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Практикум предназначен для студентов, углубленно изучающих английский язык. Содержит грамматические таблицы, объясняющие и иллюстрирующие основные структуры и правила употребления сослагательного наклонения в английском языке, а также упражнения для их закрепления.

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MOODS

The Indicative Mood	The Imperative Mood	The Subjunctive Mood
<p>- shows that the action or state expressed by the verb is presented as a fact;</p> <p>- it is also used to express a real condition, i.e. a condition the realization of which is considered possible e.g. If it <i>rains</i>, I'll stay at home. We <i>went</i> home early in the evening.</p> <p>16 tenses in the <i>active voice</i> + the <i>passive voice</i></p>	<p>expresses a command or a request</p> <p>The INFINITIVE without to</p> <p>DO (DON'T) DO</p> <p>e.g. <i>Be</i> quiet and <i>listen</i> to what I tell you. <i>Don't be</i> angry.</p> <p>With the first person plural the verb to let is used to express an exhortation (убеждение) to a joint action. e.g. <i>Let's go</i> and <i>have</i> some fresh coffee.</p>	<p>- shows that the action or state expressed by the verb is presented as a non-fact, or something imaginary or desired;</p> <p>- is also used to express an emotional attitude of the speaker to real facts</p>

Comment on the mood of the verb in the following sentences

1. I thought that if I told you the circumstances you would understand afterwards if I wanted your help. I should feel so much stronger if I felt that you were at the back of me.

2. It was half a minute before I regained my self-possession. But for two circumstances, I should have thought I had been awakened by some nightmare.

3. I said to myself, well, after all, why should I go back? It wasn't as if I had anyone dependent on me. My wife had died four years before.

4. At the time we talked I was unaware that it had happened. Even if I had known, it would not have occurred to me as important enough to mention.

5. He lay on his back limply as though all the strength had gone out of his limbs, and presently I saw that he had fallen asleep.

6. She would have kept my house like a new pin, and I should have had a son to carry on the business after me.

7. Perhaps, it would have been better for me if my father's will had prevailed and I were now but an honest carpenter.

8. We both loved Blanche. There would have been room for him in my mother's house. I think the company of poor, simple people would have done his soul a great good.

9. I think he might have learnt from then something that would be very useful for him.

10. She wondered how he would feel she would have liked to talk to him about it now.

Speech practice

Imagine you are going to spend three months on a desert island. There are natural resources there: food and water. You may take with you only three items, which may be either useful or may help you to pass the time. Speak about your choices and the reasons why you would take these items.

The Forms of the Subjunctive

Synthetic				Analytical
The Present Subjunctive		The Past Subjunctive		
I he, she, it we you they	be be be be be	I he, she, it we you they	were were were were were	the mood auxiliaries <i>should</i> <i>would</i> <i>may</i> + <i>the infinitive</i> <i>(might)</i> + <i>of the notional verb</i> <i>could</i> <i>shall</i> (is seldom used)
I he, she, it we you they	have, speak have, speak have, speak have, speak have, speak	-----		
An action refers to the present or future (is seldom used in Modern English). It may be found in poetry and in elevated prose, also in some set expressions. <i>Be</i> it so! (Пусть будет так!) God <i>forbid!</i> (Боже упаси!)		is widely used in Modern English. It may refer to the present and to the past. e.g. I <i>wished</i> he <i>were</i> less remote. (Я хотела бы, чтобы он не был таким отчужденным.)		e.g. Yates <i>wished</i> Bing <i>would stop</i> thanking him, but Bing went on. (Йейсу хотелось, чтобы Бинг перестал благодарить его, но Бинг все благодарил.)

Identify the subjunctive forms expressing unreal actions or states. Do they refer to future/present or past time situations?

Love, Marriage and the Subjunctive

Who uses the subjunctive these days? Lovers do, for all sorts of reason. When they are apart, one might send the other a card saying: "Having a wonderful time. Wish you were here!" Or when reluctantly they bid each other goodnight: "I wish you didn't have to go so soon. I wish we could always be together."

Even when things are going less than well, lovers can turn to the subjunctive: "If only I knew her address." "I wish she would notice me." "If only he would call!"

And lovers dream: "If I were the only man in the world and you the only woman... Nothing else would matter." They dream, hoping

they might live in their own Garden of Eden. They do not dream of having jobs, however, for work would interfere with their lovers' bliss.

The subjunctive is also suitable territory for married couples. First, there are the everyday complaints: "I wish you wouldn't drop your ashes on the carpet." "I wish you would listen when I'm talking to you." When things deteriorate, they switch to the third person to complain to family and friends: "I wish she would learn how to cook." "If only he wouldn't snore so much! I can't get any sleep."

While the present subjunctive may be ominous for married couples, the past is fatal: "I wish I'd never met you!" "If only I'd listened to my mother!" "Yes, I wish you'd listened to her too!"

How can all this be explained? The subjunctive mood is used to talk about what we haven't got, what we never had, or what we'll probably never get. Marriages are better when husbands and wives think and talk about what they actually have: each other. They'll find the present indicative works best:

"We're so happy!" "You look lovely in your new dress." "You don't earn much money, but I love you anyway!"

The Use of the Subjunctive Mood In Simple Sentences (mostly Synthetic Forms)

<p>I. To express wish (<i>пожелание</i>) Success <i>attend</i> you! (Да сопутствует Вам успех!) <i>May</i> success <i>attend</i> you! (Да сопутствует Вам успех!) <i>May</i> you <i>live</i> long and <i>die</i> happy! (Желаю Вам долго жить и быть счастливым до конца своих дней.)</p>	<p>III. In oaths and imprecations (<i>в проклятиях и ругательствах</i>) Manners <i>be hanged</i>! (К черту всякие церемонии!) <i>Confound</i> these flies! (Будь они прокляты, эти мухи!)</p>
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<p>II. To express an unreal wish If only he <i>were</i> free! (Если бы только он был свободен!)</p>	<p>IV. In some expressions <i>Suffice</i> it to say that ... (Достаточно сказать, что ...) <i>Be</i> it so! (Пусть будет так! Да будет так!) God <i>forbid</i>! (Боже упаси! Сохрани Бог!) Far <i>be</i> it from me... (to do it) (У меня и в мыслях не было...)</p>
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1. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. If only he were younger!
2. Oh, that anybody could understand me!
3. Oh, were she less conceited!
4. If only what you say were true!
5. If there were the slightest possibility of his coming!
6. If only someone could have helped him then! But no, they all preferred to stay away.
7. Oh, that you had learned the news yesterday! It is too late now.
8. If only Laurie were really happy with him!
9. If only they had been happy when they were married!
10. If only somebody had recognised me! But after all those years it seemed all but impossible.
11. Oh, that I had believed his story before, Roger. Everything would be quite different now.
12. If only you knew!
13. She's a good nurse. If only she didn't boss her patients around!

2. Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. If only he (to have) something interesting to do!
2. If only they (not to bother) him now!
3. If only he (not to fall) into their trap then! If only he (not to be) so silly!
4. Oh, that he (to help) her! But how could he, if she wouldn't accept his support?

5. If she (not to write) so much to her old pattern! The book could be more enjoyable then.

6. If only he (not to be) in pain!

7. If only the play (to come off) more quickly!

8. Oh, that he (to get) this appointment!

9. If only she (not to be) such a friendless failure when a child!

10. Oh, if we (to get rid of) that house long ago!

3. Complete the following sentences.

1. If only my parents ...

2. If only the travelers ...

3. Oh, that the driver ...

4. If only my teachers at school...

5. If only the surgeon ...

6. If only the actors ...

7. If only the authorities ...

8. Oh, that the police ...

9. Oh, that the nurse ...

10. If only her face ...

4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Если бы этот день продолжался бесконечно!

2. Если бы в молодости он не совершил эту ошибку!

3. Если бы вы знали... Если бы вы могли понять, как плохо мне было без вас.

4. Если бы мы встретились раньше!

5. Если бы он не был таким заносчивым! Только поэтому у него так мало друзей.

6. Если бы мне все объяснили раньше!

7. Если бы Алан не поссорился со своим начальником!

8. Ах, если бы вы видели его игру! Он хороший актер, но в этом спектакле он был неподражаем.

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

10. О, если бы он не был болен!

11. Ах, если бы он тогда — один единственный раз — пришел вовремя! Но он опоздал, как всегда.

