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THE OBLIQUE MOODS

Сослагательное наклонение

Учебное пособие
для студентов II-III курсов
факультета иностранных языков

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Данное учебное пособие представляет собой сборник упражнений по материалу **the Oblique Moods** современного английского языка. Цель пособия – изучение и закрепление типовых моделей, в которых используются косвенные наклонения современного английского языка. Пособие предназначено для студентов 2-3 курса факультета иностранных языков.

Пособие состоит из двух частей. В первой части представлена теория по изучаемому материалу **the Oblique Moods**. Во второй даны различные аутентичные упражнения, иллюстрирующие грамматический материал и повышающие уровень языковой компетенции студентов.

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The Oblique Moods

The function of *the oblique moods* is to represent something in the speaker's mind not as a real fact, but as a *wish, purpose, supposition, doubt* or *condition, problematic* or *contrary to the fact*. When a speaker expresses his wish by using one of the oblique moods, he merely communicates to the hearer what he considers desirable.

There are four oblique moods in Modern English, of which two are *synthetical* and two *analytical*.

The synthetical moods are: **Subjunctive I** and **Subjunctive II**.

The analytical moods are: the **Conditional** and the **Suppositional**.

The Synthetical Moods Subjunctive I and Subjunctive II

Historically the forms *he be – he were, he have – he had*, etc., were tense forms (present and past) of one mood – the subjunctive. But in the course of time their meaning has changed, they no longer indicate distinction of time but express different modality.

The form *he be* is used with reference to any time indicating *supposition* or *uncertainty*: *It is strange (was, will be) that he be late*.

The form *he were* is often used with regard to the present indicating *unreality*: *If he were at home, he would see her. I wish she were here*.

Taking into consideration this historical change of meaning (time distinctions have become modal distinctions) we consider it advisable to regard these two forms (*he be – he were, he have – he had*, etc.) as two distinct moods. Preserving the traditional name Subjunctive, we shall call these two moods **Subjunctive I** (*be*) and **Subjunctive II** (*were*).

Subjunctive I and **Subjunctive II** do not only express different modality but also differ in style.

Subjunctive I is rather obsolete in Modern English; it may be found in poetry, high prose and official documents (treaties, manifestoes, resolutions, etc.).

Be his banner unconquered, resistless his spear. (W. Scott)

I still suggest that we wait.... (Th. Dreiser)

But in the United States **Subjunctive I** is still in use.

Subjunctive II is a living form which is used in colloquial speech and literary style as well.

“If I were you,” she said, “I should not worry.” (Harraden)

Subjunctive I

Subjunctive I represents an action as problematic, but not as contradicting reality. It is used to express *order, request, suggestion, supposition, purpose*, etc.

*If the weather **be** fine tomorrow, we shall go to the country* (I am not quite certain what the weather will be like tomorrow, but its being fine is not excluded).

*I suggest that he **do** the work* (I make a statement of my suggestion, the fulfillment of which I consider desirable).

Subjunctive I has also an *optative* meaning (желательное значение).

Long *live* the forces of peace!

Success *attend* you!

Subjunctive I has no tenses; the same form being used for the present, past and future:

*He orders that we **be** present. He ordered that we **be** present. It's necessary that you **be** present at our meeting tomorrow.*

The formal difference between Subjunctive I and the Indicative mood has almost disappeared in Modern English. The remaining forms in which Subjunctive I differs from the present indicative are:

a) In the verb to be: I **be**, he/she/it **be**, we **be**, you **be**, they **be**.

b) In all other verbs where the form of the third person singular has no *s*-inflection and thus does not differ from the first and second person: he **have**, he **speak**, he **go**, etc. In modern English Subjunctive I is rapidly falling into disuse.

In many cases where it was used in the earlier periods of the language we find now the indicative,

Subjunctive I being preserved only in elevated prose and poetry or in the language of official documents.

*Here will I stand till Caesar **pass** along.* (W. Shakespeare)

Compare with the present day English: *I shall stand here till the car **passes**.*

*If in this heart a hope **be** dear,
That sound shall charm it forth again;
If in these eyes there **lurk** a tear,
'Twill flow and cease to burn my brain.* (G. Byron)

Subjunctive I is used here as a poetical survival since the indicative mood is now the usual form in complex sentences with a conditional clause of real condition:

*"If you **are** not tired," he said, "can you give me ten minutes?"* (J. Galsworthy)

In other cases, where modality has to be expressed, the uncolloquial **Subjunctive I** is usually replaced by the **Suppositional** mood or by free combination of modal verbs with the infinitive (modal phrases).

*He ordered that we **be** present* (Subjunctive I).

*He ordered that we **should be** present* (the Suppositional mood).

Subjunctive II

Subjunctive II represents an action as contrary to reality.

I wish he **were** with us (my desire contradicts the actual state of things – he is not with us).

If he **had been** in town yesterday, he would have come (the condition stated in the if-clause is an unreal condition – he was not in town yesterday).

Subjunctive II has two tenses: the present and the past.

The forms of the present **Subjunctive II** do not differ from the forms of the Past Simple indicative. The only exception is the verb **to be** in which some forms of the present **Subjunctive II** differ from the forms of the Past Simple indicative.

The present **Subjunctive II**: I **were**, he/she/it **were**.

The **Past Simple** indicative: I **was**, he/she/it **was**.

The difference concerns only the singular; in the plural the forms of both moods coincide:

The present **Subjunctive II**: we **were**, you **were**, they **were**.

The **Past Simple** indicative: we **were**, you **were**, they **were**.

In all the other verbs the forms of the present **Subjunctive II** are homonymous with the forms of the **Past Simple** indicative.

*"I wish I **knew** how to reward you," she said with simple sincerity.* (Seton-Thompson)

There is an increasing tendency to substitute the form **was** for **were** in the singular of the present **Subjunctive II** on the analogy of all other verbs, in which Subjunctive II is homonymous with the **Past Simple** indicative:

*If I **was** (instead of **were**) at home, I would see her.*

The past **Subjunctive II** is homonymous with the **Past Perfect** indicative in all the verbs:

*I was asking myself what I would have done if you **had refused** to come?*

The Analytical Moods

The Suppositional Mood

The **Suppositional** mood represents an action as problematic, but not necessarily contradicting reality. The realization of the action may depend on certain circumstances, but these circumstances are not contrary to fact:

***Should** you **meet** him tomorrow, tell him to come* (the possibility of your meeting him is not excluded, I am only not quite certain about it).

*I insist that you **should consult** a doctor* (I do not represent your consulting a doctor as an actual fact which will take place in the future, but only as something that in my opinion you ought to do. I am not quite sure whether you will consult a doctor or not; the realization of the action rests with you).

The **Suppositional** mood is used to express **necessity, order, suggestion, supposition**, etc.

The **Suppositional** mood is an analytical mood, it is formed by combining an auxiliary verb **should** (for all persons) with the infinitive.

The **Suppositional** mood has two tenses: the present and the past.

The **Present Suppositional** is formed by the auxiliary verb **should** + **indefinite** (or **continuous**) infinitive:

*I suggest we **should meet** here.*

The **Past Suppositional** is formed by the auxiliary verb **should** + **perfect indefinite** (or **perfect continuous**) infinitive:

*At last they grew terrified that some evil **should have happened** to him.*

*Maggie was frightened lest she **should have been doing** something wrong.*

The Conditional Mood

The unreality of an action represented by the **Conditional** mood is due to the absence of the necessary circumstances on which the realization of the action depends.

