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MOOD*рая* **ГРАММАТИКА**

*СБОРНИК ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ И УПРАЖНЕНИЙ
НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ ДЛЯ УГЛУБЛЕННОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ
ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОЙ КАТЕГОРИИ НАКЛОНЕНИЯ*

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Пособие предназначено для студентов языковых факультетов высших учебных заведений, студентов, желающих повысить уровень языковой компетенции, а также лиц, изучающих английский язык с подготовкой выше среднего уровня (upper-intermediate or advanced).

Основная цель пособия – формирование у студентов навыков практического владения грамматической категорией наклонения; расширение кругозора студентов при помощи многочисленных аутентичных примеров, иллюстрирующих изучаемый грамматический материал; повышение уровня языковой компетенции студентов.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Пособие разработано для студентов языковых факультетов высших учебных заведений, желающих повысить уровень языковой компетенции, а также лиц, изучающих английский язык с подготовкой выше среднего уровня (upper-intermediate or advanced).

Основная цель пособия – формирование у студентов навыков практического овладения грамматической категорией наклонения и, в частности, косвенного наклонения (Oblique Moods). Общеизвестно, что данная категория вызывает серьёзные разногласия и полемические дискуссии в среде лингвистов. Как следствие, в большинстве современных пособий по практической грамматике категория наклонения, на наш взгляд, представлена в недостаточном объёме. Настоящее пособие призвано частично восполнить данный пробел.

Грамматический материал подаётся в форме сводных таблиц и моделей (Patterns), что значительно упрощает процесс усвоения теоретического материала. В отдельных случаях в пособии приводятся лаконичные комментарии, направленные на объяснение вызывающих затруднения моментов.

Грамматическая часть сопровождается обширным аутентичным иллюстративным материалом, что способствует комплексному освоению изучаемого явления. Примеры, приведённые в пособии, позаимствованы из современных и классических художественных произведений англоязычных авторов.

В пособии приводятся многочисленные разнообразные упражнения, направленные на отработку изучаемого материала. Дополнительно даются упражнения на закрепление всего пройденного материала.

THE CATEGORY OF MOOD

Mood is the form of the verb which shows in what relation to reality the speaker places the action or state expressed by the predicate verb. Thus the category of mood expresses modality, i. e. the relation of the action or state expressed by the predicate as it is regarded by the speaker. Alongside with modal verbs and parenthetical words and expressions modality may be expressed by mood-forms of the verb.

There are the following moods in English:

the **direct moods** – the indicative and the imperative;

the **oblique moods** – subjunctive I, subjunctive II, the suppositional and the conditional.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD

The indicative mood shows that the speaker considers the action or state denoted by the predicate as an actual fact and affirms or negates its existence in the present, past or future. The verb in the indicative mood has three primary (simple) tenses and three secondary (perfect) tenses, two aspect forms – common and continuous, and two voice forms – active and passive.

Examples:

The young man had not yet ordered, or at least had no food set in front of him. (K. Amis. The Folks that Live on the Hill)

There comes a time in every boy's life when he has a desire to go somewhere and dig for hidden treasure. (M. Twain. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer)

In five minutes the bells were wildly clanging, and the whole village was up. (M. Twain)

I am telling you the truth. There is a fatality about all physical and intellectual distinction, the sort of fatality that seems to dog through history the faltering steps of kings. (O. Wilde. The Picture of Dorian Gray)

To-night I conveyed her to the /chateau/ of the Comte de Villemaur, to whom her hand had been promised. Guests were present; the priest was waiting; her marriage to one eligible in rank and fortune was ready to be accomplished. (O. Henry. Roads of Destiny)

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

The imperative mood expresses a command or a request to perform an action addressed to somebody, but not the action itself. It has no tense category, the action always refers to the future. Aspect distinctions and voice distinctions are not characteristic of the imperative mood, although forms such as, *be reading, be warned* sometimes occur. *Examples:*

Do please let me in! (M. Twain. *The adventures of Tom Sawyer*)

Give the sweet thing my love and ask her to try to forgive me. (K. Amis. *The Folks that Live on the Hill*)

"Take the first eighty pages for next week. You'll find some essay questions you'll need to answer." (John Grisham. *The Firm*)

"Stay where you are," a man's voice said. The accent was American. Professional. "It will be over soon." (Dan Brown. *Deception Point*)

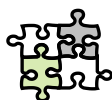
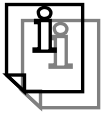


Table 1. The Indicative and Imperative Moods in Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clauses of Real Condition¹

	If-clause (the Indicative Mood)	Main clause (the Indicative or Imperative Mood)
Conditional I <i>real (true) present and future</i>	If/unless/suppose/supposing/ provided/on condition + Present Simple / Present Continuous / Present Perfect	Future Simple / to be going to do something / Imperative / Modal verbs
	<p><i>Examples:</i> If you break this cup, Mum will be upset. If you change your mind, let me know. If you have cleaned the carpets, you may go to the cinema. If you are doing this here again, don't expect my help!!! I am going to join you if you don't mind. I shall go provided you consent to accompany me.</p>	

¹ Complex sentences with adverbial clauses of real condition may be called differently in different grammar books, e.g. Type 1 Conditionals; First Conditionals.



Note 1. The Zero Conditional is used to show that one action, result, etc. always follows another. It is often used for general truths. In this case *when* is often used for *if*.

Examples:

*If/when you **melt** ice, it **turns** into water.*

*If/when you **cut** your hand, it **bleeds**.*

*If/when a thief **breaks** in, the burglar alarm **goes off**.*

Note 2. Will/would/should are not used in an if-clause unless they are used to make request, express volition, insistence, annoyance, doubt, uncertainty or slight possibility (should).

Examples:

*If you **will copy** this text for me, I'll **have** less work to do. (= Please, copy this text for me - request)*

*If you **would bring** the book tomorrow, I **can** begin my essay. (= Would you bring the book? – polite request)*

*If you **will go** on teasing the dog, it'll **bite** you. (= If you insist on teasing the dog)*

*If you **should care** for a full explanation of your behaviour, I'll **be** glad to see you. (but I doubt it)*

*If you **should complete** the task today, **give** me a call. (but I am not sure you will do it - uncertainty)*



Ex.1. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. That's what the man is paid for. It will soon show if he is not up to the work. (I. Fleming. Doctor No)
2. If you say this one is the best, I'll believe you (I. Fleming. Doctor No)
3. With these two facts in my possession I feel that either my intelligence or my courage must be deficient if I don't throw some further light upon these dark places. (C. Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
4. If I go alone to Coombe Tracey, the results may be better. (C. Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)

5. If this man is inside the hut I'll find out from his own lips, at the point of my revolver if necessary, who he is and why he has dogged us so long. (C. Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
6. If we make one false move, the villain may escape us yet. (C. Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
7. If he isn't out in a quarter of an hour, the path will be covered. (C. Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
8. If the beast is vulnerable, he is mortal, and if we can wound him we can kill him. (C. Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
9. If you have ever aided him in evil, help us now and so atone. (C. Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
10. You think a man must be well-to-do if he smokes a seven-shilling pipe", said I. (C. Doyle. The Yellow Face)
11. "I swear that I will tell you everything some day, but nothing but misery can come of it if you enter that cottage." (C. Doyle. The Yellow Face)
12. If you have reason to believe that the house is inhabited, do not force your way in, but send a wire to my friend and me. (C. Doyle. The Yellow Face)
13. The only one who was not struck with the suggestion was Montmorency "It's all very well for you fellows," he says; "you like it, but I don't. If I see a rat, you won't stop; and if I go to sleep, you get fooling about with the boat, and slop me overboard. If you ask me, I call the whole thing bally foolishness." (J. K. Jerome. Three Men in a Boat)
14. If Harris's eyes fill with tears, you can bet it is because Harris has been eating raw onions, or has put too much Worcester over his chop. (J. K. Jerome. Three Men in a Boat)



Ex.2. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The poison of a tropical centipede¹ is mortal if it hits an artery. (I.

¹ centipede – сороконожка

Fleming. Doctor No)

2. That's our only hope of getting away. If you can stick it¹ till we get there, we have got a real chance. (I. Fleming. Doctor No)
3. If we take this as a working hypothesis, we have a fresh basis from which to start our construction of this unknown visitor. (C. Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
4. If Sir Henry finds the pocketbook which I have dropped, he is to send it by registered post to Baker Street. (C. Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
5. Montmorency's ambition in life, is to get in the way and be sworn at. If he can squirm in anywhere where he particularly is not wanted, and be a perfect nuisance, and make people mad, and have things thrown at his head, then he feels his day has not been wasted. (J. K. Jerome. Three Men in a Boat)

Ex.3. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to verb forms.

1. Отдохни, если ты устал.

2. Если ты мне поможешь, то потом сможешь погулять.

3. Если смешать желтую и голубую краску, то получится зеленая.

4. Если он придет за нами, мы сможем пойти в кино. Хотя я и сомневаюсь.

5. Если ты собираешься посмотреть фильм, то немедленно принимайся за выполнение домашнего задания!

6. Ты не похудеешь, если не прекратишь есть мучное.

7. Мы будем рады, если они купят новый дом.

¹ to stick smth. – (разг.) выносить, выдерживать, терпеть, переносить

8. Я никуда не пойду, пока ты мне не скажешь, куда мы идём.



Ex.4. Read and say what the if-clauses in these sentences express: volition, request, doubt, insistence, annoyance or uncertainty?

1. If I should find the hut, and its tenant should not be within it, I must remain there, however long the vigil. (Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
2. I think I will muzzle the beast and chain him all right if you will give me your help. ... If you will do this I think the chances are that our little problem will soon be solved. (Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
3. If you will wait, one or other of us will go back with you to the Hall. (Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
4. If the letter should fall into Stapleton's hands, her own life will not be safe. (Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
5. I am willing to forget those which are passed if you will promise that there shall be no more in the future. (Conan Doyle. The Yellow Face)
6. "Watson," said he, "if it should ever strike you that I am getting a little overconfident in my powers, or giving less pains to a case than it deserves, kindly whisper 'Norbury' in my ear, and I shall be infinitely obliged to you". (Conan Doyle. The Yellow Face)

Ex.5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. If you _____(divide) any number by one, you _____
(get) the same number.
2. Unless I _____(finish) my assignment on time, I _____
(not go out).
3. Only if you _____ (start) doing your homework right away, you
_____ (be able to finish) before noon.

4. My dad _____ (let me drive) his car provided that I _____ (pass) my driving test successfully.
5. If you _____ (be going to invite) Helen to the theatre, you _____ (need to buy) tickets in advance.
6. If you _____ (want) to improve your English, _____ (practice) every day.
7. If he _____ (sleep) now, we _____ (wait) for him in the living room.
8. Unless you _____ (give up) smoking, you _____ (not get better).
9. If it _____ (rain), there is an umbrella in your car.

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 fact. When the speaker expresses his wish by using one of the oblique moods, he merely communicates to the hearer what he considers desirable. This is the main difference between the oblique moods and the imperative. When using the imperative mood the speaker directly urges the person addressed to fulfil his order or request.

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 suppositional and the conditional.

The two synthetical moods (subjunctive I and subjunctive II) are often united under the general name of the subjunctive mood; the two analytical moods (the suppositional and the conditional) are regarded as equivalents of the subjunctive. In some grammars the analytical moods are included into the subjunctive mood as the analytical forms of the subjunctive.

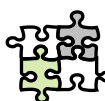
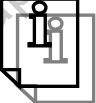


Table 2: The Oblique Moods

	Present		Past	
	Common Aspect	Continuous Aspect	Common Aspect	Continuous Aspect
<p>Subjunctive I</p> <p>represents an action as problematic, but not as contradicting reality. It is used to express order, request, suggestion, supposition, purpose, etc. It has also optative meaning (желательное значение).</p>	<p>Has no tenses, the same form being used for the present, past and future. No s-inflexion.</p> <p><i>e.g. We'll start tomorrow though it rain.</i></p> <p><i>It was necessary that she help us.</i></p> <p><i>Success attend you!!!</i></p>			
<p>Subjunctive II</p> <p>represents an action as contrary to reality. Action or state expressed by the verb is presented as a non-fact, as something imaginary or desired</p>	<p>I/he/she/it + were/was/did</p> <p>we/you/they + were/did</p> <p><i>e.g. He behaves as though he knew nothing about it.</i></p>	<p>I/he/she/it + were/was doing</p> <p>we/you/they + were doing</p> <p><i>e.g. Don't you think it's time we were going home?</i></p>	<p>I/he/she/it we/you/they + had been/had done</p> <p><i>e.g. I wish I had come earlier.</i></p>	<p>I/he/she/it we/you/they + had been doing</p> <p><i>e.g. It seems as though they had been telling lies all along.</i></p>
<p>Suppositional mood</p> <p>represents an action as problematic, but not</p>	<p>I/he/she/it/ /we/you/they + should do</p>	<p>I/he/she/it/ /we/you/they + should be doing</p>	<p>I/he/she/it/ /we/you/they + should have done</p>	<p>I/he/she/it/ /we/you/they + should have been doing</p>

necessarily contradicting reality. The realization of the action may depend on certain circumstances, but these circumstances are not contrary to fact.	<i>e.g. It will be desirable that you should come alone.</i>	<i>e.g. It is necessary that everyone should be clapping when he comes in.</i>	<i>e.g. It is obligatory that you should have studied the outline in advance.</i>	<i>e.g. She was frightened lest she should be doing something wrong.</i>
Conditional mood represents an action the unreality of which is due to the absence of the necessary circumstances on which the realization of the action depends. It is mainly used in the main clause of a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of unreal condition, where the verb is in subjunctive II.	I/we + should do he/she/it/ /you/they + would do <i>e.g. If he had a lot of money, he would buy a new car.</i>	I/we + should be doing he/she/it/ /you/they + would be doing <i>e.g. If you were at that party now, you would be having fun!</i>	I/we + should have done he/she/it/ /you/they + would have done <i>e.g. If he hadn't been speeding, he wouldn't have hit the tree.</i>	I/we + should have been doing he/she/it/ /you/they + would have been doing <i>e.g. If it hadn't been so late, they would have been discussing the project.</i>

 **Note:** the tenses of the oblique moods (subjunctive II, the suppositional and the conditional) are relative tenses; they do not refer the action to a certain point of time (present, past or future) but merely indicate that the action of the verb in the oblique mood coincides in time with the action of the verb in the main clause which is in the indicative mood, or precedes it.

