

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТЕФАНІКА
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ

ДОЙЧИК О.Я.

MOODS: THEORY AND PRACTICE

*Навчально-методичний посібник
з практичної граматики англійської мови
для студентів 2-3 курсів англійського відділення
денної та заочної форм навчання*

Івано-Франківськ
2019

УДК 811.111: 81'36
ББК 81.2 Англ
Д – 62

Дойчик О.Я.

Moods: Theory and Practice: навчально-методичний посібник з практичної граматики англійської мови для студентів 2-3 курсів англійського відділення денної та заочної форм навчання. Івано-Франківськ, 2019, 44 с.

Навчально-методичний посібник з практичної граматики укладено згідно вимог навчальної програми.

Посібник створено з метою допомогти студентам оволодіти граматичним матеріалом з теми MOODS, сформуванню навички застосування способів дієслова у мовленнєвих ситуаціях.

Матеріали навчального посібника розраховано на 10 занять. Структура методичної розробки передбачає опрацювання теоретичного матеріалу, виконання вправ до кожного уроку і завдання для самостійної роботи.

Посібник призначено для студентів англійського відділення, для студентів німецького і французького відділення, котрі вивчають англійську як другу мову, для аудиторної та самостійної роботи.

РЕЦЕНЗЕНТИ:

Бистров Я.В. – доктор філологічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри англійської філології ДВНЗ «Прикарпатський національний університет імені Василя Стефаника

Нісевич С.І. – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри історії мистецтва та гуманітарних наук Косівського інституту прикладного та декоративного мистецтва Львівської національної академії мистецтв

*Друкується за ухвалою Вченої ради факультету іноземних мов
Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника
(протокол № 3 від 25.06.2019 р.)*

© Дойчик О.Я., 2019

CONTENTS

<i>Lesson 1.</i>	Mood and Modality. Indicative Mood. Imperative Mood.....	4
<i>Lesson 2.</i>	Conditional Sentences. Real Condition. Problematic Condition.....	12
<i>Lesson 3.</i>	Conditional Sentences. Unreal Condition (Present).....	16
<i>Lesson 4.</i>	Conditional Sentences Unreal Condition (Past).....	19
<i>Lesson 5.</i>	Conditional Sentences. Mixed Types. Conjunctions (<i>unless, providing that, etc.</i>).....	22
<i>Lesson 6.</i>	Conditional Mood. Sentence Patterns.....	26
<i>Lesson 7.</i>	Subjunctive II. Sentence Patterns.....	29
<i>Lesson 8.</i>	Subjunctive I (Mandative). Sentence Patterns.....	32
<i>Lesson 9.</i>	Suppositional Mood. Sentence Patterns.....	34
<i>Lesson 10.</i>	Review.....	36
<i>TEST</i>	41
<i>References and Further Reading</i>	44

LESSON 1. MOOD AND MODALITY. INDICATIVE MOOD. IMPERATIVE MOOD

Modality shows the relation between the action expressed by the predicate and reality. This reality is established by the speaker. An event may be described as: a real fact, a problematic action, something unreal that doesn't exist.

Modality is expressed by:

1. Modal verbs
2. Modal words and expressions (*probably, to be able, to be certain, to be likely, evidently*).
3. Mood form of the verb.

Moodforms

MOOD is a grammatical category which indicates the attitude of the speaker towards the action expressed by the verb from the point of view of its reality.

There are Direct Moods and Oblique Moods.

Direct Moods:

- Indicative Mood
- Imperative Mood

Oblique Moods:

Conditional Mood	Present → would do / would be Past → would have done / would have been
Subjunctive I	V1 / do / be
Subjunctive II	Present → V2 / did / were Past → had done / had been
Suppositional Mood	Present → should do / should be Past → should have done / should have been

A real fact is expressed by the Indicative Mood.

A command or instruction – by the Imperative Mood.

Something unreal that doesn't exist – by the Oblique Moods.

Indicative Mood

The Indicative Mood shows that the action or state expressed by the verb is presented as a fact. This fact is either affirmed or negated in the Present, Past or Future. The system of forms of the verb in the Indicative Mood is very complicated because the English verb has a lot of categories

(Tense, Number, Voice, the Aspect, Person). The following sentences are statements of fact or belief, so they are in the indicative mood:

e.g. *The sky is clear tonight.*

She stopped during the third lap.

That was tasty. Did you like it?

Note* Sometimes the Interrogative Mood is singled out as a separate mood expressed by the interrogative statements.

e.g. *Who left these flowers on my desk?*

What time is it?

How can I possibly thank you enough?

Can we go with when you leave?

Imperative Mood

The Imperative Mood expresses a command or request. It coincides with **the Infinitive without the particle ‘to’**. It’s used with reference to the 2-nd person. There can be the following forms of the imperative in the sentence:

Affirmative form	<i>Wait!</i>
Negative short form	<i>Don’t wait!</i>
Emphatic form	<i>Do wait a moment!</i>
Addressing someone	<i>You wait here!</i>
Imperative + question tag	<i>Wait here, will you?</i>
Imperatives joined by and	<i>Go and wait outside!</i>

The Imperatives with Do

To build up the negative form of the Imperative Mood the auxiliary verb **do** is always used. The negative form is usually expressed by **Don’t**. The full form **Do not** is used mainly in public notices:

e.g. *Don’t cry.*

Do not feed the animals!

The Imperative with **do** is used to emphasize what we are saying:

- **to be polite:** *Do have another cup of coffee*
- **to express impatience:** *Do stop talking!*
- **to persuade:** *Do help me with this problem!*
- **to respond to requests for permission, offers, etc. instead of a full imperative:** *May/Shall I switch the light off? – Yes, do. / No, don’t. / Yes, do please.*

*The Imperatives with **Be***

- **Be + noun** (also idiomatic); **be + adjective + noun**:
e.g. Be a man!
Be an angel and fetch me my slippers, please
Be a good girl at school!
Be a better cook!
Don't be a silly idiot!
Don't be is more common:
e.g. Don't be an ass/an idiot/a fool/a clown – I am not!
Don't be often expresses **advice**:
e.g. Don't be a racing driver! It's dangerous. – I won't be.
Be = pretend:
e.g. (You) be the fairy godmother.
Be a monster, granddad.
- **Be + adjective** (referring to behavior: **careful / silly / rude / quiet / patient**, etc.):
e.g. Be quiet! – I won't / I will.
Don't be so impatient – I'm not!
- **Be + past participle**: **be** combines with a few past participles:
e.g. Be prepared!
Be seated!
Be warned!
- After **do**, after **you**, with **tags**:
e.g. Do be careful with that vase!
You be quiet!
Be quiet for a moment, will you?

*The Imperatives with **Have***

- **Offers**: Do have some oysters!
- **Suggestions**: Have a bath and you'll feel better
- **Encouragement**:
e.g. Have a go!
Have a try!
Have a shot at it!
- Good **wishes** (in particular occasions):
e.g. Have fun! Have a good meal!
Have a good day! Have a restful holiday!
Have a lovely party!

The Imperatives with Get

Get is often used with **past participles** to express the **command**:

e.g. Get dressed!

Get washed!

Get your hair cut!

Get your eyes tested!

or an **insult**:

e.g. Oh, get lost, will you!

The Imperative with Let

When the command or request is referred to the 1st or the 3rd person we use **let + infinitive**.

e.g. Let me do it. Let the child go to bed.

Don't let him interrupt you.

Let me not interrupt you (very formal)

The exception to the use of the 2nd person is when you want to include yourself in your suggestion, here we use **Let's ...**

e.g. Let's go to the pub.

Let's stop now, I'm getting a headache.

Let's is often associated with **shall we?:**

e.g. Let's take a taxi, shall we?

The negative form of **Let's** in suggestion is the following:

e.g. Let's not / Don't let's argue about it.

The Imperative with Question Tags

Tags like **will you?, won't you?, can you?, can't you?, could you?, would you?** can be used after the Imperative:

- **to express impatience, annoyance (will/won't/can't you?)** in rising tone:
e.g. Stop fiddling with that TV, will you?/won't you?/can't you?
- **to make a request (can you? (neutral) / could you?/would you? (polite))** to sound less abrupt:
e.g. Post this letter for me, can you? / could you? / would you?
- **to offer polite encouragement, to make friendly offers and suggestions (will you?/ won't you? or why don't you?):**
e.g. Take a seat, will you?/ won't you?
Go off for the weekend, why don't you?
- **to obtain the co-operation with others (Don't... will you?)**
e.g. Don't tell anyone what I told you, will you?

