

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
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**ПРАКТИКУМ З ГРАМАТИЧНОЇ ТЕМИ**  
**«SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD»**

для здобувачів 3-4 курсу першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої  
освіти спеціальності 035 Філологія, освітня програма – Германські мови  
та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська

Одеса  
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Практикум з граматичної теми «*Subjunctive Mood*» для здобувачів 3-4 курсу першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності 035 Філологія, освітня програма – Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська. / укл.: Павлюк Х.Т., Мітіна О.М. Одеса: Національний університет «Одеська політехніка», 2023. 32 с.

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У Практикумі з граматичної теми «*Subjunctive Mood*» представлено матеріали до практичних занять з навчальної дисципліни «Практичний курс англійської мови», які виконуються аудиторно під керівництвом викладача та самостійно. Рекомендується для здобувачів 3-4 курсу першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності 035 Філологія, освітня програма – Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська.

## ПЕРЕДМОВА

Практикум з граматичної теми «Subjunctive Mood» для здобувачів 3-4 курсу першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності 035 Філологія, освітня програма – Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська є складовою системи методичних матеріалів із забезпечення аудиторної та самостійної роботи здобувачів при вивченні граматичної теми «Subjunctive Mood» (Умовний спосіб) з навчальної дисципліни «Практичний курс англійської мови».

У Практикумі представлений теоретичний матеріал на тему «Subjunctive Mood», вправи різних ступенів складності, таблиці, які допоможуть зрозуміти та сформулювати правила даної граматичної теми.

Вправи розташовані в логічній послідовності і відповідають етапам формування практичних умінь використання граматичних моделей умовного способу в англійській мові.

Практикум передбачає роботу здобувачів над завданнями в аудиторії під керівництвом викладача та самостійне опрацювання.

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## I. WHAT IS MOOD?

**Mood** is a grammatical category of the verb expressing modality, i.e. the relation of the action or state expressed by the verb from the speaker's point of view. The four Oblique Moods of Modern English represent the action as unreal, problematic desirable, necessary, etc.

**Table 1**

Subjunctive I (Present Subjunctive)	Subjunctive II (Past Subjunctive)
I He She            Do sth It            + We            be +... You They	I       DID sth    \ HAD DONT sth He WERE +...\ (WAS) She WERE DOING\ HAD BEEN DOING (WAS) It    + We    \reference\    /reference You    To present    / to past / or future They
Represent the action as problematic (not contrary to reality)	Represents the action as contrary to reality
is used in sentences expressing	Is used in sentences expressing
<b>1. Necessity, order, demand, suggestion, etc.</b>  It's necessary that he see the performance. Peoples of the world demand that arms race be stopped. <b>2. Concession</b> So be it I Bring what it may, I'll never give up.	<b>1. Unreal condition (in cond. clauses)</b> If I were you I would see the performance. <b>2. Concession</b> Even if I were busy I would try to see the performance. <b>3. Comparison</b> She speaks English as if she had lived all her life in London. <b>4. Unreal wish, regret</b> If only we were young again I wish we were young again.

<b>3. wish</b> Be ours a happy meeting. God bless you.	<b>5. Desirability, criticism</b> It's time they were here. <b>6. Advice, preference</b> I'd rather stay at home and you had better invite then here.
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<b>Subjunctive III (Conditional Mood)</b>	<b>Subjunctive IV (Suppositional Mood)</b>
<p>+ Should do / have done</p> <p>We (would)</p> <p>He</p> <p>She + would do / have done</p> <p>It /reference / reference</p> <p>You to present to past /</p> <p>They or future/</p> <p>Represents the action as contrary to reality</p> <p>Is used in sentences expressing:</p> <p><b>1. <u>Unreal consequences of unreal conditions</u></b></p> <p>If I were free tomorrow I should (would) see the performance.</p> <p>I'll be busy, otherwise I should see the performance.</p> <p>I was busy; otherwise I should have seen the performance.</p> <p>But for the urgent work I should have seen the performance.</p> <p>If I had been free yesterday, I</p>	<p>I</p> <p>He</p> <p>She</p> <p>It + should do / have done</p> <p>We / to reference /reference</p> <p>You to present to past /</p> <p>They or future /</p> <p>Represents the action as problematic, not necessarily as contrary to reality</p> <p>Is used in sentences expressing:</p> <p><b>1. <u>Necessity, order, demand, suggestion, etc.</u></b></p> <p>It's necessary that you should take part in the conference.</p> <p><b>2. <u>Feeling and emotions</u></b></p> <p>It's strange that he should have taken part in the conference, he didn't intend to.</p> <p><b>3. <u>Fear, recommendation, purpose</u></b></p> <p>I fear lest the child should catch a cold.</p> <p>Put on something warm lest you should catch a cold.</p> <p><b>4. <u>Problematic condition</u></b></p> <p>Should anything delay you, ring me up.</p> <p><b>5. <u>Problematic concession</u></b></p> <p>Ellen will come for sure, even if I should be</p>

<p>should have seen the performance.</p> <p><b>2. <u>Concession</u></b></p> <p><u>Even if I were busy I should try to see the performance.</u></p> <p>Even if he hadn't had that urgent work to do, he wouldn't have seen the performance. He is not fond of the theatre.</p>	<p>delayed.</p>
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## II. SENTENCES OF REAL CONDITION

Though no forms of Oblique Moods are used in sentences with clauses of real conditions, it's useful to revise the use of different tense forms of the verb in the Indicative Mood in sentences of this kind. Pay special attention to the use of Present tense forms in sentences referring to future.

