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**THE OBLIQUE MOODS**

**Непрямі способи**

*Навчальний посібник*

*з практичної граматики англійської мови*

*для студентів*

*Навчально-наукового інституту іноземної філології*

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Н53 The Oblique Moods (Непрямі способи): Навчальний посібник з практичної граматики англійської мови для студентів Навчально-наукового інституту іноземної філології. – Житомир: Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2018. – 90 с.

Навчальний посібник має на меті сформувати необхідні знання, уміння та навички у студентів з практичної граматики англійської мови з теми "The Oblique Moods". Базові положення супроводжуються вправами на закріплення знань та формування вмінь і навичок утворювати та вживати форми непрямих способів у реченнях-висловлюваннях. Навчальний посібник містить також загальні рекомендації, питання для самоконтролю, тести для самостійного контролю, перелік основних моделей, в яких вживаються форми непрямих способів, термінологічний словник та список рекомендованої літератури з теми "The Oblique Moods".

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## ПЕРЕДМОВА

«The Oblique Moods (Непрямі способи): Навчальний посібник з практичної граматики англійської мови» призначений для студентів 2 – 3 курсів, які вивчають англійську мову як основну іноземну, і написаний згідно з вимогами, викладеними в діючій програмі з цього предмету.

В навчальному процесі практичної граматики англійської мови широко використовуються підручники з курсу практичної граматики англійської мови, укладені В.Л.Каушанською; Н.А. Кобріною, О.А. Корнєєвою та М.І Оссовською; О.А.Натанзон; М.А. Ганшиною та Н.М. Василевською та ін.

*Мета* навчальних матеріалів – ознайомити студентів з сучасним підходом до вивчення форм непрямих способів, сформувані і удосконалити вміння і навички утворення та використання відповідних граматичних структур.

У посібнику представлені граматичні правила, схеми та моделі, різноманітні типи вправ до кожної підтеми, які допоможуть студентам опанувати складний граматичний матеріал.

У вправах, завданнях і ілюстраціях до правил використано мовний матеріал, взятий із Британського національного корпусу (BNC від англ. British National Corpus), корпусу сучасного американського англійського (COCA від англ. Corpus of Contemporary American English) – письмові і розмовні зразки британського і американського варіанту англійської мови ХХ століття.

Передбачається, що, працюючи над проблемами непрямих способів, студенти самостійно виконують тести для самоконтролю та лабораторні роботи в електронному варіанті. Самостійна робота студентів перевіряється викладачем.

Навчальні матеріали включають також зразок контрольної роботи з теми "Непрямі способи".

Посібник призначений як для самостійної роботи студентів (тести для самоконтролю та лабораторні роботи в електронному варіанті), так і для роботи в аудиторії під керівництвом викладача.

Навчальний посібник складається з чотирьох розділів:

- 1) система форм непрямих способів;
- 2) незалежне використання форм непрямих способів;
- 3) умовні речення;
- 4) залежне використання форм непрямих способів;

Технологія опрацювання теми може бути різною. Наприклад:  
практичне заняття – самостійна робота;  
практичне заняття – тести для самоконтролю;  
самостійна робота – практичне заняття;  
самостійна робота – практичне заняття – лабораторна робота;  
самостійна робота – консультація викладача тощо.

### List of Symbols

COCA – Corpus of Contemporary American English

BNC – British National Corpus

etc (et cetera) – and other people; and other things

i e (id est) – which is to say, in other words

n – noun

smb – somebody

smth – something

v – verb

## THE SYSTEM OF THE OBLIQUE MOODS FORMS

### The Category of Mood

<p><b>The category of mood</b> shows the attitude of the speaker or writer towards the contents of the sentence. There are the following moods in English:</p> <p><b>-The Indicative mood</b> indicates a real action: <i>He is speaking now. He came at 4.</i></p> <p><b>-The Imperative mood</b> expresses a command or a request to perform an action: <i>Read the text! Don't open the door!</i></p> <p><b>-The Oblique moods</b> express unreal or hypothetical actions or states. A hypothetical action or state may be viewed upon as desired, necessary, supposed, imaginary, or contradicting reality.</p> <p>According to prof. A.I. Smirnitskiy's classification, there are <b>4 Oblique moods</b>:</p> <p>Subjunctive 1; Subjunctive 2; the Conditional Mood; the Suppositional Mood.</p>	<p><b>Категорія способу</b> показує ставлення мовця або письменника до змісту речення. Існують наступні способи в англійській мові:</p> <p><b>-дійсний спосіб</b> вказує на реальну дію: <i>He is speaking now. He came at 4.</i></p> <p><b>-наказовий спосіб</b> виражає команду або прохання виконати дію: <i>Read the text! Don't open the door!</i></p> <p><b>-Непрямі способи</b> показують нереальні або гіпотетичні дії або стани. Гіпотетичну дію або стан можна озглядати як бажану, необхідну, передбачувану, уявну або суперечливу дійсність.</p> <p>На думку проф. О.І. Смирницького існують <b>4 непрямих способи</b>:</p> <p>Subjunctive 1; Subjunctive 2; the Conditional Mood; the Suppositional Mood.</p>
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#### The Oblique Moods Forms in English

**1. Subjunctive I** expresses a hypothetical action.

**Formation:** The form of **Subjunctive I** looks like the bare infinitive: be, live, save.

**Usage:** - **Subjunctive I** is used in sentences that are **set expressions** (prayers, wishes, etc), which are used in formal style: *God save the king! God forbid you!*

- **Subjunctive I** can also be used in **subordinate clauses**: *He required that all be kept secret.*

**2. Subjunctive II** expresses an unreal action.

**Formation:** **Subjunctive II** has two forms:

**-Present Subjunctive II** looks like the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous: *spoke, were speaking: If only I knew Italian! If only they were driving a car now!*

Note: Present Subjunctive II of the verb "to be" has the form "**were**" for all persons: *If only she were in London now.*

**-Past Subjunctive II** looks like the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous: *had spoken, had been speaking: If only I had known Italian then!*

**Usage:** **Subjunctive II** is used in:

**-simple sentences:** *If only he had a car! If only he had had a car last month!*

**- in subordinate clauses:** *If he were in London now, he would speak English better. If he had been free yesterday, he would have done it.*

**3. The Conditional Mood** expresses an unreal action

**Formation:** **The Conditional Mood** has two forms:

**-the Present Conditional** consists of **the auxiliary verb "would"+ the non-perfect infinitive**: *would go*. (For "I, we" the auxiliary verbs 'should/would' + the non-perfect infinitive - *should buy; would buy*).

**-the Past Conditional** consists of **the auxiliary verb "would" + the perfect infinitive**: *would have gone*. (For "I, we" the auxiliary verbs "should/would" + the perfect infinitive - *should have bought, would have bought*).

**Usage: The Conditional Mood** is used:

**-in simple sentences:** *I would meet you tomorrow. I would have met you yesterday.*

**- in principal clauses:** *If I were free tomorrow, I would meet you.*

*If I had been free yesterday, I would have met you.*

**4. The Suppositional Mood** expresses a hypothetical action.

**Formation: The Suppositional Mood** has two forms:

**-the Present Suppositional** consists of the auxiliary verb **"should"** /for all persons/ + **the non-perfect infinitive**: *should have; should buy*;

**- the Past Suppositional** consists of the auxiliary verb **"should"** /for all persons/ + **the perfect infinitive**.

**Usage: The Suppositional Mood** is used in **subordinate clauses**:

*It is strange that he should come tomorrow. It is strange that he should have come yesterday.*

**Exercise 1. Define the type of the Oblique Mood form and comment on its meaning:**

*Pattern: If he didn't smoke so much he would be healthy.*

*Didn't smoke – Subjunctive II (Present Subjunctive II) denotes an unreal action referring to the present;*

*Would be – the Conditional Mood (the Present Conditional) denotes an unreal action referring to the present.*

**If All the Seas Were One Sea...**

If all the seas were one sea what a great sea that would be.

If all the trees were one tree what a great tree that would be.

If all the axes were one ax what a great ax that would be.

If all the men were one man what a great man that would be.

And if the great man took a great ax and cut down a great tree and let it fall into the great sea,

What a great splash it would be. (From Mother Goose Rhymes)

## II. INDEPENDENT USAGE OF THE OBLIQUE MOODS FORMS

### The Independent Usage of Subjunctive I

<p><b>Subjunctive 1</b> denotes a hypothetical action.</p> <p><b>Subjunctive 1</b> has one form, which looks like the bare infinitive: <i>be, live, save</i>.</p> <p><b>Subjunctive 1</b> is used in simple sentences, which are set expressions (prayers, wishes, etc) in formal style: <i>God <u>save</u> the king! God <u>forbid</u> you! Long <u>live</u> the President! Heaven <u>help</u> us.</i></p>	<p><b>Subjunctive 1</b> позначає гіпотетичну дію.</p> <p><b>Subjunctive 1</b> має одну форму, яка нагадує інфінітив без частки «to»: <i>be, live, save</i>.</p> <p><b>Subjunctive 1</b> використовується в простих реченнях, які є сталими виразами (молитвами, побажаннями тощо) у формальному стилі: <i>God <u>save</u> the king! God <u>forbid</u> you! Long <u>live</u> the President! Heaven <u>help</u> us.</i></p>
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**Exercise 1. Memorize the following set expressions and give their Ukrainian equivalents. Comment on the meaning of Subjunctive 1.**

1. (God) *bless me!* (God) *bless my soul!* (Interj., coll., in exclamations, expressing surprise) = боже мій! Батечки! Який жах! (виражає здивування, обурення):  
'So that's what gave me away. My shoes. Well, *bless my soul,*' he said, with an air of exaggerated surprise (BNC, M.L. Kilby, 1991).

2. (God) *bless you!* (coll, a customary phrase to a person who has just sneezed) [Interj] = будь здоров (говорять тому, хто чихнув):  
Molland cleared his throat. ' *God bless you,*' he said gruffly (BCN, A. Taylor, 1992).

3. (God) *bless his soul/heart!* (coll., an expression of fondness, gratefulness, kind feelings, etc.) [Interj.] = Бережи її . його Боже!:  
I remember that it was pointed out to me by Jonathan Miller, *bless his heart,* that 'I have the right to change my mind', and that's true (BCN, Esquire, 1992).

4. (God) *bless his (little) cotton socks!* (coll., usu. referring to babies or children)  
I was terrified out of my wits at the very idea. I'll ring Cal. *Bless her cotton socks* for coming back from Spain. That's what I'll do, I'll ring Cal (BCN, A. Leonard, 1990).

5. *God/heaven forbid that...* (used to express a wish that something may not happen) = не дай Боже:  
*Heaven forbid that* this child should ever be tainted by the grossness of the world! (BCN, M. Roberts, 1993)

6. *Far be it from me to do it.* = I would/should/could never do it. = Я далекий від того, щоб ...  
*Far be it from me* to speak ill of the dead but Ken Mentle, may he rest in peace, single-handedly made this club what it is today, the Accrington Stanley of Bradford Park Avenue (BCN, M. Grist, 1993).

7. *Suffice it to say that...* = (It suffices to say) = досить сказати: I will content myself by saying that ...  
'Don't worry,' Mait told him, amused by his baffled expression. '*Suffice it to say that* I'm older even than that.' (BCN, D. McIntee, 1993).

8. *Be it so! So be it!* = по тому й бути, нехай буде так  
'*Be it so,*' The Times grudgingly conceded,' we must pay the penalty for our chivalry in the shape of daily outrage and nightly fears (BCN, G. Pearson, 1983).

9. *Confound it! Confound you!* (dated, used to express annoyance or anger) = до біса!  
I should be in Geneva now... I arrived there too late, after sunset, and found the gates of the city shut, *confound it*. Otherwise I'd be at my father's house... (BCN, B. Aldiss, 1991).

10. Long *live* peace and friendship among nations!  
Their message, '*Long live peace*' or '*Vive la paix*'. But the confections seemed to have created subliminal confusion because the demonstrators spelled out '*Viva la pain,*' or '*Long live bread*' (BCN, Fox Sunday, 2003).

11. God *preserve* us! = Saints *preserve* us/me! (coll., becoming old-fash, used as an expression of impatience, surprise, disbelief, fear, etc): saints preserve us, child! You've got your shoes on the wrong feet [Interj]  
"Mother Maia *preserve us!* " Rob mirrored the other's gesture. Maia wasn't his patroness (BCN, V. Milán, 2015).  
'*The saints preserve us!*' he said as he struggled to open it (BCN, B. Howell, 1991).

12. Manners *be hanged!* .*Confound* your ideas! *Confound* the politics!  
'*Confound your impudence!*' Benedict hit the surface of the desk with the flat of his palm (BCN, E. Bailey, 1993).  
His art demanded that he love and be loved by Mrs. Brewler; let *the consequences be hanged!* (BCN, C.P. Boyko, 2011).

### Exercise 2.Say the same in English:

1.Хай буде так! 2.Хай живе імператор! 3.Хай живе республіка! 4.Хай живуть всі і все! 5. Нехай це так і залишиться! 6.Хай береже вас Господь! 7. Хай живе мир! 8. Хай прийде царство твоє! 9. Хай живуть канікули! 10.Хай Новий рік принесе Вам щастя! 11. Хай Господь милує! 12. Хай вас Бог благословить! 13. Хай Ваші мрії справдяться! 14. Хай буде, як буде! 15.Хай Господь врятує нашу країну!

### The Independent Usage of Subjunctive II

Subjunctive II is used in sentences which express:

- 1) Advice (порада)

Somebody <b>had</b> better	do smth not do smth
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*You had better do it at once. You had better not tell her about it.*  
*He had better wait here. Somebody had better go to the library for the dictionary.*

**Note 1. Had better is quite direct; it is not used in polite request.**

Compare: Could you help me if you've got time? (not you'd better help me)  
You'd better help me or there'll be troubles.

**Note 2. Had better is more emphatic than should / ought to, but is not as emphatic as must:** You should / ought to see a lawyer. (less emphatic than *had better*)

You must see a lawyer. (*strong advice*)

You had better see a lawyer. (*less emphatic than must*)



• 2) Preference (превага)

Somebody <b>would</b> rather <b>had</b> rather <b>would</b> sooner <b>had</b> sooner	do smth not do smth
---	------------------------

*She would rather stay at home with a good book. I had rather not interfere.*

**Note 1. We use WOULD RATHER + Perfect Infinitive to express preference about an action in the past.:** I'd rather not have gone to the dinner party last night.

3) Wish (побажання)

If only smb Oh, if smb Oh, that	<b>did</b> smth (Present Subjunctive II; for present or future actions) <b>had done</b> smth (Past Subjunctive II; for past actions)
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*If only I knew it for sure! If only I had known about it earlier!*

**Note 1.** We use **WOULD** to talk about **things that we would like people (not) to do**. This often expresses dissatisfaction or annoyance; it can sound critical and dramatic: *If only the postman would come!*

We can use this structure to talk about things as well as people: *If only it would stop raining!*

**Note 2. Subjunctive II of the modal verbs** is often used to express **that something is desirable, advisable or possible**: *Can you tell us if there's a farm near here where we could stay the night?*

**Exercise 1. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:**

*Pattern: I think, Jane, you'd better come down.*

**"had better come"** – this expression is used in the sentence expressing advice. "Had" is Present Subjunctive II; "come" is the bare infinitive (the non-perfect correlation, the common aspect, the active voice)

1. And she'll forgive him just this once and it had better not happen again (BCN, The Daily Mirror, 1992). 2. Now that feudalism had collapsed, taking with it the traditional form of power, the great lairds had better make themselves rich, he believed, and land and its development offered the only way forward (BCN, F. Delaney, 1993). 3. If he has evidence that any official in the Welsh Office in any way said to anybody that this grant would be made, he had better provide it (BCN, Weekly Hansard (Commons), 1989). 4. Perhaps I had better measure my words carefully, as I do not wish to embarrass anyone (BCN, Weekly Hansard (Commons), 1989). 5. 'The Keltney people? Making for the Castle? Look – the sky is lightening. We had better join them' (BCN, D. Craig, 1991). 6. Somewhere behind the east wing of the castle glass shattered. Menzies had better come out soon (BCN, D. Craig, 1991). 7. 'There is enough to do,' he said, and let out a long breath.' We had better get some horses' (BCN, D. Craig, 1991). 8. 'Well, if everyone is all right, I think I had better go into the office today. I have something very important that I ought to do' (BCN, S. Maitland, 1990). 9. Then there was the possibility of the silver on sale at the Saturday morning market being stolen goods. Someone had better go down and have a word... (BCN, R. Rendell, 1981) 10. This could be the girl whom the Yard were looking for, and he had better do everything very quickly indeed (BCN, J. Neel, 1991). 11. 'Including, please, names and addresses of anyone you spent time with,' he added pleasantly and saw her understand that he was serious and she had better get her act together (BCN, J. Neel, 1991). 12. They've been rescuing companies for

so long they do it automatically now, I expect. So that told us that we had better get a full-scale defence working immediately (BCN, J. Neel, 1991). 13. Pound sent me a card, which I still have, naming place and date, and saying, rather peremptorily, 'I think you had better take this in' (BCN, D. Davie, 1991). 14. But what if it is untrue that this is so? Then the moralist had better keep quiet on the matter, while turning to the social engineer to modify the social situation so that 'moral goodness' becomes 'the best policy' (BCN, T. L. S. Sprigge, 1990). 15. But what? Hobbes does not tell us, but whatever it is it had better be something which a monkey does not have (BCN, M. Whitford, M. Griffiths, 1989).

### Exercise 2. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:

Pattern: I would rather (sooner) go by myself.

"**would rather go**" – this expression is used in the sentence expressing preference; "**would**" is Present Subjunctive II; "**go**" is the bare infinitive (the non-perfect correlation, the common aspect, the active voice)

1. PAMELA: I reject this proposal for the same reason. I would rather starve in a ditch than accept the fortune of a monarch upon such wicked terms (BNC, M. Fidelis, G. Havergal, 1987). 2. I would sooner lose the use of both legs than read it. (BNC, The Daily Telegraph, 1992). 3. They would rather ring for a cab for you, or even give you a lift home, than have to deal with any attack that could be made on you on your lonely way home (BNC, L. Underwood, 1989). 4. As a person who has supported devolution for 20 years, I would rather see the House have the courage of its convictions and reject the Bill (BCN, P. Richards, 1988). 5. She loves gossiping with friends over lunch, he would rather be alone with his thoughts (BNC, Today, 1992). 6. Findings from the unions were a surprise to those who had glimpsed Utopia as a world where work became unnecessary: one American union polled its members and discovered that though they thought work was boring, they would rather do that than do nothing (BNC, P. Lewis, 1989). 7. He would rather fight in the open than wait to murder the other when he falls asleep... (BNC, A.C. Graham, 1985). 8. Believe me, I would sooner go hand in hand to all the bankers in Europe than try and explain to Anna why we'd ignored her imperial command (BNC, S. Marton, 1993). 9. Vecchi, in the ordinary way, would sooner cut off his arm than offend Bonanza, like most people in his line of business (BNC, P., 1990). 10. 'I would sooner swim in the pool with the crocodiles than marry you,' I had said. I wasn't brave then; I was never brave, but I was not yet broken (BNC, A. Ellis, 1989). 11. Maurice had been quite decent, seemed quite upset to see her go, swore he would try and get a divorce, but the old cow would sooner die, you could tell from her photograph (BNC, D. Lodge, 1993).

### Exercise 3. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:

Pattern: a) If only I met him tomorrow.

"**met**" is Present Subjunctive II of the verb "to meet", which is used in the sentence expressing wish.

b) If only I had met him yesterday.

"**had met**" is Past Subjunctive II of the verb "to meet", which is used in the sentence expressing wish.

c) If you could only come to me," said Tim.

"**could come**" is a modal phrase, which consists of "could"- Present Subjunctive II of the modal verb "can" and "come" - the bare infinitive (the non-perfect correlation, the common aspect, the active voice)

1. Their main foe, irrespective of his nationality, was the tax-collector, and their main ally, if only they knew it, the educator, irrespective of whether he spoke Russian or Belorussian (BNC, R. Pethybridge, 1990). 2. Reformers ... were convinced that if only

administration could be removed from the hands of often corrupt politicians and given a semi-autonomous status, social improvements could be made (BNC, P. Gill, G. Ponton, 1984). 3. Artefacts – if only they could talk! (BNC, R. Brooks, 1993). 4. Teacher-in-role starts a class improvisation as if they were a local community in the mid-west hearing what a bright future they might have if only they would abandon their homes and move west (BNC, G. Bolton, 1988). 5. Miranda kicked her dressing table, feeling murderous. If only some miracle could happen. If only the pantomime could go on for ever (BNC, A. Geras, 1989). 6. If only Grace were in a mood slightly more in tune with her own (BNC, A. Geras, 1989). 7. Even if only half the entries were true, or nearly true, Earth had influenced just about every aspect of the worlds from which it was divided. Fauna, for instance (BNC, C. Barker, 1992). 8. If only he had a proper job now, he thought, there was no reason why they shouldn't marry (BNC, P. Street, 1990). 9. If only she could see what an act it was, how scared Lucy was now feeling deep inside (BNC, S. Gallagher, 1990). 10. She paused and added wistfully, 'If only...' Yes, if only Robert and Ian weren't so near,' Joanna put in (BNC, M. Bowring, 1993). 11. "God, if I'd known! If only you'd told me! Living here -- in this place " Now, James, it's quite all right. Keep calm. I like it here" (BNC, L. R. Banks, 1987). 12. If only Boy had known, there was lots more where that came from; there was lots of advice which Madame might have given him, but didn't ( BNC, N. Bartlett, 1990). 13. If only she could tell him how she longed for him to carry her off... (BNC, A. Grey, 1993) 14. She should never have gone, it was her fault, if only she'd come back a day earlier, how would she manage if..? (BNC, M. Lipman, 1990). 15. If only he had talked to her! If only he had called out before the door slammed shut! (BNC, D. Potter, 1990).

**Exercise 4. Make sentences with “had better” and a suitable verb:**

*Pattern: You --- your father see that magazine – he'll kill you.*

*You'd better not let your father see that magazine – he'll kill you.*

1. The plane leaves at six o'clock. You --- packing, hadn't you? 2. I suppose I – up and put some clothes on. 3. You --- the door and see who it is. 4. Tell Sheila she ----- my birthday this time. 5. We --- Pat her camera back, hadn't we? She might need it. 6. We --- John round soon, we owe him a meal. 7. I --- some washing or we won't have anything to wear. 8. You --- Jane what's happening; she'll get too upset if you do. 9. You don't look well. You --- some whisky and honey. 10. And she'll forgive him just this once and it ---again. 11. She ---so by April 10 or it will be too late. 12. Look here, you have bought rather a lot of things I think you --- a cheque for them now !? 13. Perhaps I --- in this way or things will get too mushy and pastoral after all. 14. Then, lamely, she added, 'I --- my friend to move his car.' 15. The steak was ready and Matthew dished it up and took it to the dining table. " You --- it, " Sara said.

**Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the following sentences:**

1. We would rather ---(stay) home tonight. 2. Mr. Jones would rather ---(stay) home last night. 3. The policeman would rather ---(work) on Saturday than on Sunday. 4. Maria would rather ---(study) more than she does. 5. George would rather ---(study; negative) tonight. 6. The photographer would rather ---(have) more light. 7. The photographer would rather --- (take) a lot of photos. 8. Garman would rather ---(cook; negative) for the entire family. 9. She would rather ---(arrive; negative) tonight. 10. John would rather ---(sleep) than worked last night. 11. My daughter would rather --- (go) to her warm school when she is sick than stay off. 12. I want to convey that meaning but I would rather --- (use; negative) that word. 13. 'I would rather --- (see) Philip play the piano than workingmen's clubs but he has set his heart on being a magician and we are supporting him,' said his mother Stella. 14. It's cost us time, cost me time which I would rather ---(spend) on something else but there we are.

**Exercise 6. Answer the following questions using would rather...because and your own ideas:**

*Pattern: Your parents have offered to take you to Rome on holiday and your best friend has invited you to join him/her in Majorca. Where would you prefer to go? – I'd rather go to Majorca because I love being by the sea...*

1. You have received two invitations. One is for a film premiere and one is for a rock concert. Which would you rather go to? 2. You have recently won the lottery jackpot. Would you rather have all the money at once, or a set amount every month? 3. You need some extra money. Would you rather spend your evenings babysitting or get a paper round in the mornings? 4. Your parents have offered to buy you a present. Would you rather have some new clothes or a pair of roller blades? 5. You have lost the watch, which your parents bought you and you know they will be angry. Would you rather buy yourself a new watch and pretend nothing has happened, or tell your parents the truth?

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

1. A: I'm going out in a minute. – B: So am I, so you'd better ...*take*... (take) your keys with you.  
2. A: Do you watch much television? – B: No. I 'd rather... (read) books.  
3. A: Shall we go to that new restaurant this evening? – B: Good idea. We had better ..... (book) a table.  
4. A: Shall I tidy your bedroom for you? – B: I'd rather .... (not/tidy) it. I'll do it later.  
5. A: My brother would rather.....(play) computer games.  
6. A: Did you enjoy the play last night? – B: No. I'd rather ..... (go) to the cinema.  
7. A: You'd better..... (not/make) so much noise. – B: Sorry. I'll try to be quiet.  
8. A: You had better ..... (work) hard at your new job. – B: I will. I want to make a good impression.  
9. A: Paul has bought Tania a present. – B: Yes, but we'd better ... (not/mention) it. It might be a surprise.

**Exercise 8. Write sentences beginning: If only -----:**

*Pattern: He smokes. – If only he didn't smoke! (wish)*

1. I don't speak Japanese. 2. I haven't got a car. 3. I 'm not hard working. 4. I'm bad at sports. 5. I don't like dancing. 6. It rains all the time. 7. She works on Sundays. 8. I can't eat eggs. 9. They argue every day. 10. Their flat is a real mess. 11. He hates his job. 12. His mother's very sick. 13. Jenny's mother hates her staying out late. 14. Her parents were so poor they couldn't afford to buy her new clothes. 15. His injuries were horrific.

**Exercise 9. Change the form of the verb in the following sentences to refer the action to the past:**

*Pattern: If only I were in the South now! – If only I had been to the South then.*

1. If only somebody saw him! 2. If only she agreed to wait a week longer! 3. If only it were not late! 4. If only they did not frighten him! 5. If only the time were not so short! 6. If only I knew her better! 7. If only you did it right! 8. If only she were younger! 9. If only it were not a long walk to the shops from here. 10. If only Sandra enjoyed her work in the city. 11. If only twenty people attended the meeting. 12. If only we saw the Houses of Parliament from here. 13. If only the football season didn't finish. 14. If only I had a good chance of getting the job. 15. If only Jack attended college after military service.

**Exercise 10. Change the following sentences to refer the action to the present:**

*Pattern: If only he had guessed the truth. – If only he guessed the truth.*

1. If only you had liked the child! 2. If only the wind had not been so violent! 3. If only they had not broken their promise. 4. If only she had consulted the doctor when it was still time. 5. If only they had kept to the road! 6. If only you had not driven so fast 7. If only I had known it then! 8. If only they had got married then! 9. If only I had seen that she was crying. 10. If only he had finished the first in the 100 meters. 11. If only I had been given the chance to play the main part in the play. 12. If only she hadn't hesitated when they reached the door. 13. If only Tim had searched for just the right words then. 14. If only you had contacted me or my wife when you were in need. 15. If only he hadn't entered that bedroom when he came out of the bathroom.

**Exercise 11. What advice might you give to a friend who:**

*Pattern: Smokes too much? – You had better give up smoking.*

1) feels very ill? 2) is very tired? 3) feels cold? 4) feels tense? 5) has been working too hard? 6) seems very unhappy? 7) is going to work in China and Japan? 8) can't sleep? 9) has got an exam next week? 10) thinks she saw burglars breaking into the house next door? 11) can't speak English fluently? 12) is bad at swimming? 13) feels nervous because of upcoming wedding ceremony? 14) has been crying all night long? 15) eats enormous portions of food?

**Exercise 12 Make sentences to express wish:**

*Pattern: a) Ann can't swim well. She often thinks to herself: "If only I could swim well."*

*b) John broke off his engagement. He often thinks to himself: "If only I hadn't broken off my engagement"*

1. Helen can't speak a foreign language. 2. Jack sold his old car. 3. Frank isn't a good businessman. 4. Richard failed his driving test. 5. John didn't take A-level English at school. 6. Patsy left school at 16. 7. Molly can't play a musical instrument. 8. Nick doesn't play football. 9. Richard didn't go to America when he had a chance. 10. Molly is afraid of water. 11. Patsy didn't learn this handicraft as a young girl. 12. Frank can't play cricket, he just spends summer weekends watching it. 13. Molly was one of the persistent truants when she studied at university. 14. Richard witnessed an avalanche when he was in the Alps. 15. Jane wanted to fall in love with a fireman when she was a child.