Double Imperatives Joined by And

Some imperatives are followed by **and** + **another imperative** instead of a *to*-infinitive:

e.g. Go and buy yourself a new pair of shoes

Come and see this goldfish

Come and play a game of bridge with us

Wait and see

Try and see my point of view (or *Try to see*)

Go fetch some water (Am. E) Go and fetch some water (Br. E)

***Note. Imperatives + to-infinitive** express **purpose**: Eat to live, do not live to eat!

The Imperatives in Conditional Sentences

Imperatives can be used instead of if-clauses with the conjunctions **and / or / or else / otherwise**. The imperative conveys more urgency than the if-clause:

- **comment:** Fail to pay and they'll cut off the electricity (*If you fail to pay, they'll cut off the electricity*)
- **request:** Tell us what to do and we'll get on with it (*If you tell us what to do, we'll get on with it*)
- **threat:** Stop eating sweets, or you won't get any dinner (*If you don't stop eating sweets, you won't get any dinner*)
- **advice:** Take a taxi, otherwise you'll miss your train (*If you don't take a taxi, you'll miss your train*)

The Imperatives in the Indirect Speech

To report Imperatives the verbs **ask / advise / instruct / remind / tell / warn, etc.** + **personal object** + **to-infinitive** are used:

e.g. 'Remember to switch off the lights', she said. – She reminded me to switch off the lights.

The negative imperative is rendered by **Verb +not + to-infinitive**:

e.g. 'Don't make a mess in the kitchen', she asked – She asked / told / warned him not to make a mess in the kitchen.

Direct orders can sometimes be reported by **be to**:

e.g. 'Wait', he says – He says I am to wait for him / He said I was to wait for him

The Common Uses of the Imperative

Direct commands, requests, suggestions	<u>Follow me!</u> <u>Shut the door!</u>
Warnings	<u>Look out! There's a bus!</u> <u>Don't panic</u>
Directions	<u>Take the 2nd turning on the left and then turn right</u>
Instructions	<u>Use a moderate oven and bake for 20 minutes</u> * Note. The use of the Present Simple in instructions (with you): <i>First (you) boil some water. Then (you) warm the teapot. Then (you) add three teaspoons of tea...</i>
Prohibitions	<u>Keep off the grass!</u> <u>Do not feed the animals!</u>
Advice (after always and never)	<u>Always answer when you are spoken to!</u> <u>Never speak to strangers!</u>
Invitations	<u>Come and have dinner with us soon</u>
Offers	<u>Help yourself. Have a biscuit</u>
Expressing rudeness	<u>Shut up!</u>
Polite request	<u>Shut the door, please</u> <u>Post this letter for me, can you?</u> (neutral) <u>Post this letter for me, could you?/would you?</u> (polite) * Note: While you are out <u>you might post this letter for me</u> (might replaces the imperative to form a polite request)
Addressing particular people (depending on the intonation)	<p>1. You + Imperative <u>You wait here for a moment</u> (neutral tone 'this is where you should wait') <u>You wait here for a moment</u> (you is stressed 'this is what I want you to do'. It may also convey rudeness, anger, etc.) <u>You mind your own business!</u> (you is stressed: anger, hostility) <u>Don't you speak to me like that!</u> (don't is stressed: anger, hostility)</p> <p>2. Attracting someone's attention You + name: <u>You wait here, Jim.</u> Imperative + name: <u>Drink up your milk, Sally</u> Imperative + reflexive: <u>Enjoy yourself!</u> <u>Behave yourself!</u></p> <p>3. Talking to the group <u>Everybody, keep quiet!</u> <u>Keep still, everybody!</u> <u>Somebody answer the phone, please!</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Negative commands: <u>Nobody say a word!</u> <u>Don't say a word anybody! / Don't anybody say a word!</u></p>

EXERCISES:

1. Make a polite imperative:

1. Be quiet! _____
2. Stop talking! _____
3. Hurry up! _____
4. Give me your pen! _____
5. Pass me the salt! _____
6. Help me with my bags! _____
7. Have a cup of tea! _____
8. Make a coffee for me! _____
9. Don't make so much noise! _____
10. Ask before you do! _____

2. Write imperatives addressing people (*you / somebody / anybody / nobody / Jane, etc.*)

1. Be quiet _____
2. Turn off the music _____
3. Don't turn the lights on _____
4. Help me with this box _____
5. Sit down _____
6. Say anything _____
7. Don't listen to him _____
8. Don't go outside _____
9. Stay silent _____
10. Stay where you are _____

3. Rewrite each request using tags (*will you? / won't you? / can you? / can't you? / could you? / would you?*).

1. Take a seat _____
2. Post this letter for me _____
3. Stop annoying everyone _____
4. Don't ask silly questions _____
5. Do something for her _____

6. Get me some coffee _____
7. Hold your breath _____
8. Come tomorrow _____
9. Stop shouting _____
10. Find a job _____

4. Write double imperatives with *and*

1. Come / see _____
2. Go / buy _____
3. Try / get _____
4. Wait / see _____
5. Go / bring _____

5. Change the sentences using *be / don't be*

1. Pretend to be a monster _____
2. You are making too much noise _____
3. Don't act like an idiot _____
4. You are a coward _____
5. You are greedy _____

Self-study task:

Change the if-clauses into imperatives (use *or / otherwise / and / or else*)

1. If you give him instructions he will cope with the task _____
2. If you don't take a coat, you will get cold _____
3. If you don't hurry up, you will be late for the film _____
4. If you don't stop smoking, you will have lung diseases _____
5. If you don't start reading now, you will not have finished reading by the evening _____
6. If you don't stop acting as an idiot, I'll go away! _____

LESSON 2. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. REAL CONDITION.

PROBLEMATIC CONDITION

Conditional Sentences

A conditional sentence is a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of condition that usually begins with the conjunction **If**. The clause of condition (the if-clause) indicates the conditions under which the action in the main clause may be realized. Conditional sentences are usually divided into the following types:

Structures with real condition:	
Type 0. Refers to the present (in general)	<i>If you <u>heat</u> ice, it <u>melts</u>.</i>
Type 1. Refers to the future	<i>If the weather <u>is</u> fine, we <u>'ll</u> go for a walk</i>
Structures with unreal condition:	
Type 2. Refers to the present or future	<i>If it <u>were</u> summer now, we <u>could</u> go to the beach</i>
Type 3. Refers to the past	<i>If they <u>had followed</u> your instructions, they <u>wouldn't have got</u> lost.</i>
Mixed types	<i>If you <u>had had</u> your breakfast, you <u>wouldn't be</u> hungry now</i>

Real condition

Conditional sentences with real condition express real, true to fact conditions under which the action in the main clause can be realized. The tenses of the indicative mood are used. In most cases, conditions refer to the present or future, but other situations and tenses are also possible.

e.g. *If I have enough time tonight, I will help you.*

They will bring his book if they find it.

If you want to pass your exams, you must study.

You may go home if you have finished your work.

If he talked to her yesterday, he told her about our plan.

