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ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені В. Н. КАРАЗІНА

MODALITY IN PATTERNS

*НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК З ГРАМАТИКИ
(МОДАЛЬНІСТЬ)*



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ПЕРЕДМОВА

У зв'язку з інтеграцією української освіти в загальноєвропейську виникає необхідність створення ефективної системи навчання іноземних мов. Посібник призначений для формування граматичної компетенції у студентів середніх та старших курсів вищих навчальних закладів, відвідувачів курсів іноземних мов та тих, хто самостійно продовжує вивчати англійську мову. Метою є формування граматичних навичок за темою "Модальність". Актуальність посібника полягає в необхідності забезпечення учбового процесу матеріалами, які б відповідали сучасним вимогам педагогічної граматики і сприяли ефективному формуванню навичок усного та писемного спілкування.

У результаті опрацювання посібника студенти мають

а) знати мовні засоби передачі модальності в англійській мові, зокрема:

- різноманітні відтінки значень модальних дієслів;
- типи умовних речень;
- wish-речення;
- умовний спосіб.

б) вміти:

- ефективно використовувати відповідний матеріал у різних видах мовленнєвої діяльності;
- швидко підбирати модальні засоби, адекватні ситуації, гнучко й ефективно користуватись мовою; виражати думки у формі чіткого, добре структурованого тексту.

Відмінністю посібника є те, що в його розділах системно висвітлені такі граматичні явища, як: Modal Verbs, Conditional Sentences, Wish-Sentences, Subjunctive Mood – та розроблена система вправ, що спрямована на формування рецептивно-продуктивних граматичних навичок. Кожен розділ включає три підрозділи, які умовно називаються Grammar Theory, Grammar Practice та Grammar in Context. У залежності від обсягу та складності теми кількість вправ у кожному розділі є варійованою. Для нівелювання лексичних труднощів можна рекомендувати попереднє опанування лексичними одиницями із посібника: Практический курс английского языка : 2 курс: Учебник для студ. высш. учеб. заведений / Под ред. В.Д. Аракина.

У першому підрозділі (Grammar Theory) надається систематичний виклад граматичного матеріалу з прикладами перекладу речень українською мовою та пропонуються мовні вправи для первинного закріплення. Роботу з цим розділом можна рекомендувати для опрацювання в аудиторії під керівництвом

викладача. Більшість вправ другого розділу (Grammar Practice) мають умовно-комунікативний характер. Усі перекладні вправи доцільно виконувати письмово вдома. Решта вправ має бути відпрацьована в аудиторії. Вправи третього розділу (Grammar in Context) виключають інтерференцію з боку рідної мови (перекладні вправи), мають творчий характер та сприяють навчанню використання активного матеріалу з метою комунікації.

Експериментальна перевірка посібника на факультеті іноземних мов Харківського національного університету імені В.Н. Каразіна у 2008-2009 роках показала, що запропонований спосіб подачі граматичного матеріалу та розроблені вправи сприяють формуванню у студентів стійких граматичних навичок.

При підготовці посібника використовувались джерела, подані далі.

Аракин В. Д. Практический курс английского языка : [2 курс] / Аракин В. Д. – М. : Владос, 2001. – 516 с.; Бонк Н. Л. Учебник английского языка. Часть 1 / Бонк Н. Л., Котий Т. А., Лукьянова Н. А. – М. ЭСМО, 2003 – 640 с.; Каушанская В. Л. Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка / Каушанская В. Л. – [2-е изд.]. – Л. : Просвещение, 1968. – 214 с.; Крылова И. П. Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка : [уч. пос. для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз.] / Крылова И. П. – [10-е изд.]. – М. : КДУ, 2007. – 432 с.; Крылова И. П. Грамматика современного английского языка : [учебник для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз.] / Крылова И.П., Гордон Е.М. – [11-е изд.]. – М. : КДУ, 2005. – 448 с.; Azar В. Basic English Grammar / Azar В.– Prentice Hall Regents : New Jersey, 07458. – Vol. В. – P. 231-457; Elbaum S. Grammar in Context / Elbaum S. – [4th edition]. – Thomson-Heinle.– 468 p.; Mark Folye and Diane Hall. Advanced Learners' Grammar. – L. : Longman, 2006. – 384 p.; A University Grammar of English / [Quirk R., Greenbaum S., Leech G., Svartvik J.]. – М. : Vysšaja škola. 1982. – 390 p.

MODALITY



The word "modality" comes from the word "modal" which means "relating to a grammatical form indicating prediction of an action". The attitude of the speaker towards the action in the sentence may be expressed in different ways. In general, modality is expressed by:

- 1) modal verbs
- 2) conditionals
- 3) wishes
- 4) subjunctive mood

I. MODAL VERBS

PART 1. GRAMMAR THEORY

The modal verbs are: *can, could, may, might, must, ought to, will, would, shall, should, have to, be to, need to, dare*.

1. They take **no –s** in the third person singular except for **have to** (which takes **has to**) and **need to**.
2. Except for **be to, ought to** and **have to** the modal verbs
 - are followed by infinitive without *to*
 - come before the subject in questions

Eg. *Could you meet her? Sorry, I could not come. I had to prepare for the exam.*

Modal verbs are used to express: ability, possibility, logical assumption, permission, requests, offers, suggestions, advice, criticism, obligation, prohibition, necessity, absence of necessity.

EXERCISE 1. MATCH A WITH B. MEMORIZE THE WORDS.

A	B
1. ability	a) необхідність
2. possibility	b) прохання
3. logical assumption	c) обов'язок
4. permission	d) відсутність необхідності
5. request	e) здатність
6. offer	f) запрошення
7. advice	g) заборона
8. obligation	h) можливість
9. prohibition	i) дозвіл
10. necessity	j) логічне припущення
11. absence of necessity	k) порада

EXERCISE 2. COMMENT ON THE MEANING OF MODAL VERBS.

EXAMPLE: *Мабуть, вона вже закінчила цю роботу (logical assumption).*

1. Я не можу займатися одним і тим самим цілий тиждень.
2. Не хвилюйтесь, дитину міг забрати батько.
3. Мабуть, вони не виїхали.
4. Можна поговорити з вашим батьком?
5. Речі не можна залишати без нагляду.
6. Їм дозволили не працювати в неділю.
7. Напевно, вони переїхали до Парижа.
8. Ви не могли б передати сіль?
9. Вам краще пересісти.
10. Вона завжди могла владнати будь-яку справу.
11. Діти мають піклуватися про батьків.
12. Не треба було так кричати.
13. Ми повинні замислитися про охорону навколишнього середовища.
14. Тобі не слід чекати на мене.
15. Того дня я мав зустрітися із трьома лікарями.
16. Мені треба поговорити з тобою.
17. Я вміла читати у три роки.
18. Ми маємо багато працювати.
19. Можеш допомогти мені?

1.1. ABILITY

TABLE 1

TIME	FORM	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
CAN/BE (AM, IS, ARE) ABLE TO			
PRESENT	1. " <u>Can</u> " is more usual and less formal than "be able to".	1. I <u>can</u> (am able to) run fast .	1. Я можу швидко бігати.
	2. We use " <u>can</u> " with the verbs <i>see, hear, smell, taste, feel, remember, understand</i> for single actions.	2. I <u>can</u> <i>smell</i> something burning.	2. Я відчуваю, що щось горить.
COULD / WAS, WERE ABLE TO / MANAGED TO V / SUCCEEDED IN VING			
PAST	1. We use " <u>could</u> " to say that someone had <i>the general ability</i> to do something.	1. My son <u>could</u> <i>read</i> when he was four.	1. Мій син міг читати, коли йому було чотири роки.
	2. We use " <u>was able to</u> " if we mean that someone <i>succeeded in doing something in one particular situation</i> .	2. It took us a long time but we <u>were able to</u> find his house.	2. Це забрало у нас багато часу, але ми змогли знайти його дім.
	3. We use <u>managed to V</u> or <u>succeeded in Ving</u> to express <i>the action carried out in the past</i> .	3. We <u>managed to</u> find the office.	3. Ми змогли (нам вдалося) знайти їхній офіс.
	4. We use <u>couldn't, failed, didn't manage to V</u> or <u>didn't succeed in Ving</u> to show that <i>the action wasn't realized in the past</i> .	4. He <u>failed to</u> reach the top of the mountain.	4. Йому не вдалося досягти вершини гори.
CAN / WILL BE ABLE TO			
FUTURE	1. We use " <u>can</u> " to express future if <i>we are deciding now</i> what to do in the future.	1. I <u>can</u> see you tomorrow for half an hour.	1. Я можу зустрітися з вами завтра на півгодини.
	2. In other cases we use " <u>will be able to</u> ".	2. One day we <u>will be able to</u> live without wars.	2. Колись ми зможемо жити без війн.

REMEMBER

Can is the Present Simple and *could* is the Past Simple.

Can borrows the rest of its tenses from *be able to*.

*Eg. I've been looking for my cup but I haven't been able to find it.
Since the car accident he hasn't been able to walk properly.*

EXERCISE 3. READ THE TEXT AND PROCEED TO THE TASKS.

My broken arm

Have you ever broken your arm? I broke mine while I was playing football. It was amazing what I could do with only one arm. I could clean my teeth, but I couldn't put toothpaste on my toothbrush. Someone had to help me.



A) SAY WHICH OF THESE THINGS YOU COULD OR COULDN'T DO.

EXAMPLE: *I couldn't play the guitar.*

eat with a spoon

play the guitar

open a tin

put my socks on

eat with a knife and fork

run

have a bath

eat a sandwich

write a letter

wash my hands

read a comic

swim

ride a bike

do my buttons up

B) CAN YOU ADD MORE THINGS TO THE LIST?

EXERCISE 4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING CAN OR (BE) ABLE TO.

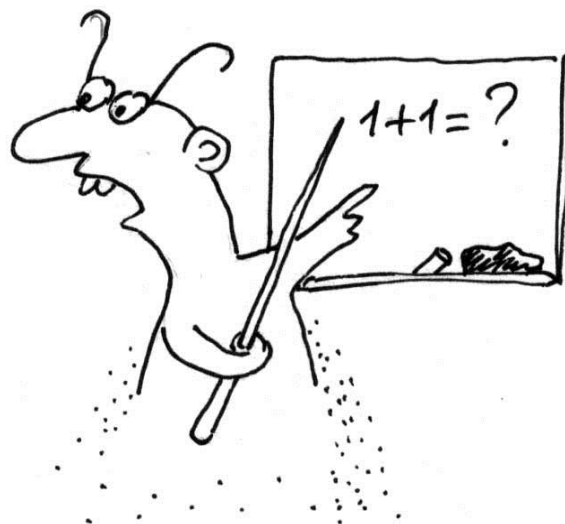
1. Ask you father about your problem. He help you. 2. I can't see her now but I meet her on Thursday. 3. I run 100 meters just per twelve seconds. 4. I can't understand George. I've never understand him. 5. Sandra drive but she hasn't got a car. 6. I haven't sleep very well recently. 7. George has traveled a lot. He speak four foreign languages. 8. make people laugh, you need to have a special talent. 9. I pick it up tonight, if it's convenient. 10. I think I speak English quite well in a few months. 11. George see you at twelve next week. 12. She walk again in a few weeks. 13. Do you think one day people travel to the distant planets? 14. This month's no good, but I do it in July.

EXERCISE 5. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH AN APPROPRIATE VERB TO EXPRESS ABILITY.

1. Through the window I hear a man singing. 2. She had hurt her leg and walk very well. 3. My grandmother loved music. She play the piano very well. 4. I smell something burning. 5. Sue wasn't at home when I phoned her but I contact her at the office. 6. He opened his eyes but to his horror he see nothing. 7. She already walk when she was nine months old. 8. I didn't like the coffee. I taste sugar in it. 9. I looked everywhere for the book but I find it. 10. He did his best, but he repair his car. 11. A girl fell into the river but fortunately we rescue her. 12. At last I make her understand what I wanted.

EXERCISE 6. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH COULD, MANAGED TO OR (BE) ABLE TO.

- a) What's forty-eight divided by eight? I never to do sums in my head.
- b) A girl was drowning, but I jumped in and I save her. I swim since I was six.
- c) The view was breathtaking. You see right across the valley to the hills in the distance.
- d) Ann's operation was very successful. The doctors say she walk again in few weeks.
- e) I'm learning Russian because I want talk to people when I go there next year.



1.2. POSSIBILITY

TABLE 2

PRESENT, FUTURE TIME		
FORM	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
MAY MIGHT + V COULD Perhaps; it's possible that something <i>will happen in the future</i> or perhaps it is <i>true at the moment</i> In questions we <i>don't use may</i> . Instead we use <i>Can...? Is he likely to? Might he?</i>	1. She <u>may/might/could pass</u> her test this time.	1. Можливо, цього разу вона і складе іспит.
	2. <u>Can</u> he succeed?	2. Та невже він досягне успіху?
	3. <u>Can</u> it be that he hasn't read the book?	3. Невже вона не читала цієї книги?
PAST TIME		
MAY + HAVE V3 MIGHT Perhaps something <i>happened in the past</i> . COULD + HAVE V3 We use this construction to express that something <i>was possible but didn't actually happen</i> .	1. She looks miserable. She <u>may / might have lost</u> her job.	1. Вона виглядає нещасною. Можливо, вона втратила роботу.
	2. Don't drive so fast. You <u>could have run over</u> that cat.	2. Не їдь так швидко. Ти ж міг переїхати ту кішку.



1.3. LOGICAL ASSUMPTION

TABLE 3

PRESENT TIME		
FORM	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
CAN'T (categorical) + V COULDN'T (less categorical) <i>I don't think; it's logically improbable</i>	1. She <u>can't/couldn't be</u> rich. Her house is too small.	1. Не може бути, щоб вона була багатю. Її дім занадто малий.
MUST + V I think, I'm fairly sure, it's <i>logically probable</i>	2. Her face is red. She <u>must be</u> very angry.	2. Її обличчя червоне. Очевидно, вона дуже сердита.
PAST TIME		
CAN'T (categorical) + HAVE V3 COULDN'T (less categorical) It's <i>impossible</i> that <i>something happened in the past</i>	1. She <u>can't / couldn't have lost</u> her way.	1. Не може бути, щоб вона заблукала.
MUST + HAVE V3 It's <i>very probable</i> that <i>something happened in the past</i>	2. She <u>must have missed</u> her train.	2. Ймовірно, вона спізнилася на потяг.
FUTURE TIME		
TO BE LIKELY TO / PROBABLY	1. She <u>is not likely to</u> come so late.	1. Неймовірно, щоб вона прийшла так пізно.
	2. She <u>will probably</u> come tomorrow.	2. Ймовірно, вона приїде завтра.

REMEMBER

- Англійською мовою речення типу "Напевно, він нічого **не** знає про це", "Вочевидь, їм **не** вдалося зробити це" слід перекладати наступним чином:
 1. He *must know nothing* about it.
 2. He *must be unaware* of it.
 3. They *must have failed* to do it.
- У заперечливих реченнях припущення слід передавати за допомогою слова *evidently*
 4. *Evidently*, she did not know my address.

EXERCISE 7. TRANSLATE.

1. I've been working hard lately. I might pass the exam. 2. You type well. You could be a secretary. 3. She could have explained the mystery. 4. Could he have said it? 5. He may be busy getting ready for the trip. 6. He might not be at home. 7. Sam may have been waiting for Jane for an hour. 8. He might be ill. 9. She can't have come two days ago. 10. She might have met him. 11. He might be doing his lessons now. 12. She could have read your letter. 13. Can it be that she hasn't seen your house? 14. Is he likely to graduate from the university? 15. It can't be true! 16. He can't have said it. 17. She couldn't be telling lies. 18. It must have been raining all the night. 19. He is smoking. He must have failed to finish his work. He can't have finished it! He started doing it ten minutes ago. 20. He will probably leave the room at once.

EXERCISE 8. READ THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUES AND DECIDE WHETHER THE SECOND SPEAKER IS TALKING ABOUT A PRESENT, PAST OR FUTURE SITUATION.

1. 'Is Peter driving a BMW?'
'Yes, he must have sold his sports car'
2. 'I haven't seen Jennifer for ages!'
'She might be studying. She has got exams soon.'
3. 'Has Daniel come?'
'He is likely to come later'
4. 'I'm starving!'
'So am I. It must be almost lunchtime.'
5. 'Do you think Ed got lost?'
'He might have forgotten about the meeting!'

EXERCISE 9. FILL IN: CAN'T, MIGHT, MUST, COULD.

(A). 1. Where is David? He (be) at school. Classes begin at 8. 2. She (think) that it is a good idea. It's crazy! 3. I'm absolutely sure! They (arrive) yesterday, I saw their ticket. 4. Are you joking? David (go) to Paris last week. He doesn't have enough money. 5. They (live) in New York, but I'm not sure. 6. The concert (be) wonderful last night. Fiore is a great conductor. 7. John (be) at work, or perhaps he's at the gym – or even the pub! 8. Jane (leave) the party with John last night, but I'm not sure.

(B). I wonder where Sam is. He be at his place because he is never at home at 4 p.m. He be at Jane's, but I doubt because she is angry with him. I wonder if he be at work. No, he be there because it's Sunday. He have gone to his cottage in the country, but I know that he doesn't like it. Oh! I know! He have gone to have a swim, because I remember him asking me if I wanted to go with him.

EXERCISE 10. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING MUST OR CAN'T.

1. I'm sure she's at home.
2. I'm certain you're crazy.
3. I know that isn't Janet – she's in the USA.
4. I'm sure she thinks I'm stupid.
5. I bet I look silly in this coat.
6. They're always buying new cars – I'm certain they make a lot of money.

EXERCISE 11. IMAGINE THAT YOU AND YOUR PARTNER PLANNED A BUSINESS LUNCH FOR TODAY, AND FOUR PEOPLE STILL HAVEN'T SHOWN UP. ACT OUT A CONVERSATION USING THE INFORMATION IN THE BOXES.

SOME QUESTIONS	SOME POSSIBILITIES
What's keeping Ed? Why is Carol so late? Why isn't Tom here? Why didn't Eva call?	She might not have had a cell phone. He may have got lost. She may have forgotten about the appointment. He might not have understood your directions.



1.4. PERMISSION

TABLE 4

ASKING FOR PERMISSION		
FORM	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
CAN (informal) COULD (more polite)	1. <u>Can / could</u> I interrupt you for a second?	1. Можна перервати вашу розмову на хвилинку?
MAY (formal) MIGHT (more formal)	2. <u>May / might</u> I speak to the manager, please?	2. Чи міг би я поговорити з менеджером?
REFUSING PERMISSION		
MUSTN'T (is used for prohibition, it has an official tone and <i>means that these things are against law or rule</i>)	1. I'm afraid you <u>mustn't</u> change the locks without the landlord's permission.	1. Боюсь, не можна міняти замки без дозволу хазяїна.
CAN'T (informal, used to show no permission, it means <i>you are not allowed</i>)	2. I'm afraid you <u>can't</u> enter the room.	2. Боюсь, ви не можете (вам не дозволяють) зайти в кімнату.
MAY NOT (formal, used in written notices)	3. Rubbish <u>may not</u> be left here.	3. Не можна залишати сміття.
TALKING ABOUT PERMISSION		
CAN/BE ALLOWED TO we use to talk about the future or present	1. Pupils <u>are allowed to (can)</u> use the swimming pool free of charge.	1. Учні можуть відвідувати басейн безкоштовно.
COULD is used <i>for repeated actions</i> to talk about the past.	2. She <u>could</u> play with her friends after school.	2. Їй дозволили грати з друзями після школи.
WAS/WERE ALLOWED TO is used <i>for repeated or single actions</i> to talk about the past.	3. The reporter <u>was allowed to</u> take a photo of a pop singer.	3. Репортеріві дозволили сфотографувати поп-зірку.

EXERCISE 12. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH AN APPROPRIATE PERMISSION WORD TO TALK ABOUT WHAT IS OR ISN'T PERMITTED AT THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Students to eat in the classroom.
2. We to bring food into the classroom yesterday.
3. Students talk during the test, but last week we
4. Students use their dictionaries when they write compositions.
5. Students write a test with a pencil, but yesterday I
6. Students sit in any seat they want.
7. Students use their books during a test.

EXERCISE 13. FILL IN: CAN, COULDN'T, MAY, MUSTN'T, CAN'T OR (BE NOT) ALLOWED TO.

Jane: I go out today?
Mother: You know you go out during the week.
Jane: But I go out last Saturday either. I think you are too strict.
Mother: You speak with your mother like that.
Jane: I have some friends over, then?
Mother: I'm afraid you We are having the Blacks to dinner.
Jane: I at least watch TV?
Mother: Yes, you, but only when you 've done your homework.
Jane: But I have already done it!
Mother: Oh, Well, in that case, you go out, but you be home late.
Jane: Thanks!

EXERCISE 14. WRITE FIVE SENTENCES TELLING WHAT YOU ARE PERMITTED OR NOT PERMITTED TO DO WHEN

- 1) you travel by air
- 2) you are in the library
- 3) you are driving a car
- 4) you are at disco

EXERCISE 15. MAKE UP AS MANY SENTENCES AS POSSIBLE USING MODAL VERBS EXPRESSING ABILITY, POSSIBILITY, LOGICAL ASSUNPTION

EXAMPLE: *'May I use your car?' 'You even mustn't look at it'. 'But I was allowed to drive it yesterday! You can't have forgotten about it!'*



1.



2.



3.