**Exercise 13. Put the expressions together to make conversations:**

*Pattern: It's time to go out". – "I'd rather stay at home".*

<p><b>It's time to</b> go out, clean the car, cook supper, get a new fridge, get your hair cut, go home, invite the Harrises, plan out trip to Scotland, see the dentist, start to work in the garden.</p>	<p><b>I'd rather</b> stay at home, go on using the old one for a bit, have something cold, invite the Johnsons, keep it long, not clean it today, go to Wales, see her next year, start next week, stay here for a bit longer.</p>
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**Exercise 14. Say the same in English:**

**A.**

*Pattern: Краще, щоб хтось попередив їх. – Somebody had better warn them. (advice)*

1. Вам краще їхати на метро. 2. Йому краще пересісти біля Парку культури. 3. Краще не намагайтесь зробити це сьогодні. 4. Краще не стійте тут. 5. Краще запишіть його адресу. 6. Краще пишть ручкою. 7. Їй краще не їхати на південь. 8. Краще, щоб хтось допоміг їм. 9. Їм краще не зустрічатися з нею. 10. Джейн краще обговорити це зі

своїм роботодавцем. 11. Його матері краще відпочити, зважаючи на її стан здоров'я. 12. Сьогодні молоді краще заздалегідь подумати про своє майбутнє робоче місце. 13. Краще, щоб Ви підписали контракт з ним на наступному тижні. 14. Ви б краще звернулися до висококваліфікованого юриста з цим питання. 15. Хелен краще зробити це завдання самостійно, аніж звертатись до свого наставника.

### **В.**

*Pattern: Я б охочіше випила чаю. – I would rather have some tea. (preference)*

1. Чим би тобі більше хотілося зайнятися? 2. Куди ти більше хочеш піти? 3. Ти б хотіла зараз пообідати? 4. Я б надала перевагу про це не говорити. 5. Вони надають перевагу більшій кімнаті. 6. Він надає перевагу не залишатися там. 7. Я б надала перевагу не втручатися. 8. Вона б охочіше залишилася в готелі. 9. Йому б хотілося припинити це обговорення. 10. Він би хотів приготуватися до від'їзду. 11. Йому б хотілося припинив теревенити по телефону. 12. Я б хотів обговорили усі питання сьогодні. 13. Він хотів би залишитися у нас. 14. Ми хотіли б не переживали так за нього. 15. Гості надали б перевагу послухати, як Сара грає на піаніно.

### **С.**

*Pattern: Ох, якби він був тут зараз – If only he were here now! (wish)*

1. Ох, якби він знав всю правду тоді! 2. Ох, якби ви самі все тоді бачили! 3. Ох, якби я розмовляла французькою! 4. Ох, якби ви чули, як він тоді говорив! 5. Тепер уже пізно. Ах, якби ви мені вчасно сказали! 6. Ох, якби мама про це ніколи не знала! 7. Ох, якби я склала цей екзамен! 8. Ох, якби ти довіряв мені тоді! 9. Якби вони погодилися зачекати ще тиждень! 10. Якби ви мені повідомили цю новину вчасно! 11. Він виступав першим. Якби ви чули як він говорив! 12. Якби Ірен прийшла тоді на зустріч. 13. Ох, якби я отримала від нього це запрошення. 14. Ох, якби він зважився заговорити з нею. 15. Ох, якби у нас в країні було більше можливостей для працевлаштування.

## **Fun Activities**

**Do you like these poems / songs? Do you see the Oblique Mood forms in these poems / songs? Comment on them.**

<p><b>1. I'd Rather</b>            I'd rather wash the dishes.            I'd rather kiss a frog.            I'd rather get an F in math            or run a ten-mile jog.            I'd rather do my homework.            I'd rather mow the lawn.            I'd rather take the garbage out.            I'd rather wake at dawn.            I'd rather dine on Brussels sprouts            or catch the chicken pox.            I'd rather do most anything            than clean the litter box.  <i>(Bruce Lansky)</i></p>	<p><b>2. Personal Questions</b>            Where were you born? – I'd rather not say.            Where are you from? – I'd rather not say.            How tall are you? – How old are you?            How much do you weigh? – I'd rather not say.            How much rent do you pay? – I'd rather not say.            How much do you make? – I'd rather not say.            Why aren't you married? – I'd rather not say.            Why don't you have children? – I'd rather not say.            Where were you last night?            Why weren't you home?            Did you stay out late?            Did you come home alone?            Did you have a good time?            Did you see a good play?            Did you go to a concert? – I'd rather not say.  <i>(Jazz Chants)</i></p>
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### 3.If Only

If only I could tell you what my heart really feels for you ..  
If only I could shout to the world how happy I am having you ..  
If only you could be here with me every time I need you ..  
If only we could be together every now and then ..  
Having you in my life seems a blessing from up above ..  
You fill the empty space i have in my life ..  
You taught me how to smile and takes life's challenges ..  
You taught me to go on, even nature tells me to stop ..  
Sometimes I Wonder, why fate leads us to each other ..  
Sometimes I could not stop asking why? ..  
Why do I have to meet you? ..  
And fall in love with you? ..  
And now I'm so confused, could this be love? ..  
I love you, not because your perfect or what ..  
But I do love love you because of who you really are ..  
I love simply who you are ..  
And I will always do ..  
If only I could tell you all of this ..  
If only I could express everything I feel for you ..  
If only I could say directly to you, how much I do love you ..  
If only I could ..  
If only ...

(Michelle Joy L. Columbres)

### The Independent Usage of the Conditional Mood

The forms of the **Conditional Mood**:

**the Present Conditional** (*should do, would do*) is used for present or future unreal actions;

**the Past Conditional** (*should have done, would have done*) is used for past unreal actions.

#### 1.

Smb <b>would do</b> smth (the Present Conditional ) (I, we <b>should do</b> smth / <b>would do</b> smth)
Smb. <b>would have done</b> smth (the Past Conditional ) (I, we <b>would have done</b> smth / should have done smth)

**Note 1.** After "I"/"we", **should** is possible instead of **would**. (**Would** is more common): *I should do it tomorrow. = I would do it tomorrow.*

*I should have done it yesterday. = I would have done it yesterday.*

**Note 2:** The modal verbs "**could**" and "**might**" can be used instead of the auxiliary verbs "**should**", "**would**": *I could meet you tomorrow. I could have met you at the station yesterday.*

### Exercise 1. Change the form of the infinitives to refer the situation to the past:

*Pattern:*

*I would be less romantic about it. – I would have been less romantic about it.*

*I could tell you lots about it. – I could have told you lots about it.*

1. He would not utter those names lightly. (BNC, I. Watson, 1993). 2. She would not bear it so patiently (BNC, B. Jagger, 1996). 3. You could not be harsh. (BNC, S. Hill, 1969). 4. Nothing could find you. (BNC, F. Adcock, 1993). 5. Apparently arguing would be the final straw for the former glamour model who has already been married twice previously. (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 2016). 6. One was always afraid, there were spies everywhere and one could never be sure who were one's friends. (BNC, B. Rowlands, 1993). 7. He could be mean to those who worked for him and generous to those to whom he owed nothing. (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 2014). 8. A man should cry for his father. (BNC, D. Wingrove, 1991). 9. The Triplane shuddered but would not break and would not burn. (BNC, D. Robinson, 1996). 10. Scottish students would suffer financial hardship because most Scottish degree courses were four years instead of the usual three in England and Wales. (BNC, The Guardian, 2012). 11. In case Chambers should catch this new form of laughing sickness Nora decided to pay him a visit. (BNC, M. Macdonald, 1998). 12. That would be stupid, wouldn't it? (BNC, T. Stoppard, 1986). 13. It would solve his problem nicely. (BNC, A. Myers, 1992). 14. He could definitely give up even the frail hope he had left of sharing his life with Rosemary if he did that. (BNC, J. Steele, S. Richmond, 1991). 15. I would tell them that it's worth it. (BNC, The Guardian, 2014).

**Exercise 2. Change the form of the infinitives to refer the situation to the present or future:**

*Pattern:*

*She would have insisted on doing it. – She would insist on doing it*

*She could have helped him. – She could help him.*

1. The test for Neil is whether he could have done anything better to prepare himself for the task ahead. (BNC, Daily Telegraph, 2013). 2. Such action, I believed – and still believe – would have played into the hands of my enemies. (BNC, Ph. Wiat, 1990). 3. As we were close to her then, I would have stopped, but Miss Havisham insisted on walking past. (BNC, C. and D. Weat, 1992). 4. Of course she would have tried the light. (BNC, A. Taylor, 1993). 5. It would have cost the earth. (BNC, Daily Mirror, 1992). 6. He would have been a disaster. (BNC, The Guardian, 2016). 7. 'I would have told it at once,' she said ruefully. (BNC, El. Peters, 1993). 8. It would not have helped him. (BNC, El. Peters, 1993). 9. She couldn't have left it behind in Palma. (BNC, N. Fox, 1993). 10. Would she really have refused him? (BNC, El. Rees, 1992). 11. What woman of any initiative would have spent almost her entire adult life living in discord with a difficult mother? (BNC, P. Lively, 1990). 12. He could have drifted beyond a coral head. (BNC, S. Gandolfi, 1992). 13. The whole thing would have looked wrong. (BNC, Ch. Jennings, 1991). 14. She would have described herself quite objectively as aged 35 and looking neither older nor younger. (BNC, G. Lyall, 1982). 15. He would have warned him. (BNC, N. Williams, 1993).

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions, using the Conditional mood or in case of modal verbs the form of Subjunctive II**

*Pattern:*

*a) Will you visit that conference? – No, (not be interested in the subject). No, I wouldn't be interested in the subject.*

*b) Why did you use that additive? – (to grow better). My flowers would have grown better.*

*c) Why don't you come to us? – (may quarrel) with your brother. I might quarrel with your brother.*

*d) Why didn't you invite her for the meeting? – (can spoil). She could have spoilt it.*



1. Will you come to my housewarming party? – (to be glad to). 2. Why didn't you let him do that task? – (may make) mistakes. 3. Why didn't you tell her the truth? – (can be shocked). 4. Why didn't you take your daughter to the ballet? – (not to like). 5. Why don't you go there alone? – (may lose) the way. 6. Why didn't you let your son eat ice-cream? – (to catch) a cold easily. 7. Will you go by plane? – No, (can't afford). 8. Why can't we listen to the music louder? – Neighbors (may complain) of the noise. 9. Why don't you tell children of the coming party? – (to want to go). 10. Why didn't you confess in that? – She (to leave) me. 11. Will you play the piano? – No, (to be terrible). 12. Will you join me to the concert? – (to be nice). 13. Why didn't you go for a picnic? – (may rain). 14. Did you park there? – No, (to pay a fine). 15. Why don't you move to another flat? – the rent (to be higher).

2.

But for this smb <b>would do</b> smth (the Present Conditional) (I, we <b>would do</b> smth / <b>should do</b> smth)
But for this smb <b>would have done</b> smth (the Past Conditional) (I, we <b>would have done</b> smth / <b>should have done</b> smth)

#### Exercise 4. Complete the sentences:

*Pattern:*

*But for the interview she would feel nervous.*

*But for his mistake they would have lost the way.*

*But for low salary they couldn't go to the seaside.*

*But for the weather we might have stayed there longer.*

1. But for his rude words. . . 2. But for the snowstorm. . . 3. But for her skills in cooking. . . 4. But for the test paper I must hand in tomorrow. . . 5. But for his missing English classes. . . 6. But for your coming in at the last moment. . . 7. But for the dog which started barking. . . 8. But for her red hair. . . 9. But for his cough. . . 10. But for his running nose. . . 11. But for her kitchen which is far too small. . . 12. But for her younger son who just started school. . . 13. But for my brother who snores. . . 14. But for her best friend who always helps her with her homework. . . 15. But for your coming yesterday we might. . .

#### Exercise 5. Compose sentences of the pattern but for...+ the conditional mood or a modal verb in subjunctive II.

*Pattern:*

*a) He lent me some money and I could buy a bike. – But for his money help I couldn't have bought a bike.*

*b) With your advice I was able to solve that problem. – But for your advice I wouldn't have been able to solve that problem*

*c) I want to join you but I have an exam tomorrow. – But for an exam I would join you.*

*d) With her recipe I can cook a delicious cake. – But for her recipe I couldn't cook a delicious cake.*

1. Mary wanted to go shopping but she had a terrible headache. 2. He could not see the football match as he had some work to do. 3. She was not alone in the house. Her husband lay asleep in his room after the night shift. 4. He doesn't want to tell her this. But he has to. 5. In the end children went to see the dentist. Their mother made them to. 6. He wasn't injured. The rescue team saved him. 7. School leavers didn't have a very good prom after all. The weather was too bad. 8. It was impossible to read the note in the dark. Then he remembered he had a torch. 9. He has good work experience so he can work in any firm in his city. 10. Of course I am eager to help you. But I've got an important meeting today. 11. The couple had a good guide so they could climb the mountain. 12. It was only because the price was so good that

she could buy that fashionable designer dress. 13. I could do it all in so short a time only because of your kindness and understanding. 14. You can't do it only because of a certain lack of knowledge. 15. You are always complaining. They don't want to take you with them.

**Exercise 6. Give answers to the following questions, using *but for*. . . and the words in brackets:**

*Pattern:*

*a) Why didn't you attend English grammar classes? (my illness). - But for my illness I would have attended English grammar classes.*

*b) Why don't you meet with them? (my toothache) - But for my toothache I would gladly meet.*

1. Did your son get an excellent mark in History? - (dates). 2. How did you manage to cope with it so fast? - (my friend's help) 3. Why do you keep the dog chained? - (the neighbour's chickens). 4. Haven't you found our house easily? - (your directions). 5. Is the book interesting? - (but for the end). 6. Why did he refuse to speak at the conference? - (his shyness). 7. Will they go to Spain this summer? - (the father's busyness). 8. Isn't the day wonderful? - (the shower). 9. Is he really a success as a surgeon? - (his studying abroad). 10. Is their nephew quite well now? - (his overeating). 11. Do you fancy studying here? - (the heat). 12. Can you cook dinner tonight? - (a headache). 13. Could you translate the text they gave them at the examination? - (my headache). 14. Can you see the sea from your bedroom window? - (a screen of trees). 15. Did they play volleyball in the open air last Sunday? - (the downpour).

**Exercise 7. Say the same in English:**

1. Коли б не її брехня, він заробив би значну суму. 2. Коли б не його підтримка, ми ніколи б не виконали цей проект. 3. Коли б не капризи дитини, ми б встигли на концерт. 4. Коли б не та аварія, він би був щасливіший зараз. 5. Коли б не ця нікчемна ситуація, вона зараз не страждала б так. 6. Коли б не ця проблема, батько би обов'язково зателефонував. 7. Коли б не погодні умови, він приїхав би до своєї нареченої вчасно. 8. Коли б не її напружені стосунки з начальством, її давно б підвищили у посаді. 9. Коли б не твоя неповага до начальства, з тобою так не говорили б. 10. Коли б не робота в центрі міста, він би давно переїхав в приміську зону. 11. Коли б не його постійне глузування, вона б залишилася з ним. 12. Якби не твоя сором'язливість, в тебе було б більше друзів. 13. Коли б не його уважність, ми б потрапили у неприємність. 14. Коли б не моя хвороба, ми б поїхали у гори разом. 15. Якби не гумор Тома, усі б пішли з вечірки.

**Exercise 8. Say the same in English:**

1. Якби не його відвага, вони б потрапили б у пастку. 2. Якби не карта, ми б загубилися. 3. Я у повній мірі насолоджувалась б вечіркою, якби не ці проблеми. 4. Це був б хороша диктант, якби не граматичні помилки. 5. Якби не злива, ми учора пішли б на концерт. 6. Якби не її майстерність шити, у дітей не було б карнавальних костюмів. 7. Якби не постійні тренування, вона не мала б чудову фігуру. 8. Якби не лікування, йому б стало гірше. 9. Якби не сильний зубний біль, він закінчив проект вчора. 10. Якби не його захопленість серфінгом, вони б не поїхали до океану. 11. Я вчора приготувала б вечерю, якби не робоча зустріч. 12. Мені нема з ким залишити дитину. Якби не це, я б теж поїхав. 13. Ми могли б чудово розважитися минулої неділі, якби не заметіль. 14. Якби не твір, який ми повинні здати завтра, я зіграв б з вами у футбол.

3.

Otherwise (or) smb <b>would do</b> smth (the Present Conditional) (I, we <b>would do /should do</b> smth)
Otherwise (or) smb <b>would have done</b> smth (the Past Conditional) (I, we <b>would have done</b> smth / <b>should have done</b> smth/)

### Exercise 9 Comment on the underlined verb-forms:

Pattern:

a) I would join you tomorrow. – “would join” is the form of the Conditional Mood (the Present Conditional) to refer to an unreal future action;

b) I would have joined you yesterday. – “would have joined” is the form of the Conditional Mood (the Past Conditional) to refer to an unreal past action;

c) I could (might) join you tomorrow. – “could (might) join” is a modal phrase which consists of the modal verb “could / might” + the bare infinitive “join” (the non-perfect correlation, the common aspect, the active voice);

d) I could (might) have joined you yesterday. – “could (might) have joined” is a modal phrase which consists of the modal verb “could / might” + the bare infinitive “have joined” (the perfect correlation, the common aspect, the active voice).

1. What a pity, it's dark. Otherwise you could have seen the garden, although there's not much to look at at this time of the year. (BNC, T. Heald, 1990). 2. Well, it's a good thing it happened at home and not at the racecourse. Otherwise you might have been much more badly hurt. (BNC, J. Francome, 1990). 3. Viola would have to give up her career, of course – otherwise she would come home the same time as Gina. (BNC, P. Kethley, 1991). 4. It's a good thing I'm very strong – otherwise I might have dropped dead, like an over-worked horse, after a week of it. (BNC, P. Marshall, 1993). 5. She was losing it. She had to cut it short now and just leave, otherwise she wouldn't have the courage to do it. (BNC, J. Mortimore and A. Lane, 1993). 6. Jotan's sister was eighteen, and Burun was constantly aware that he would have to find her a husband before the year was out, otherwise she would be entitled to go with any man she chose. (BNC, W. James, 1992). 7. She had to get to a chair otherwise she would collapse on to the floor. (BNC, S. Craven, 1993). 8. Otherwise we could search up there for a year and we wouldn't find her. (BNC, M. Naab, 1989). 9. Of course I mean it. Otherwise I wouldn't ask. (BNC, E. McGrath, 1990). 10. I didn't realize that you two knew each other, otherwise I would never have contacted her. (BNC, J. Taylor, 1992). 11. We felt this was important and valuable for otherwise she would have been so much in the company of adults. (BNC, M. Horne, 1989). 12. The doctors want my husband to feel that he is in his own home: otherwise he would be so wretched that the climate would do him no good," she explained. (BNC, E. Wharton, 1999). 13. I had to say that so as to get away from him – otherwise he would have kept me the whole evening. (BNC, I. Murdoch, 2003). 14. Otherwise I'd have gone into the army like my father. (BNC, W. S. Maugham, 2001). 15. Otherwise he could have fooled everybody (The Daily Mirror, 2013)

### Exercise 10. Complete the sentences, using *would* + infinitive (non-perfect or perfect) and the words in brackets:

Pattern:

a) They didn't get on well with each other, otherwise they . . . (to speak like this). – . . . wouldn't have spoken to each other like this.

b) It is sure to downpour later in the day, or the birds . . . (to be flying so low). – would not be flying so low.

1. She never intended to go, otherwise she . . . (to pack her things). 2. They are really keen on skiing, otherwise they. . . (not go to the mountains so often). 3. He memorized his

speech, otherwise he. . . (not to speak so well). 4. I succeeds in his business, or clients. . . (not to be so satisfied). 5. His boss must have heard of it, otherwise he. . . (not to be so glum). 6. I'm sure they quarreled, otherwise she. . . (not to look so downcast). 7. Probably they are out, or somebody. . . (to answer the phone). 8. She always writes information down, or she..... (to forget). 9. He hurried, or he .... (to miss the plane). 10. They had to leave early, or the children..... (be up to late). 11. Mom took the chocolate bar away, or the child.... (to eat it all). 12. They were delayed at the airport, or they..... (to be at home by lunch time). 13. They got two free tickets to Disneyland, or they..... ( to be able to afford it). 14. My mom inherited cooking skills from my granny, or.... (not bake so tasty). 15. She adores opera, or.... (not buy tickets there).

### **Exercise 11. Say the same in English:**

*Pattern:*

a) Вони обидва займаються спортом, інакше у них не було б спільних інтересів. – *They both go into sport; otherwise they wouldn't have common interests.*

b) Він старанно працював на протязі семестру, інакше б провалив екзамен. – *He has worked hard during the semester; otherwise he would have flunked the exam.*

1. Якби не твоя підтримка, я б ніколи не зробив цю роботу. 2. Я б не сказала, що це легка справа, інакше я б впоралася з нею набагато швидше. 3. Він би вам цього не порадив тоді. 4. Кекс смачний, проте з більшою кількістю цукру він був би кращим. 5. Батьки про це не знали, інакше б вони заборонили їм їхати туди. 6. Мені не повідомили про зустріч. Я б змогла приєднатися до вас. 7. бабуся не знала про мій приїзд. Інакше вона б приготувала свою фірмову страву. 8. Він був кваліфікованим спеціалістом. Інакше він цього не зміг би зробити. 9. Я розповів їй відразу, хто я такий, інакше вона не довірилась би мені. 10. Ми самі повідомили їм про той випадок, інакше вони б злилися на нас. 11. Ми вирішили не йти на пікнік, інакше ми б промокли до нитки. 12. Я вдячна, що ти допомогла, інакше я б затрималася на роботі до півночі. 13. Він зізнався, інакше вони б розсталися. 14. Її підвищили зарплату, інакше вона б не змогла купити той автомобіль. 15. Вона займалася додатково з викладачем, інакше б відстала від своєї групи.

### **Exercise 12. Say the same in English:**

*Pattern:*

a) Він добре піклується про неї, інакше вони б так добре не ладнали. – *He cares about her well; otherwise they wouldn't get on well.*

b) Я одразу ж пішов йому на зустріч, інакше ми б розминулися. – *I went towards him at once; otherwise we would have missed each other.*

1. Напевно, поїзд спізнився, інакше вони уже б прибули. 2. Її подруга була ще зовсім не досвідченою. Інакше вона не поводитись би так. 3. Я вивчила всі обставини цієї справи, інакше я б не стверджувала цього. 4. Його товариш дуже поспішав, інакше він би зупинився і привітався з нами. 5. Я використовую лише найсвіжіші овочі. Інакше мої салати не були б такі смачні. 6. Я впевнена, що він не пройшов інтерв'ю. Інакше він не був би таким похмурим. 7. Можливо, вони вже поїхали, інакше хтось підняв би слухавку. 8. Вона дійсно досвідчений лікар, інакше вона не користувалась б такою повагою пацієнтів. 9. Вони, напевно, вже про все дізналися, інакше вони б не були такими здивованими. 10. Діти вимушені були послухатися батьків, інакше їх суворо б покарали. 11. Ми вирішили відвідати цей музей, інакше ми б пожалкували. 12. Стає все холодніше і холодніше, інакше ми залишились б ще на відкритому повітрі. 13. Мати була сердита на доньку, інакше вона розмовляла б з нею. 14. Спортсмени були у

чудовій формі, інакше вони не виграли б змагання. 15. Вони були заможною сім'єю, інакше вони не змогли б дозволити подорожувати так часто.

4.

to do smth	<b>would help</b> smth
to have done smth	<b>would have helped</b> smth

**Exercise 13. Replace the infinitives in brackets by *would* + infinitive (non-perfect or perfect).**

*Pattern:*

1) *To do so (to spoil) their relationship. – To do so would spoil their relationship.*

2) *To have done so (to spoil) their relationship. – To have done so would have spoiled their relationship. (or: It would have spoiled their relationship to have done so.)*

1. To give up everything (to mean) losing everything. 2. To confess in truth (can help) her. 3. To have refused (to hurt) my granny. 4. To have been told so (to upset) him greatly. 5. It (to disappoint) him not to have seen an old friend. 6. It (to delight) everybody to have heard the news. 7. To meet in that restaurant (to be) impossible. 8. It (to be) wonderful to be able to help them. 9. To play chess with him (to be difficult) 10. To have given him a hand (to cost) you very little. 11. To know it for sure (to be) a great help. 12. It (to be) a great privilege to have known the owner of the firm personally. 13. To have sung that song (to spoil) her mood. 14. To have settled the case out of court (to save) endless litigations. 15. To have talked to him that way (to mean) breaking his heart.

**Exercise 14. Replace the infinitives in brackets by *would* + infinitive (non-perfect or perfect) (give two variants where possible):**

1. He had either to get his father to listen, otherwise he (to have to) just walk out. 2. But for the faint complexion nobody (to think) her poor health condition. 3. He had an awful habit of criticizing people to their friends, otherwise she (to be) quite popular. 4. She knew perfectly well that to have agreed (to open) the way to new demands upon her time and good nature. 5. Why didn't your colleague turn to him? He (to be delighted) to help her. 5. Do you think you friend (to like) this idea? 6. We had to make certain concessions, or they (to refuse). 7. But for his mistake they (to be lost) in a new city. 8. It was no use telling the children. It (to frighten) only them. 9. It grew rather cold towards morning. Otherwise we (to spend) the night in the open air. 10. It's easy to criticize her now. Anybody (to act) the same under the circumstances. 11. To behave the way he wanted (to mean) to be manipulated. 12. They are well-respected designers, otherwise (not have) so many offers. 13. But for their bad mood, we (have spoilt day). 14. Silly of you not to have come. Your black dress (to do) quite nicely. 15. To buy that house (to cost) them all their savings.

### III. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

<p><b>Conditional sentences</b> usually consist of two clauses: <i>a subordinate adverbial clause of condition (or if clause) and a main clause.</i></p> <p>The action in the main clause is dependent on the condition in the subordinate clause.</p> <p>There are basic types of conditional sentences and some variations on these. There are four basic conditional sentence patterns:</p> <p>-Zero Conditional          -First Conditional (Type 1 Conditional),          -Second Conditional (Type 2 Conditional),          -Third Conditional (Type 3 Conditional).</p>	<p><b>Умовні речення</b> зазвичай складаються з двох речень: <i>підрядного обставинного речення умови (або речення, що починається з if) і головного речення.</i></p> <p>Дія в головному реченні залежить від умови підрядного речення.</p> <p>Є основні типи умовних речень і деякі їх варіанти.</p> <p>Існує чотири основні моделі умовних речень:</p> <p>-Zero Conditional          -First Conditional (Type 1 Conditional),          -Second Conditional (Type 2 Conditional),          -Third Conditional (Type 3 Conditional).</p>
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<b>Zero Conditional</b>	Possible at any time, but most commonly in the present:	<i><b>If your dog is depressed, he probably needs more exercise</b></i>
<b>First Conditional (Type 1 Conditional)</b>	Possible in the future	<i><b>If he comes, I'll see him.</b></i>
<b>Second Conditional (Type 2 Conditional)</b>	Impossible in the present / possible (but improbable) in the future	<i><b>If you were a bit nicer, he wouldn't get so cross.</b></i>
<b>Third Conditional (Type 3 Conditional)</b>	Impossible in the past	<i><b>If you had answered the door, she wouldn't have gone away.</b></i>

**Note:**

- When the if-clause comes before the main clause, the two clauses are separated with a comma. When the main clause comes before the if-clause, then no comma is necessary: ***If the weather is good tomorrow, we will go to the beach.** – **We will go to the beach if the weather is good tomorrow.***
- We can put the if-clause in the middle of the main clause, but this is rare: ***It may be possible, if both parties desire it, to reduce the time scale.***

#### The Indicative and the Imperative Moods in Conditional Sentences

The Indicative and Imperative Moods may be used in Zero and First Conditionals

#### Zero Conditional

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>If + present simple:</b> <i>If you don't look after tomato plants, they die very quickly.</i></li> <li>We can use <b>other present tenses</b> in both clauses:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Prawns are very risky to eat if they <u>haven't been kept</u> at the right temperature (present perfect)</i></li> <li>- <i>If <u>she's travelling</u> abroad on business, she always phones me every evening (present continuous):</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>We can use <b>modal verbs</b> in either clause, especially <i>can</i> and <i>may</i>.  <i>Prawns <u>can be very risky</u> to eat if they haven't been kept at the right temperature.</i>  <i>If you <u>can read</u> this, you're driving too close to me!</i></li> </ol> <p><b>Use:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We use the zero conditional to talk about events or situations that can occur at any time,</li> </ol>
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and often occur more than once: *If I eat dairy products, I get red spots on my skin.*

2. We also use the zero conditional to talk about actions, which always have the same result: *If you use a very hot iron on nylon, it melts.*

4. We can use **an imperative** instead of a present tense in the main clause to give a general instruction: *If a chip pan sets alight, throw a fire blanket, not water, on it.*

### Exercise 1. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:

*Pattern:*

*If there is no room here, there is plenty up on the hill (BNC, D. Craig, 1991).*

*"is" is the Indicative Mood (the Present Simple), which denotes a real action that can occur at any time, but most commonly in the present.*

1. If she comes back bothering about the hay, she can turn it herself. (BNC, D. Craig, 1991). 2. If the night passes without an incident, I may consider the Archbishop's offer (BNC, D. Dunnett, 1989). 3. You get a shilling if you see it first (BNC, C. A. Duffy, 1990). 4. He is always shocked when they arrive (BNC, F. Pitt-Kethley, 1992). 5. If it is a bandit what do you intend to do about it? (BNC, A. MacLean, 1987). 6. If there is anyone you would like to recommend let me know (BNC, P. Carter, 1986). 7. What happens if there isn't an emergency? (BNC, P. Scobie, 1990.). 8. If it is the woman's, it comes under the husband's control, in spite of anything you say to the contrary (BNC, W. Geldart, D. C. M. Yardley, 1991). 9. Consequently, if there is a problem there must be a solution. (BNC, P. Harding, 1992). 10. If there is somebody here you want, then you go right up and tell him about it. (BNC, N. Bartlett, 1990). 11. Even if there is anything in all this astrological nonsense then you have to view it in context. (BNC, J. Taylor, 1992). 12. So if there is nausea or blurred vision I must be called immediately. (BNC, L. Wilkinson, 1992). 13. If there is a secret Carry On formula, it is familiarity (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992). 14. Even if there is war, there is time for negotiations (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992).