**Table 2**

A conditional clause I	the principal clause I reference to	
If it <u>rains</u>	I <u>stay</u> indoors	present or no
	I <u>do not go</u> out	particular time
If it <u>rains</u>	I <u>shall (will) stay</u> indoors	Future
	I <u>shan't (won't)</u> go out	
If it <u>rained</u>	I <u>stayed</u> indoors	Past
	I <u>did not go out</u>	

Exercise 1. Answer the questions with conditional clauses.

Example: What happens if you heat ice?

If you heat ice, it melts.

1. What happens if flyovers don't get enough water?
2. What must a motorist do if the traffic lights are at red?
3. What materials do you need if you want to write a letter?
4. What do you like to drink if you are thirsty?
5. What do you expect a teacher to do if you make a mistake?
6. How people dress in Great British if they work in an office?

Exercise 2. Ask similar questions and answer them, use the following:

To catch (a) cold, to work hard, to drive a car, to become slim, to improve one's memory, to get wrong.

Exercise 3. Combine each pair of simple sentences into one complex sentence with an adverbial clause of condition. Make other changes if necessary.

Example: Anne may have free time. She will go to the folk concert then.

If Anne has free time, she will go to the concert.

1. The film may be boring. We'll go home then.
2. Jane may have to wait for her husband. She will try to solve the crossword then.
3. John may fly to New York on Saturday. We will postpone the party then.
4. Oscar may book a room in that hotel. He won't trouble you then.
5. The hotel may be full. We'll have to go to another hotel then.
6. Mrs. Cramer may need money. She'll go to the bank then.
7. We may not hear from him today. We'll send him the telegram then.
8. It may stop raining. We'll go through the park then.
9. Helen may be out. Her mother will take the message then.
10. It may rain. The children won't go to the park then.
11. Anne may meet some friends tomorrow evening. She won't come to our party then.

Exercise 4. Report these statements in indirect speech. Make all necessary changes as shown in the example.

Example: I'll take a nap, if I feel tired. 'Aunt Agatha said...

Aunt Agatha said that she would take a nap if she felt tired.

1. 'We'll have a picnic, if it doesn't rain. 'Pamela said...
2. 'If our car breaks down, we'll miss the train. 'Mrs. Palmer said...



3. 'I'll go to the movies, if I do not have to work', John told us.
4. 'I'll visit the Nelsons, if they invite me.' Jane...
5. 'Stephen will be on time, if he takes a taxi.' Madge...
6. 'I'll go to New York, if it doesn't cost too much.' Helen...
7. 'I won't like the film, if it is a detective story.' Sarah...
8. 'He won't answer the phone, if he is busy.' Anne told me...
9. 'Sam will lend you the camera, if he doesn't need it on Saturday.' Bill told us...
10. 'Barbara won't be happy, if you don't come.' Sheila...
11. 'I'll miss my bus, if I stay longer.' Jane...
12. 'The secretary will call him up, if he doesn't come to the office.' Mr. Jones told us...

Exercise 5. Explain the use of tenses; specify the time reference of the sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The only way we'll get peace in the world is if we come and talk to the east.
2. If I begin with the student performance it is because I always experience a special kind of exhilaration when I see the eight to ten year old boys on the stage of the Opera House moving with skill and intense concentration in the traditional British sword dances.
3. If the senior section of the programme was less impressive than in other years, it was, I believe that a large proportion of the graduating students had already joined the two Royal companies.
4. If you don't mind my saying so, your attitude ought to be one of "better late than never".

Exercise 6. Recollect the situations in which the following set expressions were used. Use them in short situations of your own.

1. if you don't mind my saying so
2. if ever a man did
3. if there ever was a lucky man, it's
4. if that's the case
5. if I begin with..., it's because
6. if something is/was ..., it is/was that...

Exercise 7. Memorize the following proverbs. Explain their meaning and give Ukrainian equivalents to them.

1. If it rains at eleven, it will last till seven.
2. If an ass brays you, you don't bray him.

3. If the sky falls, we shall catch larks.
4. If we can't as we would, we must do as we can.
5. If you agree to carry the calf, they'll make you carry the cow.
6. If you cannot have the best, make the best of what you can.
7. If you laugh before breakfast, you'll cry before supper.
8. If you want a thing done, do it yourself.
9. If the cap fits, wear it.
10. If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.
11. If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain.
12. If you pay not the servant his wages, he will pay himself.
13. If you run after two hares, you'll catch none.
14. If you sell the cow, you will sell her milk too.

### III. COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH CLAUSES OF UNREAL CONDITION

Forms of the Past Subjunctive (Subjunctive II) are used in conditional (if) clauses, and in the main clauses forms of Conditional Mood (Subjunctive Mood ( Subjunctive III) are found.

(A) in sentences referring to present and future or to no particular time NON-PERFECT forms are used.