1.5. REQUESTS. OFFERS. SUGGESTIONS

TABLE 5

REQUESTS (asking someone to do something)		
FORM	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
CAN YOU? (informal)	1. <u>Can you</u> help me, please?	1. Можете мені допомогти?
WILL YOU? (familiar)	2. <u>Will you</u> get me my book, please?	2. Дай мені мою книгу, будь ласка.
COULD YOU? (polite)	3. <u>Could you</u> make me some coffee?	3. Не могли б ви зробити мені кави?
MAY I? (formal)	4. <u>May I</u> have a glass of water?	4. Можна мені склянку води?
WOULD YOU? / WOULD YOU MIND + Ving (very polite and formal)	5. <u>Would you mind</u> typing this article for me?	5. Не могли б ви надрукувати для мене цю статтю?
OFFERS (offering something, or offering to do something)		
FORM	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
I'LL (I'm willing to do smth. – informal)	1. <u>I'll</u> do the shopping.	1. Я зроблю покупки.
SHALL I? / CAN I? / (Do you want me to do smth?)	2. <u>Shall I</u> translate this article?	2. Перекласти цю статтю?
WOULD YOU LIKE / WOULD YOU LIKE ME TO...?	3. <u>Would you like</u> some more coffee?	3. Хочете ще кави?
MAKING SUGGESTIONS		
FORM	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
SHALL I / WE?	1. <u>Shall we</u> meet in the evening?	1. Зустрінемось увечері?
I / WE COULD / CAN	2. We <u>can/could</u> go to the theatre.	2. Ми могли б сходити в театр.
LET'S/ HOW ABOUT?/ WHY DON'T WE?/ WHAT ABOUT?	3. <u>Let's go</u> to the park. <u>How about</u> ice cream? <u>Why don't we</u> go to the cinema? <u>What about</u> cola?	3. Підемо в парк. А як щодо морозива? Чому б не піти в кіно? Як ЩОДО КОЛИ?

EXERCISE 15. HOW ELSE CAN YOU EXPRESS THE FOLLOWING?

1. I'll baby-sit, if you like.
2. Let's go for a swim.
3. Would you mind carrying my luggage?

EXERCISE 16. SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING TO ONE OF YOUR FELLOW STUDENTS:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. take a taxi | 5. make some pancakes |
| 2. have a rest | 6. clean the flat |
| 3. go skating | 7. go to a restaurant |
| 4. buy something to eat | 8. spend the weekend together |

EXERCISE 17. REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING AN APPROPRIATE VERB TO EXPRESS REQUESTS, OFFERS, SUGGESTIONS.

EXAMPLE: *I'd like to talk to you for a minute, Bill (friendly).*

Can I talk to you for a minute, Bill?

1. I would like to use your phone (more polite).
2. I would like to stop work early today (formal).
3. Take my bike if you want.
4. Are children allowed to go into pubs?
5. I don't want you to come into my room.
6. I would like to speak to Jane if she is here (polite).
8. I would like to have a beer (friendly).
9. Are students allowed to use this library?
10. I would like to pay you tomorrow (formal).

EXERCISE 18. FILL IN: COULD, CAN, SHALL, LET'S, HOW ABOUT, MAY.



- Sarah: go and have a cup of coffee.
Richard: Why not! We go to that new place in George Street. They serve you very quickly.
Sarah: "The Charles Dickens"? It's nearer, just round the corner.
Richard: OK. we ask Jane to join us? We have a good time.
Sarah: taking a vacation? I'm thinking about Mexico City.
Richard: go there. It is a really exciting place. see a travel agent?
Sarah: You call him.
Richard: I hope I Get a good package deal!
Saleswoman: I help you?

Sarah: I'm trying to buy a gift for a friend.
 Saleswoman: something for her apartment?
 Sarah: No, thanks. I see that striped sweater on the bottom shelf? Oh, it's nice. Richard, buy it!
 Richard: I'm not sure. What if Carol doesn't like stripes?

1.6. ADVICE. CRITICISM

TABLE 6

ADVICE (saying what the best thing to do is)		
FORM	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
SHOULD / OUGHT TO / COULD + V We use these verbs to say that <i>it is the best thing to do; I advise you to.</i>	1. You <u>should</u> stop smoking.	1. Тобі слід кинути палити.
"Ought to" is sometimes used <i>for advice based on laws, rules or generally accepted ideas</i>	2. We <u>ought to</u> treat animals kindly.	2. Ми повинні доброзичливо ставитись до тварин.
"Had better" (it's a good idea, <i>advice for a specific situation</i> , sometimes is used <i>for a warning</i>)	3. You <u>had better</u> call your parents. They will worry.	3. Краще б ти зателефонував батькам. Вони будуть турбуватися.
"Could + V" is used for <i>friendly advice.</i>	4. You <u>could</u> call her.	4. Ти б міг зателефонувати їй.
CRITICISM (saying what the best thing to do in the past was)		
COULD / SHOULD /MIGHT OUGHT TO + HAVE V 3 (the action was undesirable)	1. You <u>should have locked</u> the car (but you didn't).	1. Тобі слід було закрити машину.

EXERCISE 19. FILL IN: SHOULD, HAD BETTER, OR OUGHT TO.



Dear Pete,

I'm sorry to hear your sister is being so horrible to you. I think you ... continue being pleasant to her. You ... try at least. If she is still nasty to you, you ... tell your parents what is happening. Your sister ... be punished for what she has been doing to you. You ... have told your parents about it.

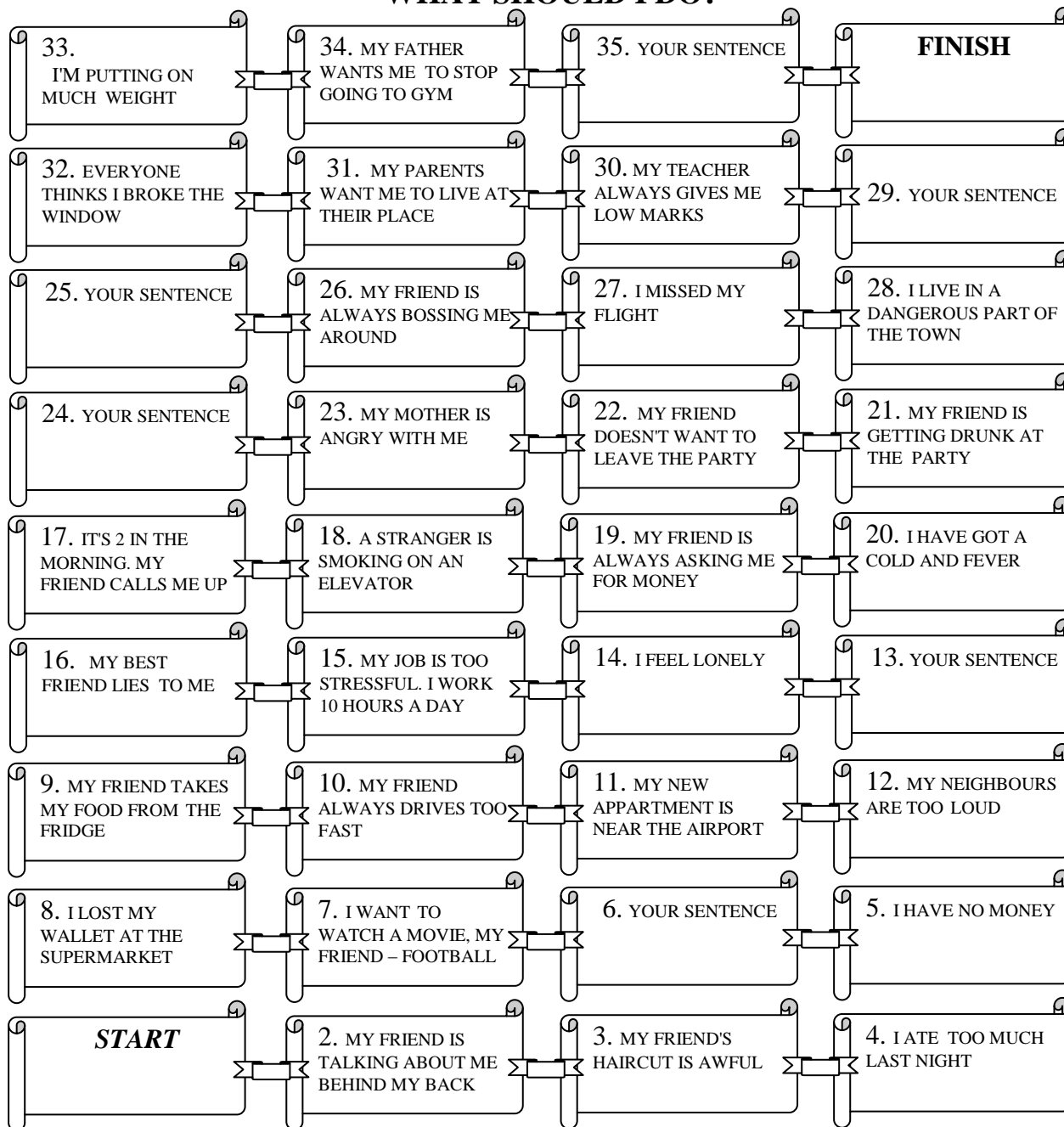
Good luck. Auntie Marry.

EXERCISE 20. TELL YOUR FRIEND WHAT THE BEST THING TO DO IN THE PAST WAS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. My marriage is not happy. | 4. I was late for work. |
| 2. My husband is angry with me. | 5. I missed the train. |
| 3. I failed my exam. | 6. My nose is running. |

EXERCISE 21. PLAY THE GAME. GIVE YOUR FRIEND ADVICE.

WHAT SHOULD I DO?



1.7. OBLIGATION. NECESSITY

TABLE 7

OBLIGATION. NECESSITY (in the present)		
FORM	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
<p>MUST / HAVE TO / HAVE GOT TO / BE TO / OUGHT TO/ SHOULD/NEEDS... We use "<u>must</u>" only in the present and future <i>when the speaker decides to do something.</i></p>	1. I <u>must</u> lose some weight (she say so).	1. Мені необхідно схуднути.
" <u>Have to</u> " is used when <i>the necessity comes from outside the speaker or when others decide for him.</i>	2. She <u>has to</u> lose some weight (the doctor says so).	2. Їй необхідно скинути вагу.
" <u>Have got to</u> " is more informal and is used <i>for obligation on a single occasion.</i>	3. <u>I've got to</u> call her. She will be worried.	3. Мені необхідно їй зателефонувати. Вона буде турбуватися.
" <u>To be (am, is, are) + to V</u> " This verb means obligation <i>resulting from the previous arrangement.</i>	4. We <u>are to</u> meet at six.	4. Ми маємо зустрітися о шостій.
" <u>Ought to</u> ", " <u>should</u> ". These verbs mean <i>duty, it's the right thing to do but people don't always do it.</i>	5. We <u>ought to</u> respect the environment. (but we don't always do it).	5. Ми повинні піклуватися про оточуюче середовище.
<p>NEEDS + V ing / NEEDS TO BE V 3 The meaning is "<i>it's necessary</i>".</p>	6. Your hair <u>needs cutting</u> (to be cut).	6. Тобі слід постригтися.
OBLIGATION – NECESSITY (in the past)		
FORM	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
<p>HAD TO / WAS TO / WAS TO HAVE V3 "<u>Had to</u>" is generally used to denote the action which <i>was realized in the past</i> as a result of obligation or necessity.</p>	1. I <u>had to</u> sell my car. (It was necessary for me because I needed money).	1. Я мусив продати машину.
" <u>Was to</u> " is used to denote the action which <i>is not realized</i> and the question <i>remains open</i> as to whether it is going to take place or not.	2. We <u>were to</u> meet him at the station. (It's not clear from the sentence if the action took place).	2. Ми мали зустрітися з ним на вокзалі (не зрозуміло, чи вони зустрілися).
" <u>Was to have + V3</u> " is used if the speaker wishes to make it clear that <i>the plan was not fulfilled.</i>	3. We <u>were to have met</u> him at the station.(but we failed to meet him)	3. Ми мали зустрітися з ним на вокзалі (але він не прийшов).

EXERCISE 22. COMMENT ON THE MEANING OF THE MODAL VERBS.

1. We must talk to your daughter about her future.
2. I have to get up early tomorrow, I've got a lot of work to do.
3. We should respect our parents.
4. I have to tell her the truth.
5. We are to discuss this plan next Thursday.
6. She was to speak at the meeting.
7. We were to have played a game of chess.
8. She has got to do it now.
9. He had to answer their questions.
10. Your jacket needs cleaning.

EXERCISE 23. FILL IN THE BLANKS. USE AN APPROPRIATE VERB TO EXPRESS OBLIGATION OR NECESSITY.

1. It's later than I thought. I go now.
2. I haven't phoned her for ages. I phone her tonight.
3. Paul doesn't like his new job, sometimes he work at weekends.
4. It's time for you to catch your train. You go now.
5. It was raining hard. I to put on my raincoat.
6. We met but he didn't come.
7. Your house painting.
8. We to meet, maybe he is late.
9. You respect old people.
10. This car to be repaired.

EXERCISE 24. MAKE QUESTIONS.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I had to go to hospital last week. | Why did you have to go to hospital? |
| 2. I have to get up early tomorrow. | _____ |
| 3. I have got to phone her now. | _____ |
| 4. I was to have sent this telegram. | _____ |
| 5. Her hair needs dying. | _____ |
| 6. You should visit your parents more often. | _____ |

EXERCISE 25.

A) MAKE A LIST OF TEN PERSONAL NECESSITIES YOU HAVE.

EXAMPLE: *I have to change the oil in my car every three months.*

B) MAKE A LIST OF TEN THINGS YOU HAD TO DO LAST WEEKEND.

EXAMPLE: *I had to translate the article into Chinese.*

EXERCISE 26. FINISH THE SENTENCES.

1. According to the law, a driver
2. If a traffic light is red, a car
3. I want to improve my English. According to my teacher, I



EXERCISE 27. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING DIFFERENT MEANS OF EXPRESSING NECESSITY.

1. What do you want to do today?
2. What do you have to do today?
3. What must you do today?
4. What does a student need to do or have to do?
5. Who has to go shopping in your family? Why?
6. Where do you have to go today?
7. Why should we take care of the environment?
8. When must you have a passport?
9. If you live in an apartment, what are three things you must do?
10. Name three things a driver must do.

1.8. ABSENCE OF NECESSITY. PROHIBITION

TABLE 8

ABSENCE OF NECESSITY (in the present or future)		
FORM	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
NEEDN'T + V / DON'T HAVE TO / DON'T NEED TO	1. You <u>needn't/ don't need to/ don't have to</u> take a jacket. It's rather warm.	1. Не треба брати жакет. Досить тепло.
ABSENCE OF NECESSITY (in the past)		
DIDN'T NEED TO / DIDN'T HAVE TO We use these forms to show that it <i>wasn't necessary</i> in the past and we may not know if <i>the action happened or not.</i>	1. He <u>didn't need / have to</u> buy any milk. There was a lot in the fridge (I don't know whether he bought any).	1. Йому не треба було купувати молока. У нас було багато в холодильнику.
NEEDN'T HAVE + V3 We know that <i>something happened</i> in the past although <i>it was not necessary; waste of time, money, energy.</i>	2. He <u>needn't have bought</u> any milk. There was a lot in the fridge (I know that he bought).	2. Не треба було йому купувати молока. У нас було багато в холодильнику. (Навіщо він купив?)
PROHIBITION		
MUSTN'T (IT'S FORBIDDEN)	1. You <u>mustn't</u> enter the room.	1. Входити до кімнати заборонено.
CAN'T (YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO)	2. You <u>can't</u> wait here.	2. Вам не можна чекати тут.

EXERCISE 28. FILL IN THE BLANKS. USE AN APPROPRIATE VERB TO EXPRESS ABSENCE OF NECESSITY OR PROHIBITION.

1. We have got a lot of time. We to hurry.
2. We have enough food at home so we go shopping today.
3. Jack gave me a letter to post. I forget to post it.
4. You wash those apples. They've already been washed.
5. Children play with matches.
6. You bought any eggs, we've got plenty.
7. This shirt isn't dirty. You wash it.
8. Why did you wash this shirt? It was not dirty. Youwashed it!
9. I to get up early, but it was a lovely morning and I did.
10. We to take an umbrella. The sun is shining.
11. You treated her badly. You go out for a walk.

EXERCISE 29. DISCUSS WHY YOU THINK BILL GOT SICK. WHAT MUST HE DO TO KEEP FIT AND HEALTHY?

EXAMPLE: *Bill might not have eaten properly. He should pay more attention to foodstuff.*



1.9. SET PHRASES WITH MODAL VERBS

TABLE 9

SET PHRASE	TRANSLATION	EXAMPLE
1. CAN'T (present) /COULDN'T (past) HELP + Ving	не можу (не міг) втриматись від....	She <u>can't help laughing</u> Вона не може втриматися від сміху.
2. CAN'T (COULDN'T) BUT + V	нічого не залишається (залишилося) як...	I <u>couldn't but refuse</u> him. Мені нічого не залишилось, як відмовити йому.
3. S + MAY (MIGHT) AS WELL	З таким же успіхом	She <u>might as well</u> stay home. З таким же успіхом вона могла б залишитися вдома.
4. IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE (BETTER)	могло б бути гірше (краще)	– He <u>broke his new car</u> . – <u>It might have been worse</u> . – Він розбив нову машину. – Могло б бути гірше.
5. S+ MIGHT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FOR	когось можна було прийняти за.....	She <u>might have been taken for</u> a teacher. Її можна було прийняти за вчительку.
6. I DARE SAY	можливо, гадаю, осмілюсь сказати	<u>I dare say</u> I looked a little confused. Осмілюсь сказати, я виглядав трохи збентеженим.
7. I DARE (YOU) TO + V	А ну, чи слабо тобі....	<u>I dare you to</u> repeat what you've just said. А ну, повтори, що ти зараз сказав.
8. HOW SHOULD I KNOW?	звідки мені знати	Where is Jane? <u>How should I know?</u> – Де Джейн? – Звідки мені знати?
9. ...IS (WAS) TO....	судилося	She <u>was to</u> become a great actress. Їй судилося стати великою актрисою.
10. YOU DARE!	тільки спробуй!	– May I take your new handbag? – <u>You dare!</u> – Можна взяти вашу нову сумку? – Тільки спробуй!

EXERCISE 30. TRANSLATE.

1. Я можу собі уявити, який він сердитий. Вона перевернула все догори ногами в кімнаті. Але могло б бути і гірше. 2. – Чи може він писати лівою рукою? – Звідки мені знати? З таким же успіхом ти міг би запитати, чи вміє він співати. 3. Для мене не має значення, чи зможете ви займатися спортом. Вам не судилося стати спортсменом. 4. Мабуть, вона змогла дозволити собі відпочити в Єгипті. Не можу втриматися, щоб не розповісти всім цю новину. 5. Не може бути, щоб вона сказала це заради жарту. 6. Цього разу вона, мабуть, зруйнує всі його сподівання. Йому нічого не залишається, як кинути її. 7. Влітку він міг багато читати: у нього було багато вільного часу. 8. Вона кивнула головою і сказала, що змогла виконати його прохання. У цю хвилину її можна було прийняти за чарівницю. 9. Мабуть, вона стерла домашнє завдання з дошки. А чи слабо їй сказати правду! 10. – Якщо він з'явиться, я не зможу допомогти вам. – Тільки спробуй відмовити мені! 11. – Вірогідно, що вона натякнула йому на те, що не зможе з ним обручитися. – Осмілюсь сказати, вони одружилися два тижні тому. 12. Він потер руки від задоволення: мабуть, вона погодилася доглядати за батьками. Їй нічого не залишалось, як це зробити. 13. Після того, що трапилось, він не міг їй довіряти. З таким же успіхом, він не зможе довіряти її сестрі. 14. Неможливо, щоб їх точки зору так різнилися! 15. Напевно, він вже проглянув газети і зараз відпочиває. А ну, заглянь у його кімнату. 16. Не може бути, щоб Джейн поводитись з ним грубо. 17. – Я можу зіграти з вами в шахи. – Не можу втриматися, щоб не розповісти про це батькам. 18. Він не зміг пригостити її цукерками, хоча могло б бути і гірше. 19. Мабуть, їй прийшло на думку висміяти його у присутності друзів. 20. Можливо, вона одержує задоволення від спілкування з ним. 21. Я можу собі дозволити відпочити, бо закінчив перекладати тест.



PART 2. GRAMMAR PRACTICE

2.1. ABILITY, POSSIBILITY, LOGICAL ASSUMPTION

EXERCISE 31. COULD OR BE ABLE ARE BOTH POSSIBLE IN SENTENCES (A) AND (B). WHY IS COULD NOT POSSIBLE IN (C)?

- a) Before Jack started smoking, he could/was able to hold his breath for three minutes.
- b) The doctors couldn't/were not able to save Jack's life.
- c) After five hours, the fire-fighters were able to put out the fire.

EXERCISE 32. FILL IN THE BLANKS. USE AN APPROPRIATE VERB TO EXPRESS ABILITY, POSSIBILITY OR LOGICAL ASSUMPTION.

1. I pick it up tonight, if it's convenient. 2. I think she speak English in a few months. 3. Dr. Parker see you at twelve on Tuesday. 4. She walk in a few weeks. 5. Through my study I see mountains. 6. Ido your job with no trouble at all. 7. I speak French really well when I lived in Paris. 8. At last we to translate the letter. 9. Spring is coming: you see snowdrops in the garden. 10. I smell something burning. 11. Through the window I hear a man singing. 12. He already walk when he was ten months old. 13. I'll post your letter, but I don't think the postman read the address.14. He find the ticket office.

EXERCISE 33. WORK WITH A PARTNER. REACT TO THE SITUATION. STUDENT A IS VERY PESSIMISTIC, SDUDENT B IS MORE OPTIMISTIC.