### Exercise 2. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:

*Pattern:*

*If she comes here she loses whatever sway she has there (BNC, P. Edith, 1989).-*

*"comes" is the Indicative Mood (the Present Simple), which denotes a real action that can occur at any time, but most commonly in the present:*

*-is the Indicative Mood (the Present Simple), which denotes a real action that can occur at any time, but most commonly in the present.*

1. If there is room for just one large tree, a platform may be built across some sturdy branches to provide a leafy den. (BNC, The Daily Telegraph, 1992). 2. Crucial role for the Queen Anthony King explains what happens at Westminster if there is no clear verdict in a General Election. (BNC, The Daily Telegraph, 1992). 3. If there is something wrong with your car, you go to a mechanic. (BNCs, The Daily Telegraph, 1992). 4. If you touch the rope even, the bell is angled so as to sound continuously. (BNC, P. Harding, 1992). 5. And for obvious reasons if there is an athletics programme on I make sure I watch it. (BNC, The Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, 1988). 6. If you stand up and walk ten steps to the glass doors you can see her there in the witness box. (BNC, F. Adcock, 1993). 7. If it is not possible to find a relationship of this sort, some other method of assigning addresses to keys has to be found (BNC, O. Hanson, 1989). 8. It costs little to watch, and little more if you happen to get

*caught up* in the action. (BNC, T. Stoppard, 1986). 9. Get them to talk, and if there *is* a hint of anything unusual, *report* to me. (BNC, W. J. Burley, 1989). 10. If you *don't trust* me *don't bet* with me. (BNC, T. Stoppard, 1986). 11. If there *is* anything you want to talk about, just *talk* to them. (BNC, The Independent, 1989). 12. If you *doubt* that, *speak* to Master Manley. (BNC, P. Harding, 1992). 13. If it *is* the Minister, he *speaks* again by leave of the House as no Member can address the House twice on the same motion without leave. (BNC, H. Calvert, 1985).

**Exercise 3. Match the items in column A with those in column B in order to make correct Type 0 conditional sentences, as in the example:**

*Pattern:*

*1 - D ...If you wash woollen clothes in hot water, they shrink....*

1. Wash woollen clothes, in hot water.	A They die.
2. Put food in the fridge.	B It becomes ice.
3. Don't water plants.	C It gets rusty.
4. Put water in the freezer.	D They shrink.
5. Leave metal out in the rain.	E It falls to the ground.
6. Drop something.	F It stays fresh for longer.
7. Throw a pebble into the sea.	G You get green.
8. Mix blue and yellow.	H It sinks.

**Exercise 4. A friend of yours is going to Monaco. You have been there before. What information do you give him/her? First, match the items in column A to the ones in column B, then make sentences, as in the example:**

*Pattern:*

*1 - G ...If you want to stay at a five-star hotel, go to the Hotel de Paris. It's very luxurious....*

A 1) stay at a five-star hotel; 2) dine out; 3) visit a museum; 4) see a play; 5) watch athletics events; 6) see beautiful flowers; 7) observe wild animals ; 8) go shopping	B A Princess Grace Rose Garden (open every day) B the Oceanographic Museum (popular with tourists) C the Casino Square (designer shops) D Andre's Restaurant (French food) E the Louis II Stadium (international competitions) F the Zoological Gardens (recently modernized) G the Hotel de Paris (very luxurious) H the Fort Antoine Theatre (open-air performances)
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**Exercise 5. Say the same in English:**

1. Якщо я впевнений у тому, що я роблю, то не зважаю на думки інших. 2. Якщо контрольна робота написана погано, викладач пропонує студентам ретельно її проаналізувати. 3. Якщо ти любиш свій фах, то й праця не здається важкою. 4. Якщо не доглядати за будинком, то в ньому не буде ладу. 5. Якщо твій приятель уникає зустрічі, то щось тут не так. 6. Якщо на тебе ображаються друзі, дізнайся в чому справа. 7. Якщо черевики тісні, віднесіть їх до крамниці. 8. Якщо він не вміє працювати на комп'ютері, то як він впорається з такою складною роботою? 9. Якщо вони не знаходять спільної



мови, то їм не варто й зустрічатися. 10. Якщо ти такий розумний, то допоможи мені розв'язати цю задачу.

**Exercise 6. Say the same in English:**

1. Якщо йде дощ, люди беруть з собою парасольки. 2. Якщо вам не подобається фільм, не дивіться. 3. Якщо ви живете у центрі міста, то рідко користуєтеся міським транспортом. 4. Якщо горить червоне світло, то не можна переходити вулицю. 5. Якщо не маєте годинника, то змушені запитувати час у перехожих. 6. Якщо не маєте достатньо досвіду, то неспроможні виконати роботу. 7. Якщо болять зуби, йдуть до зубного лікаря. 8. Якщо у кімнаті душно, відчиняють вікно. 9. Якщо людина не має знань, вона не може вчитися в університеті. 10. Якщо студенти не відвідують заняття, їх відраховують. 11. Якщо вам не відповідають взаємністю, ви відчуваєте себе ображеним. 12. Якщо телефон не працює, то викликають майстра. 13. Якщо на небі хмари, то це часто означає, що буде дощ. 14. Якщо ви багато працюєте, то багато чого досягаєте. 15. Якщо квіти не поливають, вони сохнуть.

**Exercise 7. Match the English proverbs with their Ukrainian equivalents:**

1.If you have to choose between a good reputation and great wealth, choose a good reputation.	A. Крапля камінь точить.
2.If you falter in a time of trouble, how small is your strength!	B. Якщо ти в день недолі знесилився, то мала твоя сила.
3.If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.	C. Ліпше добре ім'я за багатство велике.
4.If the mountain will not come to Muhammad, then Muhammad must go to the mountain	D. Якби не мій дурень, то і я б сміявся.
5.If you buy cheaply, you pay dearly.	E. Не вмієш, не берись.
6.If a thing is worth doing, it's worth doing well.	F. Скупий платить двічі.
7.If an ass brays at you, don't bray at him	G. З ким поведешся, від того і наберешся.
8.If ignorance is bliss, why aren't more people happy?	H. Якщо гора не іде до Магомет, Магомет іде до гори.
9.If life gives you lemons, make lemonade.	I. Свої біди перетворюй в перемоги.
10.If you can't be good, be careful.	J. Взявся за гуж - не кажи, що не дуж.
11.If you can't beat them, join them.	K. Не можеш боротися, тоді очолю.
12.If you can't take the heat, get out of the kitchen.	L. Не можеш робити добре, роби ретельно.

**Exercise 8. Say the same in English:**

1. Якщо в будинку немає води, то слід викликати водопровідника. 2. Якщо ви працюєте в школі, то проводите там багато часу. 3. Якщо чорна кішка перебігає дорогу, то це віщує неприємності. 4. Якщо не працюєш над англійською щоденно, то не вдосконалюєш свої навички. 5. Якщо даєш обіцянку, то повинен обов'язково її виконати. 6. Якщо хочете запитати, підніміть руку. 7. Якщо вона неухважна на уроках, то це лише тому, що вона дуже втомлюється. 8. Якщо вам подобається пиріг, відріжте собі ще шматочок. 9. Якщо ви не любите читати історичні романи, візьміть і прочитайте ось цю книгу. 10. Якщо вам не зрозуміло правило, зверніться до викладача. 11. Якщо на тебе не звертають уваги, не засмучуйся. 12. Якщо дитина постійно плаче, це означає, що вона хвора.

## Fun Activities

Read the poem. Find conditional sentences and define their types:

**IF** \_\_\_\_\_

If you can keep your head when all about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;  
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their doubting too:  
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,  
Or, being lied about, don't deal in lies,  
Or being hated don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream---and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think---and not make thoughts your aim,  
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster  
And treat those two impostors just the same:.  
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,  
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,  
And stoop and build'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,  
And lose, and start again at your beginnings,  
And never breathe a word about your loss:  
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew  
To serve your turn long after they are gone,  
And so hold on when there is nothing in you  
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
Or walk with Kings---nor lose the common touch,  
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,  
If all men count with you, but none too much:  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And---which is more---you'll be a Man, my son! (*Rudyard Kipling*)

## Type 1 Conditional

1. In the **subordinate clause**: ***If*** + **present simple** to denote a possible future action; **in the main clause**: ***will / won't*** + **infinitive** to denote a future action (result): *If the museum charges for entry, a lot of people won't visit it.*
2. We can use other present tenses in the *if*-clause: *If you 're coming on the motorway, you 'll need change for the tolls.*
3. We can also use other **future forms** in the main clause: *If the results of the customer survey are favourable, the supermarket is going to introduce a new range.*
4. We can use modal verbs in either clause, especially *can, may and should*: *If the Spanish team does so well, they should win the World Cup.*

5. It is usually incorrect to use a future form in the *if* clause:

(Incorrect: If the weather will be good tomorrow, we'll have a picnic.)

Correct: *If the weather is good tomorrow, we'll have a picnic.*

However, it is appropriate if will/won't is a modal verb and refers to willingness or refusal: *The company will impose sanctions if the workers won't abandon the strike.*

**Use:**

We use the first conditional to describe **possible future events or situations and their results**: *If the result of the test is negative, you'll receive notification through the post.*

### **Exercise 8. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:**

*Pattern:*

*If there is a cannonade..., you will be the first to experience it (BNC, D. Dunnett, 1989).*

*"is" is the Indicative Mood (the Present Simple), which denotes a future action in the subordinate adverbial clause of condition;*

*"will be" is the Indicative Mood (the Future Simple), which denotes a future action.*

1. If it rains that heap will set like mixed concrete and we'll never be rid of it (BNC, J. McGahern, 1990). 2. If you don't get on with it, I'll take on both of you, one after the other (BNC, J. Archer, 1991). 3. I doubt it. If it is, they'll call back. (BNC, A. Taylor, 1992). 4. When they arrive in America, they'll get the pips and then the police will catch them! (BNC, C. West, 1989). 5. He can relax at the weekends and if it is a good school Eustace will soon be strong and brainy enough to bring in the coal (BNC, C. Jennings, 1991). 6. If it is a home match, though, he will usually get up around two-thirty (BNC, M. Grist, 1993). 7. If it isn't done very carefully, the sheep will die (BNC, T. Hardy, C. West, 1992). 8. But if it is new and a lot of people go there, they will be angry, and it will be difficult to buy it (BNC, M. Duckworth, 1989). 9. But if it is of importance to you then you'll be pleased to know that had there been a test you would have passed it with straight As. (BNC, A. Wells, 1993). 10. If it is Luke, I'll just say you're not here, OK? (BNC, L. Martin, 1993). 11. But if there is one the people of Birkenhead will support him. (BNC, The Guardian, 1989). 12. If it is, we'll have many more happy moments like it, because I feel I've just found you and I feel sorry for Mother that she never found you (BNC, C. Cookson, 1993). 13. But if it is really too difficult then I'll get an assistant who, maybe, will become a partner (BNC, M. Bowring, 1993). 14. Well, I shall be angry too if you don't come (BNC, M. Bowring, 1993). 15. If there is an army, men will go off to it (BNC, D. Craig, 1991). 16. But if it isn't working out, then I'll sell. (BNC, R. Elliot, 1992).

### **Exercise 9. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:**

*Pattern:*

*And if you ask me what I'm hoping for, I shall tell you (BNC, G. Godbert, 1991).*

*"ask" is the Indicative Mood (the Present Simple), which denotes a future action in the subordinate adverbial clause of condition;*

*"shall tell" is the Indicative Mood (the Future Simple), which denotes a future action.*

1. If it is possible, we will sleep together. (BNC, F. Kippax, 1992). 2. Very often, if it is known that additions will be made precisely evenly throughout the file, it will also be known when they will be made (BNC, O. Hanson, 1989). 3. If there is no agreement then he will be free to talk to other clubs (BNC, The Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, 1988). 4. They will set them free when they arrive (BNC, T. Vicary, 1989). 5. If it is so important to you, Miss Kenton, I will allow that the Chinaman behind me may well be incorrectly situated (BNC, K. Ishiguro, 1989). 6. I shall be sorry now if you leave your job (BNC, M. Bowring, 1993). 7. If there is any harmony left for us to discover, maybe we shall as soon apprehend it in an old man's spittle, sizzling on the grate. (BNC, D. Potter, 1990). 8. But the pictures won't

*be on* if there *isn't* any electricity! (BNC, E. Blair, 1990). 9. If there *is* any inducement I haven't yet used, I'll *find* it and use it (BNC, E. Richmond, 1991). 10. Clive Brittain *will withdraw* Mystiko if there *is* heavy overnight rain, but the conditions were just right for his big winner yesterday (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992). 11. If there *is* even a touch of soft, he *won't run*; he needs to have it like a road (BNC, The Daily Telegraph, 1992). 12. If it *is raining* today it *will be dry* tomorrow. (BNC, P. Mather, 1991). 13. If there *is* someone living alone, who is retired and their income drops, they *will pay* less. (BNC, The Independent, 1989). 14. I'll *do* you no harm if you *forbear* this noise but otherwise take what follows. (BNC, F. Morgan, H. Giles, 1987). 15. But if you *comply* with my proposals I *will leave* you. (BNC, F. Morgan, H. Giles, 1987). 16.

**Exercise 10. Choose the correct tenses (present or will...):**

1. If you (*say*) that again, I (*scream*). 2. I (*be*) surprised if she (*manage*) to sell that car. 3. If the boys (*come*) to supper, I (*cook*) chicken breasts. 4. I (*need*) some money if we (*go*) out tonight. 5. I (*miss*) you if we (*move*) to Wales. 6. If you (*wash*) up, I (*dry*). 7. Ann (*be*) sorry if Helen (*not come*). 8. If you (*get*) lonely, I hope you (*phone*) me - any time. 9. If you (*look*) in the top drawer, you (*find*) your passport. 10. It (*be*) funny if Norman (*get*) the job.

**Exercise 11. Complete these sentences any way you like:**

1. I'll be surprised if... 2. I'll be very happy if... 3. I'll be sorry if ... 4. They'll be glad if ...

**Exercise 12. Say the same in English:**

1. Я принесу вам книги сьогодні, якщо вас це влаштовує. 2. Якщо ти відкладаєш роботу до наступного дня, ти не в змозі вчасно її закінчити. 3. Якщо ви повернетесь, я вас почекаю. 4. Я поговорю з ним про це, якщо зустріну його. 5. Якщо я не закінчу роботу, то залишуся тут допізна. 6. Якщо я буду вільний завтра ввечері, то піду з вами до клубу. 7. Якщо ти не прийдеш завтра, у нас зірветься зустріч з президентом фірми. 8. Якщо ти не знаєш якихось слів, подивися в словнику. 9. Якщо він прийде після того, як я піду, дайте йому листа, що лежить на столі. 10. Якщо люди, які кохають один одного, розлучаються надовго, вони, як правило, дуже сумують один без одного. 11. Якщо хворий не лікується, хвороба не відступає. 12. Якщо вас цікавлять гуманітарні науки, вам слід вступити до нашого університету. 13. Якщо друг відвертається від тебе, то з ним дуже важко налагодити стосунки надалі. 14. Якщо ви не поллете квіти, вони засохнуть. 15. Якщо мені не нагадують про справи на завтра, я їх забуваю. 16. Якщо ви будете працювати наполегливо, то до кінця дня закінчите роботу. 17. Якщо ви не візьмете таксі, то не встигнете на поїзд. 18. Якщо ви не піклуєтесь про своє здоров'я, ніхто про вас не подбає. 19. Якщо ви відмовитесь від роботи зараз, вам ніколи більше не трапиться така блискуча нагода. 20. Я буду вам дуже вдячний, якщо ви нагадаєте йому про його обіцянку. 21. Я буду радий, якщо ви приймете мою пропозицію. 22. Якщо ви не спите вночі, спробуйте приймати ці ліки.

**Exercise 13. Say the same in English:**

1. Якщо він прийде завтра, покажіть йому нашу бібліотеку. 2. Якщо ви посадите дерева цією весною, то через пару років уже зберете з них урожай. 3. Якщо ви регулярно зустрічаєтесь зі своїм викладачем, ви повинні вже багато знати з цього предмета. 4. Якщо навіть ми нічого не дізнаємося, ми все одно вам напишемо. 5. Якщо вона не поїде завтра, приходьте до нас. 6. Якщо я не знаю цей матеріал достатньо добре, це не означає, що я взагалі нічого не знаю. 7. Якщо ти достатньо доросла, як ти кажеш, то й поведься як доросла. 8. Якщо ти добре його знаєш, то можеш покластися

на нього. 9. Якщо ти знаєш, де він зараз, зателефонуй йому і скажи, що ми на нього чекаємо. 10. Якщо ви не знаєте його адреси, як же ви його знайдете? 11. Якщо ти так швидко загоряєш, тобі необхідно ховатися від сонця. 12. Якщо Мері не буде багато працювати, вона не складе іспити. 13. Якщо діти не слухають своїх батьків, їх карають. 14. Одягни плащ, якщо піде дощ. 15. Якщо ви прийдете сьогодні, ми зіграємо в шахи. 16. Що ви будете робити, якщо він прийде? 17. Якщо він прийде, я запитаю його про це. 18. Я не піду туди, якщо дощ не припиниться. 19. Якщо я побачу його знову, я впізнаю його. 20. Якщо у вас є миші, купіть мишоловку. 21. Якщо ти підеш до магазину, купи, будь ласка, пральний порошок. 22. Якщо ви не перевірите свою роботу, у вас, безсумнівно, будуть помилки. 23. Якщо ручка не пише, певно, закінчилося чорнило. 24. Якщо мені подзвонять, розбуди мене, будь ласка.

#### Exercise 14. Say the same in English:

1. Якщо вам трапляться незнайомі слова, подивіться їх у словнику. 2. Якщо вона повернеться після першого червня, я її не побачу. 3. Якщо ви не прийдете рано, ми не зможемо зустріти Браунів. 4. Якщо ви ляжете спати о десятій годині, то виспитесь. 5. Брайан працює плідно, якщо йому не заважають. 6. Якщо носити одяг охайно, то він не зношується так швидко. 7. Якщо Джейн відповість на лист відразу, їй не доведеться чекати відповідь так довго, як минулого разу. 8. Якщо ти будеш гартуватися, то завжди будеш почувати себе здоровим і бадьорим. 9. Якщо не будеш їхати так швидко, то уникнеш аварії. 10. Якщо ти заздалегідь не замовиш квитки, то не зможеш потрапити на цей спектакль. 11. Якщо ти не пред'явиш паспорт, тобі не видадуть посилку. 12. Я не дам тобі іншу книгу, поки ти не повернеш ту, що брав. 13. Містер Сміт не допоможе дружині, поки вона не попросить його про це. 14. Він не купить подарунок дружині, якщо вона сама йому не нагадає про її день народження. 15. Ми не їздимо до села, якщо стоїть погана погода. 16. Я не закінчу роботу, якщо ви мені не допоможете. 17. Я зроблю всі свої справи, якщо мені не заважатимуть. 18. Якщо книга нецікава, я її лише переглядаю. 19. Якщо ви будете так багато читати, то зіпсуєте свої очі. 20. Якщо ви не вмієте друкувати, попросіть Рені. 21. Якщо ви не знаєте, як виконати цю роботу, зверніться до Сарі, вона допоможе. 22. Якщо Джоан приїде до вас, покажіть їй визначні пам'ятки міста.

### The Oblique Moods In Conditional Sentences

#### Type 2 Conditional

1. In the subordinate clause: **if + present subjunctive II** (which coincides with the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous); in the main clause: **the Present Conditional** (would / wouldn't + the non-perfect infinitive):

*If they wanted to make an offer, she would listen and think it over.*

*If a celebrity were staying in the hotel, security arrangements would be tightened.*

2. We often use **modal verbs *might or could*** in the main clause: *More funding for AIDS research could be secured if people were more aware of the situation in Africa.*

3. With **be** in the *if*-clause, we usually use present subjunctive II "**were**" for all persons. You may hear English speakers using *was*. It is becoming accepted today, but you should not use it in formal situations: *If the programmer were familiar with this language, it would be an easy job.*

4. After "I" and "we", **should** is possible instead of **would**. (*Would* is more common.):

*If I knew her name, I should tell you.*

We often use the structure *I should(n't)... if I were you* to give advice.: *I shouldn't worry if I were you. If I were you, I'd get that car serviced.*

5. It is possible to use **would** in both clauses in US English but not in British English:

US: *The blockades wouldn't happen if the police would be firmer with the strikers.*  
Br: *The blockades wouldn't happen if the police were firmer with the strikers.*

**Use:** The second conditional has two main meanings:

1. It can describe an **improbable present / future event or situation:**

*-If the result of the test were positive, we would call you within two days.*

*-If the police were confident of their case against Sykes, surely they wouldn't hesitate to take him into custody. (= The police aren't confident of their case.)*

Note:

1. The choice between **Type 1 and Type 2 Conditionals** often depends on how possible the speaker believes an event to be:

**-(Type 1 Conditional)** *If Mike rings the travel agent tomorrow, he will get a cancellation.*  
(The speaker thinks that it is likely that Mike will ring the travel agent.)

**-(Type 2 Conditional)** *If Mike rang the travel agent tomorrow, he would get a cancellation.*  
(The speaker thinks it is unlikely that Mike will ring the travel agent.)

### **Exercise 13. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:**

*Pattern: Do you think it would be any use if you talked to her alone?*

*"would be" is the Conditional Mood (the Present Conditional), which denotes an unreal action referring to the future.*

*"talked" is Subjunctive II (Present Subjunctive II), which denotes an unreal action referring to the future.*

1. If I were you, I'd hit it straight at the pin (BNC, Today, 1992). 2. No, she shall go, but if I knew a lady of birth such as her in person and mind, I would marry her tomorrow (BNC, Morgan F., Havergal G., 1987). 3. ... and what, sir, would the world say were you to marry your harlot? (BNC, Morgan F., Havergal G., 1987). 4. I wouldn't think about it, if I were you. (BNC, Stoppard T., 1986). 5. How would you feel if I were to adopt you?" he asked me (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992). 6. If everyone sang in English more people would enjoy the music and want to watch (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992). 7. She says: 'If it wasn't for the dedication of the medical team I wouldn't be here today (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992). 8. I told her it would be more fulfilling if we waited. (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992). 9. We've been showing you what life would be like if you landed the jackpot. We've been showing you what life would be like if you landed the jackpot (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992) 10. It would be kinder if this film were taken away and buried at sea! (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992). 11. It was a strange shock, the feeling you would get if you were relaxed in a warm bath... (Wilson, 1986). 12. If it encountered any object that was more than ten feet across, it would stop automatically, and the electronic laser would scan its surface. (Wilson, 1986). 13. If they were all routine test papers, he would get his secretary to pack them straight off to Northwestern University (Wilson, 1986). 14. If the quality of an individual's teaching declined, that individual would shortly find that Demoyte was anxious for his departure. (BNC, I. Murdoch, 2003). 15. Well, if we had a similar "map" of the human mind, a man could explore all the territory that lies between death and mystical vision, between catatonia and genius (Wilson, 1986).

### **Exercise 14. Choose the correct verb forms:**

1. If she (comes/came) late again, she'll lose her job. 2. I'll let you know if I (find/found) out what's happening. 3. If we (live/lived) in a town, life would be easier. 4. I'm sure he wouldn't mind if we (arrive/arrived) early. 5. (We'll/We'd) phone you if we have time. 6. If I won the lottery, I (will/would) give you half the money. 7. It (will/would) be a pity if she

married Fred. 8. If I'm free on Saturday, I (will/would) go to the mountains. 9. She (will/would) have a nervous breakdown if she goes on like this. 10. I know I'll feel better if I (stop/stopped) smoking.

**Exercise 15. Transform the sentences from Type 2 into Type 3 Conditionals:**

1...she would be humiliated if she carried on... (BNC, Parliamentary affairs, 1991) 2. If we believed it would have an adverse effect on claims, we would discourage people from buying timber-frame. (BNC, Collard G., 1990). 3.If Gaddafi survived, would it weaken or strengthen his position as leader? Would the bombing succeed as a deterrent, discouraging popular support for terrorism, or would it provoke a desire for revenge? (BNC, Goddard D., Coleman L.K., 1993) 4.You can not buy an office copier in Eastern Europe because if you could you would have a free press (BNC, Guardian, 2013). 5. Dad used to threaten that if he misbehaved he would put our heads in the sink and turn the tap on, but he never did,' she says (BNC, Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, 2014). 6.They forced her not to accept the house. They told her that if she did they would outcast her (BNC, Wilson A., 1988). 7. If Charles remarried it would be unbearable for his second wife (BNC, Today, 2013). 8.I don't need help from anybody except you. If I wrote you -- if I asked, would you come and get me? (BNC, Hoy M., Hoy L., 1991) .

**Exercise 16. Put the beginnings and ends together, using if... were:**

*Pattern: If I were rich, I would spend all my time travelling.*

BEGINNINGS		ENDS
She / a better dancer;	I / a rabbit	her feet wouldn't hurt. / I wouldn't be working.
I / forty years younger;	I / Moroccan	I'd be quite pretty./ there wouldn't be any wars.
I / the manager ;	it / not so cold	I'd go dancing all night. / I'd go for a walk.
it / Sunday;	my nose / shorter	I'd live in a hole. / I'd speak Arabic.
people / more sensible	she / better-	life in the office would be easier. / I'd give everybody
tempered		ten weeks' holiday

**Exercise 17. Choose the most sensible verb form and complete the sentences:**

1.If I (live/lived) to be 70... 2. If I (live/lived) to be 150... 3. If I (am/were) better looking ... 4. If I (wake/woke) up early tomorrow ... 5. If Scotland (declares/declared) war on Switzerland ... 6. If we (have/had) the same government in five years' time ... 7. If everybody (gives/gave) ten per cent of their income to charity ... 8. If everybody (thinks/thought) like me ... 9. If there (is/was) nothing good on TV tonight... 10. If my English (is/was) better next year... 11. If the government (bans/banned) cars from city centres next year... 12. If I (have/had) bad dreams tonight...

**Exercise 18. Put in the correct verb forms:**

1. The kitchen (look) better if we (have) red curtains. 2. I (be) sorry if we (not see) her again. 3. It (be) a pity if Andy (not get) the job. 4. If I (know) his address, I (go) round and see him. 5. It (be) quicker if you (use) a computer. 6. If you (not be) so busy, I (show) you how to play. 7. If we (have) some eggs, I (make) you a cake. 8. If you really (love) me, you (buy) me those diamonds. 9. I'm sure Moira (help) you if you (ask) her. 10. If it (not be) so cold, I (tidy) up the garden. 11. If I (have) the keys, I (show) you the cellar. 12. If I (have) children like hers, I (send) them to boarding school. 13. Where (you go) if you (need) to buy a picture frame? 14. (you mind) if I (go) first? 15 If all of us (come), (you have) room in your car?

**Exercise 19. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form:**

1. *Tom*: I woke up to find the room full of smoke; but I knew exactly what to do. – *Ann*: If I (wake) up to find the room full of smoke I (have) no idea what to do. 2. *Ann*: I couldn't live without Tom. If he (go) off with another girl I (die). But I have complete confidence in Tom. 3. *Husband*: But I'm not going on a diet. Why should I go on a diet? - *Wife*: If you (go) on a diet you (lose) weight. 4. If someone (say), I'll give you J500 to go into court and swear that this statement is true, what you (do)? 5. If we (work) all night we (finish) in time; but we have no intention of working all night. 6. You must never blow out a gaslight. Do you know what (happen) if you (blow) out a gaslight? 7. If I (see) a tiger walking across Hyde Park I (climb) a tree. - That (not be) any use. The tiger (climb) after you. 8. *Tom*: If I (come) across two men fighting with knives I (call) the police. – *Nick*: But this is a very peaceful area. 9. *Ann*: All your clothes are years out of date. Why don't you throw them away? - *Mary*: Don't be ridiculous! If I (throw) my clothes away I (have) to ask my husband for J1,000 to buy new ones. - *Ann*: If you (ask) him for J1,000 what he (say)? - *Mary*: He (be) too horrified to speak at first. But when he'd recovered from the shock, he probably (start) talking about a divorce. 10. If someone (ring) my doorbell at 3 a.m. I (be) very unwilling to open the door. 11. If I (see) a python in Piccadilly I (assume) it had escaped from a circus.