**Table 3.**

Conditional clause	Main clause
If it didn't rain	I + <u>should not stay indoors</u>
were not raining	We would go for a walk
were (was) fine	He start out at once
	She
	It + would
	You
	They

Exercise 1. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the right form of the verb.

Example: If you (understand) children, you (not to speak) like that.

If you understood children, you would not speak like that.

1. She (grow up) a sensible person if they (stop) treating her like a plaything.

2. The flowers (grow) much better if you (water) them regularly.
3. I don't think he (mind) if we (not to ask) him.
4. If you (want) to see you, she (can) come here.
5. If you (not to be) so angry, you (can) see it yourself.
6. If he (Know) the subject better, he (not to say) the things he does.
7. Even if he (be) here, he (say) the same.
8. Even if nobody (object), I (object).
9. Even if she (see) it with her own eyes, she (not to believe) it.
10. I (can) not go today even if you (ask) me to.
11. They (go) there even if you (try) to stop them.
12. Even if I (can) help you, I (not to act) against my conscience and judgment.

Exercise 2. Write sentences presenting unreal situations (present time references) based on the given facts.

Example: The soup isn't hot, so it isn't enjoyable.

If the soup were hot, it would be enjoyable.

1. Since she doesn't love him, she won't marry him.
2. Our teacher explains things clearly, so we understand his lessons.
3. As I haven't got a match, I can't tell you the time.
4. Britain doesn't export much, so she has a constant balance of payment problems.
5. Since I know the meaning of the word I don't have to look it up.
6. This exercise is easy, so everyone will get the correct answers.
7. I know the answer, so I can tell you.
8. We haven't any matches, so we can't light the fire.
9. The boy is ill, so he doesn't attend classes now.
10. We know each other for many years, so we can talk about everything sincerely

Exercise 3. Combine each pair of simple sentences into one complex sentence with an adverbial clause of condition

Make other changes if necessary.

Example: Sam has a cold. He won't come to class tomorrow.

1. Margaret is busy. She won't be able to visit her friends.
2. Barbara likes sweets too much. She won't get slim.
3. James feels exhausted. He won't be able to sit up late.
4. Mrs. Smith feels hurt. She won't do this for us.

5. Paul doesn't feel hungry. He won't go to the café.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions with conditional statements

1. What cities or other places of interest would you visit if you went to America \Great Britain \Africa, etc.?
2. What would you do if you could live your life over again?
3. What famous person would you like to meet if you had the chance?
4. Which books or records would you take with you if you went to live on a desert island?
5. What changes would you make in your flat assuming you had the possibility?

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions.

What would you do if...

- 1 ...you wanted to set your son a good example?
- 2 ...you were invited to see someone on Thursday night but you were busy up to the neck?
- 3 ...you wished to spend a few days in the country?
- 4 ...a friend of yours were in trouble?
- 5 ...you wanted to become a mining engineer?
- 6 ...you had much luggage but could not hire a taxi?
- 7 ...you suspected a friend of yours wanted to get rid of you?

Exercise 6. Ask similar questions (Ex-s 4, 5) and answer them.

Exercise 7. Complete the following sentences.

Perhaps he ..., if you spoke to him yourself.

1. If you changed your job, you ...
2. If you went to see a doctor, he...
3. If we bought a house in the country, we...
4. If they came to see us in Odessa, we...
5. I'm sure he would take the job on, if...
6. If you took the shoes back to the shop, they...
7. If you read the book a second time, you...
8. It would come at once if...
9. Perhaps she would feel happier and more rewarded if...
10. You would not say so if...
11. I should feel... if...

Exercise 8. Memorize the following proverbs, explain their meaning, give Ukrainian equivalents and English synonymous expressions. Use the proverbs in situations and dialogues of your own.

1. If things were to be done twice, all would be wise.
2. If wishes were horses, beggars might ride.
3. If there were no clouds, we should not enjoy the sun.

Check yourself

1. What is modality?
  2. What is mood?
  3. Give the forms of the four oblique moods?
  4. In which way are the actions referred to by different to by different oblique moods forms represented?
  5. What content do the sentences containing different oblique moods express?
  6. What tense forms of the verbs are used in real conditional sentences?
- (B) In sentences of unreal condition referring to the past PERFECT forms of Subjunctive II (Past Subjunctive) and Subjunctive III (Conditional Mood) are used.

**Table 4**

Conditional clause	Main clause
If it <u>had not rained</u>	I + would, should have
<u>Had not been</u>	We <u>Gone</u> for a walk
<u>raining</u>	
<u>Had been fine</u>	He <u>not stayed</u>
	indoors
	She +would have <u>Started</u> out at
	once
	You
	They

Exercise 1. Use the corresponding form of Subjunctive II instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. If you (take) this book before, you would have translated the article.
2. If you (ring) up me yesterday, I should have told you about her arrival and you would have met her at the station.
3. If all the students (take) part in this work, everything would have been done long ago.

4. If everybody (come) yesterday, we should have considered that problem.
5. If I (know) about this I should have bought the tickets before.
6. If she (have) much work to do yesterday, she would not have gone to the cinema but would have stayed at home and worked.
7. If you (help) me to translate this article, I should have done it long ago.
8. If I (be) free yesterday, I should have joined your party.

