

E. A. RATANSON

**OBLIQUE MOODS
MODAL VERBS**



OBLIQUE MOODS
MODAL VERBS

Е. А. Натанзон

42
Н-3

КОСВЕННЫЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЯ
И МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ
В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

22114

Библиотека
ПЕДИНСТИТУТА
г. Тюмень



Издательство
«МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ»
Москва 1968



Елена Александровна Натанзон
**КОСВЕННЫЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЯ И МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ
В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

Редакторы *И. М. Левитан, М. А. Аполлова*. Обложка художника *Л. Г. Прохорова*. Художественный редактор *Г. Ф. Скачков*. Технический редактор *М. Г. Чацкая*. Корректоры *С. Н. Лацис, В. Г. Рикс*.

А-11932. Сдано в набор 16/IX 1966 г. Подписано в печать 31/VIII 1967 г.
Формат 84×108^{1/32}. Бумага тип. № 2. Усл. печ. л. 8,4. Тираж 50 000 экз.

Издательство «Международные отношения», Москва, И-90, Мещанская, 7

Зак. № 6-435.

Книжная фабрика им. Фрунзе Комитета по печати при Совете Министров
УССР, Харьков, Донец-Захаржевская, 6/8.

Цена 26 коп.

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено главным образом для самостоятельной работы над употреблением косвенных наклонов и модальных глаголов в английском языке. Оно рассчитано на лиц, имеющих языковую подготовку в объеме программы средней школы и продолжающих изучать язык с помощью преподавателя, а также всех, желающих совершенствовать свои знания в английском языке самостоятельно. Материалы, собранные в пособии, могут быть использованы выборочно в спецшколах.

Создание настоящего пособия было продиктовано тем, что употребление косвенных наклонов и модальных глаголов представляет особую трудность для изучающих английский язык.

Пособие распадается на два основных раздела: первый из них посвящен употреблению косвенных наклонов в английском языке, второй — употреблению глаголов.

Материал представлен в виде моделей, значение которых раскрывается при помощи примеров; за английскими предложениями следуют русские эквиваленты. После моделей следуют тренировочные упражнения, служащие для закрепления этих моделей. Затем идут сводные упражнения, содержащие различные модели. Наконец, каждый раздел завершается упражнениями, основанными на связных текстах. В пособии имеются ключи ко всем видам упражнений. Во втором разделе работы («Модальные глаголы») есть также сводные таблицы, в которых модальные глаголы сгруппированы по значениям (необходимость, запрещение, просьба и т. п.).

Классификация косвенных наклонений, представляющая собой в английском языке, как известно, спорную проблему, основывается на системе, предложенной проф. А. И. Смирницким и использованной в практической грамматике английского языка М. А. Ганшиной и Н. И. Василевской *. Тем не менее данным пособием можно пользоваться при работе с любым учебником грамматики английского языка.

Пособие помогает практически овладеть употреблением косвенных наклонений и модальных глаголов и представляет собой тренировочный материал, расположенный по принципу нарастания трудностей. В пособии также предусмотрены упражнения к живому

Ganshina and N. Vasilevskaya, F. L.

CONTENTS

Предисловие	3
THE OBLIQUE MOODS	
General Description	4
Use of the Oblique Moods	5
Part One. The Free Use of the Oblique Moods	
The Conditional Mood	6
Sentence Patterns with the Conditional Mood	7
Subjunctive II	8
Sentence Patterns with Subjunctive II	9
Conditional Sentences	10
The Suppositional Mood	11
Table I. The Free Use of the Oblique Moods	
Summary	12
Revision Exercises	13
Keys to Exercises	14
Part Two. The Obligatory Use of the Oblique Moods	
Sentence Patterns with Subjunctive II	15
The Choice of the Tense Forms	16
Sentence Patterns with the Suppositional Mood, Subjunctive I and Modal Phrases	17
Table II. The Obligatory Use of the Oblique Moods	
Summary	18
Revision Exercises	19
Keys to Exercises	20
Part Three. General Training Exercises	
Keys to Exercises	21

MODAL VERBS

General Description	97
Part One. Sentence Patterns with Modal Verbs	99
Table 1. Can	99
Table 2. May	105
Table 3. Need	108
Table 4. Must (to be, to have)	111
Table 5. Use of Modal Verbs to Express Necessity	112
Table 6. Shall	122
Table 7. Ought	127
Table 8. Will	128
Keys to Exercises	131
Table III. The Principal Patterns of the Use of Modal Verbs.	137
Revision Exercises	138
Table 9. Modal Verbs Used in the Imperative Meaning	143
Table 10. The Use of Modal Verbs to Express Near Certainty, Doubt, Strong Doubt	146
Keys to Exercises	150
Part Two. General Training Exercises	152
Keys to Exercises	159

THE OBLIQUE MOODS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

In Russian, when we want to characterise an action as unreal, probable, possible, desirable, necessary etc., we use the subjunctive mood: «сказал бы», «пошел бы», «прочел бы».

This mood has only one form, which is used when speaking about the present, past and future.

In English there are four groups of forms which can represent an action as desirable, necessary, possible, problematic, unreal, etc.:

1) the conditional mood*

I, we	should do smth.
	should have done smth.

He, she, it, they	would do smth.
	would have done smth.

2) subjunctive II

I, he, she, it	were (was) smth.; did smth.
	had been smth.; had done smth.

* The terminology used is taken from "English Grammar" by M. Ganshina and N. Vasilevskaya.

We, you, they	were smth.; did smth.
	had been smth.; had done smth.

3) the suppositional mood

I, he, she, it, we, you, they	should do smth.
	should have done smth.

4) subjunctive I

I, he, she, it, we, you, they	be smth.; do smth.
-------------------------------	--------------------

In British English the use of subjunctive I is limited to certain styles. In everyday speech the suppositional mood or modal phrases are used instead.

USE OF THE OBLIQUE MOODS

One may distinguish two separate cases of the use of the oblique moods. The free use — when the mood form is used for its meaning, and the obligatory use — when the structure of the sentence demands the use of this or that form.

The use of moods in conditional clauses is an example of the free use of the oblique moods. If you want to characterise the condition as unreal, you use subjunctive II: *If you wanted to go there...* . To show that the fulfilment of the condition is possible but unlikely, you must use the suppositional mood: *If you should want to go there...* . The choice of the mood depends on the meaning you want to express.

In other subordinate clauses we find examples of the obligatory use of the oblique moods. The

choice of this or that form depends on the conjunction, type of clause or certain words used in the principal clause.

If the sentence begins with the words: *It is necessary ...*, the suppositional mood is used in the subordinate clause: *It is necessary that he **should go** there.*

If the sentence begins with the words: *It is time ...*, subjunctive II must be used: *It is time he **went** there.*

The conjunction *as if* is followed by subjunctive II: *She looked as if she **had been crying**.*

The conjunction *lest* is followed by the suppositional mood: *Do it now lest it **should be** too late.*

The use of the conditional mood is always free.

The use of the suppositional mood, of subjunctive I and subjunctive II may be either free or obligatory.

PART ONE

THE FREE USE OF THE OBLIQUE MOODS

THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

The English have different ways of showing that what they are saying is not a fact but something unreal, possible, probable, advisable, etc. They mostly do it by changing the form of the predicate verb in the following way:

I, we	should do smth.
	should have done smth.

E. g. I should not say so now. Я бы этого сейчас не сказала.
But: I should not have said so yesterday. Вчера я бы этого не сказала.

He, she, it, they	would do smth.
	would have done smth.

E. g. She would make a good teacher. Из нее бы вышла хорошая учительница.

But: A pity she did not take up teaching. She would have made a good teacher.

Жаль, что она не начала преподавать. Из нее вышла бы хорошая учительница.

Note: The modal verbs have no special forms for the conditional mood. They have only one form of the oblique mood — the form of subjunctive II:

could	} do it	мог(ла) бы ...
might		
could	} have done it	мог(ла) бы раньше
might		

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian.

1) I should so like to meet her. 2) Thank you, I should love to come. 3) He would be sorry to miss you. 4) What would you do in my place? 5) Would you want to stay under the circumstances? 6) They would simply jump at the opportunity. 7) She wouldn't dream of refusing. 8) You did right to ask her too. She might have felt left out. 9) Why did you not go? You would have liked the picture. 10) I'm so sorry you could not go. It would have done you good. 11) So lucky we found a taxi. We might have missed the train. 12) We were sorry she was unwell that night. She could have played the part much better. 13) I did not like the picture at all. A younger actress would have been much better for the part. 14) I saw her last week-end. She is looking so well. Has put on some weight. You would never have recognized her. 15) Why did you not ask her? She could have told you this. 16) I'm sorry I did not bring the book. He might have liked it.

Exercise 2. Translate into English, using *should/would* + indefinite infinitive when speaking of the present or future + perfect infinitive when speaking about the past.

1) Ты правильно сделал, что не пошел. Картина тебе не понравилась бы. 2) Все случилось потому, что его там не было. Он бы знал, что делать. 3) Мы так давно не виделись. Не знаю, узнала ли бы я ее теперь. 4) Мне не нравится твой перевод. Она бы сделала это лучше. 5) Мне бы не хотелось идти туда сегодня. 6) Ты всегда мне помогаешь.

Что бы я без тебя делала? 7) Как хорошо, что ты был дома. Что бы я без тебя делала? 8) Было бы разумно завтра переночевать в лагере. 9) Было бы замечательно сдать экзамен сегодня. 10) Я вернула книгу в библиотеку. Ты все равно не стал бы ее читать. 11) Каждому ребенку понравилась бы такая кукла. 12) Это была интересная работа. Любой из нас охотно согласился бы тогда на это предложение. 13) Мне не нравится этот человек. Доверять ему я бы не стала. 14) В таком положении он сделал бы то же самое. 15) Собственно говоря, я мог бы пойти туда сегодня. 16) Я не знала, что он был в Москве. Я могла бы дать ему книги. 17) Вы могли бы отнести ей это после лекции?

Exercise 3. Change the form of the infinitives to refer the situation to the past.

MODEL

- 1) I should know what to say.— I should have known what to say.
- 2) He would gladly help you.— He would gladly have helped you.
- 3) I could do it easily.— I could have done it easily.

1) I should tell her to mind her own business. 2) She would not object. 3) Someone would see you. 4) The neighbours would complain of the noise. 5) It would be much too warm to walk. 6) She would come there too early. 7) She would simply love to go. 8) They would be delighted. 9) No one would mind. 10) The children would also want to go. 11) You would catch a cold, that's all. 12) I should never want to go there again. 13) I could not tell her about it. 14) Nothing could stop him.

Exercise 4. Change the form of the infinitives to refer the situation to the present or future.

MODEL

- 1) I should have minded terribly.— I should mind terribly.
- 2) He would have done the right thing.— He would do the right thing.
- 3) She could have helped you.— She could help you.

1) She could have stopped the whole thing at once. 2) We might have had a wonderful time. 3) I should have worn a sweater. 4) He wouldn't have spoken like this. 5) No meas-

ures would have been taken. 6) He would have felt much better about it. 7) They wouldn't have quarreled so much. 8) The flowers would have grown much better. 9) No one would have heard about it. 10) I shouldn't have worried so much.

Exercise 5. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to make them hypothetical. Translate the sentences into Russian.

MODEL

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) I know what to do.
Я знаю, что делать. | — I should know what to do.
— Я знала бы, что делать. |
| 2) He will refuse to act.
Он откажется действовать. | — He would refuse to act.
— Он отказался бы действовать. |
| 3) We knew what it meant.

Мы знали, что это значит. | — We should have known what it meant.
— Мы знали бы, что это значит. |
| 4) He can take the necessary measures.
Он может принять необходимые меры. | — He could take the necessary measures.
— Он мог бы принять необходимые меры. |
| 5) She could read the letter yesterday.
Она могла прочесть письмо вчера. | — She could have read the letter yesterday.
— Она могла бы прочесть (может быть, прочла) письмо вчера. |

1) He could not object. 2) Nobody helped him. 3) He will not agree. 4) I don't know where to turn. 5) It could be rather important. 6) Nothing mattered to him any longer. 7) It's a good idea to do nothing before you have a complete picture of the situation. 8) It was quite unsuitable. 9) You will get a lot of experience that way. 10) Any girl will look her best in this outfit. 11) A hat like this looked all right on a woman half her age. 12) Nobody minded. 13) Nobody will mind. 14) Somebody protested. 15) Somebody will protest. 16) She did not take any important decision without consulting me. 17) The dog recognized his master and did not bark. 18) She will not be told. 19) No one may know about it. 20) Will you give up your job and just be a housewife? 21) I don't think so. 22) The image of your mother! I recognized you at once. 23) No one guessed the truth. 24) It went on like that for a good many years. 25) He will be much better at home.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions, using the conditional mood or in case of modal verbs the form of subjunctive II:

MODEL

- 1) Will you go to see her in this part? — No, (to be bored stiff). No, I **should be** bored stiff.
- 2) Why didn't you let him take his ball? — (to lose). He **would have** lost it.
- 3) Why don't you let him go there alone? — (may lose) the way. He **might lose** the way.
- 4) Why did you do it yourself? — (can spoil). He **could have** spoiled the picture.

- 1) Why didn't you ask him to help you?— (to refuse).
- 2) Will you take your younger child along? — No, (may get tired).
- 3) Did you tell her about it? — No, (to be upset).
- 4) Why didn't you copy the poem? — (to take too long).
- 5) Will you take a taxi? — No, (to be expensive).
- 6) Why didn't you take her to the theatre? — (not to like).
- 7) Why don't you wash the dress yourself instead of sending it to the cleaner's? — (to shrink).
- 8) Why don't you tell him, he's not doing it right? — (to resent).
- 9) Why didn't you let him have an ice-cream? — (may hurt smb.'s throat).
- 10) Did you tell her how to do it? — No, (not to take smb.'s advice).
- 11) Why didn't he stop to talk to you? — (to miss one's train).
- 12) Will you come and see me one of these days? — (to be glad to).
- 13) Could you come over and have dinner with us to-morrow? — (to be delighted).
- 14) Why didn't you come to see your boy act in the play? — (may be nervous).
- 15) Why didn't she ask him any question? — (to get confused).
- 16) Why did you want him to do it? — (can do smth. better).

Sentence Patterns with the Conditional Mood

1a)	<i>but for this</i>	smb. would do smth. (I, we should do smth.)
		smb. would have done smth. (I, we should have done smth.)

- E. g. 1) *But for the wind the weather would be nice.*
 2) *But for your help the old woman would not have risked crossing the street.*

- Если бы не ветер, погода была бы хорошей.
 Если бы не ваша помощь, старушка не рискнула бы перейти улицу.

Exercise 7. Complete the following sentences, using *should*, *would* + indefinite infinitive when speaking about the present or future, + perfect infinitive when speaking about the past (give two variants where possible).

MODEL

But for your help ...

- a) ... I should not know where to turn.
 b) ... I should never have done it.

- 1) But for her illness 2) But for the weather
 3) But for the rain 4) But for the composition I must hand in to-morrow 5) But for his missing the last train 6) But for your coming in at the last moment 7) But for the dog which started barking 8) But for her gray hair 9) But for his failing eyesight 10) But for her nose 11) But for the kitchen which is far too small 12) But for her elder daughter who is just through college 13) But for my room-mate who snores 14) But for her sister who always helps her with her homework

Exercise 8. Translate into Russian.

- 1) But for her freckles she'd be quite a pretty girl. 2) But for this incident it would have been a pleasant evening. 3) I shouldn't have minded so much but for her interference. 4) We should have got there all right but for his losing the road-map. 5) But for my new shoes which hurt my feet terribly I should have quite enjoyed myself. 6) But for the children who must be taken to the dentist's to-morrow I should go too. 7) But for her tired eyes and the way she holds herself you would never give her her age. 8) But for me you would be still standing there. 9) But for you I should be safe at home now. 10) But for what you told me I should have never suspected her.

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

- 1) Мне не с кем оставить ребенка. Если бы не это, я бы тоже поехал. 2) Мы опоздали на поезд. Если бы не это, мы бы уже давно приехали. 3) Если бы не она, они никогда бы не ссорились. 4) Если бы не она, ребенок утонул бы. 5) Если бы не ваша помощь, она не догнала бы группу. 6) Если бы не его диагноз, ее не оперировали бы вовремя. 7) Если бы не дети, они остались бы в городе на лето. 8) Если бы не погода, мы бы прекрасно провели лето. 9) Из нее вышел бы тогда прекрасный тренер, если бы не ее вспыльчивость (temper). 10) Это была бы неплохая работа, если бы не орфографические ошибки.

1b) <i>but for this</i>	smb. { <i>could</i> <i>might</i> } <i>do smth.</i>
	smb. { <i>could</i> <i>might</i> } <i>have done smth.</i>

Exercise 10. Complete the following sentences, using the indefinite infinitive when speaking about the present or future, the perfect infinitive when speaking about the past (give two variants where possible).

MODEL

- 1) But for you I could
a) ... go and play tennis.
b) ... have gone and played tennis.
2) But for the weather, which was exceptionally cold for that time of the year, we might
...have stayed there longer.

1) But for your coming when you did we might 2) But for the rain we could 3) But for his failing sight he could 4) But for a slight headache he had that morning he might 5) But for the dentist I had to see that day I might 6) But for this sitting he could 7) But for the driver's skill you might 8) But for the coming storm we could 9) But for her blushing we might 10) But for this accident they could

Exercise 11. Compose sentences of the pattern *but for ...* + the conditional mood or a modal verb in subjunctive II:

MODEL

- 1) It began to rain and we didn't go for our walk.
But for the rain we should have gone for our walk.
- 2) I put the place to rights in an hour or so. She helped me to do it.
But for her help I should not have put the place to rights in an hour.
- 3) We reached the camp at daybreak. He carried the boy on his back.
But for his carrying the boy we should have reached the camp much later.
- 4) I want to go but I have this examination to-morrow.
But for this examination I should go too.
- 5) With your help I can finish it in time.
But for your help I could not finish it in time.
- 6) She helped me and I could finish it in time.
But for her help I could not have finished it in time.

324 147
1) He wants to go fishing but he has a bad cold. 2) He could not see the play as he had some work to do. 3) She was not alone in the house. Her husband lay asleep in his room after the night shift. 4) I don't want to tell you this. But I promised to. 5) In the end he went to see the doctor. His wife made him to. 6) He did not die. The operation saved him. 7) We didn't have a very good time after all. The weather was too bad. 8) It was impossible to read the inscription in the dark. Then he remembered he had a torch. 9) He has the makings of a good teacher but he has a slight defect of speech. 10) Of course I want to help you. But I've a conference to-day. 11) He had a good guide so he could climb the mountain. 12) It was only because the ice was so good that she could set a new record. 13) I could do it all in so short a time only because of your kindness and understanding. 14) You can't do it only because of a certain lack of concentration.

Exercise 12. Give answers to the following questions, using *but for ...* and the words in brackets.

MODEL

- 1) Why did not you go to Leningrad? — (the child's illness).
But for the child's illness I should have gone.
- 2) Why don't you come with us? — (my headache).
But for my headache I should gladly come.

1) Did he get an excellent mark for his composition? — (spelling). 2) How did you manage to translate it so fast? — (my sister's help). 3) Why do you keep the dog chained? — (the neighbour's chickens). 4) Haven't you learned to do it quite well? — (your explanation). 5) Is the picture good? — (but for the end). 6) Why did he refuse to speak at the meeting? — (his sore throat). 7) Will they go to the Crimea this summer? — (the grand father's operation). 8) Isn't the weather rather good? — (the wind). 9) Is she really a success as an actress? — (her voice). 10) Is he quite well now? — (his overeating). 11) Do you like working here? — (the heat). 12) Did he set a new record? — (an accident). 13) Could you translate the text they gave them at the examination? — (my headache). 14) Can you see the sea from your bedroom window? — (a screen of trees).

2)	<i>to do</i> smth.	would help smb.
	<i>to have done</i> smth.	would have helped smb.

Exercise 13. Replace the infinitives in brackets by *should/would* + infinitive (indefinite or perfect).

MODEL

- 1) To do so (to result) in complications.
To do so would result in complications.
 2) To have done so (to spoil) his chances.
To have done so would have spoiled his chances.
 or: It would have spoiled his chances to have done so.

1) To stop now (to mean) losing everything. 2) To tell her the truth (can help) her. 3) To have refused (to hurt) the old people. 4) To have been told so (to upset) him greatly. 5) It (to please) him no end to have seen an old friend. 6) It (to delight) everybody to have heard the news. 7) To go back now (to be) impossible. 8) It (to be) nice to be able to say it. 9) It (to be) queer to feel a stranger in one's own home town. 10) To have given him a hand (to cost) you very little. 11) To know it definitely (to be) a great help. 12) It (to be) a great privilege to have known you personally. 13) He saw it all now. To have landed on that field (to be) certain death. 14) To have settled the case out of court (to save) endless litigations.

3)	<i>otherwise (or)</i>	smb. would do smth. (I, we should do smth.)
		smb. would have done smth. (I, we should have done smth.)

- E. g. 1) I shall take my younger sister to the pictures. *Otherwise* I should gladly stay and help you (*or*: I could stay).
 2) It was much too late. *Or* I should not have objected (*or*: I could not have objected).

Exercise 14. Complete the following sentences, using *should/would* + infinitive (indefinite or perfect) and the words in brackets.

MODEL

- 1) She was angry with you, *otherwise* she ... (to speak like this).
 ... wouldn't have spoken to you like this.
 2) It is sure to rain later in the day, *or* the birds ... (to be flying so low).
 ... would not be flying so low.

1) She never intended to go, *otherwise* she ... (to pack her things). 2) She's really fond of children, *otherwise* she ... (not to be popular with them). 3) He memorized his speech, *otherwise* he ... (not to speak so well). 4) I use only the freshest butter, *or* my cakes ... (not to be so good). 5) She must have heard of it, *otherwise* she ... (not to be so glum). 6) I'm sure he did not get the job, *otherwise* he ... (not to look so downcast). 7) Probably they are out, *or* somebody ... (to answer the phone).

Exercise 15. Replace the infinitives in brackets by *should/would* + infinitive (indefinite or perfect) (give two variants where possible).

1) *But for* the faint blue half moons under her gray eyes nobody (to think) her ill. 2) She had an unpleasant habit of criticizing people to their friends, *otherwise* she (to be) quite popular. 3) She knew perfectly well that *to have agreed* (to open) the way to new demands upon her time and good nature. 4) I (not to call) her exactly pretty, but there was

something in her that caught and held attention 5) They never thought of asking me, a school girl of twelve. But oh, how I (to love) to go! 6) I ran into her at Macy's. Why, she looks a new woman. You (not to know) her. 7) We had to make certain concessions, *or* they (to refuse). 8) I'm sorry they don't offer it to me. I (to take) it like a shot. 9) *But for* that game leg of his he (to be) the most likely candidate. 10) Silly of you not to have gone. Your black dress (to do) quite nicely. And nobody notices much what an old woman like you is wearing. 11) Why didn't you turn to him? He (to be delighted) to help you. 12) It grew rather cold towards morning. *Or* we (to spend) the night most comfortably. 13) Rain or no rain, they (to lose) all the same. 14) It was no use telling the children. It (to frighten) only them. 15) Do you think baby (to like) this doll? 16) It's easy to criticize her now. Anybody (to act) the same under the circumstances. 17) A pity you didn't leave at once, they (not to mind). 18) You did wrong not to ask her. She (cannot mind). 19) I told her at once who I was, *or* she (may take) me for one of them. 20) It's getting too cold for comfort, *otherwise* we (can stay) here a little longer.

Exercise 16. Translate into English.

1) Я просто выучил текст наизусть, *иначе* я бы все перепутал. 2) *Если бы не* ты, я бы никогда не справился с этой работой. 3) Я бы не сказала, что это легкое упражнение. 4) Он бы вам этого не посоветовал. 5) Она не просила помощи, да они и не помогли бы ей. 6) Крем хорош, но с меньшим количеством сахара был бы лучше. 7) Врач об этом не знал. Он запретил бы ей вставать. 8) Мне ничего не сказали об этом. Я бы охотно пошла. 9) *Если бы не* дождь, мы бы сейчас погуляли. 10) *Если бы не* советские моряки, никого бы не спасли. 11) Он не знает о конференции, *иначе* он был бы здесь. 12) Вы видели спектакль без Табакова. Он бы вам гораздо больше понравился. 13) Не огорчайся. Никто не сделал бы этого лучше. 14) Наверно поезд опоздал, *иначе* они бы уже приехали. 15) Почему ты не разрешаешь ей носить косы? Она бы очень мило выглядела. 16) Конечно, он остановился бы поговорить с нами, но он очень спешил. 17) Концерт начался бы гораздо раньше, но певица потеряла ноты. 18) Почему ты не пошел туда в другой день? Они были бы рады. 19) Почему

ты ей об этом не скажешь? Я уверена, что она бы не обиделась. 20) Было бы очень хорошо кончить все сегодня. 21) Уехать тогда сорвало бы все его планы. 22) Ветер становился сильнее. Остаться на скале было бы опасно. 23) Уже десять. Ждать дольше было бы бессмысленно. 24) Конечно, он был прекрасным лыжником. *Иначе* это ему не удалось бы. 25) Она была еще совсем неопытной. *Иначе* она бы так не поступила. 26) Я знаю все обстоятельства дела, *иначе* я бы так не говорила.

SUBJUNCTIVE II

I, you, he, she, it, we, they	did smth.
	had done smth.

Sentence Patterns with Subjunctive II

The forms of subjunctive II denote a d v i c e, p r e f e r e n c e and w i s h in the following sentence patterns:

1) A d v i c e:

Smb. had better	do smth.
	not do smth.

- E. g.*
- 1) You had better do it at once. Лучше сделайте это сейчас же.
 - 2) You had better not tell her about it. Лучше не говорите ей об этом.
 - 3) He had better wait here. Ему лучше подождать здесь.
 - 4) Somebody had better go to the library for the dictionaries. Лучше, чтобы кто-нибудь пошел в библиотеку за словарями.

Exercise 17. A. Translate into Russian.

- 1) He had better take the metro. 2) I think I had better go to bed. 3) They had better try their luck another time. 4) We had better start at once. 5) You had better take a couple of aspirins and try to sleep. 6) She had better see a doctor about it.

B. Translate into English.

- 1) Вам лучше ехать до центра на метро. 2) Ему лучше пересечь у Парка культуры. 3) Лучше не пытайтесь сделать это сегодня. 4) По-моему, мне лучше не вмешиваться. 5) Лучше запишите его адрес. 6) Лучше не стойте здесь. 7) Лучше объясните ей, что делать. 8) Лучше пишите карандашом. 9) Ей лучше не ехать на юг. 10) Лучше, чтобы кто-нибудь остался здесь. 11) Лучше, чтобы кто-нибудь сказал ей об этом. 12) Им лучше не купаться в день приезда. 13) Лучше, чтобы кто-нибудь предупредил ее. 14) Лучше говорите немножко погромче.

2) Preference:

Smb.	{ would } { had }	rather (sooner)	do smth. not do smth.
------	----------------------	-----------------	--------------------------

- E. g.* 1) She would rather (sooner) stay at home with a good book. Она охотней останется дома и будет читать.
- 2) I had much rather (sooner) not interfere. Я предпочла бы не вмешиваться.

Exercise 18. A. Translate into Russian.

- 1) I'm sure they'd much rather have some sandwiches to eat on the way. 2) She's not at all musical. She'd much rather see a good film. 3) She hates to be in people's way. Of course she'd much rather stay at a hotel. 4) Would you rather stay at home to-night? 5) The weather is so fine. I'd rather walk at least part of the way. 6) I'd rather not have any lunch to-day. 7) Which would you rather take?

B. Translate into English.

1) Я лучше выпью чашку чаю. 2) Чем тебе больше хочется заняться? 3) Куда ты больше хочешь пойти? 4) Ты бы хотела сейчас пообедать? 5) Я бы предпочла об этом не говорить. 6) Я бы предпочла не вмешиваться. 7) По-моему, она предпочтет сделать это сама. 8) Они предпочли бы комнату побольше. 9) Он предпочел бы не оставаться там ни на день. 10) Не ходите туда, если вам не хочется.

3) **W i s h :**

<i>If only</i> <i>Oh, if</i> <i>Oh, that</i>	smb.	did smth.
		had done smth.

E. g. 1) *If only* I knew it for sure!

Ах, если бы я была в этом уверена! (сейчас)

2) *If only* I had told her the truth!

Ах, если бы я сказала ей правду! (в прошлом)

Exercise 19. Translate into Russian.

1) If only your mother could see you now! 2) If only he gave me a job! 3) Oh, if I had this chance! 4) If only someone had warned me! 5) If only we found a taxi! 6) If only it did not rain! 7) Oh, if you had never gone there! 8) Oh, that I were * young again! 9) Oh, if she had taken my advice! 10) If only you realized how important it is! 11) If only I could help you! 12) Oh, if she might get there in time.

Exercise 20. Translate into English (give two variants where possible).

1) Ах, если бы он был сейчас здесь! 2) Ах, если бы вы знали тогда всю правду! 3) Ах, если бы вы сами все это видели! 4) Он выступал первым. Ах, если бы вы слышали, как он говорил! 5) Теперь уже поздно. Ах, если бы вы мне

* When the form of the past tense is used to show that the action is not a fact, the form *were* may be used for all persons singular or plural (*I were ... He were ... I was ... He was ...* is also correct).

вовремя сказали! 6) Если бы ты только понимал, как это глупо! 7) Теперь они смеются надо мной. Ах, если бы я не показывал им эти стихи! 8) Ах, если бы мама об этом-никогда не узнала! 9) Ах, если бы только я сдала этот экзамен! 10) Ах, если бы погода завтра была хорошей! 11) Ах, если бы вы могли понять меня правильно! 12) Ах, если бы мы смогли переправиться на тот берег реки сегодня!

Exercise 21. Change the form of the verb in the following sentences to refer the action to the past.

MODEL

If only you trusted me more. — If only you had trusted me more.

1) If only somebody saw him! 2) If only there was another way out! 3) Oh, if she agreed to wait a week longer! 4) Oh, that it were not too late! 5) If only they did not frighten him! 6) If only the time were not so short! 7) If only, I knew her better! 8) Oh, if you gave me a break! 9) Oh, if you did it right!

Exercise 22. Change the form of the verb in the following sentences to refer the action to the present or future.

MODEL

If only he had guessed the truth. — If only he guessed the truth.

1) If only you had liked the child! 2) If only the wind had not been so violent! 3) If only they had not broken their promise! 4) If only we had managed to attract their attention! 5) Oh, if he had not been so delicate! 6) Oh, if she had seen a doctor when it was still time! 7) Oh, if they had kept to the road! 8) Oh, if you had not driven so fast!

Exercise 23. Express a wish about each of the following statements.

MODEL

- 1) How dark it is here! — Oh, if it were not so dark!
- 2) And of course I was wearing my very best shoes.— If only I had not been wearing my very best shoes!
- 3) He may not be in time.— Oh, if he were in time!

1) I was simply too tired to understand what it was all about. 2) It may rain before evening. 3) She may know his address. 4) There was no one to show him the way. 5) She did not realize the full significance of this action. 6) The child is not eating very well. 7) She will not take his advice. 8) They don't understand each other. 9) They took a short-cut through the birch-grove. 10) He made several spelling mistakes and that spoiled his mark.

Conditional Sentences

If Even if Even though	smb. <i>said</i> smth.	smb. would do smth. (I, we should do smth.)
	smb. <i>had said</i> smth.	smb. would have done smth. (I, we should have done smth.)

E. g. 1) *If you knew* him better, you **would not think** so.
2) *If you had gone* there, you **would have seen** him.

Note:

If	smb. <i>said</i> smth.	smb. could/might do smth.
	smb. <i>had said</i> smth.	smb. could/might have done smth.

E. g. 1) *If it were not* so dark, I **could take** you there now.
2) *If it had not been* so dark, I **could have taken** you there right then.

Exercise 24. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the right form of the verb. (All the sentences contain unreal conditions and refer to the present or future.)

MODEL

If you (to know) him better, you (to be) sorry for him.
If you knew him better, you would be sorry for him.

1) If you (to understand) children, you (not to speak) like that. 2) She (to grow up) a sensible person if they (to stop) treating her like a plaything. 3) The flowers (to grow) much better if you (to water) them regularly. 4) I don't think he (to mind) if we (not to ask) him. 5) If you (not to be) so angry, you (can see) it yourself. 6) If she (to want) to see you, she (can come). 7) If he (to know) the subject better, he (not to say) the things he does. 8) Even if he (to be) here, I (to say) the same. 9) Even if nobody (to object), I (to object). 10) Even if she (to see) it with her own eyes, she (not to believe) it. 11) I (cannot go) to-day even if you (to ask) me. 12) They (to lose) the game if there (to be) no rain. 13) He (to do) the right thing even though he (not to like) you personally. 14) They (to go) there even though you (to try) to stop them. 15) Nothing (to come out) of this scheme even if you (to give) them every opportunity. 16) If nothing better (to turn up), he (may go) into his father's bank. 17) Even if I (can) help you, I (not to go) against my conscience and judgement.

