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Грамматика. Занятие #15. Наклонения глагола (Moods).

Сослагательное наклонение (Subjunctive).

В английском языке, как и в русском, есть три наклонения глагола: изъявительное (the Indicative Mood), сослагательное (the Subjunctive Mood) и повелительное (the Imperative Mood).

Изъявительное наклонение выражает действие как реальный факт в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени:

She lives with her mother - Она живет с матерью.

A letter came from them today - Сегодня от них пришло письмо.

I will go into the kitchen - Я пойду на кухню.

Сослагательное наклонение выражает действие не как реальное, но как таковое, которое могло бы состояться при определенных условиях, а также необходимое желательное или нереальное, невыполнимое:

If I had money, I would buy a car - Если бы у меня были деньги, я бы купил машину.

В английском языке употребляются четыре формы сослагательного наклонения: the Conditional Mood, the Suppositional Mood, Subjunctive I, Subjunctive II.

The Conditional Mood

Conditional Mood образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **should** (используется редко) и **would** и инфинитива основного глагола без частицы to.

Следовательно, Conditional Mood по форме совпадает с Future-in-the-Past (см. урок №4) изъявительного наклонения, но отличается от него по значению.

Future-in-the-Past употребляется для выражения реального действия, **которое было будущим относительно прошлого**:

I knew something would happen today - Я знал, что сегодня что-то произойдет.



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Conditional Mood употребляется для выражения действия, которое **состоялось бы при определенных условиях в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени, но не состоится по какой-либо причине.**

I would visit him, but I have no time - Я бы навесил его, но у меня нет времени.

Conditional Mood имеет две временные формы: present и past.

Present Conditional образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов would (should) и инфинитива основного глагола без частицы to, то есть по форме совпадает с Future Indefinite-in-the Past:

I (we) would work.

He (she, it, you, they) would work.

Present Conditional выражает действие, которое **при определенных условиях могло бы состояться в настоящем или будущем времени:**

I'd buy the watch tomorrow but the shop will be closed - Я купил бы часы завтра, но магазин будет закрыт.

Past Conditional образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола would (should) и перфектной формы инфинитива основного глагола, то есть по форме совпадает с Future Perfect-in-the-Past (см. урок №10).

I would **have worked**.

He (she, it, you, they) would **have worked**.

Past Conditional выражает действие, которое при определенных условиях могло бы состояться **в прошлом**, но из-за отсутствия этих условий не состоялось:

She would have bought a watch but the shop was closed - Она купила бы часы, но магазин был закрыт.

Subjunctive II

Subjunctive II имеет две временные формы: present и past.



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Present Subjunctive II по форме совпадает с Past Indefinite изъявительного наклонения.

Глагол **to be** - исключение. В Present Subjunctive II он имеет форму **were во всех лицах единственного и множественного числа:**

I (he, she, it, we, you, they) were.

Present Subjunctive II выражает нереальное действие, которое противоречит действительности и относится преимущественно к **настоящего или будущему времени:**

If I saw him tomorrow I would tell him about it - Если бы я увидел его завтра, я бы сказал ему об этом.

If she learned English, I'd buy her this book - Если бы он изучала (*сейчас*) английский язык, я купил бы ей эту книгу (*а она изучает немецкий язык*).

Past Subjunctive II по форме совпадает с Past Perfect изъявительного наклонения:

I (he, she, it, we, you, they) had worked.

Past Subjunctive II выражает **нереальное действие в прошлом.**

If I had met her I would have told her about it - Если бы я встретил ее, я сказал бы ей об этом (*но я ее не встретил*).

Употребление Conditional Mood и Subjunctive II.

Conditional Mood употребляется в простых, сложносочиненных и сложноподчиненных предложениях для выражения действия, которое могло бы состояться при определенных условиях. Эти условия могут быть выражены в этом же предложении или в соседних предложениях, а могут быть и не выражены вообще, но они понятны из самой ситуации.

But for the late hour they would stay here longer - **Если бы не позднее время,** они были бы здесь дольше.