Remember the Set Expressions (Formulaic Subjunctive)

<i>Come what may (parenthetical)</i>	<i>Будь что будет</i>
<i>Be that as it may (parenthetical)</i>	<i>Как бы то ни было</i>
<i>As it were (parenthetical)</i>	<i>Так сказать</i>
<i>As luck would have it (parenthetical)</i>	<i>К счастью; по счастливому стечению обстоятельств</i>
<i>Long live... (+ Noun)</i>	<i>Да здравствует ...</i>
<i>So be it!</i>	<i>Да будет так!</i>
<i>God bless you!</i>	<i>Да благословит вас господь!</i>
<i>God/Heaven forbid</i>	<i>Избави бог</i>
<i>Suffice it to say (that)</i>	<i>Достаточно сказать, что ...</i>
<i>Far be it from me (to do)</i>	<i>У меня и в мыслях не было ...</i>
<i>(May) success attend you!</i>	<i>Да сопутствует вам успех!</i>
<i>May your life be happy!</i>	<i>Пусть ваша жизнь будет счастливой!</i>
<i>The Devil take (smb/sth)</i>	<i>Черт возьми (кого-то)</i>

5. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Да здравствует молодежь!
2. Пусть счастье живет в вашем доме! Да будет так!
3. Будь что будет, я расскажу вам эту историю.
4. К счастью, мы прибыли в аэропорт вовремя.
5. Достаточно сказать, что синтетические формы сослагательного наклонения типичны для американского варианта английского языка.
6. У меня и в мыслях не было возражать вам.
7. Я далек от того, чтобы подозревать вас.
8. Достаточно сказать, что мой оппонент не совсем прав.
9. В поисках истины он, так сказать, мог бы перевернуть весь мир.
10. Как бы то ни было я позвоню ему.

Speech practice

Use an appropriate formulaic expression from the box above to react to the following situations:

e.g., Pretend to deny that you told a lie to your partner.

Far be it from me to tell you a lie!

1. You have to express a Victory Day slogan.
2. After some hesitation you make up your mind to start.
3. Your assistant and you are discussing the candidate to put in charge of the job.
4. You want to say that Mr.X is the person for the job. He is very responsible, and this quality is a reason to trust him.
5. Congratulate your friend on St.Patrick's Day, wishing his "cup to run over".
6. After a long chain of misfortunes, the bus came in time.

Conditional Sentences

A	B
<i>an Unreal Condition</i> (the Subordinate Clause)	<i>an Unreal Consequence</i> (the Principal / Main Clause)

The 2nd type (the Present/ Future) (Model 1)

A (I)	B (I)
The Past Indefinite (the Indicative mood) WERE / WAS ↓ (the Synthetic Past Subjunctive)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> SHOULD / WOULD 'd (the Mood Auxiliary) </div> + the Indefinite Infinitive (do)
The Analytical Subjunctive	
e.g. If I <u>were</u> a sultan, I'd <u>have</u> seven wives. (should / would)	

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

1. If I were a good driver, I wouldn't need driving lessons.

2. "Are you sure?"

"Of course I'm sure. I wouldn't tell you unless I were absolutely sure... Unless I knew it for certain."

3. "I'm not hurt."

"Yes you are. You wouldn't be sulking like that if you didn't feel hurt, would you?"

4. If I didn't call her every other day, she'd start worrying.

5. If Jinnie were more friendly, she wouldn't be always alone...

6. Grant thought he might be staying at the hotel if he had more money on him.

7. Were they married, they would have rows even more often, I suppose.

8. If I were you, I would choose some other criterion of the social worth of an occasion.

9. "Where would he go if they turned him out? What would he do if he were turned out?"

10. "Would you object if you were asked to go there alone?"

2. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: I don't know him well. I can't remember his phone number.

If I knew him well, I would remember his phone number.

1. The lecture is quite boring. The students aren't listening,

2. You don't know anything about law. You can't say whether the book contains errors of procedure.

3. He doesn't have any sense. You can't trust him with the simplest task.

4. She is so garrulous. Everybody is avoiding her.

5. I can't see his face clearly. I can't say whether I know him or not.

6. Bertha is quite popular. She gets invited to many parties.

7. The play seems to be going on and on forever. The audience is bored.

8. Mr. Gale is busy. He is entertaining his guests. He can't see you now.

9. I don't have much time for newspapers. I never read past the third line of any report.

10. Dennis knows a lot about history. He can help you with your project.

3. Insert “if” or “unless” into the blanks in the following sentences.

1. I wouldn't argue ... I were you.
2. Everyone would like his films better ... he invited that actor more often.
3. Everyone would like his films better... he invited that actor so often.
4. Everyone would like his films better ... he didn't invite that actor so often.
5. He wouldn't be using that advantage ... it were not so overwhelming.
6. He would be getting no help from anyone ... they didn't think he needed it so desperately.
7. He would be getting no help from anyone ... they thought he needed it desperately.
8. John wouldn't be speaking French ... he thought everyone knew it.
9. John wouldn't be speaking French ... he didn't think everyone knew it.
10. His face would seem mean ... he didn't smile.
11. His face would seem less mean ... he smiled.
12. His face would seem mean ... he smiled.
13. The company wouldn't be ringing with scandal ... it were so recent.

4. Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. If he (not to be) ill, he (to stay) with us. He (not to leave) us so soon, now would he?
2. If I (to be) a true romantic, I (to work) as a clerk? I (to sit) here with you?
3. If their employees (to pay) better, they (not to ask) for a pay-rise.
4. If I (to be) you, I (not to push) him too far. It might be dangerous.
5. Tim (not to lie) in bed unless he (to be) ill. And if he (not to lie) in bed he (not to be) so bored.
6. People (not to repeat) this story if at least some of it (not to be) true. There is no smoke without fire.

7. If I (not to know) him so well, I (to be) surprised. But that's quite like him.

8. "Is the boy manageable?"

"He (to be) so, if he (not to be) used to having his own way with everyone. His parents have spoiled him."

9. If the Larsons still (to live) here, they (can show) you that house. They were the last to remember.

10. I (to stay) away from this whole business if I (to be) you. There's something fishy here.

5. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Если бы Тони мог сам справиться с этой проблемой, он бы не обращался к вам за помощью.

2. На твоём месте я бы не спорил со старшими.

3. Если бы эта книга не была такой интересной, я бы не перечитывал её снова и снова.

4. Вы бы взялись за эту работу, если бы я обещал помочь вам?

5. Брайан мог бы найти информацию об этом, если бы у него был доступ в Интернет.

6. Я бы не начинал действовать, если бы не был уверен в своей правоте.

7. Я знаю, что Дик не вёл бы себя так, если бы не был очень расстроен. На вашем месте я бы поговорил с ним.

8. На вашем месте я бы позвал врача.

9. Что бы вы сказали, если бы я обратился к вам за советом?

10. Если бы вы были повнимательнее, вы бы не делали столько ошибок.

11. Если бы вам сделали такой дорогой подарок, вы бы приняли его?

12. Вы бы приняли участие в конкурсе, если бы мы вас пригласили?

13. "Что бы вы делали на моём месте?"

"Не знаю. Но я бы действовал по-другому".

Speech practice

1. Chain game. Complete the story according to the pattern.

Pattern: If it were summer now, I would go to the seaside. If I went to the seaside, I would be lying on the beach. If I were lying on the beach ... etc.

You may use the following **beginnings**:

- If I won a thousand dollars ...;
- If I had a house/flat of my own ...;
- If I had a yacht...;
- If I were a journalist...;
- If I knew something about farming ...;
- If I had a pet...;
- If I could write poetry ...;
- If I knew many languages ...;
- If I met a magician and were given three wishes ...;

2. Discussion.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO FIRST IF YOU WERE...

- a) chief architect of this city;
- b) mayor of the city;
- c) president of the university;
- d) a wizard.

3. Your friend tells you the following problems she/he has.

Give advice by saying, “**If I were you, I’d...**”

- a) I saw a friend of mine stealing something in a store (shoplifting).
- b) My friend borrowed \$50 from me three months ago and hasn’t paid me back.
- c) My cousin gave me a record for my birthday, I already have that same record.
- d) Every day my neighbor would pop in without invitation to tell me of her latest troubles with her husband, her children, her hairdresser, etc.

4. Write a composition on one of the following topics.

- If I were a magician;
- If I were a celebrity;

- If I were a poet;
- If I were a queen/king;
- If I were a patron of the arts.

If I Should... If I Were To... (The Subjunctive Mood In Complex Sentences With Clauses Of Problematic Condition)

A (I)	B(I)
An Unreal FUTURE Condition <i>(The Subordinate Clause)</i>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> WERE + to-Infinitive <i>Infinitive</i> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> SHOULD + the Infinitive <i>Infinitive</i> </div>
<i>the Synthetic</i> <i>Past Subjunctive</i>	<i>the Analytical Subjunctive</i>
<p>e.g. 1) <i>If I were to offer him my help he would probably not accept it.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Если бы случилось так, что я предложил...</i></p> <p>2) <i>If you should send me with him, I'd feel secure.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Если бы случилось так, что Вы <u>послали</u>...</i></p>	

Modal Verbs in Conditional Sentences

A	B
an Unreal Condition <i>(the Subordinate Clause)</i>	an Unreal Consequence <i>(the Principal / Main Clause)</i>
All Types (Models)	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Would + the Infinitive </div> <p><i>a compound verbal Modal Predicate</i></p> <p>e.g. <i>If you would come and see us, mother would be happy.</i> <i>(Если бы Вы пожелали навестить нас, мама была бы счастлива.)</i></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> a Modal Verb + the Infinitive/ Perfect Infinitive </div> <p><i>a compound verbal Modal Predicate</i></p> <p>might <i>(a possibility)</i> could <i>(one's ability)</i></p> <p>e.g. <i>If you hadn't interfered, it might have happened.</i> (Model 2)</p> <p><i>If he were you, he could have done it easily.</i> (Model 4)</p>

Inversion in Conditional Sentences with No Conjunction

A → B	
<i>an Unreal Condition</i> (the Subordinate Clause)	<i>an Unreal Consequence</i> (the Principal / Main Clause)
I. <i>Were</i> I once again among you, II. <i>Had</i> he <i>come</i> earlier,	I <i>should come</i> to my senses. he <i>would have seen</i> everything himself.
A (Inversion) → B	
<i>could / should + the Indefinite / Perfect Infinitive</i>	(the Principal / Main Clause)
e.g. <i>Could</i> Mary <i>have known</i> it, <i>Should</i> he <i>come</i> this way, (Если ему случится быть здесь ...)	she <i>wouldn't have seen</i> so careless. I'll speak to him.