The **Conditional** mood is mainly used in the principal clause of a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of unreal condition, where the verb is in **Subjunctive II**:

*If he were here he **would help** us* (***Would help*** shows that the action is contrary to fact: he does not help us is the actual state of things. The condition which would make his help possible (his being here) do not exist (he is not here).

*If I hadn't been so busy yesterday, I **would have come*** (I did not come owing to unfavorable circumstances – I was busy. The Conditional mood ***would have come*** shows that the action would have been realized if the necessary conditions for its realization had existed).

The difference between the **Subjunctive II** and the **Conditional** mood is as follows:

The unreality of an action expressed by the **Conditional** mood is a dependent unreality: the realization of the action depends on the condition expressed in the subordinate clause (*if*-clause), and as the subordinate clause represents an unreal condition (a state of things which actually does not exist), the action of the principal clause (in the Conditional mood) is also thought of as contradicting reality. Whereas the unreality of an action expressed by the Subjunctive II is not a dependent unreality, the speaker freely, of his own accord, imagines a state of things which actually does not exist.

*If I **were** at home* (of my own accord I imagine my being at home, showing by using Subjunctive II that it contradicts the actual state of things) *I **would see** her* (using here the Conditional, I show the action is thought of as contrary to fact because the condition of the subordinate clause is represented as unreal).

If we change the conditional clause of unreal condition (Subjunctive II) into a clause of real condition (the Indicative mood) the Conditional mood of the principal clause is replaced by the Indicative:

*If I **am** at home at that time tomorrow* (I do not know whether I will be at home or not, but I do not imply at all that my being at home tomorrow is

doubtful) *I will see her* (my seeing her is represented as an actual fact, the natural consequences of my being at home).

The **Conditional** mood is also used in a simple sentence with implied condition and in the principal clause of a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of concession.

The **Conditional** mood has two tenses: the present and the past.

The **Present Conditional** is formed by the auxiliary verb *would* + *indefinite* (or *continuous*) infinitive:

If I knew his address I would write him a letter.

The **Past Conditional** is formed by the auxiliary verb *would* + *perfect indefinite* (or *perfect continuous*) infinitive:

Unless I had heard the story from his lips, I would never have believed that he was capable of such an action (W.S. Maugham).

REVIEW OF THE USE OF THE OBLIQUE MOODS

SYNTHETICAL MOODS

Subjunctive I

Simple Sentences To express	
a) wish b) concession c) command	Long <i>live</i> the forces of piece! So <i>be</i> it! Everybody <i>leave</i> the room!
Complex Sentences	
1. Subject clauses introduced by the anticipatory “it”	It’s necessary that everybody <i>be</i> ready at 7 o’clock.
2. Object clauses after expression of: a) order or suggestion	We suggested that he <i>be chosen</i> as our delegate. We demanded that atomic weapons <i>be prohibited</i> .
b) fear	She feared lest she <i>be mistaken</i> .
c) in indirect questions	We cannot tell if this <i>be</i> true.
3) Adverbial clauses of: a) purpose	We shall start early lest we <i>be</i> late.
b) concession	Whatever the reason <i>be</i> , the fact remains.
c) condition	If in this heart a hope <i>be</i> dear, that sound shall charm it forth again. (Byron)

Subjunctive II

Simple Sentences To express	
a) wish	Oh, that the storm <i>were over</i> !
b) desirability, advisability, possibility, etc. (with modal verbs)	She <i>could</i> read that book. You <i>should</i> go there. You <i>might</i> do it now. She <i>ought to</i> be more careful.
Complex Sentences	
1. Subject clauses after “ it’s (high) time ”	It’s (high) time we <i>went</i> home.
2. Object clauses after the expression of: a) wish	I wish he <i>were</i> here. I wish he <i>hadn’t said</i> this. I wish it <i>would stop raining</i> .
b) indirect questions	She has never asked me if it <i>were</i> so or not.

3. Adverbial clauses of: a) condition	If I <i>were</i> at home, I would see her.
b) concession	Even if (though) it <i>were raining</i> , I would go.
c) comparison	He loved the boy as if (though) he <i>were</i> his son.
4. Predicative clauses	It looks as if (though) it <i>were going to rain</i> .

THE ANALYTICAL MOODS

The Suppositional Mood

Complex Sentences	
1. Subject clauses introduced by the anticipatory “ it ”	It is necessary that we <i>should be</i> present.
2. Object clauses after expression of: a) order or suggestion	He ordered that all <i>should be ready</i> at four o'clock. I suggest that we <i>should do</i> it tomorrow.
b) fear	We feared lest we <i>should lose</i> our way.
3) Adverbial clauses of: a) purpose	We should start at seven lest we <i>should miss</i> the train.
b) concession	Though it <i>should rain</i> , I will go to the country.
c) condition	If you <i>should meet</i> him, tell him to come.

The Conditional Mood

Simple sentences with implied condition	I <i>would like</i> to speak to you. It <i>would be</i> dangerous to cross the river in this place.
Complex Sentences with adverbial clauses of: a) concession (the conditional mood is used in the principal clause)	Even if it were raining, I <i>would go</i> there.
b) condition (unreal) (the conditional mood is used in the principal clause)	If it were not so late, I <i>would stay</i> .

EXERCISES

Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood Subject and Object Clauses

Exercise I. Read the following sentences, name and analyze the use of the Subjunctive I and the Suppositional Mood:

1. Miss Post had suggested that the private file should be typed out neatly – it would be easier for Miss Hairlie to read... (*R.L. Stevenson*)
2. She suggested that Miss Fairlie should go to the pictures in the town (which was only six miles away)... (*R.L. Stevenson*)
3. Mrs. Pessle had suggested that her daughter, then already quite well-known as a harpsichordist (harpsichord – клавишин), should join us in this recital... (*M. Trapp*)
4. To begin with, he alluded to my exalted position and importance, and suggested that I should remove myself to Pretoria. (*A. Christie*)
5. He then turned to Alice, and before my very face proposed to her that she should fly with him. (*A. Conan Doyle*)
6. The doctor feels that you have made too quick a change from mountain climbing to our cloistered life, and he suggests we send you away, for less than one short year, to someplace where you can have normal exercise. (*M. Trapp*)
7. She thought it an admirable suggestion that he should undertake her daughter's case. (*A. Cronin*)
8. Andrew was there. Ivory insisted that he be present, in the most genuine and friendly fashion imaginable. (*A. Cronin*)
9. I want you to undertake all the arrangements. Whom do you suggest should do it? (*A. Cronin*)

Exercise II. Use the corresponding mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets:

1. He insisted that the young actress (*to star*) in the play in the coming season.
2. He requested that she (*to partner*) him.
3. We suggest that their plan (*to be turned down*).

4. I suggest that our children (*to be taught*) English.
5. We ask that you (*to listen*) to our convincing arguments.
6. I insist that you (*to mention*) their names and their good work in your report.
7. We insist that the firm (*to answer*) within this month.
8. I insist that you (*to press*) your trousers and (*to get a shave*).
9. The firm insisted that we (*to press*) the matter, otherwise they wanted to cancel the engagement.
10. It's desirable that the issue (*to settle*) as soon as possible.
11. It was advisable that she (*to continue*) the treatment.
12. It was unnatural the way he (*to keep*) his feelings in check.
13. It was demanded that I (*to tell*) them all that had passed at the conference.
14. After their talk it was urgent that she (*to see*) her husband.
15. It was suggested that we (*to stay*) where we were till it was light.