It's a pity I have no time. We would play chess - Жаль, что **у меня нет времени.** Мы сыграли бы в шахматы.



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I'd write him a letter but I don't know his address - Я написал бы ему письмо, но **не знаю его адреса**.

Yesterday I would have said the same - **Вчера я сказал бы** то же самое. (*но вчера меня об этом не спросили*)

Conditional Mood и Subjunctive II употребляются в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным условия, если условие **маловероятно или невыполнимо**. В главном предложении употребляется Conditional, а в придаточном - Subjunctive II.

Каждая из этих форм употребляется в том времени, какое требуется по смыслу.

Если действия главного и придаточного предложений происходят в настоящем или будущем времени, то в придаточном условном предложении (условие) употребляется Present Subjunctive II, а в главном (следствие) - Present Conditional.

Если действия главного и придаточного предложений происходят в прошедшем времени, то и в придаточном условном предложении употребляется Past Subjunctive II, а в главном - Past Conditional:

If I were you I wouldn't think of it - На вашем месте я бы об этом не думал.

(действия главного и придаточного предложений происходят в настоящем времени)

If you had stayed, I would never have come to you - Если бы вы остались, я бы никогда не пришел к вам.

(действия главного и придаточного предложений происходят в прошедшем времени)

If he had graduated from the institute, he'd work at school - Если бы он закончил институт, он бы работал в школе.

(действие придаточного предложения происходит в прошлом, а действие главного - в настоящем).



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If you were not so absent-minded, you would not have made so many mistakes -
Если бы ты не был так невнимателен, ты не наделал бы так много ошибок.

(действие главного предложения происходит в прошлом, в придаточном предложении дается постоянная характеристика определенного лица. Как раз этим и объясняется употребление Present Subjunctive II в придаточном предложении).

Subjunctive II употребляется в придаточных дополнительных предложениях, если сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголом **to wish**. **В этом случае Subjunctive II выражает желательное действие или состояние, которое противоречит действительности.**

Если действие придаточного предложения происходит одновременно с действием главного, в придаточном предложении употребляется Present Subjunctive II, а если действие придаточного предшествует действию главного, то в придаточном предложении употребляется Past Subjunctive II:

I wish I knew where you are and what you are doing - Мне хотелось бы знать, где ты и что ты делаешь сейчас.

I wish I were only joking - Хорошо было бы, если бы я только шутил.

I wish I had not told you about it - Жаль, что я рассказал вам об этом.

Subjunctive II употребляется в придаточных предложениях, которые присоединяются к главному предложению союзами **as if, as though как будто, вроде, как если бы.**

Если действие придаточного предложения является одновременным с действием главного, то в придаточном предложении употребляется Present Subjunctive II:

They spoke before her as if she were not there - Они разговаривали при ней, как будто ее там и не было.

You just go out as though you were going for a walk - Вы просто выходите, как будто идете на прогулку.

Если действие придаточного предложения предшествует действию главного, то в придаточном предложении употребляется Past Subjunctive II:



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He looked as if he had never seen me before - У него было такое выражение, будто он меня никогда раньше не видел.

Примечание: если действие придаточного предложения с союзом as if, as though является будущим по отношению к действию главного, то в придаточном предложении употребляется сочетание **would** с инфинитивом.

The sky looked as if it would never clear before morning - Небо выглядело так, будто до утра так и не прояснится.

Subjunctive I.

Subjunctive I имеет только одну форму для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа, которая у всех глаголов, в том числе **to be** и **to have**, совпадает с инфинитивом без частицы to.

to go	to be	to have
I go	I be	I have
He (she, it) go	He (she,it) be	He (she, it) have
We go	We be	We have
You go	You be	You have
They go	They be	They have

В страдательном залоге Subjunctive I имеет форму be+Past Participle: I (he, she, it, we, you, they) be examined.

Subjunctive I употребляется для выражения необходимого, желательного действия, которое в принципе может состояться:

It's necessary that he go there at once - Необходимо, чтобы он немедленно вошел туда.