Sentences ONLY with an Unreal Consequence

A → B	
<i>NO Unreal Condition</i>	<i>an Unreal Consequence</i> (the Principal / Main Clause)
e.g. There was no piano.... it <i>would have taken</i> too much room.	

Sentences with no Consequence (In exclamations)

A → B	
<i>an Unreal Condition</i>	<i>NO Consequence</i>
<i>If (only)</i> <i>Oh that</i> } + <i>the Past Indefinite / Perfect</i> <i>Were</i>	
e.g. <i>If only</i> he <i>knew</i> about it! <i>Oh were</i> he <i>only</i> not so lazy! <i>Oh that</i> I <i>hadn't said</i> it!	

The Conjunctions used in conditional sentences

Real Condition		Unreal Condition
<i>IN CASE</i> <i>PROVIDED</i>	<i>IF</i> <i>UNLESS</i>	<i>EVEN IF</i> <i>SUPPOSE</i> <i>EVEN THOUGH</i>
e.g. <u>In case</u> I <u>don't find</u> her at home, I'll <u>leave</u> her a note. <u>I'll go</u> there <u>provided</u> you <u>go</u> with me.		<u>Suppose</u> he <u>wrote</u> to <u>you</u> <u>would</u> you <u>answer</u> ? <u>Even though</u> he <u>had come</u> he <u>wouldn't have</u> <u>seen</u> me.
She <u>wouldn't have said</u> that <u>unless</u> she <u>had seen</u> it herself.		

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

1. If you should ever see him again, what would you do?
2. If you should come to our city again, be sure to come and see us. And if you should fail to come, please phone.
3. If you should choose to trust him with such task again, I won't back you up.
4. Should anything go wrong, he will have no hesitation in telling his boss.
5. Should you have to face that challenge, will you be prepared to do it?
6. Were I to make a choice. I'd like to know whose side you are on.
7. If I were to tell you about his response, you'd be amazed.
8. She is missing. But were she to come back, you would be told promptly.
9. Should he be found out, he will have no respite from fear.
10. If Duncan should be pressing you for an immediate answer, tell him to wait. He'll have to.
11. Should there be a misunderstanding, you can always count on me.
12. Were his condition to worsen, call me at once.
13. Should he be unable to come, he'll certainly inform us in advance.

2. Paraphrase the following sentences. Make them less probable by using the subjunctive mood.

Pattern: If I see him. I'll tell you.

If I should see him. I'll tell you.

Should I see him. I'll tell you.

If I were to see him, I'll tell you.

Were I to see him, I'll tell you.

1. If the missing money is found, you'll be the first to know.
2. If there are any changes in the schedule, you'll be told about it.
3. If Rob can't make a decision, we'll have to do it ourselves.
4. If you are invited to attend the conference, will you agree?
5. If he insists on it, he'll be given all the necessary information.
6. If Sheila doesn't phone, we'll have to go and find her.
7. If he is asked to leave, he won't obey.
8. If Diana manages to increase productivity in the department, that will be a point in her favour.
9. If you arrive on time, I'll meet you.
10. If she comes to stay here, I'll go.

3. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Если вы неожиданно задержитесь, позвоните мне.
2. Доведись вам снова встретиться, вы бы узнали его?
3. Если бы я вдруг увидел эту книгу, я бы её купил.
4. Если я вдруг увижу эту книгу, я её куплю.
5. Если вы вдруг увидите эту книгу, непременно купите её.
6. Будь я снова в этом городе, я бы непременно посетил эту галерею.
7. Дайте нам знать, если вы вдруг получите новую информацию.
8. Бели бы вам пришлось принимать решение в ближайшее время, как бы вы поступили?
9. Если бы мне пришлось снова писать эту книгу, я бы не изменил ни строчки.
10. Что бы она сделала, если бы ей пришлось выбирать между семьей и работой?

11. Если вас вдруг остановят, покажите пропуск.

12. Если ему вдруг повезёт и он выиграет главный приз, что он будет с ним делать.

Speech practice

Paired discussion.

Our city is planning a benefit rock concert to raise funds for orphans. The concert will be held outdoors in the streets of a downtown neighborhood on a Saturday afternoon at 12:00. The planning committee is having a meeting to discuss the arrangements for the concert, and some of the committee members are asking questions about possible situations. Take turns with your partner asking and answering the questions. Use future conditional sentences and emphasize problematic condition.

e.g., *What if it rains?* – *If it **should happen** to rain*, the concert will be postponed.

1. What if the city council objects to the idea?
2. What if we have a problem selling tickets?
3. What if some of the bands back out at the last minute?
4. What if we need first aid?
5. What if the crowd gets out of control?

The 3rd type (the Past) (*Model 2*)

A (II)	→	B (II)
<i>The Past Perfect</i> (the Indicative Mood)		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> SHOULD / WOULD <i>'d</i> (the Mood Auxiliary) </div> + <i>the Perfect Infinitive</i> (have do)
<i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i>		
e.g. <i>If I had followed your advice, I 'd have been a success.</i> (should / would)		

The Mixed type (Model 3)

A (II) <i>A Past Condition</i> (The Subordinate Clause)	→	B (I) <i>A Present / Future Consequence</i> (The Main Clause)
The Past Perfect (the Indicative mood)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> SHOULD / WOULD 'd (the Mood Auxiliary) </div> + the Indefinite Infinitive (do)	
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> <i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i>		
e.g. If you <i>had taken</i> your medicine yesterday, you <i>would be</i> well today. <div style="text-align: center;">('d)</div>		

The Mixed type (Model 4)

A (I) <i>A General Condition</i> (no particular time) (The Subordinate Clause)	→	B (II) <i>A Past Consequence</i> (The Main Clause)
The Past Indefinite (the Indicative mood) WERE / WAS ↓ (the Synthetic Past Subjunctive)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> SHOULD / WOULD 'd (the Mood Auxiliary) </div> + the Perfect Infinitive (do)	
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> <i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i>		
e.g. If she <i>disliked</i> me, she <i>wouldn't have been</i> so kind to me yesterday. <div style="text-align: center;"><i>in general</i></div>		

1. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. If you hadn't persuaded me, I wouldn't have trusted him with my money.

2. "We should have told him we had no room." "Where would he have gone if we had done so?"

3. Phil wouldn't have told her anything unless he had known her to be discreet.

4. If Graham hadn't been revising all night, he wouldn't have passed the test.

5. If Martha might have been persuaded to join us, we wouldn't have quarreled. She is a real peacemaker.

6. I saw he was short of words. Had they asked me first, everything would have been fine.

7. Had anyone been watching, he would have been greatly surprised.

8. If I had been asked to give my opinion at the moment, I wouldn't have been able to answer and would have had to say I didn't know. I wasn't prepared.

9. Unless I had known he was just pretending, I would have been taken in, too. Just like everybody else was.

10. Now if they could have just drawn anyone's attention to the problem, everything would have been fine.

11. Had you known beforehand it would turn out like that, would you have bothered to come at all?

12. "Had it been in my gift, you'd have..." His voice quivered with fatigue.

2. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: She pushed her brother. He fell over.

If she hadn't pushed her brother, he wouldn't have fallen over.

(Unless she had pushed her brother, he wouldn't have fallen over.)

1. I didn't know the way. I had to ask for help.

2. I don't know what happened. But I'm afraid he teased that dog. It was furious.

3. Archie made a mystery of the whole matter. No one could understand anything.

4. They were not even angry. It wasn't natural, I think.

5. I'm afraid I really hurt her. I didn't know it was a sore point.

6. She did not understand the last few lines of the poem, so she had to go back and read them again.

7. They did not know how to deal with the problem, so they had to call a specialist.

8. He thought the case was unimportant... So he was indifferent. Totally uncaring, I should say.

9. The burglar, whoever he was, was in a hurry to get away. He didn't have time to do everything expertly.

10. He didn't know they had been planning a birthday party for him. It was a complete surprise.

3. Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. If George (to be) less patient, he (to fire) you long ago. And that's exactly what he should have done. Poor George, he was always too tolerant!

2. If she (not to provide) them with the information, they (may kill) her.

3. He (to know) it, what a fantastic idea it (to seem) to him! But of course he couldn't even imagine anything like that.