Exercise III. Fill in the blanks with one of the verbs paying attention to the form you use (to ask, to insist, to demand, to require, to suggest, to order):

1. The man.....that his advocate should try to convince the judge that he was innocent (of his innocence).
2. He.....that we should persuade her to see the doctor at once.
3. The students of the group.....that she should attend all the lectures to pass her examinations.
4. I.....that they should settle the matter themselves.
5. All the members of the groupthat everything should be cleared before the meeting.
6. Our new friends.....that we should go on a camping trip in the coming year.
7. The teacher.....that the students should go on an excursion on Sunday.
8. The girl.....that they should give her another chance to improve.
9. I.....that you stay with us.
10. Somebody.....that a doctor should be sent for.

Exercise IV. Translate into English using the corresponding mood form:

1. Необходимо, чтобы вы сообщили им о нашем плане.
2. Проводник предложил, чтобы экспедиция отправилась в путь на рассвете.
3. Требуется, чтобы все путешественники зарегистрировали свой багаж.
4. Моя подруга настаивала, чтобы мы заказали билеты заранее.
5. Досадно, что они опоздали на поезд. Им следовало взять такси.
6. Странно, что моя подруга не зашла за мной. Ведь мы договорились пойти в музей.
7. Необходимо, чтобы больной ребенок был немедленно доставлен в больницу.
8. Необходимо, чтобы все студенты присутствовали на конференции.
9. Они просили, чтобы их предложение было рассмотрено как можно скорее.
10. Удивительно, что страх делает с человеком.
11. Досадно, что он вышел из себя в тот вечер.
12. Странно, что он ссылается на вас.
13. Невозможно, чтобы вы не поняли домашнего задания. Я объяснила его дважды.
14. Удивительно, что вам удалось достать билеты на этот спектакль. Вы долго стояли в очереди?
15. Досадно, что погода испортилась. Теперь мы не сможем поехать за город.

Exercise V. Use the necessary mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets in the following object clauses after the expression of "fear":

1. I had a feeling of terror lest he never (*to be able*) to play in public again.
2. She was afraid he (*to leave*) without seeing her.
3. She was overcome with fear that I (*to let*) her down.
4. When the plane touched down he began to have apprehension lest he (*to miss*) her in the crowd.
5. I'm afraid they (*to misunderstand*) my intentions.
6. I feared lest I (*not to get*) back in time.

7. He feared that you (*to know*) the truth.
8. They feared lest they (*to sack*).
9. It was dark and mother worried lest the children (*to lose*) their way.
10. We were afraid lest we (*to miss*) the train.

Exercise VI. Translate into English:

1. Затем он предложил, чтобы мы прекратили дискуссию и поговорили о чем-нибудь другом.
2. После ужина он предложил пойти в кино, но она отказалась.
3. Я предложил, чтобы мы пообедали вместе.
4. Отец хотел идти пешком, но мама настояла, чтобы мы поехали на машине.
5. Я был встревожен, что он не позвонил мне.
6. Ос спросил меня, вернусь ли я в Лондон через неделю.
7. Я не понимал, почему он так сердится.
8. Как только мы сели за стол, он потребовал, чтобы свечи убрали.
9. Он настаивал, что я должен взять отпуск.
10. Он устроил, чтобы Джордж уехал в Италию на год или два.

Adverbial Clauses

Exercise I. Use the necessary mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets in the following clauses of purpose:

1. He gave Stella another glance from the corner of his eye, so that she (*not to see*) he was looking at her.
2. You ought to hear it from his own lips so that you (*to judge*).
3. I took her to the theatre, so that we (*to get*) back home late enough.
4. I had a book hidden in the barn, so that I (*to read*) without fear of being caught.
5. I went to the desk and asked for my key so that I (*to go*) to my room.
6. Mrs. Tinker was arranging apples on the counter so that the spots (*not to show*).
7. I like to know what new books are being published so that I (*to ask*) for them at the public library.

8. She put the coat back and placed some other clothes on it so that (*to look*) as though it had not been disturbed.
9. We asked her to persuade her sister lest she (*to refuse*) our invitation.
10. Put your book into your bag lest you (*to lose*) it.

Exercise II. Translate into English using the corresponding mood forms of in adverbial clauses of purpose:

1. Вам придется примириться с его характером и вести себя так, чтобы он не раздражался.
2. Вы должны следить за собой, чтобы не говорить слишком быстро и не жестикулировать слишком многого время урока.
3. Мне никогда не приходило в голову, что он делает над собой усилие, чтобы не рассмеяться, слушая мои детские рассуждения о жизни.
4. По всей видимости, он был болтун, и мы не могли не принять все меры, чтобы он не знал о делах нашей организации.
5. Мы оставили эту тему, чтобы не смущать его.
6. Его замечание было несвоевременно, и Джо сделал вид, что не слышал его, чтобы не привлекать внимание других к этой теме.
7. Серые тучи предвещали надвигающийся дождь, и я захватил зонт, чтобы не промокнуть.
8. Она понизила голос, чтобы ее мать не услышала нас.
9. Позвони мне, когда будешь выезжать, чтобы я знал, когда ждать тебя.
10. Он притворился, что разговаривает с кем-то, чтобы она не догадалась, что один в комнате.

Exercise III. Paraphrase the sentences using the corresponding mood forms in adverbial clauses of purpose:

1. They had formed a cordon round the edge to prevent the crowd from increasing.
2. I left the house to do some shopping not to interfere with Mrs. Thompson's cooking.
3. Charles and I mocked at the wealthy not to envy them very much.
4. She introduced me to some girls for me not to feel lonesome.

5. John left for school ten minutes earlier than usual to post some letters to his mother.
6. Peter was pressed for time and he had to run to catch the bus.
7. Peter, you were late for school today. You must go to school earlier tonight not to be late for school tomorrow.
8. He came a little earlier to find me at home.
9. "I saw some water-proof hats in your widow last week. Have you still got them?" "I think there are some left. Will you take a seat for me to find them for you."
10. Pack your things beforehand, not to forget something important in a hurry.

Subjunctive II and the Conditional Mood Subject and Object Clauses

Exercise I. Use the necessary mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets in the following clauses of "It's (high) time":

1. It's high time you (*to go*) to bed, dear.
2. Come along. It's time we (*to have*) lunch.
3. It's high time she (*to be*) serious. She is not a child already.
4. It's time you (*to make*) all the necessary arrangements.
5. It's high time they (*to translate*) this article.
6. She promised to inform me about the results of the exam. It's time she (*to ring up*) me.
7. Don't you think it's time you (*to get*) a job?
8. They were saying in the office that it was time Walker (*to retire*).
9. It's time you (*to bring*) the book. You asked it only for two days.
10. It's time we (*to start*) putting our house in order.

Exercise II. Translate into English using the corresponding mood form:

1. Егодавнопорапроучить.
2. Как ты думаешь, не пора ли нам вернуться к гостям?
3. Тебе давно пора выбросить эту старую мебель.

4. Ему давно пора объяснить нам, что задумал.
 5. Пора бы им закончить эту работу. Они работают уже 6 часов и ни разу не отдохнули.
 6. Пора бы им приниматься за уроки. Уже 8 часов, а они еще ничего не сделали.
 7. Вам пора прекратить эти споры. Все равно никто из вас не уступит, и вы никогда не придете к единому мнению.
 8. Вам пора убедить ее отказаться от поездки, которая не даст ей ничего хорошего.
 9. Вам пора уже решить, куда вы поедете в отпуск.
 10. Всем давно было пора ложиться спать, так как было уже поздно.
- Новсебылизанятыработой.