Exercise 2. Use the corresponding form of Subjunctive III instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. If she had brought the book the day before, I (be able) to look it through the conference.
2. If you had given me leave to act, I (do) my best to arrange the matters.
3. If I had shown the work to your tutor a week ago, he (be able) to revise it by now.
4. If you had got in touch with him he (render) you a service.
5. If I had not gone to the country for the week-end I (watch) the international sports events on TV.
6. If I had seen him yesterday I (tell) him about that.
7. If I had used any other words, then my whole life and here (take) different courses.

Exercise 3. Use the corresponding mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets. Make the condition unreal.

1. I (not to tell) you if I (know) you'd carry on like this.
2. If only either of us (laugh) it (be) different.
3. If she (lie) to me, it (make) it unbearable.
4. I (not to change) places with him even if I (can)
5. If you (be) anybody else but Franklyn Blake, I (refuse) point-blank.
6. If it (not to be) for his friendship with Alan and Cora Baird, Ted (be involved) never.
7. "So you did not know I was a maid? If you (know) it, you (try) your belt on me"
8. She thought of her father. And clearly she realized that even if he (say) it was wrong she (not to believe) it. Lanny is not like the others.

Exercise 4. Go back to Ex. 5 (real condition). Make the condition unreal in the past and report the new statements in indirect speech. Make other changes if necessary.

Example "I'll take a nap, if I'm tired." Aunt Agatha said "I should (would) have taken a nap, if I had been tired.

Aunt Agatha said that she would have taken a nap if she had been tired.

Exercise 5. Change the following sentences as shown in the example.

Example: The boys didn't play tennis because it was windy.

If it hadn't been windy, the boys would have played tennis.

1. Helen didn't stay on after dinner because she was tired.
2. Mrs. Barton didn't make an apple pie because Henry didn't ask her to.
3. The children didn't watch TV because their mother didn't allow them to.
4. The girl was unhappy because her parents were displeased with her.
5. Mr. Allen didn't cash the check because the bank was closed.
6. Bob introduced his friends to Anne as she didn't agree with him.
7. Mr. Lane didn't work in the garden as the weather was cold.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences.

1. I would have enjoyed the party much more if...
2. It... if the sea hadn't been so rough.
3. Would you have been able to come that Tuesday if...?
4. If you had taken my advice...
5. If I realized that you were serious in what you said...
6. If it hadn't been for the fact that his father has influence...
7. If you had told me the truth in the first place...

#### IV. MIXED TIME-SPHERE CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

The time to which the condition (if - clause) and the consequence (main clause) refer need not be the same in both parts of the sentence. There are two types of such sentences:

(A) The condition refers to the past and the consequence - to present or future, tense the mood forms.

(B) The condition refers to no particular time and the consequence - to the past, tense the mood forms.

**Table 5**

Conditional clause	Main clause
(A) If you <u>had taken</u> my advice <u>then</u> you	Wouldn't be in trouble <u>now</u> .
(B) If I <u>were</u> you	I <u>shouldn't (wouldn't) have done</u>

<p>In your place</p> <p>In your shoes</p> <p>If sb <u>were</u> + adj /noun</p>	<p>Such a thing.</p> <p>Sb <u>would(n't) have done</u> sth</p>
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Exercise 1. Use the corresponding moon form instead of the infinitive in brackets, following the models (A), (B)

(A).

- 1 If you had studied hard during the year, you (pass) your exam tomorrow quite easily.
- 2 If you (miss) so many classes, you (make) mistakes in your answer now.
- 3 If you (repeat) the rules, you (know) them better now.
- 4 If you (visit) your sick friend, you (ask) me about his state.
- 5 If the project (be submitted) for discussion yesterday, the decision (be read) now.
- 6 If they (help) him in time, he (get) into trouble.
- 7 If the place (change) completely, I (recognize) it at once.
- 8 If she (pass) her exams in time her exams in time her exams in time her exams in time her exams in time her exams in time her exams in time, she (go) to the rest home in a week's time.
- 9 If she (read) the book she (can) discuss it now.

(B)

- 1 If he (be) a physician, he (help) us yesterday.
- 2 If you (be) practical, you (book) tickets for a fast train.
- 3 If your son (be) lazy, he (get) good marks at the exams.
- 4 Your sister (get) a medal if she (be) good at mathematics.
- 5 If she (be) a great authority on the matter she willingly (make) a report at the conference.
- 6 If I (be) you, I (be) very careful about that matter.
- 7 If you (be) so absent – minded, you (make) so many mistakes in your essay.
- 8 If you station (be) so far from the house, we (hire) a taxi.
- 9 If the station (be) far from the house and we (have) some spare time, we (walk) and (enjoy) the countryside.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences and develop the situations.

1. You would not think so ...
2. You would not say it ...
3. I should not mind it so much ...



4. It would not have mattered ...
5. They would have supported you ...
6. If you know him better ...
7. If you had seen her...
8. If you had taken the trouble to do it ...
9. If they had not missed the train ...
10. If they had taken my advice ...

Exercise 3. Change the words in brackets so as to use Subjunctive II.