4. Unless the rescue party (to arrive), they (to starve) to death.

5. If the warden (to go on) reading, he (not to notice) anything.

6. If Cecile (to be able) to go home once in a while, she (to be) less homesick. But that was out of the question.

7. Betty (to look) for the proof for a long time unless she (to find) that manuscript.

8. If John (to have) better backing, his expectations (not to come) to nothing.

9. I (not to sign) that contract if there (to be) any information... any rumours about his going bankrupt.

10. If she (to be aware) of our problems at the time, nothing (to prevent) her from interfering.

4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Если бы он знал обо всём заранее, он ни за что не стал бы так рисковать.

2. Если бы нас вовремя не предупредили, мы бы поверили всему, что он нам рассказывал.

3. Этого бы не случилось, если бы вы проявили большую осторожность.

4. Если бы вчера не было холодно, мы могли бы поехать за город.

5. Если бы вы не слушали советов людей, не разбирающихся в этом вопросе, вы бы не сделали столько ошибок.

6. Мистер Эдвардсон так изменился, что мы ни за что не узнали бы его, если бы не шрам.

7. “Он ничего не сумел скрыть от Элли. Это плохо”.

“А как бы вы всё объяснили, если бы были там?”

8. Если бы поезд прибыл вовремя, нам не пришлось бы ждать так долго.

9. Мы не стали бы с ним ссориться, если бы не выяснилось, что он всё время нас обманывал.

10. Никто не заподозрил бы его, если бы он сам себя не выдал.

Speech practice

Discuss the possible consequences in case...

- 1) several nuclear power stations were built near this city;
- 2) there had been no perestroika in this country;
- 3) the USSR hadn't broken into separate states.

If It Was/Were Not For...

If It Had Not Been For...

<p style="text-align: center;">A(I)</p> <p><u>But for smth.</u></p> <p><u>If it were not for smth</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B (I) / B (II)</p>
<p>e.g. 1. But for the rain, we <i>should go</i> to the country. (I)</p> <p>2. If it were not for your help, I <i>couldn't do</i> it. (I)</p> <p>But for / If it were not for the doctor's competence the patient <i>might have died</i>. (IV)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">A(II)</p> <p><u>But for smth.</u></p> <p><u>If it hadn't been for smth</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B (II)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B (II) / B (I)</p>
<p>e.g. 1. But for / If it hadn't been for him, the accident <i>might have happened</i>. (II)</p> <p>2. If it hadn't been for / But for him, you <i>wouldn't be sitting</i> here now. (III)</p>	

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

1. If it hadn't been for Damien's help, I would never be where I am.

2. Had it not been for Damien's help, I would never be where I am.

3. If it were not for your inefficiency, you wouldn't be losing one job after another.

4. "Another masterpiece, I'm sure."

"If it hadn't been for your support, I wouldn't have managed," he replied bitterly.

5. If it hadn't been for her talent for intrigue, she wouldn't have outwitted her rivals.

6. If it were not for your impatience, you'd find the task less exasperating.

7. If it hadn't been for your groundless suspicions, you wouldn't have hurt her feelings.

8. Were it not for your groundless suspicions, you wouldn't have hurt her feelings.

9. If it hadn't been for the accident, your friends would be here already.



10. If it hadn't been for that slight misunderstanding, she might have been treated better.



Speech practice

Divide into two teams. In turns, give each other the beginnings of the sentences. The second team has to complete them. Your sentences should begin with "If it were not for .../ If it hadn't been for..."



The Subjunctive Mood in Object Clauses

The Wish-Clause

A.	The Principal Clause	 <i>simultaneous actions</i>	The Subordinate / Object Clause <i>(The Subjunctive Mood)</i> (AI)
<i>WISH(ED) (the Predicate)</i>			<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <i>The Past Indefinite</i> WERE – the Synthetic Past Subjunctive </div>
e.g. <u>I wish I were</u> a girl again. (Я бы хотела.... Жаль, что (не)... (жалеет о...)) <u>She wished she were</u> free and <u>could</u> follow him.			

B.	The Principal Clause	 <i>a prior action</i>	The Subordinate / Object Clause <i>(The Subjunctive Mood)</i> (AII)
<i>WISH(ED) (the Predicate)</i>			<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <i>The Past Indefinite</i> WERE – the Synthetic Past Subjunctive </div>
e.g. <u>I wish I hadn't done</u> it. \ = I'm sorry \ (Мне очень жаль...) With all her heart she <u>wished she hadn't said</u> that. (Она очень сожалела...)			

A Request / Annoyance referring to the Present / Future

The Principal Clause SUBJECT <u>1</u>		The Object Clause SUBJECT <u>2</u>
WISH (the Predicate)		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> WOULD+ The Indefinite Infinitive <i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i> (The Predicate) </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> e.g. <u>1</u> I </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> wish </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <u>2</u> you </div> <div> would mind your own business. /annoyance / present/ I wish you would come and stay with us again. /request / future/ </div> </div>		

The Subjunctive Mood in Object Clauses

The Main Clause		The Object Clause
<p><i>Verbs and word groups</i></p> <p>↓</p> <p>He <i>orders (-ed)</i> <i>suggests (-ed)</i> <i>proposes (-ed)</i> <i>demands (-ed)</i> <i>desires (-ed)</i> <i>insists (-ed)</i></p> <p><i>is (was) anxious</i> <i>will see to it</i> <i>saw to it</i></p>	<p>→</p> <p>that</p> <p>→</p>	<p><i>SHOULD+ The Indefinite Infinitive</i></p> <p><i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i></p> <p><i>(The Predicate)</i></p>
		<p><i>(that) everything (should) be done.</i></p>
<p>e.g. The commander <i>ordered</i> the bridge <u><i>be blown up.</i></u></p> <p>↓</p> <p><i>The Synthetic Present Subjunctive</i></p> <p>He <u><i>is</i></u> very <i>anxious</i> that I <i>should stay</i> another week.</p>		

The Subjunctive Mood in Object Clauses

The FEAR Clause (introduced by LEST)

The Main Clause	<i>LEST</i> как бы не / чтобы не	The Object Clause
<p>↓</p> <p><i>the predicate denoting FEAR</i></p> <p><i>to fear / to tremble / to dread,</i> <i>to be afraid, to worry</i></p>		<p>↓</p> <p><i>SHOULD+ The Indefinite Infinitive</i> <i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i> <i>(The Predicate)</i></p>
<p>e.g. She <u>fears /feared/</u> lest her secret <u>should be discovered</u>.</p> <p>She <u>dreaded</u> lest anybody <u>should notice</u> her.</p>		

The FEAR Clause (introduced by THAT)

The INDICATIVE Mood is used

The Main Clause	$\xrightarrow{\text{THAT}}$	The Object Clause
↓ <i>the predicate denoting FEAR</i> <i>to fear / to tremble / to dread,</i> <i>to be afraid, to worry</i>		↓ The Indicative Mood <i>(the sequence of tenses)</i> WILL / WOULD <i>The Indefinite</i> MAY / MIGHT <i>Infinitive</i> <i>(The Predicate)</i>
e.g. She <u>trembles</u> <u>that</u> she <u>will be blamed</u> . I <u>feared</u> <u>that</u> you <u>might despise</u> me.		

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

1. I wish it weren't true.
2. I wish it was summer.
3. He wished he could run away.
4. Don't you wish he were given a chance?
5. If he learns about it, you'll wish you'd never been born!
6. It's all guesswork. I wish you really knew something.
7. I almost wished I were back in my old house.
8. I wish I were working in an office instead of here.
9. I wish I had my children with me. It's such a lovely place!
10. I wish you would stop that noise!

2. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: a) I'd like your work to be flawless.

I wish your work were flawless.

b) I'm sorry (It's a pity) you didn't see the fireworks.

I wish you had seen the fireworks

c) I'd like you to stop teasing your sister!

I wish you would stop teasing your sister!

1. I'm sorry you can't go with us.
2. I'd like this horrible day to be over.
3. I'm sorry you aren't enjoying the film.
4. I'd like him to stop smoking. (But I have no real hope he will.)
5. It's a pity we can't be as business-like about it as you are.
6. I'm sorry you couldn't come to the yesterday's party.
7. It's a pity I haven't got a car.
8. It's a pity Joan was asked to leave.
9. I'm sorry you didn't pass the exam.
10. It's a pity you haven't been revising enough.

3. Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. "Are you happy with your job?"
"I wish I (to be)."
2. I wish I (to know) him before.
3. I wish he never (to invite) here!
4. I'm afraid she is over-conscientious. I wish she (to pay) less attention to her work.
5. Timmy wishes he (can go) to the summer camp with the rest of the children.
6. I wish you (not to look) so unbearably surprised. You have known everything all along, haven't you?
7. "Do you regret you've said it?"
"I don't regret anything, no. I only wish I (to express) myself more clearly."
8. "I'm sure he now wishes he (not to show) me that picture."
"A little too late, isn't it?"
9. "I'm not upset, I tell you. I only wish everybody (to stop) being so sympathetic."
10. Jillian wished she (can allow) to see the patient, though no one had been.

4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Жаль, что вы не прислушиваетесь к моим советам.
2. Жаль, что вы не последовали его совету.
3. Жаль, что вы последовали его совету.

4. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы, наконец, прислушались к моей просьбе.

5. К сожалению, его не пригласили на собеседование.

6. К сожалению, его уже пригласили на собеседование.