Exercise 25. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the right form of the verb. (All the sentences contain unreal conditions and refer to the past.)

MODEL

If I (to know) about it, I (to help) you.
If I *had known* about it, I *should have helped* you.

1) If it (not to be raining) steadily for a fortnight, we (to cross) this river easily. 2) If you (not to interfere), they (to forget) all about it in an hour. 3) If you (to trust) me, I (can lead) you safely through. 4) The dinner (not to be spoiled) if you (to turn up) when you promised you would. 5) She (to know) how to act if she (to be given) all the particulars. 6) He (not to take) this case even if he (to be asked). 7) The accident (not to happen) if the other driver (not to be speeding). 8) She (to go) there even though she (to have) to walk all the way to the station. 9) None (to mind) if he (to stay) away. 10) Someone (may notice) if she (not to be) there to meet us. 11) The dog (to bark) his head off if it (to be) someone he did not know. 12) There (to be) no tracks on this concrete path even if it (not to be raining). 13) The children (to raise) the roof if we (to try) to leave them behind. 14) He (to be delighted) even if you (not to bring) him all

these toys. 15) He (not to be) satisfied even though you (to consult) him before acting. 16) No shrubs (can grow) here even if you (to go) about it in the right way. 17) The crops (to be) much better if there (to be) no early morning frosts that spring.

Exercise 26. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the right form of the verb.

MODEL

- 1) If I were you, I (to read) the book in the original.
If I *were* you, I **should read** the book in the original.
- 2) If I had known how dull the film was, I (not to go) to the cinema.
If I *had known* how dull the film was, I **should not have gone** to the cinema.

1) If this reviewer, who is considered to be quite an authority on the subject, had expressed an unfavourable opinion of the poems, it (to affect) the poet greatly. 2) They (to go) for a swim in the lake if it were warmer. 3) If the poem were not so long, I (to recite) it to show what I mean. 4) If you had given me leave to act, I (to do) my best to arrange the matters. 5) Even if it were not so late I don't think I (to go) to the cinema. I don't feel like going anywhere. 6) Even though he realized how bad his health is, he (not to stop) the preparations for the experiment. 7) Even if I had had a dictionary, I don't believe I (to be able) to translate the text in the short time we were given. 8) Even if you had given her every opportunity to do so, she (cannot do) it in so short a time. 9) Even if I wanted to, I (can do) nothing now. 10) If you really wanted to help, you (can do) it even now.

Exercise 27. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the right form of the verb.

MODEL

- 1) If she (to be) present, she would explain it all to you.
If she *were* present, she **would explain** it all to you.
- 2) If I (not to lose) his address, I should not have wasted all this time.
If I *had not lost* his address, I **should not have wasted** all this time.

1) If you (not to be) in my way, I should not ask you to step aside. 2) If you (to attend) to the explanation, you would not have made so many mistakes. 3) I should reconsider my

decision if I (to be) you. 4) If you (to remind) me to bring the book, I should not have left it at home. 5) I should try to explain to you where you go wrong if you (not to be) so angry. 6) If he (to approve) of the plan, he would say so. 7) Even if she (to put) a question point blank, she would not get anything out of this woman. 8) Even if I (to know) what it was all about, I should not have paid any attention to them. I was much too tired. 9) Of course he has not left. Even if he (to be) in a hurry, do you think he would leave without saying good-bye? 10) Even if it (to rain), it would not have spoiled the party. Not for me at any rate.

Exercise 28. Complete the following sentences.

1) You would not think so 2) You would not say it 3) I should not mind it so much 4) It would not matter 5) I should be delighted 6) They would support you 7) If you realized what it means 8) If you knew what you are talking about 9) If you knew him better 10) If it were not so late 11) If you had seen her 12) If you had taken the trouble to do it 13) If they had not missed the train 14) If they had taken my advice 15) If you hadn't tried to cross the street against the traffic-lights 16) He would have known about it 17) They would have found the place 18) You wouldn't have made so many mistakes 19) Nothing would have happened 20) She wouldn't have been offended

Exercise 29. Compose conditional sentences on the basis of the following statements.

MODEL

- 1) It's raining hard. We can't go out.
If it *were not raining* so hard, we **could go out**.
- 2) I have no dictionary, I shan't finish the translation to-day.
If I *had a dictionary*, I **should finish** the translation to-day.
- 3) The goal-keeper was hurt early in the game. The team lost.
If the goal-keeper *had not been hurt* early in the game, the team would **not have lost**.

1) She thought of her figure and refused a second helping of pie. 2) He was deep in his thoughts and did not notice the "no parking" sign. 3) I have a composition to write, I can't go to the pictures. 4) There is no one to sit with the

- baby, I have to stay at home. 5) The sun came out at last, and we began to enjoy ourselves. 6) She did not think much of her son-in-law and never took his advice. 7) There were so many people there that nobody noticed his absence. 8) He's a friendly dog. The children are very fond of him. 9) He lost his temper and said things he did not really mean. 10) She knows how kind he is, so she does not mind.

Note*: The condition may refer to the past while the result refers to the present or future:

If	smb. <i>had said</i> smth.	smb. <i>would do</i> smth.
		(I, we <i>should do</i> smth.)

- E. g. 1) *If she had never had* any experience, she *would not know* how to do it.
 2) *If she had never been* here before, she *would not know* the way.
 3) *If you had seen* the play, you *would know* what I mean.

Exercise 30. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the form of the verb indicating the past.

- 1) If you (not to go) out in this weather, you would not be ill. 2) If I (not to leave) my watch at home, we should know the time. 3) If it (to rain) in the night, the ground would be soft. 4) If you (to leave) the window open, the room would not be so stuffy. 5) They would be approaching home now if they (not to miss) the six o'clock train. 6) Your paper would be ready now if you (not to waste) so much time making up your mind what subject to take. 7) I should love to come if I (not to promise) Mother to stay at home and baby-sit. 8) She couldn't cook so well if she (not to be taught) properly. 9) You would be much more comfortable if you (to eat) a good breakfast. 10) He wouldn't behave like that if he (not to make up) his mind in advance.

* If the condition is permanent, while the action refers to the past, we use the following pattern:

If you were practical, you *would not have bought* these shoes.

If	smb. <i>were to do smth.</i>	I, we should do smth.
		he, she, it, they would do smth.

E. g. 1) And *if I were to tell* you it's no good, **would** you believe me?

А если бы я тебе сказала, что ничего не выйдет, ты поверил бы?

2) I simply do not know what I **should do** *if they were to come to-day.*

Просто не знаю, что бы я делала, если бы они пришли сегодня.

Exercise 31. Complete the following sentences, using the pattern *if smb. were to do smth.*

MODEL

- 1) I don't know what I should do ...
... **if she were to fall ill.**
- 2) Would you object ...
... **if we were to ask you to go there?**

- 1) There simply wouldn't be enough food to go round ...
2) My new shoes would be ruined 3) What would you say 4) Would she really mind 5) I'm perfectly sure he wouldn't say a word 6) I wonder what they would think 7) He would be the first to object 8) I don't think the children would really mind 9) And what should I do 10) I shouldn't be in the least astonished 11) What would you buy 12) Do you think they would notice

If	he, she, they <i>would do smth.</i>	I, we should do smth.
		He, she, they would do smth.

If	he, she, they <i>would do smth.</i>	smb. could do smth.
----	-------------------------------------	----------------------------

E. g. 1) Of course, I'd go
if mother *would*
let me.

2) We *could* have
the party at his
flat if he *would*
give us the key.

Конечно, я пошла бы, если
бы мама захотела меня
пустить.

Мы бы могли устроить ве-
черинку в его квартире,
если бы он захотел дать
нам ключ.

Exercise 32. Make the sentence more emphatic by using the modal verb *would* in the clause of condition.

MODEL

Everything would be all right if he did not interfere.
...if he *would* not interfere.

1) His throat would get better if he did not smoke so much. 2) He would be just the man to do it if only he did not refuse. 3) They'd be nice children if they did not make so much noise in the morning. 4) I really think I could teach him something if only he learned. 5) I'd feel much better if you did not ask me any questions. 6) She would look quite nice if she did not wear such awful clothes. 7) She would feel much better if she took better care of her health. 8) Such things would never happen if people did not cross the street here. 9) I could have dinner ready in about an hour if you went out for a carton of ice-cream. 10) I could finish it in half an hour if only your people kept quiet.

THE SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD

I, he, she, it, we, you, they	should do smth.
	should have done smth.

The present tense of the suppositional mood (*should do smth.*) is used in clauses of condition to show that the action is not likely to take place. Such clauses may be called clauses of **problematic condition**.

If smb. <i>should say</i> smth. <i>Should</i> smb. <i>say</i> smth.	smb. will do smth. (I, we shall do smth). do smth.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

- E. g. 1) *If you should see her, give her my love.* Если вы все же увидите ее, передайте ей привет.
- 2) *Should you see her, give her my love.* Если вы случайно ее увидите, передайте ей привет.
- 3) *If he should succeed, no one will be more pleased than I.* Если ему это все же удастся, я первый буду рад.
- 4) *Should you be in these parts again, I shall be very glad to see you.* Если вам случится быть здесь опять, буду рад вас видеть.

Exercise 33. Translate into Russian.

- 1) If I should be out, leave a message with the secretary.
 2) Should the book be sold out, I can always get you a copy at our library.
 3) Should it be true, Mother will be ever so pleased.
 4) If he should object, I'll try to show him how important it is.
 5) Don't wait for me if I should be late.
 6) Should there be no one to meet you, take a taxi and go to this address.
 7) If the article should prove to be very difficult, don't try to translate it without my help.
 8) If you should meet him, ask him to tell you how it happened.
 9) Should he get an excellent mark, he will be more astonished than pleased.
 10) If it should be so, I'll be the first to congratulate you.

Exercise 34. Translate into English.

- 1) Если вы *все же* опоздаете на поезд, вы можете доехать туда на автобусе.
 2) Если *окажется*, что адреса он не знает, спросите у секретаря.
 3) Если вам *случится* встретить его, передайте ему, что мы его не забыли.
 4) Если *окажется*, что туфли ей малы, их будет носить ее младшая сестра.
 5) Если вы *случайно* увидите этот

словарь, купите и мне экземпляр. 6) Если вам *все же* станет нехорошо в самолете, примите одну или две таблетки. 7) Если вода *окажется* холодной, не позволяйте детям купаться. 8) Если он *все же* забудет свое обещание, я ему напомню. 9) Если вы *случайно* вернетесь рано, позвоните мне. 10) Если вы *все же* сможете (be able) приехать, мы будем очень рады.

Exercise 35. Change the type of condition in the following sentences by making the condition problematic, unreal in the present or future, unreal in the past (give three variants in each case).

MODEL

1) Real condition

If I see her, I'll be very glad. Если я увижу ее, я буду очень рада.

2) Problematic condition

If I should see her, I'll be very glad. Если я все же увижу ее, я буду очень рада.

3) Unreal condition

a) Present—Future

If I saw her, I should be very glad. Если бы я увидела ее, я была бы очень рада.

b) Past

If I had seen her, I should have been very glad. Если бы я ее увидела, я была бы очень рада.

1) If he is still here, I shall introduce you. 2) If nobody objects, we shall discuss it first. 3) If you want to go, it can be arranged. 4) If she refuses to act, we shall have to take some steps to stop it. 5) If she learns about it, she will be offended. 6) If he is not here by six, I shall go. 7) If you insist on it, we shall certainly not stop you. 8) If it starts raining later in the day, we shall play indoor games. 9) If I am through before you are, I'll wait for you downstairs. 10) If they like your poems, they'll publish them.

Exercise 36. Suggest real and problematic conditions for the following sentences (give two variants in each case).

MODEL

1) If ..., come and get it.

a) If you want your breakfast, come and get it.

b) If you should want your breakfast, come and get it.

- 2) If ..., Mother will worry.
 a) If you stay there late, Mother will worry.
 b) If you should stay there late, Mother will worry.

1) If ..., no one will mind. 2) If ..., someone is sure to notice it. 3) If ..., you'll find it very interesting. 4) If ..., give me a ring. 5) If ..., tell her nothing about it. 6) If ..., don't waste time. 7) If ..., don't stop to argue. 8) If ..., the children will be so glad. 9) If ..., we can always walk. 10) If ..., somebody might object.

TABLE I

THE FREE USE OF THE OBLIQUE MOODS

I. The Conditional Mood

should/would do smth.
should/would have done smth.

Patterns of Use

1)	<i>but for this</i>	smb. would do smth. (I, we should do smth.)
		smb. would have done smth. (I, we should have done smth.)
2)	<i>to do smth.</i>	<i>would help smth.</i>
	<i>to have done smth.</i>	<i>would have helped smth.</i>
3)	<i>otherwise or</i>	smb. would do smth. (I, we should do smth.)
		smb. would have done smth. (I, we should have done smth.)

II. Subjunctive II

did smth.
had done smth.

Patterns of Use

1)	Smb. had better	do smth. not do smth.
2)	Smb. { would had } rather (sooner)	do smth. not do smth.
3)	If only Oh, if Oh, that	smb. did smth.
		smb. had done smth.

Conditional Sentences

If Even if Even though	smb. said smth.	smb. would do smth. (I, we should do smth.)
	smb. had said smth.	smb. would have done smth. (I, we should have done smth.)

III. The Suppositional Mood

I, he, she, it, we, you, they	should do smth. should have done smth.
If smb. should say smth. Should smb. say smth.	smb. will do smth. (I, we shall do smth.)
	do smth.

Summary

1) The Russian «сказал бы», «написал бы», «сделал бы» corresponds to the English conditional mood (*should/would + infinitive*). We use the present tense when speaking of the present or the future (*I should do it*), the past tense when speaking of the past (*I should have done it*).

Both forms correspond to the same Russian form «сделал бы».

2) *Should/would + infinitive* is not used in clauses of condition.

3) *Should/would + infinitive* is often found after *otherwise, but for smth.*, or the subjective infinitive (see Patterns I — 1, 2, 3).

4) The Russian «сказал бы», «написал бы», «сделал бы» may also correspond to the subjunctive II mood in the English language.

Such use of subjunctive II is found only in Patterns II — 1, 2, 3 and in conditional sentences.

5) The English use Pattern III to show that they consider the condition *problematic*, unlikely to be fulfilled. In Russian we express the same idea lexically by adding («все же», «все-таки», «случайно» и т. д.).

Revision Exercises

Exercise I. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the right form of the verb. (All the sentences are supposed to be hypothetical.)

1) I liked your face, otherwise I (not to speak) to you the way I did. 2) To have remained there any longer (to be) a senseless waste of time. 3) But for a slight trembling of her lips no one (can guess) how lost she felt. 4) To go on in this rain (to give) you pneumonia. You are wet through as it is. 5) Mother (not to speak) like that, not if she realized how desperate I am. 6) You (to have) better not mention his name in front of them. They (may) think it tactless. 7) If only I (can make) him go back on his promise! 8) If I had not promised my friend to baby-sit to-night, I (to love) to come. 9) I don't want to borrow her clothes! Why, I (not to wear) that dress even if you paid me for doing so. 10) Of course she was having a rare good time, otherwise she (to notice) what happened. 11) If only I (not to promise) I would.

I can't get out of it now. 12) I (to do) it even if they were all against me. It's the only thing to do. 13) You can simply bring him along. Nobody (to mind). 14) In your place I (to go) there. It's a lovely place. The children (can play) on the beach all day long. You (to love) it. 15) If you (to find) yourself in any kind of trouble, there's always me, you know. I (to be) glad to be of any use. 16) Your mother is my dearest friend. But for this I (not to interfere). 17) If you simply (to be) thoughtless, I (can forgive) you. But it was downright cruelty. 18) It (to be) a pity to turn back now.

Exercise II. Translate into English.

- 1) Конечно, он не получил письма, иначе он пришел бы. Он был бы уже здесь.
- 2) Суп был бы прекрасный, если бы ты положила меньше соли.
- 3) Он жестокий человек, и просить его о помощи было бы бесполезно.
- 4) Пошли! Ждать дольше было бы глупо.
- 5) Лучше оставайтесь здесь до утра.
- 6) Ах, если бы дождь перестал!
- 7) Если все же меня не будет дома, когда ты придешь, попроси соседей дать тебе ключ.
- 8) Она была хороша в этой роли, но ее сестра была бы лучше.
- 9) Ах, если бы я тогда знала об этом! Я бы никогда не согласилась!
- 10) Я бы предпочла остаться дома.
- 11) По-моему, ей лучше сегодня салата не есть.
- 12) Жаль, что мама не смогла приехать. Ей бы тут понравилось.
- 13) Делай, как хочешь. Я бы ее не приглашала.
- 14) Что бы ты сделала на моем месте?
- 15) Если б не ветер, день был бы чудесный!
- 16) Может быть, вы лучше сейчас пообедаете?
- 17) Даже если бы он не помог мне, я кончил бы все вовремя.
- 18) Если бы не орфография, сочинение было бы неплохим.
- 19) Она не видит нас, иначе она бы поздоровалась.
- 20) Я бы не стала с ним спорить. По-моему, он был прав.
- 21) Лучше купи немного сыра и масла по дороге домой.
- 22) Я не хочу обедать, я бы лучше взяла бутерброд и чашку кофе.
- 23) Конечно, он хочет там работать, иначе он не согласился бы туда ехать.
- 24) Если бы не туфли, которые очень жали, я бы чудесно провела время.
- 25) Вот вы бы, например, так поступили?

Exercise III. Answer the following questions.

MODEL

- 1) What would you do if somebody asked you for a light?
I should tell him I don't smoke.

- 2) What would you rather do, read a good book or go to the pictures?
I'd rather read, I think.
- 3) What do you think I had better do now?
I think you had better stay here.

1) Where would you rather go for your summer vacation, to the Crimea or the Caucasus? 2) What would you do if you wanted your friends to come over in the afternoon? 3) Where would you go to buy some handkerchiefs? 4) What would you do if you wanted to go out and had no one to leave the baby with? 5) What things would you need for a week-end in the country in winter? in summer? 6) What would you wear to a party? 7) What would you wear for a walk in the country in autumn? 8) What do you think a person with a violent headache had better do? 9) What had people better do if someone had a heart attack? 10) What would a child rather have for lunch? 11) What food would you buy for a small children's party? 12) How would you explain the use of "had better + infinitive"?

Exercise IV. A. Give advice.

MODEL

- 1) I think he is losing weight.— (to smoke).
He **had better not** smoke so much.
- 2) I couldn't sleep. That tooth is troubling me again.— (to go to the dentist).
You **had better go** to the dentist first thing to-day.
- 3) Should I take her along? — (not).
You **had better not**.

- 1) The dress is too short for her.— (to let it out a little).
- 2) The wind is getting fresher — (to steer to the shore).
- 3) The evenings are cool here.— (to wear a sweater). 4) It certainly looks like rain and plenty of it.— (to give up that walk). 5) He's been working at it since lunch.— (to take a rest). 6) I must go to GUM after lunch.— (to take the bus). 7) I wonder if I should let him go.— (not). 8) Do you think I should ask him too? — (not). 9) What's wrong with this stew? It doesn't taste right.— (to add some butter and cook it a little longer). 10) Oh, how my feet hurt! — (not to wear high heels when shopping).

B. Express a preference.

MODEL

- 1) We're going to the pictures. Are you coming? — (not).
I'd rather not.
- 2) Shall we take a taxi? — (to walk).
I'd rather walk.

1) Let's go and have lunch now! — (to stay here a little longer). 2) Do you want a glass of beer? — (to have coffee). 3) Do you want to take the children along? — (not). 4) What do you want to do to-night? — (to go to the theatre). 5) Do you want to stay or go? — (to stay). 6) Do you want to speak to her now? — (not). 7) Let's go and play! — (to sit in the shade and watch). 8) Will you dance? — (not). 9) Would you like a piece of cake with your coffee? — (to have some bread and butter). 10) Do you ask her too? — (not).

Exercise V. Make the sentences hypothetical by changing the form of the verbs in bold type.

MODEL

- 1) She **knows** what to do about it. — She **would know** what to do about it.
- 2) She **knew** where to go. — She **would have known** where to go.

1) He **was** the only one to object. 2) She **will be** very glad to meet you. 3) Mother **will welcome** you. 4) To paddle in this cold water **will give** you a cold. 5) It's such a little thing, of course I **can** do it. 6) It **will get** warmer later on. 7) Even children **could cross** that river easily. 8) He **was** ready and waiting for us. 9) Nobody **knew** it. 10) I know she **does not mind** it. 11) No one **understood** what it was all about. 12) She **thinks** it is somebody she knows.

Exercise VI. Complete the following sentences.

MODEL

- 1) It is raining again. **But for** the rain ... (to go for a walk).
... I **should go** for a walk.
- 2) He liked the play, **otherwise** ... (to refuse the part).
... he **would have refused** the part.
- 3) **To have gone** there so late ... (to be useless).
... **would have been** useless.

1) To have refused under the circumstances ... (to be cruel). 2) I know him well, **otherwise** ... (may believe).

- 3) But for the awful storm we had that summer the weather ... (to be perfect). 4) I think she knows you, otherwise she ... (to be smiling at you). 5) The children were making an awful noise. But for this we ... (to be quite comfortable). 6) It is getting rather late, otherwise ... (to tell the story). 7) To have taken such pains for nothing ... (to spoil smth. for smb.). 8) Of course, the cake is good, otherwise ... (to eat). 9) The children were highly excited. Still she knew when to interfere. But for her ... (may be a fight). 10) The snow was very bad, otherwise ... (can set a record).

Exercise VII. Make the condition problematic, unlikely to be fulfilled.

MODEL

- 1) If he is out, don't wait.
Should he be out, don't wait. (If he should be out ...)
2) If it is difficult, I'll help you.
If it should be difficult, I'll help you. (Should it be difficult ...)

- 1) If it rains, we'll stay the night. 2) If he comes late, he'll find no one in. 3) If the door is locked, try this key. 4) If nobody answers the bell, try the door to see if it's locked. 5) If the line's busy, try phoning her a little later. 6) If she's out, phone again, don't leave a message. 7) If she does not answer my letter, I'll write again. 8) Even if they learn about it, they won't mind.

Exercise VIII. Compose conditional sentences with unreal conditions.

MODEL

- 1) I trust you, so I take your advice.
If I *did not trust* you, I *should not take* your advice.
2) I was not there, and I did not see it happen.
If I *had been* there, I *should have seen* it happen.
3) I did not see it. I can tell you nothing.
If I *had seen* it, I *could tell* you about it.

- 1) She did not receive the telegram, otherwise she would be here. 2) She did not know you well, so she did not ask you for help. 3) The cake is not very good because you used margarine instead of butter. 4) She was tired and did not go to the party. 5) The day was hot and I was thirsty. 6) I knew nobody at the party, so I did not have a very good time. 7) He is here, and he will tell you so.

Exercise IX. What measures would you take under the following circumstances?

MODEL

Your child comes home from school feeling unwell.
I should take her temperature. I should put her to bed. I should phone for a doctor.

- 1) You learn that a friend of yours has been ill for a few days and that her family is out of town.
- 2) You see a small child in the street crying bitterly.
- 3) You realize that you have lost your latch-key.
- 4) You wake up early one Sunday morning and feel it would be nice to go to the country.
- 5) You want to give a birth-day party for your little sister.

Keys to Exercises

Ex. 2. 1) would not have liked; 2) would have known; 3) should recognize; 4) would have made (would make); 5) should not like; 6) should do; 7) should have done; 8) would be sensible; 9) would be wonderful; 10) would not read; 11) would like; 12) would have accepted; 13) should not trust; 14) would have done (would do); 15) could go; 16) could have given; 17) could take.

Ex. 5. 1) could not have objected; 2) would have helped; 3) would not agree; 4) should not know; 5) could have been; 6) would have mattered; 7) would be a good idea; 8) would have been quite unsuitable; 9) would get; 10) would look; 11) would have looked; 12) would have minded; 13) would mind; 14) would have professed; 15) would protest; 16) would not have taken; 17) would have recognized, would not have barked; 18) would not be told; 19) might know (might have known); 20) would you give up; 21) should not think; 22) should recognize; 23) would have guessed; 24) would have gone on; 25) would be better.

Ex. 6. 1) would have refused; 2) might get tired; 3) would have been upset; 4) would have taken too long; 5) would be expensive; 6) would not have liked; 7) would shrink; 8) would resent; 9) might have hurt; 10) would not have taken; 11) would have missed; 12) should be glad; 13) should be delighted; 14) might have been nervous; 15) would have got confused; 16) could have done.

Ex. 9. 1) should go; 2) should have arrived; 3) would never quarrel; 4) would have drowned; 5) would not have caught up with; 6) would not have been operated on; 7) would stay (would have stayed); 8) should have spent; 9) would have made; 10) would have been.

Ex. 11. 1) But for his cold he would go fishing. 2) But for the work, he had to do, he could have seen the play. 3) But for her husband, who lay asleep in his room after the night shift, she would have been alone in the house. 4) But for my promise I should not tell you this. 5) But for his wife he wouldn't have seen the doctor. 6) But for the operation.

he would have died. 7) But for the weather we should have had a good time. 8) But for his torch it would have been impossible to read the inscription. 9) But for this slight defect he would have the makings of a good teacher. 10) But for the conference I should help you. 11) But for the guide he couldn't have climbed the mountain. 12) But for the ice being so good she could not have set a new record. 13) But for your kindness and understanding I could not have done it all in so short a time. 14) But for a certain lack of concentration you could do it.

Ex. 13. 1) would mean; 2) could help; 3) would have hurt; 4) would have upset; 5) would have pleased; 6) would have delighted; 7) would be; 8) would be; 9) would be; 10) would have cost; 11) would be; 12) would have been; 13) would have been; 14) would have saved.

Ex. 14. 1) would have packed; 2) would not be; 3) would not have spoken; 4) would not be; 5) would not have been; 6) would not have looked; 7) would answer.

Ex. 15. 1) would think (would have thought); 2) would have been; 3) would have opened; 4) should not have called; 5) should have loved; 6) would not know (would not have known); 7) would have refused; 8) should take; 9) would be (would have been); 10) would have done; 11) would have been delighted; 12) should have spent; 13) would have lost; 14) would have frightened; 15) would like; 16) would have acted; 17) would not have minded; 18) could not have minded; 19) might have taken; 20) could stay.

Ex. 16. 1) should have confused; 2) should not have managed to do; 3) should not say; 4) would not advise (would not have advised); 5) would not have helped; 6) would be better; 7) would have forbidden; 8) should have gone; 9) should go for a walk; 10) would have been saved; 11) would be; 12) would have liked; 13) would have done; 14) would have arrived; 15) would look; 16) would have stopped; 17) would have begun; 18) would have been pleased; 19) would not get offended; 20) would be very nice; 21) would have spoiled; 22) would have been dangerous; 23) would be useless; 24) would not have succeeded; 25) would not have acted; 26) should not speak.

Ex. 17B. 1) You had better take ... 2) He had better change ... 3) You had better not try ... 4) I think I had better not interfere. 5) You had better put down ... 6) You had better not stand ... 7) You had better explain ... 8) You had better write ... 9) She had better not go ... 10) Somebody had better stay ... 11) Somebody had better tell ... 12) They had better not bathe ... 13) Somebody had better warn ... 14) You had better speak ...

Ex. 18B. 1) I'd rather have a cup of tea. 2) What would you rather do? 3) Where would you rather go? 4) Would you rather have dinner now? 5) I'd rather not speak ... 6) I'd rather not interfere. 7) I think she'd rather do it herself. 8) They would rather take a larger room. 9) He would rather not stay there ... 10) Don't go there if you'd rather not.

Ex. 23. 1) had not been; 2) might not rain; 3) might know; 4) had been; 5) had realized; 6) were eating; 7) took; 8) understood; 9) had not taken 10) had not made.

Ex. 29. 1) If she had not thought of her figure, she would not have refused 2) If he had not been deep in his thoughts, he would have noticed 3) If I did not have a composition to write, I could go 4) If there were anyone to sit with the baby, I should not have to stay 5) If the sun had not come out, we should not have begun 6) If she had thought more of her son-in-law, she would have taken... . 7) If there had not been so many people there, someone would have noticed 8) If he were not a friendly dog, the children would not be fond 9) If he had not lost his temper, he would not have said things 10) If she did not know how kind he is, she would mind.

Ex. 34. 1) If you should miss the train, you can take the bus (get there by bus). 2) If he should not know the address, ask the secretary. 3) If you should meet him, tell him that we have not forgotten him. 4) If the shoes should be too small, her younger sister will wear them. 5) If you should see this dictionary, buy me a copy. 6) If you should feel sick on the plane, take one or two tablets. 7) If the water should be cold, don't let the children bathe. 8) If he should forget his promise, I shall remind him about it. 9) If you should return early, ring me up. 10) If you should be able to come, we'll be very glad.

Ex. I. 1) should not have spoken; 2) would have been; 3) could have guessed; 4) would give; 5) would not speak; 6) had better, might (may); 7) could make; 8) should love; 9) should not wear; 10) would have noticed; 11) had not promised; 12) should do; 13) would mind; 14) should go, could play, would love; 15) should find, should be; 16) should not interfere (should not have interfered); 17) had been, could have forgiven (could forgive); 18) would be.

Ex. II. 1) would have come, would be; 2) would be, had put; 3) would be; 4) would be; 5) had better stay; 6) stopped; 7) should be out; 8) would have been better; 9) had known, would have never agreed; 10) would rather stay; 11) had better not eat; 12) would like it here; 13) should not invite; 14) would do (would have done); 15) would be (would have been); 16) would you rather have your dinner 17) had not helped, should have finished; 18) would be rather good (would have been ...); 19) would say "hello"; 20) should not quarrel; 21) had better buy; 22) would rather have; 23) would not have agreed; 24) should have had a wonderful time; 25) would you act like this? (would you have acted like this?)

PART TWO

THE OBLIGATORY USE OF THE OBLIQUE MOODS

SENTENCE PATTERNS WITH SUBJUNCTIVE II

The structure of some complex sentences demands the use of subjunctive II in subordinate clauses

I

The present tense of subjunctive II is used in the following pattern:

<i>It</i> { <i>is</i> <i>was</i> } <i>time</i>	<i>smb. did smth.</i>
---------------------------------------------------	-----------------------

E. g. It's time somebody told her. (The Russian equivalent of the principal clause is «пора бы»).

Exercise 1. A. Translate into Russian.

1) Ten to six. It's time he were here. 2) Well, it's about time you started packing. 3) High time she knew all about it. 4) Isn't it time you went to bed, young man? 5) I think it is about time we took some preventive measures. 6) It's high time they were told about him. 7) I didn't understand it. It was high time they phoned. 8) Don't you think it's time you got the cake out. I can smell it burning.

B. Translate into English.

1) Пора бы ей вернуть книгу. 2) Пора бы вам перестать делать такие ошибки. 3) Пора бы им прийти. 4) Пора бы им научиться это делать. 5) Пора бы лекции начаться. 6) Вам не пора идти? 7) Не пора ли вам начинать? 8) Не пора ли ей принять какое-то решение? 9) Не пора ли вам будить ее? 10) Мне кажется, что нам уже давно пора прийти к какому-то соглашению. 11) Давно пора положить этому конец. 12) Пожалуй, мне пора отправиться. 13) Мне кажется, что вам пора вмешаться.

II

Both tenses of Subjunctive II are used in a number of patterns:

I wish he were here.

I wished he knew the facts of the case.

I wish I had known that before I got involved.

She spoke as if she were sure of it.

She behaved as if nothing had happened.

She would much rather you left.

She would rather you had gone there alone.

THE CHOICE OF THE TENSE FORMS

The form of the *present* tense can be used after any tense form in the principal clause.

A		B
I	{ <i>wish</i> <i>wished</i> <i>shall wish</i>	I knew it for sure.

It shows that action B takes place at the same time as action A.

A		B	
You	{ <i>speak</i> <i>spoke</i> <i>will speak</i>	<i>as if</i> <i>as though</i>	you knew it for sure.

It shows that action B follows action A.

A		B
I	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{wish} \\ \textit{wished} \\ \textit{shall wish} \end{array} \right.$	you got there in time.

The *past* tense of subjunctive II can be used after any tense form in the principal clause.

A		B
I	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{wish} \\ \textit{wished} \\ \textit{shall wish} \end{array} \right.$	nothing had happened.