The USE OF THE OBLIQUE MOODS IN SIMPLE SENTENCES

In simple sentences the following oblique moods are used:

1. to express **wish**:

a) subjunctive I is used in a few set expressions

e.g. *Be ours a happy meeting! Success **attend** you!*

b) subjunctive II is used in sentences beginning with **Oh, (that)... ; If only...**

e.g. *Oh, that the rain **were** over! If only he **were** not so difficult to follow!*

2. in sentences expressing **concession** subjunctive I is used (in set expressions); it may be replaced by a modal phrase **let + infinitive**:

e.g. *So **be** it! **Bring** what it may! **Let** it **be** so!*

3. to express **commands or requests** subjunctive I is used when the subject is an indefinite pronoun (*somebody, everybody, etc.*) or the partitive combination **one of you**, etc.:

e.g. *Somebody **go** and **bring** me a cup of hot tea! One of you **do** this work right now!*

4. to express that something is **desirable, advisable, possible**, etc. subjunctive II of modal verbs is often used:

e.g. *Oh, dear, what **should** I **do** to make us happy? We **could** **stay** for the night here.*

We find subjunctive II in the following set expressions: *had better, had best, had rather, would sooner, would rather, would have*. They have modal meaning denoting that the action of the infinitive which follows them is regarded as desirable or advisable.

e.g. *So we **had better** **have** tea in the garden. I **would** **rather** **stay** at home today.*

5. the conditional mood is used in sentences with **implied condition**:

e.g. *I **should** **like** to speak to you (if I got a chance). But for her headache (if she hadn't had a headache) she **would** **have** **taken** part in our amateur concert yesterday.*

6. When the sentence refers to the **future** we find **would + Infinitive** or **Could + Infinitive**:

e.g. *If it **would** **only** stop raining for a single day!*

Ex.6. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. If only he were more tolerant!
2. Oh, that anybody could hear me!
3. Oh, were he only here!
4. Oh, that I had learned the truth yesterday!
5. Oh, that they had believed that story before!
6. Oh, were she less strict with her students!
7. One of you shut the door!
8. You had better keep silent!
9. He had better tell me the truth.
10. You could have warned me!
11. But for your absent-mindedness we would finish the work in time.
12. If only she had followed her mother's advice!
13. She is angry with him, otherwise she wouldn't say such offending words.
14. It's getting cold, otherwise we would stay in the garden a little longer.

Ex.7. Use the correct form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. If only he _____ (to have) something important to say!
2. If only she _____ (to be) with me now!
3. Oh, that he _____ (to get) this promotion!
4. If only we _____ (to have) a chance to meet him!
We could have spent a nice evening together.
5. Oh, that you _____ (to be) happy!
6. But for the rain we _____ (to go) to the forest yesterday.
7. But for your laziness you _____ (to find) a better job long ago.
8. But for the accent with which she speaks nobody _____ (to say) she is not Russian.
9. He was too engaged in talking with Linda, otherwise he _____ (to notice) the stranger.

10. But for this chatty man I _____(to feel) ill at ease that evening.
11. But for the pictures no one _____(to understand) the story.
12. But for the picture they saw below the title they _____(not to understand) the story.
13. But for the stormy weather he _____(to ski) in the park now.
14. I _____(to understand) that essay better but for the Latin expressions the author used in every passage.

Ex.8. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to verb forms.

1. Если бы не жара, было бы приятно пройтись пешком до дома.

2. Если бы этот день был солнечным и тёплым!

3. Если бы в молодости она не совершила эту ошибку!

4. Ах, если бы вы знали, как я одинок!

5. Ах, если бы вчера вы видели его игру! Он хороший актер, но в этом спектакле он превзошел сам себя.

6. Если бы я мог доказать, что я прав!

7. О, если бы мы снова могли быть вместе и никогда не расставаться!

8. Если бы он тогда пришел вовремя! Но он опоздал, как всегда.

9. Извините, мне нужно уйти, иначе мы бы подольше погуляли по парку.

10. Я бы никогда ее не узнала. Она так изменилась.

11. Я лучше сегодня останусь дома и прочитаю книгу, которую купила вчера.

12. Куда бы вы повесили эту картину?

13. Если бы не ее неуживчивый нрав, она могла бы стать директором этой фирмы _____

14. Если бы не иллюстрации, книгу невозможно было бы читать: она слишком скучная. _____

THE OBLIQUE MOODS IN COMPLEX SENTENCES

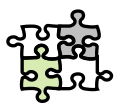
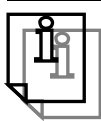


Table 3. The Use of the Oblique Moods in Complex Sentences with Subject Clauses

Pattern	Main clause	Conjunction	Subordinate clause	Example
1. The actions in both clauses are simultaneous	It is/was/will be/might be - necessary - obligatory - true - strange - clear - advisable - doubtful - (un)pleasant - (un)important - requested - better - best - recommended - (im)possible - (un)believable - (un)natural - of vital importance etc.	that	Subjunctive I Suppositional Mood (present)	<i>It was important that everyone assemble there.</i> <i>It is necessary that everyone should read this article.</i>

	It is/was time - high time - about time Isn't it time ...? Don't you think it's time ...?	– that/–	Subjunctive II (rarely) Subjunctive I) Suppositional Mood (present)	<i>It's time we were off.</i> <i>Don't you think it's time we were going?</i> <i>It's time that we should go home.</i>
2. The action in the subordinate clause is prior to that in the main clause	- // -	- // -	Suppositional Mood (past)	<i>It is strange that you should have met him there.</i>

 **Note:** According to M.A. Ganshina and N.M. Vasilyevskaya's point of view the subordinate clause which follows the expression *It is (high) time* is a subject clause. E.M. Shpilyuk classifies this clause as attributive.

Ex.9. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. It is odd that we meet here.
2. It is strange that your colleagues should have disagreed with you. They have always supported you.
3. It was recommended that all documents be filed and locked.
4. It's highly improbable that she should be planning to meet you now.
5. Isn't it of vital importance that he should have faced the biggest challenge of his career?
6. It's clear that every opinion should be taken into consideration.
7. It's impossible that the money should have been stolen. You must have lost it.

8. It is essential that all the participants of the show be on time.
9. It was obligatory then that the girls should learn to dance.
10. It is requested that all breaks in the procedure be reported at once.

Ex.10. a) Make the sentences in Subjunctive I translating the rest of the sentences into English.

Model: It's urgent that *он объяснился перед аудиторией*.

It's urgent that *he explain himself in front of the audience*.

1. It's impossible that он опоздал.
2. It's unbelievable that она была такой грубой.
3. It's desirable that все присутствовали на конференции.
4. It's necessary that вы сделали это немедленно.
5. It's important that они сейчас же пришли.

b) Transform the above given sentences using the Suppositional mood.

Ex.11. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Странно, что они жили в одном городке и никогда не встречались.

2. Необходимо, чтобы вы ответили на это письмо как можно скорее.

3. Странно, что в этом деле он ссылается на вас.

4. Досадно, что он вышел из себя в тот вечер.

5. Жаль, что вы отказываетесь меня выслушать.

6. Вам необходимо осознать свои ошибки как можно скорее.

7. Странно, что вы не смогли сделать окончательный выбор.

8. Невероятно, что он уже на ногах после столь тяжелой болезни.

9. Возможно, мы еще встретимся и обсудим этот вопрос.

10. Совершенно необходимо, чтобы дети знали правила дорожного движения.

11. Рекомендуется прочитать текст целиком, прежде чем браться за перевод.

12. Как странно, что Сара не сообщила нам о времени своего отъезда.

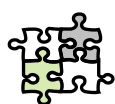


Table 4. The Use of the Oblique Moods in Complex Sentences with Predicative Clauses

Pattern	Main clause	Conjunction	Subordinate clause	Example
1. The actions in both clauses are simultaneous	Indicative Mood Imperative Mood Link-verbs: to be, to feel, to look, to seem, to sound, to taste	as if as though	Subjunctive II (present)	<i>She looks as if she knew it to be true. He felt as if he were a hundred. It was as though everything was against him that day.</i>
2. The action in the subordinate clause is prior to that in the main clause	- // -	- // -	Subjunctive II (past)	<i>It seems as though they had been telling lies all along. It's not as if you had known her before.</i>
3.	An abstract noun as a subject:	that	Subjunctive I or Suppositional	<i>Our chief demand is/was</i>

	wish, aim, plan, order, demand, suggestion, proposal, arrangement, ambition etc.		Mood	<i>that we be/should be taken along.</i>
4.	An abstract noun as a subject: fear, apprehension etc. Link-verb “to be”	lest	Subjunctive I or Suppositional Mood	<i>Our fear was lest they learn/should learn about it.</i>



Ex.12. Analyse the use of the Oblique Moods in Complex Sentences with Predicative Clauses.

- Holmes, with that cat-like love of personal cleanliness which was one of his characteristics, looked as if he were in Baker Street. (C. Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
- From what you say, the man sounds in perfectly good shape. It isn't as if he had really been damaged like some of the patients I have sent you – men who've been properly put through the mangle. (I. Fleming. Doctor No)
- The marquis drummed loudly with his white fingers upon the table. He sank into a veiled attitude of waiting. It was as if some great house had shut its doors and windows against approach. (O. Henry. Roads of Destiny)
- Mitch ate cautiously, engaged in nervous chitchat and tried to appear completely at ease. It was difficult. Surrounded by eminently successful lawyers, all millionaires, in their exclusive, lavishly ornamented dining suite, he felt as if he was on hallowed ground¹. Lamar's presence was comforting, as was Roosevelt's. (J. Grisham. The Firm)
- Mitch had washed and waxed both new cars and they looked as if they had just left the showroom. The lawn had been manicured by a kid down the street. (J. Grisham. The Firm)
- Of course, this conduct made the force only more distrustful of him than ever, and constables would come and rout him out and ask him what he was doing there;

and when he answered, "Nothing," he had merely come out for a stroll (it was then four o'clock in the morning), they looked as though they did not believe him. (J. K. Jerome. Three Men in a Boat)

7. The fact is that I felt as though I were choking, and had a perfect longing for a breath of fresh air. (C. Doyle. The Yellow Face)
8. I was badly in need of a case, and this looks, from the man's impatience, as if it were of importance. (C. Doyle. The Yellow Face)

Ex.13. Use the correct form of the infinitive in brackets. Identify the type of subordinate clauses in each case.

1. It is of vital importance that these documents _____ (to be) in London tomorrow at 5.
2. My aim is that you _____ (to learn) a lot about English Literature.
3. It is likely that you _____ (to meet) at the airport by one of our volunteers.
4. Our proposal was that all participants _____ (to reward) handsomely.
5. Our advice is that you _____ (not to smoke) and _____ (to have) a healthy, balanced diet.
6. Their suggestion will be that a stronger material _____ (to be) used.
7. It is necessary that she _____ (to help) us.
8. Sandra's only wish was that her child finally _____ (to get) better and stay with her.
9. He felt as though someone _____ (to give) him a violent blow.
10. She looked as if she already _____ (to decide) on some action.

Ex.14. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Мой вам совет – начните готовиться к экзамену заранее.

2. Мы все боялись, как бы крыша дома не рухнула.

3. Я хотел бы, чтобы вы перестали со мной спорить из-за пустяков.

4. Наше требование заключается в том, чтобы это правило соблюдали все без исключения.

5. Моё предложение сводилось к тому, чтобы отложить принятие окончательного решения.

6. Всё, чего мы хотим, это дать ему ещё один шанс.

7. Он опасался, что над его предложением будут смеяться.

8. Цель организационного комитета заключалась в том, чтобы дать всем конкурсантам равные возможности.

9. Моё единственное желание заключается в том, чтобы я жил так, как хочу.

10. Было похоже, что переговоры продлятся ещё несколько дней.

11. Всё, чего я прошу, это чтобы вы на этот раз не меняли своё решение.

12. У меня такое чувство, будто я знаю тебя годы.

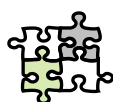


Table 5. The Use of the Oblique Moods in Complex Sentences with Object Clauses

Pattern	Main clause	Conjunction	Subordinate clause	Example
1. The actions in both clauses are simultaneous	to wish	–	Subjunctive II (present)	<i>I wish the weather was/were a little better. Don't you wish we were living in the country?</i>
2. The action in the subordinate clause is prior to that in the main clause	to wish	–	Subjunctive II (past)	<i>I wish I had bought a flashlight. I think he now wishes he hadn't been telling lies.</i>
3. Used to express annoyance or request with no real hope; refers to the present or to the future ; in American English may refer to the past .	to wish (this pattern is used only if the subjects in the main clause and in the subordinate clause are different.)	–	Would (Subjunctive II) + infinitive (a modal phrase) is used when the fulfilment of the wish depends on the will of the person represented by the subject of the subordinate clause. Sometimes also with nouns expressing lifeless things.	<i>I wish you would be quiet. I wish he wouldn't be working so much. (But I don't have any real hope he will agree to that.) I wish you would have gone there. Why didn't you do it? I wish the rain would stop for a moment.</i>

4.	<p>After expressions of order, recommendation or suggestion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to suggest - to demand - to propose - to rule - to insist - to arrange - to be anxious - to be sorry - to doubt - to see to smth - to order 	that	Subjunctive I or Suppositional Mood	<p><i>I insist that we go/should go there.</i></p> <p><i>I'll see to it that everyone go/should go there.</i></p>
5.	<p>After expressions of fear:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to fear - to dread - to tremble - to be terrified - to be afraid - to be fearful - to be frightened - to be nervous - to be in terror - to be troubled 	lest that	Suppositional Mood or rarely Subjunctive I	<p><i>I fear lest you be/should be found guilty.</i></p> <p><i>I'm very much afraid that I shouldn't be acceptable.</i></p>
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to feel - to consider - to believe - to find etc. + it + natural important strange etc. 	that	Subjunctive I or Suppositional Mood	<p><i>I find it advisable that you stay/should stay at home.</i></p> <p><i>He considers it unbelievable that everyone should have signed this paper.</i></p>
7. In indirect questions which depend on expressions of negative or doubtful		if whether	Subjunctive II or rarely Subjunctive I	<p><i>I wondered if it were a dream.</i></p> <p><i>He began to doubt whether he were not</i></p>

meaning				<i>bewitched.</i>
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Ex.15. Read some extracts from the book “The Picture of Dorian Gray” by



Oscar Wilde and analyse the use of the Oblique Moods in Complex Sentences with Object Clauses.

1. I at once pictured to myself a creature with spectacles and lank hair, horribly freckled, and tramping about on huge feet. I wish I had known it was your friend.
2. Man is many things, but he is not rational. I am glad he is not, after all – though I wish you chaps would not squabble over the picture.
3. “I wish I could trust myself,” said Lord Henry, laughing. “Come, Mr. Gray, my hansom is outside, and I can drop you at your own place.”
4. I must confess that most of them are extremely pretty. And they dress well, too. They get all their dresses in Paris. I wish I could afford to do the same.
5. “A blush is very becoming, Duchess,” remarked Lord Henry.
“Only when one is young,” she answered. “When an old woman like myself blushes, it is a very bad sign. Ah! Lord Henry, I wish you would tell me how to become young again.”
6. “He is gone,” murmured Sibyl sadly. “I wish you had seen him.” “I wish I had, for as sure as there is a God in heaven, if he ever does you any wrong, I shall kill him.”
7. “How can you say such horrible things? You don't know what you are talking about. You are simply jealous and unkind. Ah! I wish you would fall in love. Love makes people good, and what you said was wicked.”
8. “I am sixteen,” he answered, “and I know what I am about. Mother is no help to you. She doesn't understand how to look after you. I wish now that I was not going to Australia at all. I have a great mind to chuck the whole thing up. I would, if my articles hadn't been signed.”
9. “My dear Dorian, I should think Miss Vane was ill,” interrupted Hallward.
“I wish she were ill,” he rejoined. “But she seems to me to be simply callous and cold. She has entirely altered. Last night she was a great artist. This evening she is merely a commonplace mediocre actress.”

