.*

The verb in the “if-clause” (E. g. *hurry*) is in the present simple, not the future.

This type of sentence implies that the action is very probable. Note that the meaning here is present or future, but the main verb in the “if-clause” is in a present, not future tense.

### *Possible variations of the basic form*

Sometimes instead of if + present + future, we may have:

1. If + present + may/might (*possibility*).

E. g. *If the climate keeps warming, the Arctic might be warm enough for swimming.*

2. If + present + may (*permission*) or can (*permission or ability*).

E. g. *If your documents are in order, you may/can leave at once. (Permission.) If it stops raining, we can go out. (Permission or ability.)*

**If you can make a girl laugh, you can make her do anything.**

*Marilyn Monroe*

3. If + present + must, should or any expression of command, request or advice.

- E. g. *If you want to look slim, you must/should eat less meat.*  
*If you want to look slim, you had better eat less meat.*  
*If you want to look slim, eat less meat.*

**If you're gonna be** two-faced at least **make** one of them pretty.

*Marilyn Monroe*

### **Variations of the if-clause**

Instead of if + present tense, we can have:

1. If + present continuous, to indicate a present actions or a future arrangement.

- E. g. *If you are waiting for a bus (present action), you'd better join the queue.*  
*If you're staying for another night (future arrangement), I'll ask the manager to give you a better room.*

2. If + present perfect.

- E. g. *If you have finished dinner, I'll ask the waiter for the bill. If has written the letter, I'll post it.*

3. If + future indefinite, when we make a request.

- E. g. *If you'll just wait a moment, I'll find someone to help you. (Please wait a moment...)*

### **Second Conditional**

We use the Second Conditional to give advice or to talk about a future situation that is unlikely to happen.

- E. g. *If I ate cake, I'd get fat.*

The non-perfect form of Subjunctive II is used in the subordinate clause. The non-perfect form of the conditional mood is used in the principle mood. But we can use “would” in the “if-clause” when we make a request.

E. g. *If you'd like to come this way, the doctor will see you now.*  
(= *Please come this way ...*)

There is no difference between the first and second conditionals as far as time is concerned. The first conditional as well as like the second conditional refers to the present or future.

### ***The use of the second conditional***

1. When the supposition is contrary to known facts.

E. g. *If I lived in New York, I wouldn't have to commute there each day. (But I don't live in New York.)*

*If I were you, I would plant some trees in your garden. (But I'm not you.)*

2. When we don't expect the action in the "if-clause" to happen:

E. g. *If I saw a zombie, I would run as fast as I could. (But I don't expect to see a zombie.)*

*If I bought a car like this, everyone would admire me. (But I don't intend to buy the car.)*

### ***Possible variations of the basic form***

Variations of the main clause ***might*** or ***could*** may be used instead of ***would***:

E. g. *If you tried again, you would succeed. (Certain result.)*

*If you tried again, you might succeed. (Possible result.)*

*If I knew her number, I could ring her up. (Ability.)*

*If he had a permit, he could get a job. (Ability or permission.)*

The continuous conditional form may be used instead of the simple:

E. g. *Peter is on holiday; he is touring Italy.*

*If I were on holiday I would/might be touring Italy too.*

**If a word in the dictionary were misspelled, how would we know?**

## Third Conditional

The perfect form of Subjunctive II is used in the subordinate clause. The perfect form of the conditional mood is used in the principle mood. We use the Third Conditional when talking about a past condition that cannot be fulfilled, because the action in the “if-clause” didn't happen.

E. g. *If I hadn't missed the train, I wouldn't have been late for the meeting.*

*If I had known that you were coming, I would have met you at the railway station. (But I didn't know that you were coming so I didn't come.)*

*If he had tried to leave the country, he would have been stopped at the frontier. (But he didn't try.)*

### Variations

1. **Could or might** may be used instead of **would**:

E. g. *If the rescue crew had found him earlier, they could have saved his life. (Ability.)*

*If the rescue crew had found him earlier, they might have saved his life. (Possibility.)*

*If we had had the necessary documents, we could have left at once. (Ability or permission.)*