Common Structures with Real Condition:

Type 0. Refers to the present.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Statements about the real world, often general truths, such as scientific facts. In these sentences, the time is now or always and the situation is real and possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Plants <u>die</u> if they <u>don't</u> get enough water.</i> <i>If you <u>mix</u> red and blue, you <u>get</u> purple.</i> <i>If you <u>heat</u> ice, it <u>melts</u>.</i> <i>The grass <u>gets</u> wet when it <u>rains</u>.</i> <i>If people <u>eat</u> too much, they <u>get</u> fat.</i> <i>If you <u>touch</u> a fire, you <u>get</u> burned.</i> <i>People <u>die</u> if they <u>don't</u> eat.</i>

<p>If (When) + Present Simple ... Present Simple</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructions <p>If (When) + Present Simple ... Imperative</p>	<p><i>Snakes <u>bite</u> if they <u>are</u> scared</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>When Bill <u>phones</u>, <u>tell</u> him to meet me at the cinema.</i> <p><i><u>Ask</u> Pete if you're not sure what to do.</i> <i>If you <u>want</u> to come, <u>call</u> me before 5:00</i></p>		
<p>Type 1. Refers to the future</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statements about the real, factual conditions under which the action in the main clause can be realized. <p>If + Present Tenses <i>(condition to be satisfied)</i> ... shall / will do / be <i>(future likely outcome)</i></p> <p>Problematic Condition referring to the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statements about the facts that are unlikely to happen in the future, or the speaker is doubtful about, • Formal polite tactful instructions / offers, found in business letters or formal conversations. <p>If + should / Should (not) <i>(Suppositional Mood)</i> ... Future tense / Imperative</p>	<p>Be: <i>If <u>I'm</u> better tomorrow, I'll get up</i> Have: <i>If I <u>have</u> a headache, I won't go</i> Present Simple: <i>If they <u>come</u> earlier, we'll have a party</i> Present Continuous: <i>If he <u>is</u> standing in the rain, he will catch cold</i> Present Perfect: <i>If she <u>has</u> arrived at the station, she'll be here soon; If <u>I've</u> finished my work by ten, I'll probably watch a film</i> Present Perfect Continuous: <i>If he <u>has</u> been travelling all night, he'll need a rest.</i> Modals: <i>If I <u>can</u> afford it, I'll buy it.</i></p> <p>*Note: Future tenses in the main clause: <i>If I don't run, The train <u>will</u> have left</i> <i>If I stay till May, <u>I'll</u> have been working here for 20 years.</i> <i>If he gets there on time, <u>they'll</u> be having lunch between 1 and 2 o'clock.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If you <u>should</u> see her, <u>say</u> hello</i> <i>If he <u>should</u> succeed, no one will be more pleased than me</i> <i><u>Should</u> you be in Ivano-Frankivsk, I'll be glad to see you</i> • <i><u>Should</u> you be interested in our offer, please contact us</i> <i><u>Should</u> you not wish our agent to call, please let us know</i> <p>*Compare:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>If you</i> <i>If you <u>should</u></i> <i><u>Should</u> you</i> <i>If you happen to</i> <i><u>Should</u> you happen to</i> <i><u>Should</u> you by any chance happen to</i></p> </td> <td style="width: 20%; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <p>likely / neutral</p> <p>} see her ...</p> <p>↓</p> <p>unlikely / very tactful</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><i>If you</i> <i>If you <u>should</u></i> <i><u>Should</u> you</i> <i>If you happen to</i> <i><u>Should</u> you happen to</i> <i><u>Should</u> you by any chance happen to</i></p>	<p>likely / neutral</p> <p>} see her ...</p> <p>↓</p> <p>unlikely / very tactful</p>
<p><i>If you</i> <i>If you <u>should</u></i> <i><u>Should</u> you</i> <i>If you happen to</i> <i><u>Should</u> you happen to</i> <i><u>Should</u> you by any chance happen to</i></p>	<p>likely / neutral</p> <p>} see her ...</p> <p>↓</p> <p>unlikely / very tactful</p>		

EXERCISES:

1. Translate the following sentences and comment on the use of the tenses and the modal verbs:

1. If you finish earlier, you can call me.
2. If they are arriving tomorrow, I might get everything ready today.
3. If he has already arrived, we should inform the others.
4. If she has been working, you ought to let her rest.
5. If he cannot understand it, you must explain.
6. If it's possible tomorrow, we might come and help you.
7. If I hear from him soon, I may be leaving the next week.
8. If she is abroad, she may not have got our parcel yet.
9. If you see her next time, you ought to be more attentive.
10. If you should be in town, you must visit us!

2. Insert the verbs

1. If it _____ (be) warm tomorrow, we _____ (go) for a walk
2. If I _____ (have) time tonight, I _____ (watch) my favourite film
3. If he _____ (leave) today, he _____ (be) there tomorrow
4. If it _____ (rain) next weekend, we _____ (be able to) plant the vegetables
5. If she _____ (work) for the whole month, she _____ (need) to go on vacation.
6. If they _____ (come) on time, they _____ (have lunch) between 12 and 1 pm.
7. If you _____ (can't do) it for me, I _____ (ask) someone else
8. If John _____ (be picked) for the team, he _____ (boast) about it for weeks
9. If we _____ (stay) in this house till June, we _____ (live) here for 10 years
10. If you _____ (do) the task yet, _____ (ask) him to help you.

3. Insert the verbs in the if-clause and use modals (*can / could / may / might / should / ought to / must*) in the main clause

1. If you _____ (feel) unwell, you _____ stay in bed
2. If he _____ (finish) his translation by 5 pm, he _____ have dinner with us

3. If she _____ (have) too much to do, she _____ ask me for help
4. If it _____ (be) possible tomorrow, we _____ meet
5. If she _____ (be coming) tonight, I _____ reserve a room for her
6. If he _____ (just arrive), he _____ (hear) the news yet.
7. If you _____ (disagree) on some points, you _____ be more tolerant
8. If they _____ (be waiting) for long, they _____ (get) irritated.
9. If she _____ (ask) you, you _____ not tell her
10. If I _____ (have) everything settled, I _____ be leaving tomorrow.

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences

1. Якщо просиш ввічливо, люди охоче допомагають тобі.
2. Якщо ти не заплатиш, то електрику відключать.
3. Якщо вона справиться з усією роботою до обіду, ми зможемо пообідати разом.
4. Якщо ти не знайомий з людиною, не говори про неї нічого.
5. Якщо завтра до вечора я отримаю відповіді, я зможу розпланувати нашу конференцію.
6. Якщо ти все ж-таки знатимеш щось про неї, напиши мені.
7. Якщо він все ж-таки подзвонить, не варто брати трубку.
8. Якщо знижується температура, ми вмикаємо опалення.
9. На випадок, якщо вона тебе все ж запитає, не можна нічого розказувати.
10. У випадку, якщо я запізнюся, можете не чекати на мене.
11. Ти допоможеш, якщо я попрошу?
12. Не відповідай на дзвінки, поки мене нема.
13. Якщо маєш вільний час, читай.
14. Я зможу відповісти тобі, коли перевірю інформацію.
15. Якщо продукти зберігати в теплі, вони швидко псуються.
16. Якщо я працюю, не можна мене турбувати
17. Якщо я пропрацюю тут ще рік, то працюватиму тут вже 20 років
18. Якщо вона вже тричі дзвонила, то ситуація напевно серйозна.

LESSON 3. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. UNREAL CONDITION (PRESENT)

Conditional sentences with unreal condition in the subordinate clause of condition (if-clause) express hypothetical, unlikely, improbable, unreal, contrary to fact conditions under which the action in the main clause might be realized or might have been realized. The forms in the subjunctive mood are used.

Conditional sentences of the second type talk about imaginary situations in the If-clause and speculate about their imaginary consequences in the main clause. Though past tenses are used, the reference is not to past time (that is why this use of the past tense after **if** is often called 'the unreal present' or **Present Subjunctive II**).

Common Structures with Unreal Condition:

<i>Type 2. Refers to the present.</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statements about the imaginary situations and their imaginary consequences: doubtful statements and purely imaginary statements <p>If + were / did / ... would / should / could / had / V2 <i>(condition to be satisfied)</i> <i>(likely outcome)</i> Subjunctive II Conditional Present Present / Modal</p> <p>*Note: 'were/was' are possible in doubtful statements (here 'were' sounds more formal), though only 'were' should be used for imaginary situations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice (on something reasonably possible to sound more tentative) • Advice 'If I were you' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If I <u>were</u> taller, I <u>would become</u> a policeman</i> <i>If he <u>had</u> any money, he <u>could leave</u> home</i> <i>If you <u>could</u> see me now, you'd <u>laugh</u> your head off</i> <i>If he <u>were</u> here, he <u>might</u> help us</i> <i>If I <u>had</u> longer legs I <u>would be able</u> to run faster</i> <i>If he <u>failed</u> he <u>should (ought to) try</u> again</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If I <u>was/were</u> better qualified, I <u>would</u> apply for the job.</i> <i>If I <u>were</u> taller, I <u>could</u> be a model</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If you <u>took</u> a taxi, you'd <u>get</u> there quicker</i> <i>If you <u>didn't</u> spend so much time in front of the computer, your eyes <u>wouldn't</u> hurt.</i> • <i>If I <u>were</u> you, I <u>would not move</u> out (=you shouldn't move out)</i> <i>If I <u>were</u> Ann, I <u>would quit</u> (=I think Ann should quit)</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘If it were not (weren’t) for / Were it not for’ (= But for) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If it weren’t for your help, I would still be homeless</i> <i>Were it not for her help, I could still be homeless</i> <i>If it were not for the fact that you helped me, I would still be homeless</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestions, polite requests ‘If smb were to do’ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If I were to ask, would you help?</i> <i>If she were to make an effort, she might do better.</i> <i>If you were to ask her, she could help.</i>