It shows that action B took place before action A.

A		B	
You	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{speak} \\ \textit{spoke} \\ \textit{will speak} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{as if} \\ \textit{as though} \end{array} \right.$	nothing had happened.

Smb.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{wishes} \\ \textit{wished} \\ \textit{will wish} \end{array} \right.$	smb. did smth. <u>smb. was (were) doing smth.</u> smth. was done.
------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

E. g. I *wish* he came.
 I *wish* he did not come.
 You'll *wish* he came.
 I *wished* he came.
 I *wish* you knew him.
 I *wish* you did not think so.

Хорошо бы он пришел.
 Хорошо бы он не пришел.
 Ты захочешь, чтобы он пришел.
 Я захотел, чтобы он пришел.
 Жаль, что вы его не знаете.
 Жаль, что вы так думаете.

Exercise 2. A. Translate into Russian.

1) You'll wish you were home again. 2) I wish it were summer. 3) I wish it did not rain to-morrow. 4) I wish it were not raining. 5) I wish you didn't speak like this. 6) I wish we had something to do at least. 7) Don't you wish it were not too late? 8) We wished he got off the bus. 9) I wish we knew it for sure. 10) I know nothing, I only wish I did.

B. Translate into English, using the present tense of subjunctive II.

1) Хорошо бы он встретил нас на станции. 2) Хорошо бы мы нашли такси. 3) Хоть бы они выключили радио. 4) Хоть бы мне предложили эту работу. 5) Ему хотелось, чтобы его стихи были напечатаны. 6) Им хотелось, чтобы никто ничего не знал. 7) Жаль, что вы не видите ее лица. 8) Жаль, что уже так поздно. 9) Жаль, что вас здесь нет. 10) Жаль, что он не понимает.

Smb. { <i>wishes</i> <i>wished</i> <i>will wish</i>	smb. <i>had done smth.</i> <i>smth. had been done.</i>
-----------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

E. g. I *wish* you had come.

Жаль, что вы не пошли с нами.

I *wish* you had not refused.

Жаль, что вы отказались.

You'll *wish* you had bought the dictionary.

Вы пожалеете, что не купили словарь.

He *wished* he had not forgotten to set the alarm clock.

Он пожалел, что забыл завести будильник.

I *wish* the boat had come.

Хорошо бы пароход уже пришел.

Exercise 3. A. Translate into Russian.

1) Now she wished she had taken the chance. 2) You'll wish you had not interfered. 3) How I wished I had let her

alone! 4) Before long we wished we had stayed at home. 5) Don't you wish you had never set eyes on him? 6) Do you wish you had left with the others? 7) I do wish I had not taken the dog. 8) I wish you had seen her face at that moment. 9) She'll wish she had taken this opportunity. 10) You'll wish you had taken better care of your teeth. 11) I wish the doctor had already left. 12) I wish the guests had not yet come.

B. Translate into English, using the past tense of subjunctive II.

1) Вы пожалеете, что не видели картину. 2) Как я жалел, что не предупредил вас. 3) Мы жалели, что не поехали ранним поездом. 4) Она пожалела, что не дала ему своего адреса. 5) Жаль, что мне не достался ваш билет. 6) Я только жалею, что погода не была получше. 7) Вы пожалеете, что поехали с ними. 8) Жаль, что его там не было. 9) Жаль, что я взяла с собой эти туфли. 10) Ты пожалеешь, что не взяла свитер. 11) Хорошо бы он еще не проверил работу. 12) Хорошо бы они уже пришли.

Exercise 4. Translate into English. Choose the right tense form.

1) Хорошо бы завтра не было дождя. 2) Хорошо бы он пришел пораньше. 3) Жаль, что ты этого не понимаешь. 4) Жаль, что ты этого сам не видел. 5) Жаль, что ты ему не позвонил. 6) Он пожалел, что не написал матери. 7) Он пожалел, что не знает адреса девушки. 8) Вы пожалеете, что не научились плавать. 9) Хорошо бы он уже пришел. 10) Кое-кто жалел, что не остался дома. 11) Она пожалеет, что не знает английского языка. 12) Жаль, что сегодня так холодно.

Exercise 5. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the present or past tense of subjunctive II. Translate the sentences into Russian.

MODEL

- 1) I wish it (not to rain) to-night.
I wish it **did not rain to-night**. Хорошо бы ночью не было дождя.
- 2) I wish it (not to rain) that night, my shoes were ruined.
I wish it **had not rained that night**. Жаль, что прошлой ночью был дождь.

1) How I wish I (can go) too! 2) I wished I (can drive) the tractor myself. 3) I wish I (not to give) my word. I can't go back on a promise. 4) We wished we (to take) the upper road. 5) You'll wish you (to stop) it in time. 6) It started raining soon after we came there, and mother wished she (to bring) her raincoat. 7) Before you are through, you'll wish you (to have) some reliable person at the camp. 8) And then she said she wished we (to come) again next summer. 9) I wish you (to work) better next term. 10) I wish I (can see) you again. 11) I wish you (not to sit) there doing nothing all day long. 12) That awful child again. I wish they (not to bring) him.

Exercise 6. Compose sentences expressing an unreal wish, using the sentences given below for basis.

MODEL

- 1) She doesn't know him well enough.
I wish she **knew** him well enough.
- 2) I left the child alone in the room for five minutes.
I wish I **had not left** the child alone in the room for five minutes.

1) I did not bring a heavy sweater. 2) I missed the ten fifteen. 3) She hasn't seen the film. 4) You don't realize how important it is. 5) She always interferes into what doesn't concern her. 6) You are still making spelling mistakes. 7) I have a pile of compositions to mark. 8) Nobody helped him. 9) It's very late. 10) I knew no one there.

Exercise 7. Using the sentences of Exercise 6 refer the situation to the past and future.

MODEL

- 1) I left the child alone.
I wished I **had not left** the child alone.
I'll wish I **had not left** the child alone.
- 2) She **doesn't know** him well enough.
I wished she **knew** him better.
I'll wish she **knew** him better.

* * *

To make the sentence more emphatic you can use *would* + infinitive after an expression of wish. But only

if the subjects in both clauses are different and if the wish refers to the present or future

I { <i>wish</i> <i>wished</i> <i>shall wish</i>	he { <i>would do it.</i> <i>would not do it.</i>
----------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------

E. g. I *wish* you **would** go there at once. I *wish* you **would not** interfere.

Exercise 8. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the present or past tense of subjunctive II (use *would* + infinitive where possible).

MODEL

- 1) I wish (to know) him better. — I wish I knew him better.
(You can't use *would* + infinitive because we have the same subject in both clauses.)
- 2) I wish he (to warn) me in time. — I wish he had warned me in time.
(You can't use *would* + infinitive because it does not replace the past tense of subjunctive II.)
- 3) I wish you (not to speak) so loudly.
 - a) I wish you did not speak so loudly.
 - b) I wish you would not speak so loudly.

1) I wish you (not to smoke) indoors. 2) I wish he (not to stay) to dinner. There's not enough soup to go round. 3) I can't make him take his cod-liver oil. I wish you (to speak) to him about it. 4) I have such a headache. I wish the people next door (to play) the records quite so loudly. 5) We liked the film so much. I wish you (to see it) too. 6) It was not long before we wished we (not to come). 7) He asked after you and said he wished you (to write) or (to come) over some time. 8) I wish you children (not to interrupt). 9) I wish the people in front (to stop) talking. I can hardly hear the actors. 10) Now of course I wish I (to take) his advice. 11) It is awful the way the window frame rattles in the wind. I wish somebody (to do) something about it. 12) She couldn't sleep all night. Oh, how she wished she (not to write) that letter.

Exercise 9. Complete the following sentences.

MODEL

The way was long and the going hard. Soon she wished ...

- a) ... she had not come.
- b) ... she were in better form.

1) It was oppressively hot, and we wished ... 2) The text seemed full of words she did not know, and she wished ...
3) What a glorious day. Don't you wish ... 4) Was the play really so good? I wish ... 5) Do you really mean to take a child that age to see "Hamlet"? You'll wish ...
6) An hour or so after lunch I felt a dull pain in my stomach and wished ... 7) When I saw those lovely flowers, I wished ... 8) See how cold it is here? Don't you wish now ... 9) She really is the sweetest child. I wish ... 10) You look rather pale to-night. I wish ...

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions, using the present or past tense of subjunctive II after an expression of wish.

MODEL

- 1) Have you been here before? — No, I only wish I had.
- 2) Did he know her at all well? — No, he only wished he did.

- 1) Is the car waiting for you?
- 2) Have you done the washing up?
- 3) Do you know the subject well?
- 4) Is she fond of you?
- 5) Did you buy this textbook when you were in Leningrad?
- 6) Has the baby gone to sleep?
- 7) Is your mother-in-law staying with you?
- 8) Do you live in Leningrad?
- 9) Have you marked the papers?
- 10) And have you enough time for cinemas and such?

Exercise 11. Answer the following questions, using the present or past tense of subjunctive II after an expression of wish.

MODEL

- 1) Have you read this book? — Yes, but I wish I had not.
 - 2) Do you know him at all well? — Yes, but I wish I did not.
- 1) Did you take part in last year boat-race?
 - 2) Does this dog belong to you?

- 3) Did your daughter bake that cake?
- 4) Did you give your son a bicycle for his birthday?
- 5) Have you seen her in this part?
- 6) Does he take it so seriously?
- 7) Did you hear her sing?
- 8) Are they going to stay with you?
- 9) Do you have to stay at home and mind the children?
- 10) Does he help her in her housework?

Smb. { <i>wishes</i> <i>wished</i> <i>will wish</i>	smb. { could do smth. might do smth.
-----------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------

- E. g. 1) I *wish* I could go too. Жаль, что я не могу тоже пойти.
- 2) We all *wished* he **might** win. Нам всем хотелось, чтобы он выиграл.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions, using *could* or *might* after an expression of wish.

MODEL

- 1) Are you going to the Crimea again this summer? — No, I only wish I could.
 - 2) Do you think it is going to rain? — I wish it might.
- 1) Is your sister coming to stay with you?
 - 2) Are we going to have a dry summer?
 - 3) Do you think "Torpedo" will win?
 - 4) Will you go to the pictures on Sunday?
 - 5) Are the Ivanovs coming to the party?
 - 6) Did you go for a swim?
 - 7) Did you see the film?
 - 8) Did the weather change?

to look to feel to do smth.	<i>as if</i> <i>as though</i>	smb. did smth. <hr/> smb. had done smth.
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

E. g. She looks *as if* she knew something.
 She looks *as if* she had been crying.
 She felt *as if* she did not know him.
 She felt *as if* she had long known him.
 She will speak to you *as though* nothing had happened.
 She will speak to you *as though* she knew nothing.
 It will be *as if* nothing had happened.

Она выглядит так, будто знает что-то.
 Она выглядит так, словно она плакала.
 Ей казалось, что она его не знает.
 Ей казалось, что она давно знает его.
 Она заговорит с тобой, словно ничего не случилось.
 Она заговорит с тобой, словно ничего не знает.
 Все будет так, словно ничего не случилось.

Exercise 13. A. Translate into Russian.

1) She just stood there as if she did not mind. 2) Where are you running as if blood-hounds were after you? 3) Why do you behave as if it didn't in the least matter what we all think of you? 4) Day after day we saw him leave the office as though nothing special had happened to him. 5) He generally behaved as though he had done nothing out of the way. 6) He turned up on Wednesday with a box of sweets and a large doll as if it were the most usual thing to do. 7) I felt as if all my world lay in ruins at my feet. 8) Don't you feel as if you had never really known him? 9) You'll feel as if you had never seen a mountain lake before. 10) She certainly does not look as if she were a stranger here. 11) Just take a glass of that, and you'll feel as if you hadn't a care in the world. 12) Just a little of this powder base, and you'll look as though you were just back from a winter cruise. 13) It does not look as if it had rained here in the last couple of days.

B. Translate into English.

1) Мне казалось, будто я все это уже видела раньше.
 2) Что ты смотришь на меня, словно видишь меня в пер-

вый раз. 3) Он не обернулся, словно не слышал моих слов. 4) Он знает эти места, словно это его родная деревня. 5) Он заговорит с вами, как ни в чем не бывало. 6) Вы полюбите эти места, и вам покажется, словно вы всегда там жили. 7) Она не выглядела так, как будто ей было сорок. 8) Почему ты всегда одеваешься, как будто ты старая женщина? 9) Она закрыла глаза рукой, словно пытаюсь спрятать слезы. 10) В эти сентябрьские дни снова стало так тепло, как будто вернулось лето. 11) У него всегда такой вид, словно он все хорошо понимает. 12) Не беспокойся, он будет держаться так, словно никогда и не возражал.

Exercise 14. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the present or past tense of subjunctive II.

1) A couple of weeks of that, and you'll stop looking as if you (to have) a tyre round your middle. 2) Where can I have met her? But she certainly looks as though she (to expect) me to speak to her. 3) Why do you always treat me as if I (to be) a backward child of twelve? 4) She kept trying on hat after hat as if she (not to make up) her mind from the very beginning which she would take. 5) They were very nice to me and said that I spoke French as if I (to be) a Frenchman or (to spend) most of my life over there. 6) It was only after that speech that we always felt as though the holidays really (to begin). 7) And all of a sudden she felt as if it (to be) the only thing that really mattered. 8) Don't you feel as though it (may go on) for ever? 9) She could discuss the latest novel as though she (to read) it. 10) The paper was dirty, yellow and puckered as if it (to be left) out in the rain.

Exercise 15. Complete the following sentences.

A. Give three variants in each case.

MODÈL

1) ... as if she knew it.

She looked ...; She looks ...; She'll look ...

2) ... as if nothing had happened.

She spoke ...; She speaks ...; She will speak ...

1) ... as if she liked it. 2) ... as if nobody knew it. 3) ... as though she had slept in her clothes. 4) ... as if nothing matter-

ed. 5) ... as if she had always meant to do it. 6) ... as though she expected me to go there. 7) ... as if they had grown up together. 8) ... as if it were cold. 9) ... as if it were the only thing to do. 10) ... as if no one had ever said anything like this.

B. Give two variants where possible.

MODEL

They treated each other with easy friendliness as if

- a) ... they had never quarrelled.
- b) ... they were fond of each other.

1) Doesn't the sea look as if ... ? 2) She expected you to speak to her. Why did you behave as if ... ? 3) And after all this time they met as if 4) I know you wanted to go there. Why did you speak as if ... ? 5) She knows the subject really well, but she spoke as if 6) Don't you feel sometimes as if ... ? 7) When I met him at lunch next day, he looked as if 8) He hid behind his paper as though 9) From time to time he looked first at the clock, then at his wrist watch as though 10) The telephone pealed long and persistently as if 11) She had a small dog, a friendly animal, who treated strangers as if 12) There wasn't a breath of wind in the air. The forest looked as if

It	looks/looked/will look seems/seemed/will seem is/was/will be	<i>as if</i> <i>as though</i>	smb. did smth. smb. had done smth.
----	--------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------

Exercise 16. Translate into English.

1) Кажется, пойдет снег. 2) Кажется, завтра будет хорошая погода. 3) Вам покажется, что вы никогда и не болели. 4) Кажется, диктант был трудный. 5) Кажется, они подружились. 6) Кажется, они знают друг друга. 7) Кажется, они уже легли спать. 8) Казалось, мысль понравилась всем. 9) Будет казаться, что вы нарушили обещание. 10) Кажется, он здесь.

Exercise 17. Express the probability of the actions stated in the sentences below. Refer the situation to the past and future.

MODEL

1) He will make a good teacher.

It looks
It looked } *as if* he would make a good teacher.

2) They have left.

It looks
It looked
It will look } *as if* they had left.

3) Somebody has been here before.

It looks
It looked
It will look } *as if* somebody had been here before.

1) The rain has stopped for good. 2) She knows all about it. 3) Somebody has broken my fountain pen. 4) Nobody lives here. 5) A child is crying somewhere. 6) Something has gone wrong with the engine. 7) She is waiting for you. 8) She will be just right for the job. 9) She has never had such a good time. 10) He is quite an authority on the subject. 11) We have never really liked each other.

It	{ is not was not won't be	<i>as if</i> <i>as though</i>	smb. did smth. smb. had done smth.
----	---------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------------

- E. g. 1) It's not *as if* you knew him. Ведь ты же не знаешь его.
 2) It's not *as if* you had tried. Ведь ты же не пробовал.
 3) It won't be *as if* you were a party to it. Ведь ты же не будешь соучастником.

Exercise 18. Translate into English.

- 1) Ведь тебе не двадцать лет. 2) Ведь он же и не хотел этого. 3) Ведь сейчас еще не слишком поздно. 4) Ведь они этого от вас не ожидают. 5) Ведь мы и не были усталыми.

6) Это была ошибка. Ведь я и не хотел его обидеть. 7) Жаль, что так случилось. Но ведь она и не вмешивалась. 8) Ведь это его не касается. 9) По-моему, так будет хорошо. Ведь ты не будешь вмешиваться. 10) Ведь он и сам не знает, чего он хочет.

<i>'d</i> <i>had</i> } <i>rather</i> <i>would</i>	smb. did smth. smb. had done smth.
---------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------

E. g. I'd *rather* you went now. Я бы предпочел, чтобы ты ушел сейчас.
She'd much *rather* you had stayed. Она бы предпочла, чтобы ты тогда остался.

Exercise 19. Translate into Russian.

1) I'd rather we didn't discuss her affairs. 2) Would you rather we took a taxi? 3) Would you rather I hadn't come? 4) I'd much rather we walked all the way to the station. 5) I saw she'd rather I didn't mention her name. 6) It was clear that they would rather nobody had mentioned the subject.

Exercise 20. Translate into English.

1) Я бы предпочла, чтобы ты вообще не поднимал этого вопроса. 2) Конечно, они предпочли бы, чтобы ты это сделал сам. 3) Теперь она предпочла бы, чтобы он не поступал в этот институт. 4) Конечно, они предпочли бы, чтобы вы посадили собаку на цепь. 5) Мама предпочла бы, чтобы вы пообедали сейчас. 6) Они предпочли бы, чтобы ты нарезала им бутербродов.

Exercise 21. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the present or past tense of subjunctive II.

MODEL

She'd rather nobody (to know) about it.

a) She'd rather nobody knew about it.

b) She'd rather nobody had known about it.

1) I'd rather something (to happen) to clear the atmosphere. 2) Would you rather we (to dine) quietly at home? Just the two of us? 3) They'd much rather she (to give) them a scolding and (to be done) with it. 4) Would you rather we (to help) you with the washing up? 5) She'd rather you not (to treat) her like a baby in front of her friends. 6) I'd much rather you (not to buy) it. 7) I'd much rather you (to tell) no one. 8) I'm sure he would rather you (not to tinker) with his car.

Exercise 22. Paraphrase the following sentences.

MODEL

- 1) I don't want you to help me with the washing up.
I'd rather you didn't help me with the washing up.
- 2) Father didn't like your taking the car.
Father had rather you didn't take the car.
- 3) I'm sorry you interfered.
I would rather you had not interfered.
- 4) I was so sorry she had already left.
I'd rather she had not left.

1) She doesn't want you to tell her how to bring up her own child. 2) He is sorry you objected. 3) Mother doesn't like us to interfere with her housekeeping. 4) Do you want me to go at once? 5) I'm sure father won't like your tinkering with his portable wireless set. 6) The TV-set won't work now. Why did not your children leave it alone? 7) I've such a headache. I don't want you to play these records so loudly. 8) She is sorry the boy spends all his time reading. 9) Would you like me to stay? 10) Are you sorry I came?

**SENTENCE PATTERNS WITH THE SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD,
SUBJUNCTIVE I AND MODAL PHRASES**

The structure of some complex sentences demands the use of the suppositional mood in subordinate clauses.

In certain styles subjunctive I can be used instead of the suppositional mood.

The patterns with subjunctive I are not typical of modern English and should not be used in speech.

The present tense of the suppositional mood and subjunctive I are used in the following patterns:

1) It { is was will be	<i>necessary</i> <i>important</i> <i>desirable</i> <i>requested</i> <i>demanded</i> <i>advisable</i> <i>arranged</i> <i>ordered</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>надо</i> <i> </i> smb. should do smth. smb. do smth. <i>потребуется</i>
------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

E. g. It is *necessary* that you **should come (come)** a couple of days before the others.

It is *requested* that every student **should register (register)** at the dean's office.

It will be *arranged* that all the children **should get a sit down meal** in the middle of the day.

Необходимо, чтобы вы приехали на несколько дней раньше других; или: Вам необходимо приехать

Просят, чтобы все студенты зарегистрировались в деканате; или: Студентов просят

Будет организовано горячее питание для детей в середине дня.

2) <i>to suggest</i> <i>to demand</i> <i>to insist</i> <i>to order</i> <i>to arrange</i> <i>to request</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. should do smth. smb. do smth.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------------------------------

E. g. He *suggested* that we should begin at once.

He *will insist* that we should do it ourselves.

He *arranged* that we should stay the night in the empty school-building.

It *was arranged* that the examination should take place on the 2nd.

Он предложил нам немедленно начать.

Он будет настаивать, чтобы мы это сделали сами.

Он договорился, что мы переночуем в пустом здании школы.

Экзамены были назначены на 2-е число; *или*: Было решено, что ...

Exercise 23. A. Translate into Russian.

1) It was arranged that the town be evacuated by the 15th. 2) It was ordered that no ship leave the harbour before daybreak. 3) I do not demand that you should memorize the text. 4) It is requested that all students should **send** in their second assignment in grammar before the winter session. 5) Do you suggest that we should give up the idea? 6) It's not in the least important that you should remember the exact dates only that you have a general idea of the period when the plays were written. 7) It is advisable that you fully realize the obligations you are now taking upon yourself. 8) Is it important that the sitting take place to-night? 9) I don't insist that you do it now only that it should be done. 10) Have you arranged that she should be met at the station? 11) It was requested that all those who wanted to join the dramatic society should register with the monitor. 12) I suggest that we start right away.

B. Translate into English (give two variants).

1) Важно, чтобы все студенты знали о собрании. 2) Он предлагает, чтобы мы оставались здесь. 3) Нужно, чтобы присутствовали все. 4) Следует ли нам искать каждое новое слово в словаре? 5) Важно, чтобы вы как можно больше говорили по-английски. 6) Студенты просили, чтобы лекцию прочитали еще раз. 7) Я договорился, чтобы вам дали комнату рядом с моей. 8) Студентов просят не уносить газеты из читального зала. 9) Было решено, что детей

отвезут на остров на катере. 10) Было решено, что он уедет сейчас же после экзаменов. 11) Никто не требовал, чтобы ее исключили. 12) Вы настаиваете, чтобы мы пришли в воскресенье?

Exercise 24. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the present tense of the suppositional mood or by subjunctive I.

1) It's highly advisable to my mind that something (to be done) about their pronunciation. 2) It is requested that the late-comers (to take) seats in the gallery. 3) She positively insists that the margins (to be) on the left side of the page. 4) She promised to arrange that mother (to come and sit) with the baby. 5) It was demanded that some kind of school-leaving certificate (to be provided). 6) It was intended that the cross (to take place) on Sunday. 7) At the family gathering it was agreed that she (to be sent) to school. 8) It is of importance that the children (to have) some interest in common. 9) It was finally arranged that the pamphlet (to be delivered) by the postman along with the morning mail. 10) It was then proposed that no child over twelve (to be admitted). 11) He ordered that nothing (to be touched). 12) It is requested that he (to be able) not only to drive but to do all minor repair jobs.

Exercise 25. Complete the following sentences, using the words in brackets.

MODEL

- 1) He insisted that (we ... not to do it).
He insisted that we **should not do** it that night.
- 2) It was arranged that (the car ... to be taken).
It was arranged that the car **should be taken** to the nearest garage.

1) No one demanded that (the meeting ... to be adjourned). 2) She suggested that (I ... to speak). 3) It's not advisable that (the child ... to eat). 4) It will be arranged that (she ... to be examined). 5) She has arranged that (the textbooks ... to be bought). 6) It is agreed that (the conference ... to begin). 7) Is it absolutely necessary that (we all ... to come)? 8) Did anyone insist that (measures ... to be taken)? 9) After all she did not suggest that (we ... to do). 10) Is it advisable that (you ... to spend)? 11) It wasn't requested that (you ... to take the examination). 12) Will you please arrange that (the students ... to be supplied).

Exercise 26. Complete the following sentences (give several variants in each case).

MODEL

... that nothing should be done for the present.

She insisted ...; She will suggest ...; It is advisable ...; It will be arranged ...; It was important

1) ... that she should see a good doctor. 2) ... that no one should interfere. 3) ... that someone should be held responsible. 4) ... that hot meals should be provided for the children. 5) ... that steps to prevent any further outbreak of the disease should be immediately taken. 6) ... that nothing should be moved. 7) ... that nobody should know about it. 8) ... that a car should be sent to meet them. 9) ... that the papers be marked that same day. 10) ... that information leakage should be stopped at any price.

8)	<i>to think to believe to consider to find</i>	it	<i>necessary important advisable desirable better</i>	that	smb. should do smth. smb. do smth.
----	------------------------------------------------------------	----	-----------------------------------------------------------------------	------	-----------------------------------------------------

E. g. I *think it necessary* that you **should go** there. (... that you go there).

Я считаю необходимым, чтобы вы пошли туда.

I *find it advisable* that you **should go** there.

Я нахожу нужным, чтобы вы пошли туда.

I *believe it desirable* that you **should go** there.

Я считаю желательным, чтобы вы пошли туда.

Exercise 27. Paraphrase the following sentences (give several variants in each case).

MODEL

1) It's important that he should be present.

I consider it important

I think it necessary

I find it desirable

} that he should be present.

2) It is not important that you should be present.

I don't think it important }
I don't believe it important } that you should be present.

1) It is necessary that somebody should interfere. 2) It is highly desirable that you should know all the particulars. 3) It is not important that he should be able to drive. 4) It is not necessary that you should attend the hearing in person. 5) It is desirable that each girl should be able to type and make notes. 6) It is important that you should know each child by his name. 7) It is not necessary that we should give any decisive answer to-day. 8) It is comparatively unimportant that he should arrive a day before the contest. 9) It is highly desirable that the patients should spend all their waking hours in the park and on the beach. 10) It is important that nothing should be done until we get a further report of the case.

4)	<i>order</i> <i>demand</i> <i>suggestion</i> <i>recommendation</i> <i>wish</i> <i>motion</i> <i>rule</i> <i>arrangement</i> <i>request</i>	is was will be	<i>that</i>	smb. should do smth. smb. do smth.
----	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------	-------------	-----------------------------------------------------

E. g. *The order was that no one should leave the room.*

My suggestion is that no one should leave the room.

Her only wish will be that no one should leave the room.

Приказ состоял в том, чтобы никто не выходил из комнаты.

Мое предложение состоит в том, чтобы никто не выходил из комнаты.

Ее единственное желание будет заключаться в том, чтобы никто не выходил из комнаты.

<p>5) <i>order</i> <i>demand</i> <i>suggestion</i> <i>recommendation</i> <i>wish</i> <i>motion</i> <i>rule</i> <i>arrangement</i> <i>request</i></p>	<p><i>that</i></p>	<p>smb. should do smth. smb. do smth.</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

E. g.* He gave an *order*
that nobody should
leave the room.
She expressed a *wish*
that nobody should
leave the room.
He made a *motion*
that nobody should
leave the room.

Он отдал приказ, чтобы
никто не выходил из
комнаты.
Она выразила желание,
чтобы никто не выходил
из комнаты.
Он внес предложение,
чтобы никто не выходил
из комнаты.

Exercise 28. Paraphrase the following sentences (give two variants in each case).

MODEL

- 1) He suggests that we should do it ourselves.
His suggestion is
He makes the suggestion } that we should do it ourselves.
- 2) He arranged that she should not be interviewed.
The arrangement was
He made the arrangement } that she should not be interviewed.
- 3) He will recommend that you should stop smoking.
His recommendation will be
He will make the recommendation } that you should stop smoking.

1) I suggest that we should not take any steps until we hear from her. 2) He will only suggest that measures be taken without specifying which. 3) He ordered that the women

* To give an order; to express a wish; to make a suggestion, demand, recommendation, rule, arrangement, motion.

and children should be taken care of first. 4) They recommended that nothing should be done without the doctor's advice. 5) She only wished that people should leave her alone. 6) The chairman moved that the question be struck off the agenda. 7) She ruled that no child should come to school unwashed. 8) They arranged that I should spend the summer at aunt Mary's. 9) They will demand that the agreement be considered void. 10) The doctor strongly recommends that the children should be given cod-liver oil all through the winter and early spring.

Exercise 29. Complete the following sentences, using the present tense of the suppositional mood or subjunctive I.

MODEL

- 1) Her only wish was ...
... that she should be left free to follow her own inclination.
2) She never mentioned her wish ...
... that she should be left free to follow her own inclination.

- 1) In those letters she repeatedly expressed a wish ...
2) She religiously followed the doctor's recommendation ...
3) He quite forgot the rule ... 4) I think there is a rule ...
5) Finally we made the arrangement ... 6) My only wish is ...
7) I'm sure the arrangement will be ... 8) I've heard of no order ...
9) Mother's rule was ... 10) Can you show me any order ...
11) Her suggestion is ... 12) The poet's dying wish was ...
13) At last somebody made a motion ... 14) After several successful experiments we came to the arrangement ...
15) After all we can't ignore their preposterous demand ...

6)	to do smth.	забыл lest	smb. should do smth.
			smb. do smth.

- E. g. 1) Do it at once *lest* she should change her mind.
2) He drew a plan for me *lest* I lose my way.

Сделай это сейчас же, чтобы она не передумала.
Он нарисовал мне план, чтобы я не заблудился.

Exercise 30. A. Translate into Russian.

1) Better ask her too lest she feel slighted. 2) I think I'll draw a kind of outline first lest I should leave out something important. 3) She kept the children indoors lest they should disturb him as he sat in the garden. 4) They kept the blinds down lest the neighbours catch a glimpse of what was going on. 5) She carefully wrapped each dress in tissue-paper lest anything should get damaged in the transfer.

B. Translate into English.

1) Возьми с собой эти бутерброды, чтобы не проголодаться. 2) Мы решили выйти пораньше, чтобы ночь не застала нас в лесу. 3) Позвони ей, чтобы она не волновалась. 4) Он завел будильник и поставил его у самой кровати, чтобы дети не проспали. 5) Мы старались не смотреть на нее, пока она ела, чтобы она не смущалась. 6) Он написал правило на доске, чтобы дети не сделали ошибок, записывая его.

Exercise 31. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the present tense of the suppositional mood or subjunctive I.

1) Please mark the place in the book lest I (to waste) time looking for it. 2) I think we had better take an earlier train lest mother (to worry). 3) The late-comers must take seats in the gallery lest they (to disturb) the others. 4) I'd much rather you did not go out lest the train (to start) and you (to be left) behind. 5) Watch that milk I tell you lest it (to boil) over. 6) I agreed to share his umbrella lest my best hat (to be spoiled). 7) I only asked her lest she (to feel) left out. 8) Everything was kept very hush-hush lest people (to talk). 9) We did not want to talk about it lest something (to happen) to spoil it all. 10) She always kept the jam cupboard locked lest the children (to get) at it.

Exercise 32. Paraphrase the sentences below.

MODEL

- 1) Do it now, otherwise it will be too late.
Do it now *lest* it *should be* too late.
- 2) He lowered his voice so as not to attract anybody's attention.
He lowered his voice *lest* he *should* attract anybody's attention.

1) Run for it, otherwise we'll miss the train. 2) Let him do it his own way, otherwise he'll make a mess of it. 3) Lock the dog in, otherwise he'll get at the cat. 4) I had to give him my coat, otherwise he would have caught pneumonia. 5) She kept watching the children so as not to lose sight of the little girl. 6) He read and re-read every sentence so as not to miss a single mistake. 7) He turned his head away so as not to let her see him smile. 8) He turned the wireless very low so as not to wake the children. 9) Do it, otherwise you'll be sorry later. 10) He spoke slowly and clearly so as not to be misunderstood.

Exercise 33. Answer the following questions.

MODEL

Why did you close the window? — *Lest* the wind should break it, a storm is coming.

- 1) What do you want to leave her a message for?
- 2) Why did you write the rule on the blackboard?
- 3) Why do you give me this plan?
- 4) Why do you want us to start so early?
- 5) Why do you make her wear her coat?
- 6) Why do you want us to sit in the front row?
- 7) Why do you always make a shopping list before starting?
- 8) Why do you keep the dog chained?
- 9) Look at that fat man. Why is he running so?
- 10) Why do you always pack your son's bag?

Exercise 34. Complete the following sentences.