Exercise III. Use the necessary mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets in the following object clauses of "wish":

1. I wish you (*to ring up*) me yesterday. I (*to have*) something very important to tell you and I (*to wait*) for your call.
2. I wish you (*to buy*) that dress. It (*to suit*) you.
3. I wish your sister (*to take*) more care of her children.
4. She almost wished she (*not to ask*) them to dinner.
5. Oh, how I wish it (*to rain*)!
6. I wish you (*to bring*) your sister with you.
7. "I wish I (*to have*) a cigarette. That's more important for me now", said Jack.
8. He wished they (*to let*) him enjoy his dinner in peace.
9. Bill, you are up to something. I wish you (*to know*) what it is.
10. Now I began to wish that I (*not to take*) Joe into my confidence.
11. I wish you (*to ask*) her a question or two about her parents.
12. He wished he (*can*) go round the world.
13. At the first sight of his host Andrew almost wished he (*not to come*).
14. She wished it (*to be*) an ordinary day and that there (*to be*) no such things as holidays.
15. I wished she (*not to ask*) that question.

Exercise IV. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form:

Dear Beth,

I'm so desperate. I wish I (**not move**) to this place. It's not a bad place but it's so quiet. If only there (**be**) more people here my age, then I (**not feel**) so lonely. Even better, I wish my friends (**move**) here from town. I thought I (**enjoy**) the quiet life of the village but now I wish there (**be**) some roads nearby so I could hear the traffic. I wish I (**afford**) to move back to town but I don't have the money. Maybe it's the weather. I wish it (**stop**) raining so at least I could go for a walk in the fields. Sometimes when I'm really sad, I wish the village (**disappear**) or my house (**collapse**) so that I'd have to move. Maybe it will get better. If only I (**be**) more patient! I wish I (**write**) a more cheerful letter. It's made me even sadder. I look forward to hearing from you with some suggestions.

Best wishes,

Steve

Exercise V. Translate into English using the corresponding mood form:

1. Как жаль. Что ваши друзья не позвонили мне. Я бы дала им ваш адрес, и вы смогли бы встретиться.
2. Как жаль, что я не заказала билеты заранее. Сейчас я бы не волновалась, а спокойно поехала бы на вокзал.
3. Я пожалел, что рассказал им о себе.
4. Как жаль, что я не застал его дома.
5. Как жаль, что вы не обратили внимания на афишу. Сейчас мы бы знали, что идет в театре, и пошли бы туда.
6. Как жаль, что идет дождь. Мне бы хотелось пойти погулять.
7. Как жаль, что он болен. Мы бы вместе поехали на охоту.
8. Как жаль, что ее нет в городе. Она бы мне непременно помогла.
9. Как жаль, что ничего не написал о своей болезни раньше. Я могла бы порекомендовать хорошего врача, и все обошлось бы без осложнений.
10. Как жаль, что вам не удалось убедить его прийти сюда. Он бы хорошо провел время с нами.
11. Как жаль, что нам не удалось познакомиться с вашими родителями.

12. Как жаль, что этот фильм нигде не идет. Я помню, что произвел на всех большое впечатление.
13. Как жаль, что зима так долго тянется, а лето проходит так быстро.
14. О Боже, как я жалею, что сделал это.
15. Он просто не знал, как утешить жену.
16. Я бы хотел, чтобы ты снова начал писать стихи.
17. Как бы мне хотелось, чтобы он мне не врал.
18. Ему очень хотелось, чтобы этот вечер наконец закончился.
19. Как жаль, что ты не видел письма. Оно бы тебе все объяснило.
20. Как жаль, что мы так редко встречаемся.

Exercise VI. Read the following sentences, translate them into English and analyze the use of the Subjunctive II:

1. "I wish I had a candle to give you," he said regretfully. "A candle!" exclaimed Charlotte in amazement. "Yes, a candle. When I was a boy there were rows of candlesticks standing on the table. My father used to light them and give them to the guests; it was a charming little ceremony." (*R.L. Stevenson*)
2. I wish we hadn't met that way. (*Essex*)
3. She can say the nastiest things with the nicest expression on her face, and I wish I knew how she does it. (*Essex*)
4. She almost wished he hadn't said this in that calm, quite unruffled voice of his. (*Essex*)
5. "I wish she were ill," he rejoined, "when you are ill you shouldn't act." (*O. Wilde*)
6. He's like all the rest of these people; they make inflammatory speeches of enormous length, solely for political purposes, and then wish they hadn't. (*A. Christie*)
7. Miss Pettigow must be a nervous creature, in spite of her efficient air, for she jumped as though she had been shot. (*A. Christie*)
8. "So I have murdered Sybil Vane," said Dorian Gray, half to himself, "murdered her as surely as if I had cut her little throat with a knife." (*O. Wilde*)
9. The room looked as if it hadn't been lived in for years. (*O. Wilde*)

10. She was a curious woman, whose dresses always looked as if they had been designed in a rage on put on in a tempest. (*O. Wilde*)
11. Then I feel, Harry, that I have given away my whole soul to someone who treats it as if it were a flower to put in his coat. (*O. Wilde*)
12. He turned away as if he had never noticed her. (*O. Wilde*)

Adverbial Clauses

Exercise I. *State the types of conditional sentences:*

1. If you had studied hard last year, you would have passed your examinations successfully.
2. If you had revised the rules, you would know them better now.
3. If he were a physician, he would have helped us yesterday.
4. If he asked for money, would you give him any?
5. If I hadn't gone to the country for the week-end, I would have watched the international events on TV.
6. If he hadn't been awfully tired, he would have called me up.
7. If she had entered the university last year, she would graduate from it in four years.
8. If you were practical, you would have booked tickets for a fast train.
9. If you had got in touch with him, he would have rendered you a service.
10. If I had seen him yesterday, I would have told him about it.

Exercise II. *Use the necessary mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets in the following clauses of condition:*

1. If my dress (*to be*) ready, I (*to put*) it tomorrow.
2. If you (*to go*) to the station now, you (*to find*) him there. The train starts at 2 o'clock.
3. If your son (*to be*) lazy he (*to get*) good marks.
4. If the girl (*to speak*) louder, everybody (*to hear*) her.
5. Your baggage (*to take*) to the station if it (*to pack*).
6. Your article (*to publish*) if you (*to finish*) it today.
7. If she (*to be*) a great authority on the matter, she (*to make*) a report willingly

8. I (*to help*) him, if he (*to ask*).
9. If the blouse (*to match*) the skirt, I (*to buy*) it.
10. He (*to do*) the work, if he (*to have*) time.

Exercise III. Use the corresponding mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets:

A rich farmer in England once had a friend who (*to grow*) very good apples. One day this friend (*to give*) the farmer a fine young tree and (*to tell*) him to take it home and plant it. The farmer was pleased with the present but when he (*to come*) home he (*not to know*) where to plant the tree. He thought "If I (*to plant*) it near the road, strangers (*to steal*) the apples. If I (*to plant*) it in my field, my neighbors (*to come*) at night and (*to rob*) me. If I (*to plant*) it near my house, my children (*to take*) the apples."

At last he (*to plant*) the tree deep in the wood where nobody could see it. But the tree could not grow without sunlight and died. When the farmer's friend (*to hear*) of it, he (*to get*) very angry and (*to ask*) the farmer why he (*to plant*) the tree in such a bad place. "Where could I plant it?" said the farmer. "If I (*to plant*) it near the road, strangers (*to steal*) the apples. If I (*to plant*) it in my field, my neighbors (*to come*) at night and (*to rob*) me. If I (*to plant*) it near my house, my children (*to take*) the apples." "But then somebody (*to enjoy*) the apples", said his friend, "and now nobody can have them and you (*to lose*) a fine tree".