2. A perfect continuous infinitive may be used in the principle clause:

E. g. *If I had had any money I would have been watching the film with my girlfriend that evening.*

3. A continuous form may be used in the if-clause:

E. g. *I wasn't wearing a seat belt. If I had been wearing one, I wouldn't have been seriously injured.*

4. A combination of types 2 and 3 is possible:

E. g. *The airplane I intended to catch crashed. If I had caught that airplane, I would have been killed or I would be dead now (type 3).*

*If he had worked harder at school, he would be working in a comfortable office now; he wouldn't be sweeping the streets. (But I didn't work hard at school and now he is sweeping the streets.)*

5. Using inversion, we can place “had” before the subject, omitting the “if”:

E. g. *If you had obeyed orders this disaster would not have happened. — Had you told me about your problems, this disaster would not have happened.*

## Mixed Conditionals

Unreal conditionals (type II + III) sometimes can be mixed.

E. g. *If I had installed an anti-virus, my computer wouldn't be so slow now. (But I didn't install an anti-virus and therefore my computer is so slow now.)*

*If our house had been broken into, we would be very sad. (But our house wasn't broken into and we aren't sad.)*

*If our house had been broken into, we would call the police. (But our house wasn't broken into and we are not going to call police.)*

*If we had won the lottery last week, we would buy a new sofa today. (But we didn't win the lottery and we are not going to buy a new sofa today.)*

*If I were smarter, I would have graduated from Stanford. (But I am not smarter and therefore I didn't graduate from Stanford.)*

*If Mary weren't a snob, she wouldn't have had so many parties this year. (But Mary is a snob and therefore she had so many parties this year.)*

### Variations of conditional sentences

#### 1. **If only.**

This adds emphasis to hypothetical situations. With past events it adds a sense of regret. The second part of the sentence is often left out.

E. g. *If only I had enough time! If only I had come yesterday, this wouldn't have happened!*

#### 2. **“Unless” and other alternatives to “if”.**

Unless means only if not.

E. g. *I'll go ahead and get the tickets unless you call me this afternoon. (This means if you call me this afternoon, I won't get the tickets.) This means if one situation depends on another, “if” can be replaced by as/so long as, provided or only if.*

*I'll do what you say provided the police are not informed.*

Even if describes how something will happen whatever the condition.

E. g. *Even if it rains, we'll still go for a picnic.*

#### 3. **Past events with results in the present: past perfect + would.**

E. g. *If Jim hadn't missed the plane, he would be here by now.*

#### 4. *Should.*

After if, this makes the possibility of an event seem unlikely.

E. g. *If you should see Ann, could you ask her to call me? (This implies that I do not expect you to see Ann.)*

#### 5. *Were to.*

This also makes an event seem more hypothetical.

E. g. *If I were to ask you to marry me, what would you say?*

If I **was to do** it all over again, I **wouldn't change** a thing.

#### 6. *Happen to.*

This emphasises chance possibilities. It is often used with should.

E. g. *If you happen to see Helen, could you ask her to call me?  
If you should happen to be passing, drop in for a cup of tea.*

#### 7. *If it were not for/if it hadn't been for.*

This describes how one event depends on another.

E. g. *If it weren't for Jim, this company would be in a mess.*

**If it weren't** for marriage, men **would spend** their lives thinking they had no faults at all.

#### 8. *“Will” and “would”: politeness and emphasis.*

These can be used as polite forms.

E. g. *If you will/would wait here, I'll see if Mrs Green is free.*

“Will” can also be used for emphasis, meaning “insist on doing”.

E. g. *If you will stay out late, no wonder you are tired! (Insist on staying out.)*

### **9. *Supposing, otherwise.***

Supposing or suppose can replace if mainly in everyday speech.

E. g. Supposing you won the football pools, what would you do?

“Otherwise” means “or if not”. It can go at the beginning or end of the sentence.

E. g. *If you hadn't given us directions, we wouldn't have found the house. Thanks for your directions to the house. We wouldn't have found it otherwise.*

### **10. *But for.***

This can replace “if not”. It is used in formal language, and must be followed by a noun form.

E. g. *If you hadn't helped us, we would have been in trouble.*  
But for your help, we would have been in trouble... .

### **11. *If so/ if not.***

These can refer to a sentence understood but not stated.

E. g. *There is a possibility that Jack will be late. If so, I will take his place.*

### **12. *Colloquial omission of “if”.***

An imperative can be used in everyday speech.