10. I can't bear to think of it! I wish I had never laid eyes upon you! You have spoiled the romance of my life. How little you can know of love, if you say it mars your art! Without your art, you are nothing.

11. "Ah, Alan," murmured Dorian with a sigh, "I wish you had a thousandth part of the pity for me that I have for you."

12. Lord Henry is very wicked, and I sometimes wish that I had been; but you are made to be good – you look so good.

13. "Dorian," said Lord Henry, "I had better tell them that the shooting is stopped for to-day. It would not look well to go on."

"I wish it were stopped for ever, Harry," he answered bitterly.

14. "I wish I could love," cried Dorian Gray with a deep note of pathos in his voice.

"But I seem to have lost the passion and forgotten the desire. I am too much concentrated on myself. My own personality has become a burden to me".

15. You remind me of the day I saw you first. You were rather cheeky, very shy, and absolutely extraordinary. You have changed, of course, but not in appearance. I wish you would tell me your secret. To get back my youth I would do anything in the world, except take exercise, get up early, or be respectable. ... I wish I could change places with you, Dorian.

Ex.16. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to verb forms.

1. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы не ехали так быстро. Дорога скользкая.

2. Мы настаиваем на том, чтобы вы позвонили ему.

3. Мне хотелось бы, чтобы ты был здесь сейчас.

4. Мне хотелось бы, чтобы они поддержали финансово мой проект.

5. Жаль, что снег не прекращается.

6. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы он был более вежливым в разговоре со мной.

7. Жаль, что я не умею говорить на итальянском языке.

8. Жаль, что она сказала это моей маме.

9. Мне хотелось бы, чтобы ты смог вернуться завтра.

10. Жаль, что вы не последовали его совету.

Ex.17. Use the correct form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. I wish what you say _____ (to be) true.

2. I wish there _____ (to be) the slightest possibility of going to England.

3. I wish I _____ (to learn) this news some days ago.

4. I wish you _____ (not to be) so jealous.

5. The heat is unbearable! I wish it _____ (to rain).

6. I wish it _____ (not to happen) at all and the things _____ (to be) as they used to be.

7. I wish I _____ (can) travel around the world.

8. I wish my parents _____ (to be) more tolerant of my choice of music.

9. It's no use shedding tears. I wish you _____ (to stop) crying.

10. I wish you _____ (to come) to see us every weekend

11. I wish I _____ (to read) Spanish books in the original.

12. I wish I _____ (to be) young again.

13. He took her for a walk yesterday. I wish he _____ (not to do) it.

14. I'm so unhappy with my job. I wish I _____ (to have) a better job.

Ex.18. Read the sentences below and write what these people wish in each case concerning the present, the past or the future. Use *if only* instead of *I wish* wherever possible.

1. Tim did not pass his final exam.

He says: I wish I _____

2. It is the third time you have lost your keys this month.

You say: I wish I _____

3. Helen wants to buy a new dress but she doesn't have money.

She says: I wish I _____

4. Jack had a fight with his friend yesterday. Today he has a black eye.

He says: I wish I _____

5. Susan has eaten the whole box of chocolates by herself. Now her stomach aches.

She says: I wish I _____

6. Linda works as a cleaner. She wants to work as a shop-assistant.

She says: I wish I _____

7. Neil is short of money.

He says: I wish I _____

8. Your mother met you teacher who she told her that you had failed your test.

You say: I wish my mother _____

9. John said something nasty to his father. Now he regrets it.

He says: I wish I _____

10. Karen wants to be a professional model but she is not tall enough.

She says: I wish I _____

Ex.19. Read the sentences below and write what these people wish in each case concerning the present, the past or the future.

1. It is raining now. Darren is not happy because he wants to go for a walk.

a) He says (present): I wish _____ (not to rain).

b) He says (future): I wish _____ (not to rain).

2. You live with your parents but you want to live alone.

a) You say (future): I wish my parents _____

b) You say (present): I wish I _____ (to live by myself).

3. Frank went skiing and hurt his leg badly.

a) He says (past): I wish I _____ (not to go skiing).

b) He says (present): I wish my leg _____ (not to hurt).

4. Carol is an overworked secretary. Her employer tells her to work at the weekend.

a) She says (future): I wish my employer _____ (to change his mind).

b) (present) I wish there _____ (to be not so much work).

c) She says (present): I wish my employer _____
(to be not so bossy).

5. The performance turned out to be a huge success. You were not able to watch it.

a) Now you say (past): I wish I _____ (to be able to watch).

b) Now you say (future): I wish it _____ (to be shown again).

6. The car stopped suddenly and you hit your head on the windscreen.

a) You say (past): I wish I _____ (to fasten my safety belt).

b) You say (future): I wish it _____ (never to happen again).

Ex.20. Read Helen's story and write what she wishes concerning the words in bold letters.

Helen is from Sweden. Now she is in London on holiday. She **speaks very poor English**. The group of tourists she is travelling with **has left without her** while she was buying some souvenirs. Now she is lost. She **has no map**. Helen **can't find her way back to the hotel**. She **is very shy** and **is afraid to ask a constable for help**. Helen hopes that **somebody will help her**.

1. I wish I _____

2. I wish they _____

3. I wish I _____

4. I wish I _____

5. I wish I _____

6. I wish I _____

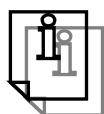
7. I wish I _____
8. I wish I _____
9. I wish I _____
10. I wish somebody _____

Ex.21. Underline the correct alternative in the following sentences. Then rewrite sentences 1-5 using *if only*.

1. I wish *I'd had* / *had* the chance to do more sport when I was at school.
2. I wish our school *offered* / *offers* more vocational subjects. I'd like to take Information Technology.
3. I wish success *doesn't* / *didn't* depend so much on exam results.
4. I wish we *could* / *are able to* go on more school trips abroad.
5. I wish the authorities *will* / *would* do something to reduce class sizes.

Ex.22. Read the following sentences. Which sentence in each set is wrong? Cross it out. Comment on your choice.

1. a) I wish you would stop smoking so much.
b) I wish I would stop smoking so much.
c) I wish I could stop smoking so much.
2. a) I wish you wouldn't have to get up so early tomorrow.
b) I wish I didn't have to get up so early tomorrow.
c) I wish I don't have to get up so early tomorrow.
3. a) I wish they would give us a holiday!
b) I wish you liked me.
c) I wish I would be there now.



Note 1. We can't use *would* when we ourselves are the subject. We have to use *could* or a past form.

Note 2. When the verb describes an action, *would* refers to the future.

Note 3. We can't use *would* with verbs that describe a state.

Ex.23. Rewrite the sentences using *I wish* + Subjunctive II present, Subjunctive II past or would.

Model: I went to bed late last night. I regret it now.

I wish I hadn't gone to bed late last night.

1. I didn't buy that dress. I regret it now.

2. I don't have an interesting job. I would like my job to be more interesting.

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

4. I lost my temper. I regret it now.

5. I'm not with him now. I would very much like to be.

6. You didn't tell me the truth. I'm very sorry that you didn't.

7. We don't live in a nice big flat. I would like us to.

8. I'm really hungry now. We didn't eat before we came out and I regret that.

9. I haven't got a car. I would very much like to have one.

10. He won't stop shouting. I would like him to.

Ex.24. Imagine you are a student who has failed the exam and you regret it.

A) Express your regret using *Oh, if / If only*.

1. Keep a vocabulary notebook and revise new vocabulary regularly.

2. Use a grammar reference book.

3. Translate from my own language before I speak or write.

4. Write new vocabulary with a translation in my own language.

5. Record new vocabulary in a short phrase or sentence.

6. Use both a bilingual and monolingual dictionary.

7. Speak only English in class.

8. Translate every unknown word as I read.

B) Rewrite the sentences using *I wish* to express regrets about the failed exam.

1. Read English newspapers or magazines outside class.

2. Guess unknown words as I read.

3. Speak in class when I'm sure I won't make a mistake.

4. Ask questions in class.

5. Revise each lesson before the next.

6. Set myself learning targets.

7. Find out which areas of language I'm weak in and give myself extra practice in them.

8. Develop good learning habits.

Ex.25. Imagine you are the head of our city and as a member of the city authorities you're asking for recommendations on ways of improving life for the citizens.

A) Read the following suggestions. What word can be removed from the *that*-clause without changing the meaning? Can you think of some more recommendations?

1. I recommend that the streets should be widened.
2. I propose that more pavements should be built so that people aren't forced to walk on the road.
3. I suggest that large fines should be introduced for polluting the air.
4. I insist that some new measures should be introduced to help the homeless.

B) Use the prompts below to make more suggestions using all the possible forms of the Oblique moods. Be argumentative.

1. I suggest that _____
(rubbish / collect / more frequently)
2. I recommend that _____
(underground drains / build)
3. I propose that _____
(pedestrians / city centre)
4. I demand that _____
(fines / introduce / for littering)
5. I urge that _____
(street lighting / install)
6. I insist that _____
(industry / ban / from the city)

7. I require that _____
(green spaces / lawns / organised)
8. I advise that _____
(children's grounds / construct)
9. I suggest that _____
(cars / use / environmentally friendly fuel)
10. I demand _____
(people / take care / surroundings)



WRITING

Write 10 complex sentences with object clauses to express your personal desires about the present /the future and to express regrets about the past.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

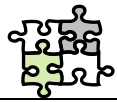


Table 6. The Use of the Oblique Moods in Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clauses

Pattern	Main clause	Conjunction	Subordinate clause	Example
1. Adverbial clauses of purpose	Indicative Mood (Present or Future tenses) Imperative Mood	so that that in order that	May/might + infinitive Can/Could + infinitive	<i>She opens/will open the window so that the children may/might get some fresh air.</i>
2. - // -	Indicative Mood (Past tenses)	- // -	Might + infinitive Could + infinitive	<i>She closed the door so that they might not be heard.</i>
3. - // -	Indicative Mood Imperative Mood	- // -	Subjunctive I Suppositional Mood	<i>Let us start again so that everyone be/should be given fair chance. He was making notes so that there shouldn't be any mistakes.</i>
4. - // -	Indicative Mood Imperative Mood	lest	Subjunctive I Suppositional Mood	<i>He spoke in a whisper lest he be/should be heard. He was making notes lest there be/should be any mistakes.</i>
5. - // -	Indicative Mood Imperative Mood	in case	Suppositional Mood (or Indicative Mood)	<i>Take an umbrella with you in case it should rain/rains.</i>
6. Adverbial clauses of comparison	Indicative Mood Imperative Mood	as if as though	Subjunctive II (present, past)	<i>She speaks as if she knew him well. She spoke as if she didn't know him at all. She speaks as if she had known him for ages. She speaks as if she had been a law student before. She looks tired as if she had been working for hours.</i>

7. Adverbial clauses of concession	Indicative Mod Imperative Mood	though although however whatever whoever no matter how no matter who no matter what	May/might + infinitive (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous	<i>However tired he may/might be, he still goes/went/will go with you.</i> <i>I'll take the job, whoever may/might object.</i> <i>However badly he may/might have behaved towards you in his youth, he is still your brother.</i>
8. - // -	Conditional Mood Should/would /could/might + infinitive (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous) Imperative Mood (refers to the present)	even if even though	Subjunctive II Were + infinitive Suppositional Mood (with reference to the future)	<i>He would never take the job even if he were offered a larger salary.</i> <i>Don't listen to him even if he were to offer you a million dollars.</i> <i>He wouldn't have met her even if he had come there earlier.</i> <i>Even if Bart should be held up at the last moment, she wouldn't let it upset her.</i> <i>Whatever he should say, I won't change my opinion.</i> <i>Even though he were here he would not help us.</i> <i>Even if it were raining I should go.</i> <i>Even if you had taken his advice you wouldn't feel better now.</i>

Note 1. According to I.P. Krylova the rules of the sequence of tenses are to be observed in the subordinate clauses of purpose when the predicate in these clauses is expressed by *may/can + infinitive*:

e.g. *Leave the door open so that the light from the lamps **may** show you some of the way down.*

*She **dressed** quickly for dinner so that she **might** see him sooner.*

If the verb in the subordinate clause is in the negative form *should* + *infinitive* is preferred.

Note 2. Sometimes, though not often, the Indicative Mood (the Future Indefinite) is used in adverbial clauses of purpose instead of modal phrases:

*e.g. I want to live in London so that the children **will have** someone to turn to in case anything **should happen** to them.*

*She gave him the key so that he **would lock** the car.*

Note 3. The Indicative Mood can also be used in adverbial clauses of concession:

- something supposed. *e.g. Cold though it **may be**, we'll go there.*
- something real. *e.g. Cold as it **is**, we'll go there.*

Note 4. Subjunctive II (Subjunctive I) is also used in adverbial clauses of

- time. *e.g. Whenever he **may come**, he'll be welcome.*
- place. *e.g. Wherever you **might go**, I'll follow you.*



Ex.26. Analyse the use of the Oblique Moods in complex sentences with adverbial clauses. Identify the types of adverbial clauses.

1. It was then he noticed that the wake¹ behind his boat was not straight. It seemed to curve gradually away from the back of his boat, as if he were traveling in an arc rather than a straight line. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)

2. But as he did, he seemed to hesitate, as if his own morality were holding him back. With brutal frustration and fury, Tolland yanked the rod away and drove his boot down on Delta-Three's tattered foot. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)

3. Don't think I wanted to interfere, Mister M., but there are limits to a man's courage. I know you have to treat these men as if they were expendable², but presumably you don't want them to crack at the wrong moment. (Ian Fleming. Doctor No)

4. Our visitor again passed his hand over his forehead, as if he found it bitterly hard to speak. (Conan Doyle. The Yellow Face)

¹ брызги, волны, гребни (и т.д.), возникающие при плавании людей, птиц, животных

² одноразового пользования; недлительного пользования

5. The marquis drank. A little grievous cry, as if from a sudden wound, came from the girl's lips. (O. Henry. Roads of Destiny)

6. "I have read all your verses," continued Monsieur Brill, his eyes wandering about his sea of books as if he conned¹ the horizon for a sail. (O. Henry. Roads of Destiny).