Exercise IV. Paraphrase the sentences using the corresponding mood forms

1. We lost our way because the night was dark.
2. The weather was too bad otherwise we would have spent the whole day in the country.
3. The river is deep in this place, that's why we could not cross it.
4. I had a violent headache yesterday, that's why I couldn't take part in the party.
5. The weather was fine, that's why we went to the forest.
6. I was busy that day and I could not go shopping with you.
7. Your telephone was out of order, that's why I couldn't ring you up.

8. We lost our way, that's why we were obliged to spend the night in the forest.
9. We lost our key, that's why we couldn't enter the house.
10. You didn't go in for sports, that's why you became so stout.
11. The river was not frozen, we could not go skating.
12. She forgot to wind up her watch, that's why it stopped.
13. It was too late and I had to go home.
14. He was not sure of it, that's why he hesitated to give a definite answer.
15. You missed many lessons last year, that's why you failed in the exam.

Exercise V. Translate into English:

1. Я бы позвонил ему, если бы мы были в дружеских отношениях.
2. Я бы извинился, если бы по ошибке обидел его.
3. Я бы последовал его примеру, если бы он поступал обдуманно.
4. Мы бы относились к нему лучше, если бы он не был таким назойливым.
5. На вашем месте я бы не баловал его.
6. Если бы ты оделась потеплее, ты бы не простудилась.
7. Если бы вы были повнимательнее на уроках, вы бы не делали так много ошибок.
8. Если бы он последовал моему совету, он бы не попал в беду.
9. Я бы не потревожил вас в такой поздний час, если бы вопрос не был срочным.
10. Если бы он не подвел меня, я бы сделал работу за неделю.
11. На вашем месте я наказал бы мальчика вчера.
12. На вашем месте я бы не был с ним таким откровенным.
13. На вашем месте я бы старался вести себя лучше.
14. Если бы вы оставили мне записку, я бы зашел к вам вчера.
15. Я бы ходил вчера в кино, если бы хотел.

Exercise VI. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form:

"If you (*not work*) harder at school, you (*never get*) a good job." I remember my parents saying these words to me when I was at school. If I (*listen*) to them then, I (*not become*) what I am now. I (*be*) so much more if

I (**try**) harder. I haven't always been a tramp actually; when I left school I had a job as a milkman and if the hours (**be**) easier, I (**do**) it for much longer, but I hated getting up early in the morning. When I lost my job I couldn't pay the rent, so my landlord said that if I (**not get**) another job, I (**be**) in the streets; and before I (**know**) it, I (**be**). I (**can get**) another job if I (**want**) to, but at first I quite enjoyed the freedom of the outdoor life. If you (**sleep**) out in summer, it (**not be**) too bad, but in winter it's awful. If I (**can change**) anything about my life now, I (**get**) in touch with my family again, even though I know they only (**say**) "If you (**work**) harder at school, you (**not get**) yourself into this situation."

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

The young reporter walked up to the table where Dora Sprangle was sitting and introduced himself. "Miss Sprangle, I'm Dan Quaid from 'Star International'." The actress smiled at him charmingly. "If I (**know**) you (**be**) so good-looking, I (**put**) on some more make-up," she said. "You're too kind," laughed Dan. "You (**not say**) that if you (**see**) me at 7 o'clock this morning!" "Probably not," agreed Dora. "Now, I have to go in ten minutes. So, if I (**be**) you, I (**start**) asking your questions." "Very well. Do you have any regrets about retiring from acting?" asked Dan. "not about retiring," she replied. "But I do wish I (**play**) the role of Cleopatra just once in my career." "If someone (**offer**) you the part now, you (**take**) it?" "No, it's too late now. I've decided to retire and that's final." "What (**you/do**) if you get bored?" "Oh, there's no chance of that," she assured him. "I might get bored if I (**not have**) all my animals to look after, though." "Do you ever wish you (**marry**)?" Dan asked. "Not really," she replied. "Although I probably (**marry**) John Rogers if he (**ask**) me," she added sadly. "What if...." "I'm sorry," Dora interrupted. "I really must go now. It's time to feed my dogs and they get very upset if I (**be**) late."

Exercise VIII. *Translate into English:*

1. Если бы не дождь, мы могли бы поехать за город на субботу и воскресенье.
2. Если бы не жара, было бы приятно пройтись пешком до дома.

3. Если бы не вы, я никогда бы не смогла увидеть так много интересных мест в Москве.
4. Если бы не ее болезнь, она была бы хорошей студенткой; она очень способная.
5. Если бы не ее отсутствие на семинаре, она легко могла бы справиться с домашним заданием.
6. Если бы не твоя рассеянность, ты бы не забыл о собрании.
7. Если бы не его улыбка, я бы ничего не заподозрил.
8. Если бы не они, мы бы никогда об этом не узнали.
9. Если бы не его падение, они бы выиграли матч.
10. Если бы не его глаза, я бы никогда его не узнал. Он очень изменился.

Exercise IX. Use the necessary form of the infinitive in brackets:

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

Exercise X. Use the necessary form of the infinitive in brackets in the following clauses of comparison:

1. Two American girls were eating their ices with concentration as if they (**to make**) an experiment at their college laboratory.

2. The girls were neat and clean and their noses and even legs were identical as though they (*to make*) to the same standard.
3. The girl's glance was not like a woman's but a man's – very straightforward as if she (*to speculate*) on some course of action.
4. The Frenchwoman thanked me formally for her compact as if nothing (*to happen*).
5. What struck me most in the square was the silence. It looked as if it (*not to be*) a square crowded with people but a church during Mess.
6. Your pearls are a very good imitation, they look as if they (*to be*) real.
7. The letter was written in block letters as if one (*can*) not identify the writer's hand when the paper is written in block letters.
8. Coming to Moscow on a flying visit after two years' absence I felt as if it (*not to leave*) Moscow for a single day.
9. You look so tired as if you (*to work*) all day long.
10. Waiting for Susan on Saturday evening I was so excited as if it (*to be*) I'd taken a girl out.
11. It was all very clean and shining, very nice too but it looked as if no human ever (*to live*) there.
12. She did that as if I (*not to exist*).
13. It was as if I (*to attack*) by an invisible enemy.
14. She had black hair and was wearing a fur jacket. She was sitting bolt upright as if she (*to give*) the car its orders rather than driving it.
15. It seemed as if the soft hand gently caressing me (*to turn*) hard and big and struck me.

Exercise XI. Translate into English using the corresponding mood forms of in adverbial clauses of comparison:

1. Мистер Келада посмотрел на меня удивленно, как будто не понимал, почему я хочу оставить эту тему.
2. Увидев кровь на ботинках, Джо так побледнел, как будто он вот-вот упадет в обморок.
3. Похоже на то, что скоро пойдет дождь, захвати зонтик на всякий случай.
4. Девушка посмотрела на него прямо, как будто она размышляла, стоит ли его предупреждать о последствиях.