Subjunctive I не имеет временных форм - одна и та же форма может употребляться относительно настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени:



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He demands (demanded, will demand) that we be attentive - Он требует (требовал, потребует) чтобы мы были внимательнее.

На следующем уроке мы разберем Suppositional Mood и его употребление вместе с Subjunctive I. Подписывайтесь на канал, чтобы не пропускать новые уроки!

предложили билет на концерт. 8. Вам заплатят за эту работу завтра. 9. Им приказали покинуть зал. 10. Солдатам было приказано переправиться через реку. 11. Ее попросили спеть эту песню еще раз. 12. Меня спросили, пойдем ли мы в театр. 13. Если меня спросят, я им все расскажу. 14. Этот вопрос сейчас обсуждается на собрании. 15. Когда я зашел в зал, этот вопрос обсуждался. 16. Его слушали очень внимательно. 17. Мост был разрушен до того, как мы приехали туда. 18. Учитель сказал, что наши диктанты уже проверены. 19. За детьми присмотрят. 20. Об этом событии много говорят.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Exercise 142. Make up five sentences from each table.

In your place But for him But for the bad weather	I	should would	take a rest.
	he		go to the forest.
	she		stay at home.
	we		take part in the concert.
	you		bathe in the river.
	they		be sent to Oxford.

But for the rain In his place But for them	I	would have should have	bought this camera.
	he		slept in the open air.
	she		lost the match.
	we		gone on an excursion.
	you		been examined on Monday.
	they		been sent there yesterday.

I	would have done it	tomorrow.
He	would have translated the story	long ago.
She	should return the book	yesterday.
We	would go to the theatre	this evening.
You	should visit the exhibition	last summer.
They	would have built the bridge	next week.

Exercise 143. Answer the following questions as in the models.

Models: *Suppose you want to buy a book. Where would you go? — I should go to a book-shop. Suppose you wanted to see a film yesterday. Where would you have gone? — I should have gone to the cinema.*

A. 1. Suppose the ice is still very thin on the river. Would you skate on it? Why? 2. Suppose you must be in

Vladivostok in the shortest time possible. Would you go there by train or by plane? 3. Suppose tomorrow is your friend's birthday. What would you buy for him as a present? 4. Suppose the weather is fine tomorrow. What would you do after classes? 5. Suppose it's raining heavily now. Would you go for a walk?

B. 1. Suppose you were very busy last night. Would you have watched television? 2. The other day the librarian offered me a popular science book and a novel. What would you have chosen? 3. Yesterday I could go to the theatre or to the cinema. What would you have done in my place? 4. Last summer I could spend my holidays in the country or in the Caucasus. Where would you have gone in my place? 5. Suppose you had dinner in the dining-room yesterday. Would you have taken cutlets or fried fish for the second course?

Exercise 144. Make up five sentences from the table.

I wish	she were at home I had finished school they knew my address he were not so busy I had been told the truth he worked at our school I had not told her about it	last year. now. today. yesterday. at present. at that time. then.
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Exercise 145. Paraphrase the following sentences.

Model: *It's a pity she is so indifferent to music. — I wish she were not so indifferent to music. Unfortunately, I did not see him there. — I wish I had seen him there.*

A. 1. It's a pity he is not at school now. 2. It's a pity you are so absent-minded. 3. I am sorry I don't speak French. 4. Unfortunately, he is busy now. 5. What a pity you are leaving our school. 6. It's a pity she is so shy. 7. I am sorry I can't help you. 8. Unfortunately, I have no English dictionary. 9. It's a pity I don't know his telephone number. 10. It's a pity I am not tall enough to play basketball. 11. It's a pity he doesn't live in our town.

B. 1. I am sorry I haven't read that article. 2. It's a pity she went there yesterday. 3. What a pity she wasn't invited to take part in the concert. 4. Unfortunately, the night was very dark. 5. I am sorry I said this in his presence. 6. It's a pity the weather was so bad. 7. I am sorry I didn't learn

this language in my childhood. 8. I am sorry I haven't locked the door. 9. Unfortunately, she has missed the last train. 10. It's a pity I didn't take the camera with me.