EXERCISES:

1. Write type 2 Conditionals

1. I don’t have a spare ticket. I can’t take you to the concert _____

2. She is not here now. She cannot help _____

3. They don’t have free time. They cannot go with us to Lviv _____

4. He can’t type. He can’t help us with those files _____

5. I don’t have money. I cannot lend you _____

6. He doesn’t understand the problem. He cannot help us to solve it

7. She isn’t in good shape. She doesn’t fit. _____

8. I cannot run fast. I don’t take part in running competitions _____

9. She is not tall. She is not a model _____

10. You should take a taxi. You are late. _____

11. She is not in your position. She cannot advise you _____

12. I am in a hurry. I will not stay longer _____

13. He does not have money. He cannot move out _____

14. He doesn't have a job. He still lives with his parents _____

15. The weather is bad. We won't walk _____

16. I am strong enough to lift this box _____

2. Insert the verbs. Use *could* / *might* / *be able to* in the main clause.

1. If she _____ (be) here now, she _____ tell us what to do
2. If I _____ (have) the right qualification, I _____ apply for this job
3. If you _____ (be) a teacher, you _____ understand the situation
4. If she _____ (study) Maths, she _____ solve the problem
5. If he _____ (earn) enough, he _____ buy a new flat
6. If you _____ (need) advice, you _____ ask me.

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences

1. Якби ти вчасно приходив на пари, то не мав би проблем щоразу.
2. Якби я знала відповідь, я б сказала тобі.
3. Ти зміг би переплисти річку, якби зараз був шторм?
4. Якщо б вони мали приїхати, ти б зраділа?
5. На твоєму місці я б шукав нове житло.
6. Якби я знала англійську, я б могла отримати кращу роботу.
7. На її місці я б не розповідала все про себе.
8. Якби він був молодшим, то зайнявся б танцями
9. Якби мені добре вдавалося малювати, я б малював портрети
10. Якщо б вона була у добрій формі, могла б узяти участь у завтрашньому змаганні
11. Ти б хотіла бути кінозіркою, якби мала можливість?
12. На його місці я б більше часу приділяв читанню.
13. На її місці я б змінила колір волосся
14. Вона б хотіла провести більше часу в горах, якби не потрібно завтра бути в офісі.

LESSON 4. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. UNREAL CONDITION (PAST)

Type 3 conditionals assume something purely imaginary in the *if-clause* and consider the imagined consequences in the main clause. Unlike the Type 2 conditionals, Type 3 refers to consequences which did not and could not ever happen because they refer to something that didn't happen in the past. They are **hypothetical conditions**

Common Structures with Unreal Condition:

<i>Type 3. Refers to the past</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statements about the imaginary situations and their imaginary consequences in the past: hypothetical conditions, purely imaginary situations, regrets about the past 	<p>hypothetical conditions <i>If I <u>had been</u> old enough I would have joined the police force</i> <i>If I <u>had known</u> it was a secret, I <u>would have kept</u> quiet about it</i></p> <p>purely imaginary situations <i>If I <u>had lived</u> in the Stone Age, I <u>would have been</u> a hunter</i></p> <p>regrets about the past <i>If we <u>had gone</u> by car, we <u>would have saved</u> time</i> <i>If I <u>had been</u> trying harder I <u>would have succeeded</u></i></p>
<p>If + had been / ... would have done / had done / should have done / could have done might have done / could have done</p> <p><i>(imagined condition)</i> Subjunctive II Past</p> <p><i>(imagined outcome)</i> Conditional Past / Modal</p>	<p>reason <i><u>If it hadn't been for the rain</u>, we would have had a good walk</i> <i><u>If it hadn't been for the bad weather</u>, he could have come much sooner.</i></p>
<p>*Note 1: Inversion in formal statements</p>	<p><i><u>Had the management acted</u> sooner, the strike wouldn't have happened</i> <i><u>Had it not been for the unusually bad weather</u>, the rescue team would have been able to save the climber</i></p>
<p>*Note 2: Modals in the if-clause and in the main clause</p>	<p><i>If I <u>could have stopped</u> there wouldn't have been an accident</i> <i>If he <u>could have known</u> the facts, he <u>might have told</u> us what to do</i> <i>If she <u>had been</u> there, she <u>could have met</u> my sister</i></p>

	<p>Compare: <i>If she had been there, she <u>could have helped us</u> (ability)</i> <i>If she had received the message, she <u>might have told us</u> (possibility)</i> <i>If she had received the message, she <u>should have told us</u> (duty)</i></p>
--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

EXERCISES:

1. Write type 3 Conditionals

1. She ate too much sweets and was sick _____

2. We walked home because we ran out of money _____

3. He couldn't move to a better district because he didn't earn enough

4. It was very slippery that is why I fell down _____

5. He was very tired and decided to go to bed _____

6. You were not watching the road that is why you got into an accident _____

7. She didn't see us and therefore didn't say "hello" _____

8. My parents were very nervous and left some things at the airport

9. He didn't enjoy his Chemistry classes, so he didn't do well _____

10. The dress was too expensive, so I didn't buy it _____

2. Write type 3 Conditionals (*If it hadn't been for the rain, we would have had a good walk*)

1. The weather was bad, so we cancelled our picnic _____

2. Due to the warm coat I didn't catch cold _____

-
3. Due to his patience the argument was averted _____
-
4. The film was very interesting, so we convinced her to come with us _____
-
5. Due to her help we managed to edit all the articles _____
-
6. I had the job I liked, that's why I didn't move to another city with my family _____
-
7. Due to her bad luck she missed the last train _____
-
8. Because she was ill, the team lost _____
-
9. Due to your umbrella I didn't get wet through _____
-
10. The text was too long, so we didn't finish translating it in class _____
-

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences. Use modals where necessary

1. Якби вона вже отримала повідомлення, нас би попередили
2. Якби він зміг переконати батьків, то не залишився би вдома
3. Якби ви приїхали швидше, то не запізнилися б на початок вистави
4. Ти б мабуть зустрів її, якби вона там була
5. Ми могли б допомогти, якби вони попросили
6. Якби я могла повернути час назад, я б сказала їй усе
7. Якби він здав іспити протягом першої сесії, він зміг би поїхати з нами за кордон
8. Вона мала б нас повідомити, якби щось змінилося
9. Якби ти попередила мене, що купила квитки, я б не купляла
10. Якби він не запитав, чи я приєднаюся до них за вечерею, мені б не довелося вигадувати виправдання
11. Якби ти змогла бути більш толерантною з ними, ми б не потрапили в таку халепу
12. Якби не твої коментарі, нас би не вигнали з концертної зали.

LESSON 5. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. MIXED TYPES. CONJUNCTIONS (*unless, providing that, etc.*)

It is possible for the two parts of a conditional sentence to refer to different times, and the resulting sentence is a "mixed conditional" sentence. Depending on the context, any tense sequence is possible.