5. Они уничтожили все бумаги, как будто бумаги были единственными свидетелями их преступлений.
6. Взрыв раздался на большом расстоянии от кафе, казалось, что кто-то сильно хлопнул дверью.
7. Казалось, что весь мир разлетелся на части; я оказался в окружении обломков столов, стульев и разбитого стекла.
8. Джо с нетерпением ждал возвращения в дом тетушки, как будто он не мечтал выбраться из него всего три месяца назад.
9. Джо был одет в свой выходной костюм и чувствовал себя так, как будто был большой праздник.
10. Его пальто было сильно помято и пахло резиной, как будто он спал в нем под дождем много дней.
11. Они посмотрели друг на друга. Как будто хотели сказать, что отлично понимают серьезность своего положения.
12. Дул такой сильный ветер и было так холодно, как будто на улице был январь, а не апрель.
13. Она так много говорила об Англии, как будто прожила там всю жизнь.
14. Она так удивленно посмотрела на него, как будто видела его впервые.
15. Она отлично катается на коньках. Когда смотришь на нее, кажется, что она летит, и ее ноги не касаются льда.

Exercise XII. Insert the appropriate form of the Oblique Moods:

1. She took up her work and began to sew, as if it always (*to be*) her custom to work in this room. (G. Green)
2. It's important that he (*to have*) what he wants. (A. Wilson)
3. Have you realized that though you (*to occupy*) towns and win battles, you cannot conquer a nation (Shaw)
4. You (*not to have*) to carry so much weight if you (*to take*) proper exercise. (Caldwell)
5. Mrs. Strickland was taking her family to the North of Norfolk, so that the children (*to have*) the sea and her husband golf. (Maugham)
6. After a while she saw Tommy. She went straight towards him, as if she (*to look*) for him all the while. (W. Faulkner)

7. She had brought the nurse back to attend to Laura, so that all her time (*to be*) for her husband and his mother. (HansfordJohnson)
8. Letters came to her from the family worded with a sort of anxious astonishment that Soames (*to have*) such a thing happen to him. (Galsworthy)
9. We must remember that though she (*to err*) grievously in leaving her home, she is still our sister. (Hardy)
10. I thought it was necessary that we (*to have*) a short conversation before I left this house. (Maugham)

Exercise XIII. Define the type of the clause in the following as if and as though clauses:

1. He was throwing his things into a suitcase as if the place was on fire.
2. She always looked as though she had been in the beauty parlour all the afternoon.
3. Mary is always saying she believes in her friend, and at the same time she always behaves as if he were her enemy.
4. Our life goes on as if nothing had happened.
5. He came over to the table and stood on front of it as though it were a lectern.
6. He took off his hat and held it across his chest, almost as if he were saluting the flag.
7. Bernard sat in his chair looking as if he were going to be sick.
8. It seemed as though water drew her irresistibly.
9. He felt as if he were being reprimanded.
10. Sinclar was panting as though he had been running.
11. After travelling some distance the leather of the seats felt as if they might burst into flame.
12. His head ached terribly. It felt as though all sorts of savage things were beating inside it, trying to get out.

Exercise XIV. Correct the sentences if you see any mistakes. Some of the sentences are correct:

1. Molly might have thought that Paul was enjoying the weather, if there had been any to enjoy.

2. If Jim had known what an effect his words might have on the child, nothing would have had induced him to play this trick on him.
3. Even if Jack had died, he wouldn't just the same has escaped from his horrible position.
4. It can all have gone off more harmoniously if Peter had taken the trouble to embellish his story.
5. I wonder what might have happened if a Gatling (скорострельное стрелковое оружие) had been used.
6. But if Molly had stayed in her home, she wouldn't have any home left to stay in.
7. Bill dreamed of it at the age when everyone would laugh to his face if they could have guessed what was in his head.
8. If the robber had been someone like Molly Smith, she'd simply have put the chain straight in her pocket and get away as fast as she could.
9. If Greg could have moved, Greg would have leapt upon me.
10. If Sally had been with us, the sense of complicity would be cloying.

Revision Exercises

Exercise I. Translate into English using the corresponding mood forms:

1. Было решено, что дети пойдут в зоопарк сразу после завтрака.
2. Я бы хотел, чтобы ты меньше курил.
3. Он потребовал, чтобы с ним немедленно расплатились.
4. Жаль, что я не сказала правду.
5. Необходимо, чтобы ты взял отпуск на месяц.
6. Я пошел к себе в комнату, чтобы меня никто не беспокоил.
7. Теперь он бы не сделал такой ошибки.
8. Как бы я хотел, чтобы этот семестр уже закончился.
9. В какой-то момент он испугался, что Фред сядет с ним рядом и продолжит разговор.
10. Если бы кто-нибудь поверил мне!
11. «Ты сделаешь это?» – «Я бы предпочел, чтобы ты сделал это».
12. Кто-то предложил послать за доктором.
13. Нам пора приниматься за работу.
14. Мы боялись, как бы он не заболел.
15. О ней всегда говорили в третьем лице, как будто ее там не было.

16. Ты бы не понял, как мне было трудно, даже если бы я тебе рассказал.
17. О, если бы она тогда знала, куда написать ему!
18. Он запер бумагу в столе, чтобы ее никто не увидел.
19. Если бы не его работа в библиотеке Британского музея, он никогда не нашел бы этой книги.
20. И вдруг он почувствовал себя бессильным, как будто его кости стали мягкими.
21. Он боялся, что произведет плохое впечатление.
22. Если бы не его улыбка, я бы ничего не заподозрила.
23. Я спрятал газету под диванную подушку, чтобы Макс не увидел ее.
24. У моего мужа было намерение, чтобы мы поселились в Брайтоне.
25. Мне предложили написать рецензию на эту книгу.
26. Будь осторожен с ключом. Если ты вдруг потеряешь его, мы никогда не сможем открыть сейф.
27. Как жаль, что я не знала, что тебе нужна эта книга. Я бы могла купить ее в Лондоне.
28. Пора вам будить его.
29. Я настаиваю, чтобы мы остались здесь.
30. Как жаль, что ты не видел письма. Оно бы тебе все объяснило.

Exercise II. Translate into English using the corresponding mood forms (based on the novel “Jane Eyre” by Ch. Bronte):

1. «У нее был такой вид, как будто она маленькая фея, как будто она пришла сюда из сказочной страны» – подумал мистер Рочестер, когда увидел Джейн в первый раз.
2. «Странно, что они пришли сюда», – подумала Джейн, увидев в церкви незнакомцев.
3. Когда один из незнакомцев потребовал, чтобы бракосочетание было прервано, мистер Рочестер вздрогнул, словно перед ним разверзлась пропасть.
4. Священник сказал, что невозможно, чтобы миссис Рочестер все эти годы жила в Торнфильде. «Не может быть, чтобы она жила здесь столько лет. Мы бы давно слышали об этом».

5. Джейн пожалела, что приехала в Торнфильд. «Было бы лучше, если бы я никогда не видела мистера Рочестера», – думала она.
6. Джейн ушла из Торнфильда ночью, так как хотела, чтобы никто ее не узнал, куда она идет.
7. «Как мы были бы счастливы, если бы Джейн не покинула меня», – думал мистер Рочестер.

Exercise III. Use the necessary form of Subjunctive II and Conditional mood instead of the infinitive in brackets:

1. If you (*to take*) this book before, you (*to translate*) this article.
2. If you (*to ring up*) me yesterday, I (*to tell*) you about her arrival and you (*to meet*) her at the station.
3. If all the students (*to take part*) in this work, everything (*to do*) long ago.
4. If everybody (*to come*) yesterday, we (*to consider*) the problem.
5. If I (*to know*) about this, I (*to buy*) tickets before time.
6. If your sister (*to buy*) tickets, she (*to ring*) you up.
7. If she (*to have*) much work to do yesterday, she (*not to go*).
8. If I (*to know*) him, I (*to ask*) him to do this.
9. If he (*to remember*) about your book

Exercise IV. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the conditional sentences in this article. Use modal verbs if you think they are appropriate:

No pain, no gain?