- 1) Open the window lest ...
- 2) Tell him about the meeting lest ...
- 3) Put down my address lest ...
- 4) Leave the cat alone lest ...
- 5) Better take a sleeping pill lest ...
- 6) Help her with the dishes lest ...
- 7) Don't take that short cut lest ...
- 8) Don't let him eat too many sweets lest ...
- 9) I'll take my umbrella lest ...
- 10) Don't tell her anything lest ...
- 11) You may need a torch to explore the cave lest ...
- 12) I'll leave his supper on the stove lest ...

There is a tendency in Modern English to use "so that smb. may (can) do smth."; "so that smb. may (can) not do smth." instead of "lest smb. should do smth."

7) to do smth.	<i>so that that in order that</i>	smb. { may (can) do smth. may (can) not do smth. might (could) do smth. might (could) not do smth.
----------------	-----------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

- E. g. 1) I'll cut them some sandwiches *so that* they **may (can)** eat them on the train.
 2) Stand between her and the window *so that* she **can (may)** not see him leave.
 3) She gave me a dollar *so that* I **might (could)** buy some magazines.
 4) She kept her head averted *so that* we **could (might)** not see her smile.

Я приготовлю им бутерброды, чтобы они могли поесть (поели) в поезде.

Встань между ней и окном, чтобы она не видела (не могла видеть), как он уйдет.

Она дала мне доллар, чтобы я могла купить несколько журналов.

Она отворачивалась, чтобы мы не могли увидеть, что она улыбается.

Exercise 35. Translate into Russian.

- 1) Let's walk a bit slower *so that* they can catch up with us. 2) Show her the plan *so that* she can see what you are talking of. 3) We left early *so that* we might reach the place before the holiday rush began. 4) The letters were ten feet high *so that* people in fast cars could read them from afar. 5) The gates are never locked *in order that* the children may come and go as they like. 6) I did it only *so that* you might know how fond of you I am. 7) Put it right here *so that* she can see it the moment she wakes. 8) Know what? Let's take the kids too *so that* they might learn to know each other. 9) Speak lower *so that* the children may not hear you. 10) Mother always labelled her fruit preserves *so that* we might not take the wrong jars. 11) She kept the windows

closed so that the night air she considered dangerous could not get in. 12) Hold the paper in front of your face so that she can not recognize you.

Exercise 36. Translate into English.

- 1) Подними ее, чтобы ей было видно.
- 2) Я подчеркнул выражение в тексте, чтобы он мог сразу найти его.
- 3) Я оставлю письмо на столе, чтобы она сразу его увидела.
- 4) Она держала окно открытым, чтобы голубь мог влетать и вылетать.
- 5) Покажи гостю ее комнату, чтобы она могла отдохнуть.
- 6) Я дала им много примеров, чтобы они поняли, как употреблять это слово.
- 7) Дай ему руку, чтобы он не упал.
- 8) Положи книгу на верхнюю полку, чтобы дети не могли ее достать.
- 9) Запри дверь, чтобы собака не выбежала в сад.
- 10) Я дал им несколько примеров, чтобы они больше не делали этой ошибки.

Exercise 37. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the present tense of the suppositional mood or *may/might, can/could* + infinitive (give two variants where possible).

MODEL

- 1) Don't let the baby play with the cup lest he (to break) it.
Don't let the baby play with the cup lest he should break it (so that he may not break it).
- 2) I gave him the cup to play with so that he (to be) quiet.
I gave him the cup to play with so that he might be quiet.

- 1) I went there yesterday so that I (to see) it myself.
- 2) He told me the whole story so that I (to explain) to you his behaviour.
- 3) He adjusted the lamp so that his face (to remain) in shadow.
- 4) He kept watching the large mirror which faced the entrance so that he (to see) her the moment she entered.
- 5) She wound the scarf around her throat lest the damp October wind (to get) at it.
- 6) She stood here motionless lest she (to frighten) the deer away.
- 7) And whatever you do tell them nothing lest they (to get in) first.
- 8) She won't object anyway lest in doing so she (to give) herself away.
- 9) Bring him in at once so that I (to see) my only daughter's son at last.
- 10) And she put the cage with the canary in his room lest he (to feel) lonely.
- 11) They took a short cut across the moor so that they (to be) home for tea.
- 12) I'll ask him to take you to the station in his car lest you (to have) to walk all the way.

Exercise 38. Complete the following sentences (give three variants where possible).

MODEL

- 1) Let's start now ...
 - a) ... lest it should grow dark.
 - b) ... so that we may (can) catch the train.
 - c) ... so that he may not worry.
- 2) Do it at once ...
 - a) ... lest it should be too late.
 - b) ... so that we may (can) go to the pictures later.
 - c) ... so that he can not complain.

1) Show her the way to the station 2) Pack your clothes at once 3) Ask her to dinner 4) I took her for a walk 5) We carefully packed each priceless cup in cotton-wool 6) I did all my shopping early in the morning 7) We shall ask her advice on the subject 8) He'll stay in bed a couple of days longer 9) I have kept his letter 10) The doctor told him to go away for a month and stay at some quiet place

II

Both tenses of the suppositional mood are used in the following patterns:

8)	It { is was	<i>natural</i> <i>understandable</i> <i>characteristic</i> <i>surprising</i> <i>strange</i> <i>curious</i> <i>odd</i> <i>doubtful</i> <i>impossible</i> <i>unpleasant</i> <i>a pity</i> <i>a shame</i> <i>possible</i> *	that	smb. should do smth. smb. should have done smth.
----	----------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	-----------------------------------------------------

* Only in interrogative sentences: *Is it possible that he should have said so?*

In affirmative sentences *may + infinitive* is mostly used: *It is possible that he may know this.*

E. g. It is *natural* that she should want to come.

It was *surprising* that she should object.

It is *curious* that she should have been absent.

It was not *surprising* that she should have changed her mind.

Понятно, что она тоже хочет прийти.

Удивительно (было неожиданно), что она возражала.

Странно, что ее не было.

Не удивительно, что она передумала.

Also possible:

It's only natural that he wants to leave.

It was annoying that they wanted to leave.

Exercise 39. Translate into Russian.

1) It is just like her that she should be ten minutes late to her own birthday party. 2) Isn't it a shame that the weather should have changed like that? 3) It's simply impossible that she should really mean it. 4) It was not unpleasant that people should think so. 5) It was most curious that he should go back on his word. 6) It seems odd that they should have come to an agreement. 7) It is even more curious that he should not have objected. 8) It was quite natural that they should think so. 9) It was quite a surprise that they should have managed without her so surprisingly well. 10) Isn't it a pity that you should be ill to-day?

Exercise 40. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the present tense of the suppositional mood to show that this action took place at the same time with the action in the principal clause, or followed it. Use the past tense of the suppositional mood to show that this action came first (give two variants where possible).

MODEL

- 1) Strange that he (to think) so.
a) Strange that he should think so.
b) Strange that he should have thought so.

- 2) It's a pity that he (not to tell) the truth when we asked him about it.
It's a pity he should not have told the truth when we asked him about it.

1) It was annoying that the corner seats (to be taken) already. 2) Isn't it strange that this boy (to be) always out when you want him? 3) So it was not in the least curious that he (to behave) the way he did. 4) It's odd that he (to lose) his way in a place, so familiar to him. 5) It's nice that you (to think) so. 6) It's rather characteristic that he (to object). 7) It was not surprising that they (to make) mistakes. 8) It's practically impossible that a boy of twelve (to do) all this. 9) It's a shame none (to know) the truth about the accident. 10) Is it possible that the nurse (to confuse) the bottles in the dark? 11) Isn't it odd that nobody (to see) him leave? 12) It was not surprising that he (to feel) hurt.

Exercise 41. Translate into English.

1) Странно, что вас никто не видел. 2) Как неприятно, что они опоздали на поезд. 3) Не удивительно, что он так думает. 4) Понятно, что она этого не хочет. 5) Не может быть, чтобы эксперимент удался. 6) Как жаль, что вы сегодня заняты. 7) Неужели сеанс уже начался? 8) Вполне естественно, что она этого хотела. 9) Сомнительно, чтобы он это сделал сам. 10) Было очень неприятно, что последний поезд уже ушел. 11) Невероятно, чтобы он проболел неделю и никто об этом не знал. 12) Было вполне понятно, что это ей нравилось. 13) Было вполне понятно, что это ей не понравилось. 14) Сомнительно, чтобы вода в озере была соленой. 15) Не удивительно, что они решили разбить лагерь у озера.

Exercise 42. Paraphrase the following statements. Use the suppositional mood.

MODEL

- 1) She refused to do it. How strange!
(It is) strange that she should have refused to do it.
- 2) She's fond of music. It's only natural. She has a good ear for music.
It is only natural that she should be fond of music. She has a good ear for music.
- 3) He's afraid of dogs. Isn't it strange?
Isn't it strange that he should be afraid of dogs?

1) He has left already. How strange! He is usually here at this time. 2) So this is what she thought. It's very strange. 3) She strongly objects to your plan. Isn't it annoying? 4) Nobody saw the child on the beach. It's rather curious. 5) So they have succeeded at last. It's highly doubtful. 6) She's ill in bed. Isn't it a pity? Just when we want her so badly! 7) They have crossed the Atlantic in a small yacht. Is it possible? 8) She speaks English very nicely, and it's only natural. She's worked hard enough for it. 9) The child's hair is quite fair. Isn't it odd when her eyes are so dark? 10) So she has changed her mind at the last minute. Isn't it curious? 11) She didn't believe you. It's not in the least surprising. 12) She does not want to give up her job. It's quite understandable. 13) He wants to do everything himself. So characteristic! 14) So the experiment has failed again. How unpleasant! 15) The lake is free of ice the year round. Very doubtful that. 16) A child of ten drew this. It is simply incredible.

Exercise 43. Translate the paraphrased sentences into Russian.

Exercise 44. Complete the following sentences (give several variants in each case).

MODEL

... that you should think so.

It's only natural ... ; Is it possible ... ; How annoying ... ; It's rather curious ... ; What a pity ... ; Strange ... ; It was impossible ...

1) ... that nobody should have objected. 2) ... that the safe should have been open. 3) ... that she should know nothing. 4) ... that it should rain like this in June. 5) ... that he should not mind. 6) ... that it should be so late.

Exercise 45. Complete the following sentences (give two variants where possible).

MODEL

It is natural...

a) ... that you should object.

b) ... that you should have objected.

1) It's quite impossible ... 2) Isn't it strange ... 3) How odd ... 4) Curious ... 5) It's rather a pity ... 6) It is not impossible ... 7) It was doubtful ...

Exercise 46. Comment on the following statements expressing astonishment, disbelief, disapproval (give several variants in each case).

MODEL

- 1) The tickets are sold out.
 - a) *What a pity* the tickets should be sold out!
 - b) *Isn't it strange* that the tickets should be sold out?
 - c) *It was impossible* that the tickets should be sold out.
 - d) *Rather odd* that the tickets should be sold out.
- 2) He lost the key again.
 - a) *It is curious* that he should have lost the key again.
 - b) *It was simply impossible* that he should have lost the key again.
 - c) *What a pity* that he should have lost the key again!
 - d) *How annoying* that he should have lost the key again.

1) She refused the invitation. 2) She's very fond of the child. 3) It is very cold for June. 4) It rained heavily throughout the week-end. 5) They did not come to any agreement. 6) She did not ask anyone to help her with the luggage. 7) He made some spelling mistakes. 8) They knew nothing about them.

9)	to think to believe to consider to find	it	natural	that	smb. should do smth. smb. should have done smth.
			strangē odd curious pleasant unpleasant possible impossible		

E. g. I think it only natural that he should like his job.

They find it curious that he should have refused.

We thought it odd that he should think so.

He believed it impossible that anybody should have succeeded where he had failed.

Also possible:

I think it only natural that he likes his job.

Я считаю естественным, что ему нравится его работа.

Им кажется странным, что он отказался.

Нам показалось странным, что он так думает.

Он считал невозможным, чтобы кто-нибудь преуспел там, где он потерпел неудачу.

Exercise 47. Paraphrase the following sentences.

MODEL

- 1) Strange that he should think so.
 a) I find it strange that he should think so.
 b) I found it strange that he should think so.
 2) It is not strange that he should have said so.
 a) I do not think it strange that he should have said so.
 b) I did not think it strange that he should have said so.

- 1) Rather odd that no one should have noticed anything.
 2) It's simply impossible that the safe should have remained open without anybody noticing it. 3) It was annoying that the train should be late. 4) It was curious that I should not have been told at once. 5) It was only natural after all that they should want a day off from time to time. 6) It's not surprising that you should feel rather tired and unwell. 7) It was impossible that she should have made a mistake. 8) It was quite understandable that we should grow fond of the animal.

10)	<i>to be astonished</i> <i>to be sorry</i> <i>to be pleased</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. should do smth.
			smb. should have done smth.

- E. g. I'm *astonished that* she **should have said so.** Меня удивило то, что она это сказала.
 I'm *sorry that* you **should think so.** Мне жаль, что вы так думаете.
 I *was pleased that* she **should like the book.** Я был рад, что книга ей нравится.
 I *was pleased that* she **should have spoken about my book.** Я был рад, что она упомянула о моей книге.

11)	<i>to fear</i> <i>to worry</i> <i>to be afraid</i> <i>to be uneasy</i>	<i>lest</i>	smb. should do smth.

E. g. I'm afraid lest it
 should be too late.
 I feared lest he
 should be unwell.
 She worried lest they
 should miss the
 train.
 She was uneasy lest
 the neighbours
 should complain
 about the dog.

Боюсь, что уже слишком
 поздно.
 Я боялась, что он нездо-
 ров.
 Она боялась, что они опоз-
 дают на поезд.
 Ее беспокоило, не пожа-
 луются ли соседи на со-
 баку.

Exercise 48. Complete the following sentences.

1) When they did not turn up at nine we began to worry
 lest 2) She grew thin, pale and listless. Soon her people
 began to fear lest 3) His first public appearance was
 not a success, and his friends were pleased that 4) We have
 been walking for hours, and there is no end to the forest.
 I'm afraid lest 5) On his first operating day the young
 surgeon was nervous lest 6) But at the examination he
 answered very well indeed. His friends were even a little
 surprised that 7) When you get there you'll be pleased
 that 8) I'm not at all surprised that 9) You keep
 looking at your watch. Do you fear lest 10) So you went
 to see her when you were in Leningrad. Was she astonished
 that ... ?

**Exercise 49. Express apprehension, astonishment, pleasure or
 displeasure at the statements given below.**

MODEL

- 1) He knows nothing about it.
 I fear lest he should know nothing about it.
 I'm astonished that he should know nothing about it.
- 2) He will not interfere.
 I fear lest he should not interfere.
- 3) He did not object.
 I feared lest he should not object.
 I was astonished that he should not object.

1) They missed the ten-fifteen. 2) They will oversleep.
 3) There's something wrong with her heart. 4) She did not
 give her consent. 5) She refused to act in the play. 6) I have
 lost his address. 7) The rain will go on for hours. 8) They

did not like the picture. 9) They meant to stay to dinner. 10) It got rather cold in the night. 11) She was not popular with the other students.

Also possible:

12)	<i>to fear</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. { <i>may/might</i> }	do smth.
	<i>to be afraid</i>		{ <i>can/could</i> }	
	<i>to worry</i>		smb. { <i>may/might</i> }	have done smth.
	<i>to be uneasy</i>		{ <i>can/could</i> }	

Exercise 50. Express apprehension about the statements given below.

MODEL

- 1) He is ill.
I *am afraid* that he may be ill.
- 2) He missed the train.
I'm *afraid* that he may have missed the train.

1) The early frosts will damage the young apple-trees. 2) Some of the china will get broken. 3) He will look awkward. 4) His parents will think her fast. 5) Something will happen to spoil it all. 6) People noticed her shabby dress and mended gloves. 7) They will think so. 8) They did not return. 9) He will be out when we come. 10) She saw it in the papers. 11) The dog bit the postman. 12) He ate something that did not agree with him.

<i>fear</i> <i>worry</i> <i>anxiety</i>	is was will be	<i>lest</i>	smb. should do smth.
			smb. should have done smth.

- E. g. Her only *fear* is (was) *lest* there **should be** something wrong with the child's health.
Her constant *fear* is (was) *lest* she **should have made** some fatal error in diagnosing a case.
Her only *worry* is (was) *lest* some guests **should come** unexpectedly and there **should not be** enough food in the house.
Her only *worry* is (was) *lest* she **should have lost** her latch-key.

<i>fear</i> <i>worry</i> <i>anxiety</i>	is was will be	<i>that</i>	smb. may/might do smth.
			smb. may/might have done smth.

- E. g. Her only *fear* is *that* there may (might) be something wrong with her health.
 Her only *fear* was *that* there might be something wrong with her health.
 Her constant *fear* is *that* she may (might) have made some error.
 Her constant *fear* was *that* she might have made some error.

<i>fear</i> <i>worry</i>	<i>lest</i>	smb. should do smth.
		smb. should have done smth.

<i>fear</i> <i>worry</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. may/might do smth.
		smb. may/might have done smth.

- E. g. She had a constant *fear lest* something should happen to her daughter. (... *that* something might happen to her daughter).
 She has no *worries lest* her children should grow up weak and nervous (... *that* her children might grow up weak and nervous).

Exercise 51. Complete the following sentences (give several variants in each case).

MODEL

- 1) She has sometimes expressed a fear that ... (lest ...) ... *that* she might lose her health. (... *lest* she should lose her health.)
- 2) She had a constant worry that ... (lest ...) ... *that* she might be a burden to her family. (... *lest* she should be a burden to her family.)
- 3) Her hidden fear was that ... (lest ...) ... *that* she might lose her eyesight. (... *lest* she should lose her eyesight.)
- 4) I have no fear that ... (lest ...) ... *that* I may have chosen the wrong way. (... *lest* I should have chosen the wrong way.)
- 5) This fear was that ... (lest ...) ... *that* she might have missed something of value in life. (... *lest* she should have missed something of value in life.)

1) The only thing that made her lie awake at night was a certain fear that ... (lest ...). 2) She had no fear that ... (lest ...). 3) Have you never felt a fear that ... (lest ...)? 4) It was a constant fear that ... (lest...). 5) She expressed no fear

that ... (lest ...). 6) The only worry she has is that ... (lest ...). 7) She was urged by a constant worry that ... (lest ...). 8) There was no anxiety lest ... (that ...). 9) The fear lest ... (that ...) was not enough to dampen her spirits. 10) His only anxiety was that ... (lest ...). 11) Your only fear will be lest ... (that ...). 12) You'll be troubled by a recurrent worry lest ... (that ...).

Exercise 52. Translate into English.

1) Мы были довольны, что погода была хорошая. 2) Она очень обрадовалась, что дождь прекратился. 3) Боюсь, что мы заблудились. 4) Он боится, что кто-нибудь поднимет этот вопрос. 5) Вы не боитесь, что они опоздают? 6) Мы были удивлены, что никто еще не приехал. 7) Ее удивляло, что никто ничего не знает. 8) Он хорошо знал предмет и не боялся, что ему зададут трудный вопрос на экзамене. 9) Он боится, что студенты не поддержат его. 10) Боюсь, что я сделал много ошибок в диктанте. 11) Боюсь, что она меня не поняла. 12) Боюсь, что она не сможет вам помочь.

TABLE II

THE OBLIGATORY USE OF THE OBLIQUE MOODS

Subjunctive II

1)	<i>It { is } time</i> <i>was }</i>	smb. did smth.
2)	Smb. { <i>wishes</i> <i>wished</i> <i>will wish</i>	smb. did smth.
		smb. <i>was (were) doing</i> smth.
		smb. had done smth.
3)	<i>to look</i> <i>to feel</i> <i>to seem</i> <i>to be</i> <i>to act</i>	<i>as if</i> <i>as though</i>
		smb. did smth.
		smb. had done smth.

4)	Smb. { <i>had</i> <i>would</i> } <i>rather</i>	smb. <i>did</i> smth.
		smb. <i>had done</i> smth.

The Suppositional Mood *Subj. I*

1)	It { <i>is</i> <i>was</i> <i>will be</i>	<i>necessary</i> <i>important</i> <i>desirable</i> <i>advisable</i> <i>requested</i> <i>ordered</i> <i>arranged</i> <i>demanded</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. <i>should do</i> smth.
----	------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------

2)	<i>to suggest</i> <i>to demand</i> <i>to insist</i> <i>to order</i> <i>to arrange</i> <i>to request</i> <i>to decide</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. <i>should do</i> smth.
----	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------

3)	<i>to think</i> <i>to believe</i> <i>to consider</i> <i>to find</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>necessary</i> <i>important</i> <i>advisable</i> <i>desirable</i> <i>better</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. <i>should do</i> smth.
----	------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------

4)	<i>order</i> <i>demand</i> <i>suggestion</i> <i>recommendation</i> <i>wish</i> <i>motion</i> <i>rule</i> <i>arrangement</i> <i>request</i>	<i>is</i> <i>was</i> <i>will be</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. <i>should do</i> smth.
----	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------

5)	<i>order</i> <i>demand</i> <i>suggestion</i> <i>recommendation</i> <i>wish</i> <i>motion</i> <i>rule</i> <i>arrangement</i> <i>request</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. <i>should do</i> smth.
----	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------

6)	to do smth.	<i>lest</i>	smb. should do smth. smb. do smth.
----	-------------	-------------	-----------------------------------------------------

7)	to do smth.	<i>so that that in order that</i>	smb. { may/might can/could } (not) do smth.
----	-------------	-------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------

8)	<i>It { is was</i>	<i>natural understandable characteristic surprising strange curious odd doubtful impossible unpleasant a pity a shame possible</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. should do smth.
				smb. should have done smth.

9)	<i>to think to believe to consider to find</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>natural strange odd curious pleasant unpleasant possible impossible</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. should do smth. smb. should have done smth.
----	------------------------------------------------------------	-----------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------

10)	<i>to be astonished to be sorry to be pleased</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. should do smth.
			smb. should have done smth.

11)	<i>to fear to worry to be afraid to be uneasy</i>	<i>lest</i>	smb. should do smth.
-----	---------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------

12)	<i>to fear</i> <i>to be afraid</i> <i>to worry</i> <i>to be uneasy</i>	<i>that</i>	smb. { <i>may/might</i> <i>can/could</i> } do smth.
			smb. { <i>may/might</i> <i>can/could</i> } have done smth.

Notes: 1. In patterns 1—6 subjunctive I can be used instead of the present tense of the suppositional mood (... *that smb. do smth.*)

2. In patterns 8—11 the tenses of the indicative mood can be used (... *to fear lest smb. will(do / has done smth.)*)

Summary

The use of the suppositional mood, subjunctive I and subjunctive II may depend on the structure of the sentence:

Subjunctive II

- 1) ... *that smb. did smth.* is used in pattern 1.
- 2) ... *that smb. { did smth.
had done smth. }* is used in patterns 2, 3.

The Suppositional Mood

- 3) ... *that smb. should do smth. (do smth.)* is used in patterns 1—5.
- 4) ... *lest smb. should do smth. (do smth.)* is used in patterns 6, 11.
- 5) ... *that smb. { should do smth.
should have done
smth. }* is used in patterns 8—10.
- 6) Subjunctive I can be used in patterns 1—6.
- 7) The tenses of the indicative mood can be used in patterns 8—11.
- 8) *can, may + infinitive* are often used in patterns 7, 12.
- 9) The present tenses do not denote the present or the future. They show that the action in the subordinate clause either takes (took, will take) place at the same time with the action in the principal clause:

I { *wish*
wished
shall wish } *you were here.*

I { *fear*
feared
shall fear } *lest you should be unwell.*

or follows (followed, will follow) it:

I { *wish*
wished
shall wish } *you went there at once.*

I { *suggest*
suggested
shall suggest } *that you should go there at once.*

10) The past tenses shows that the action in the subordinate clause took (will take) place before the action in the principal clause:

You { *wish*
wished
will wish } *you had seen it.*

She { *fears*
feared
will fear } *lest they should have missed the train.*

Revision Exercises

Exercise I. Complete the following sentences, using the suggested word combinations.

MODEL

to take smb. to the pictures

- 1) They are out. It looks *as if* he ... **had taken** her to the pictures.
- 2) It was *arranged* that I ... **should take** her to the pictures.
- 3) I came home earlier than usual so *that* I ... **might take** her to the pictures.
- 4) She *suggested* that I ... **should take** her to the pictures.
- 5) What of it if she did not like the film? It's not *as if* you ... **had taken** her to the pictures.
- 6) I *wish* you ... **took** me to the pictures.
- 7) Her only *wish* was that he ... **should take** her to the pictures.

a) to do the shopping

1) I'm so busy today. I wish... . 2) The ice-box is full. It looks as if mother... . 3) She positively insisted that I 4) When she saw the parcels heaped on the kitchen table she feared her husband 5) She did not mind their critical remarks. It was not as if she herself 6) It was arranged that I ... while they went to the beach. 7) The arrangement was that her sister 8) She did not approve of the arrangement that her elder daughter 9) He gave her half of what was left of the money so that she

b) to have a milk cocktail and a cream bun

1) It will be arranged that every child 2) Someone suggested that each child 3) She wished she 4) I won't give you any money lest you ... before lunch. 5) She felt hungry. It was not as if she ... like all the other children. 6) Here take some change so that you 7) I did not like the arrangement that they ... instead of a sit down meal. 8) She felt no fear that the children ... instead of the regular school-lunch. 9) Isn't it time we all 10) She won't be pleased that you ... with the money she gave you.

c) to do the washing up

1) Mother insisted that we 2) The arrangement was that each Sunday we 3) He behaved as if ... all his life. 4) There's not so much as a single cup in the sink. It looks as if 5) I don't see why you should interfere, it's not as if you 6) She put a kind of striped pinafore over her party dress so that 7) The party was over and she had only one wish that somebody 8) It was necessary that Mary 9) Looking at the pile of dirty dishes in the sink she wished ... before going out. 10) She feared lest her mother-in-law ... and should complain about it for days.

Exercise II. Translate into Russian.

1) Everybody was astonished that she should know nothing about it. 2) We were simply delighted that everything should have gone so well. 3) The doctor fears lest there should be complications. 4) She's worried lest something should happen at the last moment to prevent her leaving. 5) Mother

will be pleased that you should have remembered her birthday. 6) Were you surprised that he should have already gone? 7) I fear, lest we should have taken the wrong turning. 8) He was astonished that she should not have left a message. 9) She feared lest he should drive too fast. 10) Don't you fear lest he should have misunderstood the directions? 11) Was she pleased that the children should have saved her a piece of cake? 12) Is she afraid lest there should be something really wrong with her health?

Exercise III. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the verb or the necessary modal phrase.

1) She lived in constant fear that she (to lose) her health. 2) The order was that we (to camp) there till the sand storm abated. 3) I was not so disappointed after all. It was not as if I (to expect) her to do something. 4) I wish you (to make up) your mind one way or the other. 5) Now you've spoiled every chance I had. I do wish you (not to interfere) at least this time. 6) She's making herself ill with the worry that the children (to grow) to forget her. 7) I could not remember whose suggestion it was that we (to call in) the police. 8) He promised to arrange that there (to be) a car to meet me at the station. 9) Do it now lest they (to change) their mind. 10) She repeated her words slowly and distinctly so that there (to be) no misunderstanding. 11) He greatly feared lest someone else (to be given) the job. 12) I don't worry that the results (to prove) to be negative. 13) To me she looks as if there (to be) something the matter with her liver. 14) Why do you always burst into the room as if there (to be) somebody after you? 15) Is it necessary that I (to go) to all that trouble? 16) I personally think that it is high time somebody (to tell) her about it.

Keys to Exercises

Ex. 2B. 1) I wish he met ... 2) I wish we found ... 3) I wish they switched off ... 4) I wish they offered ... 5) He wished his poems were published ... 6) They wished nobody knew ... 7) I wish you saw ... 8) I wish it was (were) not ... 9) I wish you were ... 10) I wish he understood ...

Ex. 3B. 1) You will wish you had seen ... 2) How I wished I had warned ... 3) We wished we had taken ... 4) She wished she had given ... 5) I wish I had got ... 6) I only wish the weather had been ... 7) You will wish you had not gone ... 8) I wish he had been ... 9) I wish I had not

taken 10) You will wish you had brought 11) I wish he had not marked 12) I wish they had come.

Ex. 4. 1) it did not rain; 2) he came; 3) you understood; 4) you had seen; 5) you had phoned; 6) he had written; 7) he knew; 8) you had learned; 9) he had come; 10) they had stayed; 11) she knew; 12) it was (were) of so told.

Ex. 5. 1) could go; 2) could drive; 3) had not given; 4) had taken; 5) had stopped; 6) had brought; 7) had; 8) came; 9) worked; 10) could see; 11) did not sit; 12) had not brought.

Ex. 13B. 1) had seen; 2) saw; 3) had not heard; 4) it was (were); 5) ... nothing was the matter (nothing had happened); 6) had lived; 7) was (were); 8) was (were); 9) was (were) trying; 10) had returned; 11) understood; 12) had never objected.

Ex. 14. 1) had; 2) expected; 3) was (were); 4) had not made; 5) was (were); had spent; 6) had begun; 7) was (were); 8) might go on; 9) had read; 10) had been left.

Ex. 16. 1) It looks as if it was going to snow. 2) It looks as if it was going to be fine to-morrow. 3) It will seem as if you had never been ill. 4) It looks as if the dictation had been difficult. 5) It looks as if they had made friends. 6) It looks as if they knew each other. 7) It looks as if they had gone to bed. 8) It looked as if the idea had appealed to everybody. 9) It will look as if you had broken your promise. 10) It looks as if he was here.

Ex. 18. 1) ... you were twenty. 2) ... he had wanted it. 3) ... it was too late. 4) ... they were expecting it. 5) ... we had been tired. 6) ... I had wanted ... (had meant...). 7) ... she had interfered. 8) ... it concerned him. 9) ... you were going to interfere. 10) ... he knew.

Ex. 20. 1) you did not raise; 2) you did it; 3) he had not entered; 4) you chained; 5) you had dinner; 6) you cut some sandwiches.

Ex. 41. 1) should have seen; 2) should have missed; 3) should think; 4) should not want; 5) should have been successful; 6) should be busy; 7) should have begun; 8) should have wanted; 9) should have done; 10) should have left; 11) should have been ill; 12) should like; 13) should have disliked; 14) should be salt; 15) should have decided.

Ex. 52.* 1) should be good; 2) should have stopped; 3) may have lost our way; 4) may raise; should raise this question; 5) may be late; should be late; 6) should have come; 7) should know nothing; 8) should be asked; might be asked; 9) should not support (back) him; may not; 10) may have made; 11) may have misunderstood; 12) should be unable; may be unable.

Ex. III. 1) might lose; 2) should camp; 3) had expected; 4) made up; would make up; 5) had not interfered; 6) might grow; 7) should call in; 8) should be; 9) should change; 10) might be; 11) should be given; 12) may prove; 13) was; 14) was; 15) should go; 16) fold.

* The indicative mood is also possible.

PART THREE
GENERAL TRAINING EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the correct form of the verb. Retell the story in English.

A. The Gate without a Latch

A farmer had a gate which opened into a field, and as the latch on it was broken it always stood open. So the chickens ran out into the field and the cattle got into the yard. The farmer's wife often complained about it and repeated: "I wish you (to buy ¹) a new latch!" To which the farmer answered angrily: "You're always wanting me to buy things. If I (to listen ²) to you, we never (to have ³) a penny."

Once the farmer was tying his horse in the yard when he saw his fattest pig go out into the field. " (to catch ⁴) it before it crosses the field and gets lost in the wood," he thought and ran after the pig, letting the horse go.

His wife who was ironing his best shirt saw it all out of the window. "As if he (can catch ⁵) a pig without me!" she thought and ran after him.

Their young daughter who was minding the soup watched them for some moments pityingly and then ran out too.

"Those old people," she thought. "They never (to catch ⁶) this pig unless some one young and strong like me (to help ⁷) them."

It happened that she fell and hurt her leg. Her parents had to take her home while the pig disappeared in the wood.

At home they saw that the horse had trampled the kitchen-garden. The iron had burnt the farmer's best shirt and the soup had boiled over.

¹ See "Keys to Exercises" on p. 95.

Then they started quarrelling.

"If you (not to leave⁸) the horse untied, it (not to trample⁹) the kitchen-garden," shouted the wife.

"And if you (to mind¹⁰) your own business, my shirt (not to be burnt¹¹) through!" answered the farmer.

Then they both attacked the girl: "If you (to watch¹²) the soup, we (to have¹³) some dinner now and the pig (not to escape¹⁴).

But it was the wife who had the last word of course. She said: "If you (to buy¹⁵) a latch, nothing (to happen¹⁶)."