EXAMPLE: *Your parents are coming to visit you from out of town. They were supposed to come one hour ago.*

A: They must have had an accident.

B: They might have left the house late.

1. You applied for a job that you really want. You were supposed to find out if you got it three days ago.
2. Your sister told you she'd be at home the night before. You called her at 10:30, but there was no answer.
3. You went out with someone two weeks ago and had a wonderful time. That person was supposed to get in touch with you again, but you haven't heard from him or her since.

EXERCISE 34. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING AN APPROPRIATE MODAL VERB AND THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN PARENTHESES.

1. Joan loves chocolate cake, but she didn't want any when I offered her some. She (be) on a diet, or she (be) hungry.
2. Susan seems to be angry with me, but I don't know why. I (say) anything to annoy her because I haven't seen her for ages.

3. James didn't answer the door when I rang his doorbell last night. The doorbell has a very quiet ring, so he (hear) me.
4. Have you seen Peter anywhere? He (leave) the building because his jacket's right there. He never goes out without it.
5. Julie (get) a shock when she receives her exam results. She is expecting an A, but she got only a C.
6. The missing teenager (wear) jeans and a white T-shirt – no one's quite sure.
7. I can't find my keys anywhere. I (leave) them at home. I'm always doing that.
8. 'I don't know where Darren is. He (forget) about the meeting'. 'He never does. Something (happen) to him. He's always so punctual. I suppose his car (break down).
9. If it wasn't you, then Kathy (take) the last chocolate. No one else could have.

EXERCISE 35. TRANSLATE.

1. Чи можете ви дозволити собі купити це дороге італійське взуття? 2. – Ви можете мені допомогти у цій справі? – Я не можу вам нічого обіцяти, я зараз дуже зайнятий. 3. Того вечора вона не змогла співати на концерті, тому що в неї дуже боліло горло. 4. Йому вдалося здивувати усіх своєю дивною, незвичною поведінкою. 5. Після тієї аварії, що з ним трапилася, він так і не зміг подолати свій страх. 6. Я так і не зміг зрозуміти, до чого він хилив. 7. Ще коли вони були малі, ніхто не міг помітити схожість між ними, хоча вони й були близнюки. 8. Я вважаю, що вона зможе отримати цю вакантну посаду. 9. Він має покінчити із вживанням наркотиків, вони можуть знищити його майбутнє. 10. Ти маєш бути старанним у навчанні, тоді дуже скоро зможеш висловлюватись зрозумілою та чіткою англійською мовою. 11. – Ти знаєш, чим зараз займається Пол? – Він працює таксистом. – Та ні, він не може працювати таксистом, у нього немає необхідного посвідчення. 12. Він може образитися, нікому ще не приходило на думку вигадувати про нього такі веселі історії. 13. Тільки він може сказати це задля жарту, він дуже дотепний. 14. Я не вірю, що він міг відмовитися від задумки покорення тієї гірської вершини, то була мрія майже усього його життя. 15. Він міг дати згоду щодо цього питання, його точка зору не відрізняється від інших. 16. Його могла схвилювати ця подія, тому в нього підскочив тиск. 17. Він міг зробити невеличку зупинку під час роботи. 18. Вона стерла усі помітки, які ви зробили олівцем, тому ми і не можемо зараз нічого зрозуміти.

EXERCISE 36. TRANSLATE.

1. Мабуть, вона не буде пригощати нас тортом. Давай пошукаємо чогось самі. 2. Їх немає вдома. Мабуть, вони поїхали покататися на автомобілі. 3. Не може бути, щоб Пітер перевернув тут усе догори дном! 4. Можливо, вони зруйнували його бізнес, але не може бути, щоб він відмовився від родини. 5. Неможливо,

щоб вони піднялися на вершину цієї гори! 6. Напевно, він випадково зустрів її в парку. 7. Можливо, цього разу Джейн відсвяткує свій день народження у столиці Великобританії. 8. Чи це можливо, щоб операція не була болючою? 9. Вони не можуть бути близнюками! Вони зовсім несхожі. 10. Вочевидь, цього разу він не поб'є світовий рекорд. 11. Мабуть, його машина зав'язла у багнюці. 12. Вірогідно, що вона буде почувати себе зовсім розбитою, вони святкували день народження протягом двох тижнів. 13. Не розумію, до чого ти хилиш? Мабуть, його потворне обличчя налякало тебе? 14. Не може бути, щоб він здав екзамен завдяки твоїй підказці. 15. – Він вже з'явився? – Ні. Але ж він не міг забути про нашу угоду. 16. Не може бути, щоб він ходив по парку без капелюха та босий! 17. Може, вона кинула курити. Але я про це не знаю. 18. Можливо, він захворів. У нього болить голова, вухо та тече із носа. 19. Напевно, вона не знає, де Джек. 20. Ймовірно, завтра вони поїдуть за місто і будуть святкувати день народження. 21. Мабуть, це під'їхав Джон! Він завжди вмів робити сюрпризи. 22. Та невже вона обручилась із Пітером? 23. Очевидно, він розорився. 24. Ймовірно, ці ліки допоможуть подолати грип. 25. Напевно, вони нічого не знають про цей шедевр. 26. Вона ніколи не могла вказати йому на його помилки. 27. Неймовірно, щоб ця новина так схвилювала її! 28. Не може бути, щоб ця потворна, недосвідчена людина подобалась твоїй доні. 29. Очевидно, вона не змогла підказати йому, де шукати папери. 30. Вочевидь, їм не вдалося знайти підказку. 31. Напевно, я добре переклав цей тест!

2.2. PERMISSION. REQUESTS. OFFERS. SUGGESTIONS

EXERCISE 37. MAKE REQUESTS OF VARYING DEGREES OF POLITENESS.

1. To help a fellow student with the translation;
2. to do shopping for your mother;
3. to make the arrangement for the meeting;
4. to carry an elderly aunt's heavy bag;
5. to give a neighbor a lift to the station
6. to help your friend when you come to her flat for a party;
7. to look after a friend's children for the evening;
8. to show a tourist the way to the opera house;
9. to do the washing up (at home);
10. to order a taxi for your friends;
11. to bandage your friend's finger;
12. to put some flowers in water.

EXERCISE 38. OFFER THE FOLLOWING THINGS.

Some chocolate; a cup of coffee; some orange juice; a sandwich; a piece of cake; some jam; an ice-cream; some salad; an apple.

EXERCISE 39. TRANSLATE.

1. Чи можна скористатися вашим телефоном? 2. Чи є у вас вакантні місця? Чи міг би я поговорити з вашим менеджером про це? 3. Можна зупинити вас на хвилинку? 4. Дозвольте мені надати голі факти. 5. Багаж не можна тут залишати. 6. Ви можете під'їхати прямо до нашого дому, він стоїть біля підніжжя гори. 7. Вона не могла (їй не дозволили) записати навіть прості пісеньки, і це схвилювало її. 8. Ви завжди можете вказати на мої помилки. 9. Не можна їсти в аудиторії. 10. Йому не дозволили пригостити її цукерками, і це діяло йому на нерви. 11. Чи я можу перегорнути сторінку? 12. Їй дозволили переглянути всі журнали, але вона зневажливо скривила рота і відмовилась. 13. Тут не можна паркуватися. 14. Звичайно, ви можете залишитися. Ви зводите мене з пантелику. 15. Ти можеш зручно розташуватись у цьому кріслі: звернись калачиком та спи. 16. Репортерів дозволили сфотографувати зірку. 17. Нехай все залишається, як є. Нам навіть дозволили зустрічатися в кінці тижня. 18. Вам не можна дивитися на яскраве світло. 19. Боюся, вам не можна заходити до кімнати. 20. Ви не можете взяти цю шляпу, хоча вона і личить вам. 21. Вона мені до смерті набридла. Можна, я піду?

2.3. ADVICE. CRITICISM

EXERCISE 40. GIVE A PIECE OF ADVICE.

1. I've got a terrible headache.
2. I'm late for work.
3. I'm cold.
4. I don't know where to spend my holiday this year.
5. I can't do the shopping by myself.
6. My work is very boring.
7. I told my boyfriend to mind his own business.
8. The baby has a high temperature.

EXERCISE 41. DRAMATIZE THE DIALOGUES.

1. **Student A:** English is not my native language. What advice can you give me about good ways to learn English?
2. **Student B:** I'm a teenager. What advice can you give me about being a good person and living a happy life?
3. **Student C:** I am a newcomer. What advice can you give me about going to the university and living in this city?
4. **Student D:** I have a job interview tomorrow. What advice can you give me about going to a job interview?

EXERCISE 42. CRITICISE NATHAN.

1. Nathan missed the lesson.
2. Nathan wasted money on things he didn't need.
3. Nathan didn't take his umbrella and got wet.
4. Nathan pulled the cat's tail.
5. Nathan was cruel to animals.
6. Nathan missed his train.
7. Nathan smoked in a public place.
8. Nathan cut his hair short.
9. Nathan hasn't called his parents for ages.
10. Nathan was rude.

EXERCISE 43. READ THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS. RESPOND TO EACH ONE IN WRITING USING MODALS.

EXAMPLE: *Your friend has won £10,000 in the lottery. What do you advise her to do? "You should go to Venice." / "Why don't you go to Venice?"*

1. Your friend cannot sleep at night. What do you suggest?
2. It is snowing. Tom said he would be home early and he still hasn't arrived. What do you think?
3. Some children are playing football in the flower beds. What do you say to them?
4. It is your birthday. Your friend gives you a very expensive present. What do you say?
5. You are at a train station. An old lady is carrying a heavy suitcase. How do you offer to help her?
6. You are in a train. The window is open and you are cold. What do you say to the other passengers?
7. You are looking after your young cousin. It is after midnight and he is still running around the house. What do you say to him?
8. Your friend hurt her leg a week ago. She still hasn't seen her doctor. What do you tell her to do?
9. Your friends are late for your dinner party. What do you say as you are impatiently looking at your watch?

EXERCISE 44. TRANSLATE.

1. Можна я повідомлю їй цю шокуючу новину?
2. Ви не могли б говорити простою мовою?
3. Я можу вказати вам на її помилки.
4. Давайте запишемо все на плівку.
5. Ми могли б поїхати на прогулянку за місто.
6. Давайте зробимо паузу та все з'ясуємо.
7. Вам слід натякнути, що трапилось.
8. Вам не слід було різко припиняти розмову. Краще б ви зовсім не торкалися цієї теми.
9. Вам слід було з'явитися до початку лекції. Ви могли б зупинити його.
10. Краще б ви пригостили мене цукерками.
11. Не треба було перевертати все догори ногами.
12. Нам слід дотримуватися дієти.
13. Слід було подолати ці труднощі. Давайте запропонуємо їй приєднатися до нас.
14. А як щодо бігу вранці?
15. Тобі слід відпочити.
16. Не слід було так витріщатися на нього.
17. Послухай! Нам слід піклуватися про тварин. – Краще б ти зателефонував батькам. Тобі слід бути більш уважним до них.
18. Нам слід було зупинитися біля підніжжя гори.
19. Тобі краще відмовитися від ліків та кинути палити.
20. Тобі треба було краще стежити за нею.

2.4. OBLIGATION. NECESSITY. ABSENCE OF NECESSITY. PROHIBITION

EXERCISE 45. CHOOSE THE CORRECT COMPLETION.

1. If you want to keep your job, you be late for work. It's necessary for you to be on time.
A. *must not* B. *don't have to* C. *doesn't have to*
2. Jack's office is close enough to his apartment for him to walk to work. He take a bus. He only takes a bus in bad weather.
A. *must not* B. *don't have to* C. *doesn't have to*
3. Some schools require schoolchildren to wear uniforms to school, but my children's school doesn't require uniforms. My children wear uniforms at school.
A. *must not* B. *don't have to* C. *doesn't have to*
4. Jimmy, it's very important to be careful with matches! You play with matches!
A. *must not* B. *don't have to* C. *doesn't have to*

EXERCISE 46. TELL IF YOU HAVE TO OR DON'T HAVE TO DO THE FOLLOWING.

1. study on Sundays;
2. speak English every day;
3. type your homework;
4. use public transportation;
5. cook every day;
6. work for living;
7. rent an apartment;
8. learn French;

EXERCISE 47. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH AN APPROPRIATE VERB EXPRESSING OBLIGATION, NECESSITY OR ABSENCE OF NECESSITY

In this school students smoke. Students wear school uniforms, but they wear dirty clothes. Students leave school until 3 p.m. They forget to do their homework. They bring a doctor's note if they are sick. Older students park their cars in the teacher's car park. Students walk or ride their bikes across the grass. Students be late for classes or talk loudly in lessons. Students forget these rules.

EXERCISE 48. DISCUSS THESE QUESTIONS WITH A PARTNER.

(A). 1. What are some of the things you have to do when you are at work? 2. What did you have to do when you went to school? 3. Did you have responsibilities at home when you were a child? What did you have to do? 4. If you are driving a car and the traffic light turns red, what do you have to do? 5. Mention three things you had to do last weekend but failed. 6. Mention three things you had to do but didn't do, still the question remains open. 7. What is it necessary to do this afternoon? 8. What do you want to do tomorrow?

(B). 1. Does every citizen have to vote in Ukraine? 2. Do men have to serve in the military? 3. Do schoolchildren have to wear uniform? 4. Do divorced fathers have to support their children? 5. Do people have to get permission to travel? 6. Do students have to pass exams to get their high school or university diploma? 7. Do students have to pay for the books? 8. Do people have to make an appointment to see a doctor? 9. Do citizens have to pay taxes? 10. Do all people have to work?

EXERCISE 49. TRANSLATE.

1. Ми маємо зробити все можливе, щоб попередити сварку. 2. Зараз ви маєте послухатися мене. 3. Він мусить їй натякнути, що вона не права. 4. Ви маєте побити його рекорд. 5. Ми повинні покінчити з хибними звичками. 6. Цій хаті потрібен ремонт. 7. Ти мав навчитися керувати авто три роки тому! Чому ти не зробив цього? 8. Мати мала вже вказати тобі на помилки. 9. Ви маєте щось зробити з цим жахливим обличчям. 10. Вона повинна була сказати тобі, що відчуває себе некомфортно в його компанії. 11. Ми мали зустрітися о сьомій, але вона не з'явилась. Мені нічого не залишалось, як поїхати додому. 12. Нам не слід було купувати ці троянди. Вони жахливі! 13. – Я не можу втриматись, щоб не розповісти тобі, як він втішав Джейн. – Я забороняю тобі це робити. 14. З таким самим успіхом вони могли залишитися вдома. Їм не треба було їхати через усе місто. Джек сам прийшов до них. 15. Вам не слід кидати цю роботу. Осмілюся сказати, ви не зможете заробляти на життя в іншому місці. 16. Їм судилося зустрітися на вершині гори. 17. Вам не можна дивитися на яскраве світло. Це причинить біль вашим очам. 18. Чи слабо тобі пригостити мене цими цукерками? Тобі навіть не треба умовляти мене. 19. Його можна було прийняти за інопланетянина. Він тремтів і відмовлявся спілкуватися. Не треба було так кричати на нього. Ми мали очікувати такої реакції. Але могло б бути і гірше. 20. Ти маєш сходити до перукаря. Волосся слід підстригти. 21. Мені нічого не залишається, як вивчити всі правила, хоча слід було це зробити раніше. 22. Зараз я маю готуватися до тесту. Не слід було пропускати заняття. Я повинен написати роботу на відмінно!

2.5. REVISION

EXERCISE 50. CROSS OUT THE WORD WHICH SHOULD NOT BE IN THE SENTENCE.

EXAMPLE: *You needn't to repeat the course.*

1. Nick was being able to change the situation.
2. Fortunately, we didn't have needed to walk the whole distance.
3. Would it you like me to pick up the laundry?
4. Jeremy would like that to study nuclear physics.
5. She had has to work overtime every day last month.
6. They ought to have had given us more instructions.
7. Let's not to argue about this any more.
8. Were you allowed it to take photos inside the museum?
9. They can't have had spent all that money in just one week.
10. Would they mind if my smoking?
11. They must have pack all their things before noon.
12. You should have try to treat customers more politely.
13. Might I to ask you for a favor?
14. You needn't have to invited so many people.
15. Let's we go to Ann's.

EXERCISE 51. NAME SOMETHING YOU MUSTN'T DO.

EXAMPLE: *You must not steal.*

1. Name five things you must not do in the bus.
2. Name five things you must not do during the test
3. Name five things you must not do in the library.
4. Name five things you must not do in the classroom.
5. Name five things you must not do on an airplane.

EXERCISE 52. READ THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, THEN IDENTIFY THE USE OF EACH MODAL VERB (ABILITY, OBLIGATION, REQUEST, POSSIBILITY, NECESSITY, PROHIBITION, CRITICISM, LOGICAL ASSUMPTION, PROBABILITY, PERMISSION, ADVICE, OFFER, SUGGESTION).

EXAMPLE: *They can't have lied (logical assumption).*

1. You must tell them the truth (.....).
- 2 He was able to run the marathon (.....).
- 3 Can you help me with my homework? (.....).
4. He should have seen a doctor (.....).
5. You'd better meet her tonight (.....).
6. They don't have to employ more staff (.....).
7. Shall I speak to the Manager about my problem? (.....).
8. People ought to treat animals with respect (.....).
9. She isn't at home. She may be at the supermarket (.....).
10. He had to wear glasses (.....).
11. She could at least have told me in advance (.....).

EXERCISE 53. REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING THE WORDS IN PARENTHESES.

EXAMPLE: *Let's go jogging (shall). Shall we go jogging?*

1. Please turn the TV off (could). 2. Am I allowed to sit here? (may). 3. Please answer the phone (will). 4. Don't bite your nails (must). 5. Do you mind if I use your pen? (can). 6. These curtains don't have to be ironed (need). 7. It's not polite to speak with your mouth full (should). 8. Why don't we visit Mark and Jane? (shall). 9. Is there any chance that he'll phone? (likely). 10. It's advisable to brush your teeth after meals (should). 11. There's a possibility that he'll not arrive (might). 12. Do you know how to ice-skate? (can). 13. It wasn't necessary to show any identification but he did (need). 14. Why didn't you tell me there was no one in? (could). 15. It wasn't necessary for us to wait because there was no queue (need). 16. Let's go to the cinema tonight (shall). 17. It's important that you be here at 9.00 (must). 18. I'm sure he is a millionaire (must). 19. Perhaps he'll change his mind (may). 20. Please, help me carry these! (could). 21. I don't believe she paid so much for that dress (can). 22. It's a good idea to lock the door at night (should). 23. Is there any chance we'll get a pay rise? (likely). 24. Why didn't they inform us of the delay? (could). 25. We could try to mend it ourselves (Let's). 26. It wasn't necessary for you to go out (need). 27. You have to inform the bank of any change of address (must).

EXERCISE 54. SAY THE SAME SENTENCE IN AS MANY WAYS AS POSSIBLE.

1. She can cook Chinese food.
2. Tim may come round today.
3. He should be at the party tonight.
4. They must have gone out; the lights are off.
5. I need to call my mother.
6. You could at least have driven her to work.
7. I have to help Mum clean the house.
8. Can I have a look at your newspaper?
9. Would you like me to carry that for you?
10. We can go to the beach tomorrow.
11. You may not smoke in the hospital.
12. All employees must attend the meeting.
13. The dogs need to be fed at 12:00.
14. You should go to Pam's party.
15. Shall we go out tonight?



EXERCISE 55. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH A SUITABLE MODAL VERB. IDENTIFY THE USE OF THE MODAL VERB.

EXAMPLE: *She (work) must have worked late last night, she looks exhausted. (logical assumption).*

1. When we emigrated to Australia, we (leave) our pets behind. 2. (we/go)? It's getting late. 3. You (start) learning Spanish if you're going to live in Madrid. 4. You (be) kinder to her; she's only a baby. 5. (you/collect) my parcel for me? 6. You (not/smoke) cigars on an aeroplane. 7. You (not/pay) by cheque without a cheque guarantee card. 8. The doctor says I (lose) weight before my operation. 9. (I/paint) my room a different color, please? 10. You really (not/eat) so much red meat. 11. He (take) your car since he had the keys. 12. I'm sorry to bother you but (you/help) me? 13. Call them later; they (sleep) now. 14. You (write) to your grandfather more often. 15. She types very fast. Actually she (type) 150 words per minute. 16. You (confirm) your resignation in writing. 17. Ian (tell) her the truth; she now feels betrayed. 18. Ann (play) the piano at the age of six. 19. They (sell) their flat and buy a bigger one.

EXERCISE 56. UNDERLINE THE WORD OR PHRASE WHICH BEST COMPLETES THE SENTENCE.

1. I'm not certain, but it *might / must* have been half past four.
2. You *must / can't* have been sunbathing all week – you haven't got a tan.
3. Why don't you sit down? You *may / must* be exhausted after such a long journey.
4. She *can't / must* have gone on holiday. She's got too much work to do.
5. It *can't / must* have been Tom who left the lights on. He's always doing that.
6. Laura *may / can't* have tried to phone earlier, but I don't know for sure.
7. He *must / might* have picked up this gun because his fingerprints are all over it.
8. She *can't / could* have eaten that whole cake herself – it was huge!

EXERCISE 57. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

EXAMPLE: *A: I'm hungry.*

B: But you've just had lunch. You can't be hungry already.