It's January 1st. You are on the bathroom scales, groaning. If you (*not eat*) that last piece of Christmas pud, perhaps you (*not put on*) that extra kilo. Never mind, you can lose it and get fit at the gym.

Or is that the right thing to do? If you (*be unfit*), you.....(*stand*) a huge chance of injuring yourself in the gym or on the squash court. You must take care before launching yourself into a vigorous exercise routine: if you (*not treat*) your body with respect, it (*not function*) as you want it to. The knee in

particular, can cause untold problems. We (**not have**) problems with our knees if we sill (**walk**) on all fours, but they're not up to a vertical pounding on the treadmill (беговая дорожка) for an hour a day. All of our joints can cause problems; if you (**want**) to play football safely, make sure you wear the right boots to protect your ankles (лодыжка). Decent coaching (**be**) essential if you're going to take up a racket sport: something as simple as a wrong-size grip can cause tennis elbow.

Many sports injuries are caused by insufficient warm-ups. If everyone (**spend**) a few minutes stretching their muscles before exercising, they (**experience**) much less pain during exercise itself. But people can be stubborn about pain when exercising. The phrase "no pain, no gain" is rubbish. If you (**fill**) pain when you're exercising, you (**stop**) at once!

Sport has so many other hazards, though. Golf, you would think, is relatively harmless. Not so for Anthony Phua, a Malaysian golfer who was killed by getting in the way of his partner's swing. Now if he (**not take up**) that particular form of exercise in the first place, it (**not happen**).

What can you do if you (**not want**) to risk sport, but still want to lose weight? Well, it's not all bad news for couch potatoes. If you're happy to lose calories steadily but slowly, just stay at home: sleeping burns 60 calories an hour, ironing 132 and cooking 190. Just don't eat what you cook!

Exercise V. Read each short text and the conditional sentences that follow it. Tick (V) the correct conditional sentences (one or two can be correct in each case). Think about the meaning as well as the grammar:

1. Thanks for looking after the house while I'm away. The only difficulty might be the burglar alarm, which occasionally goes off for no reason. The police always follow up the alarm, but just tell them that it's a bit temperamental.

A If the alarm goes off, the police will come.

B If the alarm were to go off, the police can come.

C If the alarm should sound, the police will come.

2. The crash of the Air France Concorde has now been attributed to a piece of metal on the runway, apparently from a Continental Airlines DC10 which had taken off minutes before. The metal caused one of Concorde's tires to burst, which in turn ruptured the fuel tank on the left-hand side of the plane.

A If the runway were swept after each take-off, the disaster might have been averted.

B If the runway had been swept after the DC10 take-off, the disaster could have been averted.

C If the runway hadn't been swept after the DC10 take-off, the disaster might have been averted.

3. The government urges that all children and teenagers are vaccinated against meningitis.

A If your child hadn't yet been vaccinated, please make an appointment with the nurse.

B If your child hasn't yet been vaccinated, please make an appointment with the nurse.

C If your child wasn't yet been vaccinated, please make an appointment with the nurse.

4. Try to engage the potential client in conversation as soon as possible, to make it more difficult for him to put the phone down.

A If the client won't engage, politely thank him for listening and hang up.

B If the client doesn't engage, politely thank him for listening and hang up.

C If the client wouldn't engage, you should politely thank him for listening and hang up.

5. Over ninety-five per cent of people who successfully complete our course find that they recover the course fees within a few months through income from having their work published.

A Should you not recover the fees within a year of completing the course, we will give you a full refund.

B Did you not recover the fees within a year of completing the course, we would give you a full refund.

C If you hadn't recovered the fees within a year of completing the course, we would give you a full refund.

6. In last week's peaceful demonstrations in Burma, one demonstrator was seriously injured when she fell and was trampled by the crowd trying to flee from the water cannons. She is still in hospital in a critical condition.

A If the demonstrator didn't fall, she might not be in hospital now.

B If the demonstrator hadn't fallen, she might not be in hospital now.

C If the demonstrator hadn't fallen, she might not have been seriously injured.

Exercise VI. Read this article and decide which word(s) below best fits each space. Tick (V) the correct variant:

Good News for Dog Owners!

If you often travel abroad for your holidays, what..... (1) with your beloved pet dog? Do you put him in a kennel or leave him with your friends? One thing is certain, you're extremely unlikely to take him with you, because if you..... (2), he..... (3) six months in quarantine when you return. A bit of stiff penalty for two weeks' romping in the Dordogne! But this is set to change soon. From April your dog will be able to travel with you..... (4) he..... (5) a rabies vaccination and is wearing an identification chip. Cara Lewis, spokesperson for the Animal Welfare Society, said, "This is very good news for all British animal lovers. I know many people who..... (6) take their dogs on holiday with them if only they (7). Indeed, I used to travel to northern France regularly and I..... (8) my dog Wolfie with me every time..... (9) the quarantine regulations". But Cara also has words of warning: "Pet owners should remember that there are other considerations when taking animals abroad. (10) your animal become disorientated, he..... (11), so ensure that he is wearing a collar with your holiday address at all times".

It isn't good news, however. If you (12) to a country outside Western Europe this year, you..... (13) you pet with you – it

will be some time before regulations for other destinations are relaxed, if ever.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 a) will you do | b) would you do | c) do you do |
| 2 a) had done | b) did | c) do |
| 3 a) will spend | b) has to spend | c) would have to spend |
| 4 a) providing | b) unless | c) in case |
| 5 a) had | b) had had | c) has had |
| 6 a) could | b) will | c) would |
| 7 a) can | b) could | c) would be able to |
| 8 a) have taken | b) will have taken | c) would have taken |
| 9 a) unless | b) but for | c) as long as |
| 10 a) Should | b) Did | c) Had |
| 11 a) runs away | b) should run away | c) might run away |
| 12 a) will travel | b) are | c) would travel |
| 13 a) don't take | b) can't have taken | c) won't be able to take |

Exercise VII. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Новый помощник спрашивает старого аптекаря: «А что это за лекарство вы держите отдельно?» – «Я дам его, если не смогу разобрать, что написано в рецепте».
2. «Зачем вам снотворное, если вы проводите в баре весь вечер?» – «Если вы выпишите мне снотворное для моей жены, я смогу возвращаться домой еще позже!»
3. Врач – пожилому пациенту: «Увы, я не могу вас омолодить!» – «А мне это и не нужно; я просто хотел бы стареть помедленнее.»
4. «Вот ваши снотворные таблетки, этого вам хватит на шесть недель» – «Но, доктор, я не хотела бы спать так долго!»
5. Отец привел маленького сына к дантисту, чтобы вырвать расшатавшийся зуб. Окончив работу, врач потребовал 50 долларов. «Но вначале вы сказали мне, что это будет стоить десять долларов!» – «Так оно и было бы, если бы ваш сын не кричал так громко – он напугал четырех пациентов, и они ушли!»
6. «Послушайте, когда я покупал у вас машину, вы сказали, что если в течение года у меня что-нибудь испортится, вы обязательно все мне поменяете» — «Конечно!» – «Тогда дайте мне, пожалуйста, четыре нижних зуба, коленную чашечку и два ребра!»
7. Пациент, переживающий по поводу своего здоровья, спрашивает: «Доктор, а вы уверены, что я выздоровею? Я слышал, что иногда врачи

ставят неправильный диагноз. Лечат, например, от гриппа пациентов, которые умирают потом от воспаления легких» – «Это случай не из моей практики: если я буду лечить от воспаления легких, то вы и умрете от воспаления легких, а не от кори или скарлатины».