B. Cinderella

When Cinderella heard about the ball, the king was giving to have the prince meet the prettiest girls in the country, she wished she (to be invited¹⁷) so that she (may see¹⁸) the prince. But naturally nobody thought of asking her.

On the night of the ball, after her stepsisters left all dressed up, she felt as if her heart (to be breaking¹⁹).

"Oh, if I too (can go²⁰) to the ball!" she exclaimed.

"You shall go!" her godmother, a good fairy, said appearing in front of her. She raised her wand, and Cinderella found herself wearing a wonderful dress, which fitted as if it (to be made²¹) for her, and the prettiest glass slippers.

The fairy raised her wand again, and Cinderella saw a coach and coachman draw up to the door. Nobody (can guess²²) that the coachman was a fat rat and the coach — a pumpkin.

"Go," said the fairy. "And have a good time but be sure you leave before the clock strikes twelve."

Cinderella went to the party and had a rare good time. The moment the prince saw her, he fell in love with her and demanded that she (to dance²³) every dance with him. But for the fairy's warning Cinderella (to be²⁴) quite happy. As it was, she kept watching the clocks and ran out of the king's palace on the stroke of twelve losing one of her slippers as she ran.

At first the prince did not take her disappearance seriously. "It's not as if I (to lose²⁵) her for ever," he thought. But when he realized that nobody knew who she was, he began to fear lest he (never to see²⁶) her again, and he grew very miserable.

"We think it highly advisable that the girl (to be found²⁷)," the king's advisers said. "Otherwise the prince (never may marry²⁸)."

"And it's high time he (to do²⁹)," said the king. "I'm growing old, you know."

They made every girl in the country try on Cinderella's glass slipper so that they (may²⁸ find³⁰) whom it fitted.

The fear that Cinderella (never to be found³¹) proved groundless. She married the prince and was very happy.

Even her stepmother and stepsisters began to treat her as if they (to love³²) her greatly.

C. A Romantic Princess

Once there lived a princess who wanted something romantic to happen to her. To be saved by a prince — from a dragon (to be³³) just the thing she decided.

So she went to the forest, where a family of robbers lived in a small hut, and told them that it was necessary for reasons of state that she (to stay³⁴) with them for a time. The robbers (to prefer³⁵) to be left alone, but there was nothing to be done.

The princess wrote a letter to her parents who (might have been³⁶) anxious about her otherwise. She wrote that a terrible dragon had stolen her. That the dragon treated her well but that she wished somebody (to save³⁷) her. She also said that she (will³⁸) rather her deliverer (to be³⁹) prince Wendelin, who had such nice blue eyes. And she suggested that her letter (to be sent⁴⁰) to the papers, so that prince Wendelin (may know⁴¹) about it.

The letter was duly published in the papers, but it did not create the impression the princess (to like⁴²). Some people even said that they were sorry for the dragon.

The robbers had an old white horse and an ox, and the princess sent them out into the forest each day after breakfast to look for a prince.

One day the ox returned, pushing prince Wendelin with his horns.

The prince was very glad to see the princess and asked her if it could be arranged that he (to be sent⁴³) home as soon as possible.

"I (to be⁴⁴) glad to help you," answered the princess. "But things are not done this way. It is you who should deliver me from the dragon."

The prince said he had never delivered anyone and (never to think⁴⁵) of doing so without consulting his mother. So she locked him in lest he (to get lost⁴⁶) in the forest.

She had a white horse and she had a prince, now it was desirable that she (to find ⁴⁷) a dragon to be delivered from.

There lived a witch in this forest whose son, a dragon, was a great disappointment to her.

He had been studying magic abroad for a long time, and all this time his old mother had longed for his return, even though she had feared lest once back he (to steal ⁴⁸) some princess, which, of course, (to result ⁴⁹) in no end of trouble.

But when he returned, he did not insist that she (to give ⁵⁰) him beautiful girls for supper. This (to be ⁵¹) hard to do but at least (to be ⁵²) natural. He preferred potato dumplings, played the guitar in the evening and kept looking at himself in his pocket-mirror.

The princess saw him once. He was lying under a bush covering his nails with pink nail polish.

To have spoken to him then and there (might have ⁵³) everything, so the princess addressed his mother.

She spoke to the old witch, to the dragon, to the prince, and finally it looked as if they all (to understand ⁵⁴) what was expected of them. The dragon insisted that cinema producers (to be ⁵⁵) there to see his performance, and the princess promised him that they would be invited.

The princess then sent word to her parents and named the day and the place of her deliverance.

Thousands of people came to see it. They saw a large rock on which the princess was standing looking a little nervous. No wonder! She worried a great deal lest the prince, the dragon and the horse (to confuse ⁵⁶) her directions.

And so they did. Instead of arriving on the white horse to charge the dragon, the prince arrived on the dragon's back while the white horse trotted peacefully by himself. The princess (to like ⁵⁷) to box the prince's ears, but that was clearly impossible. She simply took her place on the dragon's back, and the dragon carried them both to the waiting crowd. At first the people were rather afraid of the dragon, but he waved his tail in such a friendly way that they soon grew to like him.

So the princess had her wish that she (to be delivered ⁵⁸) from a dragon.

Prince Wendelin was proclaimed a hero and married the princess, and the dragon had an offer from Hollywood.

(after Joseph Lada)

Exercise 2. Translate the passages in bold type into English. Retell the story in English.

А. Три желания

Жили-были старик и старуха.

Однажды старуха сказала: «Хорошо бы случилось¹ что-нибудь хорошее!» И старик добавил: «Давно пора, чтобы нам тоже повезло²».

И только они это сказали, как перед ними появилась фея, словно она этого только и дожидалась³, и сказала, что исполнит три их желания.

«Но лучше хорошенько подумайте⁴, прежде чем пожелать чего-нибудь, — сказала она. — А не то будете потом жалеть⁵». И она исчезла.

«Как хорошо! — воскликнул старик. — Теперь мы будем счастливы и богаты. Что это мне всегда есть хочется, когда я счастлив? Эх, была бы у меня сейчас⁶ хорошая колбаса!»

И только он это сказал, как на столе перед ним появилась большая колбаса.

«Ах ты дурак! — закричала старуха. — Болтаешь, словно ты малый ребенок⁷. Хоть бы она приросла⁸ к твоему носу, эта колбаса».

И колбаса приросла к носу старика так, словно она всегда там находилась⁹.

«Ох, — сказала старуха, — мы уже потеряли два желания. Будем поосторожней, чтобы не потерять¹⁰ третьего. Я предлагаю пожелать¹¹ побольше золота, тогда мы могли бы сделать¹² золотой ящик на твою колбасу и были бы счастливы¹³».

Но старик сказал, что он скорее умрет¹⁴, чем будет жить с колбасой на носу. И они потеряли и третье желание.

В. «Бы...»

Однажды я подумал, что вот как хорошо было бы¹⁵, если бы взрослые были¹⁶, как дети, а дети, как взрослые. Вот это было бы замечательно¹⁷! Очень было бы интересно¹⁸.

Представляю себе, как маме и папе это понравилось бы¹⁹, а бабушка, наверно, целые дни от меня ревела бы²⁰.

¹ See "Keys to Exercises" on p. 124.

Я бы им показал²¹! Например, вот мама сидела бы²² за обедом, а я бы ей сказал²³:

— Ты почему это без хлеба ешь? Лучше погляди²⁴ на себя в зеркало! На кого ты похожа? Ешь сейчас же, тебе говорят.

И она стала бы есть²⁵, опустив голову, а я бы только командовал²⁶:

— Быстрее! Опять задумалась!

И тут вошел бы²⁷ папа после работы, и я бы закричал²⁸:

— Ага, явился! Вечно тебя надо ждать. Мой руки сейчас же! Теперь садись к столу!

Он бы сел²⁹ и потихоньку сказал маме:

— Ну, как поживаешь?

А она бы сказала³ тоже потихоньку:

— Ничего, спасибо.

А я бы крикнул³¹:

— Разговорчики за столом! Папа, положи сейчас же газету!

И они сидели бы³² у меня, как шелковые, а уж когда бы пришла³³ бабушка, я бы заголосил³⁴:

— Признавайся, опять в хоккей гоняла? А что это за грязная палка? Ты зачем ее в дом приволокла? Убери ее сейчас же с моих глаз!

Тут я бы прошелся³⁵ по комнате и сказал бы³⁶ им всем трои:

— После обеда садитесь за уроки, а я в кино пойду.

Конечно, им бы тоже хотелось³⁷ лучше в кино, но я бы сказал³⁸:

— Дома сидите! Натe вам тридцать копеек на мороженое и все!

Тогда бы бабушка попросила³⁹:

— Возьми хоть меня-то! Ведь каждый ребенок может провести одного взрослого бесплатно.

Но я бы сказал⁴⁰:

— А на эту картину людям после семидесяти лет вход воспрещен.

И я бы прошелся⁴¹ мимо них, как будто я не замечаю⁴², что у них глаза мокрые, а я бы стал⁴³ одеваться и напевал бы⁴⁴, а они от этого еще хуже бы мучились⁴⁵.

Но я не успел придумать, что бы я сделал⁴⁶ еще, потому что вошла мама, самая настоящая, живая и сказала:

— Ешь сейчас же, посмотри, на кого ты похож!

(по рассказу В. Драгунского).

С.

— Эйб,— прозвучал нежный голос,— знаешь, о чем я думаю? Здесь на этом острове можно было бы сделать ⁴⁷ замечательный фильм.

— Превосходная идея. А какой фильм?

— Пожалуй так, я была бы ⁴⁸ на этом острове Робинзоном, женщиной-Робинзон.

— Да-да,— неуверенно сказал мистер Эйб. — А как бы ты попала ⁴⁹ на этот остров?

— Очень просто. Наша яхта потерпела бы кораблекрушение ⁵⁰ во время бури, и вы все потонули бы ⁵¹ — ты, Джюди, капитан.

— А Фред тоже? Фред ведь прекрасно плавает!

— Ну так Фреда съела бы ⁵² акула. Это была бы ⁵³ замечательная деталь.

Мистер Эйб вздохнул.

— Ну, а дальше?

— А меня выбросила бы на берег ⁵⁴ волна. На мне была бы ⁵⁵ пижама.

— А кто бы тебя здесь нашел ⁵⁶?

— Никто. Да я и не была бы ⁵⁷ Робинзоном, если бы здесь были ⁵⁸ люди. Ведь потому-то моя роль и была бы замечательной ⁵⁹, что я была бы все время одна ⁶⁰. Вообрази только — Лили Валлей в главной и вообще единственной роли?

(По роману Чапека «Война с саламандрами»)

Д.

Если бы вы стали искать ⁶¹ на карте островок Тана-Маса, вы нашли бы ⁶² его на самом экваторе немного к западу от Суматры. Но если бы вы спросили ⁶³ капитана ван-Тоха на борту судна «Кандон-Бандун», что, собственно, представляет собой эта Тана-Маса, у берегов которой он только что бросил якорь, то капитан сердито сказал бы ⁶⁴ вам, что это самая грязная дыра из всех Зондских островов, что единственный белый человек, который там живет, — это всегда пьяный торговый агент; а если бы вы после этого спросили ⁶⁵ капитана напрямик, зачем же он в таком случае бросил здесь якорь, как будто собирается ⁶⁶ оставаться тут несколько дней, он сердито проворчал бы ⁶⁷ что-нибудь в том смысле, что «Кандон-Бандун» не стал

бы, разумеется, заходить ⁶⁸ сюда только за пальмовым маслом, а, впрочем, это вас, сэр, совершенно не касается. У меня есть свои дела, а вы, будьте любезны, занимайтесь своими.

(по роману Чапека «Война с саламандрами»)

Exercise 3. Translate the passages in bold type into Russian.

A.

To take his view **would be absurd**¹. On the contrary, it is necessary that the real issues of peace should be **brought**² vigorously before the people.

B. Earlier start

The National Union of Teachers spoke for the great majority of members of the profession yesterday when it demanded that all children **should be admitted**³ to infant schools at the beginning of the educational year during which their fifth birthday occurs.

This **would mean**⁴ that many children would go to school earlier, not later, than at present. It **would be a step forward**⁵, not a step back.

The argument used to try to justify raising the school entry age is that it **would make it easier**⁶ to raise the school-leaving age to 16.

It is shocking that such rubbish **should still be peddled**⁷ 20 years after the 1944 Education Act promised education for all from the ages of five to 16.

It is simply a proposal to lop off a year at one end of the child's education to add another at the end. The total length **would remain**⁸ the same, whereas what is needed is a lengthening of the whole period of education.

C. Oil Imports

One of the main questions to be discussed in the present talks will be whether Britain will lift the present ban on imports of Soviet oil and oil products.

Before the war the Soviet Union supplied 10 to 12 per cent of Britain's oil requirements, and a similar percentage now **would mean**⁹ that the Soviet Union **could**¹⁰ earn an-

¹ See "Keys to Exercises" on p. 96.

other 50 million a year which would be spent¹¹ on buying British goods.

The Soviet Union could¹² also sell in Britain more watches, glass, tinware, matches, crabmeat, carpets and other products, but this is at present prevented by British quota restrictions.

D. Stately Home Saved

"Cardross, the late 16th-century home of Sir Ronald and Lady Orr Ewing at Port Menteith, Stirlingshire, has just received a Ministry of Works maintenance grant.

"I don't know what would have happened¹³ to the house otherwise", Lady Orr Ewing told me. "I suppose, it would just have deteriorated¹⁴. One can't go on patching for ever."

Well, one can agree. But how handy to have a Ministry of Works to take over the patching. Otherwise one would have¹⁵ to pay a builder oneself — so expensive.

Keys to Exercises

Ex. 1.

A. 1) bought (would buy); 2) listened; 3) should never have; 4) had better catch; 5) could catch; 6) would catch (will); 7) helped (helps); 8) had not left; 9) would not have trampled; 10) had minded; 11) would not have been burnt through; 12) had watched; 13) should have; 14) would not have escaped; 15) had bought; 16) would have happened.

B. 1) was (were) invited; 18) might see; 19) were breaking; 20) could go; 21) had been made; 22) could have guessed; 23) should dance; 24) would have been; 25) had lost; 26) should never see; 27) should be found; 28) may (might) never marry; 29) did; 30) might find; 31) should never be found; 32) loved.

C. 33) would be; 34) should stay; 35) would have preferred; 36) might have been; 37) saved (would save); 38) would rather; 39) were; 40) should be sent; 41) might know; 42) would have liked; 43) should be sent; 44) should be; 45) would never think; 46) should get lost; 47) should find; 48) should steal (stole); 49) would have resulted; 50) should give; 51) would have been; 52) would have been; 53) might have spoiled; 54) had understood; 55) should be; 56) should confuse; 57) would have liked; 58) should be delivered.

15

Ex. 2.

A. 1) happened; 2) had some luck; 3) had been waiting; 4) had better think; 5) you should be sorry; 6) Oh, if I had (I wish I had); 7) as if

you were; 8) Oh, if it stuck (I wish it stuck); 9) as if it had always been; 10) lest we should lose (waste); 11) should wish; 12) could make; 13) would be happy; 14) would rather die.

B. 15) would be nice; 16) were; 17) would be wonderful; 18) would be interesting; 19) would like; 20) would cry; 21) should show; 22) would sit; 23) should say; 24) had better look; 25) would eat; 26) would order; 27) would enter; 28) should shout; 29) would sit down; 30) would say; 31) should shout; 32) would sit; 33) would come; 34) should yell; 35) should walk; 36) should say; 37) would rather go; 38) should say; 39) would ask; 40) should say; 41) should walk; 42) as if I did not notice; 43) should dress; 44) should sing; 45) would suffer; 46) should do.

C. 47) could make; 48) should be; 49) would get; 50) would be wrecked; 51) would drown; 52) would be eaten; 53) would be; 54) should be cast ashore; 55) should be wearing; 56) would find; 57) should not be; 58) were; 59) would be wonderful; 60) should be alone.

D. 61) looked for; 62) would find; 63) asked; 64) would say; 65) would ask; 66) as if he intended; 67) would growl; 68) would not come.

Ex. 3.

A. 1) было бы нелепо; 2) чтобы были поставлены.

B. 3) чтобы всех детей принимали; 4) означало бы; 5) было бы шагом вперед; 6) дало бы возможность; 7) все еще повторяется; 8) остался бы.

C. 9) означало бы; 10) мог бы; 11) были бы потрачены; 12) мог бы.

D. 13) что случилось бы; 14) разрушался бы; 15) пришлось бы.

MODAL VERBS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Modal verbs (*can, may, must, need, shall, will, ought, dare*) have certain features in common.

1. They have no verbals, consequently they have no analytical forms (perfect, continuous, passive, etc.) and need no auxiliaries to form questions and negations:

— Can you do it?

— No, I can't.

2. The verbs *can, may, shall, will* have two tense forms of the indicative mood — the present and the past.

The Present Tense	The Past Tense
can may shall will	could might should would

E. g. He **can** read.

He **could** read when he was three.

You **may** go to the pictures.

He kept telling me what I **might** or **might not** do.

You **shall** be sorry.

He said I **should** be sorry.

It **won't** open.

The door **wouldn't** open.

The forms *could, might, should, would*, besides denoting a past action, may denote an unreal action.

E. g. He **could** do it if he wanted to.

You **might** do something about it.

You **should** speak to her about it.

He **would** not do a thing like this.

So we say that these modal verbs have one form of the subjunctive mood.

When followed by a perfect infinitive, this form denotes an unreal action in the past.

E. g. I **could have done** it easily.

You **might have done** it.

She **should have agreed**.

I **would have gone**.

The modal verbs *must* and *need* have only one form of the indicative mood.

The modal verb *ought* has only one form — that of the subjunctive mood.

3. Most modal verbs can be used in three modal meanings: the concrete, the imperative, the suppositional.

PART ONE
SENTENCE PATTERNS WITH MODAL VERBS

Table 1

CAN

Concrete	Imperative	Suppositional
<p>1. <i>Mental, physical, circumstantial ability:</i></p> <p>Can you lift the box?</p> <p>They could translate such texts in the first course.</p> <p>You can get there by bus in twenty minutes.</p> <p>But for this I could do it quite easily.</p>	<p>1. <i>Permission:</i> You can go now. (можете+инф.)</p> <p>2. <i>Request:</i> Can } you do it? Could }</p> <p>3. <i>Prohibition:</i> You can't cross the street here. (нельзя+инф.)</p>	<p>1. a) <i>Strong doubt about the present:</i> Can } smb. { know smth.? Could } { be doing smth.?</p> <p>b) <i>Strong doubt about the past:</i> Can } smb. { have known smth.? Could } { have done smth.? } { have been doing smth.? (неужели ...)</p> <p>2. a) <i>Strong doubt about the present:</i> Smb. { can } not know { could } smth. Smb. { can } not be { could } doing smth.</p> <p>b) <i>Strong doubt about the past:</i> Smb. { can } not have { could } known smth. Smb. { can } not have { could } done smth. Smb. { can } not have { could } been doing smth. (не может быть, чтобы ...)</p>

Exercise 1. Analyse the form of the modal verb. Say in which meaning it is used. Translate the sentences into Russian.

MODEL

1) But for this he **could have** got there in time. Он мог бы попасть туда вовремя, если бы не это.

Could is the form of subjunctive II. The perfect infinitive refers the action to the past. The verb is used in its concrete meaning.

2) **Could** you get me a glass of water? Дайте мне, пожалуйста, стакан воды.

Could is the form of subjunctive II. The verb is used in the imperative meaning to express a request.

3) **Can** it be really you? Неужели это действительно вы?

Can is used in the suppositional meaning to express strong doubt.

4) I **couldn't** make him budge. Я не мог заставить его двинуться с места.

Could is the form of the past tense. The verb is used in the concrete meaning.

- 1) You *can go*, if you want to, of course, but *could* you leave the boy here if only for half an hour?
- 2) Scholars *could stay* at school until the age of eighteen.
- 3) The boy said, "I feel sick. *Can I have* some more orangeade?"
- 4) She *can't come* to-morrow because they are going out to visit Florence.
- 5) Some men *can reel off* line after line of poetry.
- 6) I simply *could not refuse*. They would have been hurt.
- 7) "You *can't talk* about correspondence," the policeman said. "That's out!"
- 8) The island *can be reached* on foot or by motor-car.
- 9) A haircut, please. And you *can cut* my mustache too.
- 10) A little bit of boiled fish *can't hurt* you, you know.
- 11) He shut himself up in the study all day where I *could see* through the window that he was writing busily.
- 12) He was not old, *he couldn't have been more than forty*.
- 13) But they *can't be* as bad as you!
- 14) "Oh," cried Fleur. "You *can't have done* it!"
- 15) *Can she have been waiting* for us all this time?
- 16) No, Jackie. Mother said you *can't play* with the knife.
- 17) Annie, as soon as we are gone, you *can clear* the table.
- 18) "And you *can play* with Ginger," said Moira kindly.

Exercise 2. Translate into English, using Table 1 for reference.

1) Здесь нельзя переходить улицу. 2) Неужели уже так поздно? 3) Не мог он вам этого сказать. 4) Можете взять книгу с собой. 5) Он мог решать такие задачи, когда ему было восемь лет. 6) Карандашом писать нельзя. 7) Дайте мне, пожалуйста, ваш карандаш на минутку. 8) Покажите мне, пожалуйста, как пройти на Красную площадь. 9) Что же вы мне не сказали тогда? Я бы мог вам купить эту книгу в Ленинграде. 10) Важно, чтобы они умели переводить с листа. 11) Хорошо, если бы ты мог пойти с нами. 12) Вы бы не могли еще немножко подождать? 13) Нельзя так говорить со старшими. 14) Можете кончить это дома. 15) Конечно, он мог бы тебе помочь.

Exercise 3. Make the following sentences hypothetical by changing the form of the verb. Translate the sentences into Russian.

MODEL

I can do it to-night.

Я *могу* это сделать сегодня вечером.

— I could do it to-night.

— Я *бы могла* это сделать сегодня вечером.

1) He can help you, but he does not want to bother. 2) Of course, I can translate it. 3) I think I can show you how to do it. 4) You can go and tell her about it. 5) You can always go to someone else. 6) She can see a doctor about it. 7) He can easily get there in twenty minutes. 8) No one can do it in this time.

Exercise 4. Refer the following sentences to the past. Make them hypothetical by changing the form of the infinitive.

MODEL

I can do everything you do.

I could do everything you did. — I could have done everything you did.

1) I can read the inscription from where I am sitting. 2) I can wear my mother's shoes. 3) I cannot understand what it means. 4) Nobody can do it better. 5) People can hear you talking late at night. 6) We can play in the garden. 7) She cannot believe her eyes. 8) You can reach the hotel in five minutes.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1) Я бы не смогла пойти вчера в кино. 2) Я не смогла перевести надпись без словаря. 3) Мне жаль, что его нет дома. Он бы мог помочь вам. 4) Мне жаль, что его не было дома. Он бы мог помочь вам. 5) Он мог решать такие задачи, когда ему было десять лет. 6) Он смог бы решить такую задачу, когда ему было десять лет. 7) Мог бы он научить меня произносить этот звук? 8) Он мог научить ее произносить этот звук правильно только потому, что она очень старалась. 9) Никто не смог бы научить ее произносить этот звук правильно, потому что она не хотела учиться. 10) Мне жаль, что погода плохая, я могла бы показать вам такие красивые места в парке. 11) Жаль, что погода была плохая, я могла бы погулять в парке. 12) Погода была хорошая, и мы могли гулять в парке каждое утро. 13) Погода очень хорошая, и мы могли бы пойти гулять без пальто.

Exercise 6. Translate into Russian.

1) I have to take my youngest to the kindergarten, otherwise I could explain it to you now. 2) She could read fluently and expressively when she was six. 3) Of course, I could have taken the short cut across the birch grove, but I did not want to in the dark. 4) I could do it only because we had no lectures that day. 5) It's only ten to five, I think we could do it if we ran all the way. 6) You could have done it quite well if you had only tried. 7) How can I describe it to you? — You could try. 8) There's something wrong with your torch. I tried and tried, but I could not make it work.

Exercise 7. Form requests, expressions of permission, prohibition, using the following word combinations.

MODEL

to leave the child with its grandparents

1. *request*: Can (could) you leave the child ...
2. *permission*: You can leave the child ...
3. *prohibition*: You can't leave the child ...

to help smb. with his work; to do smth. directly one returns; to wait a minute; to take smb.'s picture; to take the child out walking; to have cream with one's tea; to drop in at a shop for some face-cream; to discuss the subject with one's friends.

Exercise 8. Express strong doubt about the statements made in the following sentences (give two variants in each case).

MODEL

- 1) He knows the language quite well.
 - a) Can (could) he know the language quite well?
 - b) He can't (couldn't) know the language quite well.
- 2) He is waiting for someone.
 - a) Can (could) he be waiting for someone?
 - b) He can't (couldn't) be waiting for someone.

1) He understands every word you say. 2) She is really fond of the child. 3) They know how to get there. 4) She is crying. 5) She is looking for somebody. 6) She is always interfering and criticizing every single thing we do. 7) They are always fighting. 8) But they are very fond of each other. 9) She is trying so hard to please everybody. 10) Children like to play here. 11) He is speaking the truth.

Exercise 9. Refer the following statements to the past by changing the form of the infinitive.

MODEL

- 1) Can he really like the place? — Can he have really liked the place?
- 2) He can't like the place. — He can't have liked the place.
- 3) Could he know about it? — Could he have known about it?

1) Can it be so late as all this? 2) Could he be speaking the truth? 3) Surely it can't be Jim? 4) But she could not mean it. 5) It can't be so difficult after all. 6) You could not know this. 7) Can somebody be working against us? 8) Could she resent it? 9) Can she be trying to get out of the deal? 10) Could it mean that we are too late?

Exercise 10. Express strong doubt about the statements made in the following sentences. Use the perfect infinitive to refer the situation to the past where necessary.

MODEL

- 1) She is still waiting for you downstairs.
 - a) Can (could) she be still waiting ... ?
 - b) She can't (couldn't) be still waiting ...
- 2) She knew nothing whatever about it.
 - a) Can (could) she have known nothing?
 - b) She can't (couldn't) have known anything ...
- 3) I have done it.
 - a) Can (could) she have done it?
 - b) She can't (couldn't) have done it.

1) Macomber saw the lion move. 2) There was one public meeting in the town itself. 3) The message had been pushed under the front-door. 4) On Friday morning Bill came to my office again. 5) She has gone down the garden path. 6) He has looked at the papers. 7) He feels real bad about it. 8) The children are playing by the pond. 9) She knows all about it by this time

Exercise 11. Express strong doubt about the statements made in the following negative sentences.

MODEL

- 1) He did **not** notice you.
 a) Can (could) he have **failed** to notice you? Неужели он *не* заметил ...
 b) He can't (couldn't) have **failed** to notice you. Не мог он *не* заметить ...
- 2) He does **not** like it here.
 a) Can (could) he **dislike** it here?
 b) He can't (couldn't) **dislike** it here?
- 3) We did **not** see him do it.
 a) Can (could) **nobody** have seen him do it?
 b) **Nobody** can (could) have seen him do it.
- 4) He did **not** get your letter.
 Can (could) he have **never** got my letter?

1) You did not understand me. 2) She did not like the play. 3) They do not trust him. 4) They did not find him there. 5) People don't want to go there. 6) She did not notice the mistake. 7) They did not receive the telegram in time. 8) They don't realize the full significance of the event. 9) He did not see you. 10) She did not lose sight of them in the crowd.

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1) Неужели вы его не увидели? 2) Не мог он этого не заметить. 3) Неужели они об этом не узнали? 4) Неужели они проиграли? 5) Не мог он этого сказать. 6) Не может быть, чтобы он не одобрял вашего решения. 7) Не может взрослый человек любить такие книги. 8) Не может быть, чтобы она вам об этом рассказала. 9) Не может быть, чтобы она вам об этом не рассказывала. 10) Неужели он верит этому? 11) Неужели он не верит этому? 12) Неужели было так холодно?

Exercise 13. Compose sentences, using the verb *can* in the concrete, imperative and suppositional meanings.

Table 2

MAY

Concrete	Imperative	Suppositional
<p>1. <i>Absence of obstacles to the action:</i> One may often see such faces in the South of Russia. Note: At present can is mostly used in such cases.</p>	<p>1. <i>Permission:</i> (in interrogative sentences mostly): — May I come in? — Yes, you can (may). — No, you can't (may not). 2. <i>Prohibition:</i> You may not leave the room until I say so. (не смей) 3. <i>Request*</i> (mostly ironically used): You might leave the child alone. You might have brought her a present.</p>	<p>1. <i>Doubt about the present or future:</i> She { may } like it { might } (be living here) 2. <i>Doubt about the past:</i> She { may } have done it. { might } (МОЖЕТ БЫТЬ, ВОЗМОЖНО)</p>
<p>* This pattern may be used as an expression of reproach.</p>		

Exercise 14. Analyse the form of the modal verb. Say in which meaning it is used. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- 1) Children *may* borrow books from the school library.
- 2) No one *may be arrested* or detained unless a lawful cause is stated.
- 3) I *may show* him your reports later. I don't know.
- 4) This term *may be defined* as 'wrong done by one man to another'.
- 5) You *might* just as well come in time.
- 6) Your hair is getting rather thin, sir, *may* I advise to change your parting?
- 7) Mother, *may* I have a glass of light beer?
- 8) I *may have wrecked* my own life, but I will not let you wreck yours.
- 9) Justice *may be* slow, mother, but it comes in the end.
- 10) Certainly, a great deal *may be done* by means of cheap entertainment.
- 11) Ernest, we *may never be married!*
- 12) For the first time she faced the thought that she *might never be well* again.
- 13) He *may have written* the letter, but the signature is certainly not his.
- 14) It *might have been worse*.
- 15) You *might have*

asked me if I had an objection. 16) *May* I come and see you? 17) You *might* remember people are sleeping upstairs. 18) Alcoholic liquors *may not be sold* anywhere without a licence.

Exercise 15. Translate into English, using Tables 1 and 2 for reference (give two variants where possible).

MODEL

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Эту книгу можно купить в любом магазине. | You <i>may</i> (or <i>can</i>) buy this book at any shop. |
| 2) Можно мне взять яблоко? | <i>May</i> (or <i>can</i>) I have an apple? |
| 3) Здесь нельзя курить. | You <i>cannot</i> (or <i>may not</i>) smoke here. |

But:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Ты мог бы прийти на полчаса раньше. | You <i>might</i> have come half an hour ago. |
| 2) Он может не знать об этом. | He <i>may</i> (<i>might</i>) not know about it. |
| 3) Неужели он ушел? | <i>Can</i> (<i>could</i>) he have left? |

1) Можно мне здесь подождать? — Да, конечно. 2) Ты мог бы остаться дома, хотя бы один вечер в неделю. Мама была очень огорчена. 3) Может быть, он уже ушел. 4) Неужели он вам это сказал? 5) Может быть, он еще ждет. 6) Не может он так в самом деле думать. 7) Он может вам не верить. 8) Ты мог бы сразу сказать, что не хочешь идти в театр. Я бы не покупал билет. 9) Студенты могут получить ключи к упражнениям в библиотеке. 10) Иногда в ясную погоду отсюда можно видеть море. 11) Вы не могли бы дать мне его адрес? 12) Можно я помогу вам?

Exercise 16. Fill in the blanks with *may*, *might*, *can* or *could*.

1) I ... be away from home to-morrow. 2) He ... have been hurt. 3) It ... or ... not be true. 4) It was so dark, we ... see nothing. 5) ... you lend me a shilling? 6) ... you hear what he is saying? 7) You ... walk miles in this district without seeing a house. 8) ... this be true? 9) ... we go to the pictures after we wash up? — Yes, you 10) Mother says I ... not go out. 11) Sorry, sir, you ... not smoke in here. 12) It ... not be so far as all that. 13) ... I have some more bread? 14) You ... ask him to be the chairman. 15) The letters ... have been written in this very house.

Exercise 17. Express doubt about the statements made in the following sentences. Use the perfect infinitive to refer the situation to the past where necessary.

MODEL

- 1) There is no charge for admission.
There may (might) be no charge for admission.
- 2) They shifted the piano to the third floor.
They may (might) have shifted the piano to the third floor.

1) They spent part of the summer here. 2) Dessie gripped the phone. 3) In the end Joe took on the job and went out with his wife. 4) She is not particular about such things. 5) She will devote all her life to it. 6) He does not believe it. 7) Here's where he went in. 8) He is lying in wait for you. 9) The woman was crying.

Exercise 18. Express ironical requests based on the following sentences. Use the perfect infinitive to refer the situation to the past and in this way express reproach.