1. (In your place) I would have offered assistance to them; I hope they would not have rejected it.
2. (In your place) I would stop this useless argument.
3. (In your place) I would never have dared to do such a thing.
4. (In your place) I would never, complain to him about my troubles. He can only mock it, but will never help or cheer you up.
5. (In your place) I would better admit my error, it might change their attitude to you.
6. I would first consult a doctor (in your place) before moving to the north, the climate may not appear agreeable.
7. (In your place) I would just leave her alone, she'll overcome.

## V. SENTENCES WITH “IMPLIED” CONDITION

Conditional Mood forms are found in sentences expressing consequences of unreal conditions, which are not necessarily expressed in the sentence as such.

As in: It wasn't money she wanted at all. She would give them the money. She would give them any amount of it they wanted, if it would be for a good cause ... (J. Cheever)

Exercise 1. Underline the forms denoting an unreal consequence of the unreal condition of which is not expressed in the sentence as such. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. No one would ever have suspected from her calm, careless, proud face that such vain and two-penny thoughts were passing through her head. (A. Bennet)
2. We cannot make all your dear children peers –that would make Peerage common and crowd the House of Lords uncomfortably. (W.M. Thackeray)
3. When he stopped for supper I couldn't master courage to take any, though I should have liked it very much. (Ch. Dickens)

4. It would never have occurred to old Jolyon that it was necessary to wear a look of doubt or defiance. (J.Galsworthy)
5. ``She (the boat) sank too close in``, said Maxim. ``I meant to take her rights put in the day. They would never have found her there. She was too close in`` (Du Maurier)
6. I have a brother who is the surge on. He would never want to be anything else, he says. He loves it. (Essex)

*Conditional clauses can be condensed into BUT FOR+ noun/-ing, thus making the complex sentence simple.*

**Table 6**

Conditional clause/ BUT FOR+...	Main clause/independent/simple
If it <u>didn't rain</u> <u>Were not raining</u> <u>Hadn't rained</u> <u>Hadn't been rained</u> <u>If it were not for the rain</u>	We <u>should go</u> for a walk (Would) We <u>should have gone</u> for a walk (Would) We <u>should go /have gone...</u>
<u>But for the rain</u>	We <u>should go</u> for a walk (Would) We <u>should have gone</u> for a walk (Would)

Exercise 2. Make up simple conditional sentences.

The rain	We (finish) the work on time
Their help	They (go) to country...
Your attention	We (discuss) it now
The late hour	He (find) their address
Your absent-mindedness	You (notice) your mistakes
Good health	She (prepare) a more interesting report
The work being urgent	They (refuse) point-blank
His having wasted so	

much time	I (feel) ill at ease
What you told me	They never (can) endure that
Your/her laziness	They (may) understand and you
His friend	I never (believe) it

Exercise 3. Change the sentences using But for+noun/-ing.

1. I want to go to the movies with you. But I have to take my examination in English tomorrow.
2. She made an effort over herself and didn't faint.
3. He helped me and I managed to finish the work on time.
4. He is experienced engineer, and h gave us good advice.
5. It began to train and we didn't reach the village till night.
6. He was in bad hum our other night and didn't produce a favorable impression on my guests.
7. He didn't buy the new suit only because he was short of money at that time.
8. We felt ill at ease in her presence only because of her vanity.
9. The driver was very skilled and we reached the village at daybreak.
10. He had a good temper so he made friends easily.
11. He was very absent-minded and left out ticket at home.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences and develop the situations.

1. But for her freckles...
2. But for this incident...
3. But for her interference...

But for his losing the road map...

4. But for her tired eyes...
5. But for my new shoes...
6. But for what you told me...

*Another way of condensing a conditional sentence is to use a infinitive phrase instead of the subordinate clause, as in:*

*She would have given so much to be able to buy for her mother a bar of the beautiful lily of the valley soap, and the talcum which went with it. (Essex)*

Condition clause/inf. Phr.	Main clause/independent/simple sen.
If you do so <u>To do so</u>	<u>Will result in complications</u>
If you did so <u>To do so</u>	<u>Would result in complications</u>
If you had done so <u>To have done so</u>	<u>Would have resulted in complications</u>

Exercises 5. Make up real and unreal (present, past) conditional sentences and condense them as shown above.

1. If you (tell) him the truth, it (can) help her.
2. If we (refuse), it (hurt) the old people.
3. If he (be told) so, it (upset) him.
4. If one (see) an old friend of his, it (please) him on end.
5. If they (give) him a hand, it (cost) you very little.

Exercise 6. Expand the sentences with the help of conditional clauses, insert the proper verb forms.

1. It (delight) everybody to have heard the news.
2. It (be) nice to be able to say it.
3. To go back now (be) impossible.
4. It (be) queer to feel a stranger in one's own home town.
5. To know it definitely (be) a great help.

*One more pattern for sentences with "implied" condition is:*

*..., /. Otherwise/ or sb would (could, might) do/have done*

*In:*

*The doctor can't tell why. He's a clever fellow, or I shouldn't have him, but I get nothing out of him but bills.*

Exercise 7. Open the brackets using the corresponding mood form.