1. A: I haven't seen our neighbors for ages.
B: They away. (go)
2. A: What's the weather like? Is it raining?
B: Not at the moment but it later. (rain)
3. A: Where has Julia gone?
B: I'm not sure. She to the bank. (go)
4. A: I didn't see you at John's party last week.
B: No, I had to work that evening, so I (go)

5. A: I saw you at John's party last week.
B: No, you didn't. You me. I didn't go to John's party. (see)
6. A: When did you post the letter to Mary?
B: This morning. So she it tomorrow. (get)
7. A: When was the last time you saw Bill?
B: Years ago. I him if I saw him now. (recognize)
8. A: Did you hear the explosion?
B: What explosion?
A: There was a loud explosion a few minutes ago. You it. (hear)
9. A: We weren't sure which way to go. In the end we turned right.
B: You went the wrong way. You left. (turn)

EXERCISE 58. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

'OK. Don't worry about the phone. I'll answer it. It (be) David ringing me about tonight's meeting. Hello. 37885.'

'Hello John. It's David. I tried ringing you earlier, but I got no reply. You (be) out.'

'I haven't been out all morning. You (get) the right number. Never mind. What's about the meeting? How many people can we expect?'

'There (be) quite a few, judging by the number of enquiries we've been having. One thing's worrying me. I haven't heard from Joan Bakewell. I'm sure she (forget), but it isn't like her not to get in touch. Shall I give her a ring?'

'Not now, no. She (teach). You'd better wait an hour or so. Bye.'

– Bye.



EXERCISE 59. YOU ARE A DETECTIVE WHO IS INVESTIGATING A ROBBERY. GIVE YOUR VERSION OF WHAT HAPPENED.



'I wonder how the thief got in. He used a ladder or he had a key. Ah! What's this? Broken glass by the kitchen door, and the door has been unlocked. He broken the window, put his hand inside, and turned the key. That made a noise. I wonder if the neighbors heard anything?'

(He goes next door to talk to the neighbors, and knocks on the door.)

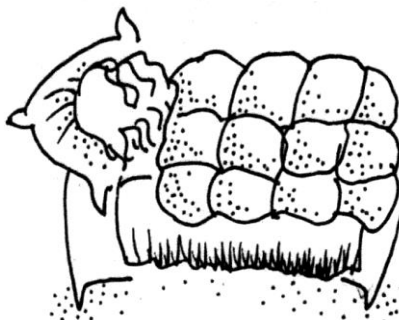
'There is no reply. I suppose they be on holiday, or they watching television.'

(He listens at the letter-box)

'I can hear voices. Someone in. Rather odd.'

(He goes back to the Smith's house)

'Now I wonder what was stolen. I don't think the Smith family is terribly well off, so the thief found a lot to steal. It was clever of him to come in just after Mrs Smith went shopping. He known she would be out. What was that noise? It came from upstairs. The burglar not left the house yet! He hiding upstairs! I'd better go and see.'



PART 3. GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

EXERCISE 60. TRANSLATE.

(A). 1. It was all he could say for the moment. 2. Mrs. Strickland might congratulate herself that her party was a success. 3. You have known nearly everybody in your time, so you might have known her. 4. Shall I turn on light, M'm? 5. You ought to try this! 6. He hinted delicately that it was to be an abode for Royalty! 7. I think perhaps I should have made a show of the indignation I really felt. 8. All she had to do was look at him. 9. We were to have played a duet together. 10. Listen, the cops don't need reasons to bug me. 11. She had an adorable baby, they didn't have to worry about money. 12. She put her head on the side and smiled vaguely at the letter. I shouldn't be surprised". 13. You can't wait in the waiting room. 14. Even in the darkened room I couldn't help seeing that Mrs. Strickland's face was all swollen with tears. 15. 'I dare say you'd like me to go', I said to the Colonel, getting up. 16. It might give you heartburn, but not headache. 17. 'You could have left the room time and time again', says she. 18. You might as well ask for reflection without a mirror. 19. There had to be a prize at the end of the road, a reason for the trip, a reward for the effort. 20. 'Well, M'm, she oughtn't to be changing hands while she is eating'. 21. She couldn't help bringing into her conversation the names of the people she knew. 22. I should have objected very strongly this morning, Lord Henry. 23. He had to be sure that the insight wasn't his own creation. 24. You won't have to walk more than a few yards. 25. 'I dare say, my dear', said lord Henry, shutting the door behind her. 26. I couldn't help going round, I had thrown her some flowers. 27. An alcove that must have been a hat-check booth was empty. 28. May I ask if you really meant all that you said to us at lunch? 29. Neither of us could help laughing, and we became friends at once. 30. The Owens must be rolling in money! 31. But I can't help detesting my relations. 32. 'Were the people looking at her? They must be'. 33. But must we really see Chicago in order to be educated? 34. She should have married anybody she chose. 35. How extraordinary it was. What could have made him do this? 36. I've got the names somewhere on the back of the envelope. You will have to write them out for me. 37. Now you won't be able to get them apart! 38. You ought to have arranged them round the pond with the conductor in the middle on a leaf.

(B). 1. You couldn't deceive them about money. 2. They seemed to be able to give a plastic form to formless things. 3. Bertha couldn't help smiling, she knew how he loved doing things at high pressure. 4. I might have spoken of the economic position of the woman, but I felt there was only one point, which was really signified. 5. 'Can I have a cup of tea, Miss', she asked. 6. She might have been directing which tennis set the girls were to play in. 7. 'I knew I ought to have gone over myself', said the Colonel. 8. An artist should create beautiful things, but should put nothing of his own life into them. 9. Only England could have produced him. 10. He must have read the verse of these young men who were making so great a stir in the world. 11. It was

pretty to think that there might be justice, that strong people sometimes had to be afraid of. 12 He couldn't help liking the tall, graceful young man who was standing by him. 13. He should have just buttoned his lip, should have said Keller was a dentist from Dayton. 14. It'll have to be something like ten bucks a week. 15. We must be there before the curtain rises, you must see her in the first act. 16. There's somebody else that might be in danger. 17. You might be its visible symbol, with your personality, there is nothing you could do. 18. I couldn't help thinking that Colonel McAndrew might have some difficulty in doing this. 19. You might have entered a solicitor's office. 20. Very strange. I could have sworn I left a teaspoon full of cocoa in the tin. 21. But it couldn't have been! 22. 'You really must not say things like that before Dorian, Henry'. 23. Of course it had to be with you... I should refuse to play with fires. 24. If he is like his mother he must be a good looking chap. 25. You'll have to go to Laura! 26. There must have been eight or ten of us gathered together, who were married. 27. We might dine together. You owe me a dinner, you know. 28. I must laugh or die. 30. She sat up, but she felt quite dizzy, it must have been the spring. 31. You should have gone away when I asked you", he muttered. 32. One of them must wait till the slow train from Exeter gets in. 33. She had to convince him once and for all, and she moaned, twisting the satin sheets, and closed her eyes tighter, trying to think. 34. I must go out and sit in the garden, the air is stifling here. 35. You should have guessed Miss Fulton's mood so exactly and so instantly. 36. He couldn't help liking the graceful young man who was standing by him. 37. It is a silly habit, I daresay, but somehow it seems to bring a great deal of romance into one's life.

EXERCISE 61. TRANSLATE.

(A). 1. З таким самим успіхом він міг би приєднатися до нашої команди. 2. Їй нічого не залишалось, як спробувати заспокоїти батьків. 3. Коли вони зайшли до кімнати, вони побачили, як на них пильно дивиться потворна істота. "Тільки спробуй наблизитися", – сказала Джейн. 4. Осмілюся сказати, що мені байдуже, що ви думаєте про мене. 5. Не можу втриматися, щоб не сказати вам заспокійливі слова: "Могло б бути і гірше". 6. Вона завжди могла прийняти різні точки зору. 7. Колись ми зможемо любоватися цим шедевром. 8. Чи слабо тобі провести решту життя в лісі! 9. Вона виглядає збудженою. Можливо, вона захворіла? 10. Їм не судилося зустрітися на вершині гори. 11. Лікареві вдалося переконати хворого прийняти ліки. 12. Можливо, цього разу вона кине палити. 13. Не може бути, щоб він відмовився від зустрічі! Можливо, він не зрозумів, на що ви натякаєте. 14. Та невже вона ходить босою по снігу? 15. Очевидно, що за даних умов, не можемо поїхати в Лондон. 16. Ймовірно, вона тремтить від холоду. 17. Напевно, вони нічого не знають про те, як слід святкувати день народження. 18. Ймовірно, вона прийде, коли годинник проб'є дванадцять. 19. Чи міг би я відрізати шматочок сиру та взяти грудочку цукру? 20. Ось така історія! Їй дозволили відвідати Джека. Коли вона це почула, її можна було прийняти за головного лікаря. 21. А як щодо історії з Джоном, який весь час

діяв на нерви родичам та намагався пригостити їх цукерками? 22. Повернути назад? Ні, а чому б не взяти таксі? 23. Тобі слід було з'явитися дві години тому! 24. Тобі слід м'якше поводитися з нею. 25. Краще б вона не відверталась від давніших друзів. 26. Ми маємо покращувати життя батьків. Слід частіше їм телефонувати. 27. Не треба було підказувати. Він і сам усе знав. 28. Вони мали зареєструватися о шостій, але не з'явилися. Може вони прийдуть? 29. Твою кімнату слід пофарбувати. 30 Ми мусили відмовити цьому здібному хлопцю, тому що в нас немає вакансій. 31. Не можна вказувати людям на помилки таким тоном. 32. Нам нічого не залишається, як спробувати зацікавити їх. 33. Не треба було заповнювати бланк. Ми зробили це вчора. 34. Слід було чітко пояснити йому його права. 35. Осмілюся сказати, що робота була простою.

(В). 1. Не треба розповідати друзям про його некрасиву поведінку. 2. Тільки спробуй записати нашу бесіду! 3. Чи не могли б ви вказати їй на помилки? 3. Боюся, їм не можна довіряти. 4. Їй нічого не залишилося, як прийняти ліки, звернутися калачиком та спробувати заснути. 5. Все життя вона могла грати на нервах інших. 6. Зараз я відчуваю, як хтось із захопленням дивиться на мене. 7. Звідки мені знати, чому він до смерті наскучив їй? 8. З таким самим успіхом ти міг би розбити мою нову чашку. 9. Не можу утриматися від прогулянки на автомобілі! 10. Не може бути, щоб він не зміг покінчити з дурними звичками. 11. Їм слід було припинити бесіду, коли зайшов Джон. 12. Не можна тут палити. 13. Давай натякнемо їй, що ми маємо йти додому. 13. Може, цього разу він не буде відчувати себе розбитим. 14. Ймовірно, вона зведе його з розуму. 15. Вона вміла читати в чотири роки. 16. Невже ти не побив його рекорд? 17. Не кивай головою. Ти ж міг образити її. 18. Не може бути, щоб вони вже відсвяткували день народження Пітера. 19. Неймовірно, щоб цього разу вони заручилися. 20. Напевно, він нічого не знає про її зраду. 21. Мені не дозволили сфотографувати їх кішку. 22. Зараз мені треба відпочити. Я відчуваю себе розбитим. 23. Ми маємо піклуватися про тварин. 24. Мабуть, він побачив її просте обличчя і вирішив втекти. 25. Їй не судилося стати королевою балу. 26. Нам нічого не залишається, як прийняти іншу точку зору. 27. Ймовірно, вона вигадала цю історію, щоб примусити його заручитися з нею. 28. Можливо, він буде непоганим батьком. 29. Вони змогли зручно влаштуватися на дивані. 30. Напевно, я буду найкращим студентом!

EXERCISE 62. MANY PEOPLE OFTEN USE LICENSE PLATES THAT TELL ABOUT THEIR PROFESSIONS, HOBBIES, ETC. SOMETIMES WORDS ARE ABBREVIATED: M=AM, U=YOU, 8=ATE. CAN YOU MAKE CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING PLATES?

EXAMPLE: EYE DOC *The owner must be an eye doctor.*

1. I TCH ENGLSH
2. I LV CRS
3. ALWAYS L8
4. I LV DGS

- 5. TENNIS GR8
- 6. I SK8
- 7. NO TIME 4 U
- 8. RMNTIC GRL

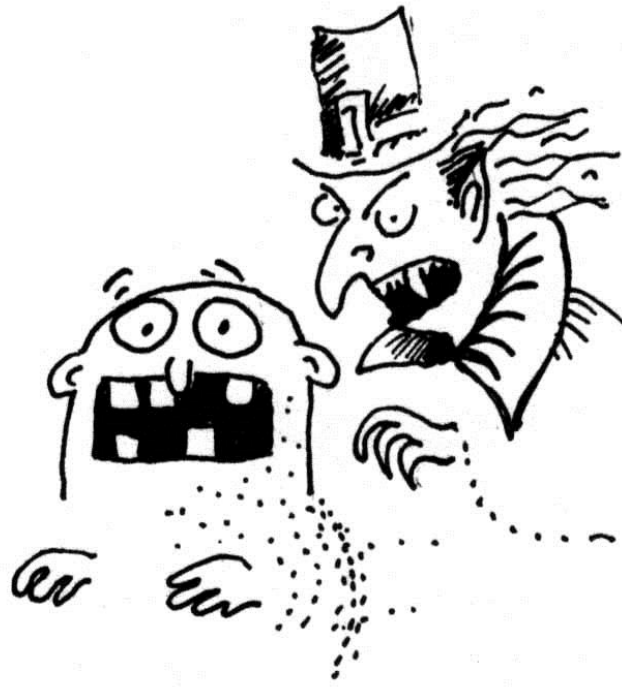
EXERCISE 63. CIRCLE A GAME YOU LIKE FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST. WRITE A LIST OF THE RULES FOR THE GAME. TELL WHAT YOU CAN, CANNOT, SHOULD, HAVE TO, AND MUST NOT DO.

EXAMPLE:

Checkers. You have to move the pieces on a diagonal. You can only move in one direction until you are a king. Then you can move in two directions.

Chess tennis football poker baseball soccer volleyball
 other

EXERCISE 64. ACT OUT A CONVERSATION BETWEEN A DOCTOR AND A PATIENT USING AS MANY MODALS AS POSSIBLE.



At the dentist's

EXERCISE 65. CREATE FOUR DIFFERENT STORIES BASED ON THE INFORMATION IN THE TABLE. CONDENSE EACH STORY INTO ABOUT TWELVE SENTENCES. USE AS MANY MODALS AS POSSIBLE.



Mr. Smith (cut / finger / knife / this morning)

Mr. White (swallow / coin)

Tommy (break / nose)

Jack (burn / hand / yesterday / fire / garden)

EXERCISE 66. GROUP INTO PAIRS, WRITE A DIALOGUE USING MODALS, THEN PRESENT IT TO THE CLASS.

1. You have decided not to go to university today. After university, your professor sees you at the Internet Café and comes over to talk to you.
2. Your friend was supposed to pick you up two hours ago. He/she has just shown up. Tell him/her how angry you are.
3. You want to go to sleep early. It is 10:00 in the evening on Sunday and a friend of yours comes over and begs you to go to a movie with him/her.
4. There is a big dance tonight and you want to take a partner with you. Ask your friend if he/she can borrow his/her boyfriend or girlfriend to go with you.
5. One day, you get up early and go downstairs. There is a stranger sleeping on the sofa.

II. CONDITIONALS AND WISH-SENTENCES

PART 1. GRAMMAR THEORY

1.1. CONDITIONALS

Conditional sentences are used to show how one action depends on the other. There are four main types of conditional sentences: Real Present, Unreal Present, Unreal Past, and Mixed. Each type has a distinctive pattern of verb tense, and its own meaning. There are different ways of introducing conditions: *an if-clause, unless, in case, as long as, provided (that), providing, suppose, etc.* An if-clause can come at the beginning or end of a sentence. When it comes first, it is separated by a comma.

1.1.1. REAL PRESENT

This type of sentence is used to express *real or very probable situation in the present or future.*

TABLE 10

STRUCTURE	EXAMPLE
<i>If-clause</i> Main clause V(s) if S1 V(s) + S2 will V can/may/must V	1. If it rains, we never go to the country. Ми ніколи не їздимо в село, якщо йде дощ. 2. If she comes late, we'll miss the bus. Ми пропустимо автобус, якщо вона запізниться. 3. If you see Jane, can you tell her my story? Не міг би ти розповісти їй мою історію, якщо побачиш Джейн?
If S1 V (s) + V (don't V)	4. Unless you can afford it, don't buy it. Якщо не можеш дозволити собі це, не купуй.

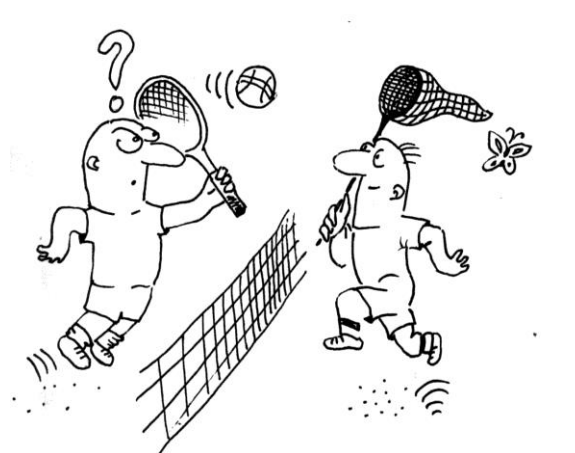
EXERCISE 1. MATCH THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCES.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. If Kate goes on a diet | A. we'll make a snowman |
| 2. If it is sunny tomorrow | B. I'll buy her some chocolate |
| 3. If you don't hurry | C. we'll have to take a taxi |
| 4. If it snows | D. she'll lose weight |
| 5. If there are no buses | E. you'll be late |
| 6. If Kate is a good girl | F. we'll go to the seaside |

EXERCISE 2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS IN PARENTHESES.

1. If I (go) to the Crimea, I (stay, usually) with my aunt and uncle.
2. If I (go) to the Crimea next month, I (stay) with my aunt and uncle.
3. If I (go) to work today, I (speak to) the boss.
4. If I (go) to work, I (speak to, usually) my boss.
5. I'm often tired in the evening after a long day of work. If I (be) tired in the evening, I (stay, usually) home and (go) to bed early.
6. If I'm tired in the evening today, I (stay) home and (go) to bed early.
7. We (go) swimming tomorrow if the weather (be) warm.
8. My friends and I like to go swimming if the weather (be) warm.
9. (Buy) some stamps in case you (go) to the post office in the afternoon.
10. (Not to drink) the milk if it is hot.

EXERCISE 3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH YOUR OWN WORDS.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I may if I you 2. Jane must if she 3. Can you if 4. Tom will if he 5. If you, don't 6. If Jerry Tom, he 7. If Tom Jerry, he 8. Don't if you
--	---

1.1.2. UNREAL PRESENT

This type of sentence is used to express *improbable situation in the present or future*; it is also is used *to give advice*.

TABLE 11

STRUCTURE		EXAMPLE
<i>If-clause</i>	<i>Main clause</i>	1. If I were you, I would go to see a doctor (advice). На твоєму місці я пішов би до доктора. 2. If I had money, we could buy a new house. Якби у мене були гроші, ми могли б купити новий дім. 3. If you did more exercise, you might feel healthier. Якби ти робив більше фізичних вправ, ти міг би почувати себе здоровішим.
if	S1 were would V Ved + S2 could V V2 might V	

EXERCISE 4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS IN PARENTHESES. USE UNREAL PRESENT.

1. If she came late, she (lose) her job.
2. If you (have) time, we could go to the seaside.
3. Jane would call you if she (have) your phone number.
4. If I (to be offered) this job, I might afford to buy a new house.
5. I would be surprised, if she (agree) to meet with you.
6. If Jane could understand the situation, she (be) very upset.
7. If you didn't go to the party, they (be offended)
8. If you (write) to her, she would be the happiest person in the world.
9. We might invite them to us if your parents (not to mind)
10. We could walk to the park if it (not to rain)

EXERCISE 5. USE YOUR OWN IDEAS TO COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES.

1. She would be very angry with you if
2. If I insisted on this plan, we
3. She could be good at writing a resume if
4. Jack might succeed in finding a good job if he
5. I would be proud of you if
6. I could forget about this incident if she
7. We might think about our engagement if
8. If I won the lottery, I
9. In case she answered my letter, I
10. I would not tell the truth unless she.....

EXERCISE 6. WHAT WOULD YOU DO IN EACH SITUATION?

1. You see a fly in your soup.
2. You earn a lot of money.
3. You see a mouse in your room.
4. You see a burglar breaking into your garage.
5. You see your boyfriend with your best friend.
6. You meet an alien.
7. You become a celebrity.
8. You interview Madonna.
9. You know ten foreign languages.
10. You buy a new plane.



1.1.3. UNREAL PAST

This type of sentence is used to express *unreal or improbable situation in the past*, it is also used to express *regrets and criticism*.

TABLE 12

STRUCTURE	EXAMPLE
<p><i>If-clause Main clause</i></p> <p>would have V3 if S1 + had Ved + S2 could have V3 might have V3</p>	<p>1. If you hadn't missed classes, you would have passed the exam. Якби ти не пропускав заняття, ти здав би екзамен.</p> <p>2. If she had worked harder when at school, she could have had a better job. Якби вона вчилася старанніше в школі, в неї могла б бути краща робота.</p> <p>3. If you had been polite, she might have stayed with us. Якби ти був ввічливим, можливо, вона і залишилася б з нами.</p>

EXERCISE 7. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS IN PARENTHESES.