MODEL

- 1) You do not remember your child's birthday.
You might remember your child's birthday.
- 2) You did not switch off the lights before leaving.
You might have switched off the lights before leaving.

1) You do not wear your new suit to the office. 2) You did not sew the buttons on, Alice. 3) You did not even notice how well she played. You do not pay enough attention to your child. 4) Do come and help me choose it. 5) You did not try hard enough. 6) You did not get up a little earlier and help me to clean up after the party. 7) You never let me know when something like this happens. 8) You didn't give a detailed account. 9) You did not meet her at the station.

Exercise 19. Translate into English, using Tables 1 and 2 for reference.

1) Она могла уже приехать. 2) Не может быть, чтобы она уже приехала. 3) Неужели она уже приехала? 4) Можете пойти и посмотреть. 5) Можно мне пользоваться словарем? 6) Нельзя пользоваться словарем во время контрольной работы. 7) Не могли бы вы сказать, когда он придет? 8) Он может зайти сюда по дороге домой. 9) Вы могли бы придти вовремя. 10) Я не мог прийти вовремя, мой поезд опоздал.

Exercise 20. Use the verb *may* + infinitive instead of the parenthetical expressions.

MODEL

- 1) **Maybe**, he is at home.— He **may be** at home.
 2) **Maybe**, he was busy.— He **may have been** busy.

1) **Maybe**, you will meet him at the station. 2) **Maybe**, they left a note for us. 3) **Maybe**, she has forgotten all about it. 4) **Maybe**, you have left your gloves at home. 5) **Maybe**, we shall understand it later. 6) **Maybe**, the door was not locked. 7) **Maybe**, they do not want us to come. 8) **Maybe**, she will write from the first station.

Table 3

NEED*

Concrete	Imperative
<p>1. <i>Absence of necessity:</i> She needn't do it. Equivalent: She doesn't have to do it. (можно не ...)</p> <p>2. <i>Need not + perfect infinitive</i> denotes that something, that has been done, was unnecessary: She needn't have done it. (можно было и не делать)</p> <p>Note: In this case <i>did not have to</i> is no longer an equivalent. It denotes only an absence of necessity for the action without implying that the action was performed: She did not have to do it. (Ей не нужно было делать этого.)</p>	<p>1. <i>Permission not to do smth.:</i> You needn't do it. (можете не ...)</p>
<p>* The verb need is not used to express supposition.</p>	

Exercise 21. Translate the following sentences into Russian. State whether the situation refers to the present or to the past. In the latter case, whether the action was or was not performed.

- 1) We need not bother to refute these views. 2) They need have no fear of that. 3) We need not go into this at present. 4) You need not have shed any tears over that loss. 5) I need

not have changed my suit. 6) He considered that this need not have taken place. 7) I don't want to get up.— You don't have to. 8) Doesn't she have to work on Sunday? 9) If you don't like it, you don't have to pay for it. 10) We need not have hurried. 11) He did not have to go to the office. He could do something about those roses at last. 12) On Sundays we did not have to do the milking.

Exercise 22. Translate the following sentences into English.

1) Можете сегодня туда не ходить. 2) Можете не переписывать сочинение. 3) Можете не оставаться, если не хотите. 4) Можете не говорить ему об этом. 5) Нам можно не повторять эти правила, мы их хорошо знаем. 6) Ему можно не сдавать сейчас лексикологию. 7) Можно было и не писать сочинения. 8) Он мог и не приходить. Все уже было сделано. 9) Не к чему было так волноваться. 10) Я мог это сделать только потому, что мне не надо было идти в институт в среду. 11) Не сердитесь на меня. Конечно, я бы вчера пришла, если бы мне не надо было кончать курсовую работу. 12) Подумай только, можно было и не ходить туда. 13) Те, кто сдал работу, могут не оставаться в аудитории. 14) Можешь не соглашаться сразу. Подумай несколько дней. 15) Не к чему было покупать мне книгу, она есть в библиотеке. 16) Он жил у родственников, и ему не надо было платить за квартиру.

Exercise 23. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use need.

MODEL

- 1) It is not necessary to copy the composition. I can read it as it is.
You **needn't copy** the composition...
- 2) It was quite unnecessary to rush there in that weather. They would have managed perfectly well by themselves.
You **needn't have rushed** there in that weather ...

1) There was no necessity whatever for her to do it herself. 2) There's no earthly reason to worry. She's as strong as a horse. 3) There is no need for any of you to be present. 4) Is it any use our going into all that now? 5) It's no use **your talking** to him now. His mind is made up. 6) Why **did you mention** all these figures? The situation was clear as **it was**. 7) Why do you want to press the skirt? **It's not**

creased at all. 8) Why do you want to do it all to-day? 9) It was not necessary for mother to cook this enormous dinner. We have brought all the food the children may want. 10) It is not necessary to take the six thirty. A later train will do as well.

Exercise 24. Fill in the blanks with *can, may, need, have* in the affirmative or negative form according to the meaning of the sentence.

1) "Oh, Nurse, ... I stay here?" — "Stay here? Of course, you" 2) Now you ... undo each other's dresses while I go to fetch the bath water. 3) No, Moira, you ... have another potato. You've had two already. 4) You ... not walk all the way to the station. You ... take a bus round the corner. 5) You ... not switch off the light if you are afraid of the dark. 6) But you ... done it alone! 7) Why doesn't he ... to go to school? 8) Your brother always worked hard. I ... to tell him to do his homework. 9) "... Jackie come too?" — "No, children, he Not without telling his mother." 10) "... you to go there to-night?" "Well, I suppose I ... really. But I'll feel better if I do."

Exercise 25. Answer the following questions in the negative.

MODEL

- 1) Must we wait for you? — No, you needn't.
2) May I see you later? — No, I'm afraid you can't.

- 1) Must we copy the text too?
- 2) Must we go there to-day?
- 3) Must somebody ring her up?
- 4) May I do it later?
- 5) May he bring it to-morrow?
- 6) Must everybody come?
- 7) May I borrow your pen?
- 8) Must I have a pass to go there?
- 9) Must we know how to ski to take part in the outing?
- 10) Must she bring the child along?
- 11) May I bring a friend?
- 12) May he come too?

MUST (TO HAVE, TO BE)

Table 4

Concrete	Imperative	Suppositional
<p>1. <i>Real necessity:</i> I must go there to-night. (надо) Equivalent in the present— I have to go there. (надо) Equivalent in the past— I had to go there. (пришлось) Equivalent in the future— I shall have to go there. (придется)</p> <p>2. <i>Prearranged necessity:</i> The lecture is to begin at five. I was to meet her there.</p>	<p>1. <i>Order—admonition:</i> You must come and see my new flat.</p> <p>2. <i>Strict order:</i> You are to take a spoonful of this after each meal.</p> <p>3. <i>Prohibition:</i> You must not do it.</p> <p>4. <i>Strict prohibition:</i> You are not to leave this room.</p>	<p>1. <i>Near certainty about the present:</i> Smb. must know her. Smb. must be waiting there. (должно быть, вероятно)</p> <p>2. <i>Near certainty about the past:</i> Smb. must have known her. Smb. must have done it. Smb. must have been waiting there.</p> <p>Notes: 1) Must can't be used in negative sentences. 2) Must can't be used to refer to the future.</p>

Exercise 26. State in which meaning the modal verb or its equivalents are used. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1) You **must** be a fool to think so. 2) The work ^{is} must have been carried out in secret for quite a long time. 3) The question **must** be solved before we can do anything. 4) Whatever you decide, you **mustn't** stop coming. 5) Mind, you **mustn't** spend it all at once. 6) Sooner or later one has to choose. 7) They made such a noise that I had to send one of the boys to put an end to it. 8) I think you'll have to take a taxi if you mean to catch that train. 9) Go right in. You **are** to report at once. 10) The jubilee is to be celebrated sometime this summer. 11) We were to spend a week-end with my aunt at Blackpool. 12) The day we were to start it rained worse than ever. 13) You're not to tell mother about it. 14) And on no account **are** you to lay the table before twelve o'clock.

15) All right, do my hair like that, and if it doesn't suit me, you'll simply have to restyle it. 16) But she must have seen him! 17) Oh, Mae, think how she must be suffering! 18) Is she waiting? She must have been waiting for an hour. 19) "Oh, come now, Auntie!" he answered quite gently. "You mustn't talk like that." 20) And remember, you must come in and see the baby any time you can. 21) You'll have to go home now, Georgie. Go straight home. And you're not to come here any more. Do you understand me? 22) You're not to ask for it directly you see her, wait a little.

Table 5

Use of Modal Verbs to Express Necessity

Time of the action	Necessity caused by circumstances	Absence of necessity	Necessity as a result of plan, agreement, general arrangement, timetable
Present	You must hurry. It's five to ten already. I have to leave you now. Here goes the bell. (I have got to leave you now.)	You needn't hurry. There is plenty of time. I don't have to leave you yet. The bell won't go for another five minutes.	I am to meet Mother at the doctor's at five sharp. When is the lecture to begin?
Past	I had to leave ¹ her as the interval was over.	You needn't have hurried ² . There was plenty of time. I didn't have to leave her at once for the interval was only beginning.	I was to come ³ to the Institute an hour before the time and wait for her in the hall.
Future	I'll have to hurry to catch the five thirty.	I won't have to hurry. There'll be plenty of time.	

¹ Note: **Must** is possible in this case only in indirect speech.

He said he must leave at once.

² Though there was no necessity for the action, it was carried out.

³ In this case the action may or may not have taken place. If one wants to stress that the action did not take place, a perfect infinitive is used:

I was to have waited for her, but I did not.

← **Exercise 27.** Replace the infinitives in brackets by *must*, *have* or *have got* + infinitive (give several variants where possible).

MODEL

- 1) Sorry, I (to leave) you for some minutes. I hear the baby crying.
I must leave (or have to leave, or have got to leave) you for some minutes ...
- 2) She couldn't attend. She was driving and (to watch) the road.
She had to watch the road.
- 3) If we miss this train, we (to wait) for over an hour.
We'll have to wait for over an hour.
- 4) He said he (to see) you.
He said he must see (or had to see) you.

1) I'm afraid I (to go) now. I (to do) some shopping before school. 2) Will you please, hold the line a minute, darling? I (to change) the baby before I can speak to you. 3) If you go there in the morning, you (not to wait). 4) We could not come, Henry (to take) some out-of-town relations to the theatre. 5) He's out. I'm afraid you (to come) another time. 6) I can't help it. I simply (to see) him to-night. If he is engaged, I (to wait). That's all. 7) There was only an old lady before us, so we (not to wait) long. 8) It was a small family affair, so we (not to change). 9) I (to tell) you it was not so simple after all. We (to tell) him all the details. 10) There's not a single room to be got at any of the hotels. I'm afraid we (to stay) at mother's. 11) He said he (to go) out and would come in after lunch.

Exercise 28. Ask questions about the necessity of the actions in the sentences below. Give negative answers.

MODEL

- 1) I'm afraid I must go now.
 - a) Must you really go? — I need not.
 - b) Do you have to go? — I don't have to.
- 2) I had to show her how to do it.
Did you have to show her how to do it? — I did not have to show her.
- 3) I'll have to do some shopping.
Will you have to do some shopping? — I shan't have to do any shopping.

- 1) I must go and lay the table myself.
- 2) We had to walk all the way to the station.
- 3) She had to change her shoes after walking in the garden.
- 4) I have to speak to her about it.
- 5) Mother had to tell her plainly what she thought of it.
- 6) We'll have to run.
- 7) I must go to the shop and have the shoes changed. They're a size too small.
- 8) I had to put her to bed at once.
- 9) You'll have to do something about it.
- 10) Someone will have to stay and warr them.

Exercise 29. Fill in the blanks with the right form of the verb *to be*.

MODEL

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Who ... to speak to-night?
Who is to speak <i>to-night</i> ? | 2) She ... to do it yesterday.
She was to do it <i>yesterday</i> . |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|

- 1) Sorry, I've got to rush. I ... to meet Mother at the station at six sharp.
- 2) What ... I to do if she starts crying?
- 3) Who ... to tell her all this? I for one don't care to do it.
- 4) When ... they to dock? Have they written?
- 5) It was all perfectly planned. We ... to wait on the steps.
- 6) Everything has been arranged. You ... not to have any wages the first six months. Just your keep.
- 7) It's clear that we ... to have a very cold and rainy spring.
- 8) She's very excited to-day. She ... to be taken to her very first party.
- 9) That is that. But who ... to tell her about it?
- 10) I don't like the idea. ... I to stay here all this time?

Exercise 30. Paraphrase the following sentences, using *must*, *have* + infinitive or *be* + infinitive.

MODEL

- 1) The lecture is supposed to begin at eight.
The lecture is to begin at eight.
 - 2) I expect her to come and help.
She is to come and help.
 - 3) It was planned that we should wait for them in the camp.
We were to wait for them in the camp.
 - 4) It was arranged that he should meet her at the station.
He was to meet her at the station.
- But:** It is necessary that you should do it.
You must do (or have to do) it.

- 1) What am I supposed to do if they come too early?
- 2) Is it necessary for me to stay?
- 3) It has been arranged

that the youngest children should play on the beach. 4) We expect you to show the place to her. 5) It was necessary that somebody should be there to receive them. 6) It will be necessary for someone to explain it to her. 7) It is necessary that I should leave to-morrow at the latest. 8) I am expected to leave to-morrow at the latest. 9) Where am I supposed to be taken? 10) Where is it necessary to take her?

Exercise 31. Replace the infinitives in brackets by *must*, *have* + infinitive if the action is only necessary; by *be* + infinitive— if it is expected.

Note: If you say: *I must do it*, you mean *it is necessary*; if you say: *I am to do it*, you mean *somebody expects it, has arranged it so*.

1) This is Dora. She (to share) your room. 2) And who (to do) the cooking? 3) Who (to meet) you there? 4) My feet are wet. I (to change) my stockings. 5) He is getting rather troublesome. Yesterday I (to speak) to him twice about washing his hands. 6) I'm afraid you (to go) there alone, darling. I've such a headache! 7) When the lecture (to begin)? 8) Two more apartment houses (to be built) here. 9) The ~~cup~~ final (to be played) that afternoon and, of course, I simply (to go), examination or no examination. 10) I don't understand it. They (to come) as soon as he gets his leave. 11) Well, I not (to stay) behind after all. Mother will come and look after the children. 12) Well, children, who (to do) the dishes to-night?

Exercise 32. In each of the following sentences the necessity of some action is stated. Use *be* instead of *must*, *have* to show that the action is not only necessary but also expected or planned.

1) I must bake a chocolate layer cake for her birthday. 2) We had to take the children to the Zoo. 3) I have to make a report at the conference. 4) They must show us how to organize the excursion. 5) She had to take this group of children round the picture gallery. 6) We had to start early. 7) I must do the shopping to-day. 8) I must explain it all to you.

Exercise 33. In which of the following sentences is it impossible to use *must* or *have* instead of *be*?

1) I'm afraid we are to have a long and difficult climb. 2) We were to take the children to the station and start them

on their way. 3) Who is to be the first to answer? 4) We wondered who was to live in the house we were building. 5) The ship was to dock on Wednesday. 6) She was to go downtown in her car and pick up the parcels. 7) You are to say nothing unless somebody speaks to you. 8) We are not to leave the camp before six. 9) The girl who was to play such a big part in my life was then a long-legged school girl of twelve. 10) We did not know then that a day was to come when we would be glad to have any roof over our heads.

Exercise 34. Change the following sentences: Show that the planned action was not carried out by using a perfect infinitive instead of the indefinite infinitive.

MODEL

She was to give her first concert in June.

She was to have given her first concert in June.

1) I was to wait for her in Yalta. 2) We were to go to the pictures that afternoon. 3) They were to start on Monday. 4) He was to telephone the moment she was out of danger. 5) Roses were to be planted round the piece of water in the center. 6) There was to be a discussion later on. 7) We were to get there before the other party. 8) He was to tell her where to find us. 9) She was to graduate that year. 10) She was to wear that dress at her graduation party.

Exercise 35. Translate into English.

1) Этой девушке суждено было стать моей матерью. 2) Я должна была передать ему часы его отца. Но он так и не пришел. 3) Конечно, он должен стать музыкантом. Это было решено еще до его рождения. 4) Вам придется написать ему еще раз. 5) Им пришлось долго ждать автобуса. 6) Мне не нужно будет сдавать этот экзамен. 7) Мне не надо было поливать цветы, потому что ночью прошел дождь и земля была еще мокрая. 8) Ты могла и не поливать цветы. Смотри, скоро пойдет дождь. 9) Чья очередь? Кто должен идти за водой? 10) Тебе придется взять пальто. Становится холоднее. 11) Я должен был отвезти брату его вещи. Так мы договорились, когда он уходил. 12) Было уже поздно, и нам пришлось поехать на метро. 13) Подожди немного, я должна дочитать главу до конца. 14) Мне пришлось оставить все и поехать в больницу.

15) Вам придется зайти попозже. Ее еще нет. 16) Если ты должна встретить маму с шестичасовым поездом, то тебе надо спешить. 17) Тебе нечего торопиться. Она только что позвонила и сказала, что выезжает. 18) Я хорошо отдохнула в воскресенье. Так как сочинение мое было уже готово, мне не надо было заниматься. 19) Тебе обязательно надо ехать сегодня? 20) Когда он должен приехать? Мы договорились встретиться в восемь. 21) В семье все было уже решено заранее. Я должна была поступить в медицинский институт. Но я хотела заниматься только языками. 22) Оказывается, мне вовсе не надо было идти на почту, а я столько времени потратил напрасно! 23) Врачом он не стал. Война началась в тот год, когда он должен был поступить в институт. 24) Если вы уже кончили, вам можно и не оставаться.

Exercise 36. Use the following word combinations to compose sentences expressing: order, prohibition, strict order, strict prohibition (give several variants in each case).

MODEL

- 1) to do something exactly the way you are told.
 - a) *order* — You must do it exactly ...
 - b) *strict order* — You are to do it exactly ...
- 2) not to get one's feet wet
 - a) *prohibition* — You mustn't get your feet wet.
 - b) *strict prohibition* — You are not to get your feet wet.

1) not to do anything in a hurry; 2) not to breathe a word about something; 3) to give a faithful account of something; 4) to be reasonable about something; 5) not to cry and bother people; 6) not to worry over something; 7) to take every precaution; 8) not to drink with your meals.

Exercise 37. Make the following imperative sentences more expressive by using *be* instead of *must*.

MODEL

- 1) You must take one tablet before each meal.
You are to take one tablet before each meal.
- 2) You mustn't say such things.
You're not to say such things.

1) You mustn't speak to your mother the way you do.
2) You must take better care of your things. 3) You must

drink a glass of milk with each meal. 4) You must not answer back like a rude little girl. 5) You must take every little thing into consideration. 6) You mustn't leave your room for at least two more days. 7) You must wait here. 8) You must not let the dog sleep in your bed. 9) You mustn't act at once.

Exercise 38. In the following statements of near certainty change the form of the infinitive to refer the statement to the past.

MODEL

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1) They must know him. | — They must have known him. |
| Должно быть, они его знают. | — Должно быть, они его знали. |
| 2) They must be waiting for you. | — They must have been waiting for you. |
| Должно быть, они ждут вас. | — Должно быть, они ждали вас. |

1) It must be raining. 2) She must be pleased about it. 3) She must be really fond of you. 4) They must be always trying to help him. 5) She must know nothing about it. 6) She must be out shopping. 7) This must be the prettiest garden in the village. 8) She must be the youngest child in her class. 9) Somebody must be trying to get you on the phone. 10) The children must be at school now.

Exercise 39. Paraphrase the following sentences using *must* + infinitive to express near certainty. Use the indefinite infinitive when speaking about the present, the perfect infinitive when speaking about the past.

MODEL

- 1) Of course, he is somewhere here.— He must be somewhere here.
 2) Certainly, she knew that something was wrong.— She must have known that something was wrong.

1) Probably, he recognized you by your photo in the papers. 2) He is sure to be in at this time. 3) Of course, she is trying to help you. 4) She is certain to be waiting for you at home. 5) Probably, he was already ill. 6) There is little doubt that the first experiment failed. 7) No doubt, she knew what she was about to do. 8) I'm sure she is very fond of the child. 9) They are sure to have taken the wrong turning. 10) Probably, he was taken there by car.

Exercise 40. Translate into English, using the modal verb *must* where possible. Use *probably* to denote near certainty in other cases*.

MODEL

- 1) Должно быть, он хорошо знает язык. He must know the language quite well.
 2) Должно быть, он об этом не знал. Probably, he did not know about it.
 3) Должно быть, он придет завтра. Probably, he will come to-morrow.

1) Должно быть, он еще здесь. 2) Должно быть, они только что пришли. 3) По-видимому, он унес бумаги с собой. 4) Очевидно, здесь уже кто-то был. 5) Вероятно, они над ними смеются. 6) Вероятно, они этого не знают. 7) Должно быть, они тогда жили здесь. 8) Должно быть, идет дождь. 9) Вероятно, дождя завтра не будет. 10) По-видимому, это не было сделано вовремя. 11) Должно быть, он как раз чинил пробки. 12) Вероятно, это здесь.

Compare the following patterns:

Time of the action	Necessity	Near certainty
Present	Must wait Должен ждать Must know Должен знать	Must be waiting Должно быть, ждет Must know Должно быть, знает
Past	Had to wait Должен был ждать Пришлось ждать Had to know Должен был знать Надо было знать	Must + have been waiting Должно быть, ждал Must + have waited Должно быть, подождал Must have known Должно быть, знал
Future	Shall } have to wait Will } Придется ждать Shall } have to know Will } Придется знать	

* See note to Table 4.

Exercise 41. A. Translate into Russian.

1) He must have taken it. 2) He had to take it. 3) He must be trying to find the leak. 4) You must try to find the leak. 5) She must be the youngest child in this group. 6) If you want to become a good football player, you must be an all round athlete. 7) I had to read the letter twice before I understood it. 8) He must have read the letter many times. 9) What must you think of me? 10) They must be talking about us.

B. Translate into English.

1) Я должна прочесть эту книгу. 2) Она, должно быть, читает эту книгу. 3) Мама была больна, и мне пришлось вести сестренку в школу. 4) Должно быть, она вела сестренку в школу, когда встретила брата. 5) Я должен был зайти в деканат. 6) Должно быть, он заходил в деканат. 7) Вы должны поговорить с ней. 8) Должно быть, они разговаривают по-английски. 9) Мне пришлось написать об этом сестре. 10) Она, должно быть, написала сестре. 11) Она; должно быть, писала сестре, когда вы ее увидели.

Exercise 42. Translate the following negative sentences into English.

MODEL

- 1) Она, должно быть, не дала ему возможности возразить. She must have given him no opportunity to object.
2) Она, должно быть, не старается сделать это правильно. She must be taking no trouble to do it right.

1) Должно быть, он не сделал ошибки. 2) Должно быть, они не обедали. 3) Должно быть, она не имела опыта. 4) Должно быть, он не дал ответа. 5) Должно быть, они не принимают мер. 6) Должно быть, она не обращает внимания на это. 7) Должно быть, у них нет книг. 8) Он, должно быть, письма не получал. 9) Должно быть, денег за работу они не получают. 10) Это, должно быть, не заняло много времени.

Exercise 43. Fill in the blanks with *must* or *may* depending on how probable you think the action to be. Use *must* if you are nearly sure, *may* if the action is only possible.

1) John ... be still here. Here is his coat. 2) John ... still come. He ... have been detained at the office. He some-

times is. 3) What a smell! The milk ... have boiled over again. 4) You ... think I'm made of money. I gave you thirty dollars on Monday, didn't I? 5) One never knows with her, she ... feel offended if you don't. (Ask her advice.) 6) I tell you I left them (the keys) right here. I always do. Somebody ... have taken them. 7) She ... not know about it. She ... have been out when they phoned. 8) Nothing but a few charred stones remained after the fire. The heat ... have been terrific. 9) It ... be later than we thought the metro isn't running any longer. 10) There's just a chance if we hurry. We ... catch the 8.15. 11) Don't worry, darling. Things ... turn out better than you think. 12) After all it's his job. He ... know what he is thinking about.

Exercise 44. Translate into Russian.

1) I'm afraid I must interfere now. 2) I had to interfere. 3) I'll have to interfere. 4) At that moment she was to interfere saying: "Are you Mr. Fenchurch?" 5) Whatever happens, you're not to interfere. 6) You mustn't interfere. 7) If something like that happens, you are to interfere at once. 8) Someone must be interfering. 9) You must have interfered.

Exercise 45. Compose 6—7 sentences using the modal verb *must* and its equivalents *to be* and *to have* in different meanings. Use table 4 for reference*.

Exercise 46. Translate into English.

1) Мне надо видеть его сегодня же. 2) Мне пришлось идти туда самому. 3) Вам придется немного подождать. 4) Когда он должен прийти? 5) Не надо так думать. 6) Сейчас же отдай ей мяч. 7) Не смей с ней играть. 8) Должно быть, он очень умен. 9) Должно быть, он вас узнал. 10) По-видимому, он спал и не слышал звонка. 11) Не надо держать книгу так близко к глазам. 12) Вам придется поговорить с ней. 13) Им пришлось очень долго идти пешком. 14) Ему надо переписать сочинение. 15) Оставайся здесь и не смей выходить из комнаты, пока я тебя не позову. 16) Должно быть, он пишет ее портрет. 17) Вероятно, они уже ушли. 18) Обязательно посмотрите эту картину. 19) Ни

* See Exercise 44 for model.

в коем случае никого сюда не пускайте. 20) Где вы должны встретиться? 21) Кто должен отвечать первый? 22) Мы должны были выйти в семь утра.

SHALL

Table 6

Concrete	Imperative	Suppositional
<p>1. <i>Promise:</i> You shall get there in time.</p> <p>2. <i>Warning:</i> You shall be sick.</p> <p>3. <i>Threat:</i> You shall be sorry.</p>	<p>1. <i>Asking for instructions:</i> Shall I wait? Shall he do it?</p> <p>2. <i>Advice:</i> You should do it. Вам } нужно, следова- Ему } ло бы, следует Им }</p> <p>3. <i>Criticism of a past action:</i> You should have done it. You should not have done it. Вам } надо было, не надо Ему } было, следовало, Им } нужно было</p>	<p>1. <i>Near certainty:</i> Flowers should grow well here. (должно быть, по-видимому) Note: Should is not used to refer to the past.</p> <p>2. <i>Set expression:</i> Why should smb. do it? Why should smb. have done it? (чего ради...)</p>

Exercise 47. Analyse the form of the modal verb. Say in which meaning it is used. Translate the sentences into Russian.

- 1) Any one found guilty of robbery *shall be shot* at once.
- 2) If you're a good boy, you *shall steer* from time to time.
- 3) Why *should* he *obey* an order given him by a perfect stranger?
- 4) She pointed to the gramophone. "*Shall I show* you how to work it?"
- 5) I suppose I *should have recognized* that she was ill.
- 6) He *should not have taken* the corner at such speed.
- 7) They *should have never married*.
- 8) He *should be willing* to take it. It's just in his line.
- 9) *Shall I pull* the blinds down?
- 10) It *should be* about five now.
- 11) The porter saw him enter. He *should be* somewhere here.
- 12) I think we *should leave* this young man behind.
- 13) But I think you *should try*.
- 14) Why *should* he *say* so if he doesn't mean it?

Exercise 48. Translate into English, using Table 6 for reference.

1) Открыть окно? 2) Сварить тебе кофе? 3) Ты бы сделал все сегодня. 4) Надо было сказать ей об этом. 5) Должно быть, завтра будет хорошая погода. 6) Она должна знать его адрес. 7) Не надо было есть мороженое. 8) Ты получишь деньги обратно. 9) Чего ради он должен был тебе помогать? 10) Ему подождать вас? 11) Надо было сделать так. 12) Ты бы перечитал работу. 13) Ему бы лучше не ехать сегодня. 14) Надо было предупредить ее. 15) Тебе нехорошо так поздно работать. 16) Ты простудишься. 17) Помоему, тебе следует согласиться. 18) Мне начинать? 19) Как вы думаете, купить мне эту книгу?

Exercise 49. Give advice in answer to the following statements. Use the word combinations in brackets.

MODEL

- 1) I have not been sleeping well of late. (to take more exercise)
You should take more exercise.
- 2) Her diction is not very good. (to read aloud).
She should read aloud.

1) The boy is a little pale. (to play out-of-doors). 2) I'm afraid you'll miss that train. (to take a taxi). 3) There is no one in. (to try the room next door). 4) She may have forgotten all about her promise. (to phone and remind her). 5) I don't know which hat to take. (to take the one which goes with your coat). 6) I have a slight irritation in my throat. (to smoke less). 7) This child simply won't eat soup. (not to give her sweets before dinner). 8) She makes a lot of spelling mistakes. (to make somebody copy passages out of a book). 9) The dog is afraid of him. (not to shout at him). 10) The students seemed unable to follow what I was saying. (not to speak so fast).

Exercise 50. Criticize the actions mentioned in the following sentences.

MODEL

- 1) I did not buy the book.— You should have bought the book.
- 2) We took the short cut across the meadow.— You should not have taken that short cut.

1) So I took the child to the pictures. 2) We forgot to leave a message for her. 3) We did not wait for them. It was beginning to rain. 4) I did not put down her address, and I clean forgot it. 5) I did not explain to her how to get there. 6) I bought a pair of red shoes to go with my new dress. 7) So I told her to her face what we really think of her wonderful idea. 8) I have not seen the film. I was busy and did not go. 9) My fountain pen was leaking, so I wrote in pencil. 10) I'm afraid I ate too much cake with my tea.

Exercise 51. Translate into English.

A. 1) *Надо было* сказать ей об этом. 2) *Не надо было* оставаться там так поздно. 3) Ей *надо было* сейчас же пойти к врачу. 4) Вам *надо было* надеть шерстяные носки. 5) Им *надо было* начать пораньше. 6) *Не следовало* говорить с ней по-английски. 7) *Надо было* повернуть направо. 8) *Надо было* кому-нибудь сказать об этом.

B. 1) Вы бы сказали ей об этом. 2) *Не следует* там так поздно оставаться. 3) Ей *надо* сейчас же пойти к врачу. 4) *Лучше* наденьте шерстяные носки. 5) Им *лучше* начать пораньше. 6) *Не следует* говорить с ней по-английски. 7) Вам *нужно* повернуть направо. 8) *Лучше* скажите кому-нибудь об этом.

Exercise 52. Replace the infinitives in brackets by *should*, *need*, *have* + infinitive.

1) You (not to go out) in this rain, now you have a cold in your head. 2) But, darling, I have a copy of my own, you (not to bring) me another one. 3) It was Sunday, and I (not to go) to the office. 4) Everything's all right. You see you (not to worry). 5) You are out of breath. You (not to run), you know how bad it is for you. 6) It was really warm, and we (not to wear) our heavy coats. I was so glad. It made all the difference. 7) You (not to tell) her about it. Now she is sure not to sleep the whole night worrying. 8) You (not to go) with her. She knows the way perfectly well. 9) You (not to have put) so much sugar in the custard. No one will be able to eat it. 10) You (not to give) them any lunch. They can get coffee and sandwiches on the train.

Exercise 53. Replace the infinitives in brackets by *should* or *have* + infinitive.

1) He was out when we came, and we (to wait) for over an hour. 2) It was raining hard. We (to wear) our raincoats. 3) I (to take) a taxi, otherwise I should have missed the train. 4) You walked all the way here carrying this heavy suitcase. You (to take) a taxi. 5) They won't be able to buy anything but lemonade on the train. You (to give) them some sandwiches at least. 6) Mother was coming to dinner, so I (to bake) her favourite cake. 7) You knew I was bringing people to dinner. You (to bake) a cake. 8) She's quite an authority. You (to ask) her. 9) I couldn't stand that noise any longer. I (to go out) and tell them to stop. 10) How can you work in that noise? You (to tell) the children to stop.

Exercise 54. Compose sentences expressing advice. Use the word combinations given below. Turn advice into criticism of a past action by changing the form of the infinitive.

MODEL

to take better care of one's health

- 1) You *should take* better care of your health.
2) You *should have taken* better care of your health.

1) not to talk back; 2) to make a copy of the letter; 3) to drive slowly; 4) to use the lift; 5) to suggest it; 6) to wear dark glasses; 7) not to smoke in the dining-room; 8) to play one more set; 9) to put the butter into the refrigerator; 10) not to disobey the doctor.

Exercise 55. Compose sentences denoting near certainty about the present or future. Use the words given below. Translate the sentences into Russian.

MODEL

children, to like her

Children *should like* her.

Дети должны любить ее. (или
Дети, должно быть, любят ее).