**Exercise 20. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form:**

1. *Ann* : George is fourteen. - *Tom*: He must be older than that. He's in a full-time job. If he (be) only fourteen he still (be) at school. 2. *Ann*: He is staying at the Savoy in London. – *Jane*: Is he very rich? - *Ann*: I suppose he is. If he (be) a poor man he (not stay) at the Savoy. 3. Of course I'm not going to give her a diamond ring. If I (give) her a diamond ring she (sell) it. 4. If I (have) heaps of money I (drink) champagne with every meal. 5. If you (drink) champagne with every meal you. soon (get) tired of it. 6. *Prime Minister on golf course*: I'm not at all worried about the situation. If I (be) worried I not (play) golf at this moment. 7. *Jack*: But I don't want to buy an elephant! – *Jim*: I know that. But where you (go) if you (do) want to buy one? 8. Why don't you get a cat? If you (keep) a cat the mice (not run) about everywhere. 9. What time of year do you think it is in this picture? Summer? No, it must be winter. If it (be) summer the people (not sit) round that big fire. 10. I have no particular desire to win the Football Pools. If I (win) an enormous sum everybody (write) to me asking for money. 11. Your notes are almost illegible. Why don't you type them? If you (type) them they (be) a lot easier to read. 12. If only we (have) a light! It's depressing waiting in darkness! 13. A university degree is a useful thing. If I (have) a university degree I now (sit) in a comfortable office instead of standing at a street corner selling newspapers. 14. I (be) very grateful if you kindly (sign) this document and let me have it back as soon as possible. 15. If the earth suddenly (stop) spinning we all (fly) off it.

**Exercise 21. Rewrite these sentences, using an if-construction:**

*Pattern: He smokes too much; perhaps that's why he can't get rid of his cough. - If he didn't smoke so much he might get rid of his cough. OR If he smoked less he might (be able to) get rid of his cough.*

A

1. She is very shy; that's why she doesn't enjoy parties. 2. He doesn't take any exercise; that's why he is so unhealthy. 3. I haven't the right change so we can't get tickets from the machine. 4. They speak French to her, not English, so her English doesn't improve. 5. He doesn't work overtime, so he doesn't earn as much as I do. 6. My number isn't in the directory so people don't ring me up. 7. The police are not armed so we don't have gun battles in the streets. 8. The shops don't deliver now, which makes life difficult. 9. He's very thin; perhaps that's why he feels the cold so much. 10. We haven't any matches so we can't light a fire. 11. It's



a pity we haven't a steak to cook over our camp fire. 12. I'm fat; that's why I can't get through the bathroom window. 13. He doesn't help me, possibly because I never ask him for help. 14. I can't drive so we can't take the car. 15. We have no ladder so we can't get over the wall.

#### B

1. My friend advised me to sell it. (My friend said, 'If I.. , you I. . .'). 2. He never polishes his shoes, so he never looks smart. 3. He doesn't pay his staff properly; perhaps that's why they don't work well. 4. We haven't got central heating, so the house is rather cold. 5. I have no dog, so I don't like being alone in the house at night. 6. He spends hours watching television; that's why he never has time to do odd jobs in the house. 7. I haven't got a vacuum cleaner; that's why I'm so slow. 8. I don't know his address, so I can't write to him. 9. He never shaves; that's the only reason he looks unattractive. 10. You work too fast; that's why you make so many mistakes. 11. I can't park near my office; that's why I don't come by car. 12. I live a long way from the centre; that's why I am always late for work. 13. The flats are not clearly numbered, so it is very difficult to find anyone. 14. You don't wipe your feet, so you make muddy marks all over the floor. 15. I live near my office, so I don't spend much time travelling to work.

#### Exercise 22. Complete these sentences using *could* or *might*:

1. If it wasn't raining, we (*play*) tennis. 2. If she asked me politely, I (*feel*) like helping her. 3. If he wasn't so bad-tempered, I (*go*) out with him. 4. If I had more money, I (*get*) a small flat. 5. If you spoke more slowly, I (*understand*) you better. 6. If you cooked it in butter, it (*taste*) better.

#### Exercise 23. Say the same in English:

1. На вашому місці я поїхав би туди поїздом. 2. Якби зараз була зима, ми ходили б на лижах. 3. Аня продекламувала б цей вірш, якби вона знала напам'ять. 4. Якби я мав при собі гроші, я неодмінно купив би цей костюм. 5. Ми із задоволенням подивилися б фільм, якби мали вільний час. 6. На місці лікаря, я вам порадив би приймати ці ліки. 7. Якби вона володіла іспанською, вона змогла б зрозуміти їхню розмову. 8. Я залюбки б приєднався до вас, якби не мав так багато справ. 9. Її батько купив би їй піаніно, аби лише вона попросила його про це. 10. Якби Марія не була б хворою, то вона була б сьогодні присутня. 11. Студенти переклали б цей текст, якби мали словники. 12. Ми поїхали б на прогулянку за місто, якби погода була сьогодні чудовою. 13. Ви б пішли до бібліотеки чи до книжкової крамниці, якби вам потрібна була саме ця книга? 14. Якби вони мали її адресу, вони зателефонували б до неї взавтра. 15. Вона брала б участь у змаганнях, якби почувала себе ліпше. 16. Що б вони робили, якби у кімнаті не було світла? 17. Діти поплавали б у річці, якби була тепла погода. 18. Він не запізнювався б на роботу, якби жив поблизу. 19. Якби батько мав вільний час, він пограв би зі мною у шахи. 20. Я попросив би у його поради, якби був упевнений, що він мені допоможе.

#### Exercise 24. Say the same in English:

1. Якби він хотів, він міг би багато чого домогтися. 2. Якби наша армія була контрактною, туди б йшли служити із задоволенням. 3. Якби я знав, що він за людина, я б мав з ним справу. 4. Рівень злочинності був би набагато нижчим, якби не високий рівень корупції. 5. Якби ти працював хоча б по три години на день, ти склав би ці іспити. 6. Якби Ненсі не гуляла, а вечорами вчила уроки, їй було б легше складати сесію. 7. Якби він працював, йому б не довелося постійно просити гроші в матері. 8. Якби я був султаном, то я б мав трьох дружин. 9. Якби вона не хотіла тебе бачити, вона б не телефонувала. 10. Якби його призначили командиром, він міг би багато чого

навчити хлопців. 11. Якби я не була ледачою, то вчилася б на "відмінно". 12. Якби Майкл мав мільйон, то купив би віллу на Маямі. 13. Якщо б усе легко давалося, жити було б нецікаво. 14. Якби не було кохання, життя було б сірим. 15. Якби у понеділок не було контрольної, ми всі були б щасливі.

### **Exercise 25. Say the same in English:**

1. Якби Аманда краще вчилася, вона мала б більшу стипендію. 2. Якби він не витрачав гроші на дрібниці, він би вже був би мільйонером. 3. Якби мені вдалося за цей рік заробити 2 тисячі доларів, я б поїхав на місяць до Англії. 4. На твоєму місці, я б не купив корейський автомобіль. 5. На твоєму місці я б не їздив до Криму, а краще б зайнявся дипломом. 6. Якби не треба було складати залік з екології, я б взагалі не ходив на ці лекції. 7. Якби ти сам подивився цей фільм, ти б зрозумів моє захоплення. 8. Якби не ти, я б не був таким агресивним. 9. Якби я жив з батьками, мені б не довелося витратити зароблені гроші на їжу. 10. Якби ти знав, як я сумую за своїми старими, добрими друзями. 11. Якби мені подарували цуценя, я б назвав його Джо. 12. Якби була можливість, я б приїхав до тебе. 13. Якби ми поїхали поїздом, а не автом, ми б не встигли. 14. Якби він забив гол з пенальті, рахунок став би 4:2. 15. Якби Сміт справився з роботою, він міг би стати головою фірми.

### **Exercise 26. Say the same in English.**

1. Якби в неї був час, вона б допомогла тобі з перекладом. 2. Якби він зміг, він би відповів на всі питання. 3. Якби вона одружилася зі мною, я б носив її на руках. 4. Якби я працювала у фірмі, я б одержувала гарну зарплатню. 5. Якби в ці вихідні була гарна погода, ми б поїхали за місто. 6. Якби в мене були гроші, я б купив цю чудову книгу. 7. Я б із задоволенням з вами поїхав, якби мене відпустили батьки. 8. Якби я вчилася на "відмінно", я б закінчила школу із золотою медаллю. 9. Якби в нас завтра не було занять, ми б усією групою пішли до кафе. 10. Якби в нас було більше часу, ми б встигли дописати конспект. 11. Ми б поїхали до Смітів, якби не ця жахлива погода. 12. Якби я був міністром фінансів, я б збільшив зарплатню викладачам. 13. Якби зараз пішов сніг, я б пішла кататися на лижах. 14. Ти б заощадила більше часу, якби менше часу крутилася перед дзеркалом. 15. Якби ця книга була цікавою, я б її прочитав.

### **Exercise 27. Say the same in English.**

1. Якби я мав авто, то їздив би ним на роботу. 2. Якби Неллі жила біля університету, дорога б не забирала в неї стільки часу. 3. Якби Мері подобався футбол, вона б ходила з Томом на матчі. 4. Якби Брайан не був хворий, йому б не довелося залишатися у ліжку в такий чудовий день. 5. Якби Пітер працював старанно, він би не робив багато помилок. 6. "Якби ти їв кашу, ти б став сильним і здоровим", - казала мати сину. 7. Якби в мене був вільний час, я б відвідав тебе наступного тижня. 8. Якби зараз не йшов дощ, ми б з'їздили до лісу по гриби. 9. Якби Кейт слухала магнітофонні записи, вона б помітно поліпшила своє володіння мовою. 10. Якби у вас не були сьогодні збори, ми б зустрілися. 11. Якби містер Волтон любив подорожувати, він би об'їздив увесь світ.

### **Exercise 28. Discuss the imaginary situations:**

A.

1. What would you do if you had to choose between letting a war criminal go free so that he'd stop the war and continuing the war until he could be brought to justice?
2. If I gave you 1,000 pounds, would you do my washing up for a month?
3. What would you do if flood waters cut your house off?

4. What would you do if all electronic communication permanently broke down?
  5. What would you do if the internet disappeared?
  6. How would you feel if you were the richest person in the world?
  7. If you saw that the person sitting next to you had a gun in their belt, what would you do?
- (From "Fun Activities for the Second Conditional" by A. Case)

B.

1. If you won the lottery, which of the following things would you do? What would you do first? (give some money to your family, keep the money to use it in your retirement days, buy yourself something expensive, quit your school / job, give part of the money to charity)
2. If you could choose one of these talents, which one would you choose? (to be able to sing like Adele, to be able to dance like Michael Jackson, to be able to play tennis like Djokovic / Serena Williams, to be as intelligent as Stephen Hawking, to be able to run as fast as Usain Bolt)
3. If you could solve one of these problems, which one would you choose? (starvation; prejudice: racism, sexism, etc.; terrorism; climate change, diseases such as AIDS, cancer, Zika virus disease, etc.)
4. If students were given the choice to study ONE of the following subjects, which one do you think would be the most useful one for their future life and why? (philosophy, time, management techniques, public speaking, logic, Latin)

**Exercise 29. Write a chain story by adding 8-10 sentences to the beginning of the story:**

He is at school now. ----If he *were* not at school now, he *would be* in bed. If he *were* still in bed now, he'd *oversleep* and *feel groggy* when he woke up. If he *felt groggy* when he woke up, he'd *drink* 3 cups of coffee. If you *drank*...

**Exercise 30. Give your friend advice using Conditional II sentences:**

*Pattern:*

*(Your friend is fat) - If I were you, I should keep to a diet of vegetables and fruit. / If I were in your place, I should keep to a diet of vegetables and fruit / If I were in your shoes, I should keep to a diet of vegetables and fruit*

1. Your friend doesn't take any exercise.
2. Your friend doesn't have a vacuum cleaner.
3. Your friend never polishes his shoes.
4. Your friend hasn't got central heating.
5. Your friend spends hours watching television.
6. Your friend doesn't have a dog.
7. Your friend never shaves.
8. Your friend makes a lot of mistakes.
9. Your friend doesn't wipe his feet before entering the house.

### **Fun Activities**

#### **Would It Be Ok?**

- Would it be ok if I took some of your time?  
 Would it be ok if I wrote you a rhyme?  
 Would it be ok if I opened my heart?  
 Would it be ok if I took on the part  
 Of being your man and showed you a view,  
 One that only a real man could do?  
 Would it be ok if I could make you smile?  
 Would it be ok if I held you awhile?  
 Would it be ok if I kissed your face?

Would it be ok if I were to replace  
 All the men in your past that just wouldn't do  
 And vow to be faithful and always be true?  
 Would it be alright to look in your eyes?  
 Would it be alright to never tell lies?  
 Would it be alright to find a way?  
 Would it be alright to long for the day  
 To pull you close and whisper in your ear  
 And tell you our feelings are nothing to fear?  
 Would it be ok if I took some of your time?  
 Would it be ok if I wrote you a rhyme?  
 To tell you there's nothing I'd rather do  
 Than spend my whole life loving only you (Ryan Stiltz, Published on February 10, 2016)

### Type 3 Conditional

1. In the subordinate clause: **if + Past Subjunctive II** (which coincides with the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous); in the main clause **the Past Conditional**: would/wouldn't + the perfect infinitive:

*If you had had the map, you would not have got lost. (had had – Past Subjunctive II coinciding with the past perfect; would not have got lost – the Past Conditional: *would + the perfect infinitive*)*

2. We can use **modal** verbs *might* or *could* in the main clause:

*It might have been easier to break the news if I had known her a bit better.*

*If the spy had intercepted the message, he could have averted the crisis.*

3. In US English, it is possible to use *would have* in the *if*-clause. This is becoming more common in British English, although many people consider it incorrect:

US: *If the play would have finished on time, we wouldn't have missed the train.*

Br: *If the play had finished on time, we wouldn't have missed the train.*

**Use:**

1. The third conditional describes a **hypothetical situation or event in the past** (i.e. **an unreal or impossible situation**): *I would have used your builder if I had managed to contact him.* (but I didn't manage to contact him).

2. We can use the third conditional to express criticism: *If you'd been driving more slowly, you could have stopped in time.*

### Exercise 27. Read the dialogue:

#### A. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:

*Pattern: Do you think it would have been a success if I'd done what you wanted me to?  
 "would have been" is the Conditional Mood (the Past Conditional), which denotes an unreal action referring to the past;*

*"had done" is Subjunctive II (Past Subjunctive II), which denotes an unreal action referring to the past.*

### AFTER THE THEATRE

*(from "Say it with us" An advanced course of Spoken English  
 by Andrews H., Rusiecki J., Smolska J.)*

*Jane and Robert are leaving the theatre after the play. They have enjoyed the play and are now discussing it.*

**Robert:** Well, how did you enjoy the play, Jane?

**Jane:** Oh, enormously! I thought the production was really brilliant, and so was the acting.

**Robert:** If Neilson *hadn't been* ill, it *would have been* even better. They say he's wonderful in the part of the inspector.

**Jane:** But his understudy was very good too, particularly in the last act. Of course the plot was rather absurd...

**Robert:** It usually is in detective plays.

**Jane:** Take the wife, for instance. She didn't behave like a normal human being at all. If she *had only owned up* to her husband, he *would have settled* the whole business in no time.

**Robert:** But she was supposed to be a dumb blonde. And if she *hadn't been*, there *wouldn't have been* a plot, would there?

**Jane:** And you know, there *wouldn't have been* a second murder if the inspector *hadn't told* everybody about his plans.

**Robert:** But then the audience *would have had* to go home at the end of the first act.

**Jane:** Then take that episode with the revolver. If he *had had* any sense, he *would have told* his wife about the gun instead of trying to hide it.

**Robert:** It's a pity you didn't write the play Jane. If you *had*, you *would have made* a much better job of it. The wife *would have confessed* to her husband, he *would have told* the inspector and there *wouldn't have been* any corpses. A much better play altogether. Not a thriller, of course..

**Jane:** Stop making fun of me, Robert. I've always been very interested in the theatre. My mother was an actress, you know. If she *hadn't given up* the stage when she got married, she *would have become* famous.

**Robert:** And if you *hadn't taken up* shorthand and typing, you *would have become* a great dramatist, I suppose.

**Jane:** Well, as a matter of fact, a sketch I wrote has been performed by our local dramatic society, and I'm working on another right now, for our anniversary celebrations.

**Robert:** Really, Jane? You must show it to me.

**Jane:** Not until it's ready. I might send you a ticket for the opening. But only if you behave.

**Robert:** I'll be very good from now on.

**B. Fill in the gaps using the information from the dialogue:**

1. If Neilson hadn't been ill, the acting . . .
2. If the wife hadn't been a dumb blonde, there . . . a plot.
3. If there hadn't been a second murder, the audience . . .
4. If the husband had had any sense, he . . .
5. If Jane had written the play, she . . .
6. If the wife had confessed to her husband and if he had told the inspector, there . . . corpses.

**Exercise 28. Paraphrase the following sentences:**

1. Tom isn't coming to our party tonight. He is busy. (If ...)
2. Tom didn't come to our party last night. He was busy. (If ...)
3. Jim is not going on a cruise this summer. He doesn't have enough money. (If ...)
4. Jim didn't go on a cruise last summer. He didn't have enough money. (If ...)
5. Ann's brother is ill. His children are going through such a difficult time. (If ...)
6. Ann's brother was ill. His children were going through such a difficult time. (If ...)
7. Harry is doing a newspaper round. He is so late in the mornings. (If ...)
8. Harry was doing a newspaper round. He was so late in the mornings. (If ...)
9. The garden is in a shocking state. Jim is so busy with his carpentry (If ...)
10. The garden was in a shocking state last year. Jim was so busy with his carpentry (If ...)

**Exercise 29. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form:**

1. If he (not take) his gloves off he (not get) frost bitten. 2. She was sent to prison only because she refused to pay the fine; if she (pay) the fine she (not be) sent to prison. 3. He didn't tell me that he was a vegetarian till halfway through the meal. If he (tell) me earlier I (cook) him something more suitable. 4. I had no map; that's why I got lost. If I (have) a map I (be) all right. 5. Why didn't you say that you were short of money? If I (know) I (lend) you some. 6. It's lucky he had his torch with him. If he (not have) it he (fall) down the cellar steps. 7. The job is much worse than I expected. If I (realize) how awful it was going to be I (not accept) it. 8. It was the drug, not the disease that killed him. He would still be alive today if he (not take) that drug. 9. This room's freezing because the fire has only just been lit. If it (be lit) this morning, as I suggested, the room would be warm enough to sit in now. 10. The accident was mainly Tom's fault. He was driving much too close to the car in front. If he (be) further away he (be able) to stop in time. 11. It was rather a dull game so I left before the end; if I (wait) another five minutes I (see) Chelsea scoring a really exciting goal. 12. The paraffin heater was perfectly safe. There (not be) a fire if the children (not knock) it over. 13. It's a pity he never patented his invention. If he (patent) it he (make) a lot of money. 14. The fog came down suddenly and I suppose they didn't know which way to turn; if only they (have) a map and compass with them they (not be) drowned.

**Exercise 30. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form:**

1. I'm sorry you didn't tell me that dogs were allowed in the hotel; if I (know) I (bring) my dog. He (enjoy) the walk. 2. Most people (attend) the union meeting if they had had longer notice of it. 3. He says he refused the job, but that this was nothing to do with the salary. He (refuse) even if they (offer) him twice as much. 4. The club secretary is useless. He never tells anybody anything. We (not know) about this meeting if the chairman (not tell) us. 5. When the director asked her to play the lead she agreed though she didn't know anything about the play. I think that if she (read) the play first she (refuse) the part. 6. The burglar made quite a lot of noise getting into the house; but fortunately for him the family were watching a noisy TV play. If they (play) cards they certainly (hear) him. 7. If you had been there what you (do)? 8. It rained, which spoiled our picnic; but if it (not rain) it (be) a great success. 9. He was not very happy at school because he was a bookish boy, not at all interested in games. If he (play) games like the other boys he (have) a much better time. 10. You used wet sticks; that's why the fire took so long to light. If you (use) dry sticks it (light) long ago. 11. I didn't recognize him at first because he was wearing dark glasses; if he (not wear) them I (recognize) him immediately. 12. You knew that horse was going to win! Don't be ridiculous! If I (knew) I (back) him myself. 13. Why didn't you phone from the village? Because there was no phone in the village. If there (be) of course we (phone) from there.

**Exercise 31. Put in the correct verb forms:**

1. If I (know) you were coming, I (invite) some friends in. 2. He (go) to university if his father (not be) ill. 3. If you (say) you weren't hungry, I (not cook) such a big meal. 4. The team (win) if Jones (play) better. 5. If they (not cut) off the electricity, I (finish) my work. 6. If Bell (not invent) the telephone, somebody else (do) it. 7. If you (not spend) so much time making up, we (not be) late. 8. The burglars (not get) in if you (remember) to lock the door. 9. If he (not be) a film star, he (not become) President. 10. If she (have) more sense, she (sell) her car years ago. 11. If he (not spend) so much on his holiday, he (have) enough to pay for the house repairs. 12. You (not catch) cold if you (take) your coat. 13. You (win) if you (run) a bit faster. 14. We (get) better tickets if we (book) earlier. 15. It (be) better if you (ask) me for help.

**Exercise 32. Rewrite these sentences using an if construction:**

*Pattern:*

*You didn't tell me we had run out of bread, so I didn't buy any.*

*If you had told me we had run out of bread I'd have bought some.*

**A**

1. I didn't see the signal, so I didn't stop. 2. I didn't know your number, so I didn't ring. 3. She didn't know you were in hospital, so she didn't visit you. 4. We only came by bus because there were no taxis. 5. She didn't speak to him, possibly because she was so shy. 6. *Landlord:* She threatened to set fire to her flat, that's the only reason I asked her to leave. 7. We didn't visit the museum because we hadn't time. 8. I only came up the stairs because the lift wasn't working. 9. We didn't listen carefully, perhaps that's why we made this mistake. 10. We got a lift, so we reached the station in time. 11. You washed it in boiling water; that's why it shrank. 12. We missed the train because we were using an out-of-date timetable. 13. His own men deserted him, that's the only reason why he failed. 14. They were driving very quickly. That's why the accident was so terrible. 15. He wasn't looking where he was going. That's why he was run over. 16. It was raining. That's the only reason I didn't take the children to the beach. 17. When I bought this house I didn't realize that in summer planes skimmed over the roof every five minutes. (*If I (knew). . . I (not buy) etc.*) 18. Tom's father was on the Board. That's the only reason he got the job.

**B**

1. The astronauts didn't walk very far on the moon because they were hampered by the thick dust. 2. I didn't know he was so quarrelsome. I'm sorry now that I invited him. 3. It rained all the time. Perhaps that's why he didn't enjoy his visit. 4. I didn't work hard at school so I didn't get a good job when I left. 5. They used closed-circuit television. That's how they spotted the shop-lifter. 6. They asked him to leave the dining-room because he wasn't wearing a shirt. 7. It took us a long time to find his house because the streets were not clearly marked. 8. We didn't go by air only because we hadn't enough money. 9. The bus didn't stop because you didn't put your hand up. 10. He turned up at the interview looking so disreputable and unshaven that they didn't give him the job. 11. I didn't know how thin the ice was, so I was walking on it quite confidently. 12. The champion didn't take the fight seriously at first; perhaps that's why he didn't win it. 13. They got the children back alive only because they paid the ransom at once. 14. The examiner read the passage very quickly, so the candidates didn't understand it. 15. They weren't wearing life-jackets; perhaps that's why they were drowned. 16. He didn't get to the top of his profession, perhaps because his wife didn't encourage him. 17. The exit doors were blocked so people couldn't escape from the burning hall.

**Exercise 33. Match the beginning and the end of these sentences:**

*Pattern: I – a ...If I hadn't told you, you wouldn't have known.*

1. If I hadn't told you	A. you wouldn't have known.
2. We could have run out of money	B. If you had spoken German.
3. If the weather had been better	C. If you had started revising earlier?
4. Would you have gone to Germany on holiday	D. If we hadn't borrowed some.
5. I wouldn't have bought that motorbike	E. If I'd known how slow it was.
6. Could you have done better in the exam	F. We could have gone out more.

**Exercise 34. Look at this situation from the past and write a story based on it:**

went to London – got this job – met Pauline – fell in love - had children – got married – bought this computer game – had the idea for a computer company – started the factory – went to London

*Pattern: If I hadn't gone to London, I wouldn't have got this job. If I hadn't got this job...*

**Exercise 35. Write sentence chains with –if– to show how things could have been different:**

*Pattern: If he hadn't worked so hard, he wouldn't have passed his exams, he wouldn't have gone to university. If he hadn't gone to university,...*

1. He worked hard – passed exams – went to university – studied languages – learnt Chinese – went to China – went climbing in Tibet – tried to climb Everest – disappeared in a snowstorm.

*Pattern: If I hadn't bought a bicycle, ...*

2. He bought a bicycle – went for ride in the country – fell off – woke up in hospital – met a beautiful nurse – wrote a bestselling novel about her – got rich – married a beautiful nurse and had three charming children – lived happily ever after.

*Pattern: If Mary's mother hadn't gone out that evening, ...*

3. Mary's mother went out that evening – Mary cooked for herself – got interested in cooking – opened a very successful restaurant – had Prime Minister as a customer – PM ordered mussels – mussels poisoned PM – PM died – Mary went to prison for life.

**Exercise 36. Read the story and write type 3 conditional sentences about John Smith's day:**

*Pattern: If Spot hadn't barked, John wouldn't have woken up in the middle of the night.*

John Smith worked in a bank in London and lived with his dog, Spot. One night Spot started barking in the middle of the night. John woke up and by the time he got back to sleep it was four o'clock. The next thing John knew, it was 8 o'clock – he had overslept! He got dressed quickly and ran to the station. When he got there, he saw a train and jumped on it – but it was going the wrong way! He got off at the next station and got to London Victoria until 9.15. He called a taxi but it got stuck in a traffic jam. When he got to work he realised he had left his wallet in the train. He had to borrow \$10 from his boss, who was very angry. An hour later he had lost \$4 million on the currency market. When the boss came to talk to him, she found him asleep in front of his computer. Of course, John lost his job.

**Exercise 37. Say the same in English:**

1. Ми підкорили б цю вершину, якщо погода була б чудовою минулого тижня. 2. Коля склав би іспит, якби працював старанно протягом семестру. 3. Якби позавчора погода була поганою, то діти не пішли б до лісу. 4. Якби він був присутній на конференції, то він підготував би доповідь. 5. Делегація запізнилася б на годину, якби не скористалася послугами авіап перевезень. 6. Ви відвідали б виставку, якби вчора мали час? 7. Ми б запізнилися на поїзд, якби залишилися ще трохи. 8. Книга була б надрукована минулого року, якби ми мали достатньо грошей? 9. Він би туди не пішов вчора, якби знав про це. 10. Дівчата прикрасили б ялинку, якби вчора не було так пізно. 11. Вона повернула б ту книгу до бібліотеки ще минулого тижня, якби вона прочитала її. 12. Туристи повернулися б до табору набагато раніше, якби знали дорогу краще. 13. Вони обговорили б це питання ще вчора, якби заслухали доповідь інженера Петрова.



14. Якби ви нам не допомогли, ми заблудилися б. 15. Я впевнена, що мій брат допоміг би вам відремонтувати машину, якби він знав як це робити.

**Exercise 39. Say the same in English:8**

1. Якби він працював систематично минулого року, він би досяг великих успіхів. 2. Якби я знала про це вчора, я б прийшла. 3. Якби ти прочитав усю літературу до іспитів, ти б склав його. 4. Якби Нік приїхав вчора до міста, він би взяв участь в обговоренні. 5. Якби я була вчора в театрі, я б зустріла там свого старого друга. 6. Якби він знав цю людину, він би давно запитав його про вас. 7. Якби вона не прийшла, я б зробила це сама. 8. Якби я не була так зайнята вчора, я б пішла з вами. 9. Якби я не залишила свій зошит вдома, я б показала їм свою роботу вчора. 10. Якби я була у вас позавчора, мені не треба було б приходити до вас вчора. 11. Якби в мене був час вчора, я б прийшла раніше. 12. Якби вчора була гарна погода, ми б пішли на прогулянку. 13. Якби вчора світило сонце, діти могли б піти погуляти. 14. Якби минулої неділі я дістав квитки на концерт, я б одержав задоволення від чудових пісень. 15. Якби зайшов до мене вчора, ти б міг подивитися новий відеофільм.

**Exercise 40. Say the same in English:**

1. Якби вчилася торік старанно, ти б успішно склала іспити. 2. Якби повторила правила, ти написала б диктант набагато краще. 3. Якби він був лікарем, то допоміг би нам вчора. 4. Якби не був страшенно втомленим, він би покликав нас. 5. Якби ми вчасно вийшли з хати, ми б встигли на перший поїзд до міста. 6. Вашу статтю надрукували б, якби ви закінчили її вчора. 7. Ми б зробили домашнє завдання, якби вчора не пішли до театру. 8. Якби була експертом з цієї справи, вона б підготувала доповідь ще позавчора. 9. Якби проект був поданий на обговорення, рішення було б ухвалене минулого місяця. 10. Якби вчора відбулися якісь зміни, комітет би дізнався про них. 11. Якби хтось зателефонував минулої середи, я б дала йому номер твого телефону, щоб він зміг зв'язатися з тобою. 12. Я б відповів тоді, якби був упевнений. 13. Я б допоміг, якби він попросив. 10. Він би виконав роботу, якби в нього був час. 14. Я б пішов учора погуляти, якби припинився дощ. 15. Ви б побачили Ейфелеву вежу, якби поїхали торік у Париж.