E. g. Sit down, and I'll make us a cup of tea. (*If you sit down ...*)

### **13. *“If” and adjectives.***

In expressions such as if it is necessary/possible it is possible to omit the verb be.

E. g. *If interested, apply within. If necessary, take a taxi.*

### **14. *Formally “if” can mean “although”, usually as if + adjective***

E. g. *The room was well-furnished, if a little badly decorated.*

## Practical tasks. Type I

### I. Translate into Russian and identify type I of conditional sentences:

1. If you are hunting for a job, you should look through job advertisements. 2. Send your CV to an employer if you want to get a job. 3. If you are going to be independent, successful and wealthy, you will have to find a well-paid job. 4. If you are a capable and hard-working person, you will certainly be offered an opportunity to climb the ladder. 5. If you are made redundant, your employer tells you to leave because your job is no longer necessary. 6. If you have communication skills, you may choose a profession involving close contacts with people. 7. If you are ambitious and full of energy, you will be able not only to do your job successfully but also see the world. 8. If you are a creative person, it's a must for you to find a job of an artist, a tailor, a designer or a stylist. 9. The world of jobs and careers will be open to you if you are not afraid of any difficulties of the future and ready to solve any problem with a smile. 10. You will get your dream-job if you are a responsible, optimistic and reliable person.

### II. Open the brackets using type I of conditional sentences:

1. If you (*to be hunting*) for a job, somebody (*to ask*) you for a resume. 2. You should (*to write*) a letter of application if you (*to want*) to get a job. 3. You (*to attract*) attention when you (*to print*) your resume on tinted paper. 4. If you (*to write*) a four-page (*or longer*) resume, it (*may*) irritate an impatient employment official. 5. Your employer (*respect*) you if you (*to be*) on time for the interview. 6. You (*to be*) successful if you (*not to screw*) up. 7. If you (*to convince*) your hiring manager that you are underpaid, you (*to earn*) more. 8. You (*to earn*) less if your hiring manager (*to be convinced*) you are overpaid. 9. If you (*to pick up*) new skills and (*to apply*) them regularly, you (*can*) get farther than someone who is occasionally brilliant but lazy. 10. At last you have been hired! But if you (*to rest*) on your laurels, you (*may*) be dismissed. 11. You (*can*) receive a reprimand or even (*may*) be dismissed if you (*to disobey*) the orders of your boss. 12. You (*win*) your promotion if you (*to master*) 3 foreign languages. 13. If you (*not to disagree*) with the interviewer at times, you (*to become*) a "yes" person. 14. If you (*to hesitate*) to change your mind at a job interview, you (*not to be*) "yourself" and true enough. 15. If you (*to try*) to dominate the conversation with your interviewer, you (*may*) fail to get a job.

### **III. Paraphrase the sentences using type I of conditional sentences:**

1. To attend the job interview. To hunt for a job. 2. To choose a profession. To find out as much as possible about it. 3. To get a job. To send a letter of application and CV. 4. To have linguistic qualifications and three years' experience teaching. To be invited for the post of a teacher of Italian. 5. Experience and qualifications to be suitable. To be available for the interview at any time. 6. To be grateful. To discuss the post available in person. 7. To be suitable for the post. To have a chance to get a job. 8. To be late. To get the sack. 9. To do one's best. To win one's promotion. 10. To get on very well in one's job. To get a higher salary. 11. To apply for a job. To write a CV. 12. To get a prestigious job. To be paid a higher salary. 13. To do well. To be given a new job with more responsibility. 14. To attend a formal meeting. To be asked questions about experience, qualifications, etc. 15. To disobey the orders. To be dismissed.

### **IV. Translate into English:**

1. Когда вы будете подавать заявление о приёме на работу, вам придётся заполнить анкету. 2. Если вы будете работать по субботам и воскресеньям, ваша зарплата будет увеличена вдвое. 3. Вас уволят с работы, если вы не будете выполнять распоряжения своего босса. 4. Если вы будете владеть тремя иностранными языками, вы быстрее получите продвижение по служебной лестнице. 5. Ни в коем случае не опаздывайте, когда вы получите приглашение на собеседование. 6. Если вы будете постоянно опаздывать на работу, у вас появится отличный шанс быть уволенным. 7. Если вы не будете бояться трудностей, вам предложат работу с большими возможностями. 8. Если нанимателя устроят ваша квалификация и опыт, вас пригласят на собеседование. 9. Если вы будете амбициозны, креативны и владеть двумя иностранными языками, вы сможете увидеть весь мир. 10. Если вы получите престижную работу, вы будете зарабатывать намного больше. 11. Не допускайте орфографических ошибок, когда будете составлять резюме. 12. Когда вас пригласят на собеседование, помните о дресс-коде. 13. Вы никогда не получите работу, если во время собеседования будете держать во рту конфету, жевательную резинку или надумаете закурить. 14. Когда пойдете на собеседование, не