1. The colonel was too engaged in talking with Miss Linda, otherwise he (notice) the stranger.
2. Clara was seriously ill, otherwise she (not to complain) of a headache.
3. It was useless to scold him or he (mix up) everything.
4. I thing the instruction is serious, otherwise the manager (attend) to the matter himself.

5. I'm sure he hates the sight of the man, or he (stay).

Exercise 8. Complete the following sentences.

1. She never intended to go, otherwise she (pack) her things...
2. She's really fond of children or...
3. He memorized his speech, otherwise he...
4. I use only the freshest butter and eggs, otherwise my cake...
5. She must have heard of it or she...
6. I'm sure he didn't get the job, or he...
7. Probably they are out, otherwise somebody...

## VI. CONJUNCTIONS INTRODUCING CLAUSES

"If"- in sentences of real condition it is closely connected to "when" (ever), as in:

It I make a promise, I keep it.

If you haven't done the homework, you won't be able to follow this lesson.

(In this sentence as in some other cases "if" corresponds closely to "as", "since" or "because") "If" can also introduce a concessive clause:

If you know how to answer the question, nobody else knows.

Although you know...

*Other conjunctions are:*

"unless"- = "if ... not" or "except on condition that":

You won't catch the train if you do not hurry.

Unless you hurry.

Your parcel will be dispatched this evening unless you (would) prefer to take it with you.

"unless" is especially useful for introducing clauses that contain other negative elements, and "if... not" is impossible:

Don't ask me to explain unless you really don't understand.

"on condition that"="provided / providing (that) "="so / as long as":

I'll let you drive on condition that you have a valid licence

Provided that

Providing that

As long as

So long as

“on condition (that)” normally requires a human agent, with the other conjunctions the agent can be animate or inanimate.

“suppose / supposing” are used when making a supposition about the future or the past:

Suppose / supposing that I had an accident, who would pay?

Were to have      would have paid

Had had

“in case”- if it should happen that, because of a possibility:

Make a note of my tel. number, in case you want to ring me up.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences.

1. If only... you wouldn't be now in such a difficult position.
2. Tell him I'm out, in case...
3. I can't understand why..., unless he thinks we are all fools.
4. So long as... swimming in this river is fairly safe.
5. How... unless you know their address?
6. Supposing we left immediately, when...?
7. The electors can't possibly form an opinion unless...
8. I'll try to talk him into it on condition that...

*Adverbial clauses of condition containing the verbs “had”, “were”, “could”, “should” are often introduced without any conjunction. In these cases inversion is found:*

Often in the earlier days she had tried to talk to him about his work. Had he but looked into her eyes, he might have understood.

Exercise 2. Change the clauses omitting the conjunction.

1. You would not have put on weight if you had kept a diet.
2. If I were in town now, I should be able to buy the complete works of J. Galsworthy.
3. If you had a greater sense of responsibility, you would have considered this matter long ago.
4. If my friend had gone in for sports last winter, he could have had the time of his life.
5. I would tell you everything in detail if you could keep secret.

## VII. SENTENCES OF PROBLEMATIC CONDITION

To make a supposition about the future follow the pattern:

**Table 8**

Conditional clause	Main clause
If I <u>were to do</u> sth You (were to deliver a report) Etc.	I <u>should do</u> sth (I <u>should choose</u> this topic) (What topic <u>would you choose</u> ?)

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. What topic would you choose if you were to write your graduation thesis in grammar?
2. Supposing you were a guide of a group of tourists from English, what places about the university would you take them to?
3. What books would you recommend to read if you were to lecture on the history of the city?
4. If you were to organize a meeting of the English Speaking Club what guests would you invite, what problem would you choose for discussion, etc.?
5. What places of interest would you like to see if you were to visit England?

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences, using the pattern “if sb were to do sth”

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

**Table 9**

Conditional clause	Main clause
If I <u>should come</u> late He She <u>should be</u> late	They <u>will wait</u> for me.(Indicative mood) <u>Wait</u> for me, will you?(Imperative mood)

You	
Should I <u>come</u> late He She <u>be</u> late You	They <u>will wait</u> for me.  <u>Wait</u> for me, will you?

Exercise 3. Rewrite the sentences inverting the word order.

1. If you should need to consult me again, you can contact me on this number.
2. If you should be later once again, you'll lose your job.
3. If you should be interested, I'll send you a copy.
4. If you should get the book, will you let me read it?
5. If you should park the car under the tree, you may get fined.

Exercise 4. Paraphrase the following so as to use the Subjunctive mood forms in adverbial clauses of condition and concession.

1. If you happen to be at the ceremonial meeting, congratulate them on our behalf.
2. The snow shields are meant to protect the track against snowdrifts in case of strong wind.
3. If you are lucky enough to get tickets for the show, will you spare me one?
4. If you chance to hear anything from him or of him, they would be most grateful if you let them know.
5. They will try their best to render you every support if there is the slightest possibility.
6. And even if the letter by any occasion turns out at your office, please return it to us unopened.
7. If you happen to come across this book, secure a copy for me.

Exercise 5. Use Suppositional mood in the following sentences.

1. I (be) out, leave a message with the secretary.
  2. The book (sell) out, I can always get you a copy at our library.
  3. It (be true), mother will be ever so pleased.
- He (object) I'll try to show him how important it is.
5. Don't wait for me, I (be) late.
  6. There (be) no one to meet you at the station, take a taxi and go to this place.