7. "You can get an additional week, unpaid." Mitch nodded as though this was acceptable. (John Grisham. The Firm)

8. They arrived in Memphis on a Thursday morning, and, as promised, the black 318i sat under the carport as though it belonged there. (John Grisham. The Firm)

9. Crouched beside the powerboat untying the moorings, Corky glanced up just as the machine guns beneath the chopper² erupted in a blaze of thunder. Corky lurched as if hit. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)

10. Gabrielle Ashe returned to Sexton's private bathroom, preparing to climb back out of his office. Sexton's phone call had left her feeling anxious. He had definitely hesitated when she told him she was in her office – as if he knew somehow she was lying. Either way, she'd failed to get into Sexton's computer and now was unsure of her next move. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)

11. Even if the attackers knew where she had sent it, chances were slim they could get through the tight federal security at the Philip A. Hart Senate Office Building and break into a senator's office without anyone noticing. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)

12. Even if the senator came into his office, saw the fax, and called the President with news of the meteorite fraud and told him to call off the attack, nobody at the White House would have any idea what Sexton was talking about, or even where they were. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)

13. Even if something went wrong, Sexton knew losing his daughter to the enemy would only make him more powerful still. Either way he would win. Acceptable risk. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)

14. Sexton did not even look up. "They don't have photos. And even if they did, they're meaningless." He affixed the final wax seal. "I have immunity. These

¹ определять курс корабля, вести судно, управлять кораблем

² вертолет

envelopes out-trump¹ anything anyone could possibly throw at me”. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)

15. “You know, for a prize-winning physicist and a world-famous oceanographer, you’re a couple of pretty dense specimens. Has it occurred to you that even if there is a crack – which I can assure you there is not – it is physically impossible for any sea-water to be flowing into this shaft”. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)

16. Even if foul play were suspected, no murder weapon or evidence of violence would be apparent immediately. Eventually someone might figure it out, but it would buy them time. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)

17. Even if the senator believed it would be in everyone’s best interest, to sell that decision flat out, in advance, slammed the door on the checks and balances of government, ignoring potentially persuasive arguments from Congress, advisers, voters, and lobbyists. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)

18. From that moment on, whenever a civilian mistakenly spotted an advanced U.S. military aircraft, the intelligence community simply dusted off the old conspiracy. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)

19. I urged upon George, however, how much pleasanter it would be to have Harris clean and fresh about the boat, even if we did have to take a few more hundredweight of provisions. (Jerome K. Jerome. Three Men in a Boat)

Ex.27. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences with adverbial clauses of purpose. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. She opens the window every morning so that the children may get some fresh air.
2. I closed the door so that we might not be overheard.
3. I’ve made a copy for you so that there should be no doubts.
4. I’ve made a copy for you lest there should be any doubts.
5. He spoke loudly and clearly so that he be heard.
6. She took a taxi lest she be late for the train.

¹ to beat smth that smb says or does by saying or doing smth even better - козырять; бить козырем; превзойти (кого-л.)

7. Take your gloves with you in case it gets colder.
8. I told him everything that he could have all the information he might need to make up his mind.
9. You'll have to give him a hand in order that he may cope with all his responsibilities.
10. Reread this phrase lest you should make the same mistake again.
11. He asked Teddy to stop the car so that he and Julie could get out.
12. Once or twice he gave Tom considerable sums in order that he might make a fresh start.

Ex.28. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in the following clauses of purpose:

1. She stirred on her sofa shifting her weight so that she _____ (to look) down at the playing cat.
2. He gave Stella another glance, from the corner of his eye, so that she _____ (not to see) he was looking at her.
3. Then she went over to the captain and leaned over him so that she _____ (to speak) into his ear.
4. She put the coat back and placed some other clothes on it so that it _____ (to look) as though it had not been disturbed.
5. I went to the desk and asked for my key so that I _____ (to go) straight to my room.
6. Mrs Tinker was arranging apples on the counter so that the spots _____ (not to show).
7. He carefully took note of the furniture in the room so that he _____ (not to knock) against a chair or a table in the dark and (to make) a noise.
8. I had a book hidden in the barn so that I _____ (to read) without fear of being caught.

9. He likes to know what new books are being published so that he _____(to ask) for them at the public library.

10. You ought to hear it from his own lips so that you _____(to judge).

Ex.29. Paraphrase the sentences using the corresponding mood forms in adverbial clauses of purpose:

1. The nurse stepped around for the doctor to see the man's wound.

2. They had formed a cordon round the edge to prevent the crowd from increasing.

3. I left the house to do some shopping not to interfere with Mrs Thompson's cooking.

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 for his mother.

6. Peter was pressed for time and he had to run to catch the bus.

7. He came a little earlier to find me at home.

8. Pack your things beforehand not to forget something important in a hurry.

9. I know he'll come home for us to have dinner together.

10. She left the room for little Betty to sleep quietly.

11. I took twenty driving lessons to pass my driving test first time.

12. We arrived at the cinema early so as not to miss the beginning of the film.

13. I'm going to sign the agreement immediately. You might change your mind.

14. Go by train. There might be a lot of traffic on the road.

15. He stepped back for her to see the picture better.

Ex.30. Complete the following sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: They locked the door (to get in).

They locked the door lest somebody get in/should get in.

1. Everyone was pushing (to get in front of the queue).

2. Try and write clearly (to avoid being misunderstood).

3. She sat in the furthest corner (to be seen).

4. I've got the key (to want to go inside).

5. She said she wanted tea ready at six (to be out by ten).

6. He lifted his son to his shoulder (to see the procession).

7. Holes should be fenced (to fall down them).

8. I have drawn a diagram (to be clearer).

9. We covered the furniture (to get paint over it).

10. We spoke quietly (to disturb anyone).

11. I had to turn away (to see my smile).

12. I've underlined all the new words in the text (to forget to look them up).

Ex.31. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English using the corresponding mood forms in adverbial clauses of purpose:

1. Я сообщаю тебе обо всех этих вещах, чтобы мы могли лучше понять друг друга. _____

2. Он велел нам сесть на заднее сиденье машины, чтобы мы могли поговорить.

3. Мы пошли погулять, чтобы я мог увидеть красоту окрестностей до того, как стемнеет. _____

4. Она понизила голос, чтобы никто из присутствовавших в комнате не услышал нас. _____

5. Роберт предпринял необходимые меры, чтобы они с Люси могли сразу же пожениться. _____

6. Позвони мне, когда будешь выезжать, чтобы я знала, когда встречать тебя.

7. Она дала мне ключ, чтобы я мог отпереть дверь.

8. Идите медленно, чтобы не упасть.

9. Я сообщаю вам об этих изменениях для того, чтобы вы еще раз обдумали свое решение.

10. Закройте дверь, чтобы не было сквозняка.

11. Она отвернулась, чтобы никто не заметил, что она очень расстроена.

12. Ей пришлось вмешаться в их горячий спор, чтобы они не поругались окончательно.

13. Зажгите настольную лампу, чтобы вам было удобнее работать над рукописью.

14. Я произнесу его фамилию по буквам, чтобы вы ее правильно записали.

15. Уберите отсюда этот ящик, чтобы никто не споткнулся и не упал.

Ex.32. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences with adverbial clauses of comparison. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. She will look at you and talk to you as though you were a nobody and as though nothing you did could change that.
2. There he is again, sitting as if he had a right to come.
3. Why does he always speak as if he knew everything better than anyone else?
4. She was listening and wincing as though she were having a grinding headache.
5. Maurice looks quite exhausted as if he had run ten miles.
6. Daniel looks quite exhausted as if he had been working in the garden since morning.
7. He was wearing a three-piece suit as if it were some formal occasion.
8. She started as if she had been addressed by a stranger.
9. Don't reproach me as if somebody could have done more.
10. He was throwing his things into a suitcase as if the place were on fire.
11. He took off his hat and held it across his chest, almost as if he were saluting the flag.
12. Jack was panting, as though he had been running.

Ex.33. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in the following clauses of comparison:

1. Her lips were parted as if she _____ (to be) out of breath.
2. Tom laughed awkwardly, as if he _____ (to say) something indecent.
3. Then he rolled his eyes in his head, as if he _____ (to do) an exercise.
4. He looked down at his feet as though he _____ (to be) unconscious of the company.
5. He couldn't move his legs as if they _____ (to be) stuck on the floor.
6. She spoke of this and that as though she _____ (to make) conversation with a stranger.
7. He went into the house by the back door and sneaked up the stairs as though he _____ (to have) something to hide.
8. Jones greeted me as though I _____ (to be) an old school-friend whom he had not seen for years.
9. Her eyes were sparkling as though she _____ (to laugh) at us.
10. She was breathing fast and deep as though she _____ (to run).
11. The girls were neat and clean and their noses, and even legs were identical as though they _____ (to make) up to the same standard.
12. 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.
13. He welcomed me as if nothing _____ (to happen), as if we never _____ (to quarrel).
14. He went on considering the alternatives as though he just _____ (to provide) with a puzzle to solve.
15. There was a tiny silence when I entered as if they _____ (to discuss) something they thought I shouldn't know.

Ex.34. Paraphrase the sentences using the corresponding mood forms in adverbial clauses of comparison:

1. He passed his hand across his face but his head did not ache. The motion was meant to disguise the fact that he was wiping tears away.

2. I did begin to eat my dinner, but I had nothing to hope for.

3. "A table for one?" – "For one." I said. I did not say aloud that Pyle was dead but it was almost the same. _____

4. The women were not singing but their voices rose and fell together.

5. "He will not be long," she said but it did not comfort me.

6. His eyes were on a page of a newspaper but he was not already absorbed in those sad arguments. _____

7. Christmas there always seemed a bit ashamed of itself, it seemed to know that it was a wicked waste of good money.

8. I was forced up against the navigator's back. Something of enormous weight seemed to be pressing on me chest.

9. We came up the Red River, slowly climbing and the Red River at this hour was really red. One seemed to have gone back in time and seen it with the old geographer's eyes who had named it first.

10. He put his hand on my knee with an old protective gesture, but he was not older than I was.

Ex.35. Complete the following sentences using adverbial clauses of comparison.

1. Jane hid the book she was reading as if _____
2. He lay motionlessly as though _____
3. He stood speechless as if _____
4. She was very sympathetic as though _____
5. She sobbed wildly as if _____
6. He stared at his watch as if _____
7. She couldn't move as if _____
8. They walked around the city for the rest of the morning as if _____
9. Ronny brought lots of gifts for Martha as though _____
10. He gave the problem little consideration as if _____
11. She pushed the money back at him as though _____
12. Whenever the phone rang he rushed to take it as if _____
13. He stared at the ceiling and whistled as though _____
14. She shielded her eyes as though _____
15. He greeted us absent-mindedly as if _____
16. His remarks were short and bitter as if _____

Ex.36. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English using the corresponding mood forms in adverbial clauses of comparison:

1. Он сидел за столом, как если бы писал, но он не писал и не читал.

2. Он смотрел на меня так, как будто не понимал меня.

3. Собака приветствовала Фрэнка, как будто они давно не виделись.

4. Они не разговаривали, как будто они были так счастливы быть вместе, что разговоры были излишни. _____

5. Она продолжала оглядывать комнату, как будто искала кого-то.

6. Они разговаривали друг с другом тихими голосами, как будто они были в церкви. _____

7. Он застегнул пальто, как будто ему было холодно.

8. Мистер Келада посмотрел на меня удивленно, как будто он не понимал, почему я хочу оставить эту тему. _____

9. Пайл, увидев кровь на ботинках, так побледнел, как будто он вот-вот упадет в обморок. _____

10. Они уничтожили все бумаги, как будто бумаги были единственными свидетелями их преступления. _____

11. Мэри с нетерпением ждала возвращения домой тетушки, как будто она не мечтала выбраться из него всего месяц назад. _____

12. Его одежда была сильно помята и пахла резиной, как будто он спал в ней под дождем много дней. _____

13. На все мои вопросы он отвечал таким тоном, словно эта беседа его совершенно не интересовала. _____

14. Она чувствовала себя неловко, как будто все присутствующие в зале смотрели только на нее. _____

15. Стены и потолок в комнате были покрыты темными пятнами, как будто её давно не ремонтировали. _____

16. Она говорила таким уверенным тоном, словно знала ответы на все вопросы.

Ex.37. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences with adverbial clauses of concession. Translate the sentences into Russian.

A) 1. Now matter how unpleasant the job might be, you have no other choice but take it.

2. No matter what he may have been once, he has no right to give me advice.

3. Though he might have been hurt, he pretended otherwise.

4. Although he might have been planning some mischief, he is quite harmless now.

5. Whichever of the books you may choose, they are both too complicated for you.

6. Come what may, I'll stick to my choice.

7. Whoever may come and ask for me, tell them I'm out.

8. Wherever she may choose to go, I'll follow her.

9. I decided I wouldn't interfere however much I would like to help.

10. Whenever he might be asked for money, he always says he's broke.

11. I'll go and see him whatever you might say.

12. I really want the car, however much it may cost.

13. No matter how hard he might try, he couldn't get her to change her mind.

14. Whatever his faults may be, he is a first-class man at his job.

B) 1. Even if he were living not far from us, he wouldn't bother to join us.

2. I wouldn't marry him even he offered me a million pounds.

3. Even though he had been offered better terms, he would never have agreed.

4. Even if he could have stopped me, he wouldn't have dared.

5. Even if Jane were better educated, she would never stand a chance against Laura. I'm sure her application won't even be considered.

6. Even if I had met him before, I wouldn't have recognised him.

7. Even if the house had been cheaper, they couldn't have afforded to buy it.

8. Even if the job were the least pressure-packed of all, I wouldn't consider accepting.

9. Even if Betty liked it here, she would be looking forward to going home.

10. He would have accepted my plan even if he had had some misgivings. He always supports me.
11. She wouldn't have bought that dress even if the price suited her. Its colour is too dark for her liking.
12. We intend to go there even if it meant asking for trouble.
13. You would hardly believe me even if I brought a hundred witnesses.
14. Don't tell her where I went even if she were to press you.

Ex.38. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in the following clauses of concession:

- A) 1. Whatever his faults may _____ (to be), he's done a lot to get rid of them.
2. Comfortable though my life may _____ (to be) here, I must leave now.
3. Whatever they may _____ (to think) of it before, they have obviously changed their mind.
4. Suspicious as his story may _____ (to be), that was the only account we had at the moment. Now we have some more, and all of it confirms what he said.
5. No matter how tired Julian might _____ (to seem), at the mention of money his eyes sparkled.
6. Whichever of you two may _____ (to do) it, he'd better tell me about it.
7. Though she may _____ (to change) after all these years, I easily recognized her.
8. Tired though he might _____ (to feel), he proceeded with the investigation.
9. However impartial the judge may _____ (to sound), I feel he is prejudiced against you.
10. However sincere his apology may _____ (to be) it will never be accepted.

11.No matter how loudly I might _____(to shout), I couldn't make myself heard.