забудьте взять с собой необходимые документы: диплом, сертификаты, рекомендательные письма и т. д. 15. Если вы согласитесь, вам могут предложить неполный рабочий день. 16. Если ваше образование, опыт и навыки устроят нанимателя, вы можете быть включены в окончательный список. 17. Если вы будете много трудиться, вы сможете получать хорошее жалование. 18. Если у вас будет личный автомобиль, шанс получить работу увеличится. 19. Вы получите престижную работу, если будете владеть двумя иностранными языками и обладать компьютерной грамотностью. 20. Если вы последуете вышеперечисленным рекомендациям, вы добьётесь успеха!

**V. Make up a dialogue** using type I of the conditional sentences. Imagine that you are having a job interview. Prove your employer that you are the best among those shortlisted candidates.

**VI. Write a resume** about yourself for a job that you would like to do.

## **Practical tasks. Type II**

**I. Translate into Russian and identify type I and type II of conditional sentences.**

1. If you spend most of your free time indoors, sitting, lying, watching TV etc., your organism will become less resistant to the environment. 2. If you wanted to look healthy and slim, you could take up shaping or aerobics. 3. If you wanted to have a strong and muscular body, you could take up bodybuilding. 4. If people did morning exercises, they would avoid a lot of diseases. 5. You will avoid serious disease if you give up smoking. 6. If I were a magician, smoking would be banned in all public places. 7. People won't be hypodynamic if they walk more and take more exercise. 8. If people did sport and played games more often, they would live longer, feel healthier and cope with life's problems. 9. If you play basketball, football or volleyball you can build your character and team spirit. 10. If you did aerobics or yoga, you would touch your toes without bending your knees.

## II. Open the brackets using type II of conditional sentences:

1. If you (*to do*) sport regularly, it (*to help*) you to achieve success in life. 2. If you (*to go*) in for sport, you never (*to use*) cigarettes, alcohol or even drugs. 3. It (*to help*) to taste a sweet feeling of victory even if you (*to do*) amateur sport. 4. If you (*to be*) fond of sport, you (*to be*) healthy, more organized and better disciplined. 5. If you (*to take*) regular exercise, you (*to have*) good health and (*not to catch*) a cold. 6. You (*to play*) football, golf or cricket — the most popular games in the British Isles if you (*to live*) there. 7. If you (*to live*) in the USA, you (*to play*) baseball — the most popular game there. 8. If you (*to go*) in for sport, you (*to choose*) amateur sport or professional one? 9. If you (*to be*) keen on sport, you (*to choose*) indoor or outdoor games? 10. What you (*to call*) a person if he (*to do*) the long-jump? 11. What you (*to call*) a person if he (*to throw*) the discus? 12. What you (*to call*) a person if he (*to do*) gymnastics? 13. If a person (*to play*) football, I (*to call*) him a football player. 14. If a person (*to do*) the pole vault, I (*to call*) him a pole-vaulter. 15. If a person (*to play*) hockey, I (*to call*) him a hockey player.

## III. Paraphrase the sentences using type II of conditional sentences:

1. To play table tennis. To hold a racket in one's hand. 2. To hold a cue in one's hand. To play snooker. 3. To play basketball. To call smb. a basketball player. 4. To go running every morning. To get rid of tension or to let off steam. 5. To work in office and to sit at desks for 7 hours. To feel the need for exercise at the end of the day. 6. People to be fond of sport. Not to have many problems and to be more organized. 7. She never use scigarettes and alcohol. To do sport every day. 8. To take regular exercise. To have good health and to be better disciplined. 9. Not to gain a lot of weight. To jog every morning. 10. To get the game. To win the set and win the match. 11. Ronaldo didn't miss a ball. The goalkeeper did not catch it. 12. Not to be very good at football. Not to enjoy watching it. 13. You to play any sport at school. To avoid a lot of diseases. 14. Sport not to play an important part in our lives. A man never to be healthy, slim and wise. 15. To play golf. To hold a club in one's hand.