7. The article (prove) to be very difficult, don't try to translate.

### VIII. OTHER USES OF SUBJUNCTIVE II (PAST SUBJUNCTIVE)

Forms of Subjunctive II are used in clauses introduced by "as if"/"as though", non-perfect forms- to refer to actions simultaneous with that expressed by the finite verb, Perfect forms- to show anteriority.

Table 10

Main clauses	Adverbial clause of comparison
They <u>walked</u> together	<u>As if</u> they <u>were</u> friends
<u>were walking</u>	<u>As though</u> <u>did</u> it every day.
<u>walk</u>	<u>were doing</u> it every day.
<u>are walking</u>	<u>had been doing</u> it scores ]
<u>will walk</u>	of times before.
<u>will be walking</u>	<u>had done</u> it scores of
	times before.

Exercise 1. Read the sentences and analyse the use of Subjunctive II. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He said, "One day you must see my garden," but a little sadly, almost as if when he spoke of it, he knew it would never be. (Essex)
2. Ann helped the great man. He treated her as if she were a piece of furniture, and of as little consequence. (Essex)
3. He turned away as if he had never noticed her. (Essex)
4. He nodded, but almost as if he did not really see her. (Essex)
5. Miss Pettigow must be a nervous creature, in spite of her efficient sir, for she jumped as though she had been shot.

Exercise 2. Insert the proper form of Subjunctive II.

1. She just stood there as if she (not to mind)
2. Where are you running as if blood-hound (be) after you?
3. Why do you behave as if it (not to matter) in the least what we all thing of you?
4. Day after day we saw him leave the office as if nothing special (happen) to him.
5. He generally behaved as if he (do) nothing out of the way.

**Table 11**

Main clause (a part or it)	Predicative included clause
I feel	<u>As if</u> I <u>were</u> tired
(s)/felt/`ll...	<u>As though</u> <u>had done</u> sth unfair
He look(s)/ed/`ll...	<u>Did</u> it on purpose
Etc. taste	<u>Was doing</u> it on purpose
(s)/ed/`ll...	<u>Had been doing</u> it on purpose
Seem(s)/ed/`ll...	
Sound(s)/ed/`ll...	

Exercise 3. Read the following sentences and analyze the use of Subjunctive II, translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He was the sort of man who worked magnificently, yet looked as if had never done a job at all (Essex)
2. Ann knew that inside her head it seemed as though the pendulum of some great clock swung to and from. (Essex)
3. There's something I want to tell you, things have been happening and it rather looks as if my life were taking an a new shape. (Essex)
4. Lord Henry felt as if he could hear Basil Hallwar's heart beating, and wandered what was coming. (O.Wilde)
5. She was a curious woman, who's dressed always looked as if they had been designer in a rage and put on in a tempest. (O. Wilde)
6. The room looked as if it had not been lived in for years. (O. Wilde)
7. They (the eyes) were a paler blue that his father's as if they might have faded like the shirt. (F.O ``Connor``)
8. Mr.Errington was flattered to have such a pretty woman for company. One, who but for the ring and the just noticeable child she was carrying, looked as fresh as a girl, as if marriage had whisked over her so lightly that it had not broken the skin of her youth. (M.Bragg)

Exercise 4. Use the corresponding mood from in predicative and adverbial clauses of comparison.

1. She speaks English as if she (be) an English woman.
2. She speaks to you as if she (know) you for years.

3. She danced so well as she (be) a ballet dancer.
4. She looked at me in such a way as if she (see) me for the first time.
5. The students were listening to the teacher's explanations with such attention as though they (want) to remember each word.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using clauses with ``as if``.

Example: Sam isn't tired but he looks as if \_\_\_\_\_

Sam isn't tired but he looks as if he were (tired).

Mary wasn't reprimanded but she looks as if she were (reprimanded).

Mary wasn't reprimanded but she looks as if she

Were (reprimanded)

1. Paul didn't hear it before but he feels as if \_\_\_\_\_
2. Helen isn't bored but she looks as if \_\_\_\_\_
3. Tom hasn't prepared his home assignment but he behaves as if \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mrs. Jones didn't like the soup but she spoke as if \_\_\_\_\_
5. Michael was afraid but he spoke as if \_\_\_\_\_
6. The guests weren't enjoying the TV program but they tried to look as though \_\_\_\_\_
7. Nothing unpleasant had happened but Pamela felt as if \_\_\_\_\_
8. Mr. Carr found the lecture interesting but it seemed as if \_\_\_\_\_
9. David never has much money but he behaves as if \_\_\_\_\_
10. The boy was sleepy but he tried to look as if \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions using the corresponding mood forms in adverbial clauses of comparison and predicative clauses introduced by "as if"

1. What did you feel coming to your town after several years' absence?
2. What did you feel when passed your entrance exams successfully?
3. What were your parents' feelings when they learnt you were admitted to the university?
4. How will you enter the classroom the first time as a teacher?
5. What does a student feel before the exam?

Forms of Subjunctive II are used in object clauses after the verb "wish". Such sentences express unreal wish of the speaker or his regret about something. Perfect forms of the subjunctive show the actions expressed by them are anterior to that expressed by the verb "wish" in the main clause.