Exercise 146. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets. Explain your choice. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He wished he ... never ... her to visit India (asked/has ... asked/had ... asked). 2. I wish I ... that I've never been afraid (can say/could say/will be able to say). 3. I wish I ... your compliments. I don't (deserve/deserves/deserved/had deserved). 4. I was afraid something was going to happen, and I wished I ... (don't speak/doesn't speak/didn't speak/hadn't spoken). 5. I wish that poor Strickland ... still alive. I wonder what he would have said when I gave him twenty-nine thousand eight hundred francs for his picture (is/are/was/were/has been/had been). 6. I wish I ... something for you, some good thing (can do/could do/will be able to do). 7. He wished now that when the director of his firm spoke to him he ... differently (answer/answers/answered/had answered). 8. "Oh, I don't know what I'm talking about. How I wish ... some proper education" (have/has/had/had had). 9. "Haven't you been to Paris?" "Yes, I was there last year, in September" "We must have been there together. How curious! I wish I ...you" (see/saw/has seen/had seen).

Exercise 147. Make up five sentences from each table.

If	I he she we you they	were you had time had money were free were young liked it lived there	I he she we you they	would should	go there. buy it. read it. write him a letter. go home on foot. play chess. play football.
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If	I he she we you they	had	been there received the letter known it been invited had time had money	I he she we you they	would have should have	come in time. done it. visited it. been happy. taken a taxi. bought it.
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Exercise 148. Transform the following, using the Present Subjunctive II in the subordinate clauses.

Model: *If Peter works hard, he will pass his examination. — If Peter worked hard, he would pass his examination.*

1. If the water is warm, we shall bathe in the river. 2. If there is much snow in January, they will go skiing every day. 3. If the rain stops, the girls will go for a walk. 4. If he is not very busy, he will help you. 5. If she comes tomorrow, she will join us. 6. If I send the money at once, my dog will be returned alive and well. 7. If she is given the chance to go back again, she will take it. 8. If you put in a word for me, it will help so much. 9. If you've spoken the truth, you won't have anything to complain about. 10. If Ackroyd learns the truth he will have no mercy on you.

Exercise 149. Make the following sentences refer to the past.

Model: *If he left at ten, he would catch the train. — If he had left at ten, he would have caught the train.*

1. If she were attentive, she wouldn't make so many mistakes. 2. The boy would post your letter if you gave it to him. 3. If I knew the number of his telephone, I should ring him up. 4. If I received any news, I should let you know. 5. She would buy that dress if she had money with her. 6. If that were so, he would hardly give his partner his address. 7. If it were just a whim, he would get over it. 8. If it weren't for the children, Mrs. Strickland wouldn't mind anything. 9. It would be dreadful if she had nowhere to go. 10. I wouldn't approve of paying such sum of money if I knew anything about it.

Exercise 150. Paraphrase the sentences as in the models.

Models: *Nick doesn't know English, so I don't speak English with him. — If Nick knew English, I should speak English with him.*

We didn't take a taxi, so we missed the train. — If we had taken a taxi, we wouldn't have missed the train.

A. 1. I don't live far from school, so I don't go there by bus. 2. It is very cold, so the children will not go for a walk. 3. She is tired, so she won't play basket-ball today. 4. I am not ill, so I shall not go to a doctor. 5. My father has no spare time, so he won't play chess with me today. 6. I don't know him, so I won't ask him to help me. 7. She doesn't

know the city, so she won't show you the way to the museum. 8. My brother doesn't know Japanese, so he won't be sent to Tokyo conference. 9. His car is not big, so it won't take us all. 10. Our exams aren't over yet, so we won't go to the seaside with you.