#### **IV. Translate into English using type I and type II of conditional sentences:**

1. Если ты будешь регулярно делать по утрам зарядку, ты забудешь о простуде. 2. Если бы она не курила, она была бы намного здоровее. 3. Если вы будете заниматься спортом, вы станете намного стройнее и забудете про лишний вес. 4. Если бы спорт не играл большой роли в жизни людей, их жизнь была бы короче. 5. Если бы ты занимался спортом, ты бы предпочел любительский или на профессиональном уровне? 6. Если ты не будешь заниматься физкультурой в университете, ты не сможешь достичь высоких результатов. 7. Если бы я не занимался баскетболом, я не развил бы свой характер и командный дух. 8. Если ты будешь заниматься футболом на профессиональном уровне, ты забудешь финансовые проблемы. 9. Если бы у вас была дочь, вы согласились бы, чтобы она занималась тяжёлой атлетикой? 10. Если бы у вас был сын, вы разрешили бы ему заниматься шахматами или посещать балетную школу? 11. Если ты будешь заниматься спортом, какие игры ты предпочтёшь: в закрытом помещении или на открытом воздухе? 12. Если она будет заниматься стрельбой из лука, она превзойдет Робин Гуда. 13. Если бы ты жил в Японии, тебе пришлось бы заниматься борьбой, возможно, дзюдо. 14. Почему бы ей не заняться любительским спортом? Забудет про сигареты и станет стройнее. 15. Если вы захотите играть в дартс, у вас должно быть хорошее зрение. 16. Если бы не сильный ветер, она выиграла бы соревнование по бадминтону. 17. Если бы не спонсоры, я не участвовал бы в этих соревнованиях. 18. До сих пор я благодарна своему школьному учителю по физической культуре! Если бы не он, я никогда бы не добилась в жизни таких успехов! 19. Если захотите играть в крикет, вам следует приобрести биты. 20. Если бы все люди занимались спортом, они никогда бы не болели, были бы стройными, здоровыми и счастливыми!

#### **V. Make up a dialogue using type II of conditional sentences:**

If you had a chance to visit the Olympic Games, would you choose the Winter Olympics or the Summer Olympics?

**VI. Make up a speech** on the following topic: if you went in for sport, would you prefer amateur sport or professional one? Why?

## Practical tasks. Type III

### I. Translate into Russian and identify type II and type III of conditional sentences:

1. If the ruler of a small state, Elis, hadn't been a good diplomat, he wouldn't have organized athletic games. 2. If the athletes hadn't taken an oath to compete honestly, they couldn't have taken part in all kinds of competitions. 3. The winners ("*olympionics*") wouldn't have got olive wreaths and cups of olive oil if they hadn't kept the rules of the sacred Olympics. 4. If the olympionics of ancient Greece hadn't been very popular, the poets wouldn't have written poems about the best athletes and the sculptors wouldn't have made their statues. 5. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the fear of death penalty. If they had taken part in the Olympic Games, they would have got olive wreaths and cups of olive oil as well. 6. The Olympic Games would have been held for more than eleven hundred years if the emperor Theodosius hadn't banned them for religious reasons in 394 A. D. 7. The revival of the Olympic Games wouldn't have begun in 1892 if the young French teacher Pierre de Coubertin hadn't made a public speech before the Union of French sports clubs in Paris. 8. If Pierre de Coubertin hadn't been an enthusiast, his personal drive and initiative wouldn't have brought about the inauguration of the modern Olympic Games in 1896. 9. If the Olympic idea didn't mean friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the youth of the world, real peace couldn't be achieved without sport. 10. I would visit the Summer Olympics in London if I had an opportunity.