**Table 12**

Main clause	Object clause
Sb wish (es) Wished 'll wish	Sb were+.../had been+... (sth) did/had done were doing/had been doing

Form – positive	Implication – negative
<p>I <u>wish</u> you <u>were more strict</u> with your child.</p> <p>I <u>wish</u> you <u>had been more strict</u> with your child.</p> <p>I <u>wish</u> you <u>worked hard</u> upon your grammar.</p> <p>I <u>wish</u> you <u>had worked</u> hard upon grammar last year</p> <p>I <u>wish</u> you <u>were working</u> hard.</p> <p>I <u>wish</u> you <u>had been working</u> during the year.</p>	<p>You are not strict enough with your child.</p> <p>You were not strict enough with your child, so now he is so disobedient.</p> <p>You do not work hard enough, your results are poor.</p> <p>You did not work hard enough last year and do not know the material</p> <p>You are not working hard enough, and do not make progress.</p> <p>You were not working during the year, and “cramming” before the exam does not help, you get a poor mark.</p>

Form – negative	Implication – positive
<p>I <u>wish</u> you <u>were not so upset</u>.</p> <p>I <u>wish</u> you <u>hadn't been so</u> upset.</p> <p>I <u>wish</u> you <u>did not work</u> so hard.</p> <p>I <u>wish</u> you <u>had not worked</u> so hard this month.</p> <p>I <u>wish</u> you <u>were not working</u> so hard.</p>	<p>You are so upset, do cheer up, please.</p> <p>You were so upset then that did not notice your mistake.</p> <p>You work too hard, you may get too tired to work properly.</p> <p>You worked too hard this month, got exhausted and now can not work at all.</p> <p>You are working too hard, you may get too tired to work properly.</p>

Exercise 7. Paraphrase the sentences, explaining their implication as in the examples above.

1. I wish we had not met that way.
2. I wish that I had ever had such an experience.
3. I wished I had rung you up.

4. She'll wish she knew about it.
5. They wish they could go there.
6. Tom wished he were there, with his brother.
7. She wished she could see more.
8. I wish I could trust you.
9. You will wish you had not missed that class.
10. He will wish he had not written that letter.

Exercise 8. Use the corresponding mood instead of the infinitive in brackets.

1. I wish you (buy) that dress. It (suit) you.
2. I wish you (ring) up me yesterday. I (have) something to tell you, it was very important, and I (wait) for your call.
3. I wish you (get) your remarks before. I (take) them into consideration, now my work (be) better.
4. I wish you (learn) the words better, you (can) translate the article without a dictionary.
5. I wish he (come) here. If you try to persuade him he (agree) to participate in the meeting.

Exercise 9. Express your regret or disappointment about the events described in the following statements. The expressions in parentheses may provide cues for your speech.

Example Mary made some spelling mistakes in the last dictation, (prepare for the dictation better, be more attentive, work harder.)

I wish Mary had prepared for the dictation better.

She herself wishes she had been more attentive, the teacher wishes she would work harder.

1. Jane has refused to come to the party.  
(Accept the invitation, change her mind, not to be busy on the day of the party).
2. I think the text is difficult.  
(be another, contain fewer new words, be more attentively)
3. The book describes only the geography of the country.  
(contain information about its history and development, describe the customs of the people, etc)
4. Ann cut her finger.  
(be more careful, not to bleed so much)
5. Our team lost the first game.  
(win the game, play more actively, do their best, not to feel so upset about it, try not to repeat their mistakes)

*Forms of the Past Subjunctive (Subjunctive II) are used in object clauses after “ (sb) would rather”, as in: I’d rather we didn’t discuss her affairs without her. She’d much rather you had stayed.*

Main clause	Object clause
Sb would rather had	(sb) did/had done were doing/had been doing

Exercise 10. Insert the appropriate form of Subjunctive II.

1. I’d rather something (happen) to clear the atmosphere.
2. Would you rather we (dine) quietly at home, just the two of us?
3. They’d much rather she (give) them a scolding and (be) done with it.
4. Would you rather we (help) you with the washing up?
5. I’d much rather you (not to buy) it?
6. I’d much rather you (tell no one)

Exercise 11. Paraphrase the sentences explaining their meaning.

Example: I’d rather you went now.

I want/prefer/would like you to go now.

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

Exercise 12. Paraphrase the following sentences.

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 the housework.
4. Do you want me to go at once?
5. Are you sorry I came?
6. I have such a headache. I’ll ask you not to play those records now.

*Only the non-perfect forms of Subjunctive II are used in “It”-subject appositive clauses, the*

*sentences begin with “It’s (high) (about) time...” Subjunctive IV are also found in this pattern.*

Main clause	“It”-appositive clause
It’s time about time high time	They <u>were</u> here <u>came</u> (should come) (come)

Exercise 13. Use the corresponding mood form instead of the infinitive in brackets.

1. It’s high time the students (know) this story well.
2. It’s time you (bring) the book. You asked for it only for two days.
3. It’s about time they (translate) the article.
4. It’s time she (ring) me up. She promised to inform me about the result of the exam.
5. It’s high time they (make) all the necessary arrangements.

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