7. Напрасно вы поручили ему эту работу: ему с ней не справиться.

8. Напрасно вы не поручили ему эту работу: он бы отлично с ней справился.

9. Зря вы рассказали им обо всем.

10. Вы напрасно не рассказали им об этом.

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

1. I insist that you should not interfere with our project.

2. We have arranged that our department should be informed about all new plans.

3. I am anxious that everything should be done by the book.

4. I demanded that everything be done exactly as we planned.

5. I promise I'll see to it that the experiment should be carried out on time.

6. Danny was determined that his plan should be realised and his brother should leave the house.

7. The Director moved that the meeting adjourn.

8. Everyone was eager that the terms should be accepted.

9. I'm sorry that you should have come here in vain.

10. I don't demand anything. I only request that you relent a little.

6. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the pattern.
Pattern: I wanted them to talk in undertones. (to suggest)

I suggested that they should talk in undertones.

1. He wanted every point of view to be taken into consideration.
(to insist)

2. He wanted me to sit down. (to suggest)

3. The doctors wanted him to go to hospital and to be operated on as soon as possible. (to propose)

4. I want you to remain close by, just in case. (to request)

5. I don't want you to leave me ever again. (to fear)

6. We wanted to be invited to the final meeting. (to arrange)
7. I want them to stay away from your family after all they've done. I want you to be left alone. (to see to it)
8. I want you to go to a store and pick out some books for me. (to request)
9. I wanted my words to sound more persuasive. (to fear)
10. They wanted me to get rid of my partners. (to be anxious)

7. Complete the following sentences.

1. The manager recommended ...
2. The students demanded ...
3. The students feared...
4. We have arranged ...
5. I will certainly see to it...
6. The judge ruled ...
7. The doctors recommended ...

8. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Я требую, чтобы мне сообщили все подробности.
2. Он настаивал на том, чтобы ему предоставили все условия для занятий.
3. Большинство опасалось, как бы положение не ухудшилось еще больше.
4. Кто предложил, чтобы мы приняли участие в конкурсе?
5. Учитель потребовал, чтобы учащиеся, пропускающие занятия, приносили справку от врача.
6. Они были заинтересованы в том, чтобы книгу опубликовали как можно быстрее.
7. Он боялся, как бы конкуренты не получили доступ к секретной информации.
8. Я прослежу за тем, чтобы все правила неукоснительно соблюдались.
9. Марджи распорядилась, чтобы никто не входил в зал во время репетиции.
10. Инспектор потребовал пересмотреть некоторые правила безопасности.

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

1. I find it highly improbable that we should receive no answer at all: we will, but not the answer you hope for.

2. They feel it advisable that the general public be kept in the dark about the matter.

3. She found it unbelievable that Johnny shouldn't have been admitted to the club.

4. I consider it probable that they should have been given a negative answer.

5. Don't you find it strange that he should be checking all the papers himself? What's wrong?

6. Didn't you think it best that everything be settled quietly?

7. Marie considered it doubtful that her company should give her a pay rise.

8. I think it absolutely necessary that you should report directly to me and double check every point before you do that.

9. Don't you find it impossible that he should have been worrying about it all the time?

10. We consider it totally unnecessary that he be bothered again. Why can't you leave well alone?

10. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: I consider it impossible for him to have gone there alone.

I consider it impossible that he should have gone there alone.

1. They consider it of vital importance to receive correct data.

2. I felt it impossible for the book to have been published so soon.

3. She found it important to chair the meeting herself.

4. Terry finds it best to exclude Robert from all sources of information.

5. Margaret thought it dangerous to switch off the power herself.

6. He thought it unnecessary to maintain the Department at its present size.

7. Don't you find it ridiculous that they have been living here for more than a year and still don't know anything or anyone?

8. I find it shocking to be treated like that!

9. Do you believe it true for her to have been taken ill so suddenly?
10. I find it advisable for her not to conduct that interview herself.

11. Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. We found it absolutely necessary that everyone (to participate) in the discussion.

2. I think it doubtful that his yesterday's lecture (to attend) by so many students: he is not what I would call a good teacher.

3. Didn't you think it strange that he (to give) time off for good behaviour?

4. Do you think it doubtful that they (to threaten) by a blackmailer and had to pay him?

5. I feel it advisable that you (to practise) more.

6. I found it shocking that Jean (to bar) from the graduation ceremony, though I can't approve of what she had done.

7. We consider it incredible that he (to write) yet another pageturner: everyone thought he had exhausted that theme.

8. I sat nailed to my seat, finding it unbelievable that no one (to notice) what was going on before their eyes.

9. Everyone found it surprising that she (to make) such efforts to educate herself.

10. Do you think it desirable that your children (to make) to wear uniform?

11. Don't you find it surprising that a nine-year-old (to solve) a Rubik's Cube so quickly?

12. I had been having a grinding headache for an hour. Now it was slowly draining away and I thought it strange that I (to fail) to think of Percodan before.

12. Complete the following sentences.

1. Do you find it essential ...?
2. I find it curious ...
3. Do people nowadays find it necessary ...?
4. Students nowadays (don't) consider it obligatory ...
5. Everyone found it amusing ...
6. Why do you feel it funny ...?
7. Didn't the Board find it important...?

8. I usually think it surprising ...
9. I think it best...
10. The public think it better ...
11. I consider it highly doubtful ...

13. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Почему вы считаете важным, чтобы в книге была упомянута его фамилия?

2. Не кажется ли вам странным, что его уже несколько дней никто не видел?

3. То, что Тим с ним теперь не разговаривает, кажется мне вполне естественным, а вам?

4. Я нахожу маловероятным, чтобы его мнение не было принято во внимание.

5. Почему то, что с ним там плохо обращались, кажется вам невозможным?

6. Доктор полагает, что мне необходимо бросить курить.

7. Мне не кажется, что такое поведение нормально.

8. Он полагает, что для нас лучше всего было бы забыть об этом деле.

9. Вам не кажется странным, что за всё это время Фил ни разу не дал о себе знать?

10. Мне представляется невероятным, чтобы ему разрешили поехать туда одному.

Speech practice

1.

1. Talk about some things you wish you didn't have to do.
2. Name something you wish you had studied in high school.
3. Talk about something you could change about our city.
4. Do you wish you could live forever? Why or why not?
5. Talk about some things you wish had been different about your life.

2.

No Regrets?

Citizen's arrest

A senior citizen has made an unusual citizen's arrest in Freital, Germany. When she saw a young man walking across the road towards her without waiting for the green light, she got angry and shouted at him. Ignoring her, he reached her side of the road and pushed past her roughly. Furious, the 77-year-old grandmother seized him by the hair, pushed him to the ground and sat on him while another pedestrian called the police. The man, 25, was fined for crossing a road against a light.

Imagine you're the young man. What thoughts, wishes and regrets do you have?

Reunited

A Scottish couple in their 80s are considering marriage after meeting again after 60 years of separation. Ray and Kathleen first met in their 20s, but split up when Ray decided he didn't have enough money to support her. They later married other people and raised families. Both their spouses died after many years. Then one day, Ray put an advert in the paper addressed to Kathleen. She saw it and answered. When they met again, they found they still had the same feelings for each other. They have decided they will never be apart again.

Imagine you're Ray. What thoughts, wishes, and regrets do you have?

3.

What do you think should be done to improve your schedule and curriculum? Outline your suggestions for the department meeting with the faculty and the dean. Start your proposals with the phrase "I suggest that..."

The Subjunctive Mood in Adverbial Clauses of PURPOSE

The Main Clause ↓	<u>THAT / SO THAT</u> <u>IN ORDER THAT</u>	The Adverbial Clause of PURPOSE ↓
Present / Past / Future <i>(the Indicative Mood)</i>		<i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i> MAY / MIGHT <i>The Indefinite</i> SHOULD <i>Infinitive</i>
e.g. She <u>opened</u> the door <u>in order/so that</u> she <i>might get</i> a breath of fresh air. He <u>gets up</u> earlier <u>so that he</u> <i>may / might</i> do more. I <u>made</u> notes myself <u>in order that</u> there <i>should be</i> no mistake.		
The Main Clause ↓	<u>LEST</u> <i>чтобы не</i>	The Adverbial Clause of PURPOSE
Present / Past / Future <i>(the Indicative Mood)</i>		SHOULD+ The Indefinite Infinitive <i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i>
e.g. She <u>opens / opened / will open</u> the window <u>lest</u> it <i>should be</i> stuffy in the room.		

1. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences.
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 over-heard.
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. He took a taxi lest he be late again.
7. Take your gloves with you in case it should get colder.
8. Take your gloves with you in case it gets colder.
9. I told him everything that he could have all the information he might need to make up his mind.
10. You'll have to give him a hand in order that he may cope with all his responsibilities.

2. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: I left a note on the table to remind you about the call (so that)

I left a note on the table so that it should remind you about the call.