### II. Open the brackets using type III of conditional sentences:

1. If the city of Vancouver (*not to be elected*) as the host city at the 115 th IOC Session in Prague on 2 July 2003, the XXI Olympic Winter Games in 2010 might (*to take place*) in Salzburg (*Austria*), PyeongChang (*Republic of Korea*) or Bern (*Switzerland*). 2. If you (*to attend*) the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games events in Vancouver, you (*to enjoy*) curling, figure skating, ice hockey, sledge hockey, short-track speed skating and wheelchair curling. 3. If you (*to visit*) Richmond, you could (*to see*) speed skating. 4. If you (*to go*) to the District of West Vancouver, you (*to enjoy*)

the snowboard and freestyle skiing events. 5. You could (*to see*) the Olympic Games Opening and Closing Ceremonies if you (*to attend*) BC Place in Vancouver city centre. 6. If London (*not to be selected*) as the host city during the 117th IOC Session in Singapore, the Games of the XXX Olympiad might (*to take place*) in Moscow, New York City, Madrid or in Paris. 7. Had you (*to visit*) the 2012 Summer Olympics, you could (*to watch*) women's boxing. Thus the Games became the first at which every sport had female competitors. 8. You (*to see*) the opening ceremony ("*Isles of Wonder*") of the 2012 Summer Olympics if you (*to be*) in London on 27 July. 9. If you (*to visit*) London on 12 August 2012, you (*to see*) the closing ceremony of the London 2012 Summer Olympics. 10. If a competitor (*not to win*) a medal, he or she (*not to be tested*) for drugs. 11. The gymnast Luiza Galiulina and the runner Tameka Williams (*not to be suspended*) if the Olympic anti-doping laboratory (*not to test*) them. 12. Nadzeya Ostapchuk (*not to become*) the first athlete stripped of a medal if she (*to be tested*) negative for metenolone. 13. Valerie Adams (*not to be awarded*) the gold medal in shot put if Nadzeya Ostapchuk (*not to be tested*) positive for drugs. 14. If Ivan Tsikhan (*to take part*) in the Summer Olympics in London, he (*to become*) an Olympic medalist. 15. If you (*to go*) in for sport in your childhood, you (*to choose*) amateur sport or professional one?

### III. Paraphrase the sentences using type III of conditional sentences:

1. To compete in the 400 meter relay. To break the record. 2. Not to be disqualified for using steroids. To be tested negative by anti-doping laboratory. 3. To have a good chance. To win this event. 4. To win the match. The goalkeeper to miss the ball. 5. London to be selected as the host city. The Games of the XXX Olympiad to take place in Paris. 6. To win a championship in the heavyweight division. To hurt one's leg. 7. To throw a heavy little metal ball as far as possible. To stand on the podium. 8. To be thrown out of the game. To lose the football match. 9. To set up a new world record. To take a gold Olympic medal. 10. The team to be defeated in the semifinal. To reach the final. 11. To be banned from entering the competition. To participate in the 2016 Summer Olympics. 12. To be knocked out of the competition. To achieve a victory over smb. in the final. 13. To kick a goal. To win by three points (*goals*). 14. To behave in a dishonest way in order to win. To be disqualified from the race. 15. To judge a game of hockey. To get Stanley Cup.

#### **IV. Translate into English using type I, II and III of conditional sentences:**

1. Если бы ты делал зарядку по утрам, ты забыл бы про диету. 2. Если бы она чаще участвовала в соревнованиях в прошлом году, то её результат был бы выше. 3. Если бы не ошибочные действия судьи, «Манчестер Юнайтед» играл бы в финале. 4. Если бы ты занимался бодибилдингом, у тебя была бы стройная фигура. 5. Если она будет заниматься спортом, она сможет устанавливать рекорды. 6. Если бы она начала бегать по утрам в прошлом году, она забыла бы про болезни. 7. Если ты будешь заниматься футболом, ты разовьешь свой характер и командный дух борьбы. 8. Если бы он умел играть в бадминтон, он принял бы участие в соревнованиях за факультет. 9. Если человек бросит курить, у него будет хороший аппетит, стройная фигура и отменное здоровье. 10. Если бы её не дисквалифицировали за употребление допинга в прошлом году, она завоевала бы серебряную медаль. 11. Если бы человек чаще ходил пешком, он реже бы обращался к врачу. 12. Если вы будете выполнять установку тренера, вы сможете выйти в финал соревнований. 13. Если бы Пьер де Кубертен не выступил с речью в Париже в 1892 году, возрождение Олимпийских игр не состоялось бы. 14. Если бы спортсменку из Малайзии не дисквалифицировали, она участвовала бы в полуфинале. 15. Окажись вы в Лондоне 12 августа 2012 года, вы стали бы свидетелем церемонии закрытия Олимпийских игр. 16. Если он будет заниматься спортом на профессиональном уровне, он не будет знать финансовых проблем. 17. Если бы не положительный результат антидопинговой лаборатории, спортсмен завоевал бы бронзовую медаль. 18. Если студент будет больше ходить пешком, чаще бывать на свежем воздухе, регулярно делать по утрам зарядку, он забудет про простуду, высокое давление и плохой аппетит. 19. Если бы Юлия Нестеренко не приняла участие в Олимпиаде в Греции, она не стала бы олимпийской чемпионкой. 20. Человек будет прекрасно выглядеть и иметь хорошую фигуру, если будет дружить со спортом.