1) the climate, to be good there; 2) it, to be cold out of doors; 3) they, to be nearly there now; 4) the weather, to change in a couple of days; 5) she, to be quite grown up now; 6) he, to feel better after this; 7) the typist, to be still there; 8) that, to be practically all; 9) days, to be growing longer now; 10) they, to be nearly through now.

Exercise 56. Refer the action to the past by using the perfect infinitive instead of the indefinite infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

MODEL

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Why should I go there? | — Why should I have gone there? |
| Чего ради мне туда идти? | — Чего ради я пошел бы туда? |
| 2) Why shouldn't I go there? | — Why shouldn't I have gone there? |
| Почему бы мне туда не пойти? | — Почему мне было туда не пойти? |

- 1) Why should he help you?
- 2) Why should he like you?
- 3) Why should I believe you?
- 4) Why shouldn't I take it?
- 5) Why shouldn't he know about it?
- 6) Why shouldn't we take the children?
- 7) Why should it rain?
- 8) Why should we ask her?
- 9) Why should she come?
- 10) Why should nobody help her?

Exercise 57. Translate into English.

1) Чего ради я должен помогать ей? 2) Почему он должен был опоздать? 3) Почему нам было не поехать? 4) Почему он должен был отказаться? 5) Зачем ему вас просить? 6) Почему он должен был это знать? 7) Чего ради мне здесь оставаться? 8) Зачем ему было запира́ть дверь? 9) Зачем ей было рассказывать вам об этом? 10) Почему бы вам не поехать туда?

Exercise 58. Analyse the predicates in bold type. In case of a compound verbal predicate state the meaning of the modal verb.

MODEL

- 1) It is a sensation that nobody **should miss**.
(Compound verbal predicate, advice).
- 2) Harris proposed that we **should go out and have a drink**.
(Simple verbal predicate).

1) I suggested that George **should get out** his banjo.
2) I was nervous lest Harris **should want to get out and fool round** it. 3) He did not see why he **should begin**.
4) I certainly **should not like to feel** that I was interfer-

ing with your work. 5) Harris proposed that I should take a turn. 6) Now, when it was too late, he suddenly realized that he should have left a note. 7) I don't know why he should say so. 8) Should they whisper false of you, never trouble to deny; should the words they say be true, weep and storm and swear they lie. 9) The fear lest she should move away or someone should come and speak to her drove him forward. 10) But for this I should have forgiven her. 11) No woman should have a memory, it is the beginning of dowdiness. 12) She shouldn't be allowed to come into the society of good men and women. 13) My dear Gerald, at your age you shouldn't have any views on life. 14) And this small brick building should be the keeper's house. 15) You should have taken the blue one.

OUGHT *

Table 7

Imperative	Suppositional
<p>1. <i>Advice:</i> You ought to do it.</p> <p>2. <i>Criticism of a past action:</i> You ought to have done. You ought not to have done it.</p>	<p>1. <i>Near certainty:</i> Flowers ought to grow well here.</p> <p>Note: Ought does not refer to the past.</p>
<p>* The forms should and ought may be used one instead of the other.</p>	

Exercise 59. State in what meaning the verb *ought* is used in these sentences. Translate them into Russian.

1) I think you ought to come, sir. 2) This is what he said, and he of all people ought to know. 3) You ought not to eat fish, and you know it. 4) Such things ought to be attended to at once. 5) They ought not to have taken this attitude, but they must have heard certain rumours and been unduly influenced. 6) It's not an excuse. You ought to have known. 7) It ought to rain a little later in the day. 8) There ought to be at least one play-ground per block. 9) If she goes to

hospital now for some treatment and then on to a sanatorium, it ought to be quite all right. 10) You ought to be taking some rest. You took a bad licking.

WILL

Table 8

Concrete	Imperative	Suppositional
<p><i>1. Volition:</i> I won't do it. She wouldn't take the medicine.</p> <p>Notes: Will can be used when speaking about things:</p> <p>The pen won't write. The kettle wouldn't boil.</p>	<p><i>1. Order:</i> You will do it at once.</p> <p><i>2. Request:</i></p> <p>Will } Won't } you do it? Would }</p>	<p><i>1. Near certainty about the present:</i> This will (would) be the place she meant.</p> <p><i>2. Near certainty about the past:</i> The reader will have already noticed . . . That would have been the right way. (должно быть, по-видимому)</p>

- Notes: 1. **Would** may denote a repeated action in the past:
He would often come over in the evening.
(Russian equivalent — «бывало»)
2. The set expression: *You would, would you?* corresponds to the Russian: «Ах, ты так!»
3. **Would** may be used to comment on smb's action:
He refused to interfere. — He would.
He blamed me for everything. — He would.
This corresponds to the Russian: «на него похоже».

Exercise 60. Analyze the form of the modal verb. Say in which meaning it is used. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1) She would sit there for hours waiting for the telephone to ring. 2) Now and again a dog would bark. 3) You will have heard that I'm leaving by the end of the month. 4) Oh, that would be the Wye valley.* 5) The animals would not stir. They were too tired to move. 6) I won't leave you. I promise. 7) Will you tell me why you are so certain? 8) I said, "Would you lend me your car?" 9) No matter what time of day I went to the store, I would find him sitting there on the steps. 10) Will you do me a favour and meet her at the station? 11) Would you drop in in two days? I'm sure we

will have a good selection of overcoats then. 12) That would be about four years ago. 13) "You will give me my bill?", I said to the clerk. 14) You will permit me to examine the papers. 15) "You will stay here, Chunk," said Ikey. 16) "You will come with us, please," announced the plain-clothes man. 17) Please, will you tell me the time? 18) Will you, two children, be quiet. 19) "You will go in there," he said. "And tell him that the game is up." 20) That will have been someone she knows.

Exercise 61. Translate into English, using Table 8 for reference.

1) Окно не отворялось. 2) Сейчас же иди домой и принеси тетрадь. 3) Дайте мне, пожалуйста, эту книгу. 4) Он, бывало, всегда приносил нам конфеты. 5) Должно быть, это была ее младшая сестра. 6) Она не говорит, в чем дело. 7) Скажите, пожалуйста, который час. 8) Приготовьте упражнение в устной форме. 9) Этот нож не режет. 10) Она, бывало, всегда опаздывала. 11) Он ни за что не сознавался. 12) Должно быть, это наш автобус. 13) Встаньте, пожалуйста, в сторонке. 14) Передайте ей, пожалуйста, привет. 15) Он не желает меня слушать. 16) Ты сделаешь то, что тебе велят. 17) По-видимому, это ее мать. 18) Она, бывало, всегда сначала отказывалась. 19) Расскажите мне, пожалуйста, об этом. 20) Должно быть, они оставили ключ у соседей.

Exercise 62. Compose some orders, using the word combinations below. Turn them into requests. Make the requests more pressing.

MODEL

to come an hour before the lesson

Order: You will come here an hour before the lessons.

Request: Will you come here an hour before the lesson?

Pressing request: Won't (would) you come here an hour before the lesson?

1) to go upstairs and comb one's hair; 2) to type the letters at once; 3) to drop in at the delicatessen for some rye-bread; 4) to tell somebody all about it; 5) to make a note of it; 6) to bring home a carton of ice-cream and some cakes; 7) to step round the corner for some cigarettes; 8) to bring someone a ham sandwich and coffee; 9) to take a taxi all the way to the station; 10) to book a passage for someone.

Exercise 63. Make a statement about something not functioning the way it should. Use the following words. Refer the situation to the past.

MODEL

the kettle, to boil

The kettle **won't** boil.— The kettle **wouldn't** boil.

1) the chair, to fold; 2) the pen, to write; 3) the engine, to start; 4) the key, to turn in the lock; 5) the figures, to add; 6) the words, to make sense; 7) the wood, to burn; 8) the sun, to rise; 9) the jelly, to jell; 10) the broken bone, to set properly.

Exercise 64. Make a statement about somebody refusing to act the way he should or was expected to. Use the following words. Refer the situation to the past.

MODEL

the child, to eat soup

He **won't** eat his soup.— He **wouldn't** eat his soup.

1) the dog, to follow somebody; 2) the child, to stop crying; 3) the man, to give his name and address; 4) he, to take the responsibility; 5) she, to listen to reason; 6) mother, to see a doctor about it; 7) the man, to take less than a pound; 8) she, to do it the way she's told; 9) she, to let him in; 10) the doctor, to give the certificate.

Exercise 65. Compose sentences with the words given below. Use the verb *will* to denote volition. Refer the situation to the past.

MODEL

she, to wear such colours

She **will** wear such colours.— She **would** wear such colours.

1) I, to go there; 2) mother, to wear her hair like that; 3) she, to take all sorts of patent medicines; 4) that dog, to scratch the geraniums; 5) the children, to bring all this into the house; 6) I, to do it whatever you say.

Exercise 66. Analyse the predicates in bold type. In case of a compound verbal predicate state the form and meaning of the modal verb.

MODEL

1) He just sat there crying and **wouldn't** say a word.
(Compound verbal predicate. Past tense, volition).

- 2) But for your sister, you **would have drowned**.
(Simple verbal predicate).

1) I suppose that I might have bought some furniture, but neither my uncle nor my aunt **would have understood** my desire for privacy. 2) They tried to put the butter in the kettle. It **would not go in** and what was in **would not come out**. 3) The wall all the way up was oak-panelled, with carving that **would have done credit** to a palace. 4) What a charming picture it **would make!** 5) He doesn't care for mustard as a rule, but he **would have given worlds** for it then. 6) George tried to play the banjo, Montmorency **would sit and howl** steadily right through the performance. 7) He **would have given**, instantly, everything he possessed to get out of the train. 8) You **would not have guessed** from their meeting that they were blood relatives. 9) "**Would you play it again?**" she said slowly. 10) Tess was not among them. "**She would have taken** the children to the shelter before the raid," one of the women said uneasily.

Keys to Exercises

Ex. 1. 1) permission — можете идти; S II, request — вы бы не могли оставить; 2) past tense, circumstantial ability — можно оставаться; 3) request — можно мне; 4) circumstantial ability — не может прийти; 5) mental ability — могут прочесть наизусть; 6) past tense, physical ability — не могла отказаться; 7) prohibition — нельзя говорить; 8) physical ability — можно достичь; 9) permission — можете подрезать; 10) physical ability — не может повредить; 11) past tense, physical ability — могла видеть; 12) S II, strong doubt about the past — не может быть, чтобы ему было больше сорока (ему не могло быть тогда больше сорока); 13) strong doubt about the present — не может быть; 14) strong doubt about the past — не может быть; 15) strong doubt about the past — неужели ждала; 16) prohibition — нельзя играть; 17) permission — можете убрать; 18) permission — можете играть.

Ex. 2. 1) You can't cross the street here. 2) Can it be so late? 3) He can't (couldn't) have told you this. 4) You can take the book. 5) He could solve such problems ... 6) You can't write in pencil. 7) Can (could) you lend me your pencil ... 8) Can (could) you show me the way ... 9) I could have bought ... 10) It's important that they could translate ... 11) I wish you could come ... 12) Could you not wait ... 13) You can't speak ... 14) You can finish it ... 15) ... he could help you.

Ex. 5. 1) couldn't have gone; 2) could not translate; 3) could help; 4) could have helped; 5) could solve; 6) could have solved; 7) could teach; 8) could teach; 9) could have taught; 10) could show; 11) could have walked; 12) could walk; 13) could go.

Ex. 10. 1) Can Macomber have seen the lion? Macomber can't have seen the lion. 2) Can there have been a public meeting? There can't have been a public meeting... 3) Can the message have been pushed...? The message can't have been pushed... 4) Can Bill have come to the office...? Bill can't have come to the office... 5) Can she have gone...? She can't have gone... 6) Can he have looked...? He can't have looked... 7) Can he feel real bad...? He can't feel real bad... 8) Can the children be playing...? The children can't be playing... 9) Can she know all about it...? She can't know all about it.

Note: It is possible to use **could** instead of **can**.

Ex. 11. 1) Can you have failed to understand me? You can't have failed to understand me. 2) Can she have disliked the play? She can't have disliked the play. 3) Can they have distrusted him? They can't have distrusted him. 4) Can they have failed to find him? They can't have failed to find him. 5) Can nobody want to go there? Nobody can want to go there. 6) Can she have failed to notice the mistake? She can't have failed to notice the mistake. 7) Can they have received no telegram? Can they have never received the telegram? 8) Can they fail to realize the full significance of the event? They can't fail to realize... 9) Can he have failed to see you? He can't have failed to see you. 10) Can she have never lost sight of them?

Ex. 12. 1) Can you have failed to see him? 2) He can't have failed to notice it. 3) Can they have never learnt about it? 4) Can they have lost? 5) He can't have told you this. 6) He can't disapprove of your decision. 7) A grown up person can't like such books. 8) She can't have told you about it. 9) She can't have failed to tell you about it. 10) Can he believe it? 11) Can he disbelieve it? 12) Can it have been so cold?

Ex. 14. 1) absence of obstacles — могут брать; 2) prohibition — нельзя арестовать; 3) doubt — может быть, покажу; 4) absence of obstacles — может быть определен; 5) S II, request — мог бы прийти; 6) permission — можно мне; 7) permission — можно мне; 8) doubt about the past — может быть, испортил; 9) doubt about the present — может быть; 10) absence of obstacles — многого можно достичь; 11) doubt about the future — может быть, не поженимся; 12) S II, doubt about the future — может быть, не выздоровеет; 13) doubt about the past — может быть, написал; 14) S II, absence of obstacles in the past — могло быть хуже; 15) S II, reproach — мог бы спросить; 16) permission — можно мне; 17) S II, request — мог бы; 18) prohibition — нельзя продавать.

Ex. 15. 1) may (or can) wait; 2) might have stayed; 3) may have left; 4) can he have said; 5) may be waiting; 6) can't be thinking; 7) may not believe; 8) might have said; 9) may (or can) get; 10) may (or can) see; 11) could give; 12) may (or can) help.

Ex. 16. 1) may; 2) may; 3) may, may; 4) could; 5) can (could); 6) can; 7) may (or can); 8) can (could); 9) may (or can), can; 10) may (or can); 11) can't; 12) can't; 13) can (or may); 14) may (or can); 15) may.

Ex. 17. 1) They may (might) have spent ... 2) Dessie may (might) have gripped the phone. 3) ... Joe may (might) have taken the job ... 4) She may (might) not be particular ... 5) She may (might) devote all her life ... 6) He may (might) not believe it. 7) Here's where he may (might) have gone in. 8) He may (might) be lying in wait for you. 9) The woman may (might) have been crying.

Ex. 18. 1) You might wear ... 2) You might have sewn ... 3) You might have noticed You might pay more attention to your child. 4) You might come and help me ... 5) You might have tried harder. 6) You might have got up a little earlier ... 7) You might let me know ... 8) You might have given ... 9) You might have met

Ex. 19. 1) She may have already come. 2) She can't have come yet. 3) Can she have already come? 4) You can (may) go and look. 5) May I use the dictionary? 6) You can't use the dictionary ... 7) Could you tell me ... 8) He may drop in on the way home. 9) You might come in time. 10) I could not come in time

Ex. 21. 1) present — нам не к чему опровергать; 2) present — они могут не опасаться; 3) present — нет необходимости заниматься этим теперь; 4) past — могли не проливать слез. The action took place. 5) past — могла и не переодеваться. The action took place. 6) past — этого можно было избежать. The action took place. 7) present — Тебе и не к чему. 8) present — Разве ей не нужно работать в воскресенье? 9) present — можете не платить. 10) present — Можно было не спешить. The action took place. 11) past — Ему не надо было идти на работу. The action did not take place. 12) past — нам не надо было донть. The action did not take place.

Ex. 22. 1) You needn't go there to-day. 2) You needn't copy the composition. 3) You needn't stay if you don't want to. 4) You needn't tell him about it. 5) We needn't repeat these rules ... 6) He needn't take his exam in lexicology. 7) We needn't have written the composition. 8) He needn't have come ... 9) You needn't have worried ... 10) ... because I didn't have to go ... 11) ... if I didn't have to finish my course-paper. 12) ... we needn't have gone there. 13) ... needn't stay in. 14) You needn't agree at once ... 15) You needn't have bought the book ... 16) ... he didn't have to pay any rent.

Ex. 23. 1) needn't have done; 2) needn't worry; 3) needn't be; 4) need we go; 5) needn't talk; 6) needn't have mentioned; 7) needn't press; 8) needn't do; 9) needn't have cooked; 10) needn't take.

Ex. 24. 1) can (*or may*), can't (*or may not*); 2) can; 3) can't; 4) needn't, can; 5) needn't; 6) can't (не может быть) *or* needn't (не к чему было) have; 7) have; 8) did not have; 9) can (*or may*), can't; 10) do ... have, don't.

Ex. 26. 1) near certainty about the present — ты дурак, если ты так думаешь (должно быть, ты...); 2) near certainty about the past — должно быть, велась ...; 3) necessity — должен быть решен; 4) order-admonition — не переставай приходить; 5) order-admonition — не трать сразу; 6) necessity — придется выбирать; 7) necessity in the past — пришлось

послать; 8) necessity in the future — придется взять; 9) strict order — немедленно доложи; 10) prearranged necessity — должен отмечаться; 11) prearranged necessity — должны были провести; 12) prearranged necessity — когда мы должны были выехать; 13) strict prohibition — не смей говорить матери; 14) strict prohibition — не смейте накрывать на стол; 15) necessity in the future — придется переделать; 16) near certainty about the past — должно быть, видела; 17) near certainty about the present — должно быть, страдает; 18) near certainty about the past — должно быть, ждет; 19) order-admonition — не надо так говорить; 20) order-admonition — заходите посмотреть; 21) necessity — придется; strict prohibition — не смей больше приходить; 22) strict prohibition — не смей просить.

Ex. 27. 1) must go (*or have to go, or have got to go*); must do (*or have to do, or have got to do*); 2) must change (*or have to change, or have got to change*); 3) won't have to wait; 4) had to take; 5) will have to come; 6) must see (*or have to see, or have got to see*); shall have to wait; 7) did not have to wait; 8) did not have to change; 9) must tell; had to tell; 10) must stay (*or have to stay, or have got to stay*); 11) must go (*or had to go*).

Ex. 28. 1) Must you go and lay the table yourself? — Well, no, I needn't. 2) Did you have to walk all the way to the station? — No, we didn't. 3) Did she have to change her shoes? — No, she didn't. 4) Do you have to speak to her about it? — No, I don't. 5) Did she have to tell her plainly what she thought of it? — No, she didn't. 6) Shall we have to run? — No, we shan't. 7) Must you go to the shop? — No, I needn't. 8) Did you have to put her to bed? — No, I didn't. 9) Will you have to do something about it? — No, I shan't. 10) Will someone have to stay and warn them? — No, nobody will have to.

Ex. 29. 1) am; 2) am; 3) is; 4) are; 5) were; 6) are; 7) are; 8) is; 9) is; 10) am.

Ex. 30. 1) What am I to do ... ? 2) Must I stay? 3) are to play; 4) you are to show; 5) somebody had to be; 6) somebody will have to explain; 7) I must leave; 8) I am to leave; 9) Where am I to be taken? 10) Where must we take her?

Ex. 31. 1) is to share; 2) is to do; 3) is to meet; 4) must change (*or have to, or have got to*); 5) had to speak; 6) must go (*or have to, or have got to*); 7) is to begin; 8) are to be built; 9) is to be played; must go; 10) were to come; 11) don't have to stay; 12) is to do.

Ex. 33. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10.

Ex. 35. 1) The girl was to become my mother. 2) I was to have given him his father's watch ... 3) Of course, he is to be a musician ... 4) You'll have to write ... 5) They had to wait ... 6) I shan't have ... 7) I did not have to water ... 8) You needn't have watered ... 9) Who is to fetch the water ... 10) You'll have to take ... 11) I was to take ... 12) ... we had to take the metro. 13) I must (*or have to, or have got to*); 14) I had to leave ... 15) You'll have to come ... 16) If you are to meet ...

17) You needn't hurry 18) ... I did not have to work. 19) Must you go to-day? (Do you have to go?) 20) When is he to come? 21) I was to enter 22) I needn't have gone 23) he was to have entered 24) ... you need not stay.

Ex. 39. 1) must have recognized; 2) must be in; 3) must be trying; 4) must be waiting; 5) must have been ill; 6) must have failed; 7) must have known; 8) must be fond; 9) must have taken; 10) must have been taken.

Ex. 41. A. 1) должно быть, взял; 2) должен был взять; 3) должно быть, старается; 4) должны постараться; 5) должно быть, самая младшая; 6) должны быть; 7) пришлось прочесть; 8) должно быть, прочел; 9) должно быть, думаете; 10) должно быть, говорит.

B. 1) must (*or have to, or have got to*); 2) must be reading; 3) had to take; 4) must have been taking; 5) had to go; 6) must have gone; 7) must speak; 8) must be speaking; 9) had to write; 10) must have written; 11) must have been writing.

Ex. 42. 1) He must have made no mistake. 2) They must have had no dinner. 3) She must have had no experience. 4) He must have given no answer. 5) They must be taking no measures. 6) She must be paying no attention to this. 7) They must have no books. 8) He must have got no letter. 9) They must be getting no money for their work. 10) This must have taken no time.

Ex. 46. 1) I must see him today. 2) I had to go there myself. 3) You'll have to wait a little. 4) When is he to come? 5) You mustn't think so. 6) You are to give her ball back. 7) You are not to play with her. 8) He must be very clever. 9) He must have recognized you. 10) He must have been sleeping 11) You mustn't hold the book so close to your eyes. 12) You'll have to speak to her. 13) They had to walk for a long time. 14) He has to copy the composition (*or must copy*). 15) You are to stay here and you are not to leave the room till I call you. 16) He must be painting her portrait. 17) They must have left. 18) You simply must see this picture. 19) You are not to let anyone in. 20) Where are you to meet? 21) Who is to be the first to answer? 22) We were to start at seven.

Ex. 47. 1) threat — будет расстрелян; 2) promise — будешь править; 3) S II, set expression — чего ради станет он повиноваться; 4) asking for instructions — показать вам?; 5) S II, criticism of a past action — надо было понять, что; 6) S II, criticism of a past action — не надо было делать поворот на такой скорости; 7) S II, criticism of a past action — им не следовало жениться; 8) S II, near certainty about the future — должно быть, захочет; 9) asking for instructions — опустить шторы?; 10) S II, near certainty — должно быть, сейчас около пяти; 11) S II, near certainty — он, должно быть, где-то здесь; 12) S II, advice — нам лучше оставить его здесь; 13) S II, advice — по-моему, вам нужно попробовать; 14) S II, set expression — чего ради он стал бы это говорить.

Ex. 48. 1) Shall I open the window? 2) Shall I make you some coffee? 3) You should do it all to-day. 4) You should have told her about it. 5) It should be fine to-morrow. 6) She should know his address. 7) You should not have eaten the ice-cream. 8) You shall get your money back. 9) Why should he have helped you? 10) Shall he wait for you? 11) You should have done like this. 12) You should reread the paper. 13) He should not go to-day. 14) You should have warned her. 15) You should not work so late. 16) You shall catch cold. 17) I think you should agree. 18) Shall I begin? 19) Do you think I should buy this book?

Ex. 51. A. 1) should have told; 2) shouldn't have stayed; 3) should have gone; 4) should have worn; 5) should have begun; 6) shouldn't have spoken; 7) should have turned; 8) should have told.

B. 1) should tell; 2) shouldn't stay; 3) should see; 4) should wear; 5) should begin; 6) should not speak; 7) should turn; 8) should tell.

Ex. 52. 1) should not have gone out; 2) needn't have brought; 3) did not have to go; 4) needn't have worried; 5) should not have run; 6) did not have to wear; 7) should not have told; 8) needn't go; 9) should not have put; 10) need not give (have given).

Ex. 53. 1) had to wait; 2) had to wear; 3) had to take; 4) should have taken; 5) should have given; 6) had to bake; 7) should have baked; 8) should ask (have asked); 9) had to go out; 10) should have told.

Ex. 57. 1) should help; 2) should have come late; 3) should not have gone; 4) should have refused; 5) should ask; 6) should have known; 7) should stay; 8) should have locked; 9) should have told; 10) should not go.

Ex. 58. 1) simple verbal predicate; 2) simple verbal predicate; 3) compound verbal predicate, set expression; 4) simple verbal predicate; 5) simple verbal predicate; 6) compound verbal predicate, criticism of a past action; 7) compound verbal predicate, set expression; 8) simple verbal predicate; 9) simple verbal predicate; 10) simple verbal predicate; 11) compound verbal predicate, advice; 12) compound verbal predicate, advice; 13) compound verbal predicate, advice; 14) compound verbal predicate, near certainty; 15) compound verbal predicate, criticism of a past action.

Ex. 59. 1) advice — По-моему, вам следовало бы пойти, сэр. 2) near certainty — уж он-то должен знать. 3) advice — вам бы не следовало есть рыбы. 4) advice — этим следовало бы заняться. 5) criticism of a past action — Им не следовало занимать такую позицию. 6) criticism of a past action — надо было знать. 7) near certainty — должно быть, пойдет дождь к вечеру. 8) advice — нужно, чтобы была по крайней мере одна детская площадка на квартал. 9) near certainty — всё, должно быть, в порядке. 10) advice — Вам бы надо отдохнуть.

Ex. 60. 1) past tense, repeated action — Она, бывало, часами сидела 2) past tense, repeated action — По временам лаяла собака. 3) near certainty — Вы, должно быть, слышали 4) S II, near certainty — Это, должно быть, долина Вай. 5) past tense, volition —

9) He can't have left town at once. 10) May I leave town at once? 11) You are to leave town at once and wait for us at the camp. 12) You are not to leave town at once. 13) You should have left town at once. 14) You needn't have left town at once. 15) You needn't leave town at once. 16) He must have left town at once. 17) You will leave town at once. 18) Will you leave town at once? 19) Could you leave town at once? 20) I must leave town at once. 21) He will have left town at once. 22) Why should he leave town at once? 23) He would leave town at once as soon as it turned warm. 24) He may leave town at once. 25) He may have left town at once. 26) You may not leave town at once. 27) He had to leave town at once.

Exercise 2. Translate into English, using Table III for reference.

A. To read the book in the original

1) Нужно прочесть книгу в подлиннике. 2) Должно быть, он читал книгу в подлиннике. 3) Вы бы прочитали книгу в подлиннике. 4) Надо было прочитать книгу в подлиннике. 5) Неужели он прочел книгу в подлиннике? 6) Мы должны читать эту книгу в подлиннике на втором курсе. 7) Он мог читать (может быть, читал) эту книгу в подлиннике. 8) Он мог читать такие книги в подлиннике уже на втором курсе.

B. To return the book to the library

1) Можешь не сдавать книгу, если ты ее не прочел. 2) Мне нужно сдать книгу в библиотеку. 3) Мне придется сдать книгу в библиотеку. 4) Не надо было сдавать книгу в библиотеку. 5) Можно было и не сдавать книгу в библиотеку. 6) Ты не мог бы сдать мою книгу в библиотеку? 7) Сдай, пожалуйста, мою книгу в библиотеку. 8) Ты мог бы сдать мою книгу в библиотеку, ты ведь был там вчера. 9) Не смей сдавать книгу в библиотеку, пока я ее не прочту. 10) Нельзя сдавать книгу в библиотеку, пока ее все не прочли.

C. To be out

1) Может быть, его не было дома. 2) Должно быть, его не было дома. 3) Вероятно, его не будет дома. Он в это время в институте. 4) Неужели его не было дома? 5) Его может не быть дома в это время.

Exercise 3. Make each of the following word combinations: 1) an order, 2) a request, 3) a bit of advice, 4) a criticism of a past action, 5) permission to do or not to do smth., 6) a statement of necessity in the present, past and future, 7) strong doubt about the actions taking place in the past, 8) near certainty about the actions taking place at the moment of speech.

MODEL

to get dinner ready

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) You will get dinner ready. | 6) I have to get (must get) dinner ready. I had to get dinner ready. I'll have to get dinner ready. |
| 2) Will you (could you) get dinner ready? | 7) Can she have got dinner ready? |
| 3) You should (ought to) get dinner ready. | 8) She must be getting dinner ready. |
| 4) You should have got dinner ready. | |
| 5) You can get dinner ready. You needn't get dinner ready. | |

to do some shopping; to keep an eye on the child; to take mother to the pictures.

Exercise 4. A. In the sentences below find expressions of: a) advice, b) request, c) prohibition.

- 1) Oh, Eddie, couldn't you tune it just a little lower, darling? 2) Girls just won't wait. 3) You can't do this to me! 4) Someone must have bungled. 5) And mind, you're not to start spending like mad the moment you get down-town. 6) Things are bound to get right in the end. I don't think you should worry overmuch. 7) Somebody really ought to tell her. 8) If the number does not answer, will you, please, try again half an hour later. 9) Now that would have been the postman. 10) The children ought to like the place.

B. In the sentences below find expressions of: a) near certainty, b) strong doubt, d) order.

- 1) Nobody is to leave the room without my say so. 2) She can't have taken you seriously. Not the way you are looking. 3) You're to drink up your milk if you want to be taken along. 4) Why should she have bothered after all? She doesn't know you from Adam? 5) They ought to be here at about seven. 6) You shall never repent it. 7) Can she have missed the train? 8) You might learn how to do it yourself. 9) She must be closer to forty than thirty. 10) You will go and apologize to your mother at once.

C. In which of the sentences below does the speaker: a) ask for instructions, b) ask for permission not to do smth., c) ask for advice?

1) Will you say it again, please? 2) Can I stay a little longer? 3) Can we have taken the wrong turning? 4) Must I do it all over again? 5) Shall I bring the mail in now? 6) Why should it be always me? 7) Need he stay too? 8) Should I apply in person? 9) Shall I just open a tin? We've got some tomato soup left. 10) Should he take up golf at his age?

D. Which of the sentences below contain: a) reproach, b) criticism of a past action, c) permission not to do smth.?

1) You needn't have bothered. 2) You needn't go back to school after your lunch. 3) You might have been a little more careful. 4) You should have slowed down at the U-turn. It's hard on the tyres. 5) I haven't set eyes on any of them since I left. She ought to be a big girl now. 6) You ought to have been X-rayed at once. 7) She might have taken some trouble at least. 8) I don't dare to step out. They might phone any time now. 9) You needn't take it for granted. 10) Could you get me a pattern of this blouse?

Exercise 5. What is the general meaning of the sentences given below?

MODEL

- 1) Could you give me a lift to the station? — *request.*
2) You might have taken her to the pictures at least. — *reproach.*

1) You should not have spent all that money on just one dress. 2) You needn't tell me that you never saw him again. 3) She must have taken no end of trouble over it. 4) Who could have guessed it? 5) You will go right back and apologize. 6) Can my slip be showing? 7) You can't have recognized him by the way he ran. 8) "Can I enter the hospital?" I asked the lieutenant. 9) It's a matter of routine. We have to check on everybody. 10) I must have seen his name in the papers. 11) I'm scared stiff he won't be able to come. He might have some other engagement. 12) Oh, no! You can't have another cat in the house. 13) And, Emanuel, you will see that he gets the same food as the other children. 14) You might have brought the glass back at least. 15) Could you go to Cucci and buy some pull-overs

for me? 16) You should have kept the one with the long sleeves. 17) Will you tell the servants to pay no attention? 18) "Shall I come back later, Madame?" I inquired. 19) You may have never been a really independent person. 20) You should have protected me from my parents. 21) I had just finished rewriting it for the seventh time when she changed her mind again. "You can't say anything about me in your paper," she said. 22) Can they be laughing at me behind my back? 23) In the beginning she would come to me fresh from some argument with her people shaking with rage. 24) A woman shouldn't even try on a knitted skirt or dress unless she has a taffeta slip on. 25) It ought to be somewhere here. I distinctly remember putting it here. 26) And the frame house beyond that, the one with green shutters will be the place she meant.

Exercise 6. A. Which prohibitions are: a) mild, b) strict, c) very strict?

1) She's very weak yet, Miss. You mustn't wear her out. 2) Hey, mum, you can't do that sort of thing here. 3) You are positively not to ask for trifle. There's not enough to go round. 4) You mustn't take it so to heart. 5) And you mustn't worry over me, darling. 6) Sorry, sir. You can't take the dog into the casino. 7) No one is so much as to mention it. 8) Mother says we're not to play with you. 9) And please, Miss. You can't do any cooking in the bedroom!

B. Which of the following requests are: a) less emphatic, b) more emphatic, c) the most emphatic?

1) Can you tell me the time? 2) Will you step this way, sir? 3) Couldn't you overlook it, just this once. 4) Won't you take my word for it? 5) You might get this beer out of the fridge, Maggie. 6) Could you bring me another fork? 7) Couldn't you sort of keep an eye on her? 8) Can you direct me to the post-office? 9) Would you have a cup of coffee?