1. I took twenty driving lessons to pass my driving test first time, (so that)
2. We arrived at the cinema early so as not to miss the beginning of the film, (so that/lest)
3. We stood up in order to get a better view of what was going on. (that)
4. Mr. Jones bought a second car for his wife to learn to drive. (so that)
5. I'm going to sign the agreement immediately. You might change your mind, (in case)
6. Take this key with you. There might be no one at home when you come back, (in case)
7. I'm going to take my passport with me. I might need it. (in case)
8. Go by train. There might be a lot of traffic on the road, (in case)
9. I spoke slowly and clearly because I wanted the audience to understand, (so that)
10. Put on your coat. It might get pretty cold in the evening. (in case)

3. Complete the following sentences using adverbial clauses of purpose.

1. We took a taxi...
2. They telephoned the manager ...
3. He concentrated on his work ...
4. She practises every day ...
5. You must find a good dentist...
6. They never punish their children ...

7. I put a notice there ...
8. They slowed down the investigation ...
9. He took great risks ...
10. He had an ansaphone installed in his study ...

4. Translate the following sentences into English using complex sentences with subordinate clauses of purpose and appropriate means of expressing desirable and problematic actions.

1. Он решил выйти из дому заранее, с тем чтобы мы встретились около станции.
2. Мы торопились в контору, чтобы управляющий не ушел.
3. Говорите громче и яснее, чтобы все вас слышали в заднем ряду.
4. Она рассказала нам о своих впечатлениях, чтобы мы поняли, что она чувствует.
5. Лектор говорил медленно, для того чтобы мы могли записать основные мысли.
6. Преподаватель будет давать вам консультации, чтобы вы повторили весь материал к экзамену.
7. Я упомянул все детали, чтобы меня правильно поняли.
8. Зажгите свет, чтобы мы все могли посмотреть фотографии.
9. Смотрите под ноги, чтобы не упасть.
10. Я сообщаю вам об этих изменениях для того, чтобы вы ещё раз обдумали моё предложение.

Speech practice

1. Complete the idea:

1. Fruits and berries from family orchard plots are made into preserves so that...
2. Ration coupons were introduced in our economy some years ago so that...
3. Dining cars are attached to long distance trains so that...
4. Before setting out on a trip, people reserve tickets in advance in order that...
5. The parcel may be sent with declared value so that...

2. Make up your own dialogues according to the pattern.

Pattern:



— *If you hadn't misplaced that weed killer, I wouldn't have had to look for it for hours.*

— *I only did it lest the children should find it.*

The Subjunctive Mood in Adverbial Clauses of CONCESSION

<p>The Main Clause</p> <p>↓</p>	<p>WHOEVER WHATEVER THOUGH ALTHOUGH HOWEVER NO MATTER <i>simultaneous actions</i></p>	<p>The Adverbial Clause of CONCESSION</p> <p>↓</p>
<p>Present / Past / Future (the Indicative Mood)</p>		<p><i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i> MAY <i>The Indefinite Infinitive</i> MIGHT</p>
<p>e.g. No matter how far <u>I <i>may</i> go</u>, I will always think about you. I'd like to do good to your brother <u>whoever</u> he <i>may/might be</i>.</p>		
<p>The Main Clause</p> <p>↓</p>	<p>WHOEVER WHATEVER THOUGH ALTHOUGH HOWEVER NO MATTER <i>A prior action</i></p>	<p><i>A prior action</i> The Adverbial Clause of CONCESSION</p> <p>↓</p>
<p>Present / Past / Future (the Indicative Mood)</p>		<p><i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i> MAY <i>The Perfect Infinitive</i> MIGHT</p>
<p>e.g. No matter how badly <u>he <i>may/might</i> have behaved</u>, he is still your brother.</p>		

The Subjunctive Mood in Adverbial Clauses of TIME and PLACE

The Main Clause 	WHENEVER WHEREVER <i>an additional concessional meaning</i>	The Adverbial Clause of TIME and PLACE 
Present / Past / Future <i>(the Indicative Mood)</i>		<i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i> MAY <i>The Indefinite</i> MIGHT <i>Infinitive</i>
e.g. <u>Whenever</u> you <i>may/might come</i> , you are welcome. <u>Wherever</u> he <i>may/might go</i> , he's sure to find friends.		

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

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

2. Unpleasant as the job might be, you have no other choice but take it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. Whatever his faults may (to be), he is a first-class man at his job.
2. Whatever his faults may (to be), he's done a lot to get rid of them.
3. "Comfortable though my life may (to be) here," he wrote, "I must now leave."
4. Whatever they may (to think) of it before, they have obviously changed their mind.
5. 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.
6. No matter how tired Julian might (to seem), at the mention of money his eyes sparkled.
7. Whichever of you two may (to do) it, he'd better tell me about it.
8. Though she may (to change) after all these years, I easily recognised her.
9. Tired though he might (to feel), he proceeded with the investigation.
10. Whoever might (to be) capable of doing such a thing, should also be able to answer for it.

3. Make up sentences using the following clauses.

1. although the weather might be bad;
2. no matter how awful the situation might be;
3. though he might have been deceived once;
4. however hard he might try;
5. whatever your problems might be;
6. whatever you may think;
7. although there might have been some misunderstanding;
8. whoever might object;
9. wherever you may go;
10. whatever his mistakes might have been;

4. Complete the following sentences using the adverbial clauses of concession.

1. ... he still never grumbles.
2. ... I'll be glad to see you.

3. ... they'll never get there.
4. ... I'll do everything to help you.
5. ... her memory never failed her.
6. ... he'll never make it.
7. ... the company is still eager to give him promotion.
8. ... they'll pretend nothing has happened.
9. ... no one objected.
10. ... we'll come there on time.

5. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Не верьте ему, что бы он ни говорил.
2. Как бы тщательно вы всё ни спланировали, неожиданности всегда возможны.
3. Каким бы честным он ни был раньше, сейчас он очень изменился.
4. Вам придется выполнять мои распоряжения, что бы вы об этом ни думали.
5. Каким бы доверчивым он ни был, этому он не поверит.
6. Каким бы интересным ни было то, что вы читаете, вам придется сделать перерыв.
7. Когда бы вы к нему ни пришли, он всегда занят.
8. Я куплю этот дом, сколько бы он ни стоил.
9. Позвоните мне, как только приедете домой, как бы поздно это ни было.
10. Что бы ни случилось, я не покину вас.

The Subjunctive Mood in Adverbial Clauses of COMPARISON / MANNER

The Main Clause <i>(the Indicative Mood)</i> ↓ Present / Past / Future	← <i>AS IF</i> <i>AS THOUGH</i> <i>simultaneous actions</i> →	The Adverbial Clause <i>of COMPARISON/ MANNER</i> <i>(The Subjunctive Mood)</i> ↓ The Past Indefinite WERE – the Synthetic Past Subjunctive
e.g. She greeted him <u>as if/though</u> he <i>were</i> her brother.		
The Main Clause <i>(the Indicative Mood)</i> ↓ Present / Past / Future	← <i>AS IF</i> <i>AS THOUGH</i> <i>A prior action</i> →	<i>A prior action</i> The Adverbial Clause <i>of COMPARISON/ MANNER</i> <i>(The Subjunctive Mood)</i> ↓ The Past Perfect
e.g. They shook hands <u>as though</u> they <i>had known</i> each other all their lives.		

1. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. 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 yard since morning.
7. No one as much as looked at him as he entered... as if he didn't exist at all... as if it was his ghost that had come in.

8. He was wearing a three-piece suit as if it were some formal occasion.

9. She started as if she had been addressed by a stranger.

10. Don't reproach me as if somebody could have done more.

2. Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. She spoke easily and without restraint as if she (to talk) to a friend... as if we (not to have) anything to argue about.

2. They were watching as helpless as if it (to be) a game of dice, with their lives at stake.

3. He was staring at me as if he (to see) something... as if he (can see) something I couldn't.

4. The old man never gave me as much as a two-word sentence as if he still (to try) to puzzle out who I was.

5. She smiled at him prettily but her hands trembled and she paled as if she (to be going) to faint.

6. Larry's eyes were red and swollen as if he (to cry).

7. He looked happy as if an alternative (to find).

8. She welcomed me as if nothing (to happen), as if we never (to quarrel).

9. Don't keep reminding me I was late as if I (can come) earlier.

10. He went on considering the alternatives as though he just (to provide) with a puzzle to solve.

3. 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. He was too sympathetic as though ...

5. She sobbed wildly as if ...

6. He curbed his urge to laugh as if ...

7. He stared at his watch as if ...

8. The police launched investigation as if ...

9. She pouted as if ...

10. He gave the problem little consideration as if ...

4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. На все мои вопросы он отвечал таким тоном, словно эта беседа его совершенно не интересовала.
2. Он чувствовал себя неловко, как будто все присутствующие смотрели на него.
3. Стены в комнате были покрыты тёмными пятнами, как будто её давно не ремонтировали.
4. Она говорила таким уверенным тоном, словно знала ответы на все вопросы.
5. Джулия оглядывалась на ходу, как будто за ней кто-то гнался.
6. Он работал всё быстрее, как будто что-то подсказывало ему, что времени осталось совсем немного.
7. Не смейте обращаться с ней как с ребёнком.
8. Он не хотел уходить, как будто боялся, что без него мы упустим что-нибудь важное.
9. Лилиан говорила с ними так, словно они уже обо всем знали, словно слухи уже могли дойти до них.
10. Она сообщила нам о своём отъезде таким тоном, словно мы её чем-нибудь обидели.