12.No matter how heated the discussion might _____(to become), you must always remember that there are two sides to every question.

13.However dangerous this road may _____(to be), I'm willing to try it.

14.She will never give you a definite answer, whatever you may _____(to do).

15.Whoever might _____(to tell) you this, tell him he is a liar.

B) 1. I never _____(to reproach) him even if he (to let) me down again.

2. He _____(not to win) that game even if he (to play) twice as well as she did.

3. Even though his family _____(may think) he is right, I (not to agree).

4. I _____(cannot visit) you even if you (to insist). I was very busy yesterday.

5. Even if I _____(to meet) them I _____(can do) nothing to help them.

6. He _____(to investigate) the case as hard even if he _____(not to give) any encouragement at all: he thinks it is very important.

7. She _____(not to get) here till after lunch even if she (to catch) the nine o'clock train.

8. We _____(not to be able) to change anything even if we (to do) out best.

9. Even if I _____(to know) something about their further plans I (not to tell) you.

10.She _____(not to notice) his mistake even if she (to be) more attentive. She thinks he is always right.

11.Even if he _____(to read) all their letters he _____(not to be able) to understand the kind of relations between them.

12.Peter _____(not to achieve) anything even if he _____(to be) more diligent: this job is not for him.

Ex.39. Complete the following sentences using adverbial clauses of concession

1. The contest would have gone on even though_____
2. They wouldn't have been able to support your project even if_____
3. I would follow you even if_____
4. I wouldn't have got this telegram in time even if_____
5. You wouldn't make him change his mind even if_____
6. She would have missed the bus even though_____
7. She wouldn't have complained even though_____
8. This news would have become common knowledge even if_____
9. I should go even if_____
10. He wouldn't feel better now even though_____

Ex.40. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English using the corresponding mood forms in adverbial clauses of concession:

1. Она бы все равно не написала сочинение грамотно, даже если бы можно было пользоваться орфографическим словарем.

2. Расследование не закончилось бы к концу месяца, даже если бы мы работали день и ночь.

3. Она бы все равно выглядела прекрасно, даже если бы ей пришлось двое суток провести в дороге.

4. Даже если бы меня не отвлекали постоянные телефонные звонки, я бы все равно не успела написать эту статью за один день.

5. Я не стала бы с вами спорить, даже если бы сочла это целесообразным.

6. Я не смогла бы ответить на ваш вопрос, даже если бы захотела.

7. Я была бы вам очень признательна, даже если бы ваша помощь ограничилась моральной поддержкой.

8. Он бы вел себя, как всегда, вызывающе, даже если бы оказался в подобной ситуации.

9. Я бы не побоялась провести ночь в этом большом доме, даже если бы была совсем одна.

10. Даже если бы он хоть что-то знал об их поездке, он все равно ничего бы не сказал.

Ex.41. Identify the types of adverbial clauses. Comment on the use of the oblique moods.

1. Even if you had taken his advice you wouldn't feel better now.
2. He was making notes so that there shouldn't be any mistakes.
3. John can't invite his girl-friend to his place even if he would like to.
4. Sue looks tired as if she had been working for hours.
5. She has to be careful lest she should make a noise.
6. Whatever he should say, I won't change my mind.
7. Even if Bart should stand Jill up¹ at the last moment, she wouldn't let it upset her.
8. Mike behaves as though we knew nothing about his recent car accident.
9. Whatever you might do to me, I forgive you.

The Oblique Moods in Complex Sentences with Attributive Appositive Clauses

Attributive appositive clauses disclose the meaning of the antecedent which is expressed by the abstract noun. They are chiefly introduced by the conjunction **that**, occasionally by the conjunction **whether** or by the adverbs **how** and **why**. They are not joined to the principal clause asyndetically.

¹ stand smb. up (informal) to deliberately not meet smb. you have arranged to meet, especially smb. you are having a romantic relationship with: I've been stood up!



Table 7. The Use of the Oblique Moods in Complex Sentences with Attributive Appositive Clauses

Pattern	Main clause	Conjunction	Subordinate clause	Example
1. The actions in both clauses are simultaneous	Abstract nouns: - aim - wish - idea - suggestion - surprise - request - (dis)belief etc as 1) the subject; 2) an object.	that	Subjunctive I Suppositional Mood	<i>His order that nobody speak/should speak about it was strictly followed. He expressed his wish that nobody speak/should speak about it.</i>
2. The action in the subordinate clause is prior to that in the main clause	- // -	- // -	Suppositional Mood (past)	<i>He voiced his disbelief that we should have done so much without his help.</i>
3.	Abstract nouns: - fear - apprehension etc as 1) the subject; 2) an object.	lest	Subjunctive I Suppositional Mood	<i>Your fear lest they be/should be left behind is groundless. I find your fear lest you be/should be fired ridiculous.</i>

Ex.42. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. His demand that he should be paid his regular fee was natural.
2. Her fear lest anyone should see her examining the drawer was deep.

3. The new instruction that the working day should begin an hour earlier was disliked, but nevertheless followed.
4. I tried to express our common wish that the meeting be postponed.
5. I think his suggestion that we spend the weekend together is unexpected.
6. Do you find his suggestion that we should join them reasonable?
7. It was my suggestion that you should study English.
8. My belief that my sister should win the race was strong.
9. We understood that our fear lest he fail was groundless.
10. Your idea that we should refuse his invitation is stupid.

Ex.43. Complete the following sentences using attributive appositive clauses.

1. His aim _____ was absolutely clear.
2. Her suggestion _____ was supported by everybody.
3. I don't like your idea _____
4. Your wish _____ seems strange to me.
5. My fear _____ was totally groundless.
6. She voiced her disbelief _____
7. We support your demand _____
8. I'll have to consider the idea _____, though I'm against it.
9. I find the order _____ unreasonable.
10. I liked his proposal _____

Ex.44. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Всех очень расстроило распоряжение директора о том, чтобы рабочий день начинался на час раньше. _____

2. Чья это была идея разбить палатку под этим деревом?

3. Я высказал пожелание, чтобы мы обсудили это вопрос в следующий раз, но меня никто не поддержал. _____

4. Все были против его предложения, заключавшегося в том, чтобы отложить загородную прогулку из-за дождя. _____

5. Меня удивила ее просьба о том, чтобы я помогла ей приготовить праздничный обед. Она всегда делала это сама.

6. Директор подумал, что предложение его заместителя повысить служащим зарплату несвоевременно.

7. Всем понравилось его предложение, заключавшееся в том, чтобы сделать часовой перерыв в работе.

8. Мы решили поддержать его предложение, заключавшееся в том, чтобы передать чертежи экспертам.

9. Ваши опасения, что мы опоздаем на поезд, необоснованны. У нас еще много времени в запасе.

10. Кто придумал пойти через лес? Может быть, путь и короче, но в лесу столько комаров!

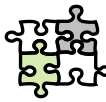
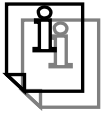


Table 8. The Use of the Oblique Moods in Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clauses of Unreal Condition¹

Pattern	Main clause	Conjunction	Subordinate clause	Example
1. Conditional II / Both clauses refer to the present or future (<i>unreal present or future; can be used to give advice</i>)	Conditional Mood (present) Should/would /could/might + Indefinite/Continuous infinitive (common or continuous aspect)	if unless	Subjunctive II (present) (common or continuous aspect)	<i>If I were/was you I wouldn't accept it.</i> <i>I like the place. I shouldn't be surprised if I settled down here.</i> <i>If I had more free time, I would often come to see you. (but I don't)</i> <i>If I were you, I would leave right now. (advice)</i> <i>If I earned more, I would buy a car. (but I don't)</i> <i>If I were you, I would work harder. (advice)</i>
2. Conditional III / Both clauses refer to the past (<i>unreal past; imaginary condition; can be used to express regrets or criticism</i>)	Conditional Mood (past) Should/would + Perfect/Perfect Continuous infinitive could/might + Perfect infinitive (common or continuous aspect)	if unless	Subjunctive II (past) (common or continuous aspect)	<i>I'd have been hurt if you hadn't called.</i> <i>Unless I had heard the story from his own lips I should never have believed that he was capable of such an action.</i> <i>If you had tried harder, you might have succeeded. (criticism)</i> <i>If I had taken a taxi, I wouldn't have been late for the train (regret)</i>

¹ The use of the Indicative and Imperative Moods in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of real condition – see table 1.

Complex sentences with adverbial clauses of unreal condition may be called differently in different grammar books, e.g. Type 2, 3 Conditionals; Second, Third Conditionals.



Note 1. The verbs **could** and **might** do not form the Conditional of the infinitive which follows them, but preserve their own meaning – modal meaning and are themselves in Subjunctive II. *Compare:*

*If I had time, I **should go** there (Conditional Mood of the verb to go).*

*(Если бы у меня было время, я **пошел бы** туда).*

*If I had time, I **could/might go** there (Subjunctive II of the modal verb itself).*

*(Если бы у меня было время, я **мог бы пойти** туда).*

Note 2. The subordinate clause can contain **could** and **might**:

*e.g. If I **could** (Subjunctive II) **translate** this article without a dictionary, I **should get** my work done more quickly.*

Note 3. Both the principal and the subordinate clauses may contain predicates with the verbs **could** and **might**:

*e.g. If you only **could have taught** me, I **could have learnt** from you.*

Note 4. When **could** and **might** are used in the principal or subordinate clause, they may be replaced by synonymous expressions: **to be able** (instead of **could**), **to be possible** (instead of **might**):

*e.g. If I had time, I **should be able to go** there.*

Note 5. When **would** is used in the if-clause, it retains its full original meaning (willingness, intension, determination) and is Subjunctive II of the modal verb itself.

*e.g. If you **would lend** (\equiv if you consented to lend) me the book, I **should read** it with pleasure.*



Ex.45. Analyse the use of The Oblique Moods in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of unreal condition (Conditional II).

1. There is not a man who would cross the moor after sundown if he was paid for it. (Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
2. This time you may do it with safety. If I had not every confidence in your nerve and courage, I would not suggest it, but it is essential that you should do it. (Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)

3. You may not know it, 007, but Major Boothroyd is the greatest small-arms expert in the world. He wouldn't be here if he wasn't. We'll hear what he has to say. (Ian Fleming. Doctor No)
4. I wouldn't recommend anyone to try a combination like that, sir. Not if they were meaning business. (Ian Fleming. Doctor No)
5. If Bond picked up any of the leads that had led to Strangways's death, Bond would also have to be eliminated. (Ian Fleming. Doctor No)
6. What would happen if a wave caught the canoe broadside and capsized them? (Ian Fleming. Doctor No)
7. Bond ran on faster, his head down, watching the narrow breadth of planking¹, wondering what would happen if he missed his footing and slipped into the rushing river of dust. (Ian Fleming. Doctor No)
8. If they felt half as drained as he did, they should be in the bunking area grabbing a catnap before the big moment. (Dan Brown. Deception Point)
9. I thought what an interesting case I must be from a medical point of view, what an acquisition I should be to a class! Students would have no need to "walk the hospitals," if they had me. (Jerome K. Jerome. Three Men in a Boat)
10. "I am a chemist. If I was a co-operative stores and family hotel combined, I might be able to oblige you. Being only a chemist hampers me". (Jerome K. Jerome. Three Men in a Boat)
11. I believe that if you met Harris up in Paradise (supposing such a thing likely), he would immediately greet you with: "So glad you've come, old fellow; I've found a nice place round the corner here, where you can get some really first-class nectar." (Jerome K. Jerome. Three Men in a Boat)
12. If I could only draw, and knew how to paint, I could make a lovely sketch of that old wall, I'm sure. (Jerome K. Jerome. Three Men in a Boat)

¹ planking - доски

Ex.46. Complete these complex sentences using adverbial clauses of unreal condition (Conditional II) for each situation. Use the words given. There can be a few possible variants.

E.g. The child asks you for a new toy but it is too expensive.

I would buy this toy for you if it were cheaper.

1. You want to take out a loan to buy a car but bank interest rates are too high.

If bank interest rates _____

2. You want to withdraw money from your bank account but you don't remember the pin code.

If I remembered _____

3. You want to call your colleague and discuss some problems with him after work.

Though you are not sure if he is available or not.

Would you mind if _____?

4. Tom has graduated recently. He was not a very apt and diligent student. His mother helped him a great deal. (complete)

If it were not for his mother, Tom's education _____

5. Your friend wants to know your opinion about the job offer he has recently got.

You don't think it's worthy of consideration. (accept)

If I were _____

6. You work in banking industry. You think of some new rules which could help cut the red tape for young specialists. (introduce)

If the new rules _____

Ex.47. Complete these complex sentences with adverbial clauses of real or unreal condition, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I want to offer a solution to the problem of the city traffic. I think the crux of the matter lies in the inefficiency and torpidity of traffic wardens and traffic cops. If we can change it, we _____ (rescue) the city from these everlasting traffic jams.

2. I don't even want to think about what _____(happen) if mother _____(get) to know about your misdeed.
3. If Bill _____(call or show up) in the flesh eventually, let me know.
4. I like the place. I _____(not be surprised) if I _____(settle) down here.
5. I _____(not feel) so lonely if I _____(take) your picture with me.
6. If you _____(be kind) enough to follow me to the next room, we _____(be able) to behold some outstanding landscapes by Turner.
7. If I _____(see) a ghost, I _____(be scared) to death.
8. If you _____(keep on) smoking thirty cigarettes a day, you _____(keep on) coughing incessantly!
9. If drug addicts _____(not want) to do anything about this problem themselves, there _____(be) no sense in helping them.
10. If it _____(dawn) on you where you've put my keys, immediately give me a call.



Ex.48. Analyse the use of the Oblique Moods in complex sentences with adverbial clauses of unreal condition (Conditional III).

1. In fact, if you had not gone today to Coombe Tracey, it is exceedingly probable that I should have gone tomorrow. (Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
2. If I hadn't sworn to go about alone, I might have had a more lively evening, for I had a message from Stapleton asking me over there. (Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)

3. But if Stapleton had kept faith with me, I should always have done so with him.
(Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
4. He (Stapleton) may find Grimpen Mire, but never out. How can he see the guiding wands tonight? We planted them together, he and I, to mark the pathway through the Mire. Oh, if I could only have plucked them out today! Then indeed you would have had him at your mercy. (Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)
5. Mister M. didn't look up when his secretary came in with the stack of papers and he even ignored the half dozen pink Most Immediates on top of the signal file. If they had been vital, he would have been called during the night. (Ian Fleming. Doctor No)
6. Suddenly the girl's left hand flew up and into Quarrel's face. If she had been able to reach an eye, it would have been blinded. (Ian Fleming. Doctor No)
7. I really think that I should have fainted if I had not gone out. (Conan Doyle. The Yellow Face)
8. If I had been less cautious I might have been more wise, but I was half crazy with fear that you should learn the truth. (Conan Doyle. The Yellow Face)
9. My friend said that if they had given him another day he thought he could have put it straight. (Jerome K. Jerome Three Men in a Boat)
10. "Um," I replied, "lucky for you that I do. If I hadn't woken you, you'd have lain there for the whole fortnight". (Jerome K. Jerome Three Men in a Boat)
11. He said he had looked forward to seeing Mrs. Thomas's grave from the first moment that the trip was proposed - said he wouldn't have joined if it hadn't been for the idea of seeing Mrs. Thomas's tomb. (Jerome K. Jerome Three Men in a Boat)

Ex.49. Read the following sentences. Most of the sentences contain mistakes. If the sentence has an error in grammar or punctuation, rewrite it in the space provided below. If the sentence is correct, write RIGHT below.