1. If I hadn't taken a taxi, I (to miss) 6.30 train. 2. I would have said hello if I (see) you. 3. She could have graduated from the university if she (enter) it five years ago. 4. If you had run a bit faster, you (can break) the world record. 5. Jack (can buy) better tickets if he had booked earlier. 6. If I had been hungry, I (eat) something. 7. I might have visited Jane if I (be) in London. 8. If I (apply), I would have got this job. 9. If the weather hadn't been so bad, we (may go out) 10. 'If Cleopatra's nose (be) shorter, the whole history of the world (be) different.' (Pascal). 11. If my aunt had been a man, she (be) my uncle. 12. 'If I hadn't been a writer, I think I (be) a gardener.' (A. Chekhov). 13. If it hadn't been for hope, our heart (break). 14. If you hadn't laughed before breakfast, you (cry) before supper. 15. If you hadn't sold the cow, you (sell) her milk either.

EXERCISE 8. USE YOUR OWN IDEAS TO COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES.

1. If I hadn't learned English at school, I
2. If I hadn't had a thick sweater, I
3. If I hadn't bought a bicycle, I
4. If I had met a beautiful nurse, I
5. If my friends had opened the new restaurant, we
6. If we had tried to open their door, we
7. If my friend hadn't spent so much time making up, she

8. If I had gone to China, I
9. If I had gone shopping, I
10. If I had been President, I



1.1.4. MIXED CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

There are two mixed types of sentences of unreal condition.

A) The condition refers to the past and the consequence refers to the present or future

TABLE 13

STRUCTURE		EXAMPLE
<i>If-clause</i>	<i>Main clause</i>	
would V if S1 + had Ved + S2 could V might V		1. If you had taken your medicine yesterday, you could feel much better. Якби ти вчора випив ліки, ти міг би почувати себе набагато краще (зараз).
would be Ving if S1 + had Ved + S2 could be Ving might be Ving		2. If I hadn't seen it, I wouldn't be calling you. Якби я цього не бачив, я б не телефонував тобі (зараз).

B) The condition refers to no particular time and the consequence refers to the past

TABLE 14

STRUCTURE		EXAMPLE
<i>If-clause</i>	<i>Main clause</i>	
were would have V3 if S1 + Ved + S2 could have V3 V2 might have V3		1. If you were not so absent-minded, you would have passed the test. Якби ти не був такий неуважний, ти здав би тест.

REMEMBER

Unreal conditions may also be expressed in the following ways:

But for the rain, we would go to the country.

Якби не дощ, ми поїхали б у село.

If it were not for your help, I would not translate this article.

Без твоєї допомоги я не перекладу цю статтю.

If it hadn't been for you, I would have missed the train.

Якби не ти, я запізнився б на потяг.

REMEMBER

If is used in sentences of real and unreal condition.

Unless is used in sentences of real and unreal condition, but it has a negative meaning.

In case and provided are chiefly used in sentences of real condition.

Suppose is more common in sentences of unreal condition.

EXERCISE 9. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS IN PARENTHESES. USE MIXED CONDITIONALS.

1. If she disliked me, she (not to marry) me five years ago. 2. If you hadn't spent so much money yesterday, today we (go) to the theatre. 3. She could have passed all the exams in time if she (not to be) lazy. 4. If Jack weren't so arrogant, we (invite) him to our wedding ceremony. 5. If you hadn't been rude yesterday, she (be) with us now. 6. We would be in time if we (turn left) twenty minutes ago. 7. If she (be generous), she (not to drop hints) then. 8. If the kids weren't so selfish, the parents (raise voice) when they broke the new vase. 9. If we had arranged everything yesterday, today we (be) free. 10. If she (be hard-working), she (finish) work five days ago.

EXERCISE 10. USE YOUR OWN IDEAS TO COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES.

1. If you had seen the dessert menu, you
2. If you had cut the grass, the garden
3. If we had done the cooking yesterday, we
4. If I hadn't given up smoking, I
5. If we had found a new flat then, now we
6. If I weren't so sensitive, I
7. If my friend weren't so bossy, we
8. If my sister weren't stubborn, she

9. If our mates weren't so fussy, we
10. If Jane weren't much too shy, she
11. If Tom, he would have been given a second chance.
12. If I were able, I
13. If life were very easy, we
14. If he had acted wisely



EXERCISE 11. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS IN PARENTHESES.

1. If I have time, I (write) to him.
2. If today (be) Sunday, we could go to the beach.
3. If I didn't have to study, we (go out) tonight.
4. If it hadn't snowed, we (leave) yesterday.
5. If you are in Paris, (call) me.
6. She would have sold the house if she (find) the right buyer.
7. If I had seen the movie, I (tell) you about it last night.
8. He would give you the money if he (have) it.
9. She (call) you if she had needed your help.
10. We could go for a drive if today (be) Friday.
11. I (accept) if they invite me to the party.
12. If I heard from Jane, I (call) you.
13. If I (hear) from Jane, I would have called you.
14. We would have arrived sooner if we (lose) our way.
15. If I (be) you, I (spend) the week-end in London.



1.2. WISHES

TABLE 15

FORM	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
I wish + S + were Ved V2	We express a <i>wish</i> about a <i>present situation</i> which we <i>want to be different</i>	1. I wish he were with us. Шкода, що він не з нами зараз.
I wish + S + could V	We use this pattern for a <i>wish or regret in the present concerning lack of ability.</i>	2. I wish he could learn faster. Шкода, що він не може вчитися інтенсивніше.
I wish + S + would V <i>Note: we never say: I wish I would</i>	We express a <i>wish for a change in the future.</i>	3. I wish she would stop smoking. Бажано, щоб вона кинула палити.
I wish + S + had V3	We express a <i>regret or a wish</i> that something <i>happened or didn't happen in the past</i>	4. I wish he hadn't failed his exam. Шкода, що він не здав тест.

EXERCISE 12. EXPRESS A WISH ABOUT A PRESENT SITUATION WHICH YOU WANT TO BE DIFFERENT.

EXAMPLE: *She often lies. I wish she didn't lie.*

1. I don't speak German.
2. I haven't got a car.
3. I'm not hard-working.
4. I'm bad at sport.
5. I don't like dancing.
6. I can't eat fish.
7. It snows all day long.
8. I always work on Sundays.
9. Jack is ill.
10. My cat often runs away.

EXERCISE 13. WRITE FIVE SENTENCES EXPRESSING A REGRET IN THE PRESENT CONCERNING LACK OF ABILITY.

EXAMPLE: *I wish I could speak three foreign languages!*

EXERCISE 14. EXPRESS YOUR WISH CONCERNING FUTURE.

EXAMPLE: *I wish I would go to Paris next month.*

1. Somebody doesn't stop singing.
2. It's raining.
3. The phone keeps ringing.
4. The baby doesn't stop crying.

5. Jane hasn't found a job.
6. Jack doesn't love Jill.
7. Kate hasn't passed the exam.
8. The car doesn't start.
9. Bill doesn't earn much.
10. Lisa goes to bed late.

EXERCISE 15. EXPRESS A REGRET THAT SOMETHING HAPPENED / DIDN'T HAPPEN IN THE PAST.

EXAMPLE: *I wish they had gone to Paris last month.*

1. I didn't know you were in hospital.
2. I didn't call Jane when I was in London.
3. Last weekend I was tired and didn't go to the country.
4. I forgot about Kate's birthday.
5. I didn't catch the last bus to Boston.
6. I ate too much yesterday.
7. I didn't learn to play any musical instrument in my childhood.
8. They painted the door red.
9. I had unexpected guests the day before yesterday.
10. I got up too early this morning.
11. I missed classes yesterday.
12. It wasn't sunny when we were at the seaside last week.
13. Jane was late and we didn't go to the theatre.
14. Jack wasn't generous!

EXERCISE 16. FILL IN THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN PARENTHESES.

1. I wish I (meet) with you when you were in town.
2. Jack wishes he (send) the letter yesterday.
3. If only people (fly)
4. Jane wishes she (go) to London, but she has to work.
5. I wish your brother (stop) drinking.
6. I wish it (not to be) so cold now.
7. Paula wishes Jack (talk) so much yesterday.
8. I wish you (not to be) so lazy.
9. Kate wishes you (type) faster.
10. Mr. Brown wishes his students (work) better last term.
11. I wish I (have) a cat.
12. Now she wishes she (go) to university.
13. If only she (not to tell) the police about the accident, everything would be all right.
14. I wish he (tell the truth) when we met last time.
15. I wish I (pass) this test!

PART II. GRAMMAR PRACTICE

2.1. CONDITIONALS

EXERCISE 17. DISCUSS WITH THE PARTNER.

1. If you are free tomorrow, where will you spend the day?
2. If friends come to visit you tonight, how will you entertain them?
3. If you can read English easily next year, what books will you read?
4. If it rains tomorrow, will you go to your English class as usual?
5. If you are absent from class one day, do you have to bring an excuse from home on the following day?
6. If you win the lottery, how will your life change?
7. What do you do if you are not working or studying?
8. What will you spend your money on if you are rich?
9. What will you do if your boyfriend/ girlfriend leaves you?
10. What is something you will never do even if somebody offers you a lot of money?

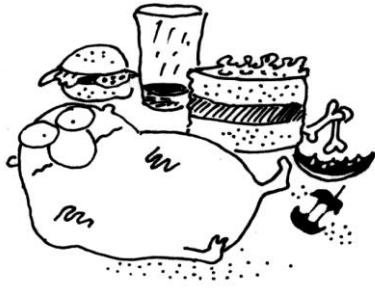
EXERCISE 18. MATCH A WITH B. THINK OF CIRCUMSTANCES OR STORIES WHICH MIGHT ILLUSTRATE THE TRUTH OF THE PROVERB.

A	B
1. If you try to please all, you will please none.	1. Любиш кататися, люби й саночки возити.
2. If the sky falls, we shall catch larks.	2. Усім не догодиш.
3. If you cannot bite, never show your teeth.	3. Якби да каби!
4. If you dance, you must pay the fiddler.	4. З баранячим мізком та у вовчу зграю не лізь.

EXERCISE 19. WRITE AS MANY REAL PRESENT CONDITIONALS AS POSSIBLE.

EXAMPLE: *If I study too much, I'll be fed up with classes. If I read all these books, I'll pass the exams. If I am tired, I'll go to bed earlier.*





EXERCISE 20. TRANSLATE.

1. Якщо він поб'є світовий рекорд, він буде найщасливішою людиною. 2. Якщо він подзвонить, ми поїдемо на його новому авто. 3. Підкажи йому, якщо він забуде про нашу угоду. 4. Якщо Джек отримає гарну характеристику, він буде вступати до університету. 5. Не ображайся, якщо вона буде дивитися на тебе як на пусте місце. 6. Якщо зробити це як жарт, ніхто не образиться. 7. Купи нове авто, якщо можеш дозволити собі. 8. Якщо будеш святкувати день народження, запроси Смітів. 9. Якщо він буде діяти мені на нерви, я переверну все догори ногами. 10. Якщо ми повернемо назад, ми не встигнемо на потяг. 11. Я не буду лікувати її, якщо вона піде зараз кататися на ковзанах. 12. Якщо побачиш його, скажи йому: "Оце так історія!". 13. Не ходи без капелюха, якщо хочеш одужати. 14. Якщо доктор припише ліки, я сходжу в аптеку. 15. Якщо будеш втішати його, не розраховуй на мене.

EXERCISE 21. DISCUSS WITH THE PARTNER.

1. If you knew English well, would give up studying?
2. If you were free to travel wherever you wanted, what countries would you visit?
3. If you were free today, where would you spend the day?
4. If today were a holiday, where would you go?
5. If you were a millionaire, how would you spend your money?
6. If you were traveling in Japan, how would you have to make yourself understood?
7. If you had much free time, how would you spend it?
8. If there were more students in your class, would you have more opportunity or less opportunity to speak English?
9. If you didn't have to work or study, how would you spend your time?
10. If you knew English perfectly, what other language would you begin to study?

EXERCISE 22. ADVISE JACK WHAT TO DO IN EACH SITUATION. USE UNREAL PRESENT CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

EXAMPLE: *If I were you, I'd listen to your friends. If I were you, I'd not drink so much.*



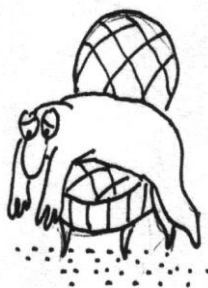
1



2



3



4.



5.



6.

EXERCISE 23. TRANSLATE. USE UNREAL PRESENT CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

1. Якби ти приєднався до нас, ми б могли не залежати від Джонової компанії.
2. Якби ти зустрілась з ним на вулиці, ти не впізнала б його.
3. На твоєму місці, я не відмовилася б від цієї пропозиції.
4. Якби йому приписали ліки, він одужав би до понеділка.
5. Якби вона зробила паузу, ми могли б вказати на її помилки.
6. На твоєму місці, я не докучав би їй.
7. Якби він захотів, ми б запропонували йому це вакантне місце.
8. Якби вони заручились, я б поїхав із міста.
9. Якби Джек приїхав, ми б могли покататися на автомобілі.
10. Якби ти говорив простою мовою, я розумів би тебе.
11. На твоєму місці, я б не підказувала.
12. Якби вона з'явилася вчасно, ми б встигли на потяг.
12. Я не пригощав би її цукерками, на твоєму місці.
13. Якби ти не підстрибував весь час, я змогла б все пояснити.
14. Навіть якби ти перевернув тут усе догори ногами, ти не знайшов би доказів.
15. Якби ти записав їх розмову, ми розповіли б про цю історію її батькам.

EXERCISE 24. DISCUSS WITH THE PARTNER

1. If you had been born in Italy, what language would you have learned as a child?
2. If you had spent more time on studying, would you have known English better last year?

3. If friends had come to visit you last night, how would you have entertained them?
4. If yesterday had been a holiday, where would you have gone?
5. If you had begun to study English years ago, would you have had to take this course last year?
6. If you had been in Great Britain last winter, how would you have spent your time?
7. If you could have taken a trip to the USA last summer, what cities would you have visited?
8. If you had had a car last weekend, where would you have gone?
9. If you had been free last evening to go to the movies, what picture would you have gone to see?
10. If you had gone to the new Italian restaurant yesterday, what would you have ordered?

EXERCISE 25. FIRST, CHOOSE ANY PHRASE FROM THE IF COLUMN, THEN ANY FROM THEN COLUMN, FINALLY THE ONE FROM THE AND COLUMN. MAKE AN UNREAL PAST CONDITIONAL SENTENCE.

EXAMPLE: *If I had gone to Europe, I would have made new friends and would have had a nice time.*

IF	THEN	AND
go to Europe	listen to music	have problems with police
learn to cook	go to a disco	take a shower
go to sleep	not be stolen	have a lot of fun
buy new clothes	have a black eye	not to break the leg
lock the car	make new friends	run over a cat
drive fast	go on diet	have a nice time
respond aggressively	send an invitation	enjoy life
find Jane's address	sail the seven seas	visit the sights
switch on the lights	not to fall	eat no meat
have a yacht	hit a motorcyclist	destroy the marriage

EXERCISE 26. TRANSLATE. USE UNREAL PAST CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

1. Якби тоді вони заручились, то вже були б одружені два роки.
2. Якби він не зруйнував її сподівань, вона вже не працювала б.
3. Якби вона не висміяла його вчора, він продовжував би наполягати на своєму.
4. Якби ти тоді не розбив вазу, ми не купили б нову.
5. Якби вона не звела його з розуму, він не одружився б з нею.
6. Якби вона не звернулась калачиком, ми її помітили б.
7. Якби я бачив цей шедевр, то вже розповів би тобі про нього.
8. Якби ми тоді почули, як годинник б'є дванадцять, ми негайно б залишили дім.
9. Якби він написав твір вчасно, він не просидів би вчора весь день вдома.
10. Якби він не так витріщався, ми не вдарили б його.
11. Якби вона не витерла речення з дошки, ми його переписали б.
12. Вона не образилась би, якби ти розповів

правду. 13. Нас запросили б, якби вони святкували б день народження. 14. Якби йому вчасно приписали ліки, він вже одужав би. 15. Якби позавчора мені не треба було тренуватися, вчора в мене не боліло б все тіло. 16. Якби він не допоміг нам знайти Джейн, коли ми були в Бостоні, ми не дізнались би про її заручини. 17. Якби вчора вона не поводи́ла себе як господиня, вони не пішли б так рано. 18. Якби нам було добре, то ми не розлучилися б. 19. Якби тоді я знав твою матусю, я ніколи не одружився б!

EXERCISE 27. DISCUSS WITH THE PARTNER.

1. If you had started to study English a long time ago, would you be able to speak much more fluently now?
2. If you had been born in France, what language would you probably be able to speak well now?
3. If you weren't living now, when would you have liked to live?
4. If you **had won** the lottery, what **would you do**?
5. If you **didn't have** to work so much, where **would you have gone** last night?
6. If you had been presented with a new car, where would you spend your holidays?
7. If you were a celebrity, whom would you have spent your free time with?
8. If your best friend were greedy, what would you have told him?
9. If you had done all housework yesterday, how would you spend this evening?
10. If your boyfriend had married your best friend yesterday, what would you tell them?

EXERCISE 28. CHANGE THE SENTENCES INTO MIXED CONDITIONALS.

EXAMPLE:

Jack is much too proud. He has never admitted anything his fault.

If Jack weren't much too proud, he would have admitted his fault.

Jack didn't earn much money last week. He will not go to Paris this month.

If Jack had earned much money last week, he would go to Paris this month.

1. Jane didn't watch this TV program last Tuesday. She will not be able to discuss it now.
2. We didn't buy vegetables yesterday. We'll not prepare any salad.
3. Lisa didn't attend preliminary courses last year. She won't pass her exams successfully this year.
4. I didn't work by fits and starts last month. I won't get better marks this term.
5. Jill didn't warn John about the appointment. He is absent.
6. Jane is very stubborn. She has always had a lot of problems.
7. Fred is self-confident. Classmates say something like this behind his back.
8. Jerry is absent-minded. He always forgets about Tom's birthday.
9. Arthur is very aggressive. He gets into all fights.
10. Deborah is too tense. She always worries about something or other.

EXERCISE 29. TRANSLATE. USE MIXED CONDITIONALS.

1. Якби у мене був вільний час, я уже навчилася б водити машину. 2. Якби вона не була зайнята весь учорашній день, сьогодні нам не треба було б залишитися вдома і готувати їжу. 3. Якби позавчора він не почував себе розбитим, зараз ми були б у Парижі. 4. Якби вона не була такою дотепною, то не мала б стільки друзів. 5. Якби ти купив той шматок сиру, ми зараз би з'їли його. 6. Якби ти не ходив босоніж, то у тебе не було б зараз температури. 7. Якби вона не була такою пихатою, в неї було б більше друзів. 8. Якби він не висміяв усіх на тому вечорі, ми запросили б його сьогодні на день народження нашої дитини. 9. Якби вона була кмітливішою, вона вже давно б знайшла роботу. 10. Якби я не бачила тоді, як він потирав руки від задоволення, зараз ми були би друзями. 11. Якби вони розлучилися два роки тому, зараз Джейн жила б у Лондоні. 12. Якби не її сором'язливість, вона вже давно була б менеджером. 13. Якби вчора ця новина так не вразила його, ми могли б піти в театр сьогодні. 14. Якби тоді він не грав на нервах, зараз вона погодилась би обручитися з ним. 15. Якби я не боялась собак, мені вже давно б подарували цуценя.

EXERCISE 30. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT TENSES.

1. I wouldn't speak with Jack if I (be) you.
2. More tourists would have come to this country if it (have) better conditions now.
3. If I am sent to Paris, you (visit) me?
4. If someone (give) you a plane, what would you do with it?
5. I (buy) shares in that company last year if I (have) some money.
6. If he (clean) his windscreen two hours ago, he (be able) to see where he was going now.
7. If you drove your car into the river you, (be able) to get out?
8. If you (not belong) to a union, you can't get a job.
9. If I (win) a big prize in a lottery, I'll give up my job.
10. What you (do) if you found a burglar in your house?
11. I could tell you what this means if I (know) Chinese.
12. If everybody (give) £1 then, we would have enough to buy a new computer.
13. She might get fat if she (stop) smoking.
14. If he (know) last weekend that it was dangerous, he (not come)
15. If you (see) someone drowning, what will you do?
16. I (be) ruined long ago if I (buy) her everything she asked for.
17. If you (speak) more slowly, he might have understood you.
18. Rome (be captured) by her enemies if the geese hadn't cackled.
19. If she had listened to my directions yesterday, she (not turn) down the wrong street now.

20. If you (look) at the engine for a moment, you would have seen what was missing.
21. You (not get) into trouble if you had obeyed my instructions.
22. If we had more rain, our crops (grow) faster.
23. If she (do) her hair differently, she might have looked quite nice.
24. You (not to have) so much trouble with your car now if you (have) it serviced yesterday.
25. If she (have a headache), last Sunday, she (go to ski).
26. I (offer) to help if I thought I'd be any use.
27. If he (be generous) , he (have) a lot of friends.
28. If he worked more slowly, he (not to make) so many mistakes.
29. I (keep) a tiger if I could afford it.
30. If I (be) you, I (pay) more attention to grammar.

EXERCISE 31. FINISH THE SENTENCES, USING THE CORRECT TENSES.

1. If he had taken my advice,
2. If you ate less,
3. We'll send for the doctor if
4. If she practised more,
5. If you had checked the petrol before we started,
6. This clock wouldn't have run down if
7. Try on this coat if
8. Her life might have been saved if
9. Unless this hotel gets another cook,
10. If the storm becomes worse,
11. If her uncle sees you,
12. If you didn't shake the camera so much, your photographs
13. I would have given her diamonds if
14. If I you had asked his permission,
15. If he had put the flowers into water at once,



2.2. WISHES

EXERCISE 32. DISCUSS WITH THE PARTNER.