**Exercise 41. Say the same in English:**

1. Якби я знав, що з першого курсу ми будемо вивчати відразу дві іноземних мови, я б, напевно, постарався почати вчити французьку рік тому. 2. Якби Марія мене попередила, вчора, я б купила білети заздалегідь. 3. Якби я телефонувала своїй тітці минулої п'ятниці, вона б повідомила мені останні новини. 4. Якби він купив ту дорогу машину, він би не почав будувати новий будинок. 5. Якби вони одружилися, коли були студентами, то були б щасливі разом вже багато років. 6. Якби в мене був час вчора, я б прийшла раніше. 7. Якби вчора була гарна погода, ми б пішли на прогулянку. 8. Якби я знала номер його телефону, я б обговорила це питання з ним минулого тижня. 9. Якби у моєї сестри не було вільного часу, вона б не прибрала в квартирі. 10. Якби я не мала писати твір, я б пішла кататися на лижах. 11. Якби я не залишила свій зошит вдома, я б показала вам свою роботу. 12. Якби вчора не йшов дощ, ми могли б поїхати на дачу. 13. Якби ти зайшов до мене вчора, ти б міг подивитися новий відеофільм.

### Exercise 42. Say the same in English:

1. Вашу статтю надрукували б, якби ви закінчили її вчора. 2. Ми б зробили домашнє завдання, якби вчора не пішли до театру. 3. Якби була експертом з цієї справи, вона б підготувала доповідь. 4. Якби проект був поданий на обговорення, рішення було б ухвалене зараз. 5. Було б дивно, якби ми пам'ятали кожную деталь того, що сталося дуже давно. 6. Якби вчора відбулися якісь зміни, комітет би дізнався про них. 7. Якби хтось зателефонував, я б дала йому номер твого телефону, щоб він зміг зв'язатися з тобою. 8. Я б відповів, якби був упевнений. 9. Я б допоміг, якби він попросив. 10. Він би виконав роботу, якби в нього був час. 11. Я б пішов учора погуляти, якби припинився дощ. 12. Якби одержав якісь новини, я б сповістив тебе. 13. Хлопчик відправив би твого листа, якби ти дав його йому. 14. Якби в мене була твоя фотокартка, я б весь час дивився на неї, коли почувався самотнім.

### Mixed Conditional

**Mixed Conditionals** include the verb forms from two different conditional patterns. There are two mixed patterns.

1. The subordinate clause describes a hypothetical situation or event in the present (i.e. refers to an action which is contrary to known facts), the main clause refers to the past:

*If the island were still a tourist attraction, last week's earthquake would have caused far more deaths.* (= The island is no longer a tourist attraction so the earthquake didn't cause a huge number of deaths.)

2. The hypothetical situation or event of the subordinate clause refers to the past, the action of the main clause refers to the present:

*If Fleming hadn't discovered penicillin, there would be far more fatalities every year than there actually are.* (= Fleming did discover penicillin so there are fewer fatalities now).

### Exercise 43. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms:

1. He is not a student. He didn't enter the institute last year. - If he (enter) the institute last year, he (be) a student. 2. He doesn't have a car. He didn't buy it two years ago. - If he (buy) a car two years ago, he (have) a car now. 3. He didn't take medicine yesterday. He is not healthy now. - If he (take) medicine yesterday, he (be) healthy now. 4. If she (be) well-bred, she (quarrel) with her brother. 5. If they (be) well-read, they (write) their test.

### Exercise 44. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms:

1. When he left school he became a fisherman. His father doesn't like it at all. He (be) much happier if he (become) a greengrocer like his father. 2. They still say that if he (go) into the greengrocery business when he left school he (be) comfortably off now instead of being poor. 3. But he says that if he (have) his life again he (make) the same choice. 4. Michael would be celebrating but he didn't win the race. - If Michael (win) the race, he (celebrate). 5. They would be at the reception but they weren't invited. - They would be at the reception if they (invite).

**Exercise 45. Rewrite the following as mixed conditional sentences as in the example:**

*Pattern:*

*She isn't at the meeting because she wasn't told about it.*

*...She would be at the meeting if she had been told about it...*

1. I didn't apply for the job. I don't want to work there... 2. He didn't take his job seriously. He's unemployed now... 3. He didn't train every day. He won't win the race... 4. I

didn't book seats. We can't go to the concert tonight... 5. You didn't warn me. Now I'm in a difficult situation... 6. I don't know him very well so I didn't give him any advice...

**Exercise 46. Rewrite the following as mixed conditional sentences:**

*Pattern: She didn't study hard. She won't pass the exams. - If she had studied hard she would pass the exams.*

1. You didn't wake me up. Now I'm late for my appointment. 2. She isn't well-qualified. She didn't get the job. 3. We didn't go to the restaurant. We don't like fast food. 4. She didn't bring her umbrella. Now she's getting wet. 5. I don't know them very well, so I didn't go to the party. 6. He isn't at the lecture because he wasn't told about it. 7. They didn't take a map with them. They're lost now. 8. The driver isn't careful. He crashed his car into a wall. 9. I didn't buy tickets. We can't go to the theatre tonight. 10. He didn't reserve a table. He has to wait for an hour. 11. Sue forgot to go to the bank. Now she can't go shopping. 12. They missed the flight. They won't arrive until tomorrow.

**Exercise 47. Say the same in English:**

1. Якби ти виправдав мої сподівання, я б мав з тобою справу. 2. Коли б моя сестра не намучилася так дорогою, вона була б зараз значно веселішою. 3. Якби не твої лінощі, ми б давно прибрали квартиру. 4. Якби вона була практичною, то вона не купила таку дорогу сукню. 5. Якби я одержав усі дані минулого тижня, я б закінчив роботу завтра. 6. Якби він вступив до університету минулого року, то він би зараз був на другому курсі. 7. Якби він підготувався до тесту вчора, то він би знав відповіді на всі питання сьогодні. 8. Якби ти купив свій власний будинок два роки тому назад, то тобі б не довелося наймати квартиру зараз.

**Inversion in Conditional Sentences**

If the if-clause contains "were", "had", "should", we can drop the conjunction "if" and put these verbs before the subject. It occurs in formal and literary styles.

Sentences with the direct word order in the subordinate clause: subject + predicate verb	Sentences with the indirect (inverted) word order in the subordinate clause: predicate verb + subject
1. If she <u>were</u> my daughter, she would drive a car.	1. <u>Were</u> she my daughter, she would drive a car.
If the builders <u>were to finish</u> the work on schedule, they would receive a bonus.	<u>Were</u> the builders <u>to finish</u> the work on schedule, they would receive a bonus.
2. If I <u>had realized</u> what you intended, I would have done it.	2. <u>Had I realized</u> what you intended, I would have done it.
3. If these biscuits <u>should arrive</u> in a damaged condition please inform the factory at once.	3. <u>Should</u> these biscuits <u>arrive</u> in a damaged condition please inform the factory at once.
<b>Note:</b> If we <u>had not changed</u> our reservations, we should all have been killed in the crash.	<u>Had</u> we <u>not changed</u> our reservations, we should all have been killed in the crash.
	(Incorrect: Hadn't we changed... <i>Negatives are not contracted.</i> )

**Exercise 48. Rewrite the following sentences omitting "if":**

*Pattern: If she had been in any degree intellectual, he could have proved to her from early Christian history that no excess of virtue is justified.*

*Had she been in any degree intellectual, he could have proved to her from early Christian history that no excess of virtue is justifie.*

1.If she hadn't failed one of her final exams she wouldn't have had to spend part of the summer in college. 2. If someone should give me a diamond necklace I'd probably give it to my mother. 3. If you'd brought a map, we wouldn't have got lost. 4.If I were you you, I wouldn't tell anyone about it. 5. If he'd known about the meeting, I'm sure he would have come. 6. If you should come across Paul tell him about it. 7. If you were in my position, what would you do? 8. If I were rich, I would have a yacht. 9. If I had known you were in hospital, I would have gone to visit you. 10.If I were you, I 'd go to the police. 11.If I were a rich man, I wouldn't have to work.

**Exercise 49. Say the same in English:**

1.Станеться так, що мій син буде два метри заввишки, я візьму його у баскетбольну команду. 2. Станеться так, що гості не прийдуть, ми й самі з'їмо все, що приготували. 3. Трапиться так, що мені куплять собаку, я буду найщасливішою людиною у світі! 4. Станеться так, що я спізнюся, їдьте без мене, я вас наздожену. 5. Трапиться так, що в моєї кішки буде 10 кошенят, я обов'язково подарую тобі одного з них. 6. Станеться так, що в мене з'явиться молодша сестричка, я нікому не дозволю її ображати. 7. Станеться так, що ти поїдеш до Лондону, обов'язково відвідай Національну галерею. 8. Станеться так, що ми зустрінемося з ним, я запрошу його додому і познайомлю зі своєю родиною. А станеться так, що ми з ним не зустрінемося, я буду довго пам'ятати нашу дружбу. 9. Трапиться так, що у нього буде телефон, то він зможе щодня телефонувати нам, а трапиться так, що в нас буде факс, ми зможемо надсилати йому листи хоч щодня. 10. Станеться так, що Джек раптом занедужає, йому буде складно встигати з фізики. 11. Станеться так, що одержу погану оцінку, я зроблю все можливе, щоб виправити її. 12. Трапиться так, що ці квіти швидко зав'януть, я ніколи не буду купувати їх у вас. 13. Трапиться так, що ти знову не будеш робити домашнє завдання, я забороню тобі ходити до друзів і дивитися телевізор. 14. Станеться так, що ти знову потрапиш мені на очі - нарікай на себе. 15.Чому тварини не розуміють нашу мову? Станеться так, що вони будуть говорити з нами? 16. Станеться так, що я прочитаю всі книги, що тільки є в бібліотеці нашого університету! 17. Трапиться так, що він усе розбавкає, ой, що тоді буде!

#### IV. THE DEPENDENT USAGE OF THE OBLIQUE MOODS

##### Subjunctive II in Subordinate Clauses

##### Subjunctive II after "I'd rather, had rather, would rather"

Smb would rather 'd rather	smb. <b>did</b> sth (Present Subjunctive II is used for future or present actions)  smb. <b>had done</b> smth /Past Subjunctive II is used for past actions/
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We can use **would rather** to say that one person would prefer another or others to do something. Subjunctive II is used here in subordinate object clauses. These sentences express a preference for a different action:

*E.g. I'd rather you went now. Tomorrow's difficult. I'd rather you came next week.*

*My wife would rather we didn't see each other any more.*

*"Shall I open the window?" "I'd rather you didn't."*

To talk about past actions, Past Subjunctive II is used: *She'd much rather you had stayed then. I'd rather you hadn't done that.*

**Note 1:** "I'd rather/sooner" are often used as a polite way to give/refuse permission, or make suggestions: *E.g. I'd rather you didn't smoke in here.*

*I'm not keen on the idea of staying in. I'd sooner we went out clubbing or something.*

**Note 2:** In older English, **had rather** was used in the same way as **would rather**. This structure is still found in grammars, but it is not normally used in modern British English.

##### Exercise 1. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:

*Pattern: I'd rather he went now. - "would rather" is used in the sentence saying that one person would prefer another or others to do something.*

1. I 'd rather the pupils weren't involved at this stage (BNC, Teachers' conference: discussing assessment procedures, 1992). 2. I 'd rather they (the pupils) were involved in the over view with form tutor (BNC, Teachers' conference: discussing assessment procedures, 1992). 3. The thing is I would rather it happened here than against Southend when we start the League on Saturday (BNC, The Daily Mirror). 4. I would rather you ate your vegetables, yes, rather than the chicken please (BNC, 19 conversations, 1992). 5. His mother would rather he studied (BNC, Independent, Living material).

##### Exercise 2. Rewrite the second sentences in each conversation, starting with *I'd rather we/you*:

*Pattern:*

*"You'd better phone Judy." "No, you phone her." - I'd rather you phoned her.*

1. "Let's talk things over." "No, let's talk tomorrow." 2. "Ask that policeman." "You ask him." 3. "I'll phone Sue." "No, don't." 4. "I'll cook tomorrow." "Tonight would be better." 5. "Shall I come at 9?" "10 would be better." 6. "Can she work with you?" "Why doesn't she work with Maggie?" 7. "Mark wants to go out." "I'd prefer him to stay in." 8. "Can

they use our sheets?" "It would be more convenient if they brought their own." 9. "The government wants to cut taxes." "It would be better if they do something about the homeless."

**Exercise 3. Answer the following questions by expressing a preference for a different action: Use you in all answers.**

*Pattern:*

*Can I write my essay on the back of an envelope? – I'd rather you wrote it on a sheet of foolscap.*

*Can we bring our pet snake to your party? – I'd rather you didn't or I'd rather you left it at home.*

1. Can I go by bus? 2. Can I go alone? 3. Can we start tomorrow? 4. Can I ring New York on your phone? 5. Can we sleep in the garden tonight? 6. Can we cook our steak by holding it in front of your electric fire? 7. Can we use your scissors to cut this wire? 8. Can I leave school at sixteen? 9. Can we come in late tomorrow? 10. Shall I wake you up when I come in and tell you what happened? 11. Can I clean my motorcycle in the kitchen? 12. Can I tell Tom what you've just told me? 13. Can I go barefoot? 14. Can I have a snake tattooed round my ankle? 15. Shall we paint your door pink with yellow stars?

**Exercise 4. Say the same in English:**

1. Я хотіла б, щоб ти пішов зараз. 2. Вона б надала перевагу, щоб ти тоді залишився. 3. Вони б надали перевагу, щоб ти нарізала їм бутерброди. 4. Я б надала перевагу, щоб ти не обговорював це питання з нею взагалі. 5. Тепер вона б надала перевагу, щоб він не вступав до цього інституту. 6. Я б надала перевагу, щоб вони залишилися вдома вчора. 7. Я б надала перевагу, щоб вона не допомагала мені по господарству. 8. Сестра надала б перевагу, щоб моя подруга не від'їжджала до Лондону минулої неділі. 9. Батько б надав перевагу, щоб ти не брав його машину. 10. Вона б надала перевагу, щоб діти не зчиняли такого галасу, бо вона не може зосередитись. 11. Бабуся б надала перевагу, щоб її онуки залишилися до кінця канікул. 12. Звичайно, він надав би перевагу, щоб ти зробив це сам. 13. Вони б надали перевагу, щоб вона переклала тоді цей документ. 14. Він би надав перевагу, щоб ти взяла таксі. 15. Туристи б надали перевагу, щоб екскурсія розпочалася на годину раніше.

**Subjunctive II after the verb "wish"**

1.

Smb wishes /wished, will wish/	smb <b>did</b> smth. <b>was/were/ doing</b> smth <b>smth was done</b> (Present Subjunctive II is used for future or simultaneous actions)
Smb. wishes /wished, will wish/	smb <b>had done</b> smth <b>smth had been done</b> (Past Subjunctive II is used for the actions, which are prior to those of the verb-predicates)

*I wish he came tomorrow. - Добре б, щоб він прийшов.*

*I wish he didn't come tomorrow. – Добре б, щоб він не прийшов.*

*I wish he had come yesterday. – Шкода, що він не прийшов вчора.*

*I wished he came. – Я захотів, щоб він прийшов.*

*I wished he had come. – Мені було шкода, що він не прийшов.*

*You'll wish he came. – Ти захочеш, щоб він прийшов.*

*You'll wish you had come. – Ви пошкодуєте, що не прийшли.*

**Note 1.** After the expression "I wish..." we may use the modal phrase **MAY + Infinitive** (for the present), **MIGHT + Infinitive** (for the past) when the fulfillment of the wish depends on circumstances: *I wish you may get a ticket for tomorrow.*

*He wished he might get an answer by the end of the week.*

**Note 2.** **MIGHT + non-perfect Infinitive** is used for the present or future to show that the realization of the action is very unlikely: *I only wish I might be with you.*

**MIGHT + Perfect Infinitive** shows that the action was not realized in the past:

*I wish you might have come to see us last week. (You did not come owing to unfavourable circumstances.)*

2. If the subjects in both clauses are different and if the wish /the action in the subordinate clause/ refers to the present or future:

I wish /wished, will wish/	he <b>would do it</b> /wouldn't do it/
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**Note 1.** This is also used for a **polite imperative** and to express our desire for a change in a situation or someone's behaviour about present or future. We often use this form to criticize or complain about something.

E.g., *I wish you would pay more attention!*

E.g., *I wish you would go there at once.*

*I wish you would not interfere.*

**Note 2.** "Wish + would" can express interest in the subject's willingness or unwillingness to perform an action in the present. This is usually a habitual action.

E.g., *I wish he would write more often. = I'm sorry he is not willing to write more often.*

*I wish he would wear a coat. = I'm sorry he refuses to wear a coat.*

**Note 3.** "I wish you would" is a possible request. There is often a feeling that this person is annoying and disappointing the speaker in some way:

*I wish you would stop asking silly questions. = I'm irritated by your silly questions.*

However, the expression "I wish you would" can be used in answers to an offer of help, and does not then imply any dissatisfaction:

*Shall I help you check the accounts? – I wish you would. (= I'd be glad of your help)*

**Note 4.** After the subject pronouns I and WE, we use COULD instead of WOULD.

E.g., *I wish I could travel abroad!*

### Exercise 1. Comment on the underlined verb - predicate:

Pattern:

1) *She wished that Dorothy wouldn't show such uncontrollable emotion.*

"would show" is a modal phrase, which consists of the modal verb "would" and the bare infinitive "show" (the non-perfect correlation, the common aspect, the active voice). It expresses our desire for a change in a situation or someone's behaviour about present or future.

2) *"I wish you hadn't stopped your German," said Mor.*

"hadn't stopped" is Past Subjunctive II of the verb "to stop", which denotes a past unreal action

1. I wish you were so, child (BNC, F. Morgan, G. Havergal, S. Richardson, 1987). 2. I should wish you were brought home in wine rather than to come in so sober and so late as you do (BNC, F. Morgan, G. Havergal, S. Richardson, 1987). 3. I wish I had such a face to be ashamed of (BNC, F. Morgan, G. Havergal, S. Richardson, 1987). 4. I wish I understood Italian (BNC, F. Morgan, G. Havergal, S. Richardson, 1987). 5. Women who have been probed wish they could come back for more. (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992) 6. I just wish she had been here to see it (BNC, The Daily Mirror ) 7. I wish I had perhaps written to her -- even if only a card (BNC, W. Beechey, 1991) 8. But I wish I had just stayed a worker (BNC, E. Little, 1987) 9. I wish the lady would be as tender of her reputation as I would be (BNC, F. Morgan, G. Havergal, S. Richardson, 1987). 10. I wish Chris would pick up the phone. (BNC, The Daily Mirror). 11. I wish I'd never got involved with him. (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992) 12. I wish I had gotten rid of him back then instead (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992). 13. He (Donald) jabbed unenthusiastically at his meat. "I wish Felicity would come" (BNC, I. Murdoch, 1992). 14. He wished that Donald would meet his eyes" (BNC, I. Murdoch, 1992). 15. He wished that she had not made herself conspicuous by wearing trousers. (Murdoch)

**Exercise 2. Write sentences beginning "I wish...":**

*Pattern: My friend is not good-looking. – I wish she were better looking.*

1. They smoke. 2. He doesn't speak Italian. 3. I haven't got a car. 4. I'm not hard-working. 5. I'm not good at sport. 6. I don't like singing. 7. It rains all the time. 8. She works at weekends. 9. I can't eat eggs. 10. The radio doesn't work. 11. I don't know many people.

**Exercise 3 .Which of the options (a-d) mean the same? There may be more than one:**

1. I regret I didn't study harder at school.
 

a) I wish I hadn't studied harder at school.	b) I wish I had studied harder at school.
c) I wish I studied harder at school.	d) I should have studied harder at school.
  
2. What a pity I went to that school.
 

a) I should have gone to that school.	b) I wish I had gone to that school.
c) I wish I hadn't gone to that school.	d) I shouldn't have gone to that school.
  
3. I'd like to be a good student.
 

a) I wish I had been good student.	b) I wish I was a good student
c) I should have been a good student.	d) I wish I wasn't a good student.

**Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. Add "not" if necessary:**

*Pattern: John speaks English fluently..*

*I wish I could speak English as well as he can.*

1. I didn't learn to play any instrument when I was at school. I wish I (learn) to play the guitar. 2. I'm over six feet. I wish I (grow) so tall. 3. He is such a bad driver. I wish he (be) given a driving licence. 4. I can't cook. I wish I (can) prepare a family dinner for twelve people. 5. We get invited to parties all the time. We wish we (be) so popular. 6. I decided to study law. I wish I (become) a solicitor. 7. This car is fantastic. I wish I (have) a similar one. 8. This walkman was very cheap and it broke down at once. I wish I (buy) it.

**Exercise 5. Rewrite the following using a wish construction (phrases in brackets should be omitted):**

*Pattern:*



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

A

1. I'm sorry I don't live near my work. 2. I'm sorry our garden doesn't get any sun. 3. I'm sorry I called him a liar. 4. I'm sorry I don't know Chinese. 5. I'm sorry I didn't book a seat. 6. I'm sorry I haven't got a car. 7. I'm sorry I can't drive. 8. I'd like Tom to drive more slowly (*but I haven't any great hopes of this*). 9. I'd like you to keep quiet. (*You're making so much noise that I can't think.*) I'm sorry we accepted the invitation. 10. I'm sorry that theatre tickets cost so much. 11. It's a pity that shops here shut on Saturday afternoon. 12. It's a pity he didn't work harder during the term. I'm sorry you didn't see it. 13. It's a pity you are going tonight. 14. It's a pity I haven't got a work permit. 15. I would like it to stop raining (*but I'm not very hopeful*).

B

1. I'd like you to wait for me (*even though you are ready to start now*). 2. I'm sorry I didn't bring a map. 3. I'm sorry I ever came to this country. 4. I'm sorry I left my last job. 20. I'm sorry I didn't stay in my last job. 5. I'd like him to cut his hair (*but I don't suppose he will*). 6. I'd like him to stop smoking in bed (*but I haven't any great hopes*). 7. I'm sorry he goes to bed so late. 8. Motorist in fog: It's a pity we don't know where we are. 9. It's a pity we haven't a torch. 10. I'm sorry I didn't know you were coming. 11. I'm sorry you told Jack. 12. I'm sorry I didn't ask the fishmonger to open these oysters. 13. I'm sorry I can't swim. 14. I'm sorry you aren't coming with us. 15. I'm sorry you aren't going to a job where you could use your English.

**Exercise 6. Write sentences beginning "I wish ... would...":**

*Pattern: Somebody won't stop talking. - I wish he would stop talking.*

1. It's not snowing. 2. The phone keeps ringing. 3. The baby won't stop crying. 4. The kettle won't boil. 5. The traffic lights won't go green. 6. Pat hasn't found a job. 7. Your mother hasn't written. 8. The exam results haven't come. 9. Spring hasn't come.

**Exercise 7. Match the items in column A with those in column B to make complaints using would/wouldn't. Then, decide which person from the list is making each complaint: *shopkeeper, businessman, traffic warden, flight attendant, doctor, campsite owner, lifeguard***

*Pattern: I - e 'I wish my staff would get to work on time', says the businessman...*

A	B
1 I wish my staff...	a take their medication properly
2 If only drivers...	b be more polite
3 I wish passengers...	c not light fires in the forest
4 If only the customers...	d park illegally
5 I wish campers...	e get to work on time
6 If only patients...	f follow the safety regulations
7 I wish bathers...	g put their luggage in the lockers

**Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense:**

1. A: I wish Paul *would tell* (tell) me what is wrong with him. - B: Yes. He seems very upset. 2. A: I wish I *...*(not/shout) at the children like that. - B: Why? They were being very naughty. 3. A: I wish you *...* (tidy) your room more often. - B: Sorry. I'll try to. 4. A: I wish I *...*(practise) harder before the concert. - B: I thought you performed very well. 5. A: If only Stuart *...* (call) me. - B: Don't worry. I'm sure he'll phone soon. 6. A: I wish I *...*(be) back at school again. - B: Those were great days, weren't they? 7. A: I wish Mark *...*(stop) playing his

music so loudly. - B: Why don't you ask him to turn it down? 8. A: If only I ...(buy) those shoes we saw today. - B: Why not go back and buy them tomorrow? 9. A: I wish you ...(try) harder with your Maths homework. - B: Sorry. I find it very difficult. 10. A: If only we ...(go) to France last summer. - B: We could go this year if you like. 11. A: I wish I ...(afford) some new CDs. - B: Would you like to borrow some of mine? 12. A: If only it ...(stop) raining. - B: Yes. Then we could go for a walk. 13. A: Are you going to Joanne's party on Saturday? - B: No. I wish I ... (go), because I'm sure it will be fun. 14. A: I wish you ... (help) with the housework more often. - B: What would you like me to do? 15. A: I'm bored. I wish I ... (arrange) to go out this evening. - B: I'm going to the cinema. Why don't you come, too?

**Exercise 9. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate verb:**

1. I don't know many people, but I wish I ...*did*... 2. He can't drive, but he wishes he ...  
3. We didn't move house, but we wish we ... 4. I'm not very wealthy, but I wish I ... 5. She probably won't help me, but I wish she... 6. He hasn't got any pets, but he wishes he... 7. They don't go out very often, but they wish they ... 8. He won't listen to my advice, but I wish he...

**Exercise 10. Think about your school/college. Write notes about three things that you don't like about it. In pairs, discuss your ideas with your partner. Use wish to express your opinions:**

*Pattern: A: I wish we didn't have to wear uniform. I hate it.*

*B: Oh, I don't mind it. I wish we had more free time for self study.*

**Exercise 11. Think about what has happened in your life and what you did or didn't do over the last year. Express your regrets using I wish:**

*Pattern: I wish I hadn't given up my dancing lessons.*

**Exercise 12. Say the same in English:**

1. Мені хотілося б знати, де ти зараз. 2. Добре було б, коли б я лише жартував. 3. Шкода, що я розповів вам про це. 4. Ми всі жалкували, що не зупинилися там. 5. Шкода, що ви його не знаєте. 6. Він хотів би, щоб його вірші були надруковані. 7. Шкода, що він не розуміє. 8. Ти захочеш, щоб він прийшов. 9. Добре було б, коли б він зустрів нас на станції. 10. Добре було б, щоб не було дощу. 11. Шкода, що вас там не було. 12. Ви пошкодуєте, що не бачили картину. 13. Я шкодую, що не попередив вас заздалегідь. 14. Шкода, що його там не було. 15. Він пошкодував, що не написав матері. 16. Вона пошкодує, що не володіє англійською мовою. 17. Шкода, що він не розуміє цих термінів. 18. Сестра не може працювати за такого шуму. Хоч би вони вимкнули приймач.

**Exercise 13. Say the same in English:**

1. Шкода, що ти не можеш зустріти Сюзан. 2. Шкода, що ви не пішли подивитися цю виставку, я впевнений, вона б вам сподобалася. 3. Шкода, що вона не встигла закінчити свій твір. 4. Шкода, що ти вчора не прийшла, у нас було так весело. 5. Фільм був дуже цікавий, мені шкода, що ти його не побачила. 6. Шкода, що дитина ще мала, ми б узяли її з собою. 7. Шкода, що сьогодні така мряка, ми б поїхали за місто. 8. Шкода, що ти такий безтурботний, тобі все як з гуски вода. 9. Шкода, що ти розбив усі яйця. 10. Шкода, що ти віддала всі гроші Кроунам. 11. Шкода, що ти мешкаєш так далеко від мене. 12. Шкода, що тобі доводиться вирушати у далеку дорогу саме зараз. 13. Шкода, що ти виявився такою недалекоглядною людиною. 14. Шкода, що ці дані виявилися неперевіреними. 15. Шкода, що ви не віддали данину цій видатній людині. 16. Шкода, що ти витрачаєш час на всілякі дурниці. 17. Шкода, що ти не відремонтував

дах. 18. Шкода, що ти вже дав слово. 19. Шкода, що ти не відзначив своє п'ятдесятиріччя.

**Exercise 14. Say the same in English:**

1. Шкода, що актори не зіграли гарно і тільки зіпсували п'єсу. 2. Шкода, що у нас змінився декан. 3. Шкода, що вашу доповідь ніхто не почує. 4. Шкода, що ти не робиш ранкову зарядку. 5. Шкода, що ти не зробиш цю послугу. 6. Шкода, що Браун отримав догану від керівництва. 7. Шкода, що ви не зробили висновків з цієї історії. 8. Шкода, що псується погода: ми не зможемо з'їздити до лісу на пікнік. 9. Шкода, що через свою ввічливість ви не дали відсіч цьому негіднику. 10. Шкода, що я вже закінчила університет. 11. Шкода, що демократія у нас тільки на словах. 12. Мені б хотілося, аби ви скоріше повернули всі свої гроші. 13. Шкода, що її син така несерйозна людина. 14. Шкода, що село розташоване так далеко від міста! 15. Шкода, що ви залишаєтеся осторонь наших справ! 16. Я не хочу, щоб ти був таким зухвалим. 17. Шкода, що на десерт не подали морозива. 18. Шкода, що ми відзначили річницю весілля поодиноці. 19. Шкода, що йому пішов уже восьмий десяток. 20. Шкода, що він боягуз. 21. Шкода, що він повсякчас впадає в дитинство, замість того, щоб приймати відповідальні рішення. 22. Шкода, що ти так легко відбувся. 23. Шкода, що джемпер не новий. 24. Шкода, що діагноз не підтвердився. 25. Шкода, що ви вже з'їздили до Смітів. Я б поїхав з вами.