1. If his father had been alive he would be very proud of his son's achievements.

2. If he would resolved the inconsistency of his project work he would be able to submit it to the state Board of Education.

3. If you should write to your sister, send her my best regards.

4. It would have been disastrous for his career if some of his previous misdeeds were made known to public.

5. I would not proceed further with the task if I have been you.

6. You will be fined if you addressed the judge in a proper way.

7. Unless the applicants are qualified for the job, they would be turned down.

8. He'll agree to give an interview provided that his private life will not be discussed.

Ex.50. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the list to make appropriate Conditional III sentences. Use each verb in the list once.

wake up	invest	miss	stay	be	prosper	spend
---------	--------	------	------	----	---------	-------

1. Your results could have been totally different if you _____ more than half of all lectures and seminars.

2. Well, at any rate, we would not have been able to settle out of court if it _____ for determination and professionalism of our lawyer.

3. If it had not been for the deep economic recession of the early 90s, his businesses across the state _____

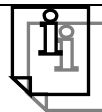
4. If we _____ all our money, we would have gone to the trip.

5. We would have bought this real estate if we _____ heavily our money in blue chip stocks¹.
6. If you _____ earlier, you would not have missed your train.
7. Would you have called me if I _____ in the town for one more day?



Table 9. The Use of the Oblique Moods in Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clauses of Split Condition (Mixed Conditionals)

Pattern	Main clause	Conjunction	Subordinate clause	Example
1. The main clause refers to the present , the subordinate clause refers to the past .	Conditional Mood (present) Should/would/could/might + Indefinite/Continuous infinitive	if unless	Subjunctive II (past)	<i>If you had taken my advice, I should feel better now. If I had been in an airplane crash, they would only diagnose superficial contusion and burns. (Ian Fleming)</i>
2. The main clause refers to the past , the subordinate clause refers to no particular time .	Conditional Mood (past) Should/would/could/might + Perfect/Perfect Continuous infinitive	if unless	Subjunctive II (present)	<i>If you were cleverer you wouldn't have made such a silly mistake.</i>



Note: Conditional Sentences Containing **Hidden Condition** or **Implied Conditionals** are typical of conversational English.

*e.g. James didn't come to the party. I'm sure he **would have enjoyed** it (if he **had come** – hidden condition).*

¹ надежные акции, дающие высокие дивиденды

Ex.51. Complete these sentences with adverbial clauses of split condition (mixed conditionals) using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you _____ (be) more diligent and _____ (study) for one hour a day, you _____ (pass) the final test.
2. It's a pity Tom is the last to finish the race. If he _____ (train) harder, he _____ (win) now.
3. If he _____ (be) a coward, he _____ (not take) part in those military operations.
4. If the children _____ (not be) so naughty, I _____ (leave) them alone and _____ (come) to your birthday party yesterday.
5. If she _____ (follow) her mother's advice, she _____ (not be) so unhappy now.
6. If Jack _____ (stop) his friend from drink-driving that night, he _____ (not feel) responsible for that fatal accident on the freeway.
7. If you _____ (take) my advice, I _____ (feel) better now.
8. If you _____ (be) smarter, you _____ (make) such a silly mistake.

Ex.52. Which of the completions a)-c) are grammatically possible? Tick all the possible options.

1. If people continue to hunt tigers,

a) *they will have become extinct in 10 years.*

b) *our children may never see one.*

c) *they must have died out by now.*

2. If prehistoric tribes chose to settle in villages,

a) *they would have been able to grow crops.*

c) *they needed to domesticate animals.*

b) *they couldn't survive by hunting alone.*

3. If he went to the meeting yesterday,

a) *we'll hear all about it tomorrow.*

c) *he's probably still considering what to do.*

b) *he had heard the news.*

4. If you'll bring some food to the party,

a) *I can do the rest.*

c) *I'll bring something to drink.*

b) *you'll have done your share.*

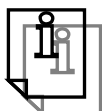
5. If you're going to make a fuss,

a) *we won't do it.*

c) *we'd better not do it.*

b) *we've done something about it.*

Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clauses of Problematic Condition



Note: In a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of unreal condition when reference is made to the future the following forms are used in the subordinate clause (if-clause):

1) the Suppositional Mood **should** + infinitive

It is used when the fulfillment of the condition is unlikely though possible, and it may be associated with the Indicative or the Imperative Mood in the main clause.

*e.g. If I **should meet** her tomorrow (I may meet her) I should/shall speak to her.*

Если случайно я ее встречу завтра... / Если так случится, что я ее встречу завтра...

2) Subjunctive II of the verb **to be** + infinitive

This construction does not imply a rejection of the action, but its remoteness and improbability.

*e.g. My popularity would soon suffer if I **were to carry** out your orders. (Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)*

*If he were acting through a human agent we could get some evidence, but if **we were to drag** this great dog to the light of day it would not help in putting a rope round the neck of its master. We should be laughed out of court if we came with such a story and such evidence. (Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles)*

*What should we do if it **were to rain** (if it by chance came to rain)?*

*Compare: If I **saw** more of him, I could speak to him about it. (I do not see much of him).*

*If I **were to see** more of him, I could speak to him about it. (I may see more of him in the future, although it is doubtful).*

If I **should** see more of him, I could/can speak to him about it. (I may see more of him in the future).

3) When “if” is omitted in Conditional sentences **should**, **were** and **had** come before the subject. This structure is typical of formal speech and is often used for highly improbable situations.

e.g. **Should** he **come**, tell him to wait. – Если случайно он придет...**Had you not called**, I wouldn't have found out about you marriage.

Had you told me yesterday, I could have prevented it.

Had he been there, he would have stopped us.

Were you to have stopped and thought it over, you wouldn't have gone that way!

Were he here, he would be angry with you.

Should you see Shakira, tell her I don't like her new single.

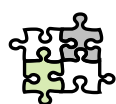


Table 10. The Use of The Oblique Moods in Complex Sentences with Adverbial Clauses of Problematic Condition

Pattern	Main clause	Conjunction	Subordinate clause	Example
The condition in such sentences is less probable.	Conditional Mood (present)	if	Suppositional Mood (present)	<i>If you should see him, please, tell him I'm waiting.</i>
	Should/would/could/might Indefinite/Continuous Infinitive		Were + infinitive	<i>If I were to see him, I'll tell him about you.</i>
	Indicative Mood	–	Inversion: Were + subject;	<i>Were he here, he would be angry with you.</i>
	Imperative Mood		Had + subject + PII;	<i>Had he been there, he would have stopped us.</i>
			Should + subject + infinitive;	<i>Should I see him, I'll tell him you're waiting.</i>
			Were + subject + infinitive	<i>Were I to see him, I'd explain everything.</i>

Ex.53. Read the sentences below and identify the type of conditionals.

1. If he comes to our place, we will be able to go for a walk.
2. We would have bought that house if we had not already spent our money.
3. If your baby is sleeping now, I shall call on you later.
4. We would buy this splendid car if we won the lottery.
5. If Phillip had come to pick us up yesterday, we could have gone to the theatre.
6. Jack would have come back if Jill had called him and apologized properly.
7. There won't be many people in the park, if it rains heavily.
8. If you should meet Alice, tell her to give my CD back.
9. If you met a rattlesnake, what would you do?
10. I would not say such a thing if I were you.

Ex.54. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in the following Conditional sentences. When the if-clause precedes the main clause, separate the two clauses with a comma.

1. If he _____ (not / rob) the bank he _____ (not / put) to prison for so many years.
2. If it _____ (rain) tomorrow I _____ (stay) at home.
3. If I _____ (have) money I _____ (build) a new school for poor children.
4. If I _____ (study) at school well I _____ (go) to university.
5. He _____ (not let) me borrow any money from him again unless I _____ (pay off) the previous loan first.
6. If I _____ (lose) my job I _____ (be) desperate.
7. If people _____ (be) more thoughtful and _____ (protect) nature there _____ (be) less endangered species.
8. If firefighters _____ (not come) in time to help us our house _____ (burn) to ashes.
9. _____ (taste) your meal and _____ (add) salt and pepper if you _____ (need).

Ex.55. Match the parts of the main clauses 1–8 and the parts of the if-clauses a–h. Replace the clauses when needed. When the if-clause precedes the main clause/result clause, separate the two clauses with a comma. Identify the type of conditionals.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The police would not have been able to catch the criminal | a. if he had been more polite |
| 2. Jack would not have been able to get that job | b. if I could understand her handwriting |
| 3. I would not have refused to help | c. if he/she does not follow the rules properly |
| 4. Helena would not have graduated from the University | d. if ordinary people had not helped |
| 5. I would gladly read her letter to you | e. if he gave me a lift |
| 6. Any participant of this competition will be disqualified | f. if he were my son |
| 7. I would not be late for my appointment with a client at 11.30 | g. if his friend had not helped him |
| 8. I would not let him speak to me in such a disrespectful manner | h. if she hadn't been so hard-working |

Ex.56. Complete these Conditional sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If the machine _____(stop), _____(press) this button.
- If the train _____(leave) according to the timetable, we _____(arrive) in London at 6 p.m.
- If we _____(find) a taxi, we _____(get) to the station in time.
- If people _____(go) on a diet, they usually _____(lose) weight.
- If all _____(go) well, I _____(can) finish this work in a fortnight.

6. If you _____(go) on wasting your time, you _____(not be) a success.
7. It's a pity we aren't rich. If we _____(be) rich, we _____(be) happy.
8. Why didn't you send me a telegram? If I _____(know) about your arrival, I _____(meet) you at the station.
9. I'm sorry I've broken your chair. If I _____(have) some tools, I _____(be able) to repair it right now.
10. I like this house. If I _____(have) the money, I _____(buy) it. It's a pity I can't afford it.
11. If the weather _____(be) fine tomorrow, we _____(go) to the coast.
12. Thank you for your help! If you _____(not help), I _____(not repair) my car.
13. If people _____(be) deaf, they _____(use) sign language.
14. I doubt that we'll meet soon, but if you _____(come) to our city again, let me know.

Ex.57. Fill in: if, unless, as long or provided.

1. Kate won't be allowed to go to the party _____ she helps her sister to tidy up the room.
2. _____ that you inform me of your coming beforehand, I'll be able to meet you at the station.
3. _____ as she follows her mother's advice, she won't have any troubles.
4. _____ you stop it, I'll call the police.
5. _____ you make some coffee for me, I'll give you one of my sandwiches.
6. You can take part in this talk-show _____ that you've come of age.
7. _____ as you've got no children of your own, you can travel wherever you like.
8. _____ you had told me about her new haircut, I wouldn't have noticed.

Ex.58. Rephrase the following sentences using the words given. Make sure that the second sentence is as similar in meaning as possible to the first sentence.

1. The book is boring. I don't like it.

If _____

2. I got wet through under the rain and caught a cold yesterday.

Unless _____

3. I can't say what this fruit is like. I've never tasted it before.

If _____

4. If you are late for the classes, your teacher won't like it.

Don't _____

5. You'd better cancel the party.

If _____

6. It's a pity I can't speak English fluently.

If _____

7. If you don't help me, I won't finish the work in time.

Unless _____

8. He spoke English badly because he had no practice.

If _____

9. You'd better hurry up.

If _____

10. Tidy up your room, otherwise you can't go for a walk.

If _____

11. If you accept my invitation, I'll be happy.

As long as _____

Ex.59. In conditional sentences the conditional clause usually starts with *if*. Find four other conditional links in the sentences below. Can you think of any more?

Identify the type of conditions in these conditional sentences. Write 1, 2, 3 in the space provided.

1 Conditions which are always true

2 Conditions which are very probable in the future

3 Conditions which are impossible or improbable in the present or future

1. Psychological research shows we consistently underestimate our mental powers. If you think this does not apply to you, here is a simple test that will show you are wrong. Write down the names of all the American states you can remember. Put the list away and then set yourself the same task a week later. Provided you have not cheated by consulting an atlas, you will notice something rather surprising. The two lists will contain roughly the same number of states, but they will not be identical. Some names will have slipped away, but others will have replaced them. This suggests that somewhere in your mind you may well have a record of virtually every state. ____
2. We would remember a lot more if we had more confidence in our memories and knew how to use them properly. ____
3. So if you are a student who always revises on black coffee, perhaps it would be sensible to prime yourself with a cup before going into the exam. If possible, you should also try to learn information in the room where it is going to be tested. ____
4. An anxious person is likely to be worrying about what will happen if he fails, to the detriment of his attempts to succeed. If his mind is full of thoughts such as “I’m sure I’m going to fail this test”, or “What are my parents going to say?”, he will not do as well as he should. ____
5. If you do not want to lose it, use it. ____
6. Just reading a book is no way to acquire information unless you happen to possess a photographic memory. ____
7. You can borrow my car as long as you bring it back on the dot of six. ____
8. If you’re hoping to get there for the start, leave now! ____
9. If you tried a bit harder, you might actually succeed. ____
10. He never fails to check the answering machine in case anyone’s left a message. ____

Ex.60. Find five mistakes in these Conditional sentences and correct them.

1. People are less likely to respect you if you are shabbily dressed.
2. If you wait there, I will let the assistant know you are here.

3. Things will be a lot quieter if we had different neighbours.
4. If the company had installed sprinklers, the fire wouldn't have spread so fast.
5. We would be there by now if you wouldn't have spent so long on getting ready.
6. If you had known about this, you should have told the police.
7. You would have enjoyed yourself if you were there.
8. He could have been hurt if he weren't driving slowly.

Ex.61. Answer these questions by writing suitable conditional sentences.

How would our life be different if ...

1. matches hadn't been invented?

2. we didn't have electricity?

3. the telephone had never been invented?

4. there were no cars?

5. penicillin had never been discovered?

Ex.62. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the most likely form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you _____ (be) happy, your immune system _____ (work) well.
2. What _____ (you/buy) if you _____ (win) the lottery?
3. I _____ (be) home by six thirty unless my plane _____ (be) late.
4. If I _____ (have) time tomorrow evening, I _____ (sew) those green buttons on your jacket.
5. No matter how hard you _____ (try), you _____ (not/convince) me you're right.