1. Do you wish you were in California now?
2. Do you wish you had been in California last winter?
3. Do you wish you could speak English perfectly?
4. Do you wish you had started to study English a long time ago?
5. Do you wish you were very wealthy?
6. Do you wish you could fly?
7. Do you wish you were much younger than you are or do you wish you were older?
8. Do you wish you could swim well or can you already swim well?
9. Do you wish you would become a celebrity one day?
10. Do you wish you would fly to the Mars?

EXERCISE 33. READ THE TEXT. THEN PROCEED TO THE TASK.



The Three Wishes

A certain farmer's wife spent most of her time wishing for things which she did not possess. Often she would say: "I wish I *were* beautiful"; or frequently she would say, "I wish I *were* wealthy"; or other times, "I wish I *had* a handsome husband." Therefore, one day, some fairies decided to grant her three wishes as an experiment.

The farmer and his wife talked a long time over what she should wish for. But the farmer's wife suddenly became a little hungry and from force of habit, she said she wished she had some sausages to eat. Immediately her market basket was full of sausages. Then a heated argument began because the husband said that his wife had wasted one of their valuable wishes on such a cheap thing as sausages. The argument grew hotter, and finally in anger the wife said that she wished the sausages were hanging from her husband's nose. Immediately the string of sausages flew to his nose and stayed there. Nor could they be removed.

Now, there was only one thing the poor woman could do. She really loved her husband and so she had to spend her third wish in removing the sausages from his nose. Thus, except for a few sausages, she gained nothing from three wishes.

A) DISCUSS WITH THE PARTNER.

1. How did a certain farmer's wife spend most of her time?
2. What would she often say?
3. What things would she often wish?
4. What did some fairies decide to grant her one day as an experiment?
5. Over what did the farmer and his wife talk a long time?
6. Did the farmer's wife suddenly become a little hungry or a little thirsty?
7. What did she say that she wished she had?
8. Did she wish for sausages from necessity or from force of habit?
9. With what did her market basket become suddenly full?
10. What kind of argument then began?
11. Over what did the husband and wife argue?
12. In anger what did the wife say that she wished?
13. What then happened to the string of sausages?
14. Were there many things or was there only one thing the poor woman could do?
15. How did she have to spend her third wish?
16. What did she thus gain from her three wishes?
17. Do you think the experiment of the fairies in granting three wishes to the farmer's wife turned out well or badly?
18. When we say that the farmer's wife wished for sausages from "force of habit" do we mean she wished for sausages automatically or only after careful consideration?
19. Did the three wishes of the farmer's wife prove valuable?
20. What is the moral of the story?

EXERCISE 34. TRANSLATE.

(A). 1. Шкода, що він зневажливо кривить рот. 2. Шкода, що він весь час грає на твоїх нервах. 3. Шкода, що ми не відпочиваємо зараз. 4. Шкода, що вона не їде до медичного закладу. 5. Шкода, що він відмовляється допомагати тобі. 6. Шкода, що ви не підказуєте, бо я не знаю, як заповнити пропуски. 7. Шкода, що він спроможний тільки хитати головою. 8. Шкода, що в неї болить голова. 9. Шкода, що Кейт така роздратована. 10. Шкода, що ти думаєш, що я вболіваю за наших супротивників. 11. Шкода, що Джек не зосереджується на роботі. 12. Шкода, що її брат погано ставиться до її найкращої подруги.

(B). 1. Шкода, що ти не можеш дозволити собі цю подорож. 2. Шкода, що вона не може подолати вашу неосвіченість. 3. Шкода, що ти не можеш вказати на їх помилки. 4. Шкода, що вона може відвернутися від нього. 5. Шкода, що ти не можеш пробудити в ній зацікавленість до цієї роботи. 6. Шкода, що ти не можеш подолати недугу вдома, дотримуючись режиму. 7. Шкода, що ми не можемо насолоджуватися своїм відпочинком. 8. Шкода, що я не можу хоч раз сама сісти за кермо. 9. Шкода, що ти можеш гуляти без шапки та босоніж

взимку. 10. Шкода, що ти не можеш їй натякнути про таке. 11. Шкода, що він може дозволити собі погано одягатися. 12. Шкода, що ця пуста та неосвічена істота може згубити моє життя.

(С). 1. Шкода, що ви відмовилися поїхати в Париж. 2. Шкода, що я не засмагав влітку! 3. Шкода, що цей шедевр людства був зруйнований. 4. Шкода, що це трапилося. 5. Шкода, що він ні в чому собі не відмовляв. 6. Шкода, що його поведінка викликала підозри. 7. Шкода, що вони не доглядали за ним. 8. Шкода, що це так його роздратувало. 9. Шкода, що він повинен був покінчити з цією звичкою. 10. Шкода, що місцева влада не перетворила пусті території на паркінги. 11. Шкода, що Джек був змушений зробити перерву. 12. Шкода, що я не дотримувався дієти.

(D). 1. Бажано, щоб ти не поводився зі мною як з пустим місцем. 2. Бажано, щоб вона дотримувала слова в майбутньому. 3. Бажано, щоб вона подивилась у минуле та визнала, що він чемна людина. 4. Бажано, щоб ти зрозумів, чим ти відрізняєшся від нього. 5. Бажано, щоб інший претендент зайняв цю вакансію. 6. Бажано, щоб вона не бігала взад і вперед, коли вони прийдуть. 7. Бажано, щоб ви не ставили цей нудний звукозапис. 8. Бажано, щоб діти отримали насолоду від навчання. 9. Бажано, щоб ви не побили рекорд за кількістю помилок. 10. Бажано, щоб вони не перевернули все у квартирі, коли будуть щось відмічати. 11. Бажано, щоб ти не зламав мою нову машину. 12. Бажано, щоб ти не їв так багато.



PART 3. GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

EXERCISE 35. TRANSLATE.

1. He would have liked to get further away, but petrol was rationed. 2. If the caller was on strictly Church business, he'd be shown upstairs to grandfather's study. 3. If only other children were dirty, that meant they were common, their parents were neglectful. 4. If the day were fine, Grandma might take me out into the garden. 5. If all three, or four of us, arrived at the same answer, then that would be the correct one. 6. If Nick were alive, you think he'd want his only kid put away? 7. If you said the show was starting at nine, they'd all of them get here in two minutes. 8. If somebody wanted to rub a guy out, they could manage it. 9. If he had been driving, the car would have crashed. 10. What would it be like if she had someone love her like this? 11. If he had stopped, he would have said "come and have ice". 12. If Septimus had seen Evans before, he wouldn't be so mad now. 13. If she had been sure, they would have come back. 14. If he were young, he would come to her place again. 15. If she worried about these parties, she would not let her give them. 16. If you had heard only a quarter of what I've heard about him, you would be prepared for any sort of remarkable tale. 17. If he had been allowed, he would probably have gone on like this until he was out of breath. 18. If he refused to produce the cash that lined her luggage, then she would take the damning documents to the Bishop, threaten scandal and divorce. 19. But whether I'd have chosen quite like that if I could have known! 20. If he watched it, he would be sorry!

EXERCISE 36. TRANSLATE.

(A). 1. Якщо ти вкажеш йому на помилки, я буду дуже зобов'язаний тобі. 2. Бажано, щоб батьки піклувалися про дітей. 3. Якби не його самовпевненість, ми б продовжували співпрацю. 4. Шкода, що магнітофон зламався. 5. Якби йому прийшло на думку не висміювати її, у нас уже тоді не було б проблем. 6. Шкода, що ти тремтиш від холоду і у тебе болить горло. 7. Якби вона з'явилась сьогодні на вечірці, ми б були дуже раді. 8. Якби вчора ти не пригощав її морозивом, зараз в неї не було б температури. 9. Якщо ми перегорнемо цю сторінку нашого життя, то могли б розпочати все з початку. 10. Шкода, що ви не можете зробити це сьогодні. 11. Якби ти раптово не побачив її в парку, ми не змогли б створити компанію два роки тому. 12. Шкода, що людство забруднило навколишнє середовище. 13. Якби ти піклувалась про сестру раніше, зараз вона була б найкращою студенткою. 14. Якщо ти будеш сваритися весь час, ми не зможемо домовитись. 15. Шкода, що вони можуть ставитися до нас із такою зневагою. 16. Якби в мене був час, я не перевернула тут все догори ногами. 17. Якби він одужав до неділі, ми записали б новий альбом. 18. Шкода, що я не можу звести тебе з розуму. 19. Якби не її живий розум, ми б не побили їх рекорд. 20. Якщо хочеш, щоб тебе зрозуміли, говори просто. 21. Якби він не зруйнував свого здоров'я, він не пролежав би в лікарні два місяці. 22. Бажано, щоб твоя контрольна відрізнялася від моєї. 23. Шкода, що її волосся не в'ється. 24. Ми вже підписали б цю угоду, якби не його неосвіченість. 25. Шкода, що

партизани не прорвали лінію захисту ворога. 26. Якщо будеш брехати, ми не будемо розмовляти з тобою. 27. Якби вона не залежала від нього, вони вже давно розсталися б. 28. Якби ти не кричав на мене вчора, зараз я пригостила б тебе тортом. 29. Бажано, щоб ти почувалась добре у його компанії. 30. Якби я могла вивернутися навиворіт, я б зробила це. 31. Шкода, що в нас немає грошей, щоб придбати ці костюми. 32. Якби не його шляхетність, вони вже давно б зазнали поразки.

(В). 1. Якщо будете приймати ці ліки, ви швидко одужаєте. 2. Якби нам не треба було поспішати, ми встигли б закінчити роботу. 3. Бажано, щоб гостям було зараз весело. 4. Якби вчора Пітер не розбив машину, ми вже були б у Бостоні. 5. Якби доктор виписала мені рецепт на ці ліки ще позавчора, я зараз був би зовсім здоровий. 6. Шкода, що ти не записуєш їхню розмову на плівку. 7. Якби не його працездатність, вся робота, що залишилась не була б виконана. 8. Якби вона дотримувалася цієї дієти, вона вже схудла б. 9. Шкода, що вони не можуть улагодити всі справи вчасно. 10. Якщо у вівторок ми маємо зустрітись з адвокатом, тому нам треба скоріше дістати всі необхідні документи. 11. Якби ти тоді більше піклувався про своїх домашніх тварин, зараз вони не мали б хворий вигляд. 12. Шкода, що він не позбувся своїх поганих звичок. 13. Якби я влітку відпочив, я зараз почував би себе чудово. 14. Якби не його неухажливість, ми вже давно працювали б у команді. 15. Якби я не перевернула всю кімнату догори дном, я не знайшла б парасольку. 16. Бажано, щоб ми мали усі сучасні зручності. 17. Якби він був гарним сином, його батьки не жили б у жахливих умовах. 18. Якщо ти захворів, не йди до лікаря пішки. 19. Якби я не вигадав цю жахливу історію, зараз це місце було б вакантним. 20. Шкода, що ти відмовляєшся відвідати лікаря. 21. Якби ти тоді зробив паузу у роботі та відпочив, у тебе не було б проблем зі здоров'ям. 22. Якщо у тебе часто болять очі та голова, не працюй вночі. 23. Шкода, що ти не можеш повернутись. 24. Якби не їхня неосвіченість, колеги оцінили б Джонову наполегливість. 25. Якби вона не звела мене з розуму своїми дивними вчинками, я зараз не був би розореним. 26. Шкода, що ми не зробили перерву. 27. Якби він не був таким нудним, ми запросили б його провести відпустку з нами. 28. Якщо будеш наполегливо працювати, станеш начальником.



EXERCISE 37. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE WITH ONE OF THE CONDITIONAL FORMS.

<p>If I were you,</p>	<p>She would have finished the exam,</p>	<p>Unless he finishes soon,</p>
<p>If they had known,</p>	<p>He takes his umbrella, if</p>	<p>You wouldn't have been late if</p>
<p>He wishes</p>	<p>If you hadn't been so rude,</p>	<p>He would give you some help if</p>

EXERCISE 38. MAKE YOU OWN SENTENCE USING UNREAL PAST CONDITIONALS.



1. see/new prices/ Jack /buy/ new saloon car



2. buy a new car/ drive to pub to celebrate



3. be drunk/ policeman/stop Jack



4. hear a gunshot/ run after the woman/ tell Jack to wait



5. policeman was nearby/ Jack arrive home/ policeman from the put the car in his garage/ have a big surprise



6. Jack go home/ see the night before/



7. ask about Jack's new car/ take to his garage

8.a). HOW DID THE POLICEMAN FIND JACK?

b). JACK HAD ANOTHER BIG SURPRISE

WHEN HE OPENED THE GARAGE DOOR. WHY?

EXERCISE 39. GO BACK TO EXERCISE 38. LOOK AT THE PICTURES. PUT THE STORY IN THE RIGHT ORDER.

A. Jack waited for a few moments. Then he was alone. So, what did he do? He quickly got into the car and drove off. Half an hour later he arrived home and put the car in his garage. Then he went to bed.

E. When Jack opened the garage door he had another big surprise. There was a white saloon car in the garage, but it wasn't Jack's new car. This car had a blue light on the roof and the word POLICE on the side!

<p>B. When Jack got into his car, a police car stopped in front of him. A policeman got out of the car and walked slowly up to Jack. The policeman could smell the champagne on Jack's breath.</p>	<p>F. 'Good evening, sir,' said the policeman.' Step out of your car, please.' Jack opened the car door and got out. Just then he heard a gunshot. Then a blonde woman came out of the bar. She had a gun. She saw the policeman and ran down the road. The policeman turned to Jack. 'Wait here,' he said. Then he ran after the woman.</p>
<p>C. Early the next morning there was a knock at Jack's front door. Jack was still in bed. He got up, put on his dressing gown and went downstairs. When he opened the door he had a big surprise. It was the policeman from the night before.</p>	<p>G. Good morning, sir,' said the policeman.' I'm sorry to trouble you. It's about your car: 'My car?' asked Jack. 'Yes, sir,' said the policeman. 'Do you know where your car is at the moment?' 'Er, yes,' said Jack. 'It's in my garage;' 'Really, sir,' said the policeman. 'Can I see the car, please?' - 'Er, yes. All right,' said Jack.</p>
<p>D. Last Saturday afternoon Jack Pratt bought a new car. It was a beautiful white saloon car and Jack was very proud of it</p>	<p>H. In the evening Jack drove to his favorite bar to celebrate. Some of his friends were there and Jack proudly showed them his new car. Then he started drinking. He had two or three glasses of champagne. Then he had three or four more. Then, at midnight, he had one last drink and walked back to his car.</p>

EXERCISE 40.

A) WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?

1. John got into a taxi. On the seat there was a wallet. He picked the wallet up, looked inside, and found \$1,000 in cash. There was no identification in the wallet, so he decided to keep the cash for himself. If you had been John, what would you have done? Why?
2. Jane's best friend started working at the same electronics shop she worked at. One day the best friend stole a camera from the shop. No one saw Jane's friend take the camera. One day Jane visited her friend's house and noticed the stolen camera was on a table. If you had been Jane, what would you have done? Why?

B) PREPARE SOME DILEMMA STORIES WHEN YOU HAD TO MAKE AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

EXERCISE 41. MAKE TEN SENTENCES ABOUT WHAT AN UNHAPPY HOUSEWIFE WISHES TO CHANGE IN HER LIFE IN THE FUTURE.



I wish my husband would come home earlier

EXERCISE 42. IMAGINE YOU'VE JUST MET A MAGIC GENIE. MAKE TEN WISHES. EXPLAIN YOUR CHOICE.



III. THE SUBJUNCTIVE

PART 1. GRAMMAR THEORY

The subjunctive form is the same form as the infinitive without to (base (V)). It does not show any marking for tense and can be used to refer to events in the past, present or future. The use of the subjunctive is rather formal or literary in British English, though it is less formal and more common in US English. The following categories of the subjunctive may be distinguished: the formulaic, the past-forms, the subjunctive in *that – clauses*, the emotional *should*.

1.1. THE FORMULAIC SUBJUNCTIVE

The formulaic subjunctive is used in certain fixed expressions which have to be learned as wholes:

- God *save* (the Queen)!
- God *bless* (you)!
- God help him!
- God damn it!
- Heaven *forbid* that (you see him again)
- *Come* what may, (we will go ahead)
- *Suffice* it to say that (he has been ruined)
- *Be* that as it may (I am not going to lose this job)
- Far *be* it from me to (spoil the fun)
- So be it!
- Long *live* (the King)
- (I will take the matter to the president) if need *be*

EXERCISE 1. MATCH THE ENGLISH PHRASE WITH ITS EQUIVALENT IN UKRAINIAN.

1. Long live...	a) У мене і в думках не було.
2. Success attend you!	b) До біса усі церемонії!
3. Manners be hanged!	c) Хай тобі щастить!
4. Suffice it to say...	d) Чорт забирай!
5. Be it so!	e) Хай буде так!
6. God damn it!	f) Достатньо сказати, що...
7. Far be it from me to.	g) Хай там що!
8. Bless you!	h) Хай живе
9. God save!	i) У разі нужди...
10. Come what may.	j) Борони господи!
11. If need be..	k) Будьте здорові!

EXERCISE 2. FOR EACH OF THE SENTENCES BELOW, WRITE A NEW SENTENCE SIMILAR IN MEANING TO THE ORIGINAL SENTENCE, BUT USING THE FORMULAIC FORMS.

EXAMPLE: *It was not I who spoilt the fun at the party. – Far be it from me to spoil the fun at the party.*

1. Let your new undertaking be successful. 2. I will quit my job and move to another place if it is necessary. 3. May our Queen live a long time. 4. It is enough to say that he has broken up with his parents. 5. No matter what happens, I am not going to abandon them. 6. Let God save our business. 7. I hate seeing him again. 8. Let God protect us. 9. Should we have to accept their terms, then let it be. 10. May God help the mountain climbers in their attempt to conquer that peak.



1.2. THE PAST FORMS - SUBJUNCTIVE

The Past subjunctive forms (simple or perfect, active and passive) are used to describe things in the present, past or future which are imagined or unreal. These forms are used after a number of expressions, like *if only*, *suppose/supposing*, *it is (about, high) time*, *as if (as though)*, *what if*.

TABLE 16

IF ONLY FORMS	
<p>V ED IF ONLY S + WERE Ving; HAD V 3</p> <p>These constructions are used to <i>express regrets</i> for unlikely or impossible things. <i>The past simple and the past continuous</i> are used to talk about <i>the present</i>. <i>The past perfect</i> is used to express <i>regret about something in the past</i>.</p>	<p>1. If only I lived in Great Britain. Якби тільки я жив у Великій Британії. 2. If only we were living on the Moon! Якби тільки ми жили на Місяці. 3. If only he hadn't said it. We are in a difficult situation now. Якби тільки він цього не сказав. Тепер ми у скрутній ситуації.</p>
<p>COULD V (with reference to the IF ONLY S + present) COULD HAVE V 3 (with reference to the past)</p> <p>These constructions are used to demonstrate a <i>desire</i> we <i>can not or could not achieve</i>.</p>	<p>4. If only we could fly like birds. Якби тільки ми могли літати як птахи. 5. If only I could have been present at the meeting that day. Якби тільки я міг бути присутнім на зборах того дня.</p>
<p>IF ONLY S + WOULD V</p> <p>The construction is used to express a <i>desire</i> for someone to <i>change something in the present or future</i>.</p>	<p>6. If only you would stop interfering with me. I am terribly busy. Якби тільки ти припинив мені заважати. У мене дуже багато роботи.</p>

EXERCISE 2. EXPRESS REGRET FOR THE PRESENT SITUATION.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Jane smokes. | 4. Jill is not hard-working. |
| 2. I don't speak Italian. | 5. I'm bad at sport. |
| 3. I haven't got a car. | 6. It rains all the time. |

EXERCISE 3. PUT THE BEGINNINGS AND ENDS TOGETHER EXPRESSING REGRETS ABOUT THINGS IN THE PAST.

EXAMPLE: *If only I had been nicer to my friend at school.*

BEGINNINGS	ENDS
study	in the winter
not to get married	when I earned much
curl my lip	harder at university
save money	when I was 18
go bareheaded	when she came in

EXERCISE 4. WRITE TEN SENTENCES BEGINNING:

- If only I could
- If only my friend would

TABLE 17

IT IS (HIGH) TIME FORMS	
<p>IT IS (WAS) (HIGH) TIME + S + Ved</p> <p>IT IS (WAS) (HIGH) TIME + TO V</p> <p>IT IS (WAS) (HIGH) TIME FOR + OBJECT+ TO V</p> <p>These constructions are used to say that <i>something should be happening now but it is not happening.</i></p>	<p>1. It was time we started to do something about the situation. Вже був час починати щось із цим робити.</p> <p>2. It is time to get down to work. Вже час починати працювати.</p> <p>3. It was time for the students to turn in their essays. Студентам вже був час здавати есе.</p>

EXERCISE 5. WRITE SENTENCES USING *It's high time...*

EXAMPLE:

- I need a new car.
- My hair needs cutting.
- The children should go to bed.
- Jane ought to stop smoking.
- Jim should start going to gym.
- We must paint the kitchen.
- We should go for a drive.
- Jane should stick to business.
- Jane should call her parents.
- Tom and Jerry exchange blows.