**V. Make up a dialogue** using type II and type III of the conditional sentences: “If I had taken a gold (*silver, bronze, Olympic*) medal, I would have...”.

**VI. Make up a story** on the following situation: “If I had been a sponsor of the 2012 Summer Olympics, I would have...”.

## Practical tasks. Type IV

### I. Translate into Russian and identify type IV of conditional sentences:

1. If you were more attentive, you would have passed the exam yesterday. 2. If you had taken the medicine, you would feel much better now. 3. If I hadn't missed the bus, I would be having dinner with my family now. 4. If you didn't go to parties every day, you could have entered the University long ago. 5. How would you feel today if you had walked 20 km yesterday? 6. If you were always near, I wouldn't have got lost in the forest. 7. I wouldn't have a sore throat now if I hadn't eaten so much ice-cream. 8. You wouldn't have lost the key if you kept all your things in order. 9. If you hadn't missed the bus in the morning, you would be in Minsk now. 10. Jane would have taken up an additional course if she weren't busy with her piano classes.

### II. Open the brackets using all types of conditional sentences:

1. If you go to Paris, where you (*stay*)? 2. I shouldn't have taken your umbrella if I (*know*) that it was the only one you had. 3. You'll get pneumonia if you (*not change*) your wet clothes. 4. If I had known that you couldn't eat octopus, I (*not buy*) it. 5. If they (*hang*) that picture lower, people would be able to see it. 6. She (*be able*) to walk faster if her shoes hadn't such high heels. 7. I (*bring*) you some beer if I had known that you were thirsty. 8. If you had touched that electric cable, you (*be*) electrocuted. 9. If the story hadn't been true, the newspaper (*not print*) it. 10. I (*not buy*) things on the installment system if I were you. 11. Dial 999 if you (*want*) Police, Ambulance, or Fire Brigade. 12. You (*not be*) any use to me unless you learn to type. 13. If anyone attacked me, my dog (*jump*) at his throat. 14. If he were in, he (*answer*) the phone. 15. The ship would have run aground if the pilot (*make*) one mistake.

### III. Paraphrase the sentences using all types of conditional sentences:

1. I don't know how to ski, so I didn't go skiing with Simon last week. 2. I forgot to bring my umbrella — that's why I'm so wet. 3. I'm really worried about tomorrow's exam — that's why I didn't go to the party last

night. 4. A dog bit me when I was a child, so now I'm really scared of dogs. 5. I didn't go to work yesterday because I had a cold. 6. I didn't win the lottery in the past and I am not rich now. 7. I didn't take French in high school and I don't have many job opportunities. 8. She wasn't born in the United States and she does need a visa now to work here. 9. She didn't sign up for the ski trip last week and she isn't going to join us tomorrow. 10. Mark didn't get the job and Mark is not going to move to Shanghai. 11. I am not currently rich and that is why I didn't buy the Ferrari yesterday. 12. Sam doesn't speak Russian and that is why he didn't translate the letter. 13. I do have a lot of vacation time and I will go on the trip next week. 14. Cindy is not creative and the company won't send her to New York to work on the new campaign. 15. Sandy is not going to give a speech tomorrow and that is why she is not nervous.