8. К зубному врачу влез грабитель, и, не найдя ничего, потребовал денег. «Денег у меня, к сожалению, нет, но если вы не захотите уйти ни с чем, я запломбирую вам зуб» – предложил дантист.

9. Звонок врачу. «Доктор, если вы на днях случайно будете ехать мимо нашего дома, зайдите к нам, пожалуйста»- говорит мужчина. – «Но специально ехать не надо». «Хорошо», — говорит врач удивленно, — «А что у вас случилось?» «Моя жена повредила челюсть и не может разговаривать!»

10. Врач долго осматривает больного и в конце концов говорит: «Мне кажется, вы абсолютно здоровы – я ничего не могу найти у вас!» – «А если я помогу вам поставить диагноз, доктор, вы поделитесь со мной гонораром?»

Exercise VIII. Translate from Russian into English:

Невезучий день

Прошлой ночью Джон проснулся от собачьего лая и потом не мог заснуть. В результате Джон проспал. Если бы Джон не проспал, он бы не торопился, пришел на станцию заранее, не сел бы на первый попавшийся поезд, и ему не пришлось бы выходить на следующей станции. Таким образом, он успел бы попасть в Лондон до 9.15. Если бы он успел добраться до города вовремя, он не попал бы в пробку. Когда Джон, наконец, приехал на работу, он обнаружил, что забыл бумажник дома. Если бы он не забыл деньги, ему не пришлось бы занимать 10 фунтов у босса. В конце концов, он заснул перед экраном компьютера. Наверно, если бы его босс не обнаружила бы его спящим на рабочем месте, он бы не потерял работу.

Exercise IX. Translate from Russian into English:

A. На уроке зоологии учитель рассказывал видах диких животных. А в это время Лео мечтал превратиться в какое-нибудь животное. «Если бы я был обезьяной,» – думал Лео, – «я бы никогда не спускался на землю. Я бы ел бананы, сколько захочу, прыгал бы по деревьям с ветки на ветку и визжал. Я бы соревновался с другими обезьянами, кто дальше прыгнет, и был бы счастлив прожить на дереве всю жизнь!» Но тут

фантазии Лео были прерваны – учитель задал ему вопрос, и он не смог на него ответить. «Ну вот!» – подумал Лео, «если я не выучу урок к завтрашнему дню, у меня будут неприятности!»

В. 4,5 миллиарда лет назад на нашу планету упало космическое тело размером с Марс. В космос выбросило огромное количество мелких обломков. Позднее они слиплись и образовали Луну. Если бы этого не произошло, Земля не вращалась бы так медленно, как она вращается сейчас. Если бы она продолжала вращаться с прежней скоростью, сутки бы длились только 8 часов. Если бы скорость осталась первоначальной, кислорода в атмосфере было бы больше, но увеличилась бы и сила ветров. Из-за этих ветров, деревья не смогли бы вырасти, а животным понадобилась бы большая сила. Если бы не было Луны, климат на нашей планете постоянно бы менялся.

Exercise X. Insert «should» or «would» and state whether they are auxiliary or modal. Translate into Russian:

1. She smiled; her smile was really very sweet, and she blushed a little; it was singular that a woman of that age.....flush so readily. (*Maugham*)
2. He glanced at Sir Edgar, but the old man..... not share the joke. (*A. Wilson*)
3. Richard proposed that we all.....go to London together. (*Dickens*)
4. He saw a thousand things he.....have done, but had not done. (*Jones*)
5. I wish you.....not talk about that, Father. (*Dreiser*)
6. Her eyes were fixed on Lady Arabella, and her position seemed to say that it was time that her ladyship.....go. (*Trollope*)
7. At the gate of Huntercombe whom.....they meet but Compton Bassett, looking very pale and unhappy? (*Reade*)
8. I asked him one or two questions, but he.....not answer. (*Maugham*)
9. I wish you.....not talk like that. (*Hardy*)
10. He looked more than ever out of place: he.....have stayed at home. (*Greene*)
11. I went to my bureau, with a sort of haste and trembling lest Madame.....creep upstairs and spy me. (*Ch. Bronte*)
12. You see that it is necessary that hepay us a visit, don't you? (*Shaw*)
13. Now again he had forgotten that unemployment was not a mark of the lazy man; that the beggar did not beg because he.....not work. (*Greene*)
14. She promised to inform him if anything important.....occur. (*Reade*)

15. Please, say to Mr. Townsend that I wish he.....leave me alone. (*James*)
16. It is most important that you.....be good. (*Shaw*)
17. He hesitated. "It's queer that you.....be treating me like this, like a friend." (*Greene*)
18. I was thinking angrily of Roger. He.....have broken the news himself. (*Snow*)
19. He says, naturally enough, that it is absurd that he.....be asked to provide for the children of a man who is rolling in money. (*Shaw*)
20. I swore that I forgave her everything, but she.....not listen. (*Maugham*)

Exercise XI. Use the Oblique Moods (Subjunctive I, Subjunctive II, Conditional, Suppositional) or modal phrases instead of the infinitives in brackets:

1. "It's high time that you (**know**) it." (*Cronin*)
2. Mag was in a perfect fright lest he (**guess**) right too soon. (*Dickens*)
3. Now and again her lips moved as if she (**be**) about to speak but she said nothing. (*Gordon*)
4. She had flung herself downward on the bed and wept as though her heart (**break**), she did not know why. (*Norris*)
5. Miss Chetwynd was not in. She had not intended that Miss Chetwynd (**be**) in. (*Bennett*)
6. Annixter was in a turmoil of nerves lest something (**go**) wrong. (*Norris*)
7. "Is it necessary that I (**answer**) that question? (*Hardy*)
8. "I do wish you (**bring**) the children to call upon me. (*Heberton*)
9. "I don't see why you (**lose**) your temper? (*Galsworthy*)
10. It was very natural that he (**go**) to a hotel in bath for the night. (*Chesterton*)
11. It was annoying that his fellow still (**keep**) her waiting. (*O'Casey*)
12. After dinner Constance was in pains lest Samuel (**light**) a cigar. (*Bennett*)
13. "I don't see," I said slowly, "why we (**be**) so much divided. (*Show*)
14. After supper he suggested that they (**go**) to a movie. (*Maugham*)

15. It had been agreed that the family (**be allowed**) to stay one more day. (*Norris*)
16. It's necessary that I (**offer**) something. (*Bennett*)
17. Florence proposed that they (**go**) to Mr. Cuttle's house. (*Dickens*)
18. She wished he (**say**) what he had to say, and let her go. (*O'Casey*)
19. "I propose, then, that the report and the account (**be taken**)" (*Galsworthy*)
20. "After all," she said, "perhaps it's very important that he (**go**) to the School of Art." (*Bennett*)
21. He looked at her intently as though he (**try**) to see into her inmost heart. (*Maugham*)
22. He turned away, hastening for fear he (**be**) late. (*Cronin*)
23. He insisted that both the friends (**come**) in. (*Norris*)
24. I was surprised to see Larry still immersed in his book. He looked as if he (**not move**) since I left him. (*Maugham*)
25. Perhaps he never would have stopped if Nurse hadn't called suddenly: "Now, then, children, it's high time you..... (**wash**) and (**dress**)." (*Mansfield*)
26. Con demanded that Andrew..... (**return**) to the house with him. (*Cronin*)
27. "Oh, Mary," she said, "I wish you (**go**) with us, for we had such fun." (*Austen*)

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THE OBLIQUE MOODS

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