B. 1. Nick didn't work hard, so he didn't pass his examination. 2. My sister was busy last night, so she didn't watch television. 3. You didn't send me a telegram, so I didn't meet you at the station. 4. The weather was bad the day before yesterday, so the children didn't go to the forest. 5. We went to Paris by plane, so we came in time. 6. I wasn't sent there, so I didn't make a report at the conference. 7. She didn't switch on the light, so she didn't see the note on the table. 8. I didn't take money with me, so I didn't buy bread. 9. My father did not notice you on the bus-stop, so he didn't give you a lift. 10. They didn't send her an invitation, so she didn't come to their wedding.

Exercise 151. Paraphrase the sentences as in the models.

Models: *I have no dictionary, so I can't translate the text. —*

If I had a dictionary, I could translate the text.

I can't get a dictionary, so I won't translate the text. —

If I could get a dictionary, I would translate the text.

A. 1. I didn't know your address, so I couldn't send you a letter. 2. Mary is ill, so she can't go to school today. 3. It is late, so they can't finish this work today. 4. My friend does not know English, so he can't read this book in the original. 5. I didn't see him yesterday, so I couldn't tell him about it. 6. He didn't take his spectacles, so he couldn't read on the train. 7. They didn't take fishing-rods with them, so they couldn't fish in the lake. 8. The teacher didn't correct our dictations, so he couldn't tell us our marks. 9. We didn't take new batteries for our tape-recorder, so we couldn't listen to music. 10. It is dark in the corridor, so we can't find the keys.

B. 1. We can't get tickets, so we shan't go to the circus. 2. She can't read English, so she doesn't subscribe to Moscow Times. 3. I couldn't see them, so I didn't tell them about today's meeting. 4. I couldn't go to the cinema, so I didn't see the film. 5. He can't sing, so he doesn't take part in the concert. 6. He can't hear us from this distance, so he won't return. 7. My father can't drive the car, so he won't take us to the station. 8. The children couldn't lift the lid of the box, so they didn't see what was inside. 9. He can't swim

well, so he won't go to the swimming pool. 10. I can't remember his address, so I shan't send him the invitation.

Exercise 152. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets. Explain your choice.

1. What would you do if you ... sick (get/gets/got/have got)? 2. If we ... some information we should already have given it to the police (have/has/had/have had). 3. If somebody ... things away at least one day a week, you soon wouldn't be able to move in this small house (does not tidy/do not tidy/did't not tidy/has not tidied). 4. We shouldn't even have known she was going if I ... her packing her clothes (do not find/did not find/has not found/had not found). 5. Mrs. Sommerheyes does not remember me. Even if she ... it wouldn't matter, would it (do/does/did/has done/had done)? 6. If Eve Carpenter ... this photograph of herself, she would tear in pieces quickly (see/sees/saw/has seen/had seen). 7. If Guy ... a man, he'd stop them. He wouldn't let them prosecute me (is/are/was/were/ had been/has been). 8. If he ... with them, he wouldn't have got into the trouble. He would be alive (go/goes/went/has gone/had gone). 9. "I can't think why you don't arrest Dr. Rendell", said Mrs. Oliver. "I would, if I ... the Head of Scotland Yard" (am/is/are/was/were/had been). 10. If he ... every penny all his life, he wouldn't be the owner of the fine ship (do not save/does not save/did not save/ has not saved/had not saved). 11. If a boat ... away, he'd be in charge of it, and he'd be sent because he was the best man for the job (is sent/are sent/was sent/were sent/has been sent/had been sent). 12. "What did he want, I wonder?" "He wanted to apologize. He would have done so if you ... here (isn't/aren't/wasn't/weren't/hasn't been/hadn't been)." 13. If she ... like a decent modest young woman none of this would have happened (behaves/behaved/have behaved/has behaved/had behaved). 14. If I ... you, I'd go home for a few days (be/am/was/were).

Exercise 153. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets. Explain your choice.