The Subjunctive Mood in PREDICATIVE Clauses (I)

<p>The Main Clause (the Indicative Mood)</p> <p>Present / Past / Future</p> <p>Link verbs to be to feel to look to seem etc.</p>	<p><i>AS IF</i> <i>AS THOUGH</i> simultaneous actions</p>	<p>The PREDICATIVE Clause (The Subjunctive Mood)</p> <p><i>The Past Indefinite</i> <i>WERE</i> – the Synthetic Past Subjunctive</p>
<p>e.g. I <u>feel</u> as if I <u>were</u> seven ears old. He <u>looked</u> as though he <u>knew</u> something.</p>		
<p>The Main Clause (the Indicative Mood)</p> <p>Present / Past / Future</p> <p>Link verbs to be to feel to look to seem etc.</p>	<p><i>AS IF</i> <i>AS THOUGH</i> A prior action</p>	<p><i>A prior action</i> The PREDICATIVE Clause (The Subjunctive Mood)</p> <p><i>The Past Perfect</i></p>
<p>e.g. Not it <u>seems</u> as if you <u>had</u> never <u>been</u> away.</p>		

The Subjunctive Mood in PREDICATIVE Clauses (II)

<p>The Main Clause</p> <p><i>The Subject</i> <i>Link verb</i></p> <p>an Abstract Noun aim wish idea suggestion etc.</p>	<p><i>THAT</i></p>	<p>The PREDICATIVE Clause</p> <p><i>BE</i> <i>THAT</i></p> <p><i>SHOULD+ The Indefinite Infinitive</i> <i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i></p> <p><i>The Compound Nominal Predicate</i></p>
<p>e.g. His <u>suggestion</u> <u>was that</u> they <u>should meet</u> again. <i>The Compound Nominal Predicate</i></p> <p><u>Mary's wish</u> <u>was that</u> her mother <u>should live</u> with her.</p>		

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

1. He felt as if he were a student again.
2. She looked as though she had always known something like that would happen.
3. It was as if he were looking at himself and heard his own voice say "I don't know."
4. It's not as if you owed him anything.
5. It's not as if they had done anything wrong.
6. It seems as if the house had been broken into.
7. It seemed as if he was being talked into something illegal.
8. The food tasted and smelt as if no one had bothered to cook it.
9. "Don't touch it!" That sounded as if she really had a right to give orders.
10. Joseph felt as though he had been betrayed.

2. Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. He felt as if Robert (to be about) to tip him, but thought better of it.
2. The house looked as though it (not to use) for years.
3. It was as if they still (to deceive) themselves.
4. He looked as if he just (to wake up).
5. It's not as if he (to want) to hurt you or something. It was just a joke, you know.
6. It seemed as if he (to be going) to answer back.
7. They all felt as if the boy (to conceal) something, but they couldn't find out what.
8. The room smelt as if someone (to smoke) there.
9. Her manner is humiliating, it's as if she (to be) the boss around here.
10. He always looks as if he (to be) a little dumb, but believe me he's no fool.

3. Complete the following sentences.

1. The house was empty. It was as if ...
2. Don't pout. It's not as if ...
3. Stay back! It's not as if ...

4. I feel as if ...
5. The cake tastes as if ...
6. Your words sound as though ...

4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. Define the type of clause.

1. Она побледнела, как будто внезапно плохо себя почувствовала.
2. Ситуация выглядела так, будто всё было подстроено заранее.
3. Он говорил так серьёзно, будто это вопрос жизни и смерти.
4. Казалось, им больше ничего не угрожает.
5. У меня было такое чувство, будто за мной кто-то наблюдает.
6. У вас такой вид, словно вы не можете решить, что вам делать.
7. Майк выглядит таким счастливым, как будто ему только что сообщили какую-то отличную новость.
8. Она быстро подняла письмо, как будто не хотела, чтобы его кто-нибудь заметил.
9. Мне кажется, что он не сам всё это придумал. У него такой вид, будто он повторяет чьи-то слова.
10. Джейн слушала меня с улыбкой, как будто не понимала, насколько всё это серьёзно.

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

1. My advice is that you should take someone with you.
2. My dearest wish is that my daughter should marry a young man I could approve of.
3. Our suggestion was that we take a tour round the city before going to the gallery.
4. His fear was lest he should be given away.
5. Tara's apprehension is lest someone should discover her secret.
6. Our main condition was that the paper should be signed by two witnesses.
7. The old man's wish was that we should not leave him alone.
8. The lawyer's demand was that the trial be moved to another county.

9. The order was that we should all gather in the hall.
10. The motion was that the grand jury indict him.

6. Complete the following sentences.

1. The doctor's order was ...
2. The students' demands are ...
3. My parents' ambition is ...
4. Our common suggestion is ...
5. The lingering fear was ...
6. The next plan was ...
7. The patient's request was ...

7. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. Define the type of clause.

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. Требуется, чтобы это правило соблюдали все.
5. Моё предложение сводилось к тому, чтобы перенести заседание кафедры на другой день.
6. Всё, чего мы хотим, это дать ему ещё один шанс.
7. Он опасался, что над его предложением будут смеяться.
8. Единственное приемлемое предложение заключалось в том, чтобы оставить всё как есть.
9. Наша цель заключается в том, чтобы обеспечить всем участникам конкурса равные возможности.
10. Моё единственное пожелание — не разрешайте ему делать всё по-своему.

The Subjunctive Mood in SUBJECT Clauses

The Main Clause		The SUBJECT Clause
Denotes subjective appraisal of the action or situation described in the subordinate clause	that	SHOULD+ The Indefinite Infinitive <i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i>
<p>It is / was</p> <p><i>necessary</i> <i>important</i> <i>right</i> <i>requested</i> <i>recommended</i> <i>obligatory</i> <i>better (best)</i> <i>imperative</i> <i>desirable</i> <i>of vital importance</i> <i>decided</i></p>	that	he <i>should stay</i> here.
e.g. <u>It's better</u> that they <i>shouldn't do</i> it themselves.		

The Case of the *Emotional* SHOULD (перевод в изъявительном наклонении)

The Main Clause		The SUBJECT Clause
Expresses emotional attitude of the speaker to real facts described in the subordinate clause	(that)	SHOULD + The Indefinite / Perfect Infinitive <i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i>
<p>It is / was</p> <p><i>an Adjective</i> <i>strange</i> <i>wonderful</i> <i>unnatural</i> <i>impossible</i> <i>(un) fortunate</i> <i>etc.</i></p>	(that)	he <i>should stay</i> here.
e.g. <u>It's unnatural</u> that she <i>should have done</i> such a thing.		

The Main Clause	The SUBJECT Clause
<p>Expresses emotional attitude of the speaker to real facts described in the subordinate clause</p> <p>↓</p> <p>It is / was a Noun a pity wonder shame <i>etc.</i></p>	<p>(that) → SHOULD + The Indefinite / Perfect Infinitive <i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i></p> <p>(that) he <i>should stay</i> here.</p>
<p>e.g. <u>It's a pity</u> that he <i>should be</i> so boring!</p>	
The Main Clause	The Subordinate Clause
<p>Expresses emotional attitude of the speaker to real facts described in the subordinate clause</p> <p>↓</p> <p>I'm sorry glad pleased vexed <i>etc.</i></p>	<p>(that) → SHOULD + The Indefinite / Perfect Infinitive <i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i></p> <p>(that) he <i>should stay</i> here.</p>
<p>e.g. <u>I'm vexed</u> that such things <i>should have been discussed</i> in my absence.</p>	
<p>ALSO: Why <i>should</i> you and I <i>talk</i> like this? To think that such a thing <i>should have happened</i> nowadays! At that very second <u>who <i>should come</i></u> in but Robert! (<i>кто бы вы думали...</i>)</p>	

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

1. It's necessary that no one should breathe a word about it to her.
2. It's so strange that your colleagues should have disagreed with you.
3. It was recommended that all papers be filed and locked.
4. It's highly improbable that she should be thinking of you now.
5. It is absolutely obligatory that all children here should wear uniform.
6. Isn't it doubtful that the journalists should have been given such an evasive answer?

7. It's better that your child shouldn't be vaccinated just now: wait a little.

8. Isn't it clear that every opinion should be taken into consideration?

9. Is it possible that the money should have been stolen? I doubt it.

10. How wonderful that he should have joined us!

2. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: a) It's necessary for you. to put off that call. It's necessary that you should put off that call.

b) It was recommended to forget the whole matter.

It was recommended that the whole matter should be forgotten.

1. It was only right for them to have agreed.

2. It's very unusual for them to have admitted a stranger into their company.

3. It's strange for the case to have been solved so fast.

4. It is recommended to inform your tutor about your progress.

5. It's better for you not to answer back!

6. It was highly unnatural for him to be late.

7. It was thought unusual but not too strange for a person of his status not to have gone to that conference.

8. It is requested to report all breaks in the procedure at once.

9. It's unbelievable for ten-year-olds to have put up such a good show!

10. It was considered obligatory then for the girls to learn to dance.

3. Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. It's necessary that we (to help) him.