TABLE 18

WOULD RATHER / SOONER FORMS	
<p>S + WOULD RATHER / SOONER + V</p> <p>The construction is used to describe preferences.</p> <p>S1 + WOULD RATHER / SOONER + S2 Ved (WERE)</p> <p>The construction is used as a polite way to <i>give/refuse permission, or make suggestions</i>.</p>	<p>1. She doesn't want to go out today. She'd rather stay at home. Вона не хоче виходити з дому сьогодні. Вона вважає, що для неї краще залишитися вдома.</p> <p>2. I'd rather you spoke in a whisper. The baby is sleeping. Не міг би ти розмовляти тихіше. Дитина спить.</p>
<p>S1 + WOULD RATHER / SOONER + S2 HAD V3</p> <p>This construction is used to <i>express feeling</i> (regret, reproach) about <i>what somebody did in the past</i>.</p>	<p>3. I'd rather you had not told him the truth. Now you have spoilt everything. Краще б тобі було не говорити йому правду. А тепер ти все зіпсував.</p>

EXERCISE 6. PUT THE EXPRESSIONS TOGETHER TO MAKE A CONVERSATION.

EXAMPLE: *It's high time to clean the car. I'd rather do something else.*

IT'S HIGH TIME	I'D RATHER
go to bed	stay in my old flat
cook dinner	see him next year
do homework	go away on holiday
turn up at the university	invite Jerry
move to a new house	clean it next month
invite Tom	get married
drive John mad	go to sleep
plan our trip to Wales	go to the USA
clean the flat	go to a restaurant
see the dentist	watch TV

EXERCISE 7. REWRITE THE SECOND SENTENCE IN EACH CONVERSATION.

EXAMPLE: *"You'd better go and see your parents". "No, Jack should see them." "I'd rather Jack went to see them".*

1. "Can I use your slippers?" "It would be more convenient if you brought your own ones".

2. "Let's go to the country". "No, let's go at the weekend".
3. "Cook dinner". "It's better to go to a restaurant".
4. "Jane wants to drive a car". "You do it".
5. "Jack wants to join us". "I'd prefer him stay at home".
6. "We want to talk things over now". "No, let's do it tomorrow".
7. "Tom always runs after Jerry". "I'd prefer him to catch Jerry".
8. "Shall we meet at ten?" "Eight would be better".
9. "Kate bores me to death". "Don't worry about trifles".
10. "I'm very obliged to you". "Don't care".

EXERCISE 8. CHANGE THE SENTENCES AS SHOWN.

EXAMPLE: *Jill didn't go to class yesterday (Jim). Jim would rather Jill had gone to class yesterday.*

1. Jill went to class yesterday (Jane).
2. Bess curled up in the arm-chair and went to sleep (We).
3. Kate broke my favorite vase (I).
4. Steve made a pause (The teacher).
5. Lisa turned everything upside down (Mum).
6. Tom made fun of Jerry (Jerry).
7. Pete didn't prompt me yesterday (I).
8. Our sportsmen didn't break the world record (We).
9. Jill bored me to death (I).
10. Rosa didn't allow me to come in (I).

TABLE 19

WHAT IF/SUPPOSE FORMS		
<p>WHAT IF SUPPOSE SUPPOSING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+ S +</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WERE/ Ved/ V2 WERE V ING WERE TO V</p> <p>These constructions are used to describe <i>imaginary situations</i> which <i>refer to the present or future</i></p>	<p>1. What if she were ill now? What would we do? А якщо б вона зараз хворіла? І щоб ми робили?</p> <p>2. Suppose you were to give a report tomorrow? Where would you get the books? А якщо б тобі треба було виступати з доповіддю завтра? І де б ти дістав книжки?</p>	
<p>WHAT IF SUPPOSE SUPPOSING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S +</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VS V</p> <p>Present forms are used to <i>ask about imaginary situations</i> in the <i>future</i> which are likely or probable.</p>	<p>3. Suppose it starts snowing and we don't have warm clothes? What shall we do then? Припустимо, що піде сніг, а у нас немає теплої одеги. І що тоді ми будемо робити?</p>	
<p>WHAT IF SUPPOSE SUPPOSING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S +</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HAD V3</p> <p>Past perfect forms are used <i>to ask about imaginary situations in the past</i></p>	<p>4. What if your plan hadn't worked? How would you have paid the money back? А що, якби твій план не спрацював? Як би ти повертав гроші?</p>	

EXERCISE 9. ASK WHAT YOUR PARTNER WOULD DO IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES? DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE SITUATIONS WHICH ARE QUITE PROBABLE AND WHICH ARE LESS PROBABLE.

EXAMPLE: *To rain. Suppose it is raining when you come out?*

To go on a round the world tour. What if you were to go on a round the world tour tomorrow?

1. To break down your car.
2. To ask to marry.
3. To pay the bill in the restaurant which exceeds the money in your wallet.
4. To substitute for a colleague at the university.
5. To be told to obey an unlawful order.
6. To get chilly outside.
7. To pay back your friends debt.
8. To get the flu.
9. To inherit one million dollars.
10. To lose the key for your apartment.



EXERCISE 10. CHANGE THE SENTENCES AS SHOWN. SPEAK ABOUT THE IMAGINARY SITUATION IN THE PAST.

EXAMPLE: *Paul did not break his leg when he fell from his bike. Suppose Paul had broken his leg?*

1. Marsha did not fail her French exam.
2. Helen's children did not catch a cold.
3. Your friend did not tell a lie about your boyfriend.
4. Your parents did not punish you.
5. Mary's teacher did not assign her too much homework.
6. The huge wave did not smash the village.
7. The burglar could not break into the house.
8. The doctor did not diagnose pneumonia.
9. The stone did not fall on his head.
10. The examiner did not tell her to take the course again.
11. Her parents did not forget to bring warm clothes.
12. He did not break his promise.

TABLE 20

AS IF /AS THOUGH FORMS		
<p>S₁ LOOKS (LOOKED) V (S) / V_{ED}</p>	<p>AS IF AS THOUGH</p>	<p>S₂ + WERE GOING TO V WED/ V₂ WERE ABOUT TO V</p> <p>1. He looks as if (as though) he were a king. (He is not a king). Він виглядає як король. (Він, звичайно, не король).</p>
<p>S₁ LOOKS (LOOKED) V (S) / V_{ED}</p>	<p>AS IF AS THOUGH</p>	<p>S₂ + HAVE V_{ED}</p> <p>2. She looks as if she has had her hair styled. (Perhaps she has visited a hairdresser's). Вона начебто зробила нову зачіску. (Мабуть, вона ходила до перукарні).</p> <p>Present tense forms are used to show <i>how things seem may be real now</i>.</p>
<p>S₁ LOOKS (LOOKED) V (S) / V_{ED}</p>	<p>AS IF AS THOUGH</p>	<p>S₂ + HAD V_{ED}</p> <p>3. She behaves if (as though) she had not cheated me. (She has cheated me). Вона поводить себе, наче вона мене не обдурила. (Вона мене обдурила).</p> <p>This construction is used to show that <i>how something (that was done in the past) seems now is not true</i>.</p>

EXERCISE 11. MAKE A STATEMENT ABOUT SOMEBODY OR SOMETHING WHICH CANNOT BE TRUE.

EXAMPLE: *To look – enemy. She looks at me as if (though) I were her enemy.*

To look tired – to run ten miles. She looks tired as if (though) she had run ten miles.

1. To behave – to be our boss.
2. To cry – to lose a million pounds.
3. To laugh at me. – to be more successful.
4. To shout – to happen (something terrible).
5. To have an air of importance – to be the president.
6. To persist in achieving her goal – not to fail in her life.
7. To sneer – to cheat smb.
8. To roll with pain – to be hit in the stomach.
9. To say swear words – to be insulted.
10. To look up at smb. – to be a slave.

EXERCISE 12. MAKE A STATEMENT ABOUT SOMEBODY WHICH CAN BE TRUE.

EXAMPLE: *Hair – to wash it. Her hair shines as though she has washed it with an exclusive shampoo.*

1. To smile – to pass the test.
2. To sound – to know something about it.
3. To be tired – to run a mile or two.

4. To look – to have made a decision.
5. To look sleepy – not to sleep.
6. To greet his classmates. – not to see for ages.
7. To be wet (eyes) – to cry.
8. Button his coat – to be cold.

EXERCISE 13. PARAPHRASE THE FOLLOWING ACCORDING TO THE EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE: *I am sure he has not passed his exam. – He is already making plans for the summer as if he had passed his exam.*

1. I am sure he has not finished work.
2. I am sure she has not bought everything necessary for the soup.
3. We are sure he has not discussed the situation with his boss.
4. I am sure he has not paid back his debts.
5. The parents are sure their daughter has not done her homework.
6. I am sure he has not made all the necessary preparations.
7. The shop assistant is sure the manager has not increased her salary.

1.3. THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN *THAT*- CLAUSES

The subjunctive form in *that*-clauses is used to express the idea that something is necessary or important. This form is used in clauses after certain verbs or adjectives with reference to events in the past, present or future. This use is rather formal, so British speakers prefer to use *should* + infinitive in most situations.

TABLE 21

PATTERNS	EXAMPLES
<p>V(s) S₁ + <u>THAT</u> S₂ (not) + V (SHOULD (not)+ V) V_{ED}</p> <p>The <i>subjunctive is used</i> in object clauses (<i>that</i>-clauses) <i>where we find certain verbs</i> denoting order, suggestion, advice, desire in the principal clause. A list of some verbs is given in table 21 a.</p>	<p>1. The headmaster demands that the teachers should check students' test papers in due time. Директор школи вимагає, щоб вчителі перевіряли контрольні роботи вчасно.</p> <p>2. We recommended that she not send her transcripts to the university. Ми їй порекомендували, щоб вона не надсилала свої підсумкові оцінки до університету.</p>
<p>IMPORTANT IT'S BETTER <u>THAT</u> S₂ (not) + V (SHOULD(not) V) RECOMMENDED</p> <p>The subjunctive <i>is used</i> in <i>that</i>-clauses <i>after certain adjectives</i> denoting order, suggestion, advice in the principal clause. A list of some adjectives is given in table 21 b.</p>	<p>3. It is important that students attend all classes. Важливо, щоб студенти відвідували усі заняття.</p> <p>4. We recommend that he should not go to university. Ми рекомендуємо йому не йти навчатися до університету.</p>

TABLE 21 a

advice	agree	ask	beg	command	decree
demand	direct	insist	intend	order	plead
pray	prefer	propose	recommend	request	require
		rule	suggest	urge	

TABLE 21 b

important	necessary	recommended	required	urgent
	vital	advisable	requested	

EXERCISE 14. USE THE HINTS BELOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN SENTENCES WITH THE VERBS FROM TABLE 21 a.

EXAMPLE: *To paint the walls in the ground floor classrooms. – The headmistress ordered that the school staff paint the walls in the ground floor classrooms.*

1. To give the flat a good clean.
2. To prepare the report by the end of the working day.
3. To set up an investigation commission.
4. To regularly take vitamins.
5. To launch an attack immediately.
6. To finish the qualification paper in due time.
7. To enter the Law School.
8. To put off the date of paying the debt back.
9. To protect from creditors.
10. To clear up the mess in the apartment.

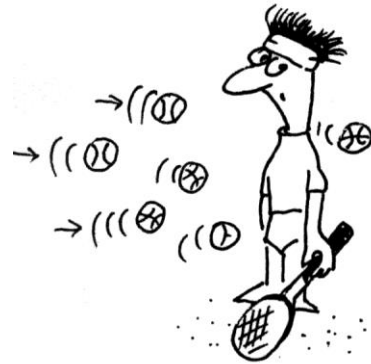
EXERCISE 15. USE THE HINTS BELOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN SENTENCES WITH THE ADJECTIVES FROM TABLE 21b.

EXAMPLE: *To check in two hours prior to departure – It is required by the carrier that the passengers check in two hours prior to departure.*

1. Measures to be taken by the government to prevent the economic stagnation.
2. For tourists not to bring children with them.
3. For applicants to submit two copies of the documents.
4. For parents not to assist their children in doing homework.
5. For the authorities to take measures to prevent damage from the hurricane.
6. The municipal roads to be put in order in due time.
7. For the staff to work in two shifts.

EXERCISE 16. LOOK AT THE PICTURE. MAKE UP AS MANY SENTENCES AS POSSIBLE USING THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN THAT-CLAUSES.

EXAMPLE: *I advise that you take umbrella today. It's necessary that you should not get wet.*



1.4. THE EMOTIONAL SHOULD

TABLE 22

PATTERNS	EXAMPLES
<p>UNNATURAL IT'S STRANGE (THAT) S2 + <u>SHOULD</u> + V (BE Ving) IMPOSSIBLE</p> <p>The subjunctive is used in <i>that</i>-clauses when we find certain <i>adjectives of emotion in the principal clause</i>. The list of some adjectives is given in table 22 a. This structure is used to refer the situation to the present moment.</p>	<p>1. It is strange that her son should say swear words. Дивно, що її син лається.</p> <p>2. It is amazing that our neighbours should be sweeping the porch. Дивно, що наші сусіди метуть під'їзд.</p>
<p>UNNATURAL IT'S STRANGE (THAT) S2 + <u>SHOULD</u> HAVE V3 IMPOSSIBLE</p> <p>These structures are used to <i>refer the situation to the past</i>.</p>	<p>3. It is strange that he should not have told the truth. Дивно, що він не сказав правду.</p> <p>4. Is it possible that he should have passed the exam? Чи це можливо, що б він склав іспит?</p>

TABLE 22a

amazing	annoying	curious	doubtful	impossible	odd	strange
	surprising	unbelievable	unnatural	unusual		

EXERCISE 17. PARAPHRASE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES REFERRING THEM TO THE PAST.

EXAMPLE: *It is doubtful that she should help her classmates – It is doubtful that she should have helped her classmates during the yesterday's test.*

1. It is very odd that she should ask her ex-husband for help.
2. It is surprising that he should not help his family.
3. It was quite fortunate that should not want to join the boy.
4. It was unusual that the barrister should not gather the evidence.
5. It is quite doubtful that Nancy should tell a lie.
6. It is rather curious that the boys should want to paint the fence.
7. It is totally impossible that her father-in-law should refuse assistance.
8. It is very annoying that she should act this way.
9. It is very odd that he should bring a friend to the party.
10. It is quite ridiculous that she should speak of things she does not understand.

EXERCISE 18. USE THE HINTS BELOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN SENTENCES WITH THE ADJECTIVES FROM TABLE 22 a

EXAMPLE: *To pass the TOEFL test. It is amazing that this boy should have passed the TOEFL test.*

1. Not to file a complaint with the court.
2. To refuse to join them in the game.
3. Not to pay the debt back.
4. Not to say good-bye.
5. To behave in such a rude way.
6. Not to accept the present.
7. To refuse to go to university.
8. To punch his brother in the face.

PART II. GRAMMAR PRACTICE

2.1. THE FORMULAIC SUBJUNCTIVE. IF ONLY, IT'S HIGH TIME

EXERCISE 19. TRANSLATE.

1. У разі нужди, ми звернемося до голови. 2. Вона увесь час бреше. Якби ти не був сліпим! 3. Чорт забирай! Вони за тиждень з'їли запаси харчів, яких мало вистачити на місяць. 4. Боже, не дай нам побачити такі хвилини, які ми щойно пережили. 5. Вона вирядилася з голочки та заявила, що піде на дискотеку. 6. А чи ви знаєте, що Петро збирається стати військовим льотчиком, як і його

батько? – Боже, благослови його! 7. "Віват король!" – скандував оскаженілий натовп. 8. Щоб не трапилось, а я розповім їй, як все було. 9. Боже, врятуй нашу країну! 10. Вона огидно поводитись із батьками. Достатньо сказати, що вона навіть не викликала швидку допомогу, коли батькові стало зле. 11. Ти врятувала мене. І щоб я без тебе робив! 12. Почувши новину, він стояв як укопаний. 13. Хай у них буде усе гаразд. Вони доклали до цієї справи стільки зусиль. 14. Що як би там не було, а ми виконаємо обіцянку допомогти найбільшим людям.

EXERCISE 20. MAKE SENTENCES OF YOUR OWN USING THE PROMPTS.

EXAMPLE: *To make the bed (John). It is (high) time John made the bed.*

1. To go to school (Frank).
2. To wash the dishes (our daughter).
3. To go home (their guests).
4. To visit a museum (we all).
5. To have a holiday (Mary's husband).
6. To see a doctor (our granny).
7. To master English grammar (students).
8. To get a salary (her daughter's husband).
9. To go down (the prices).
10. To speak to the point (our manager).

EXERCISE 21. PARAPHRASE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING IF ONLY SUBJUNCTIVE FORMS.

EXAMPLE: *John does not care for his wife. If only John cared for his wife!*

Peter lost his key. If only Peter had not lost his key!

1. The country's economy is in crisis.
2. She does not understand what she has done.
3. It is not sunny any more.
4. It was raining outside.
5. Her parents are ill.
6. Jane had a lot of mistakes in her test.
7. Michel can not sing.
8. I do not know her address.
9. Martha was late for class yesterday.
10. I was not able to be present at the meeting.

2.2. WOULD RATHER/SOONER, WHAT IF/SUPPOSE, AS IF/THOUGH

EXERCISE 22. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB.

EXAMPLE: *Suppose he (ask) you to dinner tonight. Would you be happy?*

Suppose he asked you to dinner tonight. Would you be happy?

1. Suppose he (declare) of his love to you. Would you marry him?
2. Supposing they (keep) the truth back from you now. Would you trust them in future?
3. Supposing your friend (refuse) to help you at the exam yesterday. Would you be angry at him?
4. Suppose the weather (be) nasty today. Would you go to the country?
5. What if you (be) offered a good job in another city. Would you agree to move?
6. What if you (receive) your salary yesterday. What would you have said to your creditors?
7. What if your child (say) he will never go to school again. Would you punish him?
8. What if it (be) winter now. Would you go skiing?

EXERCISE 23. WRITE A NEW SENTENCE WHICH SHOWS THAT THE SITUATION THE PERSON WANTS TO SUGGEST IS NOT TRUE.

EXAMPLE: *He has not won the game. He speaks as if he had won the game.*

1. He has not been given job.
2. She has not passed the test.
3. They have not reached the top of the mounting.
4. She has not given her sister a helping hand.
5. His salary has not been raised.
6. He has not traveled round the world.
7. She has not seen him go out with another girl.
8. The director has not improved the working conditions at the factory.

EXERCISE 24. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB.

1. We would rather (stay) home tonight.
2. Mr. Jones would rather we (stay) home last night.
3. Maria would rather Jack (date) with her.
4. George would rather (not to study) tonight.
5. George would rather we (not to study) tonight.
6. George would rather we (not to study) yesterday.
7. Jill would rather she (not to cook) for the entire family.
8. She would rather Jack (arrive) last week.
9. John would rather he (not to work) tonight.
10. Carmen would rather (go shopping) tonight.

EXERCISE 25. ALL OF THESE SENTENCES CONTAIN A MISTAKE. FIND THE MISTAKES AND CORRECT THEM.

1. If only this dolphin can tell what happened in the sea.
2. Supposing the delegation will arrive tomorrow. We have not prepared everything yet.
3. It is high time we have

lunch, I am terribly hungry. 4. She looks as if she has got married to this boy. How stupid she is! 5. I would rather you don't enter this university. You will not find a single vacancy after graduation. 6. Peter would rather stayed at home tonight. He has had a hard day out in the mountains. 7. I'd rather you have not fired Mary. It happened through no fault of hers. 8. If only she is here now. We need her so much. 9. It is time the guests go home. It is too late. 10. If only they will stop chattering. It is so annoying.

EXERCISE 26. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A SUITABLE PHRASE FROM THE BOX.

EXAMPLE: *The dean may come any moment. What will you say to this?*

What if the dean came now? What would you say to this?

it is time	it is about time	as if	as though	suppose	supposing
	...would rather	if only	what if	were...to	

1. You shouldn't have discussed the matter with him. Now you have spoilt everything. 2. They may not meet us at the station. How would we find the way? 3. She behaves like a princess (She is not a princess). 4. Look at him! He has not been appointed the executive director yet, but he already gives commands. 5. Should you see him again, remind him that he owes me a pretty good sum. 6. It is a pity that you are not a doctor. They would not suffer from all those diseases so much. 7. He may come unexpectedly and ask us all about it. We are likely to have problems then. 8. We will have dinner in a couple of minutes. You may come and join us. 10. You might come across him in London. Then, give him my best wishes. 11. I do not like the fact that he is negotiating with that firm. Their reputation leaves much to be desired.

EXERCISE 27. TRANSLATE.

1. Якби тільки люди могли літати, як птахи! Життя було б таким захоплюючим. 2. Якби він цього не казав. Ви бачите у якій складній ситуації ми опинилися. 3. Не могли б ви розмовляти пошепки. Дитина спить. 4. Люди жили б краще, якщо б адміністрація погодилась на їх вимоги. 5. Давно пора долучитися до роботи. Справа не може чекати. 6. Я б хотів поїхати у відпустку до Іспанії. Ненавиджу сидіти вдома. 7. Тільки б вона знов була молодою! 8. А якщо б вона зараз хворіла? І щоб ми робили? 9. Дощ ллє як з відра. Я б такий, щоб ми залишилися вдома та подивилися телевізор. 10. Тільки подивись на нього. Він поводить себе як король. Тільки сидить та нічого не робить. 11. Якби тільки я був багатий і міг подорожувати навколо світу. 12. – Вона зробила нову зачіску, чи не так? – Так, вона вчора ходила до перукаря. 13. Дітям давно пора йти спати. Вже 10 годин. 14. А що, якби бос звільнив тебе з роботи? І щоб ти робила? 15. Якщо ти її ще колись побачиш, скажи їй, що я їй цього ніколи не вибачу. 16. Вона поводить себе, так неначе вона мене не обдурила. Але я провчу її за це. 17. А що б було, якби твій план провалився? Як би ти повертав

гроші? 18. Якби я тільки міг бути присутнім на зборах того дня! Все було б інакше. 19. Вона не хоче виходити на вулицю сьогодні. Вона вважає за краще залишитися вдома. 20. Припустимо, що тобі на завтра готувати доповідь. І де б ти брав для цього книжки?