1. We are foolish and sentimental and melodramatic at twenty-five, but if we weren't perhaps we ... less wise at fifty (will be/have been/would be/had been). 2. "If I were you, I ... no attention to the things", Hattie says (shall

pay/will pay/should pay/would have paid). 3. If indeed he ... for a path to the boat station, he would have kept on the lower level near the river (was looking/were looking/has been looking/had been looking). 4. "If one ... what to look for, it would be so easy", said Hercule Poirot to himself. "But one doesn't know what to look for. And so one looks in wrong places or for wrong things" (know/knows/knew/has known/had known). 5. "Darling, don't cry. I wouldn't have told you, if I ... it was going to upset you" think/thinks /thought/have thought/had thought). 6. Even if they ... me to stay, I should have refused (want/wants/wanted/has wanted/had wanted). 7. "Well, why can't you travel to distant countries"? If I ... your age, I'd do it like a shot (am/is/are/will be/were/had been). 8. If I ... it, I wouldn't say it (don't mean/did not mean/will not mean/had not meant). 9. "I respect you very much, doctor, and should be sorry if you ... ill of me" (think/will think/thought/had thought). 10. After all, if he ... any talent, I should be the first to encourage it (has/have/had/have had/has had). 11. "Do you think, if you ... ill, he would stir a finger to help you?" (is/was/are/were/has been/had been). 12. It would be dreadful if she ... nowhere to go (have/has/had/had had).

Exercise 154. Complete the following sentences.

A. 1. If I were you ... 2. If I had money about me ... 3. If my father were an engineer ... 4. If I were a doctor ... 5. If the weather were fine today ... 6. If it were dark in the room ... 7. If we had spare time ... 8. If I knew Spanish ... 9. If it had been cold yesterday ... 10. If I hadn't seen this film...

B. 1. Her father would buy a piano for her if ... 2. The book would have been published last year if ... 3. They wouldn't have gone there if ... 4. I would join you if ... 5. My friend would buy this dress ... 6. She would have answered your letter if ... 7. The pupils wouldn't have made so many mistakes if ... 8. I should have missed the train if ...

Exercise 155. Answer the following questions.

1. Where would you go if you wanted to buy a book? 2. Where would you go if you wanted to see a film? 3. Where would you have gone yesterday if you had wanted to see a football match? 4. Would you have gone to the

river last Sunday if it had rained? 5. What would you have done if you had lost your pen? 6. What would you do if it were dark in the room? 7. At what time would you get up if school began at nine o'clock? 8. What would you put on if it were cold? 9. Would you go to a library or to a bookshop if you wanted to borrow a book? 10. What would you do if you were hungry? 11. What would you do if you were thirsty? 12. What would you have done if you had felt bad yesterday?

Exercise 156. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets. Explain your choice.

1. They ... a more perfect day for a garden party if they had ordered it (cannot have/could not have/could not have had). 2. If mother had lived, they ... (may ... marry/might ... marry/might ... have married). 3. I ... in Anthony's suicide with difficulty if it weren't for Mrs. Rogers (can believe/could believe/could have believed). 4. I believe that if I ... her then, she would have told me his name (can see/could see/can have seen her/could have seen her). 5. If these pills ... really ... my pain, I would certainly take them (can relieve/could relieve/could have relieved). 6. It would not have been so bad if she ... her grief to a friend (can confide/could confide/could have confided). 7. If I ... her then, she would have told me his name (can see/could see/could have seen).

Exercise 157. Make up dialogues by using the substitution table.

A: What would you do if	you had free time now? you were thirsty? you felt bad? the weather were fine now?
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B: I'd	go for a walk. go to the polyclinic. go to a soda-fountain.
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A: But if you couldn't	go for a walk? go to the polyclinic? go to a soda-fountain?
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B: Then I'd most probably	watch television. send for a doctor. drink a glass of water. work in the open air. stay at home.
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Exercise 158. Make up five sentences from each table.

It is It was	necessary important desirable	that	the tourists should reach the camp at 7. they should hand in their compositions. Ann should go there at once. he should return the book to the library. the film should be discussed today. we should do our morning exercises.
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He She	suggested ordered	that	we should go to the cinema this evening. the flowers should be watered. Nick should go to the doctor. everybody should come in time. the girls should decorate the room. the pupils should read English books.
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I am afraid I was afraid I fear(ed) I worry	lest	the children should lose their way. he should forget to post the letter. we should miss the train. the shop should be closed. she should fail at the examination. they should meet with an accident.
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It is It was	strange surprising natural impossible a pity a shame	that	you should think so. Pete should have made so many mistakes. she should be so careless. he shouldn't have prepared the report. he should have broken the rules. you should have caught cold.
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Exercise 159. Answer the following questions.