Mixed Structures in Conditional Sentences:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreal past condition and its probable result in the present <p>If + had done / had been ... would be / do Type 3 Type 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreal present situation and its probable (but unreal) past result. In these mixed conditional sentences, the time in the <i>If-clause</i> is now (condition contrary to present reality) or always (condition contrary to the present state that can't be changed) and the time in the <i>main clause</i> is before now. <p>If + did / were / had ... would have done / would have been Type 2 Type 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past advice of the type 'If I were you' <p>If I were you / her ... would have done / would have been Type 2 Type 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If I <u>had worked</u> harder at school, I <u>would have</u> a better job now.</i> <i>If we <u>had looked</u> at the map we <u>wouldn't be</u> lost.</i> <i>If you <u>had caught</u> that plane you <u>would be</u> dead now.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If I <u>weren't</u> afraid of spiders, I <u>would have</u> picked it up.</i> <i>If I <u>didn't</u> trust him I <u>would have</u> left him months ago.</i> <i>If she <u>wasn't</u> afraid of flying she <u>wouldn't</u> have travelled by boat.</i> <i>I'd <u>have been</u> able to translate the letter if my Italian <u>were</u> better.</i> <i>If I <u>were</u> a good cook, I'd <u>have</u> invited them to lunch.</i> <i>If I <u>were</u> tall, I <u>could</u> have become a model</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If I <u>were</u> you, I <u>would not</u> have moved out (=you shouldn't have moved out)</i> <i>If I <u>were</u> Ann, I <u>would have</u> quit (=I think Ann should have quit)</i>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Conjunctions in Conditional Sentences

<p><i>Unless = 'except, on the condition that'</i></p>	<p>If not = unless in 'real' situations</p> <p>Type 1:</p> <p><i>If you do <u>not</u> change your mind, I won't take part</i></p> <p><i><u>Unless</u> you change your mind, I won't</i></p>
---------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

	<p><i>take part (an ultimatum)</i></p> <p>If not ≠ unless in ‘unreal’ situations: <i>She would be nice, <u>if she didn't</u> complain</i> <i>I'll be surprised <u>if he doesn't</u> win</i></p> <p>If not ≠ unless in past references: <i>I couldn't have got there on time – <u>unless I had caught an earlier train</u> (=the speaker <i>didn't</i> get to the meeting, unless introduces an afterthought)</i> <i>I couldn't have got there on time <u>if I had not caught an earlier train</u> (=the speaker <i>did</i> get to the meeting, because he <i>did</i> catch the earlier train)</i></p> <p>Unless in short answers: <i>Will you help me? – Yes, <u>If I can</u>; - No, not <u>unless</u> you pay me</i></p>
<i>as long as / so long as</i>	<i>As / So long as you clean the room, you can open the box</i>
<i>assuming that</i>	<i>Assuming (that) she's a nurse, she could know what to do.</i>
<i>even if</i>	<i>He'll definitely help, <u>even if</u> he has no money left</i>
<i>if only</i>	<i><u>If only</u> he gets his job, it will make me happy (type 1)</i>
<i>on the condition that</i>	<i>They would lend us their flat <u>on (the) condition (that)</u> we looked after it</i>
<i>provided/providing that</i>	<i><u>Providing / Provided (that)</u> the shop is open, we'll buy the doll.</i>
<i>suppose that / supposing that</i>	<i><u>Suppose / Supposing (that)</u> we miss the train. What shall we do?</i>
<i>what if</i>	<p><i>What <u>if</u> she gets to know it? What will she do?(type1)</i></p> <p><i>What <u>if</u> you ran out of money? What would you do? (type 2)</i></p>
<i>say</i>	<p><i><u>Say</u> you were to move out? Where would you go?(type 2)</i></p> <p><i><u>Say</u> he had been here on that day? What would have happened?(type 3)</i></p>
<i>if so / if not / in which case</i>	<p><i>I may be busy, <u>in which case</u> I'll call you later</i></p> <p><i>I may be busy. <u>If so (in that case)</u>, I'll call you later</i></p> <p><i>He may be busy. <u>If not</u>, can I see him now?</i></p>

<i>whether or not</i>	<i>Whether he comes back or not (Whether or not he comes back), I'll go on without his help (type 1)</i> <i>You'll have to put up with it, <u>whether you like it or not</u> (type 1)</i>
Implied conditionals	<p>Type 1: <i>With <u>luck</u>, we'll be here tomorrow (=if we are lucky)</i> <i>Given <u>time</u>, they'll probably agree (=if we give them time)</i></p> <p>Type 2: <i>To <u>hear him talk</u>, you would think he was responsible (=if you could hear him talk)</i> <i>I would write to you, <u>but I don't know your address</u> (=If I knew)</i> <i><u>But for you</u>, I wouldn't be happy (=If I didn't have you)</i></p> <p>Type 3: <i><u>Without your help</u>, I couldn't have done it (=If you hadn't helped)</i> <i><u>But for the rain</u>, we would have gone out (=If it hadn't rained)</i> <i><u>In different circumstances</u>, I would have said yes (=If the circumstances had been different)</i></p>

EXERCISES:

1. Write conditionals to match the situations

1. I am very tired, I have been working all day _____

2. I think you shouldn't have come so early _____

3. He didn't eat, that's why he is hungry _____

4. She is too shy, so she didn't have many friends at school _____

5. They were absent last time, that's why they don't understand what we are talking about _____

6. It's too cold outside, because it has been raining _____

7. It is rather slippery, that's why she has fallen down_____
8. He didn't manage to find the required files, that is why he is so mad_____
9. You wasted too much money yesterday, so you can't afford dinner today_____
10. You don't know her, that's why you said those things_____
11. I didn't believe you because I know who you are_____
12. The performance went poorly, that's why he is sad_____
13. She pretended she didn't see me, so I'm mad at her now_____
14. He said he would rather go to the woods, so I think he is there now._____

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences using conjunctions

1. Як тільки вона зателефонує, повідом мене
2. Якщо припустити, що він виїхав учора, він напевно прибуде сьогодні після обіду
3. Навіть якби він був і мільйонером, вона б не вийшла за нього заміж
4. Якби ж тільки ти розуміла, наскільки серйозною є ця ситуація
5. За умови, що не видаси секрет, я покажу тобі подарунок, який я готую
6. За умови, якщо квитки ще не розкупили, ми можемо піти увечері на виставу
7. Припустімо, ти загубилася. Кого запитати?
8. А що якби він не сказав тоді тих слів? Вони б були ще досі разом?
9. Якщо ти не припиниш курити, я покину тебе
10. Можливо, я дізнаюся результат, в цьому випадку я дам тобі знати
11. Чи переможе вона, чи ні, ми все одно підтримаємо її.

LESSON 6. CONDITIONAL MOOD. SENTENCE PATTERNS

Conditional Mood	Present → would do / would be Past → would have done / would have been
------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Conditional Mood can be used in the following sentence patterns to express unreal situations:

But for	Present → But for smth, smb would do / be	<i><u>But for the rain, the weather would be nice today</u></i>
	Past → But for smth, smb would have done	<i><u>But for the rain, the picnic would have been nice yesterday</u></i>
Otherwise	Present → (...), otherwise smb would do	<i>She must be sleeping, <u>otherwise, he would be online now</u></i> <i>He must have learned the speech by heart, <u>otherwise he wouldn't be speaking so well now</u></i> <i>He is a student, I think. <u>Otherwise he wouldn't attend classes</u></i>
	Past → (.....) otherwise smb would have done	<i>She must have forgotten, <u>otherwise she would have come</u></i> <i>It was his idea. <u>Otherwise he wouldn't have insisted so much</u></i>
Infinitive	Present → To do sth would do / be	<i><u>To meet her would be nice</u></i> <i><u>To stop now would mean losing everything</u></i>
	Past → To have done sth would have done / been	<i><u>To have helped her wouldn't have cost you much. Why didn't you?</u></i> <i><u>To have refused would have hurt the old people, that's why I didn't refuse</u></i>
I wish	Future wishes / general wishes / polite imperative / complaining about the present situation / regret → Smb1 wish(es) smb2 would / could (not) do / be	<i>I wish you <u>would be</u> more quiet (polite imperative)</i> <i>If only we <u>could be</u> together (regret)</i> <i>I wish she <u>would come</u></i>

	<p>*Note: would expresses <i>willingness</i>, could expresses <i>ability</i></p> <p>Wish + would do / be is used when we want something to change or somebody else to do sth (<u>the object is always different</u>)</p> <p>wish + could + the perfect infinitive is used to express regret about the past situations in which ability to do something was indicated.</p>	<p><i>tomorrow (=that would be nice)</i> <i>I wish he <u>would come</u> tomorrow (future wish)</i> <i>I wish he <u>could come</u> tomorrow (=he cannot)</i></p> <p><i>I <u>wish you would stop</u> reading my diary</i> <i><u>He wishes the car would start immediately</u></i> <i><u>We wish our neighbours would not argue all the time</u></i></p> <p><i>I wish I <u>could have helped</u> her. (=I couldn't help her).</i> <i>I wish I <u>could have visited</u> her yesterday (=I couldn't visit her yesterday).</i></p>
--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