EXERCISE 28. TRANSLATE.

1. Я, мабуть, вип'ю кави сьогодні. Вже так набридло пити чай. 2. Якщо ж все-таки будете у Києві, зайдіть до моїх родичів та передайте від мене привіт. 3. Я б такий, щоб вони не заважали мені готувати доповідь. Це серйозна справа. 4. Припустимо, що ти запізнишся на заняття сьогодні, завтра і так кожного дня. То яку оцінку ти отримаєш за перший модуль? 5. Вже час вирушати? Сонце майже зійшло. 6. – Давайте не полоти (weed) город сьогодні. – А якщо завтра піде дощ? То коли тоді це робити? 7. Я б залишився сьогодні вдома. І ти б сьогодні побув вдома, у нас стільки хатньої роботи. 8. Якщо ти ненароком будеш у Києві, купи мені цей підручник. Його можна знайти тільки в одній книжковій крамниці. 9. Він розмовляє зі мною, наче мій начальник. Цьому вже треба покласти край. 10. Якби тільки ми мали змогу поїхати на мовну практику до Англії. Це була б чудова нагода покращити свій рівень володіння англійською. 11. Вже давно час, щоб робітникам видали заробітну платню, та адміністрація щось не квапиться. 12. Його краще не призначати на цю посаду. Він такий не передбачуваний. 13. Вона поводиться, наче це не вона збрехала про своє одруження. 14. Якби тільки вона була принцесою, а я – королем. Нам не потрібно було стільки працювати. 15. Він каже, що йому краще попрацювати завтра у бібліотеці, а не їхати на дачу.

2.3. THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN THAT CLAUSES, EMOTIONAL SHOULD

EXERCISE 29. MAKE SENTENCES (POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE) USING THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: *It is (was) vital that **she attend** school regularly.*

*The father urged that his daughter **not go out** in the evening.*

*It is desirable that they **be met** at the railway-station.*

It is (was) important that	he	to have time for studies
It is (was) necessary that	she	to finish work in time
It is (was) desirable that	they	to see a doctor
I insist that	his friend	to raise salaries
They demanded that	her cousin	to be helped out of the situation
He suggested that	the administration	
The director requires that		

EXERCISE 30. SUPPLY THE NECESSARY FORMS OF THE VERBS IN PARANTHESES (ACTIVE OR PASSIVE, SIMPLE OR PERFECT)

1. The dean insisted that students (to comply with) the school requirements.
2. It was desirable that the crops (to harvest) before the rain season.
3. The director agreed that the employees salary (to pay) before Christmas.
4. It was annoying that Mary (to fail her exam)
5. The committee requires that the consumption standards (to observe) for the whole line of the products.
6. It is unbelievable that the lightning (to destroy) the tower.
7. The poor wife begged that her husband (not to abandon) her.
8. It is advisable that the parliamentary session (to prolong)
9. The defendant pleaded that the sentence (to shorten)
10. It is odd that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of a European country (to ignore) a summit like this.
11. The board of directors recommended that the branches (to cut down) on their expenditures.
12. The president decreed that the referendum (to hold) later this month.
13. It is strange that Paul (to behave) in such a way.
14. The government rules that the subsidies (to grant) to all old-age pensioners.
15. It was unnatural that the heat (to last) for such a long period of time.

EXERCISE 31. FINISH OFF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. The queen commands that
2. The boss urges that
3. It is odd that
4. The colonel ordered that
5. It was probable that
6. It is suggested that
7. It is doubtful that
8. The court ruled that
9. The father insists that
10. It was essential that
11. We prefer that
12. The tenants requested that
13. The customer demanded that
14. It is strange that
15. It was curious that

EXERCISE 32. TRANSLATE.

1. Я наполягав, щоб сестра не відповідала на його лист. 2. Родина вирішила, що старший син піде вчитися на юриста, а молодший залишиться на селі. 3. Директор заводу наполягав, щоб робітники погодились на умови підвищення зарплатні, запропоновані ним самим. 4. Він вирішив, що комісію буде створено без представників конкуруючої компанії. 5. У листі вона запропонувала, щоб її зустріли без усілякої церемонії. 6. Рада директорів вимагає, щоб претендент на посаду мав вищу освіту та досвід роботи не менш як три роки. 7. У конторі нас проінструктували, щоб ми завжди мали тригодинний відпочинок перед кожним рейсом. 8. Мати дуже турбувалася, щоб донька не прогавила час та вчасно склала іспит. 9. Директор дав розпорядження, щоб зібрання стосовно цього питання було перенесено на наступний тиждень. 10. Адвокат наполягав на тому, що до суду треба викликати інших свідків. 11. Голова парламенту запропонував розглянути усі важливі питання ще до закінчення сесії. 12. Ми попросили викладача перенести початок екзамену на дванадцятую годину. 13. Шеф-кухар наказав викинути зіпсовану рибу. 14. Одна з сусідок вимагала (urge), щоб дах було відремонтовано до початку осені. 15. Ми запропонували адміністрації, щоб гардероб закривався не о шостій, а о сьомій годині. 16. Жінка звернулася із проханням, щоб їй надали матеріальну допомогу на утримання дітей. 17. Делегати погодились, щоб засідання було перенесено на більш пізній строк. 18. Я б хотів, щоб вона не погоджувалась працювати на цій посаді. 19. Люди молилися за те, щоб влада не підвищувала ціни на продукти.

EXERCISE 33. TRANSLATE. USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

1. Було досягнуто домовленості про те, що зустріч на вищому рівні відбудеться на початку наступного року. 2. Цілком вірогідно, що будівництво нового супермаркету почнеться ще цього року. 3. Маловірогідним є те, що сторони договору погодяться вносити у нього будь-які зміни. 4. Дивно, що він поведився у такий жорсткий спосіб. Це не схоже на нього. 5. Було неминучим те, що вони, раніше або пізніше, дійдуть згоди. 6. Дуже важливо, щоб інтереси усіх сторін у цьому конфлікті були враховані та забезпечені. 7. Наразі зроблено усі приготування, щоб делегації зацікавлених країн зустрілися на нейтральній території та досягли згоди. 8. Бажано, щоб вони продали усі свої старі речі та купили нові до переїзду на нову квартиру. 9. Чи можливо, щоб вони пройшли митний контроль так швидко? Зазвичай, це не легка процедура. 10. Цілком природно, що наша команда програла матч. Декілька провідних гравців напередодні отримали травми. 11. Це дуже суттєво, щоб студенти вчасно отримали підручники у бібліотеці. Інакше ми не встигнемо виконати робочу програму. 12. На мітингу було запропоновано, щоб вимоги робітників були передані до державних органів. 13. Це неможливо, щоб він зробив стільки помилок у контрольній роботі. Він так багато готувався. 14. Дивно, що вона зараз говорить такі речі. Але ж я є свідком цього. 15. Бажано, щоб потенційні туристи отримували візи принаймні за тиждень до від'їзду. 16. У парламенті

було запропоновано, щоб дебати з питань бюджету почалися якомога раніше. 17. Була досягнута домовленість, що ми зустрінемося у офісі компанії та обговоримо усі питання щодо постачання обладнання. 18. Було навіть дивовижно, що ця зазвичай жорстока людина висловлювала співчуття. 19. Доцільно, щоб хворий не припиняв лікування після зникнення перших симптомів хвороби. 20. Було узгоджено, що будівництво нової станції метрополітену почнеться за три місяці.

EXERCISE 34. TRANSLATE. USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE CONSTRUCTIONS.

1. Голова профспілки порадив, щоб святкування нового року було перенесено на 30 грудня. 2. Природно, що Питер отримав незадовільну оцінку на екзамені. Він не працював протягом усього семестру. 3. Бос наказав, щоб кабінети співробітників провітрювалися через кожні три години. 4. Родина вимагала, щоб хворому негайно зробили операцію. 5. Дивно, що вона ще не повернулася. Вона пішла ще вранці. 6. Необхідно зупинити інфляцію. Тоді можна сподіватися на підвищення рівня життя населення. 7. Ми пропонуємо, щоб делегація їхала поїздом. Так можна заощадити кошти. 8. Студенти звернулися до адміністрації з проханням скасувати заняття у суботу. 9. Бажано, щоб ви не ставили лектору образливих питань. Поводьтеся гідно. 10. Дивно, що нам пропонують такі умови проживання. Але ж іншим туристам пропонували зовсім інші. 11. Президент дав розпорядження, щоб усі спірні питання міністерство вирішувало шляхом переговорів. 12. Королева наказує усім зібратися у палаті лордів. 13. Ми маємо забезпечити умови, щоб люди отримували допомогу там, де вони мешкають. 14. Усім був відданий наказ зібратися на головному майдані. 15. Неможливо, щоб вона зробила вам таку пропозицію. Вона не така людина. 16. Можливо, що усі кошти вже перераховані. 17. Не можна повірити, що вони вдалися до таких нерозумних дій. 18. Бажано, щоб ви їли по одному яблуку щоранку. Це дозволить уникнути застуди. 19. Люди вимагали від влади дотримуватись затвердженої раніше угоди. 20. Дуже неприємно, що вона зараз говорить такі речі. Я стільки для неї зробила.

PART 3. GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

EXERCISE 35. TRANSLATE.

(A). 1. The executive board required that each participant pay fifteen dollar dues. 2. If only he could explain to those people that he was innocent. 3. It was high time the children sat down to their homework. 4. "God save us," said the gloomy captain. 5. The boy brightened as if he had been given a toy. 6. It was time we thought it out again. 7. Supposing they gave him the money for the project? Would he be smart enough to manage it? 8. I saw he was breathing hard as though he had been running a mile. 9. It is about time you settled down, son. You are not a teenager any more. 10. Far be it from me to make a row on account of jealousy. 11. Father would rather

not go out tonight. He is not feeling well. 12. I would rather you had not punched him. He may complain. 13. You won't listen to what I say. So be it. 14. To avoid unnecessary injury, the coach insisted that the players' tackling drills were focused on the proper way to fall down. 15. I would rather you would stop interfering with me. I am short of time. 16. Be that as it may, I will punish the bastards. 17. If only there were the slightest possibility to speak to her now. 18. Suddenly it began to grow dark as if the sky had fallen upon their heads. 19. He felt ill at ease as though everybody were looking at him. 20. It is odd enough that this decent-looking fellow should have insulted the elderly couple so bitterly. 21. It is quite natural that the monsoons are blowing hard in these parts. 22. God forbid what these people inflict upon the country. 23. It is high time the public were told where the country is drifting. 24. If only what he had said were true. 25. He looked as if he had not had a proper meal since I last came to see him. 26. It was strongly recommended that the necessary papers be forwarded in due time.

(B). 1. Supposing their efforts had been wasted. 2. It is vital that power generating plants be switched to pollution-free technologies in the near future. 3. Is it not time everybody passed their test papers? 4. They turned pale as if they had seen a ghost and the fright lingered in their eyes. 5. I will send the matter to the court if need be. 6. It is better that you should apologize to her for what you have done so foolishly. 7. Is it possible that the committee should not have arrived yet? 8. What if it starts snowing, and you have not put on your fur coat. 9. It is annoying that their children should be behaving in this nasty manner. Let us go. 10. It is doubtful that anything should change before she turns up. 11. She sounds as though the divorce has not affected her at all. She is dancing. 12. The board recommends that the dividends be paid in their minimum volume. 13. The Queen commands that the members of the House of Commons be summoned to the House of Lords. 14. Suppose he had not transferred the money yet? What are we going to do? 15. It is requested that the tickets be retained till the end of the journey. 16. It is natural that she has failed at the exam. 17. It is advisable that the children should be left alone under the circumstances. 18. I would sooner be her deputy. It will give me less trouble. 19. The president proposed this issue be included in the agenda. 20. If only I were a boss. 21. He looks as if he has not suffered from the accident. 22. Is it urgent that we send the application? 23. You disobey. Then so be it. 24. I would rather she had not married him. 25. They talked to me as if nothing had changed in our relations. 26. If only I could sing like a popstar!

EXERCISE 36. TRANSLATE.

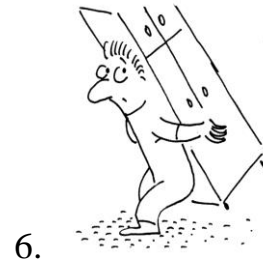
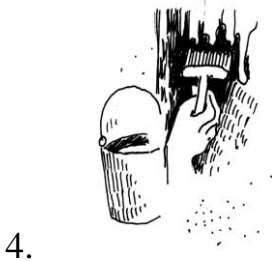
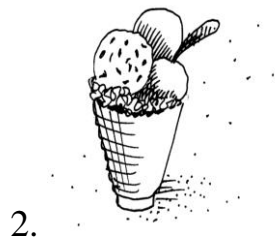
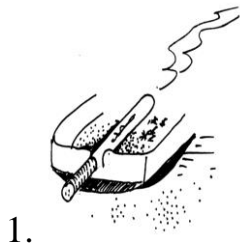
(A). 1. А що, якби ти натикнувся на директрису. І не кажи, що тебе це не обходить. 2. Вона витріщилась на сусідку, неначе ніколи в житті її не бачила. 3. Важливо, щоб кожний викладач робив переклик студентів перед початком кожного заняття. 4. Я б порадив тобі приглядати за новеньким. Мені здається, що він щось приховує. 5. Дивно, що такий дорослий хлопець вже багато років знаходиться на утриманні батьків. А якщо вони вже будуть не взмозі

заробляти? 6. Дивись. Вона тремтить наче їй все ж таки повідомили цю жахливу новину. 7. Припустимо, що операція буде важкою і треба буде докупляти додаткові ліки. 8. Вона почервоніла, неначе твої слова все ж є правдивими. Я і не думав, що вона така. 9. Директор наполягав, щоб робітники відмовилися від підвищення зарплатні. 10. Вже давно час кинути цю роботу та пошукати щось нове. 11. Якби тільки його схожість з братом його не виказала. 12. Я б хотів, щоб ти повернув мені гроші зараз. 13. Якби тільки у неї не боліла спина. Ми б пішли у похід. 14. Це справжній шедевр. А якщо ти його втратиш? 15. Якби тільки я міг оволодіти гуманітарними науками. Я б тоді виглядав освіченою людиною. 16. Якби він тоді не їхав так швидко. 17. Важливо, щоб усі нарікання громадян були враховані. 18. Вже час змінити воду в акваріумі. Рибки можуть загинути. 19. Я б хотів, щоб ми використовували енергію сонця, а не спалювали мільйони тон вугілля та газу. 20. Вона скоріше помре, але не поділиться майном дідуся. 21. Ти весь у синцях. Здається, що ти побився з хлопцями. 22. Припустимо, що я витрачу усі кошти на придбання цього авто. А що будемо їсти потім? 23. Не міг би ти припинити пліткувати про неї. 24. Він сміється, неначе обдурив нас. Йому це ніколи не вдасться. 25. Дивно, що собака порвав книжки на шматки. Він завжди був таким лагідним.

(В). 1. Не міг би ти не палити у приміщенні. Мене нудить від цього. 2. Нові правила вимагають, щоб відвідувачі не приносили напої із собою. 3. – А якщо робітники почнуть страйкувати? – Боже борони! 4. Не треба обходитися зі мною, наче я дитина. Тобі ніколи не спадало на думку що я вже виріс? 5. Дуже важливо, щоб усі клопотання подавалися у письмовій формі. 6. А якщо його будуть лікувати від пневмонії, а у нього щось інше? 7. Просто чудово, що наречена з'явилася невчасно, бо наречений теж запізнився. 8. Батьки за те, щоб син пішов вчитися до університету. 9. Що б там не було, а я зроблю усе можливе, щоб висміяти цю жінку. 10. Якби тільки вона не стояла у мене на шляху. 11. А якщо вони вкажуть на недоліки у нашій роботі? Чи отримаємо ми за неї гроші? 12. Вона не тільки не подякувала мені за це, а ще й презирливо скривила рота. 13. Достатньо сказати, що вона зводить мого друга з розуму. А ти ще хочеш їй за щось подякувати. 14. Якби тільки я міг отримати цю вакансію. Тоді б мої справи пішли угору. 15. Він потирає руки від задоволення. Мабуть знов когось обдурив. 16. "Боже, благослови вашу справу", – сказав він та поїхав геть. 17. Якби тільки вони одружилися! Це була б гарна пара. 18. Батько наполягав, щоб син покінчив з брудними справами. 19. Їй краще витрати ці гроші на одяг, іде зима. 20. Припустимо, що вона не буде дотримуватися своєї думки до останнього. Чи скористаєшся ти ситуацією? 21. Вже давно час об'єднати зусилля усім політичним силам, та вивести країну з кризи. 22. Доцільно, щоб ви роздали матеріали учням до того, як повідомите їм про завдання. 23. Якби тільки собака міг розповісти про свого хазяїна! 24. Можливо, що вона дуже схожа на свою господиню. Вона ж її далека родичка. 25. А я б такий, щоб ти не розповідала йому про свої проблеми. Тепер він буде усім говорити який він щедрий, що тобі допоміг.

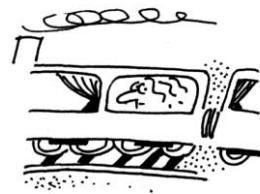
EXERCISE 37. MAKE UP AS MANY SENTENCES AS POSSIBLE USING IF ONLY, IT'S HIGH TIME, WOULD RATHER/SOONER CONSTRUCTIONS.

EXAMPLE: *If only Jane stopped smoking! It's high time she did it. I would rather she went to gym. If only we would go to gym together!*



EXERCISE 38. MAKE UP AS MANY SENTENCES AS POSSIBLE USING THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN THAT-CLAUSE AND THE EMOTIONAL SHOULD.

EXAMPLE: *I prefer that you read more classical books. It's necessary that you should know Shakespeare! It's unnatural that you shouldn't have read "Romeo and Juliet". It's a pity that you should have read "Hamlet" when you were 30!*





4.



5.



6.

EXERCISE 39. MAKE UP AS MANY SENTENCES AS POSSIBLE USING WHAT IF, SUPPOSE, SUPPOSING, AS IF/THOUGH CONSTRUCTIONS.

EXAMPLE: *What if I had gone camping? Suppose I hadn't taken a tent? I looked as if I had spent three hours in the fridge!*



EXERCISE 40. CREATE A STORY. CONDENSE IT INTO ABOUT TWELVE SENTENCES. USE AS MANY SUBJUNCTIVE CONSTRUCTIONS AS POSSIBLE. DEBATE THE STORY WITH YOUR PARTNER.



SHORT FORMS USED IN THE BOOK

V	Verb (base)
to V	the Infinitive
Vs	the third person singular
Ving	Participle I
V2 (Ved)	Past Simple
V3 (Ved)	Participle II

S	Subject
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THE LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

BASE FORM (V)	PAST FORM (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	BASE FORM (V)	PAST FORM (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)
be	was/were	been	lay	laid	laid
bear	bore	born/borne	lead	led	led
beat	beat	beaten	leave	left	left
become	became	become	lend	loaned/lent	loaned/lent
begin	began	begun	let	let	let
bend	bent	bent	lie	lay	lain
bet	bet	bet	light	lit	lit
bid	bid	bid	lose	lost	lost
bind	bound	bound	make	made	made
buy	bought	bought	mean	meant	meant
bite	bit	bitten	mistake	mistook	mistaken
bleed	bled	bled	overcome	overcame	overcome
blow	blew	blown	overtake	overtook	overtaken
break	broke	broken	overthrow	overthrew	overthrown
breed	bred	bred	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	plead	pled/pleaded	pled/pleaded
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	prove	proved	proven/proved
build	built	built	put	put	put
burst	burst	burst	read	read	read
cast	cast	cast	ring	rang	rung
catch	caught	caught	rise	rose	risen
choose	chose	chosen	run	ran	run
cling	clung	clung	say	said	said
come	came	come	see	saw	seen
cost	cost	cost	seek	sought	sought
creep	crept	crept	sell	sold	sold
cut	cut	cut	send	sent	sent
deal	dealt	dealt	set	set	set
dig	dug	dug	sew	sewed	sewn
dive	dove/dived	dove/dived	shake	shook	shaken
do	did	done	shed	shed	shed
draw	drew	drawn	shine	shone/shined	shone
drink	drank	drunk	shoot	shot	shot
drive	drove	driven	show	showed	shown
eat	ate	eaten	shrink	shrank	shrunk
fall	fell	fallen	shut	shut	shut
feed	fed	fed	sing	sang	sung
feel	felt	felt	sink	sank	sunk
fight	fought	fought	sit	sat	sat

find	found	found	sleep	slept	slept
fit	fit	fit	slide	slid	slid
flee	fled	fled	slit	slit	slit
fly	flew	flown	speak	spoke	spoken
forbid	forbade	forbidden	speed	sped	sped
forget	forgot	forgotten	spend	spent	spent
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spin	spun	spun
freeze	froze	frozen	spit	spit	spit
get	got	got/gotten	split	split	split
give	gave	given	spread	spread	spread
go	went	gone	spring	sprang	sprung
grind	ground	ground	stand	stood	stood
grow	grew	grown	steal	stole	stolen
hang	hung	hung	stick	stuck	stuck
have	had	had	sting	stung	stung
hear	heard	heard	stink	stank	stunk
hide	hid	hidden	strike	struck	struck
hit	hit	hit	strive	strove	striven
hold	held	held	swear	swore	sworn
hurt	hurt	hurt	sweep	swept	swept
keep	kept	kept	swell	swelled	swollen
know	knew	known			

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