1. Do your teachers demand that you should leave the classroom for the break? 2. Why is it necessary that the pupils should leave the classroom for the break? 3. Does your school doctor insist that you should do morning exercises every day? 4. Why is it desirable that all pupils should go in for sports? 5. When was it ordered that all pupils of your school should go through a medical examination? 6. Does your teacher demand that the pupils should answer at the blackboard? 7. Why is it important that the pupils should read aloud when they do their homework in English? 8. Did anyone suggest that all of you should go on an excursion to Novgorod next summer?

Exercise 160. Point out the Subjunctive Mood and explain its use in the sentences. Translate the sentences.

1. I'm afraid she would have had no holiday if you had not invited her. (*Shaw*) 2. "I couldn't bear it if anything happened to you, Nick". She said it so softly he could hardly hear her. (*Steel*). 3. Would you know him if you saw him? (*Dreiser*) 4. I wish you would tell me how to become young again. (*Wilde*) 5. It was necessary that the sacrifice should be made. (*Dickens*) 6. And so he felt as if he were merely coming back from a day excursion to Manchester. (*London*) 7. Oh, how she wished her aunt would go. (*Gaskell*) 8. If you were a mother, you'd understand. (*Shaw*) 9. At one moment he felt as if he had never gone away. (*London*) 10. I wish I could see her face. (*Abrahams*) 11. And how she dreaded lest she should learn she was alone. (*Gaskell*) 12. He looked at you as if he had never seen a woman before. (*Hardy*) 13. I wouldn't have believed it unless I saw it with my own eyes. (*London*) 14. I wish Mary Barton would come. (*Gaskell*) 15. In the same low tone, as if afraid lest the walls should hear her, she answered, "Dead". (*Gaskell*) 16. He could have stayed home if he'd wanted to. (*Steel*) 17. If he hadn't come back, I shouldn't ever have told you (*Murdoch*). 18. If I didn't make any acquaintances in that way, I shouldn't have any at all. (*Shaw*) 19. I wish you would write and tell me. (*Dreiser*). 20. It was important that he eat everything on his plate, that much was made clear to him. (*Carey*)

Exercise 161. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets. Explain your choice.

1. He even suggested that I ... with his sons, who were of about the same age as myself (play cricket/will play cricket/should play cricket). 2. I proposed that we ... all and eat ices in the park (will go/would go/should go/should have gone). 3. When I reached London I found waiting for me an urgent request that I ... to Mrs. Strickland as soon after dinner as I could (go/goes/will go/should go/should have gone). 4. Several people have suggested that she ... on the stage (will go/has gone/should go/should have gone). 5. How strange that you ... Strickland! (know/will know/should know). 6. I suggested that he ... a thermometer, and a few grapes, and some bread (get/gets/will get/should get/should have got). 7. And she had insisted that they ... in London (live/lives/lived/should live/should have lived).

8. How strange he nothing about it (say/says/will say/should have said). 9. She knew it was no good suggesting that he back to Middlepool (will come/shall come/should come). 10. It seems so strange that she ... suddenly ... to dancing till two in the morning (takes/will take/should take). 11. "I'm sorry you..... like that about it" (feel/feels/will feel/should feel). 12. Michael suggested that she to Vienna to be near Roger (goes/will go/should go).

Exercise 162. Make up five sentences from the table. Translate these sentences into Russian.

She looks at me She looks She spoke to me She behaves	as if as though	I were a stranger. she felt sad. she were not interested in it. she knew nothing. nothing had happened. she were very tired. she did not know me. she had not seen me before.
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Exercise 163. Choose the right form of the verb from the brackets. Explain your choice.