EXERCISES:

1. Write sentences with the Conditional mood to match the situations

1. It was a rainy day, so we didn't go outside_____
2. Thank you for your advice. It helped me make the right choice____
3. He is ill, that's why I'm here_____
4. He must have forgotten to meet them. That's why they are calling_____
5. I think it's a silly idea to go to the woods at night_____
6. She doesn't want to leave. So, she didn't pack the things_____
7. He didn't mean us to join them for lunch. That's why he didn't suggest that_____
8. You shouldn't stop. You'll get lost_____

9. I couldn't tell her. It would have broken her heart _____
-
10. He made many mistakes. That's why his speech wasn't perfect _____
-
11. They must have got the message. That's why they have come _____
-
12. He is bad-tempered. That's why he his lonely _____
-

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences

1. Якби не її акцент, ми б і не здогадалися, що вона іноземка
2. Мабуть він не встиг на потяг, інакше приїхав би ще зранку
3. Якби не її талант до малювання, вона б не думала про вступ до художньої школи
4. Вони напевно переїхали. Інакше ворота були б відчиненими
5. Мабуть, тут лише один магазин. Інакше там би не було такої великої черги щоразу
6. Якби не голосна музика в автобусі, я б проспала дорогою додому
7. Погодитися на участь у проєкті означало відкласти усі інші справи на довгий термін. Тому я відмовився
8. Переїхати в інше місто було б занадто важко для неї
9. Якби не переклад, який я маю здати завтра, я б поїхала сьогодні з вами в гори
10. Якби ж люди припинили постійно смітити!
11. Вони точно вдома, інакше світло не було б увімкнене
12. Якби ж ти могла зрозуміти те, про що я кажу.
13. Якби не парасоля, яку ми позичили, ми б змокли до нитки
14. Якби ж він не залишав свої речі всюди
15. Мабуть він планує стати лікарем. Інакше не читав би постійно медичні книги
16. Якби ж нарешті припинився дощ
17. Якби не допомога перехожого, ми б не знайшли той готель
18. Мабуть вона заблукала, інакше уже б була тут
19. Він напевно не сподівався нас там зустріти, інакше не був би таким здивованим.
20. Якби ж наші сусіди нарешті припинили сваритися!

LESSON 7. SUBJUNCTIVE II. SENTENCE PATTERNS

Subjunctive II	Present → V2 / did / were Past → had done / had been
----------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------

Subjunctive II Mood can be used in the following sentence patterns to express unreal situations:

I wish / If only	Present → Smb wish(es) smb were/ did / could	<i>I wish you <u>were</u> here</i> <i><u>If only I could</u> help him</i> <i>He will wish he <u>knew</u> her better</i>
	Past → Smb wish(es) smb had been / had done	<i>I wish I <u>hadn't eaten</u> so much</i> <i>They wished they <u>hadn't come</u> so late</i> <i>You will wish you <u>had not followed</u> her advice</i>
It's (high) time	Present→ It's (high) time smb did sth *Note: It's time + Infinitive (<i>it's due time</i>) It's time + Subjunctive II (<i>it should have been done before, criticism, advice</i>)	<i><u>It's high time</u> you <u>were</u> more attentive</i> <i><u>It's time</u> he <u>changed</u> his watch</i> <i>*We've enjoyed the evening, but <u>it's time for us to go</u> (=it's time for us to go right now)</i> <i>We've enjoyed the evening, but <u>it's time we went</u> (=we should probably have left before now)</i>
Look / behave / act... as if	Present → looks(s) Smb behave(s) as if smb did smth / were act(s)	<i>She acts <u>as if</u> she <u>had</u> the permission</i> <i>They look <u>as if</u> they <u>were</u> poor</i> <i>She looks <u>as if</u> she <u>were</u> holding back tears</i>
	Past → looks(s) Smb behave(s) as if smb had done / had been act(s)	<i>They will behave <u>as if</u> nothing <u>had happened</u></i> <i>She acted <u>as if</u> she <u>had not heard</u> it before</i> <i>She <u>looks</u> as if she <u>had been hurt</u></i>
Would rather	Present → (<i>subject and object should be different</i>) Smb1 would rather smb2 did / were	<i>I would rather you <u>were</u> quiet now</i> <i>He'd rather we <u>were</u> together</i> <i>She'd rather the kids <u>walked</u> more every day</i>

	Past → (<i>subject and object should be different</i>)	<i>I'd rather you hadn't been so rude yesterday</i>
	Smb1 would rather smb2 had done / had been	<i>He'd rather the letters had been sent to him</i>

EXERCISES:

1. Write sentences with *I wish / If only*

1. My watch is bad _____
2. I don't know the answer _____
3. He is not here _____
4. They aren't attentive _____
5. I didn't follow your advice, I will regret that _____
6. He didn't come to the meeting _____
7. We wasted our time _____
8. He didn't phone her yesterday, he will regret that _____
9. I'm not on holiday now _____
10. She didn't translate the text _____

2. Write sentences with *It's (high) time*

1. Ann and Pete have been engaged for many years. _____
2. We haven't been out for an evening together _____
3. It's too late. You should go home _____
4. Your room is very dirty _____
5. She hasn't had a rest for too long _____

3. Write sentences with *would rather* to express personal preference

1. Я б хотів стати пілотом

2. Він би набагато більше хотів би вивчати мистецтво, аніж математику
3. Якби я жила в минулому, я б краще була принцесою
4. Йому довелося принести їй погані новини, хоча він би краще цього не робив
5. Ти б пішла з ними в кіно? – ні, я б краще залишилася вдома

4. Write sentences with *would rather* to express preferences about other people's actions

1. Я б надала перевагу, щоб ти приїхав раннім поїздом. Інакше ти запізнишся
2. Я не повернуся раніше шостої. Я б не хотів, щоб ви мене чекали так довго
3. Я б надала перевагу, щоб вчора все склалося по-іншому
4. Він би хотів, щоб вони були присутні, коли йому вручатимуть приз
5. Я б краще хотів, щоб ніхто про це не знав

5. Write sentences with *act / behave as if*

1. Вона поводитися так, ніби ми незнайомі
2. Він виглядав так, ніби виграв у лотерею
3. Вони поводитимуться так, ніби ти не казала про це
4. Вона почувається так, ніби її образили
5. Він почуватиметься так, ніби йому зробили найкращий подарунок

Self-study task:

Write negative short responses to the sentences (*I'd rather smb didn't / hadn't*)

1. She wants to become self-employed, but _____
2. They've told everyone about it, but _____
3. Susan has moved her account to another bank, but _____
4. Bill takes sleeping pills, but _____
5. He often drives fast, but _____
6. They went to live in Australia last year, but _____
7. Our neighbours keep a large dog, but _____
8. I know you have already booked our holiday, but _____
9. He retired early last year, but _____
10. They often quarrel, but _____

LESSON 8. SUBJUNCTIVE I (MANDATIVE). SENTENCE PATTERNS

Subjunctive I	V1 / do / be
---------------	--------------

Subjunctive I Mood can be used in the following sentence patterns to express possible, desirable, ordered, necessary, etc. situations:

Subjunctive is used in a number of fixed phrases which have kept their Old English form:		
so be it	be that as it may	far be it from me
if need be	come what may	happen what may
God help you	God forbid	Heaven forbid
God save the Queen	long live	till death do us part
necessary advisable It is important that smb do smth / be ordered desirable nice doubtful possible natural strange	(subjunctive I)	<i>It's advisable <u>that</u> kids <u>walk</u> a lot</i> <i>It's desirable <u>that</u> we <u>walk</u> a lot</i> <i>It's necessary <u>that</u> you <u>obey</u> the law</i> <i>It's vital <u>that</u> we <u>be</u> present</i> <i>It's doubtful <u>that</u> he <u>know</u> it</i> <i>It's natural <u>that</u> she <u>apply</u></i>
Smb 1 suggest(s) demand(s) order(s) that smb 2 do smth / be insist(s)	(Subjunctive I)	<i>Mom suggested <u>that</u> we <u>go</u> for a walk</i> <i>She will insist <u>that</u> the window <u>be</u> open</i>
Smb 1 think(s) necessary believe(s) advisable consider(s) it important that Smb 2 do / be find(s) desirable (verbs of <i>mental activity</i>) possible natural strange doubtful	(Subjunctive I)	<i>Father thinks <u>it</u> necessary <u>that</u> we <u>eat</u> three times a day</i> <i>We find <u>it</u> desirable <u>that</u> you <u>be</u> present all the time</i> <i>He believes <u>it</u> strange <u>that</u> she <u>be</u> present</i>