2. It's strange that they (to help) him — usually he doesn't accept support from anyone.

3. It's highly unlikely that he (to give) help — no one would have wanted to support him.

4. Isn't it strange that they (to expect) an answer all those months? Why didn't they drop the whole thing?

5. Is it possible that the Board (to give) serious thought to that idea?

6. It's improbable that he (to bite) by his own dog.
7. It was recommended that the out-dated system (to replace) with something more modern.
8. It was only right that this company's products (to boycott).
9. How wonderful that someone (to think) of everything beforehand!
10. How unfortunate that you (to let) that topic dominate your talk! You could have avoided that, you know.

4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Вам необходимо уехать как можно скорее.
2. Желательно, чтобы вы приняли участие в выставке.
3. Не может быть, чтобы вы собрались так быстро.
4. Странно, что никто до сих пор не додумался до такого простого решения.
5. Не может быть, чтобы вы не встречались раньше — он вёл себя так, как будто хорошо вас знает.
6. Совершенно необходимо, чтобы дети знали правила дорожного движения.
7. Невероятно, что он уже на ногах после столь сложной операции.
8. То, как Джейн вела себя при встрече с вами, совершенно необычно. На неё это не похоже.
9. Возможно, мы ещё встретимся.
10. Рекомендуется прочитать текст целиком, прежде чем браться за перевод.

Speech practice

1. Use the Subjunctive Mood when answering the following questions.

e.g. Your friend wants to become a computer programmer. What must he study? – It is essential that he should take/take math classes.

1. Marina wants to enroll in the Japanese language course. Do you think it is important that she know the language?

2. Tomorrow your classmates are going to have a midterm test. What must they do before the test?

3. Your teacher is explaining the attendance policy in her class. What would she say?

4. Michael missed some classes. What should he do?

5. If you want to have a successful job interview, what should you not do?

6. Mary doesn't want to get a failing grade on her term paper. What should she not do?

7. Your friend wants to get a tutor. Give him/her recommendation.

8. What should and shouldn't you do to be healthy?

9. Nick wants to pick up new vocabulary and master conversational grammar. Give him some advice.

2.

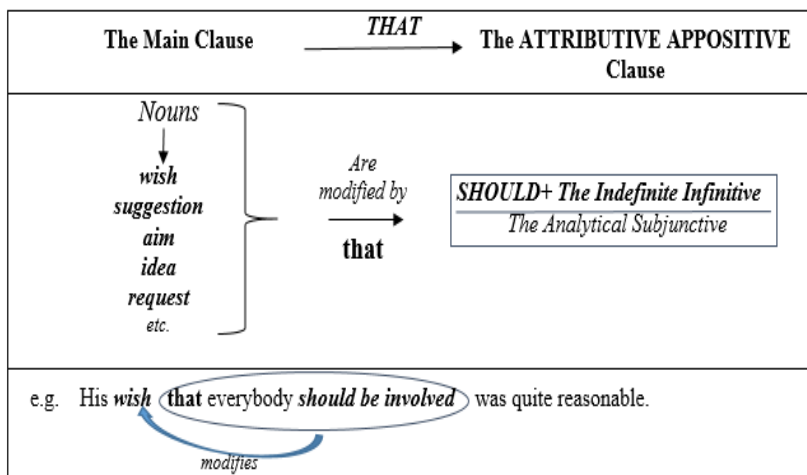
a/ You and your partner are planning to get married. You are discussing how to develop and maintain a happy marriage. Make 3 statements about your idea of a good husband/wife using the Subjunctive Mood.

e.g. It is best that my wife not work and, instead, be home with our children.

b/ Share your statements with your classmates. Express his/her ideas in indirect speech. Mind that there is no sequence of tenses rule in the Subjunctive Mood.

e.g. He said that it was best that his wife not work and, instead, be home with their children.

The Subjunctive Mood in ATTRIBUTIVE APPOSITIVE Clauses



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

1. No one objected to his demand that he should be paid his regular fee.

2. No one objected to his demand that he be paid regularly.

3. His fear that anyone should see him was deep.

4. The new instruction that progress reports should be submitted once a week surprised everyone, but was nevertheless followed.

5. She expressed our common wish that the subject be given serious attention.

6. I could not hide my disbelief that my colleagues should have done so well without me while I had been ill.

7. Strong apprehension lest someone should reveal her secret was written all over her face.

8. Why didn't you stop him when he voiced that silly proposal that we should not attend the session?

9. Everyone thought his fear lest his real name be found out groundless.

10. His request that we should both join the investigation intrigued us.

2. Complete the following sentences.

1. The instruction ... was followed.
2. The motion ... was supported by the majority.
3. Your doubt... is groundless.
4. I support your demand ...
5. I have nothing against your wish ...
6. Their fear ... was getting on my nerves.
7. I consider the request... important.

3. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Меня расстроило ваше распоряжение о том, чтобы наш отдел был закрыт.

2. Марджори высказала общее пожелание всех сотрудников, чтобы часть столовой была отведена для некурящих.

3. Предложение, заключавшееся в том, чтобы сделать перерыв, устраивало всех.

4. Мистер Грин подумал, что просьба Майка о повышении зарплаты несвоевременна.

5. Большинство проголосовало за предложение, заключавшееся в том, чтобы отложить обсуждение данного вопроса на какое-то время.

6. Меня удивила его просьба о том, чтобы ему позволили взглянуть на портрет до того, как он был закончен.

7. Опасения, как бы его обман не раскрылся, мешали ему сосредоточиться.

8. Арчи не поверил, что друзья могли так подвести его.

9. Я ни на чем не настаивал. Я только высказал пожелание, чтобы в следующий раз этот вопрос без меня не обсуждали.

10. Директор издал инструкцию, согласно которой все некурящие сотрудники должны получать большую зарплату.

The Subjunctive Mood in ATTRIBUTIVE Clauses

Modifying the Noun *Time*

A. The Main Clause	→	The Attributive Clause (The Subjunctive Mood)
<i>It's / about / high time</i>	<i>is modified by</i> →	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> The Past Indefinite WERE – the Synthetic Past Subjunctive </div>
e.g. <i>It's about time we had some sun.</i> <i>It's time we were off.</i>		
B. The Main Clause /Less common/	→	The Attributive Clause (The Subjunctive Mood)
<i>It's / about / high time</i>	<i>is modified by</i> →	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> SHOULD + the Indefinite Infinitive <i>The Analytical Subjunctive</i> </div>
e.g. <i>It's time we should go home.</i> <i>It was indeed high time somebody should come to their aid.</i>		

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

1. It's time the child were in bed.
2. It's high time someone stepped in and stopped this meaningless quarrel.
3. Isn't it time you took some action against them?
4. "It's time someone gave me a hand!" The remark went unnoticed.
5. It's about time he was given another chance.
6. Isn't it time that you should stop waiting for an opportunity to be offered you on a silver platter?
7. Don't you think it's time you were working on your project?
8. Can't the child behave? It's high time someone told him that won't do.
9. It's time you should be doing something with your life. It's time you were looking for a place to settle in.
10. Isn't it high time she gave up on that idea?

2. Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. It's high time you (to do) something about that dripping tap!
2. It's time the problem (to deal with).
3. Don't you find it's time that someone (to tell) our supervisor that the experiment is going wrong?
4. Isn't it time he (to be) home?
5. It's about time we (to tell) about your plans.
6. Are you still reading? It's time you (to work) again.
7. Late again? It's time you (to look) for another job!
8. It's time someone else (to ask) to attend this boring conference, just for a change.
9. It's high time you (to stop) daydreaming.
10. It's time he (to consult) his colleagues, isn't it?

3. Paraphrase the following sentences using attributive clauses.

1. They've been parted for a long time. It's time for him to forget about her.
2. It's time for us to be given a definite answer.
3. Angela has known me for ages. It's time for her to get used to my ways.
4. It's time for you to know the meaning of the proverb "It never rains but it pours."
5. If you want anything done properly, you should start doing it yourself.
6. The scheme is outdated. It's time for some improvement.
7. I've just had bad luck. It's about time for something good to happen.
8. Isn't it necessary to put an end to her nagging?
9. Why don't you ever speak up?
10. You've been learning English for some time. Why can't you spell this word yet?

4. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Уже двенадцать. Пора выключать телевизор и ложиться спать.
2. Тим звонил нам уже час назад. Ему давно пора прийти.
3. Вам не пора уходить?

4. Вы уже давно работаете здесь. Пора научиться соблюдать наши правила.

5. “Прошло столько времени, — думал Лесли. — Пора бы им дать о себе знать”.

6. Вам не кажется, что детям давно пора быть дома?

7. Вы поссорились из-за пустяка. Пора бы и помириться.

8. Пора бы вам перестать жаловаться и начать действовать.

9. Скоро экзамены. Вам не пора начать заниматься?

10. Мне кажется, тебе пора бросить курить... Пора, по крайней мере, попытаться.

Speech practice

Imagine yourself in the situation when you come home tired and find the apartment a mess. Express your irritation to your brother / sister who didn't clean up the room. Begin with the phrase “It is (about / high) time...”

e.g. It is about time you vacuumed the carpets, they are too dusty.

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