**Exercise 15. Say the same in English:**

1. Шкода, що Майкл зламав ногу. 2. Шкода, що ви не брали участі в диспуті. 3. Шкода, що у вашій дисертації відсутні посилання на цього автора. 4. Шкода, що універмаг зачинився так рано. 5. Шкода, що він такий примітивний. 6. Шкода, що чудова погода змінилася сумом. 7. Шкода, що тобі доведеться сісти на дісту. 8. Шкода, що ти не вмієш писати під диктування. 9. Шкода, що він виявився дилетантом у цієї справі. 10. Шкода, що дипломатичні відносини між цими країнами стали такими напруженими. 11. Шкода, що тобі доведеться проходити практику не в нашому інституті. 12. Шкода, що директор така обмежена людина. 13. Шкода, що ти уникаєш мене. 14. Шкода, що розмова виявилася такою недовгою. 15. Шкода, що ти маєш мало грошей, ми б мали змогу сходити до ресторану. 16. Шкода, що тобі не до жартів: я знаю кілька нових анекдотів. 17. Шкода, що ти не домогся свого. 18. Шкода, що тобі довелося робити це всупереч бажанню. 19. Шкода, що тобі більш не довіряють. 20. Шкода, що він не довів тебе до станції. 21. Шкода, що видобування вугілля в цьому районі припинилося.

**Exercise 16. Say the same in English:**

1. Шкода, що зараз холодно, ми б скупалися в річці. 2. Шкода, що я не можу жити заради свого задоволення. 3. Шкода, що вода в річці така холодна. 4. Шкода, що ти не моя дружина. 5. Шкода, що ми не домовилися про наступну зустріч. 6. Шкода, що ми не зустрілися 20 років тому. 7. Шкода, що свічка догорає. 8. Шкода, що ти не здогадалася про мої наміри. 9. Шкода, що угоду скасували. 10. Шкода, що ти сам до цього не додумався. 11. Шкода, що ти не доїв свою страву, вона така смачна. 12. Шкода, що вона не дочекалася вашого приїзду. 13. Шкода, що мрячить дощ! Як було б чудово прогулятися лісом. 14. Шкода, що ви мене не зустріли і не провели. 15. Шкода, що ти не додзвонився до брата. 16. Шкода, що ми не дограли партію в шахи. 17. Шкода, що це не дійна корова. 18. Шкода, що ти не маєш жодних доказів. 19. Шкода, що ти не навів їм жодних цифр. 20. Шкода, що фільм такий нудний. 21. Шкода, що ти не визнаєш за свій обов'язок сказати мені про це.

### Exercise 17. Say the same in English:

1. Шкода, що вас уже поінформували.
2. Шкода, що нам з вами не по дорозі.
3. Шкода, що це не принесло вам задоволення.
4. Шкода, що ти не дістала цю книжку.
5. Шкода, що ти не досяг успіху.
6. Шкода, що риба виявилася такою несмачною.
7. Шкода, що човен зламано: ми б покаталися.
8. Шкода, що ви не оглянули визначні пам'ятки.
9. Шкода, що ви не знайомі з цією роботою.
10. Шкода, що йде сніг.
11. Шкода, що ви не тримаєтеся один за іншого.
12. Шкода, що у вас немає повітроочисника над плитою.
13. Шкода, що він такий старезний.
14. Шкода, що фільм не дубльований.
15. Шкода, що ви так гадаєте.
16. Шкода, що ви отримали неточні дані.
17. Шкода, що з ранку йде дощ.
18. Шкода, що ви не користуєтеся цією помадою.

### Subjunctive II after "It's time"

These sentences express present or future wishes, or express our impatience about things that haven't happened yet.

It's time	smb <b>did</b> smth.
It's high time	(Present Subjunctive II implies the idea
It's about time	that it is a little late)

*It's time somebody told her the truth. It's time you washed these trousers.  
I'm getting tired. It's time we went home.*

**Note 1.** We cannot use a negative after "it's time..."

Incorrect: It's time we (didn't stay.)

**Note 2.** **It's time (or it is time)** can be followed by an infinitive (It's time to buy a new computer) or the-for-to –the Infinitive construction (It's time for him to go to bed).

### Exercise 1. Comment on the underlined verb forms:

*Pattern: It's about time you started helping me at home. – "started" is Present Subjunctive II of the verb "to start" which denotes an unreal action referring to the present.*

1. "It's time you stopped that now," said Demoyte. "There isn't anything like enough light to paint by" (BNC, I. Murdoch, 2003). 2. Mor decided that it was about time he went back to Tim or else sat down near the wood, but he did nothing about it (BNC, I. Murdoch, 2003). 3. **It's time** we had ministers who will listen to Social Services and in a few months time we shall have them, a Labour Government. (BNC, Bradford Metropolitan Council: debate, 1994). 4. ... **it's time** that I spent a little while with my family. (BNC, The Daily Mirror). 5. The washing machine has broken down! **It's time** we took a load off your mind. When you rent from Radio Rentals Home Laundry range you say goodbye to costly repair bills (BNC, Leaflets advertising services).

### Exercise 2. Write the sentences using **It's time he/you ...**:

*Pattern: You ought to clean that flat. – It's time you cleaned that flat.*

1. She should get her hair cut. 2. We ought to have a holiday. 3. You need to cut the grass. 4. You ought to wash that sweater. 5. You ought to stop smoking. 6. He ought to grow up. 7. We ought to paint the kitchen. 8. He needs a new car. 9. This team hasn't won a match for ages. 10. You should go back. 11. The local authorities should start listening to the voice of the community. 12. You ought to pay a visit to your grandparents. 13. The voice of the

people should be heard in the House. 13. We should change the water in the pool. 14. We should build a swimming pool. 15. Our employer should listen to our grievances.

**Exercise 3. Respond to the following statements:**

*Pattern: Your hair's greasy. - It's time you washed it*

1. Your hair is long.
2. You're too fat.
3. Your fingernails are long.
4. Your shoes are dirty.
5. Your shirt's grubby.
6. His socks smell.
7. Her room's untidy.
8. His car's going rusty.
9. You owe me some money.
10. You've still got my dictionary.

**Exercise 4. Say the same in English:**

*Pattern: Пора б її повернути книгу. - It's time she returned the book.*

**A.**

1. Пора б вам перестати робити такі помилки.
2. Пора б їм прийти.
3. Пора б їм навчитися це робити.
4. Пора б лекції початися.
5. Вам не пора йти?
6. Вам не пора починати?
7. Чи не пора їй прийняти якесь рішення?
8. Вам не пора будити його?
9. Мені здається, що вам давно пора прийти до якоїсь згоди.
10. Давно пора покласти цьому кінець.
11. Мені пора відправлятися.
12. Мені здається, що вам пора втрутитися.
13. Нам давно час завершити цю безглузду суперечку.
14. Нам час пакувати речі.
15. Чи не вважаєте, що час уже поставити усі крапки над "і"?
16. Давно вже час отримати візи.
17. Час працювати, чи не так?
18. Чи не час покінчити з таким життям?
19. Давно час вирішити, на яку тему будете писати реферат.
20. Давно вже час познайомити мене з твоїми друзями.
21. Вам вже час викласти власну точку зору.
22. Вона вважає, що йому давно вже час позбутися цієї поганої звички.
23. Чи не час нам оголосити перерву.
24. Викладач сказав, що усім давно вже час готуватися до іспиту.
25. Йому давно час підстригтися.
26. Вже час уряду вирішити важливі питання.
27. Давно вже час нам познайомитися краще.

**B.**

1. Викладач сказав, що усім давно вже час готуватися до іспиту.
2. Їм давно вже час припинити ставитися до сина, як до малої дитини.
3. Врешті решт він уже дорослий і сам може потурбуватися про себе.
4. Вже час уряду вирішити важливі питання.
5. Давно вже час нам познайомитися краще.
6. Я абсолютно упевнена, що давно вже час розповісти їй цю історію.
7. Час знайти у собі сили та залагодити відношення з братом.
8. Час вже піти дощу.
9. Час оформляти документи.
10. Уже час їм подумати про дітей.
11. Час зазначити всі суперечності.
12. Давно вже час, щоб у квартирі відремонтували проводку.
13. Час прорепетирувати цю сцену ще раз.
14. Час вам зайнятися дисертацією.
15. Час заварювати чай.
16. Коли б не дочка, він би давно пішов до своєї коханої.
17. Вам давно час оженитися і жити разом дружньою сім'єю.
18. Давно вже час, щоб лорд Генрі почав довіряти нам.
19. Час накрити на стіл.
20. Час вам знайти кращий вихід із ситуації.
21. Давно час на все махнути рукою.

**Subjunctive II after the Conjunctions "as if"/"as though"**

To look/feel It looks/looked/will look It seems/seemed/will seem It is/was/will be It is not It was not It won't be	as if  as though	<i>In subordinate predicative clauses</i>  smb. <u>did</u> sth (Present Subjunctive II)  smb. <u>had done</u> smth (Past Subjunctive II)
	as if	<i>In subordinate adverbial clauses of comparison</i>

to do smth		smb. <u>did</u> sth (Present Subjunctive II)
	as though	smb. <u>had done</u> smth (Past Subjunctive II)

**Note 1. Present Subjunctive II** denotes an action, which is simultaneous or future to that of the predicate of the principal clause:

1. *She looks as if she knew something.* – Вона виглядає так, немов би знає щось.

*She felt as if she did not know him.* – Їй здавалося, що вона його не знає.

*It looks as if she knew everything.* – Здається, вона все знає.

*It looked as if she knew everything.* – Здавалося, .....

*It will look as if she knew everything.* – Буде здаватися, .....

*It is not as if you knew him.* – Адже ти не знаєш його.

2. *She will speak to you as though she knew nothing.* – Вона буде розмовляти з тобою так, немов би нічого не знає.

**Note 2. Past Subjunctive II** denotes an action, which is prior to that of the principal clause:

1. *She looks as if she had been crying.* – Вона виглядає так, немов би плакала.

*She felt as if she had long known him.* – Їй здавалося, що вона давно його знає.

*It looks as if he had left yesterday. It looked as if he had already left. It will look as if he had already left.*

*It is not as if you had tried to do it last month* – Адже ти не намагалася зробити це минулого місяця.

2. *She will speak to you as though nothing had happened.* – Вона буде розмовляти з тобою так, немов би нічого не трапилося.

### Exercise 1. Comment on the forms of the underlined verb forms :

*Pattern: She felt as if she were on trial for her life, facing a jury of Greenleafs. - "were" is Present Subjunctive II of the verb "to be", which denotes an unreal action referring to the present.*

*I felt a thrill of pleasure as if I had just returned home from the other end of the universe. - "had returned" is Past Subjunctive form of the verb "to return", which denotes an unreal action referring to the past.*

1. Issi Abdul, six, clutches tightly onto his feeding bowl as though it contained liquid gold (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992). 2. If you refuse, you will be treated as though you had failed the test, and you will face a lifetime ban. (BNC, D. Mitchell, 1991). 3. They were talking as if they had lost a 10 note. (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992). 4. I felt then as if my whole life had collapsed. (BNC, The Daily Mirror, 1992). 5. His grin hardened until it said to her as plainly as if he were saying aloud: Your punishment exactly fits your pettiness (O'Connor). 6. Mrs. May stood, bent forward, her mouth open and her stick raised off the ground as if she were not sure what she wanted to strike with it. (O'Connor) 7. Mrs. Greenleaf shrieked... she fell back flat in the dirt, a huge human mound, her legs and arms spread out as if she were trying to wrap them around the earth (O'Connor) 8. He seemed to throw himself forward at each step and then pull back as if he were calling on some power to witness that he was being forced (O'Connor). 9. She stared at the violent black streak bounding toward her as if she had no sense of distance, as if she could not decide at once what his intention was, and the bull had buried his head in her lap, like a wild tormented lover, before her expression changed (O'Connor). 10. He drank half of what he was holding and handed the rest to the Negro, who took it and gazed down inside the glass as if it

contained some great mystery (O'Connor) 11. He put his head back gently as if he were afraid it would crack (O'Connor) 12. Even as he sat there, he felt the beginning of a new chill, as if death were already playfully rattling his bones (O'Connor) 13. We both felt as if we were going insane (Wilson). 14. The main offenders here are non-indigenous natives who have cleared areas ad acres of the best soil, farming it very poorly and working it as though it were a private farm... (BNC,P. Blaikie, 1987).15. We've got to comment on the spelling as if it were important (BNC, Teachers' conference: discussing assessment, 1992).

### Exercise 2. Open the brackets:

*Pattern:*

*Why do you always treat me as though I /to be/ a backward child of 12? – were.*

*She behaves as if she /to know/ him for a long time. – had known*

1. She kept trying on hat after hat as if she (*not to make up*) her mind from the very beginning which she would take. 2. He spoke French as if he (*to be*) a Frenchman or (*to spend*) most of his life over there. 3. She could discuss the latest novel as though she (*to read*) it. 4. She spoke as if she (*to know*) everyone there. 5. She behaved as if she (*to graduate*) from the university long ago. 6. Nothing about Asbury stirred except his eyes. They did not appear to move on the surface but somewhere in their blurred depths there was an almost imperceptible motion as if something (*to struggle*) feebly. 7. Another and rather longer silence followed and he just started to wonder if this might even be one of disapproval, as if perhaps she instinctively (*to sense*) how far his relationship with Mrs. Palgrave might have gone, when he suddenly remembered that he had a question to ask her. 8. I felt a touch of coldness inside me, as if I suddenly (*to become aware*) of the eyes of some dangerous creature.

### Exercise 3. Paraphrase the underlined parts so as to use the Subjunctive II in the clauses of comparison and predicative clauses introduced by AS IF/AS THOUGH:

*Pattern:*

*She spoke French so well that one might think she had lived there for many years. –*

*She spoke French well as if she had lived there for many years.*

1. He looked at me so that it seemed he found it all hard to believe. 2. He smiled at me **so** knowingly that one might think he could see through my thoughts. 3. Montanelli stood for a moment as if struck. 4. "What's wrong with his arm?" Polack asked as if not knowing the reason. 5. "I don't like secrets and I don't like to be treated like a child," said Blanche angrily. 6. When the war finally broke out in Europe Pledge felt as if having already heard the news several months before. 7. Fleur recognized the handwriting. She picked up the letter as though afraid to open it. 8. Her hands were trembling so that it seemed she had not yet recovered from a great shock. 9. Very much to one side, his hat did not fall down as if glued to his hair. 10. He looked so that one might suppose he had just come from a very long travel. 11. Nothing had been moved, but it seemed that somebody had been in the room. 12. On hearing the news, he stood as if dumb-founded.

### Exercise 4. Complete the sentences:

1. He always makes wonderful speeches as if ... 2. He looked tired as though ... 3. She knows this town as well as though ... 4. It seemed as though .... 5. Why are you looking at me as if ... 6. .... as if he had never heard it before. 7. He was pale as though .... 8. We met as though ... 9. He often cast glances at his watch as if .... 10. It was as if .... 11. She looked happy as though ... 12. ... as though he did not notice anything around him.

**Exercise 5. Say the same in English:**

**A. Pattern:** *Мені здалося, що все це я вже бачила. – I felt as if I had already seen it.*

1. Вона не виглядала так, немов би їй 40 років. 2. У нього завжди такий вигляд, немов би він все добре розуміє. 3. Їй здається, що ніхто цього не знає. 4. Вона виглядає так, ніби нічого важливого не відбулося. 5. Їй здалося, що їй це подобається. 6. Їй здалося, що діти вже прийшли. 7. Їй здається, що він вже одружився.

**B. Pattern:** *Адже тобі не 20 років. – It is not as if you were 20.*

1. Адже він не хотів цього. 2. Адже зараз ще не дуже пізно. 3. Адже вони цього від вас не чекають. 4. Адже ми не втомилися. 5. Адже я не хотів його образити. 6. Адже ти не будеш втручатися. 7. Адже він не знає правди. 8. Адже він не прийшов вчасно. 9. Адже вони не купили цю книгу. 10. Адже він і сам не знає, чого він хоче.

**C. Pattern:** *Ти дивишся на мене так, немов би бачиш мене вперше. –*

*You are looking at me as if you saw me for the first time.*

1. Він не обернувся, немов би не чув моїх слів. 2. Він знає ці місця так, немов би це його рідне село. 3. Він заговорить з вами так, ніби нічого не трапилося. 4. Чого ти завжди одягаєшся так, немов би ти стара жінка? 5. Він веде себе так, немов би він все знає. 6. Він веде себе так, ніби нічого не трапилося. 7. Як на мене, вона виглядає так, ніби у неї проблеми з печінкою.

**Exercise 6. Say the same in English:**

1. У неї був такий вигляд, немовби він прочекав дуже довго і вже починав нервувати. 2. Він виглядав так, ніби не його учень, а він сам був переможцем змагань. 3. Вона затулила очі рукою, ніби світло було занадто яскравим. 4. Він розмовляв французькою, ніби справжній француз. 5. Перехожий не зупинився, ніби не чув, що до нього зверталися. 6. У нього було відчуття, ніби його зрадили. 7. Хмари затулили небо. Стало темно, ніби наступила ніч. 8. Вона знає ці місця, ніби прожила тут багато років. 9. Дівчина дивилася на свого батька, ніби бачила його вперше. 10. Сестри поводитися з нею, ніби вона була служницею. 11. Вона поводи́ла себе так, ніби була господинею будинку. 12. Вона продовжувала роздивлятися кімнату, ніби шукала когось. 13. Вони не розмовляли, ніби були так щасливі бути разом, що розмови були зайві. 14. У неї був такий вигляд, ніби вона зараз розплачеться. 15. Здавалося, що переговори продовжаться ще декілька днів.

**Exercise 7. Say the same in English:**

1. Вони говорили пошепки, наче побоювалися розбудити дитину. 2. Він мружився, наче мав слабкий зір. 3. Вона так виглядає, наче занедужала. 4. Він говорив так, наче здав іспит. 5. Вони робили цю важку роботу, наче грали в кумедну гру. 6. Він упізнав почерк і не брав конверта, наче боявся відкрити його. 7. Марта подивилася на нього. Він поведився так, наче нічого не сталося. 8. Вони пройшли повз неї, наче її там і не було. 9. Вона розсміялася, наче ситуація була кумедною. 10. Він виглядав так, наче у нього боліла голова. 11. Ви так засмагли, наче пробули усе літо на півдні. 12. Вона поводитьься, як мала дитина. 13. Він завжди має такий вигляд, наче чимось незадоволений. 14. Йому так пасує це пальто, наче його шили на замовлення. 15. Вона дивилася донизу з острахом, бо їй здавалося, що вона ось-ось впаде.

**Exercise 8. Say the same in English:**

1. Вони робили цю важку роботу, наче грали в кумедну гру. 2. Він упізнав почерк і не брав конверта, наче боявся відкрити його. 3. Марта подивилася на нього.



Він поведився так, наче нічого не сталося. 4. Вони пройшли повз неї, наче її там і не було. 5. У нього було одутле обличчя, нібито він серйозно хворий. 6. Він шулиться, нібито погано бачить. 7. Він насупив брови, нібито хотів здаватися суворим. 8. Він насунув шапку, нібито в нього змерзли вуха. 9. Ви дивитеся на мене так, ніби я забрав ваші гроші. 10. У мене таке відчуття, ніби я знаю тебе багато років.

### Subjunctive II after "even if", "even though"

**Subjunctive II** is used in subordinate clauses of concession introduced by the conjunctions "as if", "as though". **The Conditional Mood** is used in the main clause.

<i>the subordinate clause of concession</i>		<i>the main clause</i>
Even if Even though	smb <b>said</b> smth (Present Subjunctive II)	smb <b>would do</b> smth (I, we would do, should do smth) (the Present Conditional is used for present or future actions)
Even if Even though	smb. <b>had said</b> smth (Past Subjunctive II)	smb <b>would have done</b> smth (I, we would have done, should have done smth) (the Past Conditional is used for past actions)

**Note1:** even if = even though

*Even if the weather were fine, we would stay at home. = Even though the weather were fine, we would stay at home.*

*Even if the weather had been fine yesterday, we would have stayed at home. = Even though the weather had been fine yesterday, we would have stayed at home.*

**Note2:** We use "even if" to express an action that is unexpected in the circumstances:

**Compare:** *You must go tomorrow **if** you are ready. – You must go tomorrow **even if** you aren't ready.*

### Exercise 1. Comment on the underlined verb forms:

*Pattern:*

*He felt that even if she didn't understand at once, the letter would leave her with an enduring chill and perhaps in time lead her to see herself as she was.*

*- "did not understand" is Present Subjunctive II of the verb "to understand", which denotes an unreal action referring to the future; "would leave" is the Present Conditional of the verb "to leave", which denotes an unreal action referring to the future.*

1. I merely tell you outright, *even if I were desperate to sell, I would never do so to the Gazette (Cronin, 1975)* 2. Kitty spoke with her tongue in her cheek, for she knew quite well that her father had not nearly enough work to tire him and *even if he had, his convenience would never have been consulted in the choice of a holiday (Maugham, 1999)*. 3. *Even if he 'd seen us go in there's no reason why we shouldn't hunt curios together. (Maugham, 1976)*. 4. He told them that God would bless them, *even though they were poor and powerless, even though they were hungry and thirsty, even though they mourned, even though they were persecuted, even though they were sinners. (P. J. Tinnin, P. K. Perry, B. M. Mitchell, 2004)*. 5. This Martin Garrett was probably a snob himself, *even though he'd come up in the hip-hop era, according to his age (Jr. Satterwhite, 2009)*. 6. I wouldn't care, 'cuz you would be

protected and safe, and *even if* they took me to jail, I would give you money first so you could go eat shrimps, okay? (S.A. Guirgis, 2002). 7. *Even if* she didn't want me to, I would have helped anyway. (D. Lasseter, 2006). 8. *Even if* it had been replaced by a Coalition government that favored going to war, a delay of a week or more would have changed everything. (R. Cowley, 2000).

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

*Pattern:*

*She (can not join) our excursion even if you (to invite) her; she was ill. –*

*She could not have joined our excursion even if you had invited her; she was ill.*

1. We (to come) back by all means even if it (to be) as late as midnight. 2. "Even if I (to write) to Dave, he (not to get) the letter," said Stephanie. 3. You hardly (to believe) it even though you (to see) it with your own eyes. 4. Even though you (to come) earlier you (not to find) me in. 5. Even if you (to know) him well, you (not to recognize) him, he was so greatly changed. 6. He is a sound sleeper and you (not to wake) him up even if your voice (to be) as loud as a train whistle. 7. Even if the work (to be) twice as difficult, I (not to refuse) to do it. 8. You (to do) as you please even if I (to give) you advice. 9. Even though the way (to be) twice as short, we (to miss) the train all the same, for I got the schedule mixed up.

**Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences:**

1. We couldn't have started yesterday even though ... 2. Even if he had posted the letter two days before ... 3. You would have to accept his proposal even if ... 4. They would have hardly won this match even though ... 5. Even though he had never heard it ... 6. The dog is well trained; he would never leave his place even if ...

**Exercise 4. Say the same in English:**

1. Навіть якби він мав вільний час зараз, він би не допоміг вам у цьому. 2. Навіть якби ви зателефонували мені вчора, я не зміг би прийти. 3. Він виконав би це завдання, навіть якби воно було вдвічі складніше. 4. У залі було так багато людей, що я не міг би знайти його, навіть якби знав, що він там. 5. Навіть якби ви попередили мене, я не встиг би побачитися з ним. 6. Я не міг би поговорити з ним на цю тему, навіть якби я його вчора встрів. 7. Я закінчив би цю роботу до сьогоднішнього вечора, навіть якби мені не допомогли. 8. Навіть якби він дуже змінився зовнішньо, я завжди впізнав його по голосу. 9. Він ні за що б з вами не погодився, навіть якби він був неправий. 10. Навіть якби вона все розповіла, це б усе одно нічого не змінило. 11. Навіть якби ти знав його ближче, ти не подумав би про нього таке. 12. Навіть якби ви виконали всі лабораторні роботи, ви не опанували б навчальним матеріалом у повній мірі. 13. Він зробив би гарну доповідь, навіть якби не готувався до неї довго. 14. Він виглядав би впевненим, навіть якби не знав відповіді на це питання. 15. Навіть якби я зараз побачив це на власні очі, я все одно б не повірив.

**Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood in Subordinate Clauses**

**Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood** represents an action as problematic, but not necessarily contradicting reality. It is used to express necessity, order, suggestion and supposition.

**Subjunctive I** is used, with both present and past reference, in different types of subordinate clauses, where *should structures* of the Suppositional Mood are an alternative.

**Subjunctive I** is rather formal. It is used more in American English. In British English we often use "*should structures*" instead or we use the form of the verb in **the Indicative Mood**.

For example:

*The committee recommended that the scheme go ahead. The Opposition are insisting that the Minister resign.* (in American English: **Subjunctive I**)

*The committee recommended that the scheme should go ahead, The Opposition are insisting that the Minister should resign.* (in British English: **the Suppositional Mood, the Present Suppositional**) or

*The opposition are insisting that the Minister resigns.* (in British English: **the Indicative Mood**)

**Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood after the verbs "to suggest", "to demand", etc**

to suggest to demand to insist to order to arrange to request	that	<i>the subordinate object clause</i> smb <b>should do</b> smth (the Present Suppositional is used in formal British English)  smb. <b>do</b> sth (Subjunctive I is used in American English)
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*They suggested that he should begin at once ( he begin at once).*

*He will insist that we should do it ourselves / we do it ourselves/.*

*He insisted that the contract be read aloud.*

*I recommended that she should reduce her expenditure.*

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

**Note 1:** The conjunction "**that**" must always appear in clauses with Subjunctive I. If it is omitted, most of the verbs are followed by the infinitive: *We urge that you leave now. We urge you to leave now.*

**Note 2.** Subjunctive I is used in reported speech, very formal language (e.g. regulations, legal documents) and in poetry: *She insisted that she pay her own way.*

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

**Note 3.** In a less formal style, **should** is less often used and other structures are preferred: It is important that she talks to me when she gets here.

**Exercise 1. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:**

*Pattern:*

*I suggest that he should finish his project in May. – "should finish" is the Suppositional Mood (the Present Suppositional), which denotes a hypothetical action referring to the future*

*I suggest that he finish his project in May. – "finish" is Subjunctive I, which denotes a hypothetical action referring to the future*

1. A number of delegates suggested that the word "donations" *should be replaced* with the word "contributions" (International Accounting and Reporting Issues. United Nations. United Nations Publications, 2006). 2. They demanded that roads *be built* to connect the up country with the markets of the coast so that their goods might be transported more easily and more cheaply (F. M. Green, 2008). 3. They also insisted that some of the family servants *should accompany* me (W. Dalrymple, 2009). 4. In the case of an appeal or a trial, Hanson ordered that the writ *should be stayed* until sixty days after the judgment of the last court was submitted (Th. N. McInnis, 2001). 5. It was simple enough to arrange that baskets of fruits and flowers *should be sent*, but he felt profoundly depressed and, paradoxically, lonely (M. Bradley, 2002). 6. The next day, the committee requested that the residents of the other New York counties *hold* meetings for the same purpose. (Ph. Papas, 2007). 7. But Karel had insisted that I *should study* the Tibetan Book of the Dead – an entirely different cup of tea – and compare two. (Wilson) 8. Later, when he became an experimental psychologist, he was able to get mescaline and lysergic acid for the asking, and suggested several times that I *should try* them (Wilson). 9. Etiquette required that she *should wait*, immovable as an idol, while the man who wished to converse with her succeeded each other at her side (BNC, Wharton, 1999). 10. May I suggest that you *set* your appearances to rights before you continue your search? (BNC, Murdoch, 2003).

### **Exercise 2. Open the brackets:**

1. He suggests that I (to try) something else. 2. He only requested that he (to allow) to see the heads of the departments. 3. Doris requires of a man that he (to be) clever. 4. Brady proposed that they (to walk) down to the sea hill. 5. They decided that Laura (to have) the food that had been ordered. 6. Charles insisted that we (to keep) it in secret. 7. She soon demanded that the work (to finish) in time. 8. I've made up my mind that Meg (to send for). 9. I thought that I (to get) over it. 10. He had never suggested that I (to visit) them. 11. Frank insisted that I (to be) also present. 12. The teacher recommended that the students (to work) in the library. 13. She insists that the margins /to be/ on the left side of the page. 14. She promised to arrange that mother /to come and sit/ with the baby. 15. It was demanded that some kind of school-leaving certificate /to be provide/. 16. It was intended that she /to be sent/ to school. 17. He ordered that nothing /to be touched/.

### **Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences using the forms of the Oblique Moods:**

1. We propose ... 2. The doctor advised ... 3. I insist ... 4. The chief ordered ... 5. The teacher recommended ... 6. The guide suggested... 7. The manager demanded ... 8. We requested ... 9. We arranged that ...