EXERCISES:

1. Write sentences with Subjunctive I

1. urgent / the information / to be sent now _____

2. necessary / the homework / to be done every day _____

3. vital / you / to drink enough _____

4. important / they / to be informed _____

5. essential / everyone / to be allowed to study _____

2. Write sentences with Subjunctive I

1. He / suggest / we / to buy / new equipment _____

2. They / demand / he / to be told to leave _____

3. The boss / order / the documents / to be typed immediately _____

4. She / insist / the children / to be educated at home _____

5. Doctors / recommend / we / to take vitamins in winter _____

3. Write sentences with Subjunctive I

1. They / consider / necessary / the rules / to be obeyed _____

2. I / believe / important / you / to study French _____

3. He / find / advisable / everyone / to wear warm clothes _____

4. She / think / strange / you / to behave like that _____

5. I / find / natural / they / to ask for help _____

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences

1. Її адвокат наполягав, щоб вона підписала контракт
2. Я пропоную, щоб ми взяли таксі, щоб не запізнитися
3. Він вважає необхідним, щоб діти спали на свіжому повітрі
4. Бажано, щоб студенти не запізнювалися на пари
5. Важливо, щоб усі учасники конференції зареєструвалися

LESSON 9. SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD. SENTENCE PATTERNS

Suppositional Mood	Present → should do / should be Past → should have done / should have been
--------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Suppositional Mood can be used in the following sentence patterns to express possible, desirable, ordered, necessary, etc. situations:

Lest	should do / should be <i>(Suppositional)</i>	<i>Tell her to dress warmer <u>lest</u> she <u>should be</u> cold</i> <i>I'll call you <u>lest</u> you <u>should</u> forget</i> <i>*I'll call her <u>lest</u> she <u>forget</u></i> <i>*Dress warmer <u>lest</u> you <u>get</u> cold</i>
necessary advisable It is important ordered desirable nice possible natural strange doubtful	that smb should do smth <i>(Suppositional)</i>	<i>It's advisable <u>that</u> kids <u>should</u> walk a lot</i> <i>It's necessary <u>that</u> you <u>should</u> obey the law</i> <i>It's vital <u>that</u> we <u>should be</u> present</i> <i>It's doubtful <u>that</u> he <u>should</u> know it</i> <i>It's natural <u>that</u> she <u>should</u> apply</i>
suggest(s) Smb 1 demand(s) order(s) insist(s)	that smb 2 should do smth <i>(Suppositional)</i>	<i>Mom suggested <u>that</u> we <u>should</u> go for a walk</i> <i>She will insist <u>that</u> the window <u>should be</u> open</i>
think(s) believe(s) consider(s) Smb 1 find(s) (verbs of mental activity)	necessary advisable desirable important possible natural strange doubtful that Smb 2 should do <i>(Suppositional)</i>	<i>Father thinks <u>it</u> necessary <u>that</u> we <u>should</u> eat three times a day</i> <i>We find <u>it</u> desirable <u>that</u> you <u>should be</u> present all the time</i> <i>He believes <u>it</u> strange <u>that</u> she <u>should be</u> present</i>

EXERCISES:

1. Write sentences with Suppositional Mood

1. urgent / the information / to be sent now _____

2. necessary / the homework / to be done every day _____

3. vital / you / to drink enough _____

4. important / they / to be informed _____

5. essential / everyone / to be allowed to study _____

2. Write sentences with Suppositional Mood

1. He / suggest / we / to buy / new equipment _____

2. They / demand / he / to be told to leave _____

3. The boss / order / the documents / to be typed immediately _____

4. She / insist / the children / to be educated at home _____

5. Doctors / recommend / we / to take vitamins in winter _____

3. Write sentences with Suppositional Mood

1. They / consider / necessary / the rules / to be obeyed _____

2. I / believe / important / you / to study French _____

3. He / find / advisable / everyone / to wear warm clothes _____

4. She / think / strange / you / to behave like that _____

5. I / find / natural / they / to ask for help _____

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences

1. Уряд наполягав, щоб усі рятувальні команди прибули на місце події
2. Важливо, щоб він пробув у лікарні ще тиждень
3. Він запропонував, щоб усі покинули приміщення
4. Необхідно, щоб ліки видавала кваліфікована медсестра
5. Я вважаю, що це життєво важливо, щоб вона отримала необхідне лікування

LESSON 10. REVIEW

MOODs		
INDICATIVE	Real facts. Opinions.	<i>I am a student. Her name is Nadya. I think it's a lie.</i>
IMPERATIVE	Requests. Commands	Stop shouting. Let him do it. Tell her to be careful.
CONDITIONAL	Present → would do / would be <i>modals:</i> could do / could be	<i>What would I do without you! We could do it for you</i>
	Past → would have done / would have been <i>modals:</i> could have done / could have been	<i>I would have never come He could have done the task They might have been there already</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE I	V1 / do / be /	<i>May success attend you God be with you Come what may</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE II	Present → V2 / was / were / did / could	<i>If only I were there now</i>
	Past → had done / had been	<i>I wish you had brought some bread</i>
SUPPOSITIONAL	Present → should do / should be	<i>It's strange that she should behave like that</i>
	Past → should have done / should have been	<i>It shocked him that he should have been so blind</i>
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES		
REAL CONDITION	Future (I) → If smb1(smth) does smth, smb2 will do smth	<i>If you come on time, we'll have a small party If the weather is fine tomorrow, we will spend the day outside</i>
	Future (Problematic) → If smb1(smth) should do sth, smb2 will do smth	<i>If you should pass this test, I'll eat my socks If he should be at home when you return (problematic), tell him to dress warmer (imperative)</i>

	Present (Zero) → If smb1 does smth, smb2 does smth	<i>If I meet her I always smile</i> <i>If the temperature is 100 degrees, water boils</i>
UNREAL CONDITION	Present (II) → If smb1 did / were, smb2 would do / be	<i>If I were rich I would travel a lot</i>
	Past (III) → If smb1 had done / had been smb2 would have done/ would have been	<i>If you had learned the rules, you wouldn't have got into trouble</i>
	Mixed types → <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> If smb1 did / were </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> smb2 would do / be </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> If smb1 had done </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> smb2 would have done </div> </div>	<i>If I knew him better, I would have invited him for dinner</i> <i>If you had had breakfast, you wouldn't be hungry now</i> <i>If I were you, I would have accepted that offer</i> <i>If she were taller, she would have become a model</i>
CONDITIONAL MOOD		
But for	Present → But for smth, smb would do	<i>But for the rain, the weather would be nice today</i>
	Past → But for smth, smb would have done	<i>But for the rain, the picnic would have been nice yesterday</i>
Otherwise	Present → (...), otherwise smb would do	<i>She must be sleeping, otherwise, he would be online now</i> <i>He must have learned the speech by heart, otherwise he wouldn't be speaking so well now</i> <i>He is a student, I think. Otherwise he wouldn't attend classes</i>
	Past → (...) otherwise smb would have done	<i>She must have forgotten, otherwise she would have come</i>

		<i>It was his idea. Otherwise he wouldn't have insisted so much</i>
Infinitive	Present → To do sth would do / be	<i>To meet her would be nice To stop now would mean losing everything</i>
	Past → To have done sth would have done / been	<i>To have helped her wouldn't have cost you much. Why didn't you? To have refused would have hurt the old people, that's why I didn't refuse</i>
I wish	Future → (object ≠ subject) Smb1 wish(es) smb2 would (not) do	<i>I wish you would stop reading my diary He wishes the car would start immediately We wish our neighbours would not argue all the time</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE II		
I wish / If only	Present → Smb wish(es) smb were / did / could	<i>I wish you were here now If only I could help him He will wish he knew her better</i>
	Past → Smb wish(es) smb had been / had done	<i>I wish I hadn't eaten so much They wished they hadn't come so late You will wish you had not followed her advice</i>
It's (high) time	Present → It's (high) time smb did sth	<i>It's high time you were more attentive It's time he changed his watch</i>
Look / behave / act... as if	Present → looks(s) Smb behave(s) as if smb did smth / were act(s)	<i>She acts as if she had the permission He behaves as if he knew everything She looks as if she were holding back tears</i>