6. If you _____ (divide) two thousand five hundred and ninety-six by fifty-four, you _____ (get) forty-eight point zero seven.
7. We _____ (not/drive) all the way to the airport if we _____ (know) their plane had been delayed.
8. They _____ (meet) three years earlier if she _____ (come) to my eighteenth birthday party.
9. I _____ (lend) you my new shirt to wear to the party, so long as you _____ (promise) to give it back.
10. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (tell) him.
11. If you _____ (mix) an alkali with a fat, you _____ (make) soap.
12. I _____ (let) you stay up and watch TV tonight provided that you _____ (finish) your homework first.
13. If he _____ (not/stand) under that tree during the thunderstorm last week, he _____ (not/get) struck by lightning.
14. What _____ (you/do) if you _____ (be) Prime Minister?

Ex.63. Complete the following sentences in an appropriate way.

1. If I do well in my exams, my parents _____
2. I wouldn't live anywhere else in the world unless _____
3. If I could change one thing about myself, I _____
4. The world would be a better place if _____
5. I might not have met my best friend if _____
6. If I had to choose two records or CDs to take to a desert island, I _____
7. If I stay out in the sun in the summer, I _____

Ex.64. Rewrite the sentences replacing conjunction *if* with the most appropriate one given in the brackets.

E.g. *Mr. Davidson says he'll come and give a talk at the conference if we pay him a reasonable fee.* (supposing that / unless / on condition that)

Mr. Davidson says he'll come and give a talk at the conference on condition that we pay him a reasonable fee.

1. I won't help him if he doesn't ask me properly. (provided / unless / as long as)

2. If I could get a job, life here would be perfect. (what if / even if / if only)

3. If you had a lot of money, do you think you would give up work? (Supposing that / Providing that / As long as)

4. If the train arrives on time, they'll be here in a few minutes. (What if / Assuming that / On condition)

5. If he doesn't agree to my request, what will I do then? (Imagine / What if / Provided that)

6. You can go out tonight if you get back by midnight. (as long as / assuming that / supposing that)

7. If the helicopter hadn't been there to save her, what would have happened then? (If only / Imagine / Unless)

8. If you'd offered to pay me a thousand pounds, I wouldn't have done it. (If only / Provided that / Even if)

9. If Rosie gets this new promotion, will have enough money for a holiday abroad this year. (Even if / Provided that / Supposing that)

Ex.65. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If I had done better at school when I was a kid, now I _____ (have) a more interesting job.
2. If you trust your intuition, you normally _____ (make) a wise decision.
3. If Frank _____ (not eat) so many fatty foods, I'm sure he would be slimmer.
4. If I had gone to the trouble of preparing a better CV, I _____ (can get) that job.
5. If Vanessa wasn't such a nice person, she _____ (shout) at us for what we did last night.
6. You _____ (might win) that match if you had concentrated harder.
7. If I get paid today, I _____ (buy) a new woolen sweater this evening.
8. If I had longer holidays in the summer, _____ (travel) to Asia.
9. If we had been prepared, we _____ (not lose) the contract.
10. It would have saved a lot of time if I _____ (think) of that earlier.

Ex.66. Arrange the words in sentences. Do it as quickly as possible.

1. have if any you I'll ask to **you** help problems, *someone*.
2. won't you **certificate** miss many If too English, you get a *classes*.
3. more If I **charity** had I some could work for do an *time*, international voluntary.
4. *wanted*, you money had as If as you what would with do **it** much you?
5. **it** I known how If skiing had done I dangerous have *was*, wouldn't.
6. have take want If **risks** to in you *life*, you'll succeed to a few.
7. lend If I you soon **possible** the return promise will you to it as as *money*,?
8. to gone I had harder at worked I could **university** . have If *school*,
9. **world** I a off *work*, year I might travel If took the around.
10. wouldn't I had more *carefully*, I **accident** had the if have driven.

Ex.67. Match the clauses to make the Mixed Conditionals.

1	If you had told me about this problem earlier,	A	he probably won't be at the meeting
2	If you were a more sensitive person,	B	you could always ring them up
3	If they don't contact you soon,	C	his wife would never have left him.
4	If he hadn't died so young,	D	you wouldn't have said that to her.
5	If he didn't work so hard all the time,	E	I would have had them by now.
6	If the train hadn't been delayed,	F	everything would be all right now.
7	If he was feeling ill this morning,	G	would you hurry up and get ready?
8	If you are coming with us,	H	you wouldn't be so busy this month
9	If I really wanted to have children,	I	we would be there by now.
10	If you had worked harder last month,	J	I'm sure he'd be a famous musician by now.

Ex.68. Fill in the gaps to complete these conditional sentences.

- If they _____ (still/make) that awful racket at midnight, I _____ (not/hesitate) to call the police.
- I _____ (be) quite willing to go as long as someone _____ (lend) me the money for the fare.
- If you haven't got a dictionary, _____ !
- Don't forget to bring the map, in case _____ .
- No one would mind you coming in after midnight, provided that _____

6. I find it hard to concentrate on studying if _____ .
7. I can't learn a new word unless _____ .
8. If I weren't studying English now, _____ .

Ex.69. Match the two halves of the following Conditional sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| If you need to make a phone call, | a people would be more sympathetic. |
| If you tidied your desk, | b I'll leave the number I can be contacted on. |
| If you didn't complain so much, | c everyone will be satisfied. |
| Unless you've made other plans, | d why would I be asking you? |
| If there was an emergency, | e you might actually be able to find things. |
| As long as you still love me, | f would you keep it to yourself? |
| If I knew what the answer was, | g please keep it short. |
| Provided you've done your best, | h I'd like you to have dinner with me. |
| If I told you a secret, | i I wouldn't have a clue what to do. |
| In case there is an urgent message, | j nothing else matters. |

Ex.70. Read these Conditional sentences, underline the verb forms in the *if*-clause and the main clause, comment on the use of the Oblique Moods. Then answer the questions.

1. If Alexander Grieg had taken the right clothes, he wouldn't have felt so cold in the unheated house.

Did he take the right clothes?

Did he feel cold?

2. If Leticia Baldrige hadn't spent many years working as an ambassador's secretary, she wouldn't be an expert on international etiquette now.

Did she work as a secretary?

Is she an expert on etiquette now?

3. The young banker could have offended his hosts if he hadn't joined them in the restaurant.

Did he join his host in the restaurant?

Did he offend his host?

4. I might be doing more business if I had bothered to learn about local customs when I first arrived.

Am I doing more business now?

Did I learn about local customs?

5. If John spoke Japanese, his company might have sent him to Tokyo.

Does John speak Japanese?

Did his company send him to Japan?

Ex.71. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. He _____ (not be) so unpopular if he _____ (remember) to bring some gifts for his hosts.
2. If I _____ (not persuade) someone to lend me some money, I don't know how I _____ (get home)?
3. What on earth you _____ (do) if you _____ (be) in the same situation that night?
4. The company _____ (not make) so much money now if it _____ (not carry out) the restructuring programme last year.
5. She _____ (feel) much fitter now if she _____ (join) that aerobics class when it started.
6. I _____ (not become) an actor if my parents _____ (not force) me to go to the theatre when I was small.

Ex.72. Read the story and then complete the conditional sentences below.

Now living in Japan, Steve Dorlang works for Hi-Tech, an American technology magazine. A couple of years ago Hi-Tech opened a small office in Tokyo and sent Steve out there. After the long flight from Boston, Steve arrived in Tokyo tired and hungry. He took a taxi into the centre and stopped at the first restaurant he saw. Although Steve spoke no Japanese he was able to order by pointing to the dishes he wanted in the window display. At the end of the meal the bill arrived. Anxious to

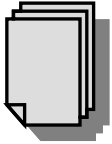
find a hotel for the night, Steve left a pile of yen on the table, remembering to add 15% tip to the total, and rushed out into the street. Suddenly he heard shouting behind him. Looking around, he saw an anxious-looking waiter running towards him with a fist full of cash. 'Oh, no,' thought Steve, 'How embarrassing, I didn't leave a big enough tip'.

1. Steve wouldn't be working in Japan now if _____
2. If Steve had travelled abroad before _____
3. He wouldn't have rushed out into the street if _____
4. If Steve had known about Japanese customs _____
5. If the waiter had known about American customs _____

Ex.73. Read these extracts, which describe what is considered the polite thing to do when invited to a social occasion. Underline the verb forms in the *if*-clause and in the main clause. Add some rules that you can think of using conditional sentences.

MIND YOUR MANNERS

1. If you are invited for 8 pm, you should arrive about 10-15 minutes later. In fact, it's impolite to arrive exactly on time.
2. The host should introduce you to other guests you don't know, but you can introduce yourself if he/she doesn't do this. A smile and 'Hello' is enough at an informal party – you don't have to shake hands.
3. It is not polite to refuse a course, unless you can't eat the food for some reason such as a health or diet problem. If you don't like the food, try to eat it anyway. If you can only manage a mouthful or two, eat lots of everything else.
4. If you're a smoker, you should ask the host and other guests before lighting up at the table, and should be prepared to take no for an answer. No one should smoke until the end of the meal.
5. It's not necessary to bring a gift for the hosts, but if you still bring flowers or chocolates, it will always be appreciated.



Writing

Imagine you inherited a fortune from your distant relative living in Japan worth about 500 000 yen. What would you do? What would you buy? How would it change your life? What dreams would come true? Write a short story about it (about 60-80 words). Use conditionals as much as possible.



Speaking

Students are divided into two teams. The teams in turn complete the following sentences with an appropriate clause to make Conditional II sentences. There may be a few possible variants for each sentence. Each correct sentence gets 1 point. The team with the most points is the winner.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| If I had million dollars | If I met President Obama |
| If I were very rich | If I saw an alien ... |
| If I found a ring ... | If I were in the safari park |
| If I met the Queen ... | If I lost my keys ... |
| If I failed my grammar test ... | If I found top-secret documents ... |
| If I knew how to read thoughts ... | |

*Examples: If I had million dollars, I would buy a mansion in London. ...
If I met President Obama, I would ask him about*



Answer the following questions using the Oblique moods.

1. If money was not an issue and you could choose any job you wanted, what would it be?
2. If you were to ask me, I'd say that smoking should be banned in all public places. What're your feelings about this?
3. If today's fashions don't look good on you, you will only look foolish. It's far safer to wear classic styles and be sure that you look good.
4. I have nothing against decorating one's body and skin, but I would prefer to do this in a more temporary way. Body jewels, for example, are a delightful way of changing your look without permanent scarring.
5. I would love to have more self-confidence and to care much less about what other people think of me. It would be so nice not to worry so much about the impression I make on everyone I meet.
6. It would be great to have the money and the time to go shopping for a whole new wardrobe.



Here are some possible ways a teacher can help a student to learn. Tick the six which you consider the most important and which you would use if you were a teacher. Explain your choice using conditional sentences.

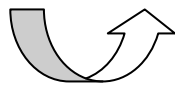
Model: If I were a teacher, I would first of all maintain strict discipline.

1. Explain all new vocabulary clearly
2. Correct every single mistake a student makes
3. Get students to work in pairs or groups.
4. Give regular tests
5. Give plenty of practice in speaking
6. Help a student to develop good learning methods
7. Give practice in pronunciation
8. Revise new vocabulary regularly
9. Set a lot of homework
10. Concentrate on areas of advanced grammar



Discuss in pairs what it would be good manners to do in these situations.

1. Someone starts to tell you a story they've already told you before.
2. A friend asks you to give your honest opinion of a new item of clothing they've bought. (You think it's awful).
3. You have been invited to dinner but miscalculate the journey and arrive half an hour early.
4. You are sitting in the middle of a row of seats during a concert when you are overcome with coughs.
5. You have invited friends to dinner but they arrive before you have finished cooking.



Revision Exercises

Ex.74. Identify the grammatical forms in bold letters. Comment on the use of the oblique moods.

1. I wonder now, supposing Harris, say, turned over a new leaf, and became a great and good man, and got to be Prime Minister, and died, if they **would put up** signs over the public-houses that he had patronised: "Harris had a glass of bitter in this house;" "Harris had two of Scotch cold here in the summer of `88;" (Jerome K. Jerome. Three Men in a Boat)
2. You start on Monday with the idea implanted in your bosom that you are going to enjoy yourself. You wave an airy adieu to the boys on shore, light your biggest pipe, and swagger about the deck as if **you were** Captain Cook, Sir Francis Drake, and Christopher Columbus all rolled into one. On Tuesday, **you wish you hadn't come**. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, you **wish you were** dead. On Saturday, you are able to swallow a little beef tea, and to sit up on deck, and answer with a wan, sweet smile when kind-hearted people ask you how you feel now. On Sunday, you begin to walk about again, and take solid food. And on Monday morning, as, with your bag and umbrella in your hand, you stand by the

gunwale, waiting to step ashore, you begin to thoroughly like it. (Jerome K. Jerome. Three Men in a Boat)

3. The tropical centipede, whose poison was lethal, was at the base of Bond's jugular (яремная вена). **If only he could** control the pumping of his blood (Ian Fleming. Doctor No).
4. There wasn't any time for being sorry for each other **if they were to stay alive** (Ian Fleming. Doctor No).

Ex.75. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to verb forms.

1. Мне очень хочется, чтобы хотя бы на минутку засияло солнце.

2. Если бы ты ему не позвонила, он бы не вернулся.

3. Мне хотелось бы быть вместе с ними сейчас.

4. Ты мог бы сделать это и без чьей-либо помощи.

5. Она пожалела, что не моложе на двадцать лет.

6. Очень важно, чтобы они не забыли принести книги.

7. Джейн трудиться на своего дядю так, как если бы она была рабой.

8. Даже если бы он был здесь, он бы тебе не помог.

9. Она не придет, хотя ей очень хотелось бы.

10. Он выглядит так, будто узнал что-то ужасное.

11. Почему ты смотришь на меня так, будто сто лет не видел?

Ex.76. Read these sentences and say which sentence does not contain Subjunctive forms?

1. I avoided mentioning the subject lest he be offended.
2. He suggested that she finally get a decent job.
3. It is essential that our daughter be really happy.
4. It is as though I have to wait for some time.
5. But this is not exactly the sort of thing one finds it easy to confide to a policeman, be he ever so friendly a policeman.
6. Long live the Queen!
7. Then he suddenly began talking to her as if she were a little child.
8. They spoke to him in very loud voices as if he were stone deaf.
9. That stern old man had sent his son away lest the scandal should come to light.
10. They demanded that the President resign his position.
11. I demand that you should restore to the Company money which have been abstracted.
12. Our advice is that you invest in new equipment.
13. Far be it from me to say such a word!

Ex.77. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. If there were only one exchange rate, it would be easier to perform all export-import transactions.
2. It is essential that all the parties involved be treated equally.
3. It is unlikely that the trend should continue in these circumstances.
4. If he were to make this decision, he would not hesitate.
5. If it hadn't been for their help, I wouldn't have been able to arrive on time.