#### **IV. Translate into English using all types of conditional sentences:**

1. Если нагревать лёд, он тает. 2. Если идет дождь, улицы мокрые. 3. Если бы я был на твоём месте, я бы обсудил этот вопрос с твоим начальником. 4. Она была бы счастлива, если бы её пригласили на вечеринку. 5. Если бы ты предупредил меня об опасности, я бы не участвовал в этих соревнованиях. 6. Если бы я знал о твоей болезни, я бы навестил тебя в больницу. 7. В случае если я не застану её дома, я оставлю ей записку. 8. Мы закончим работу вовремя при условии, что вы пришлёте все необходимые материалы. 9. Если бы вы вчера приняли это лекарство, теперь вы были бы здоровы. 10. Если бы он не был таким рассеянным, он бы не опоздал вчера на поезд. 11. Если бы не дождь, мы бы поехали за город. 12. Будь у меня время, я бы стал учить испанский. 13. Если вы услышите, как она поёт, на вас большое впечатление произведёт её голос. 14. Когда музей откроется, мы пойдем туда на экскурсию. 15. Если бы он знал хорошо английский язык, он перевёл бы вчера эту статью без затруднения. 16. Если бы вы работали усерднее в прошлом году, вы бы теперь хорошо знали английский язык. 17. Если вы нажимаете на эту кнопку, на экране появляется изображение. 18. Я дам вам эту книгу при условии, что вы вернете её завтра. 19. Если бы он был здесь, он помог бы нам. 20. Если бы вы учили типы условных предложений в английском языке в прошлом семестре должным образом, вы сейчас бы написали данный тест без ошибок.



7. It \_\_\_ if he had been more attentive.
- a) did not happen                      c) would not happen  
b) had not happened                    d) wouldn't have happened
8. If he hadn't been so busy at work last week, he \_\_\_ more time with his children.
- a) may spend                              c) could spend  
b) might spend                            d) could have spent
9. We were terribly late. If we had taken a taxi instead of a bus, we \_\_\_ on time.
- a) could arrive                            c) might arrive  
b) may arrive                              d) might have arrived
10. \_\_\_ I known his true intentions, I would not have allowed him to stay in my house.
- a) Have                                      c) Should  
b) Had                                        d) Were
11. If I knew his address, I \_\_\_ him.
- a) visited                                    c) had visited  
b) would visit                              d) visit
12. If Sue \_\_\_ anybody the news, it won't be a secret.
- a) tells                                        c) has told  
b) had told                                  d) told
13. If Tom \_\_\_ the bus, he would have come to the meeting on time.
- a) hasn't missed                          c) hadn't missed  
b) missed                                    d) would have missed
14. If I see Jill, I \_\_\_ her to call you.
- a) would remind                          c) has reminded  
b) will remind                              d) has remained
15. If I were you, I \_\_\_ the red dress.
- a) had chosen                                c) choose  
b) would choose                            d) shoes

16. If she had been taking care of her health, she \_\_\_ ill.  
a) wouldn't have fell                      c) wouldn't have fallen  
b) didn't fall                                  d) doesn't fall
17. We will stay at this hotel provided it \_\_\_ much.  
a) doesn't cost                                c) hadn't cost  
b) didn't cost                                 d) didn't costed
18. If Mark \_\_\_ for the job, he would have got it.  
a) applies                                      c) had applied  
b) will apply                                 d) has applied
19. If it were not for the snow, we \_\_\_ a car to the cinema.  
a) can drive                                  c) could drove  
b) could drive                                d) could drive
20. If he had phoned me, I \_\_\_ him the home task.  
a) would have told                         c) told  
b) would tell                                 d) will tell

Never make fun of someone who speaks broken English. It means they know another language.

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Репозиторий БарГУ

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ БАРГУ

*Практическое пособие*

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**КОСВЕННЫЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЯ**

**OBLIQUE MOODS**

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**для студентов лингвистических специальностей**

Под общей редакцией Г. А. Шоцкой

Заведующий РИО *Е. Г. Хохол*

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Компьютерная верстка *А. Н. Охрименко*

Подписано в печать 19.12.2013.

Формат 60 × 84 1/16. Бумага офсетная.

Гарнитура Таймс. Отпечатано на ризографе.

Усл. печ. л. 4,41. Уч.-изд. л. 3,12.

Заказ 31. Тираж 240 экз.

ЛИ 02330/0552803 от 09.02.2010

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение:  
учреждение образования  
«Барановичский государственный университет»,  
225404, г. Барановичи, ул. Войкова, 21.

Репозиторий БарГУ

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Учреждение образования  
"БАРАНОВИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ"

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