C. In which of the sentences below does the speaker: a) ask for permission to do smth; b) ask for permission *not* to do smth; c) give permission *not* to do smth; d) ask for instructions.

1) Can I have an ice-cream too? 2) Must we ask her to dinner? 3) Need you change for an informal party? 4) May

Modal Verbs Used in the Imperative Meaning

(In each case the mildest forms are given first, the most emphatic last.)

Types of sentences	Permission	Advice	Request	Order	Prohibition
Affirmative	You can do it. You may do it.	You should do it. You ought to do it.	You might do it.	You must do it. You will do it. You are to do it.	—
Negative	You needn't do it.	You should not do it. You ought not to do it.	—	—	You must not do it. You can't do it. You are not to do it. You may not do it.
Interrogative	* a) Can I do it? May I do it? b) Must I do it? Need I do it?	—	** Can you do it? Could you do it? Will you do it? Would you do it? Won't you do it? Couldn't you do it? Wouldn't it?	Shall I do smth.?	—

* In these sentences the speaker is asking for permission: a) to do smth.; b) not to do smth.

** These sentences are interrogative in form only. The speaker does not expect an answer, he expects an action.

I help you with the sandwiches? 5) Well, we needn't go there after all. 6) And can we take what's left of the cake and the carton of ice-cream? 7) You needn't sit up for me. 8) That way nobody need bother. 9) Shall I type the letters now?

Exercise 7. Translate into English, using Table 9 for reference.

1) Если вы сдали сочинение, то можете идти домой. 2) Можно мне пойти в кино? 3) К следующему уроку вы приготовите пересказ текста. 4) Здесь нельзя громко разговаривать. 5) Не поехать ли мне в Ленинград на каникулы? 6) Напрасно вы читаете при таком плохом свете. 7) Не курите здесь, пожалуйста. 8) Не разговаривайте со мной таким тоном. 9) Дайте-ка мне вашу тетрадь. 10) Не подвинетесь ли вы немного? 11) Не дадите ли вы мне ваш словарь на минутку? 12) Вы сейчас же отправитесь домой и принесете свою зачетную книжку. 13) Упражнение 6 можете не делать. 14) Завтра можете не приходиться. 15) Показать вам, как это делается? 16) Можно мне не приходиться на консультацию? 17) Могла бы ты дать нам закусить. 18) Нельзя ли не вдаваться в такие подробности? 19) Мама говорит, чтобы ты не смел смотреть футбол по телевизору.

Exercise 8. Which of the sentences express: a) strong doubt, b) doubt, c) near certainty?

1) Can it have been anyone from the summer crowd? 2) She can't have worn high-heeled shoes to walk in the forest. 3) You must have walked the whole way and in this weather too. 4) Somebody must have heard the noise. 5) She may have lost her glasses or something. 6) She must be still trying to make up her mind. 7) One never knows. Something better may turn up by this time. 8) Can it be so. 9) I feel awful. It must be something I ate.

Exercise 9. Answer the following questions:

A. Express strong doubt. Give your reasons.

MODEL

1) Has the secretary left? — She can't have. Here is her coat.
2) How old is Helen? — She can't be over thirty. She was in my class.

1) Is she fond of animals? 2) Does he know you are here?
3) Have the children had their dinner? 4) Did she like the

sweater you gave her for her birthday? 5) Are they fond of music? 6) Is she a good student? 7) Did it rain in the night? 8) Are they having a party? 9) Do you think there's anybody in? 10) Is she still ill?

B. Express near certainty. Give your reasons.

MODEL

1) Is the book any good? — It must be. Everybody says so.
2) Has she graduated? — She must have. She was about to last year.

1) Is this package for me? 2) Did he speak well? 3) Have you lost the key? 4) Was he glad to see you? 5) Is there anyone at home? 6) Did he catch the last train? 7) Did they like the play? 8) Was the cake good? 9) Is this the place? 10) Is the child really so talented?

C. Make a rejoinder to the following statements expressing doubt.

MODEL

1) Not a single taxi anywhere. — There may be one at the stand round the corner.
2) He is so late to-night. — He may have been detained at the office.

1) I can't find my gloves anywhere. 2) We are out of butter. 3) If they are not here by eleven, I shan't wait for them. 4) She looks positively ill to-day. 5) The heat is becoming oppressive. 6) The child is too small for her age. 7) I remember telling her to be back by six. 8) She was to wait for us right here at the entrance. 9) I did not find the house. There was no such number in this street. 10) He has been in Moscow since last week, and he has not phoned.

Exercise 10. Base a request on each of the sentences below.

MODEL

1) I'm too tired to go downstairs to the telephone.
Could you phone Mary for me and tell her?
2) There's not enough salt in this soup.
Will you pass me the salt, please?

1) I must have left my glasses upstairs. 2) I want to know every little thing about it. 3) You see I'm new in the place and I must get to the central stores. 4) My husband and I

The Use of Modal Verbs to Express Near Certainty, Doubt, Strong Doubt

Modal verb	Russian equivalent	English equivalent	Present	Past	Future
1) must 2) should ought 3) will would	должно быть по-видимому вероятно наверно конечно	probably certainly surely of course	1) She must be about my age. 2) The { should } grow flowers { ought to } well here. 3) The { will } be her child { would } younger sister.	1) She must have left. 2) — 3) The { will } have reader { would } already noticed this.	1) — 2) She { should } make { ought } a good { to } teacher. 3) —
may might	возможно может быть маловеро- ятно, но возможно	maybe perhaps may be... by chance	She may know it. She might know it.	She may have heard it. She might have heard it.	She may come. She might come.
can could	неужели	it is unlikely	Can { } it be true? Could { }	Can { } she have said Could { } it?	Can { } she make Could { } a good teacher?
can't couldn't	не может быть, чтобы	it is most unlikely	She { can't } think { couldn't } so.	She { can't } have { couldn't } said so.	She can't { } make a good couldn't { } teacher.

Note: No modal verb except may can be used to express doubt or near certainty of a negative action:
 Должно быть, он не сказал этого. Probably he did not say it.
 Неужели он не знает этого? It is unlikely that he does not know it.

are both busy to-night, and there's no one to mind the baby. 5) The kettle must be boiling. 6) The show is to begin at eight thirty. 7) Don't you think it's stuffy in here? 8) Are you going out shopping? 9) My watch has stopped. 10) I haven't any change.

Exercise 11. A. Compose 3—4 sentences about each of the following situations. Express strong doubt, doubt, near certainty.

MODEL

A little girl is walking in the street. She is holding a string bag.
She looks unhappy.

- 1) Her mother must have sent her to the baker's for some bread.
- 2) She may have been unwilling to go because she wanted to watch television.
- 3) Can she have lost the money?

1) A young man is standing under a clock at the entrance to a park. He is holding a bunch of flowers. His face is worried. He keeps looking at his watch, then at the clock.

2) Your friend's husband is late from work. Give possible reasons for his lateness.

3) Your child comes back from school pale and listless. Try to explain her state to yourself.

4) A young couple passes you in the street. They are talking happily and laughing. The girl is carrying some gaily wrapped packages. Speak about them.

5) A student leaves the examination-room. He smiles broadly holding his matriculation card open in front of him. Explain his behaviour.

6) A man stops at a book-stall. He looks annoyed. He feels for something in one pocket after another. Why is he acting so?

B. What should be said in the following situations?

MODEL

1) A student shows you a fairly well-written test and asks you to allow him extra time to copy it.
— You needn't copy it.

2) A mother about to go out shopping gives her last instructions to a nine year old daughter who is to look after a baby brother.
— You are not to go out and leave him alone, and you may not take him out of his crib.

1) A militia-man stops a woman about to cross the street against the traffic-lights.

2) A reading-room attendant addresses a couple of students whispering over their notes.

3) A reading-room attendant addresses a student who wants to take his own dictionary into the reading-hall.

4) A middle-aged woman speaks to a small boy who wants to pat her dog, a bad-tempered animal.

5) A wife says to her pipe-smoking husband who complains of some irritation in his throat.

6) A woman tries to comfort a small child who has fallen and hurt himself.

7) A mother speaks to her child who sits over his food at dinner without eating it.

8) A student comforts a friend who got a bad mark at an examination.

9) A man pulls a boy to the side-walk out of the path of a car, he says to him ...

10) A doctor after a successful operation says to the patient's wife ...

Exercise 12. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the indefinite, continuous, perfect or perfect continuous infinitive.

1) These shoes are much too tight. You should (to take) a size larger. 2) He stood there for a long time. He must (to wait) for someone. 3) What is she doing? — She must (to try) to find what's wrong with the car. 4) She was waiting for you the whole evening. You might (to telephone). 5) Cheer up! We might (to get) there in time yet. 6) But she can't (to disappear) just. Someone is sure to have seen her. 7) I knew something would go wrong. We should (to stay) the night at the motel. The way I told you. 8) I have never seen you look so sweet. You should always (to wear) green. It goes with your hair. 9) Thank you ever so much. But you needn't (to bring) him all this way. We could (to come) and fetched him away. 10) Tell the people in the waiting room they needn't (to wait) any longer. He has just phoned he won't come.

Exercise 13. Translate into English.

1) Неужели он меня имел в виду? 2) Должно быть, уже очень поздно. 3) Дайте мне, пожалуйста, пепельницу. 4) Вы бы не могли принести еще один стакан? 5) Нельзя

делать заметки на полях библиотечных книг. 6) Вы бы позвонили ей еще раз; может быть, она уже пришла. 7) Ты могла бы выключать радио, когда я занимаюсь. 8) К следующему занятию сделайте 5-е упражнение в письменной форме. 9) Не надо было писать ей об этом, она будет беспокоиться. 10) Мне можно было и не ходить. Это был доклад для студентов второго курса. 11) Вам придется подождать. 12) А когда он должен был прийти? 13) Чего ради он должен тебе рассказывать о своих планах? 14) Ему надо было ехать автобусом. 15) Скажите, пожалуйста, который час? 16) Вчера мне пришлось пойти к зубному врачу. 17) Здесь нельзя оставить машину. 18) У меня было столько работы вчера. Право, ты мог бы мне помочь. 19) Можешь мне ничего не рассказывать. Я уже все знаю. 20) Вот двенадцатый ряд. Должно быть, вот это и есть наши места. 21) В окнах нет света. Должно быть, они легли спать или, может быть, пошли в кино. 22) Это правило надо писать на доске, иначе они могут записать его неправильно. 23) Кому-то придется пойти вниз и позвонить ей. Она еще, должно быть, дома. 24) Кто должен открывать собрание?

Exercise 14. Translate into English.

1) Можете сейчас же уехать из города. 2) Если бы не это, я мог бы сейчас же уехать из города. 3) Вы могли бы по крайней мере сейчас же уехать из города. 4) По-моему, вам нужно сейчас же уехать из города. 5) Уехать мне из города сейчас же? 6) Вам придется сейчас же уехать из города. 7) Вам нельзя уезжать из города сейчас. 8) Неужели он сразу же уехал из города? 9) Не может быть, чтобы он сразу же уехал из города. 10) Можно мне сейчас же уехать из города? 11) Сейчас же уезжайте из города и ждите нас в лагере. 12) Не смейте сразу же уезжать из города. 13) Надо было сразу же уехать из города. 14) Можно было не уезжать из города сразу. 15) Можете не уезжать из города сразу. 16) Должно быть, он сразу уехал из города. 17) Вы немедленно уедете из города. 18) Уезжайте, пожалуйста, немедленно из города. 19) Вы не могли бы уехать из города сейчас же? 20) Мне нужно сейчас же уехать из города. 21) Должно быть, он сразу же уехал из города. 22) Чего ради ему сразу уезжать из города? 23) Он, бывало, всегда уезжал из города, как только становилось жарко.

24) Он может сразу же уехать из города. 25) Возможно, он сразу же уехал из города. 26) Не смейте сразу уезжать из города. 27) Ему пришлось сразу уехать из города.

Keys to Exercises

Ex. 2.

A. 1) One must read the book in the original. 2) He must have read the book in the original. 3) You should read the book in the original. 4) You should have read the book in the original. 5) Can (could) he have read the book in the original? 6) We are to read this book in the original in the second course. 7) He may have read the book in the original. 8) He could read such books in the original in his second year.

B. 1) You needn't return the book to the library if you have not read it. 2) I must return the book to the library. 3) I'll have to return the book to the library. 4) You shouldn't have returned the book to the library. 5) You needn't have returned the book to the library. 6) Could you return my book to the library? 7) Will you please return my book to the library? 8) You might have returned my book ... 9) You are not to return the book ... 10) You can't return the book ...

C. 1) He may have been out. 2) He must have been out. 3) Probably, he will be out ... 4) Can he have been out? 5) He may be out ...

- Ex. 4. A. a) 6, 7; b) 1, 8; c) 3, 5
 B. a) 5, 9; b) 2, 7; c) 1, 3, 10
 C. a) 5, 9; b) 4, 7; c) 8, 10
 D. a) 3, 7; b) 4, 6; c) 2, 9

Ex. 5. 1) criticism of a past action, 2) permission not to do smth., 3) near certainty, 4) mental ability, 5) order, 6) strong doubt, 7) strong doubt, 8) asking for permission to do smth., 9) necessity, 10) near certainty, 11) doubt, 12) prohibition, 13) order, 14) reproach, 15) request, 16) criticism of a past action, 17) request, 18) asking for instructions, 19) doubt, 20) criticism of a past action, 21) prohibition, 22) strong doubt, 23) repeated action in the past, 24) advice, 25) near certainty, 26) near certainty.

- Ex. 6. A. a) 1, 4, 5; b) 2, 6, 9; c) 3, 7, 8
 B. a) 1, 2, 5, 8; b) 4, 6, 9; c) 3, 7
 C. a) 1, 4, 6; b) 2, 3; c) 5, 7, 8; d) 9.

Ex. 7. 1) If you have handed in the composition, you can go. 2) Can (may) I go the pictures? 3) You will prepare the retelling of ... 4) You can't talk loud here. 5) Should I go to Leningrad ... 6) You should not read ... 7) You will, please, not smoke here. 8) You are not to speak to me like this. 9) Will you give me your note book? 10) Won't you step aside? 11) Won't (couldn't) you lend me ... 12) You will go home at once ... 13) You needn't do ... 14) You needn't come ... 15) Shall I show you ... 16) Must (need) I come ... ? 17) You might give us ... 18) Need (must) you go in such details? 19) ... you are not to watch ...

Ex. 8. a) 1, 2, 8; b) 5, 7; c) 3, 4, 6, 9.

Ex. 12. 1) have faken; 2) have been waiting; 3) be trying; 4) have telephoned; 5) get; 6) have disappeared; 7) have stayed; 8) wear; 9) have brought, have come; 10) wait.

Ex. 13. 1) Can he have meant me? 2) It must be very late. 3) Will you give me the ash-tray? 4) Could you bring another glass? 5) You can't make notes on the margins. 6) You should (ought to) phone her again, she may have come. 7) You might switch the wireless off when I'm working. 8) For the next lesson you will do Exercise 5 in written form. 9) You shouldn't have written to her about it. 10) I needn't have gone 11) You'll have to wait. 12) And when was he to come? 13) Why should he tell you his plans? 14) He should have taken the bus. 15) Can (will) you tell me the time? 16) Yesterday I had to go to the dentist. 17) You can't park here. 18) ... you might have helped me. 19) You needn't tell me anything 20) ... there will (would) be our seats. 21) ... they must have gone to bed, or they may have gone to the pictures. 22) The rule should be written on the blackboard, otherwise they may put it down wrong. 23) Someone will have to go downstairs She must be still at home. 24) Who is to open the meeting?

PART TWO
GENERAL TRAINING EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Translate the words in bold type into Russian.

A. "It's so silly," Teddy said again. "For example, I have a swimming lesson in about five minutes. I **could go**¹ downstairs to the pool, and there **might not be**² any water in it. **This might be**³ the day they change the water or something. **What might happen**⁴, though? I **might walk**⁵ up to the edge of it, just to have a look at the bottom, for instance, and my sister **might come up**⁶ and sort of push me in. I **could fracture**⁷ my skull and die instantaneously."

Teddy looked at Nicholson. "That **could happen**⁸", he said. "My sister is only six." (*J. D. Salinger*)

B. "But you're not changed at all, Harry," she said, "not one tiny bit. Is he still as wicked as ever, Laura? **But you needn't tell**⁹ me, I can see he is. Well, you **mustn't think**¹⁰ you'll be going to play any of your tricks with the Durban girls of to-day ...

You've no right to have such an attractive husband, Laura, and if you have, you **should keep**¹¹ him under control." (*A. Wilson*)

C. "What a wonderful pal your mother **must be**,¹² people **would say**¹³ to him, "so easy going and alive and such a terrific sense of fun." (*A. Wilson*)

D. The other people in the room huddled together in close, little groups, but he was left standing alone, somebody

¹ See "Keys to Exercises" on p. 159.

ought to be¹⁴ with him, he could not be left¹⁵ alone like that, somebody was not there who should have been¹⁶ there. He began to scream, he awoke with his face buried in the pillow. (*A. Wilson*).

E. "Well, Mary," Miss Wilmarth would cry¹⁷ to the waitress, "you know what they say — better late than never!"

But no smile would mellow¹⁸ Mary's lips, nor light her eyes.

Once or twice Gerald saw a strange expression upon Miss Wilmarth's face as she witnessed the failure of her adage with the maid. He could not quite classify¹⁹ it.

But she always had her big smile turned toward him when she sat down. Then she would look²⁰ at the thick watch strapped to her wrist. "Mercy!" she would say²¹. "Why, I had no idea it was so late. Well, you mustn't blame²² me, Mr. Cruger. You'll just have to blame²³ that daughter of yours."

Always Miss Wilmarth followed her opening pleasantry about the baby with a companion piece. Gerald had come to know it so well he could have said²⁴ it in duet with her.

"You wait," she would say²⁵. "Just you wait. That young lady's going to be a heartbreaker."

"I guess that's right," Gerald would say²⁶ and he would essay²⁷ a small laugh and fail at it. (*D. Parker*)

F. Upstairs in his own room he squatted on the floor and drew Hamlet in between his legs. Hamlet would not look²⁸ at his master. He sulked as only dogs and beautiful women can.

"Hamlet, you must remember²⁹. You can't have forgotten³⁰ everything so quickly. You can't have forgotten³¹ the fun we had last year out at the farm, and when I rescued you, after Mary shut you up, and biting Aunt Amy."

"I know I've been away, and you must have thought³² I was never coming back, but I couldn't help³³ that. I had to go³⁴ to school and I couldn't take³⁵ you with me. And now I'm going to be home for weeks and weeks. (*H. Walpole*).

G. A Telephone Call

If I didn't think about it, the telephone might ring³⁶. Sometimes it does that. If I could think³⁷ of something else.

This is the last time I'll look at the clock. I will not look³⁸ at it again. It's ten minutes past seven. He said he would telephone at five o'clock, "I'll call you at five, darling." He was busy and he can't say³⁹ much in the office, but he called me "darling" twice.

I know you shouldn't keep telephoning⁴⁰ them — I know they don't like it. But I hadn't talked to him in three days. And all I did was ask him how he was. He couldn't have minded⁴¹ that. He could not have thought⁴² I was bothering him. And he said he'd telephone me. He did not have to say⁴³ that. I did not ask him to.

I must stop⁴⁴. I must think⁴⁵ about something else. This is what I'll do. I'll put the clock in the other room. Then I can't look⁴⁶ at it. If I do have to look⁴⁷ at it, then I'll have to walk⁴⁸ into the bedroom, and that will be something to do. Maybe before I look at it again, he'll call me. I'll be so sweet to him. If he says, he can't see⁴⁹ me to-night, I'll say, "Why, that's all right, dear." Then he may like⁵⁰ me again.

I think he must still like⁵¹ me a little. He couldn't have called⁵² me "darling" if he didn't still like me a little.

Maybe he isn't going to call. He may be coming⁵³ straight up here without telephoning.

He'll be cross if he sees I have been crying. They don't like you to tell them they've made you cry. They hate you whenever you say anything you really think. I thought this was so big I could say whatever I meant. I guess you can't ever⁵⁴.

Something might have happened⁵⁵ to him. Maybe he went home to telephone me from there, and somebody came in. He does not like to telephone me in front of people. He might even hope⁵⁶ that I would call him up. I could do⁵⁷ that. I could telephone him.

I won't telephone⁵⁸ him. I'll never telephone him as long as I live!

Oh, what does pride matter when I can't stand it if I don't talk to him? This is such a little thing, I may have misunderstood⁵⁹ him? He may have said⁶⁰, "Call me at five, darling." I'm almost sure that's what he said. Why can't I be natural just because I love him?

I'll count five hundred by fives. I'll do it so slowly and so fairly. If he hasn't telephoned then, I'll call him. I will.
(D. Parker)

Exercise 2. Translate the words in bold type into Russian.

A. Lightweight champion Dave Charnley wants a return bout with welter title-holder Brian Curvis to prove that referee **Jack Hart** was **wrong** in giving the verdict to his heavier rival at Wembley on Tuesday.

Charnley believes that the decision should have gone to him.

B. Incapable

Joe Gans said: "If a father is not capable of seconding his son, he **should not have been granted** a licence in the first place."

C. David Travis, an 18-year-old Hampton grammar school boy, who has represented England Schools at Rugby during the winter, returns to athletics in the L. A. G. schools meeting at Motspur Park on Friday and Saturday.

He will defend the javelin title, and with a best mark of over 212 feet he **should improve** on the 204 ft $8\frac{1}{2}$ in championish best set by John Greasley in 1960.

D. Predictions

Plenty of threats and predictions have been flying in both directions over the **BILLY WALKER v BILL NIELSEN** ten rounds heavy weight return.

Last time Walker approached his task carelessly and with little regard for defence to be beaten inside eight rounds.

He **must strike** a more favourable balance between the punches he takes and those he lands. If he learns from the last fight, he **should win** this one.

E. **Davies**, the first British long-jumper to clear 26 feet, could achieve only 25ft $8\frac{1}{4}$ in a 90-deg. heat that **may have affected** performances in some events.

F. Appeal

"Further to the decision taken, the local Boxing Authority appeals to all international and national boxing authorities throughout the world to support the action the authority has taken and to recognize Floyd Robertson, as the featherweight champion of the world."

The British Boxing Board of Control **will not recognize** the decision of the local boxing authority.

"The decision of the two judges who gave the fight to Ramos **must be accepted**," said Mr. Teddy Waltham, secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control, to-day.

"All official decisions must be accepted — whether they are good or bad."

G. Spinner to Take a Rest

Tommy Greenhough, the Lancashire and former England leg spinner is suffering from muscular trouble in his bowling shoulder and is to rest for a week.

H. Gold Aura found Villa Rose just a little too fast for him in the final 200 yards, but was only beaten by $\frac{3}{4}$ length.

He will have greatly benefited by that outing and should be ideally suited by to-days extras $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. He will be very capably assisted in the saddle by Joe Sime.

Exercise 3. Translate the words in bold type into English.

A. Новое платье луны

Молодой луне пришла в голову прекрасная мысль: «Почему бы мне не сшить¹ себе новое платье? Я могла бы² в нем гулять по небу», — и она отправилась к портному.

«Не могли бы вы сшить³ мне новое платье? — спросила она. — Но оно должно хорошо сидеть⁴».

«Можете не беспокоиться⁵, — ответил портной. — Оно будет прекрасно сидеть⁶. Вы такая молодая, такая тоненькая. Позвольте мне снять мерку⁷».

Когда он снял мерку, луна спросила: «Когда мне придеть⁸ на примерку? И он велел ей прийти через неделю.

Однако платье оказалось слишком узким. «Должно быть, я плохо снял мерку⁹, — думал огорченный портной. — Теперь придется все делать¹⁰ сначала».

Он опять снял мерку и велел луне прийти через десять дней.

Платье снова оказалось узким, да луна и выглядела теперь совсем иначе. «Неужели я опять ошибся¹¹? Или, может быть, она так потолстела¹²? — огорчился портной».

* See "Keys to Exercises" on p. 160.

снимая мерку в третий раз. Ну, теперь все должно быть в порядке¹³».

Когда луна пришла опять, это была уже полная луна. «Это безобразие! — завопил портной. — Надо было предупредить¹⁴ меня, что у вас такая неустойчивая фигура. Не стану я для вас работать¹⁵!

Так луне пришлось обойтись¹⁶ без нового платья.

В. Лис-вегетарианец

Стало известно, что некий лис, бандит и разбойник, стал вегетарианцем и начал питаться только капустой и морковью, словно он был¹⁷ зайцем.

«Неужели это правда¹⁸ — удивились звери. — Неужели он действительно начал¹⁹ новую жизнь?»

«Лисам нельзя верить²⁰», — говорили одни.

«Всякое может случиться²¹», — говорили другие. — Он мог раскаяться²²».

Общее мнение было, что дело надо расследовать²³.

Комиссия легко нашла лисий дом. Он стоял на солнечной полянке, и вокруг него были грядки с морковью и капустой.

Хозяин лежал на солнышке и, казалось, только что хорошо пообедал.

«Не скажете ли вы нам²⁴, — обратились к нему звери, — хороший ли у вас урожай в этом году?»

«Вы могли и не спрашивать²⁵, — ответил лис. — Вы ведь видите грядки. Все очень хорошо. Вот только зайцы каждую ночь обязательно лезут²⁶ в огород за морковью. Поверите ли, каждую ночь ловлю по две-три штуки, но они ни за что не перестают²⁷».

С

«Вы, сударь, не поверите, до чего люди рассеяны. Находит письмо, сударь мой, и потом с ним бежит на почту и забывает посмотреть, написан там адрес или нет!»

«Ну и ну! — удивился посетитель. — А что же вы с такими письмами делаете?»

«Оставляем их, сударь, лежать на почте, — отвечал почтмейстер, — потому что мы не можем их, сударь, вернуть²⁸».

Кольбаба между тем повертел письмо без адреса в руке и проворчал:

«Пан почтмейстер, это письмо такое теплое, там, наверно, написано что-то очень душевное²⁹! Я думаю, надо бы все-таки его доставить³⁰ тому, кому следует».

«Раз там не написан адрес, ничего не выйдет — баста! — отрезал пан почтмейстер.

«Так вы бы могли это письмо распечатать, — посоветовал посетитель, — и посмотреть³¹, кто его написал».

«Так делать нельзя³², сударь, — строго сказал пан почтмейстер, — потому что это, сударь, было бы нарушением правил³³».

И вопрос, казалось, был решен.

Но когда посетитель ушел, почтальон Кольбаба обратился к почтмейстеру: «Прошу прощения, пан почтмейстер, но с этим письмом нам мог бы помочь³⁴ некий пан почтовый домовой».

На следующий день почтальон Кольбаба рассказал пану почтмейстеру, что письмо написал какой-то шофер Франтик некоей барышне Марженке и что этот пан Франтик собирается на барышне Марженке жениться.

«Ах, чтоб тебя! — закричал пан почтмейстер. — Значит, у нас застряло очень важное письмо. Надо, чтоб девушка его получила³⁵».

«Я бы ей письмецо мигом доставил³⁶, — сказал почтальон Кольбаба, — кабы я только знал³⁷, где она проживает».

«Так бы, пан Кольбаба, каждый мог³⁸, — сказал пан почтмейстер.

— Для этого не надо и почтальоном быть³⁹. Но мне бы очень хотелось, чтоб девушка получила⁴⁰ письмецо».

«Ладно, пан почтмейстер, — согласился почтальон Кольбаба, — тогда я девушку разыщу, хоть бы мне целый год пришлось бегать⁴¹ и обойти весь белый свет!»

И почтальон Кольбаба пробродил по свету ровнешенько год со днем, но все не мог вручить⁴² письмо той самой девушке.

Сидит он раз у дороги и видит, что по дороге тихонько едет какая-то машина. И почтальон Кольбаба сказал себе: «Наверно⁴³, какая-нибудь развалина».

Но когда машина подъехала поближе, видит он, что это роскошный «Ролс-ройс», за баранкой сидит грустный шофер, а сзади грустный хозяин.

Машина остановилась, и хозяин сказал: «Садитесь⁴⁴, почтальон, я вас подвезу».

«Почему же такая прекрасная машина так тихо едет?» — спросил почтальон Кольбаба.

«Потому что ее ведет грустный шофер, — ответил хозяин. — Он, понимаете, не получил ответа на письмо, которое написал своей милой год тому назад».

«А зовут его Франтишек, а ту барышню — Марженкой! — закричал Кольбаба. — Значит, он тот лопух⁴⁵, который бросил в ящик письмо без адреса и марки. Ну, дайте мне⁴⁶ адрес этой девушки!»

И они поехали туда с такой скоростью, что хозяину пришлось держать⁴⁷ шляпу обеими руками.

«А теперь, пан Кольбаба, вручите, пожалуйста⁴⁸, девушке письмо», — сказал хозяин, когда они приехали в село.

«Лучше бы Франтику с ней поговорить⁴⁹,» — сказал почтальон.

«Что вы! — ужаснулся Франтик. — Мне стыдно. Она, наверно, забыла⁵⁰ обо мне и ни капельки меня не любит». Но девушка была очень рада.

«Пан почтальон, ведь я ждала его год и один день! — воскликнула она, — я прямо не знаю, что вам за него дать!»

«Не знаете? Так я вам это скажу, — отвечал почтальон Кольбаба. — Дайте мне две кроны доплаты, потому что ваше письмо было без марки».

(По сказке Карела Чапека)
«Большая почтальонская сказка»

Keys to Exercises

Ex. 1.

A. 1) мог бы пойти; 2) могло бы не быть; 3) мог бы быть; 4) могло бы быть; 5) мог бы подойти; 6) могла бы подкрасться; 7) мог бы сломаться; 8) могло бы случиться.

B. 9) можешь не говорить; 10) не думайте; 11) надо (следует) держать.

C. 12) должно быть; 13) постоянно говорили.

D. 14) должен был бы; 15) нельзя было; 16) надо было бы (следовало бы) быть.

Е. 17), 18), 20), 21), 25), 26), 27) переводится глаголом несовершенного вида: говорила, смотрела, пытался и т. д.; 19) не мог определить; 22) не браните меня; 23) придется вам винить; 24) мог бы сказать.

Ф. 28) не хотел смотреть; 29) должен вспомнить; 30—31) может быть, чтобы ты забыл (не мог забыть); 32) должно быть, думать; 33) ничего не мог поделатъ; 34) должен был уехать; 35) не мог взять.

Г. 36) может быть, позвонит (может позвонить); 37) могла думать; 38) не стану смотреть; 39) ему нельзя говорить (он не может...); 40) не хорошо все время им звонить (не следует...); 41) не может быть, чтобы он рассердился (не мог рассердиться); 42) не мог подумать; 43) он мог не говорить. 44) должна перестать; 45) надо думать; 46) не смогу смотреть; 47) надо будет посмотреть; 48) придется пойти; 49) не сможет; 50) может, понравлюсь; 51) должно быть (наверно), нравлюсь; 52) не может быть, чтобы он назвал (не стал бы называть); 53) может быть, едет; 54) никогда нельзя; 55) может быть, случилось (могло случиться); 56) может быть, надеется; 57) могла бы сделать; 58) не стану звонить; 59) может быть, не понял; 60) может быть, сказал.

Ех. 2. А решение должно было быть в его пользу; В не следовало давать; С должно быть, улучшит (*рекорд*); D ему надо; должно быть, выиграет; Е возможно, повлият; F не желает признать; должны согласиться; G должен отдыхать; H должно быть (есть основания полагать, что), пошла на пользу; должно быть, очень подойдет ...

Ех. 3.

A. 1) Why shouldn't I have a new dress made? 2) could walk; 3) could you make; 4) should fit; 5) needn't worry; 6) shall fit; 7) will you let... 8) When shall I come? 9) must have taken; 10) I'll have to do. 11) Can I have made a mistake? 12) may have put on some weight; 13) should be all right; 14) should have warned; 15) won't work; 16) had to do without.

B. 17) as if he were; 18) can it be true? 19) can he have begun? 20) can't trust; 21) may happen; 22) may have repented; 23) should, be investigated; 24) Will (can) you tell us? 25) needn't have asked; 26) will get; 27) won't stop.

C. 28) can't deliver; 29) something very nice must be; 30) should deliver; 31) might open and see; 32) can't do so; 33) was breaking the rules; 34) could help; 35) must get; 36) should deliver; I knew; 38) could do it; 39) needn't be; 40) I should like the girl to; (I wish the girl might get (got); 41) even if I had to wander; 42) deliver; 43) must be; 44) will you get in; 45) must be; 46) will; me; 47) had to hold; 48) will you please deliver; 49) had been; (should speak); 50) must have forgotten.