### **Exercise 4. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Oblique Moods:**

1. "Why don't you study Maths at evening class?" she said to him. - She suggested ... 2. "Let's finish the meeting on time," he said to them. - He proposed ... "Take the prisoner below deck and tie him up!" - shouted the captain. - The captain commanded ... 3. "If I were you, I'd have the beef," said the waiter. - The waiter recommended ... 4. "The minutes of the meeting must be observed," said the chairperson. - The chairperson insisted ... 5. The contract must be signed by all parties. - I arranged ... 6. The candidates must have a thorough medical examination. - The doctor recommended... . "I would like a full inquiry to take place," said the Prime Minister. - The Prime Minister requested ... 7.1. I don't remember who was the first to suggest my taking this theme for the research. 8. The doctor strongly recommended the woman to the prescribed diet. 9. The majority insisted on the matter being turned over to a special committee. 10. We were very anxious for him to come

for the celebration in time. 11. The chairman proposed the question to be included. 12. She suggested going for a walk. 7. The physician demanded the patient's immediate taking to hospital. 13. The teacher strongly advised the students' correction work.

**Exercise 5. What will you suggest in the following situations:**

sunstroke; snakebite; burns; fire in one's house; robbery; thunderstorm; winning a lottery.

**Exercise 6. What will you recommend:**

1) Students before their finals; 2) Freshers; 3) Sophomores; 4) Doctors before an important operation; 5) Your friend who is constantly late for classes; 6) An inexperienced teacher; 7) A person who is in trouble; 8) A person going on holiday.

**Exercise 7. Act out a dialogue discussing the following situations:**

1. Your mother persuades you to enter the university, but you are against it. 2. The teacher gives recommendations to a student who is lagging behind. 3. A child shares his fears with his mother.

**Exercise 8. Say the same in English:**

1. Він запропонував нам почати негайно. 2. Важливо, щоб всіх студентів повідомили про збори. 3. Ви наполягаєте, щоб ми прийшли в неділю? 4. Чи повинні ми шукати кожне нове слово у словнику? 5. Ти пропонуєш щоб ми відмовилися від цієї пропозиції? 6. Він домовився, що вони переночують у пустому приміщенні біля школи. 7. Я домовився, щоб вам дали кімнату поряд з моєю. 8. Потрібно, щоб були присутні всі члени. 9. Студентів просять не виносити літературу з читальної зали. 10. Було вирішено, що дітей відвезуть на острів на катері. 11. Ніхто не вимагав, щоб її виключили з університету. 12. Бажано, щоб усі виступаючі дотримувалися регламенту. 13. Я пропоную, щоб цього хлопця запросили на вечірку. 14. Фірма наполягла, щоб ми надали усі документи своєчасно. 15. Необхідно, щоб туристи зареєстрували свій багаж.

**Exercise 9. Say the same in English:**

1. Виставка справила на нього велике враження, і він порадив нам відвідати її. 2. Ми запропонували відкласти поїздку через погану погоду. 3. Він вимагав, щоб ми дали пояснення з приводу нашої відсутності. 4. Усі наполягали, щоб він детально розповів нам про надзвичайну подію в Нью-Йорку. 5. Комісія рекомендувала відкласти це питання до наступного засідання. 6. Я попросив, аби книги надіслали авіапоштою. 7. Він вимагав, щоб вони припинили поводитися з ним, як з дитиною. 8. Лікар порадив, щоб хворий повторив курс лікування через рік. 9. Я запропонував, щоб його послали на стажування до Лондону. 10. Я наполягаю, щоб ви зустрілися з професором ще раз. 11. Менеджер дав розпорядження, щоб усі рахунки були ще раз перевірені. 12. Продавець вимагав, щоб усі накладні були підписані директором магазину. 13. Ен порадила, щоб практику перенесли на вересень. 14. Ми запропонували, щоб молоко закип'ятили ще раз. 15. Неллі наказала, щоб ми прибрали приміщення самі.

**Exercise 10. Say the same in English:**

1. Директор розпорядився, щоб збори були перенесені на наступну неділю. 2. Він запропонував, щоб усі висловили власну думку щодо цього питання. 3. Необхідно, щоб тварин у зоопарку годували двічі на день. 4. Важливо, щоб закони виконувалися. 5. Капітан наказав команді приступити до виконання своїх обов'язків. 6. Містер Браун вимагав, щоб скарги подавалися у письмовому вигляді. 7. Ми попросили декана, щоб нам перенесли іспити на літо. 8. Бажано, щоб ви продали всі речі. 9. Необхідно, щоб

Кріс привіз усі документи до середи. 10. Суттєво, щоб студенти отримали підручники у бібліотеці. 11. Сумнівно, щоб Кітсон передав моє прохання ректорові. 12. Я раджу, щоб ви зустріли Новий Рік у Парижі. 13. Досить ймовірно, щоб Сінді закінчила університет з відзнакою. 14. Неможливо, щоб проект було закрито. 15. Майкл наполягав, аби Вікторія приїхала до нього на все літо.

### Exercise 11. Say the same in English:

1. Я пропоную, щоб цього хлопця запросили на вечірку. 2. Ми наполягаємо, аби Брауни не приходили до нас у гості. 3. Він наполягав, щоб молода актриса грала головну роль у спектаклі. 4. Джонс попросив, щоб йому дозволили зустрітися з друзями під час прийому. 5. Неможливо, щоб це було простим збігом. 6. Йшов новий фільм, і я запропонував, аби ми його подивилися. 7. Декан наказав, щоб усі студенти були присутні на зборах. 8. Я наполягаю, щоб ви виконали свої зобов'язання. 9. Суддя наполягав, аби підсудного перевели до іншої камери. 10. Він наказав, аби стіл накрили на веранді. 11. Вони порекомендували, щоб книги надрукували у заводській друкарні. 12. Ми вимагали, щоб нам повернули наші гроші. 13. Декан порадив, щоб наказ щодо призначення був узгоджений. 14. Джон наполягав, щоб ми летіли до Арізони літаком. 15. Я попросив, щоб мені принесли іншу пару взуття.

### Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood after the adjectives "necessary", "important", etc

- **Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood** are used in Subordinate Subject Clauses after the adjectives: *necessary, important, desirable, requested, demanded, advisable, arranged, ordered*:

It is It was It will be	necessary important desirable requested demanded advisable arranged ordered	that	<b>Subordinate Subject Clauses</b>  smb <b>should do</b> smth (the Present Suppositional is used in formal British English)  smb <b>do</b> smth (Subjunctive I is used in American English)
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*It is necessary that you should come tomorrow. It is necessary that Ann be at the meeting.*

*It was requested that every student should register at the dean's office.*

*It will be arranged that all the children of this school should go to the south.*

*It is essential (that) he remain in custody.*

**Note 1:** Subjunctive I is formal and unusual in British English. In "that – clauses", British people usually prefer **should + infinitive**, or **ordinary present and past tenses**:

It is essential that every child should have the same educational opportunities (or ... that every child has...)

We felt it was important that James should write to Uncle Arthur as soon as possible (or...that James wrote...)

**Note 2:** **Do** is not used in negative sentences before the form of Subjunctive I:

It is desirable that he not leave school before finishing his exams.

**-Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood** is used in *Subordinate Subject Clauses* after the adjectives: *natural, understandable, characteristic, surprising, strange, curious, odd, doubtful, impossible, unpleasant, possible* (in interrogative sentences) and after the nouns: *a pity, a shame*.

It is It was	natural understandable characteristic surprising odd strange, curious doubtful impossible unpleasant a pity a shame possible /in interrogative sentences/	that	smb <b>should do</b> smth /the Present Suppositional is used for the actions, which are future or simultaneous with that of the predicate/  smb <b>should have done</b> smth /the Past Suppositional is used for the actions, which are prior to that of the predicate/
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*It is strange that they should meet tomorrow. It is strange that they should have met yesterday.*

**Note 1.** In affirmative constructions with the expressions **"It is possible/likely/probable"** **may + Infinitive is used:** *It is possible that he may come tomorrow.*

**Note 2.** In subject clauses, the Indicative Mood is used when the reference is made to an actually existing state of things: *It is strange that he didn't come at all.*

**Note 3.** After an adjective we can use a "to-infinitive": *It is important to keep an exact record.*

### Exercise 1. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:

*Pattern:*

*It is desirable that he should make more money. – "should make" is the Suppositional Mood (the Present Suppositional), which denotes a hypothetical action referring to the future*

1. It was necessary that he should take silk too, not only because otherwise he could scarcely hope to be made a judge, but on her account also; it mortified her to go in to dinner after women ten years younger than herself (Maugham, 1976) 2. It was strange that this moody, cold, and shy man should have such a natural affection for very little babies (Maugham, 1976) 3. It's strange that he should have judged you so accurately (Maugham, 1976) 4. It's funny that your husband should never look at you. (Maugham, 1999) 5. It was strange that Walter with all his cleverness should have so little sense of proportion. (Maugham, 1999) 6. It was incredible that nature should be so indifferent when men were writhing in agony and going to their death in fear (Maugham, 1976). 7. It was strange that this little bald-headed man with his monkey face should have aroused in the alien woman so devastating a passion (Maugham, 1976). 8. It is necessary that each work should be analyzed and made harmonious with the one before and the one that follows it ... (COCA, Sparks from the Infinite: A Collection of Mediumistic Transcripts, 2007). 9. To the United States it was important that Western defense be strengthened ... (COCA, Coming of Age: German Foreign Policy since 1945, 2006). 10. But if we are going to get it right, it is essential that teachers be involved in all aspects of the educational enterprise. (COCA, T. Shanahan, 2014).

11. Surely **it is natural that** our love for the old *be inseparable* from our love for the young (COCA, Perspectives on Political Science P.A. Lawler, 2003). 12.... **it is strange that** the keys to the jail *should be left* within easy reach of night prowlers who stepped in with the self-assurance of invited guests (COCA, B.Campnet, 2011).

**Exercise 2. Open the brackets:**

*Pattern: It's highly advisable that something /to be done/ about his pronunciation - should be done.*

1. It is requested that the latecomers /to take/ seats in the gallery. 2. It is of importance that the children /to have/ some interest in common. 3. It was arranged that the pamphlet /to be delivered/ by the postman along with the morning mail. 4. It was proposed that no child over twelve /to be admitted/. 5. It is important that Ann (to be) present when we sign the papers. 6. It is essential that Mr.Bell (to be allowed) to make a speech. 7. It is desirable that Helen (not to interrupt) us.

**Exercise 3. Paraphrase the following using the Suppositional Mood:**

1.It is unusual for him to have made such a mistake. 2. It is advisable for everybody to consult a doctor before going to the South. 3. It is unbelievable for the tourists to have crossed the river. 4. It was suggested to put off the meeting. 5. It is necessary for the children to sleep in the open air. 6. It is doubtful for him to be still working at the laboratory. 7. It is strange for you not to know such simple facts at your age. 8. Is it possible for the child to have done such a thing all by himself? 9. It was quite unnatural for her to protest against such a demand. 10. Isn't it surprising for him to have given his consent at once?

**Exercise 4. Complete the following using the Suppositional Mood:**

1. Is it necessary ... 2. It was very important ... 3. It is doubtful ... 4. Isn't it odd ... 5. It was requested ... 6. It's advisable ... 7. It amazed me ... 8. It was suggested ... 9. It was very disappointing ... 10. It is strange ...

**Exercise 5. Say the same in English:**

1. Важливо, щоб ви якомога говорили англійською мовою. 2. Потрібно, щоб всі були присутні. 3. Необхідно, що ви приїхали на декілька днів пізніше. 4. Буде організовано, що всі діти пройшли медогляд. 5. Дивно, що вони вчора зустрічалися. 6. Було наказано, щоб ні один корабель не покидав бухту до півночі. 7. Було природнім, що всі, хто хоче взяти участь у конференції, зареєструвалися наперед. 8. Було запропоновано, щоб дітей, яким не виповнилося 12 років, не впускали до зали. 9. В кінці кінців було влаштовано, щоб книгу надрукували до кінця місяця. 10. Є абсолютно необхідним те, щоб всі були готові до такого розвитку подій. 11. Чи є бажаним те, щоб він провів свою відпустку на березі моря? 12. Було шкода, що він перевищив швидкість і був оштрафований.

**-Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood** are used in subordinate object clauses after the adjectives "necessary", "important", etc preceded by the formal object, which is expressed by the " introductory it":

to think to believe to consider to find	it	necessary important advisable desirable better	that	The subordinate object clause smb <b>should do</b> it / <b>the Present Suppositional</b> is used in British English/  smb. <b>do smth</b> / <b>Subjunctive I</b> is used in American English/
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*I think it necessary that you should go there /...you go there/  
 I find it advisable that you should phone them. /...you phone/.  
 We considered it desirable that he not miss his classes.*

**Note:** The pattern is used for present and future actions.

**-Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood** are used in subordinate object clauses after **the adjectives "natural", "strange", "odd", "curious", "/un/pleasant", "/im/possible", etc** preceded by the formal object, which is expressed by the " introductory it":

to think to believe to consider to find	it	natural strange odd curious pleasant unpleasant possible impossible	at	th	Smb <b>should do</b> it /the Present Suppositional is used for future or simultaneous actions/  smb <b>should have done</b> it /the Past Suppositional is used for prior actions/
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*I think it only natural that he should like his job.They find it curious that he should have refused.*

**Note:** This pattern is used for future, present and past actions.

**Exercise 6. Complete the first part and comment on the Suppositional Mood forms:**

1.... the dogs should not be allowed in towns. 2... cigarettes should be banned in all public places. 3.... private vehicles should be banned from town centers. 4.... people should retire at 50. 5... Ukraine should host the next Olympic Games. 6... the punishment should fit the crime. 7...chemical additives should be banned from the food we eat. 8.... there should be nothing on TV for two days a week.

**Exercise 7. What do you find necessary for these people:**  
 patients, surgeons, first-year students. jet pilots. Foreigners, nurses, school leavers.

**Exercise 8. Say the same in English:**

1.Я вважаю за необхідне, щоб ви пішли туди. 2. Декан вважає природнім, щоб студенти закріпили свої теоретичні знання на практиці. 3. Вона вважає важливим те, щоб він проконсультувався з лікарем. 4. Він знаходить потрібним те, щоб ви були присутні на конференції. 5. Екскурсивод знаходить можливим те, щоб ми потрапили туди на човні. 6. Староста вважає неможливим те, щоб лекція була перенесена на суботу. 7. Викладач вважає за необхідне те, щоб ця тема була пояснена ще раз. 8.Листоноша вважає дивним те, що ми відправили посилку морем. 9. Ми знаходимо природнім те, щоб найняти носія для наших речей. 10. Лікар вважає за необхідне, щоб ми спробували інший метод лікування. 11. Нам здалося дивним, що він так вважає. 12.Батьки вважають природнім, щоб діти провели все літо на березі моря. 13. Сімейний лікар знаходить необхідним те, щоб вона відвідала кардіолога. 14. Він вважав незвичайним те, щоб його друга виключили за неуспішність. 15. Вони вважають за сумнівне те, що він повірив їхній розповіді.

**Exercise 9. Say the same in English:**

1.Бажано, щоб усі виступаючі дотримувалися регламенту. 2. Необхідно, щоб ви зустріли делегацію на вокзалі. 3. Важливо, щоб ви вжили усіх заходів безпеки. 4.

Студентів просять зайти до деканату. 5. Необхідно, щоб усі їхні бажання були задоволені. 6. Неможливо, щоб літак вилітав у таку погоду. 7. Було розпорядження, щоб вони негайно навели довідки з цієї справи. 8. Важливо, щоб урядова делегація була відправлена вчасно. 9. Бажано, щоб усі переписали текст начисто. 10. Необхідно, щоб ви віднесли до нього з належною увагою. 11. Неможливо, щоб він кинув живопис. 12. Сумнівно, щоб він повірив їхній розповіді. 13. Природно, що перекладач володіє мовами добре. 14. Необхідно, щоб ви відносилися до нього, як до дорослого. 15. Цілком природно, що вона була прийнята до університету.

**Exercise 10. Say the same in English:**

1. Бажано, щоб студенти мали однакові шанси. 2. Важливо, щоб ви якомога говорили англійською мовою. 3. Потрібно, щоб всі були присутні. 4. Необхідно, що ви приїхали на декілька днів пізніше. 5. Буде організовано, що всі діти пройшли медогляд. 6. Дивно, що вони вчора зустрічалися. 7. Було наказано, щоб ні один корабель не покидав бухту до півночі. 8. Було природним, що всі, хто хоче взяти участь у конференції, зареєструвалися наперед. 9. Було запропоновано, щоб дітей, яким не виповнилося 12 років, не впускали до зали. 10. В кінці кінців було влаштовано, щоб книгу надрукували до кінця місяця. 11. Є абсолютно необхідним те, щоб всі були. 12. Необхідно, щоб Нік був більш уважний на лекціях. 13. Бажано, щоб ви були присутні протягом нашої бесіди. 14. Важливо, щоб Ірен не заблукала в чужому місті. 15. Необхідно, щоб вікна були закриті.

**Exercise 11. Say the same in English:**

1. Необхідно, аби ви зустрілися. Дуже важливо, щоб ви врахували дані цих досліджень. 2. Не має значення, що він відповість. 3. Досить ймовірно, що погода зміниться на гірше. 4. Необхідно, щоб ви скористалися її підтримкою. 5. Неможливо, щоб вони нарobili стільки помилок. 6. Бажано, аби ви робили зарядку кожного дня. 7. Дивно, що поїзд все ще стоїть на платформі. 8. Досить ймовірно, що така дощова погода може тривати довго. 9. Необхідно, аби усі учні зробили лабораторну роботу. 10. Образливо, що такі дрібниці вас засмучують. 11. Дуже важливо, щоб ви ознайомилися з усією літературою цього тижня. 12. Мало ймовірно, що Дік уже дістався до Едмонта. 13. Необхідно, щоб ви взяли до уваги усі деталі цього проекту. 14. Необхідно, щоб ви нарешті прийняли якесь рішення. 15. Не може бути, щоб він так вчинив.

**Exercise 12. Say the same in English:**

1. Домовлено, що ми зустрінемося після п'яти. 2. Дивно, що твоя дотепність всіх дратує. 3. Прикро, що ми не потрапили на прийом до лікаря. 4. Сумнівно, що експеримент провалився. 5. Неприємно, що вони запізнилися на роботу. 6. Досить ймовірно, що така дощова погода може тривати довго. 7. Необхідно, аби листи були відправлені вчасно. 8. Бажано, щоб ви випили гарячого чаю перед сном. 9. Важливо, щоб труби були оцинкованими. 10. Мало ймовірно, що він прийде. 11. Прикро, що він хворий. 12. Необхідно, аби вони сплатили за навчання. 13. Необхідно, щоб вони приїхали на три тижні раніше. 14. Мало ймовірно, щоб він прийшов вчасно. 15. Прикро, що ти не брав жодної участі у проекті.

**Exercise 13. Say the same in English:**

1. Бажано, щоб ти навів довідки та взнав більше про цю людину. 2. Важливо, щоб ти нарешті зробив вибір. 3. Бажано, щоб ти знайшовся, що відповісти. 4. Дивно, що ти ще не нагадав їм про цю обіцянку. 5. Необхідно, щоб ви негайно поквапилися з роботою. 6. Дивно, що ви ще не готові, я дав вам багато часу, щоб підготуватися. 7.

Бажано, щоб ти не засиджувалася у Тома. 8. Бажано, аби ви перевірили зір, перш ніж будете замовляти нові окуляри. 9. Необхідно, щоб книга була видана швидше. 10. Необхідно, щоб інфляцію припинили. 11. Дивно, що він ще не прийшов, уже 10 година. 12. Чи можливо щоб варення загусло?. 13. Можливо, варто, аби карбюратор подивився досвідчений механік? 14. Необхідно, щоб режисер працював з усією знімальною групою. 15. Дивно, що Майк ще не прийшов, уже 11 година.

### The Suppositional Mood after: "to be astonished", "to be sorry", "to be pleased"

The Suppositional Mood is used in subordinate object clauses after: *to be astonished, to be sorry, to be pleased*

to be astonished to be sorry to be pleased to be glad to be anxious	that	<u>subordinate object clauses</u> smb. <b>should do</b> smth (the Present Suppositional) smb. <b>should have done</b> smth (the Past Suppositional)
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**Note 1: The Present Suppositional** is used for future actions or for the actions, which are simultaneous with those of the verb-predicates: *I was astonished that she should like it.*

**Note 2: The Past Suppositional** is used for the actions, which are prior to those of the verb-predicates: *I'm sorry that she should have said it.*

### Exercise 1. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:

1. She was very anxious that Bill should not know that she had been drinking whiskey. (BNC, I. Murdoch, 2004) 2. He had, he knew, been anxious, very anxious, that she should think this, lest she should suddenly decide to go away (BNC, I. Murdoch, 2004) 3. ... and he was annoyed that Mr. Letterblair (no doubt prompted by old Catherine Mingott) should be so evidently planning to draw him into the affair (BNC, E. Wharton, 1994)

### Exercise 2. Open the brackets:

1. He was annoyed that they (to choose) the day of his departure. 2. I was a little surprised that such a little boy (to read) the book in the original. 3. I'm glad that you (to drop in). 4. We were very anxious that he (to come) for the celebration in time. 5. She was very anxious that Bill (to know) that she had been drinking whiskey.

### Exercise 3. Say the same in English:

1. Мене здивувало те, що вона це сказала. 2. Їй шкода, що ви так вважаєте. 3. Я був радий, що книга їй подобається. 4. Їх здивувало, що вона це не розповіла. 5. Вона дуже зраділа, що дощ припинився. 6. Всі були здивовані, що він не приїхав.

### The Suppositional Mood after the expressions of fear

The Suppositional Mood is used in subordinate object clauses after the verbs of "fear".

1. If the subordinate object clause is introduced by **the conjunction "lest"**:

to fear to worry to be afraid to be uneasy	lest /the conjunction with the negative meaning/	<u>the subordinate object clause:</u> smb <b>should do</b> smth <b>(the Present Suppositional</b> is used for future actions or for the actions, which are simultaneous with those of the verb-predicates)
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*I'm afraid lest it should be late. – Боюсь, що вже надто пізно.*

*I feared lest he should be unwell. –Я боялася, що він не здоровий.*

*She worried lest they should miss the train. - Вона боялася, що вони запізняться на поїзд.*

*She was uneasy lest the neighbours should complain about the dog. - Її турбувало, чи не поскаржаться сусіди на собаку.*

2.If the subordinate object clause is introduced by **the conjunction "that"**:

To fear To be afraid To worry To be uneasy	that	<b><i>the subordinate object clause:</i></b> smb. <b>may/might do</b> smth smb. <b>can/could do</b> smth (the modal phrase with the non-perfect infinitive)  smb. <b>may/might have done</b> smth smb. <b>can/could have done</b> smth (the modal phrase with the perfect infinitive)
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**Note 1: The modal verbs "can" and "may"** are used if the predicate of the principal clause is in a present tense: *I am afraid that he may be ill.*

*I am uneasy that the early frosts can damage the young apple-trees.*

**Note 2: The modal verbs "might" and "could"** are mostly used if the predicate of the principal clause is in a past tense: *I was afraid that he might be ill.*

*I was uneasy that the early frosts could damage the young trees.*

**Note 3: The non-perfect infinitive** is used if the action of the subordinate clause is simultaneous or future to that of the principal clause: *I fear that some of the china may get broken. She was afraid that people might notice her shabby dress and mended gloves.*

*I worry that he can spoil it. They worried that he could see it in the papers.*

**Note 4: The perfect infinitive** is used if the action of the subordinate clause is prior to that of the principal clause: *I fear that some of the china may already have broken.*

*I worry that he can have spoilt it long ago.*

*She was afraid that people might have noticed her shabby dress and mended gloves then.*

*They worried that he could have seen it in the paper last week.*

**The Suppositional Mood is used in the subordinate attributive clauses after the nouns "fear" and "worry":**

1.If the subordinate attributive clause is introduced by **the conjunction "lest"**:

<b>Nouns</b> fear worry	lest	<b><i>the subordinate attributive clause:</i></b> smb <b>should do</b> smth (the Present Suppositional) smb <b>should have done</b> smth (the Past Suppositional)
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*She had a constant fear lest something should happen to her daughter.*

*She has no worries lest her children should grow up weak and nervous.*

2. If the subordinate attributive clause is introduced by **the conjunction "that"** :

<b>Nouns</b> fear worry	that	<b><i>the subordinate attributive clause:</i></b> smb <b>may/might do</b> smth smb <b>may/might have done</b> smth
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*She had a constant fear that she might be a burden to her family.*

*She had a constant fear that she might have been a burden to her family.*

**The Suppositional Mood is used in the subordinate predicative clauses after "The fear/worry/ anxiety is/was/will be..."**

1. If the subordinate predicative clause is introduced by **the conjunction "lest"**:

fear	is	lest	<i>the subordinate predicative clause:</i>
worry	was		smb <b>should do</b> smth (the Present Suppositional)
anxiety	will be		smb <b>should have done</b> smth (the Past Suppositional)

**Note 1: The Present Suppositional** denotes an action, which is simultaneous or future to that of the predicate of the principal clause: *Her only fear is /was/ lest her child should fall ill.*

**Note 2: The Past Suppositional** denotes an action, which is prior to that of the predicate of the principal clause: *Her constant fear is /was/ lest she should have made some fatal error in diagnosing a case.*

2. If the subordinate predicative clause is introduced by **the conjunction "that"**:

fear	is	that	<i>the subordinate predicative clause :</i>
worry	was		smb <b>may/ might do</b> smth
anxiety	will be		smb <b>may/ might have done</b> smth

*Her only fear is that there may/might/ be something wrong with her health.*

*Her only fear was that there might be something wrong with her health.*

*Her constant fear is that she may/might have made some error.*

*Her constant fear was that she might have made some error.*

### **Exercise 1. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:**

*Pattern:*

*She had a constant fear lest he should lose his money. – “should lose” is the the Suppositional Mood (the Present Suppositional), which expresses a hypothetical action which refers to the future;*

*She had a constant fear that he might lose his money. – “might lose” is a modal phrase, which consists of the modal verb “might” and the bare infinitive “lose” (the non-perfect correlation, the active voice, the common aspect). The phrase refers to a future action.*

1. I had no fear that I might give myself away. I was too well-controlled for that. (Wilson, 1986). 2. Now, however, although Mor had no expectation of joy from her coming, he was in agony lest she should not come. (Murdoch, 2003) 3. It's more real to me here than if I went up," he suddenly heard himself say; and the fear lest that last shadow of reality should lose its edge kept him rooted to his seat as the minutes succeeded each other. (Wharton, 1994). 4. Many teachers know of their own cover-up operations, and fear lest a personal Watergate scandal be revealed. (NOW, G. Claxton, 1989). 5.... the parents may fear lest care of the grandchild should become their responsibility...(NOW, Stewart, 1979). 6. There is the fear that it may be lost or stolen, or that you simply haven't enough with you (BNC, Financial leaflets from Midland Bank). 7. Some breeders fear that this method might not always be successful, so they give the process a little assistance. (BNC, M. Catlore, 1989). 8. However, despite the initial expressions of fear that this practice could cause problems, it does not in fact seem to have become widespread. (BNC, R. Christou, 1993). 9. The fear that the encounter might have been handled incompetently is concealed in dismissive

remarks about this type of work ... (BNC, J. Kathleen, M. Kathleen, 1991). 10. But my fear lest there *should be* concealed in them some question which it would be impolite in me not to answer keeps me from withdrawing my close attention from them ( M. Proust, 2016). 11. The scientist who knows that his work will have practical consequences is apt to worry lest he *provide* the weapons for an unjust war, the means of reaping unjust profits (COCA, W. Leys, 2004). 12. He only knew that in his anxious and over-concerned life his second greatest fear was that she *might leave*. (BNC, P.D. James, 1989). 13. Her biggest fear was that any hint that she *might have formed* an attachment for someone else would see her husband not waiting for her to agree to a divorce, but scandalising her parents by attempting to do the divorcing himself (BNC, J. Steele, 1991).

**Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences using the forms of the Oblique Moods:**

1. The boys were afraid that... (lest...) 2. She had a fear that ... (lest...) 3. Sam feared lest ... (that...) 4. The mother was uneasy lest ... (that...) 5. The doctor worried lest ... (that...) 6. The only thing that made her lie awake at night was a certain fear that ... (lest...) 7. She had no fear that... (lest...) 8. Have you ever felt a fear that... (lest...) 9. It was a constant fear that... (lest...) 10. She expressed no fear that... (lest...) 11. The only worry she has is that... (lest...) 12. There was anxiety lest... (that...) 13. The fear lest... (that...) was enough to dampen her spirit. 14. His only fear was that... (lest...) 15. Your only fear will be lest... (that...) 16 Her constant worry is that ... (lest...) 17. You will be troubled by a recurrent worry lest... (that...)

**Exercise 3. Paraphrase the following:**

1. He was very much afraid of any leakage of secret information. 2. The mother feared that the children didn't attend the classes. 3. We feared about the spreading of the rumour. 4. I was afraid of being late. 5. He was very much afraid of any leakage of secret information. 6. The mother feared that the children didn't attend the classes. 7. We feared about the spreading of the rumour. 8. I was afraid of being late.