	Past → looks(s) Smb behave(s) <i>as if</i> smb had done / act(s) had been	<i>They will behave as if nothing had happened</i> <i>She acted as if she had not heard it before</i> <i>She looks as if she had been hurt</i>
Would rather	Present → (object ≠ subject) Smb1 would rather smb2 did / were	<i>I would rather <u>you</u> were quiet now</i> <i>He'd rather <u>we</u> were together</i> <i>She'd rather the kids walked more every day</i>
	Past → (object ≠ subject) Smb1 would rather smb2 had done / had been	<i>I'd rather <u>you</u> hadn't been so rude yesterday</i> <i>He'd rather the letters had been sent to him</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE I / SUPPOSITIONAL		
Lest	should do / should be (<i>Suppositional</i>) do / be (<i>Subjunctive I</i>)	<i>Tell her to dress warmer lest she should be cold</i> <i>Dress warmer lest you get cold</i> <i>I'll call you lest you should forget</i> <i>Call her lest she forget</i>
necessary advisable It is important that smb ordered desirable nice possible natural strange doubtful	should do smth (<i>Suppositional</i>) do smth / be (<i>Subjunctive I</i>)	<i>It's advisable that kids should walk a lot</i> <i>It's advisable that kids walk a lot</i> <i>It's necessary that you should obey the law</i> <i>It's necessary that you obey the law</i>
suggest(s) demand(s) Smb 1 order(s) that smb 2 insist(s)	should do smth (<i>Suppositional</i>) do smth / be (<i>Subjunctive I</i>)	<i>Mom suggested that we should go for a walk</i> <i>Mom suggested that we go for a walk</i> <i>She will insist that the window should be open</i> <i>She will insist that the window be open</i>

think(s) believe(s) Smb 1 consider(s) find(s) <i>(verbs of mental activity)</i>	necessary advisable it important desirable possible natural strange doubtful	that Smb 2	should do smth <i>(Suppositional)</i> do smth <i>(Subjunctive I)</i>	<i>Father thinks it necessary that we should eat three times a day</i> <i>Father thinks it necessary that we eat three times a day</i>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Self-study task:

Translate the sentences

1. Якби ти мене зараз бачила, то дуже б здивувалася
2. Якби він був вищий, то міг би грати в баскетбол в шкільні роки
3. На твоєму місці я б не просив вибачення за те, чого не робив
4. Якби ти більше читала, ти б більше знала
5. Якби вона більше заробляла, то змогла б переїхати на нову квартиру ще торік
6. Відмовитися спричинило б ще більше проблем, тому я погодився
7. Ти б краще не вмикала телевізор так гучно, щоб не розбудити дитину
8. Він поводитиметься так, ніби ніколи цього не говорив
9. Якби не її сила волі, вона б не перемогла у змаганні
10. Напевно вони вже бачили цей фільм, інакше їм не було б так нудно зараз
11. Шкода, що ти не бачила вчорашню виставу. Вона б тобі точно сподобалася
12. Якби ж тільки люди перестали пліткувати про інших
13. Він дійсно любить читати, інакше в нього б не було такої великої колекції книг
14. Якщо станеться так, що я запізнюся, зачекай мене біля входу
15. Він наполягатиме, щоб усі команди пройшли медогляд
16. Необхідно, щоб кожен отримав подарунок
17. Вона вважає важливим, щоб її підлеглі мали комфортні умови праці
18. Шкода, що ти не зможеш до нас приєднатися завтра
19. Якби ти уважніше прочитав правила, ти б не втрапив у халепу
20. Якби ти попередила, що зустрічі не буде, я б спланувала свій день по-іншому

TEST

1. **He is from Brazil**
 - a. Imperative
 - b. Indicative
 - c. Subjunctive I
 - d. Subjunctive II

2. **Should you meet her, I'll be very happy**
 - a. Imperative
 - b. Indicative
 - c. Subjunctive I
 - d. Suppositional

3. **What would I do without you?**
 - a. Imperative
 - b. Conditional
 - c. Subjunctive I
 - d. Subjunctive II

4. **They insisted that the dinner should be on time**
 - a. Imperative
 - b. Indicative
 - c. Subjunctive I
 - d. Suppositional

5. **We appeared to have forgotten their names**
 - a. Indicative
 - b. Subjunctive I
 - c. Subjunctive II
 - d. Conditional

6. **Why are you being so rude?**
 - a. Imperative
 - b. Indicative
 - c. Subjunctive I
 - d. Subjunctive II

7. **Let me do it by myself**
 - a. Imperative
 - b. Indicative
 - c. Subjunctive I
 - d. Subjunctive II

8. **It is necessary that you be here tomorrow**
 - a. Imperative
 - b. Indicative
 - c. Subjunctive I
 - d. Subjunctive II

9. **Would you have quit?**
 - a. Subjunctive I
 - b. Subjunctive II
 - c. Conditional
 - d. Suppositional

- 10. It's high time you changed your clothes**
a. Imperative
b. Indicative
c. Subjunctive I
d. Subjunctive II
- 11. I wish they had told me before**
a. Indicative
b. Subjunctive I
c. Subjunctive II
d. Conditional
- 12. Let's follow the map**
a. Imperative
b. Indicative
c. Subjunctive I
d. Subjunctive II
- 13. I wish it wouldn't be so cold**
a. Imperative
b. Conditional
c. Subjunctive I
d. Subjunctive II
- 14. May success attend you**
a. Imperative
b. Indicative
c. Subjunctive I
d. Subjunctive II
- 15. I'd rather you weren't shouting**
a. Imperative
b. Conditional
c. Subjunctive I
d. Subjunctive II
- 16. They look as if they were poor**
a. Conditional
b. Indicative
c. Subjunctive I
d. Subjunctive II
- 17. What would have happened otherwise?**
a. Conditional
b. Suppositional
c. Subjunctive I
d. Subjunctive II
- 18. They were very upset**
a. Imperative
b. Indicative
c. Suppositional
d. Subjunctive II
- 19. But for the rain we would have spent the day in the woods**
a. Indicative
b. Subjunctive I
c. Conditional
d. Suppositional

- 20. Would you have acted otherwise?**
a. Conditional
b. Indicative
c. Subjunctive I
d. Subjunctive II
- 21. If only he were less sleepy**
a. Suppositional
b. Imperative
c. Subjunctive I
d. Subjunctive II
- 22. Get it fixed**
a. Imperative
b. Indicative
c. Subjunctive I
d. Subjunctive II
- 23. Be careful**
a. Imperative
b. Indicative
c. Subjunctive I
d. Subjunctive II
- 24. I think it advisable that they come together**
a. Imperative
b. Suppositional
c. Subjunctive I
d. Subjunctive II
- 25. He said it necessary that he be here permanently**
a. Imperative
b. Subjunctive I
c. Subjunctive II
d. Suppositional

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING:

1. Alexander L.G. Longman English Grammar. NY, 2006.
2. Alexander L.G. Longman English Grammar Practice. NY, 1998
3. Evans V. Round Up (5) English Grammar Practice. Pearson Education Limited. – Longman, 2006.
4. Longman Advanced Learner's Grammar [a self-study reference & practice book with answers]. [ed. by Mark Foley & Diane Hall]. PEL, 2003
5. Longman Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English. [ed. by D. Biber, S. Conrad, G. Leech]. PEL, 2002
6. Swan M. How English Works. A Grammar Practice Book. Oxford University Press, 2004.
7. Swan, M. Practical English Usage. Oxford University Press, 2005.
8. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/grammar/learnit/learnitv226.shtml>
9. <http://www.english-grammar.at/>
10. <http://busyteacher.org/>
11. <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>
12. <http://www.grammaring.com/>
13. <http://random-idea-english.blogspot.com>
14. <http://ksenstar.com.ua>
15. <http://grammar.yourdictionary.com>
16. <https://www.ef.com/wwen/english-resources/english-grammar/>
17. <https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/>