6. Unless a technical assistance had been provided, they wouldn't have been able to make this report based on updated methodology.
7. This would most probably result in another recession.
8. Had the news reached us earlier, we would have given a proper response.
9. In order that the prices should not go up, the local producers were encouraged by the government.
10. If they hadn't been warned, nobody would have had any objections.

Ex.78. Read and guess which of the following would cause offence. Think of an example relevant for/to your country.

1. Which gift would a Chinese friend consider to be in bad taste?
 - a) *an alarm clock*
 - b) *a lap top computer*
 - c) *a calculator*
2. Which gift could offend a Hindu colleague in India?
 - a) *silver pen and pencil set*
 - b) *a cut glass vase*
 - c) *a leather briefcase*
3. Which gesture would cause offence in Greece?
 - a) *tapping one side of the nose with the index finger*
 - b) *the US and British OK sign, thumb and finger touching in a circle*
 - c) *kissing the fingertips*
4. Which way of calling the waiter is considered rude in Japan?
 - a) *raising and moving the index finger towards you*
 - b) *moving the whole hand towards you, palm up*
 - c) *catching the waiter's eye and moving the head backwards quickly*

Ex.79. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

1. I wish he would learn to make his own breakfast.
It's high time _____
2. I regret not having taken the chance to travel when I was younger.
If only _____
3. It's a pity they don't get on with each other better.

I wish _____

4. He treats his students like children.

He treats his students as if _____

5. I wish I had been able to study journalism rather than art.

I'd rather _____

6. I hope you won't tell anyone what I've just told you.

I'd rather _____

7. It's unfortunate you didn't manage to send the message.

I wish _____

8. I would like an appointment with the doctor.

I wish _____

9. I think you should tell him rather than me.

I'd prefer _____

10. He could not perform as a leader because his upbringing had encouraged
submissiveness.

If his upbringing _____

Ex.80. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to verb forms.

1. Если условия будут прежними, мы, вероятнее всего, договоримся.

2. Если бы вы смогли прийти, было бы очень хорошо.

3. Если бы не финансовая помощь, они не смогли бы присоединиться к этому
проекту. _____

4. Важно, чтобы условия соблюдалось.

5. Предложили, чтобы соглашение было заключено в ближайшее время.

6. Мировой банк предпринял меры, чтобы обменный курс не упал.

7. Он предложил заплатить, как будто был в состоянии позволить себе это.

8. Если бы они согласились, было бы здорово.

9. Без воды не было бы жизни. _____

10. Необходимо, чтобы бизнес-образование стало частью университетского учебного плана. _____

11. Они посоветовали, чтобы я к ним присоединился.

12. Если ты все-таки решишь поехать с нами, пожалуйста, звони в любое время.

Ex.81. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I suggest that you accept this offer.

2. Sarah urged that he take the position of a manager in an office.

3. People of Africa demand that poverty, devastating the continent, cease now.

4. We suggest that we have negotiations in early spring.

5. Let yours be a happy marriage!

6. Success attend you!

7. The president ordered that the troops leave the occupied territories.

8. Whoever you be, you have to follow our regulations.

9. What would Edward say if he were here?

10. I wish I had a holiday.

11. I wish I knew how to thank him.

12. If I had time, I should reread some of my favourite books.

13. If I were there, I should talk to her.

14. Unless I hadn't been the witness of the whole situation I should never have believed it.

15. If many experts put down an overemphasis on drill-and-practice computer software, what would the same experts say if asked to address the heavy use of traditional worksheets?
16. I suggest that we should meet at 7.
17. The group left rather early lest they should not be late for the opening ceremony.
18. It's necessary that you should ring me up.
19. I insist that you should consult a specialist.
20. The commander ordered that the soldiers should have a rest.
21. It is critical that teachers understand the connection between learning tasks and the mental activities of students.

Ex.82. Identify the types of moods in the sentences, underline cases of the Oblique moods. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. Well, Major, if you should send me to a difficult spot with this man alone, I'd feel secure.
2. If any of your family should come to my house, I shall be delighted to welcome them.
3. If you had taken your medicine yesterday, you would be well now.
4. If he informed us of his arrival, we should meet him.
5. It is necessary that you do this exercise in written form.
6. The world would be healthier if all the chemist's shops were closed.
7. I shall write it down in case you forget.
8. – I'm tired/completely exhausted.
– If I were you, I'd go to bed.
9. If I had known about their financial problems, I would not have done any business with them.
10. If you don't copy the file, you risk losing the information.
11. I wish you could have come to our party.
12. If only the weather were fine tomorrow, we would go to the beach.
13. James would be really quite fond of her if she'd only let him.

14. It's urgent that all the schoolchildren should be vaccinated in the shortest possible time.
15. If I had taken into consideration my own interests, I should never have come here.

Ex.83. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to verb forms. Identify the types of moods in the sentences, underline cases of the Oblique moods.

1. Работа уже давно была бы сделана, если бы они подготовились должным образом. _____
2. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я не пропускал бы лекций по лексикологии.

3. Если бы не ветер, день был бы чудесным.

4. Если вы случайно вернетесь пораньше, позвоните мне.

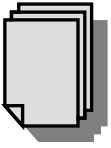
5. Если бы кто-нибудь спросил его, хотел ли он стать хозяином ее души/владеть её душой, вопрос показался бы ему и глупым, и сентиментальным. _____
6. Если он что-то и помнил, так только изящные капризы этой дамы.

7. Если бы не корректное поведение капитана, вся команда была бы дисквалифицирована и не допущена к матчам.

8. Необходимо, чтобы правительство принимало меры, поднимающие престиж профессии учителя.

9. На вашем месте я бы отправился в путешествие по экзотическим странам. Я предлагаю вам поехать на/в Боа.

10. Даже если мы не достигнем полного взаимопонимания по всем пунктам контракта, переговоры можно будет считать успешными.



Writing

Write an informal letter (60 – 80 words) to your friend who is currently on vacation at the seaside. Say what you would do if you were there as well. Explain why you didn't go to the seaside. Use conditionals as well as complex sentences with object clauses (I wish ...).



Speaking

Students are divided into two teams. The teams in turns make up sentences about what could be done if a person got lost in a forest / a wilderness / on a desert island. What would be needed in each case? Each correct sentence gets 1 point. The team with the most points is the winner. Use conditionals as well as complex sentences with object clauses (I wish ...).

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS / APPENDIX



Read the excerpts from the books by the English and American authors.

Pay attention to the use of the Oblique moods.

NIGHTS IN RODANTHE by Nicholas Sparks

1. Three years earlier, on a warm November morning in 1999, Adrienne Willis had returned to the Inn and at first glance had thought it unchanged, as if the small Inn were impervious to sun and sand and salted mist. With the sun hovering among the clouds, the air had luminescent quality, as though particles of light were suspended in the haze, and for a moment Adrienne felt she'd travelled back in time. But looking closer, she gradually began to notice changes that cosmetic work couldn't hide. The Inn seemed to be winding down, and though she knew there was nothing she could do to change it, Adrienne remembered closing her eyes, as if to magically blink it back to what it had once been.

2. She was curious about what they would think if they noticed her staring at them. Would they dismiss her out of hand? Or would they smile back to her, finding her interest charming? She wasn't sure. Nor did she know if it was possible for them to look past graying hair and wrinkles and that woman she used to be.

3. Not that she regretted being old, but Adrienne had no desire to be young again. Middle-aged, maybe, but not young. True, she missed some things, but she would gladly exchange them for the experiences she'd had, and those came only with age. It was the fact that she could look back on life and realize she wouldn't have changed much at all that made sleep come easy these days.

4. In all those years, Adrienne had told only one person about what had happened, but her father had died with the secret, unable to tell anyone even if he'd wanted to.

5. There was a peacefulness about her father. He would have made a good priest or minister, she'd often thought. Adrienne wished that he were around for Amanda right now; he, too, had lost a spouse, and she thought Amanda would listen to him, if only because he knew how hard it really was.

6. I'm beginning to wonder if I'll ever find the answer.

7. Dear Adrienne,

I've never been good at writing letters, so I hope you'll forgive me if I'm not able to make myself clear.

I arrived this morning on a donkey, believe it or not, and found out where I'd be spending my days for a while. I wish I could tell you that it was better than I imagined it would be, but in all honesty, I can't.

While I was driving, and again when the plane was in the air, I imagined that when I arrived in Quito, I'd see you in the crowds waiting for me. I knew that would be impossible, but for some reason, it made leaving you just a little easier. It was almost as if part of you had come with me.

You know I went there to close the chapter in my life, hoping it would help me find my way. We both know I have to be here for a while. I'm not sure when I'll be back, and even though it hasn't been long, I realize that I miss you more than I've ever missed anyone.

Love,

Paul

THE STARS SHINE DOWN by Sidney Sheldon

1. "No!" It was a scream. "Think about what you are doing. I have sons and brothers. If you harm me, they will track you down and kill you like a dog."

"If they can find me," Ivo said.

2. It's Keller's famous curve ball... If young Keller can strike out the Mick, the Chicago cubs will win the World's Series!

3. "Professor Meyers called to tell me that he was giving a crash course on Philip Adler. He was concerned that you might have designs on me."

Lara said softly, "He was right." She was suddenly embarrassed. "If you are not interested, I'll leave and ..."

4. If she were music, she would be Chopin's Barcarolle or Schumann's Fantasy.

5. "There have been some complaints about the bidding."

"Don't worry about it. If there is any problem, Paul Martin will take care of it."

“You are the boss.”

6. An American woman in an elegant Fendi gown was saying, coyly, “If you’re free tomorrow, Mr. Adler, I’m having a little dinner at my villa.”

7. “I’d better get out of here while I can or I’ll never be able to make it through the lobby.”

8. Lara looked across at Philip and thought, what a perfect place this would be for a honeymoon.

“I have a present for you,” Lara said and handed him the box with watch in it.

He opened it and stared. “My God! This must have cost a fortune. You shouldn’t have, Lara!”

9. I wish we had more time now.

10. His instincts told him that something was wrong. She had never been gone this long without telling him where she was. Was she deliberately avoiding him? If she was, there could only be one reason.

11. I gave him an ultimatum, and I lost him. If I had only waited... If only I had gone to Paris with him... if ... if...

12. Your life is music. If you want to be the best, there’s no room for anything else.

13. He was very dear. He had always been a good and loyal friend. I don’t know what I would have done without him, Lara thought.

14. I’d better give Ellerbee a call. I assume you’re out of the country, or I would have heard from you.

15. “We’d better talk about it.”

Lara hesitated. It would be foolish to antagonize him any further. “All right, Paul. I’ll be there.”

16. “I’ll have to get used to calling you Mrs. Adler.”

Lara’s smile faded. “I think it might be better for business reasons if I keep using Cameron, don’t you?”

17. I would rather be alive at twenty percent than dead at seventeen percent. We’re going to offer to pay twenty percent.

18. Paul Martin was waiting for her at the restaurant. He looked thin and haggard, and there were circles under his eyes, as though he had not been sleeping well.
19. I was crazy about you. I could have given you anything in the world you wanted except what he could give you – a wedding ring. You tell him that he had better treat you right, or he'll have to answer to me.
20. He would have given anything to have heard their conversation.
21. If I could acquire this land, would you give me a five-year lease?

TWILIGHT by Stephenie Meyers

1. Please don't take offense, but we'd appreciate it if you'd refrain from hunting in this immediate area. We have to stay inconspicuous, you understand," Carlisle explained.
2. His hand dropped from my arm like I'd electrocuted him. I turned away from his shocked, wounded face and headed for the door. "Bells, you can't leave now. It's nighttime," he whispered behind me. I didn't turn around. "I'll sleep in the truck if I get tired."
3. "I'll call you tomorrow!" I yelled, wishing more than anything that I could explain everything to him right then, knowing I would never be able to. I gunned the engine and peeled out.
4. "I'm not sure if there's anything I could have done to avoid this, once he saw you. It is partially your fault." His voice was wry. "If you didn't smell so appallingly luscious, he might not have bothered. But when I defended you... well, that made it a lot worse.
5. But if I had stood by, he would have killed you right then," he said with hopeless frustration.
6. If you had appealed to the tracker — or any of them — the same way you appeal to me, it would have meant a fight right there."
7. Sleep had evaded me; my aching eyes strained open even though the night finally ended and dawn broke over a low peak somewhere in California.

8. Alice followed me casually, as if by some coincidence she had grown tired of the front room at the same time.
9. There was no escape, no reprieve. I could see only one possible end looming darkly in my future. The only question was how many other people would be hurt before I reached it. The only solace, the only hope I had left, was knowing that I would see Edward soon. Maybe, if I could just see his face again, I would also be able to see the solution that eluded me now.
10. If he had been here to feel my anguish in the last five minutes, how could I have kept them from being suspicious?
11. If I get away from them it will be a miracle.
12. "Is my mom all right?" "She's perfectly fine. Don't worry, Bella, I have no quarrel with her. Unless you didn't come alone, of course."
13. More fiercely than I would have dreamed I was capable of, I wished for the green, protective forests of Forks... of home.
14. Humans can be very predictable; they like to be somewhere familiar, somewhere safe. And wouldn't it be the perfect ploy, to go to the last place you should be when you're hiding — the place that you said you'd be.
15. It was very useful to have your number, but you could have been in Antarctica for all I knew, and the game wouldn't work unless you were close by.

HOW TO MARKET YOURSELF by Elaine St. James

1. They have ordered that he should not leave his chalet – for fear that the first-rate skier might slip over the nearby border via a mountain pass into his adopted French homeland and escape US justice a second time.
2. If his work dries up before he can clear his debts he will go to jail.
3. I wouldn't live my life again differently if I had the chance.
4. If you have a job you care about, that's a priority. If you have a family, that's a priority. If you have spent years not knowing what you want to do, it can seem like an impossible challenge to figure it out.

5. If your list doesn't include all of the phone calls you have to make, then your mind still has to remember some of them.
6. If you've thought about something all day that you haven't done, you're wasting your creative energy.
7. If you look at things in only one way, you'll be greatly restricted in how many objects you can handle.
8. If you're tied to each little specific, you'll lose sight of the big picture.
9. If any organization knows how to handle crisis, it's DriveSavers, a small but celebrated "data recovery" company based in Novato, California.
10. Even though many illnesses have been eradicated, others remain a threat, and the overuse of antibiotics has led to the development of resistant strains of virus.
11. I should never have thought that peeling potatoes was such an undertaking. (J.K. Jerome)
12. Jane suggested that we should make some Italian dish.
13. If you want people to see you as a powerful brand, act like a credible leader.
14. If you seek to lead, invest at least 50% of your time leading yourself – your own purpose, ethics, principles, motivation, conduct.
15. If you can't picture something, you won't make it.
16. If you were a scholar, you'd measure it by the number of times your publications get cited by other people. If you were a consultant, you'd measure it by the number of CEOs who've got your business card.

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