**Exercise 4. Say the same in English:**

**A.**

1. Мене хвилює, що він може застудитися. 2. Її турбує, щоб щось не завадило їй передумати в останній момент. 3. Студенти турбувалися, що вони можуть не встигнути закінчити тест до кінця занять. 4. Боюсь, що вже занадто пізно. 5. Батьків турбувало, що їхні діти безпечно добралися до дому. 6. Я боялася, що він не здоровий. 7. Лікар побоювався, аби не було ускладнень. 8. Я боюся, якби ми не помилилися, повернувши в тому місці. 9. Вона боялася, що вони запізняться на поїзд. 10. Вона переживала, аби він не їхав занадто швидко. 11. Боюсь, що зробила багато помилок у диктанті. 12. Він добре знав матеріал і не боявся, що йому трапиться тяжке питання на екзамені. 13. Боюсь, що ми заблукали. 14. Її хвилювало, аби сусіди не поскаржилися на собаку. 15. Вона жила в постійному жаху, що може втратити здоров'я.

**B.**

1. Боюсь, ми не зможемо здійснити свою мрію. 2. Боюся, що наші листи ще не відправили. 3. Ми боялися, що ця угода не відбудеться. 4. Боюся, що ви нічого не доб'єтеся від цієї небалакучої людини. 5. Боюся, що ця сукня не буде довго носитися. 6. Боюся, що ти не зможеш випити ліки натщесерце. 7. Я боюся, що ви неправильно мене зрозумієте. 8. Боюся, що вона не отримає відповіді на свого листа. 9. Боюся, що ці нотатки залишаться невиданими. 10. Боюся, що ви не піднімете цю валізу: вона дуже

важка. 11. Боюся, що ти не вивчиш всю поему напам'ять. 12. Боюся, що сьогодні він не прийде. 13. Боюсь, як би Мартін не зайшов занадто далеко. 14. Ми боїмося, як би нас не застали зненацька. 15. Боюся, що ви спізнитесь на поїзд.

**Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood after the nouns: order, recommendation, etc**

**1. Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood** are used in **subordinate attributive clauses after the nouns: order, recommendation:**

<i>Nouns</i> order demand recommendation wish motion rule arrangement request	that	<i>subordinate attributive clauses</i>  smb <b>should do</b> smth (the Present Suppositional is used in Br.E. )  smb <b>do</b> smth (Subjunctive I is used in A.E)
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*He gave an order that nobody should leave the room.  
She expressed a wish that Father should buy this car.  
He made a motion that everybody should support him.*

**Exercise 1. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:**

1.He had meant to tell May of the Countess Olenska's request – her command, rather – that he should call on her that afternoon (Wharton, 1994. 2. ... but her concession was bought only by the promise that the wedding breakfast should take place under her roof (Wharton, 1994.) 3. It was Sally's dying wish that he should throw himself into his role as country copper Inspector Reg Wexford (BNC, The Mirror, 1992). 4.It's our wish that Frank and Nigel should re-open discussions and that the prospect of Nigel's premature retirement will vanish (Independent, 1992). 5.... the court refused to make an order that care and control should be granted to the parents, one of whom was in poor health (BNC, W. Geldart, 1991). 6.One suggestion is that the umpires should inspect the ball at the fall of every wicket, or at unscheduled stops, instead of the end of each over when bowlers have the chance to cover their traces (BNC, The Daily Mirror). 7. The suggestion is that the levy should vary according to the level and effectiveness of the training undertaken by each firm, as judged by the board and the national training agency (BNC, F. Field, 1989 ).

**Exercise 2. Complete the following:**

1.He acted under the instruction... 2. I expressed my great disbelief ... 3. A new order has been signed... 4. There was no end to their surprise... 5. He voiced our common desire... 6. It was a rule... 7. The doctor gave a recommendation... 8. Tom expressed a wish... 9. Do you find it difficult to comply with their request... 10. I think there are no objections to my suggestion...

**2. Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood** are used in **subordinate predicative clauses after "The order/demand, etc is/was/will be..."**

order demand suggestion recommendation wish	is was will be	that	smb <b>should do</b> smth /the Present Suppositional is used in Br.E./  smb <b>do</b> smth
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motion rule arrangement request			/Subjunctive I is used in A.E./
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*The order was that no one should leave the room.*  
*My suggestion was that the teacher should arrange this trip.*  
*Her only wish will be that the parents should buy this present for her.*

**Exercise 1. Complete the following:**

1. The order was... 2. His suggestion is... 3. My advice is... 4. The matter is ... 5. My demands are... 6. The patient's request was... 7. Father's ambition was... 8. Her desire is... 9. The recommendations of the dentist were... 10. The arrangement will be...

**Exercise 2. Paraphrase the following sentences:**

*Pattern: He suggests that we should do it. – His suggestion is that we should do it.*  
*He expresses the suggestion that we should do it.*

1. I suggest that we should not take any steps until we hear from her. 2. He will only suggest that measures be taken without specifying which. 3. He ordered that the women and children should be taken care of first. 4. They recommended that nothing should be done without the doctor's advice. 5. She only wished that people should leave her alone. 6. The chairman moved that the question be struck off the agenda. 7. They arranged that I should spend the summer at Aunt Mary's. 8. They will demand that the agreement be considered void. 9. The doctor strongly recommended that the children should be given cod-liver oil all through the winter and early spring.

**Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood in Subordinate Adverbial Clauses of Purpose**

1.

to do smth	lest	<i>Subordinate Adverbial Clauses of Purpose</i> smb <b>should do</b> smth /the Present Suppositional/  smb <b>do</b> smth /Subjunctive I/
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**Note 1.** *Lest* is very rare in modern British English, and is found mostly in older literature and in ceremonial language. It is a little more common in formal American English.

*Do it at once lest she should change her mind.*  
*We must take care lest evil thoughts enter our hearts.*

**Note 2.** *Lest* has a similar meaning to *so that ... not*.

**2.** When the subordinate clause of purpose is introduced by the conjunctions "**that**", "**so that**", "**in order that**":

to do smth	so that that in order that	<i>Subordinate Adverbial Clauses of Purpose</i> 1) <i>in sentences about the present:</i> smb. <b>can/will/may</b> do smth smb <b>may/can/will not do</b> smth  2) <i>in sentences about the past:</i>
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		smb <b>would/could/should/might do</b> smth smb <b>would/could/should/might not do</b> smth
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**So that** and **in order that** are used to talk about purpose. **So that** is more common than **in order that**, especially in an informal style.

**Note 1.** In sentences about the present modal verbs **can** or **will** are normally used (**may** is more formal): *She's staying here for six months so that she can perfect her English.*

*I'm putting it in the oven now so that it'll be ready by seven o'clock.*

*We send them monthly reports in order that they may have full information about progress.*

In an informal style, **that** can be dropped after **so**, this is very common in American English:

*I've come early so I can talk to you.*

**Present tenses** are sometimes used to refer to the future after **so that/in order that**:

*Send the letter express so that she gets/she'll get it before Tuesday.*

*I'm going to make an early start so that I don't/won't get stuck in the traffic.*

*We ought to write to him, in order that he does not/will not feel we are hiding things from him.*

**Note 2.** In sentences about the past, *would*, *could* or *should* (British English only) are generally used with verbs after **so that/ in order that**. *Might* is possible in a very formal style: *Mary talked to the girl so that she wouldn't feel left out.*

*I took my golf clubs so that I could play at the weekend.*

*They held the meeting on a Saturday in order that everybody should be free to attend. (US ... in order that everybody would be free...)*

*Whole populations of natives were wiped out in order that civilization might advance.*

**Exercise 1. Comment on the underlined verb-forms:**

*Pattern: Why don't you take a day off so that you can recover properly? - "can recover" is a modal phrase with the modal verb "can", used for future ( in the subordinate adverbial clause of purpose);*

1. I'll cut him some sandwiches so that he may/can eat them on the train. 2. She kept her head averted so that we could/might not see her smile. 3. She went to the door that she might meet him on the stairs. 4. Moira left some salad so that James could eat it later. 5. Stand between her and the window so that she can/may not see him leave. 6. He drew a plan for me lest I lose my way. 7. We must watch all night lest robbers should come. 8. The government must take immediate action, lest the problem of child poverty grow worse. 9. He asks to come nearer that he can see her better. 10. We shall let you know the details soon so that you can make your arrangements. 11. She gave me a dollar so that I could buy some magazines. 12. The animal pawed the ground and Mrs. May standing bent forward behind the blind, closed it quickly lest the light make him charge into the shrubbery. (O'Connor). 13. She shifted her feet so that she should not touch him. 14. But lest she should be thought to have committed herself in advance, she added, with her sweetest look: "Henry always enjoys seeing you, dear Adelaine; and he will wish to congratulate Newland." (Wharton)

**Exercise 2. Open the brackets using CAN/MAY in the adverbial clauses of purpose:**

*Pattern: I stepped aside so that she (see) the picture clearly. – I stepped aside so that she could see the picture clearly.*

1. The Woodworths liked to have her get the washing out early so that she (do) some cleaning too before she left. 2. Mor stepped back a little, so that he (observe) the newcomers without being anywhere in Nan's field of vision. 3. Nan had turned a little so that she (see) Mor. 4. He had waited five years and bought a mansion where he dispensed starlight to casual moths – so that he (come over) some afternoon to a stranger's garden. 5. Of course I didn't mean that, dearest; but soon after Easter – so that we (sail) at the end of April. 6. There was a streetlight on the corner and she hurried to get under it so that she better (see) into her pocketbook.

**Exercise 3. Paraphrase the sentences turning the “for-to-the infinitive constructions” into the clauses of purpose with the modal verbs can and may:**

*Pattern: He gave a book for me to read it. – He gave me a book so that I could read it.*

1. The nurse stepped around for the doctor to see the man's wounds. 2. I want to go to London for my wife to see the play. 3. I know he'll come home for us to have dinner together. 4. Shall I ring for the maid to clear these things? 5. He spoke loudly and clearly for us to hear. 6. I'm telling you this for you to write home about. 7. He kept the gate closed for the cows not to get into the garden. 8. She left the room for the little Sam to sleep quietly. 9. She rang off for the mother not to know whom she had been talking to. 10. He left a book here for me to look over. 11. He was plucking early roses for her to carry back to town. 12. She told all sorts of lies for her children to hate their father.

**Exercise 4. Complete the following using the modals can and may in the adverbial clauses of purpose:**

1. She interfered with the argument ... 2. The hunters made a fire ... 3. She avoided saying the old man the truth ... 4. He was in two minds about warning them ... 5. Rewind the tape ... 6. Spell out his name once more ... 7. I'm telling you all this ... 8. You must have a good rest ... 9. We are in a hurry ... 10. I took her to the theatre ...

**Exercise 5. Say the same in English:**

*Pattern: Вона відключила телефон, щоб ніхто не міг її потурбувати. – She unplugged her phone so that nobody might disturb her.*

1. Вона повторила сказане нею повільно та виразно, щоб не було ніяких непорозумінь. 2. Вона відвернулася, щоб ми не могли бачити що вона посміхається. 3. Зроби це негайно, щоб вона не роздумала. 4. Поклади книжку на верхню полицю, щоб діти не могли її дістати. 5. Я підкреслив цей вираз в тексті, щоб він міг одразу його знайти. 6. Він намалював мені план, щоб я не заблукав. 7. Я розповідаю вам про ці речі, щоб ми могли зрозуміти один одного. 8. Я наказав вам сісти на задне сидіння машини, щоб ми могли поговорити. 9. Він розмовляв з гостем французькою, щоб слуга не міг його зрозуміти. 10. Дівчина не зачиняла вікно ні вдень ні вночі, щоб кішка могла прийти коли їй заманеться. 11. Ми пішли гуляти, щоб я міг побачити ліс до того, як стане темно. 12. Вона понизила голос, щоб її мати не почула нас. 13. Грейс вжила необхідних заходів, щоб вони могли одразу одружитися. 14. Він відійшов від театральної каси, щоб я міг поговорити з касиром. 15. Повідом мене про свій приїзд, щоб я міг тебе зустріти. 16. Вона дала мені ключа, щоб я міг відкрити двері.

## Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood in the Subordinate Adverbial Clause of Condition

**The Suppositional Mood** is used in *the subordinate clause of condition* when its action refers to the future. The fulfilment of the action is unlikely, but possible.

If smb <b>should say</b> smth <b>Should</b> smb <b>say</b> smh /The Present Suppositional refers to a future action in Br. E.)	a/ I <b>will help</b> you /the Indicative mood/  b/ <b>help</b> me /the Imperative mood/  c/I <b>should/would help</b> you he <b>would help</b> us /the Present Conditional/
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*If you should be in Kyiv, find me.*

*Should I meet him, I would tell him the truth.*

*Should he have some problems, I will help him.*

**Note: Subjunctive 1 "be"** has only present reference after *if*. The pattern is common in American English. In British English it is very formal: *If that be (not) the case I shall leave.*

### Exercise 1. Make the condition less probable by using the Suppositional Mood:

*If I'm late, don't wait for me. – Should I be late, don't wait for me.*

1. If I see him, I'll warn him of the postponement. 2. If you come back soon, ring me up. 3. If he insists on it, they are likely to accept his invitation. 4. If she asks you for an immediate answer, try to delay as long as you can under any pretext. 5. They can leave earlier if good weather sets in. 6. If you meet with any difficulty, you may depend on me. 7. If there are any changes in the schedule, let me know. 8. I can give you a lift if your driver doesn't come in good time. 9. We shall have to include the question in the plan even if it means striking out some other item.

### Exercise 2. Paraphrase the following using the Suppositional Mood:

1. If you happen to be present at the meeting, congratulate them on our behalf. 2. If you are lucky enough to get tickets for the show, will you spare me one? 3. I'm sure nobody will have it much against you even if you make a mistake. 4. If you chance to hear anything from him, inform me. 5. They will try their best to support you if there is the slightest possibility. 6. If you happen to come across this book, secure a copy for me. 7. If you chance to visit us in autumn, you'll enjoy a lot of fruit. 8. If you are lucky enough to go to the USA, be sure to visit the Statue of Liberty.

### Exercise 3. Say the same in English:

1. Якщо трапиться, що вам дадуть премію, як ви її витратите? 2. Якщо трапиться, що тобі запропонують цю посаду, що ти будеш робити? 3. Якщо трапиться так, що ти знайдеш 1000 гривнів, що ви придбаєте? 4. Якщо трапиться так, що ви политите на місяць, що ви відчуватимите? 5. Якщо трапиться так, що ви переможете Віталія Кличка, як ви почуватиметися? 6. Якщо трапиться так, що ви потоваришуєте з Андрієм Шевченком, про що ви будете з ним розмовляти?

## Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood in Subordinate Adverbial Clause of Concession

If the subordinate clauses of concession are introduced by "though", "although" "whatever", "whoever", **Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood** are used with the reference to the future.

Though Although Whatever Whoever	smb <b>should do</b> smth /the Present Suppositional is used in Br.E./  smb <b>do</b> smth /Subjunctive I is used in A.E./	Smb will do/does/ did (The Indicative Mood)
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*Though it should rain, we'll have to go.*

*Whatever the reason should be, the fact remains.*

*Though he make /should make/ every effort, he cannot succeed.*

**Note 1.** Modal phrases with "may" are used when the concession refers to the present or future: *Whatever he may say, we must not change our plans.*

"Might" is used in the past time context: *Whatever he might say, it was a sign that the winter was nearly over and that spring was coming.*

**Note 2.** If the subordinate adverbial clause is introduced by the conjunction "as":

*Be that as it may, I'm leaving ["that may or may not be true, but..."]*

### Exercise 1. Make the concession less probable by using the Suppositional Mood:

1. Even if there is nothing new, you are to report about it. 2. Even if the letter turns up in your office, please return it to us unopened. 3. Even if it happens so that we shall not find you in, we shall not go away.

### Exercise 2. Say the same in English:

1. Я б йому не зателефонував, навіть якби ми були в дружніх стосунках. 2. Навіть якби він прийшов сюди вчора, ми б не вирішили цю проблему. 3. Я б вибачився перед ним, якби навіть я помилково образив його. 4. Я б наслідував його приклад, навіть якби він діяв необдуманно. 5. Навіть якби він не зробив цього, я б не пробачив йому. 6. Він би сам прийняв рішення, навіть якби не занедужав. 7. Навіть якби ви допомогли їм спакувати речі, вони б запізнилися на поїзд. 8. Навіть якби ви не повідомили цю новину вчора, вона не спала б усю ніч. 9. Навіть якби цей проект не був звичайним шахрайством, його б ніколи не запровадили в життя. 10. Навіть якби ви не висловилися за цю пропозицію, вона б привернула нашу увагу. 11. Навіть якби він одержав усі дані минулого тижня, він би не закінчив роботу завтра. 12. Навіть якби вона не занедужала, вона б пропустила свої заняття в університеті.

## TEST FOR SELF-CONTROL

Conditional sentences contain a mistake, or may be considered incorrect by most English speakers. Tick (✓) the correct sentences, then find and correct the mistakes. (Be careful, incorrect punctuation counts as a mistake.)

### Example

*I would have called you if I know you were at home.. - ....had known.*

1. It may be possible, if both parties desire it, to reduce the time scale...
2. If the bill is passed by both parliamentary houses then it becomes law...
3. Shall we start the decorating at the weekend if we had no other plans?.....
4. If you spill even something as innocuous as water on this fabric, it stains....
5. When you press the 'record' button, the green light comes on. ....
6. If the museum will charge for entry, a lot of people won't be able to use it....
7. Are you unhappy with any of our operatives, we will replace them immediately....
8. If you're taking some flowers to Julie, I'll take some fruit....
9. If the form has been correctly completed, the transfer will take only two days...
10. The organisers would respond positively to proposals if they are submitted by 10th June...
11. If you were to listen more carefully, you might understand a little more.
12. If I was you, I should try to see a consultant as soon as possible....
13. If he would have waited a bit longer, we would have given him the result....
14. The King of Belgium didn't attend the royal wedding....
15. If he hadn't been there, he would have witnessed a marvellous spectacle....
16. If the company didn't want to continue sponsoring us in the future, they wouldn't renew our contract last week, would they?...
17. If the authority had built new homes as planned, we would have fewer homeless people on our streets today....
18. Shh! I'd be grateful unless you made comments during the concert....
19. Always take a basic medicine kit on holiday in case you fall ill....
20. Even they go down with flu after they've had the vaccination, it's likely to be less serious...
21. Those concerned by the long-term effects of global warming believe that the damage has been done, whether we take remedial steps now...

## THE MODEL OF THE MODULE TEST ON THE OBLIQUE MOODS

### Level 1 (30 points)

#### 1. Choose the correct variant (10 points):

1. Plants die if you \_\_\_ them. (a) *won't water*; (b) *don't water*; (c) *wouldn't water*; (d) *didn't water*
2. If I had seen her, I \_\_\_ to her. But I didn't see her. (a) *spoke*; (b) *would speak*; (c) *speak*; (d) *would have spoken*
3. I \_\_\_ the same if I were in your shoes. (a) *would do*; (b) *will do*; (c) *would have done*; (d) *do*
4. We \_\_\_ good seats if we arrive late. (a) *don't get*; (b) *didn't get*; (c) *won't get*; (d) *get*
5. If we \_\_\_ out of money, we'll get a job. (a) *will run*; (b) *would run*; (c) *run*; (d) *ran*
6. If Columbus --- such a passion for travelling, he wouldn't have discovered America in 1492. (a) *hadn't*; (b) *wouldn't have had*; (c) *hadn't had*; (d) *hasn't*
7. I fear lest he \_\_\_ his money. (a) *should lose* (b) *would lose* (c) *had lost* (d) *lost*
8. He ordered that the contract **should be read** aloud. (a) *a hypothetical action, expressing order*; (b) *a completed action with the meaning of the present perfect*; (c) *an unreal action referring to the past*; (d) *a hypothetical action referring to the past*
9. Is it possible that they \_\_\_ such an expensive car soon? (a) *should buy*; (b) *had bought*; (c) *bought*; (d) *would buy*

10.If he had had breakfast, he **wouldn't have been** hungry then. (a) *an unreal action referring to the past;* )b) *a simple fact in the past;* (c) *an unreal action referring to the present;* (d) *an action viewed future from the past*

**2.Comment on the forms used in the sentences from Task 1 (5 points)::**

1) die; 2) had seen; 3) were; 4) will get; 6) wouldn't have discovered;

**3.Open the brackets using the proper forms of the verb (15 points).**

- 1.The man said that he \_\_\_(to miss) the train and he \_\_\_(to take) a bus.
- 2.He looks as if he \_\_\_(to know everybody).
- 3.He \_\_\_(not, to open) the door tomorrow unless he \_\_\_(to know) who it is.
- 4.If he \_\_\_(to work) hard last week, he \_\_\_(can, to be) free today.
- 5.The teacher \_\_\_(to be angry) if the pupil \_\_\_(to make) many mistakes in the composition next week. 6.He requested that he (to allow) to see the head of the department.
- 7.He is a sound sleeper and you \_\_\_(not to wake) him up even if your voice \_\_\_(to be) as loud as a train whistle.
- 8.Your room is untidy. It's time you \_\_\_(to clean) it.
- 9.She could discuss the latest novel as though she \_\_\_(to read) it.
- 10.It's strange that he \_\_\_(to skip lessons) last year

**Level 2. (40points)**

**4. Complete the following sentences using the Oblique Moods (10 points).**

1.If he...last week, he could.... 2.I fear lest,\_\_\_ 3.It seems as if ... 4.It's time\_\_\_ 5.It looks as if \_\_\_ yesterday.

**5.Transform the following sentences using the words in brackets (20 points).**

- 1.He'll pay you back. He'll get some money. (\_\_\_ if I \_\_\_)
- 2.It is advisable for everyone to consult a doctor before going to the South. (.It is advisable \_\_\_)
- 3.I didn't see places of interest abroad. I wasn't away on holiday. (If \_\_\_)
- 4"Why don't you study Maths at evening class?" she said to him. – (She suggested \_\_\_)
- 5.He looked at me so that it seemed he found it hard to believe. (\_\_\_ as if \_\_\_)
- 6.You went to bed very late last night and you are feeling tired now. (If \_\_\_)
- 7.I suggest discussing the plan at the conference. (I suggest \_\_\_)
- 8.She regrets now not having told the truth then.(I wish \_)
- 9.The weather was nasty but we enjoyed the trip. (Even if \_)
- 10.The children may fall ill. I worry about it. (I worry \_\_\_)

**6.Translate the following sentences using Oblique Moods (20 points):**

1.Якби я помітила помилку раніше, я б її виправила. 2.Ти краще не телефонуй своїм друзям сьогодні.3.Ми підемо без Віктора, якщо він запізниться.4.Боюся, що вона вже загубила ключ.5.Якщо раптом у Вас буде ця книга, зателефонуйте мені.6.Він виглядав так, немов би він сам був переможцем. 7.Станеться так, що він буде в Києві, я його зустріну. 8.Шкода, що він поламав ногу минулого тижня.9.Я пропоную, щоб він допоміг нам.10.Бажано, щоб цей студент виконував домашні завдання кожен день.

**Level 3. (20 points)**

**7.Write a dialogue on the topic “At the weekend” using 10 different structures of oblique moods forms in simple and composite sentences.**

## APPENDIX

1. **Inversion.** Sometimes the usual order of the subject and the predicate verb is changed: the predicate verb is placed before the subject. Such verb-order is called inversion. For example, inversion is used with should, were, had when they come at the beginning of an if-clause instead of "if": *Should he call, tell him, I am out.* (= *If he should call...*)

*Were I you, I wouldn't trust her.* (= *If I were you...*)

*Had I been told, I would have offered my help.* (*If I had been told...*)

2. **Mood** – is the grammatical category of the verb, which shows the attitude of the speaker or writer towards the content of the sentence. – укр. спосіб.

The direct moods (укр. прямі способи) are the Indicative and the Imperative Moods.

**The Indicative Mood** (укр. дійсний спосіб) shows that the speaker considers the action or state denoted by the predicate as a real fact and affirms or negates its existence in the past, present or future (He often writes letters. They had done it by that time.)

In **the Imperative Mood** (укр. наказовий спосіб) the speaker urges the person addressed to fulfil an action. This may be expressed in the form of a command, a request, a warning, etc (Open the window. Don't talk like that!).

The oblique moods (укр. непрямі способи) express unreal or hypothetical actions or states. A hypothetical action or state may be viewed upon as desired, necessary, possible, supposed, imaginary, or contradicting reality. The oblique moods are:

**Subjunctive I** (Be it so);

**Subjunctive II** (I wish it **were** spring all the year round);

**the Conditional Mood** (But for the bad weather we **would have gone** out then)

**the Suppositional Mood** It is impossible that he **should have said** such a thing.)

### 3. The List of the Main Models of the Oblique Moods Forms:

1. God **save** the Queen! Long **live** the President! Heaven **help** us.

2. Somebody **had better do** smth (not do smth).

3. Somebody **would rather** (would sooner, had rather, had sooner) **do** smth (not do smth).

4. If only smb (Oh, if smb, Oh, that ) **did** smth/**had done** smth.

5. Smb **would do** smth /the Present Conditional / – /I, we **should do** smth /**would do** smth/

6. Smb. **would have done** smth /the Past Conditional / - /I, we **would have done** smth /should have done smth/

7. But for this smb **would do** smth /the Present Conditional/ - /I, we **would do** smth /**should do** smth/

8. But for this smb would have done smth /the Past Conditional/ – /I, we would have done smth /should have done smth/

9. Otherwise /or/ smb **would do** smth /the Present Conditional/ – /I, we **would do** /**should do** smth

10. Otherwise /or/ smb **would have done** smth /the Past Conditional/ –/I, we /**would have done** smth / **should have done** smth/

11. To do smth **would help** smb

12. To have done smth **would have helped** smb

13. If your dog **is depressed**, he probably needs more exercise.

14. If the museum **charges** for entry, a lot of people **won't be** able to visit it.

15. If the result of the test **were** positive, we **would call** you within two days.

16. If Mike **rings** the travel agent tomorrow, he might get a cancellation

17. If we had paid **our cleaner more**, **she** wouldn't have left **us**.

18. If Fleming **hadn't discovered** penicillin, there **would be** far more fatalities every year than there actually are.

- 19.If the island **were** still a tourist attraction, last week's earthquake **would have caused** far more deaths
- 20.Smb would rather (‘d rather) smb **did** smth/smb **had done** smth
- 21.Smb wishes /wished, will wish/ smb **did** smth. (**was/were/ doing** smth, smth **was done**).
- 22.Smb. wishes /wished, will wish/ smb **had done** smth (smth **had been done**).
- 23.I wish /wished, will wish/ he **would do** it /**wouldn’t do** it/.
- 24.It’s time (It’s high time, It’s about time ) smb **did** smth.
- 25.To look/feel as if /as though smb **did** smth/smb **had done** smth.
- 26.It looks/looked/will look as if /as though smb **did** smth/smb **had done** smth.
- 27.It seems/seemed/will seem as if /as though smb **did** smth/smb **had done** smth.
- 28.It is/was/will be as if /as though smb **did** smth/smb **had done** smth.
- 29.It is not /It was not/It won’t be as if /as though smb **did** smth/smb **had done** smth.
- 30.To do smth as if /as though smb **did** smth/smb **had done** smth.
- 31.Even if (Even though) smb **said** smth smb **would do** sth
- 32.Even if (Even though) smd **had said** smth smb **would have done** smth
- 33.To suggest, to demand etc that smb **should do** smth/smb **do** smth.
- 34.It is natural, strange, etc that smb **should do** smth/smb **should have done** smth.
- 35.To think (to believe, etc) it necessary (important,etc) that smb **should do**/smb **do** smth.
- 36.To think (to believe, etc) it natural (strange, etc) that smb **should do**/smb **should have done** smth.
- 37.To be astonished (to be sorry, etc) that smb **should do** smth /**should have done** smth.
- 38.To worry (to fear, etc) lest smb **should do** smth.
- 39.To worry (to fear, etc) that smb **may/can (might/could) do** smth.
- 40.To worry (to fear, etc) that smb **may/can (might/could) have done** smth.
- 41.Worry (fear, etc) lest smb **should do** smth/**should have done** smth.
- 42.Worry (fear, etc) that smb **may/might do / have done** smth.
- 43.Worry (fear, etc) is lest smb **should do** smth/**should have done** smth.
- 44.Worry (fear, etc) is that smb **may/might do / have done** smth.
- 45.Order (demand, etc) that smb **should do**/smb **do** smth.
- 46.Order (demand, etc) is/was/will be that smb **should do**/smb **do** smth.
- 47.To do smth lest sb **should do** smth/ smb **do** sth.
- 48.To do smth so that (that, in order that) smb **can/will/may do** smth.
- 49.To do smth so that (that, in order that) smb **could/would/should/might do** smth.
- 50.If smb **should say** smth/ I **will help** you (**help me, I should/would** help you)
- 51.Though (although , whatever, whoever) smb **should do/do** smth, smb **will do/does/ did** smth.

### The Forms of The Infinitive

Correlation	Voice		
	Aspect		
Non-Perfect	Common	Active To go To take	Passive _____ to be taken
	Continuous	Active To be going To be taking	_____ _____
Perfect	Common	Active To have gone To have taken	_____ to have been taken
	Continuous	Active To have been going To have been taking	_____ _____



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## **НЕПРЯМІ СПОСОБИ**

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