1. Her voice sounded strained, as if she ... about to burst into tears (is/are/was/were). 2. I have a curious feeling as though your face ... familiar to me (is/are/was/were/had been/had been). 3. The manager stared at him as though he ... a prehistoric monster (is/are/was/were/has been/had been). 4. She looked at him with a little affectionate smile, as though she ... a girl of seventeen (is/are/was/were/has been/had been). 5. "Isn't it strange!" George exclaimed, "I only met you this evening and yet I feel as if I you all my life" (know/known/knew/has known/had known). 6. His mother looked as if she too a sleepless night (spend/spends/had spent). 7. They had been playing it for a good many weeks, but tonight Julia played it as though it ... the first time (is/was/were). 8. He treated her as if she ... no more than Roger's mother (is/was/were). 9. It doesn't sound as though it ... much fun (is/was/were). 10. She did not feel like a leading lady, she felt as if she... a girl playing her first small part (is/was/were). 11. She was breathing hard as though she (was running/were running/had been running). 12. I'm as indifferent to him as if he ... a stranger (is/are/was/were/had been).

Exercise 164. Translate into English.

А. 1. Если бы сейчас была зима, мы ходили бы на лыжах. 2. Если бы она позвонила мне вчера, я принесла бы книжку. 3. Если бы у меня сегодня было больше свободного времени, мы сыграли бы несколько партий в шахматы. 4. Мы читали бы английские книжки в оригинале, если бы знали английский язык лучше. 5. Если бы я был на твоём месте, я бы не отказался принять участие в соревнованиях. 6. Аня прочла бы этот стих, если бы она знала его наизусть. 7. Если бы вы пришли вчера в семь часов, вы бы меня застали дома.

Б. 1. На вашем месте я поехал бы туда поездом. 2. Он купил бы пианино в прошлом году, но в то время у него не было денег. 3. Мы бы отправили посылку сейчас, но почта уже закрыта. 4. Они пошли бы в кино сегодня вечером, но им надо готовиться к экзамену. 5. Я уверена, что мой брат помог бы вам отремонтировать квартиру. 6. Если бы не вы, мы заблудились бы. 7. Если бы не дождь, дети пошли бы на речку.

В. 1. Хотелось бы, чтобы это было так. 2. Жаль, что вы не участвовали в шахматном турнире. 3. Мне очень жаль, что я не могу пойти туда. 4. Жаль, что ты не видел их стенгазеты. 5. Хотелось бы, чтобы они пришли завтра. 6. Напрасно вы сказали ей об этом. 7. К сожалению, она не знает английского языка. 8. Мне хотелось бы, чтобы вы обсудили фильм завтра. 9. Жалко, что он не закончил работу вовремя. 10. Жаль, что вы опоздали на поезд.

Г. 1. Сегодня так тепло, будто уже весна. 2. Наш учитель так хорошо знает Лондон, как будто он там жил. 3. У нее такой вид, будто она очень устала. 4. Мне кажется, что я никогда не видела такого леса. 5. Катя так бледна, как будто она больна. 6. Катя так бледна, как будто она болела. 7. Ее сестра ведет себя так, как будто она маленький ребенок. 8. Он так говорит, как будто ничего не знает об этом. 9. Они так хорошо знают друг друга, как будто прожили вместе много лет. 10. Он так смотрел на меня, будто собирался что-то сказать.

Д. 1. Необходимо, чтобы все ученики делали утреннюю зарядку. 2. Очень важно, чтобы вы прочитали эту статью. 3. Учитель требует, чтобы ученики отвечали возле стола. 4. Староста предложил, чтобы все ученики приняли участие в подготовке школьного вечера. 5. Боюсь, как бы она не заболела. 6. Мы встали в шесть утра, чтобы не опоздать на поезд. 7. Стыдно, что ты не ответил на такой легкий вопрос. 8. Не может быть, чтобы они уже вернулись домой. 9. Странно, что тебя никто не увидел. 10. Если вы все же увидите Нину, пригласите ее на наш вечер.