

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
ФГБОУ ВО «Удмуртский государственный университет»
Институт языка и литературы
Кафедра теории языка, межкультурной коммуникации
и зарубежной литературы

Н.И. Пушина, Е.А. Широких

ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Учебное пособие

Часть II



Ижевск
2025

УДК 811.111'36 (075.8)

ББК 81.432.1 – 2 я73

П911

*Рекомендовано к изданию Учебно-методическим советом
УдГУ*

Рецензент: канд. филол. наук, доцент каф. журналистики ин-та удмуртской филологии, финноугроведения и журналистики (ИУФФиЖ) ФГБОУ ВО «Удмуртский государственный университет» **И.Н. Загоруйко.**

Пушина Н.И., Широких Е.А.

П911 Грамматика английского языка : учеб. пособие. Ч. II /
Н.И. Пушина, Е.А. Широких. – Ижевск : Удмуртский
университет, 2025. – 143 с. – Текст : электронный.

Предлагаемое издание является второй частью пособия по Грамматике английского языка и дополняет материал первой части рубриками «Модальные глаголы» и «Наклонения».

Предназначено для студентов старших курсов, профессионально изучающих английский язык, лингвистического и филологического направлений.

УДК 811.111'36 (075.8)

ББК 81.432.1 – 2 я73

© Пушина Н.И., Широких Е.А., 2025

© ФГБОУ ВО «Удмуртский
государственный университет», 2025

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ	4
MODAL VERBS	6
CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT, BE ABLE TO	8
MUST, SHOULD, OUGHT TO, HAVE TO, BE TO, NEED	26
WILL, WOULD, SHALL, DARE	56
MOODS	96
THE INDICATIVE MOOD	97
THE CONDITIONAL MOOD	99
THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD	107
THE SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD	117
THE IMPERATIVE MOOD	120
REFERENCES	137
APPENDIX I	139
APPENDIX II	144

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Грамматика дарует (или выражает) свободу, мир, совпадение во времени (или сама равна им).

Ойген Розениток-Хюсси

Словарь языка свидетельствует, о чем думают люди, а грамматика – как они думают.

Г. В. Степанов

Пособие по грамматике английского языка (Часть II) предназначено для студентов лингвистического и филологического направлений профессионально и углубленно изучающих английский язык.

Вторая часть пособия посвящена двум грамматическим темам, отличающимся, как это традиционно принято считать, особой сложностью: модальным глаголам, употребление которых в английском языке характеризуется значительно более широким и разнообразным диапазоном, в сравнении с русским языком, отдающим предпочтение модальному глаголу «должен» (must), что вызывает недоумение, а порой и раздражение у носителей языка, и категории наклонения, которая грамматически выражает сложную функционально-семантическую категорию модальности (ФСК), имеющую средства выражения на всех уровнях языковой системы. Сложность систематизации и организации данного грамматического материала определяется разнообразием подходов к его пониманию и, как следствие, классификаций, отмечаемых как в отечественных, так и зарубежных теоретических и практических грамматиках.

Пособие следует той же алгоритмике, которая была предложена в первой части Грамматики английского языка (Пушина Н.И., Широких Е.А. Грамматика английского языка. Часть I. – Ижевск: Удмуртский университет, 2024. – 213 с.).

Каждая тема и каждый ее раздел предваряются краткой теоретической информацией на английском языке. В ряде случаев приводятся дополнительные пояснения под рубрикой NB!, углубляющие и расширяющие особенности грамматики модальных глаголов и наклонений в английском языке.

Каждая тема включает контрольные задания, которые позволяют преподавателям и студентам оценить результаты освоения указанных разделов грамматики.

В процессе работы над пособием авторы руководствовались стремлением к максимально полному охвату упражнениями и заданиями отмеченных разделов грамматики английского языка с целью выработки соответствующих навыков практического применения рассматриваемых грамматических средств языка.

Все упражнения в их совокупности и разнообразии позволяют осуществлять различные формы организации учебно-познавательной деятельности студентов: индивидуальную, парную, коллективную, обеспечивая комплексную реализацию целей обучения грамматике английского языка.

MODAL VERBS

We find the following modal verbs in English: *can*, *may*, *must*, *ought*, *shall*, *should*, *will*, *need* and *dare*. Besides, *have to* and *be to* in some of their uses are also classed by some grammarians among modal verbs, or modal constructions. A modal verb in combination with the infinitive forms a modal compound predicate.

Modal verbs are defective verbs since they lack many forms characteristic of regular verbs: they have no –s in the third person singular in the present tense and no verbals, so they have no analytical forms; some of them lack the form of the past tense.

Modal verbs have the following peculiarities:

1. They are followed by the infinitive without the particle *to* (with the exception of *ought to*, *to have to* and *to be to*).
2. Their interrogative and negative forms are built up without the auxiliary *do*.

Most of the modal verbs have more than one meaning. Each of their meanings is characterized by a specific usage:

1. Some of the meanings may be found in all kinds of sentences; others occur only in affirmative or interrogative or negative sentences.
2. Different meanings may be associated with different forms of the infinitive – simple and perfect (both in the active and passive forms), continuous and perfect continuous.
3. If the modal verbs have more than one form (*can* – *could*, *may* – *might*, *will* – *would*, *shall* – *should*, also the constructions *to have to* and *to be to*), their different meanings are not necessarily found in all those forms.

The use of modal verb is in most cases independent of the structure of the sentence: the use of this or that modal verb is determined by the attitude of the speaker towards the facts contained in the sentence. In this case we may speak of the **free or independent use of modal verbs**:

*He admires you. He thinks you're a little beauty perhaps I **oughtn't to have told** you that. He **may** be in the ball now, waiting for me.*

But sometimes the use of certain modal verbs depends on the structure of the sentence, mainly on the type of the subordinate clause, and occasionally also on the lexical character of the predicate verb in the principal clause. This may be called the structurally dependent use of modal verbs:

*Christine feared she **might not** be met at all.*

As the difference between the active and the passive forms of the infinitive is of no consequence for the meaning of the modal verb, there is no need to illustrate these forms separately. However, instances where the differentiation between the active and the passive infinitive is important are dealt with specially.

When the use of modal verbs is structurally dependent, their meaning is sometimes weakened; in fact, it may be quite vague. This may be accounted for by the fact that these verbs become rather part of the structure than bearers of individual meaning.

It is important to take into account one more feature peculiar to modal verbs. They all show that a certain action is represented as necessary, possibly, desirable, doubtful, etc. from the point of view of the speaker. Consequently, modal verbs are generally used in conversation. In past-time contexts they may be found only in reported speech or thought. Thus *You **should have done** it before,*

or *He might be wrong*, or *It must be true* cannot be possibly found in narration unless they are used after *He thought that...* / *He said that...*, etc.

The only exceptions are the past tense forms *could*, *would*, *had to*, *was to* and *might* which may be used not only in conversation but also in narration:

*Walker was illiterate and **could not** sign his name.*

*When I looked at her I saw tears in her eyes. So I **had to** tell her the truth.*

Modal verbs can be confusing for learners because individual modal forms can be used to express a number of different meanings: to describe ability and possibility, to make deductions, arrangements, suggestions and offers, and to ask for and give permission.

CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT, BE ABLE TO

ABILITY

We use *can* to describe physical or mental ability and *cannot* or *can't* to describe a lack of ability in the present:

*She **can** speak Spanish but she **can't** speak Italian.*

If the present ability is surprising or involves overcoming some difficulty, we can also use *is / are able to*:

*Despite his handicap he **is able to** drive a car.*

We cannot usually use *be able to* with a passive:

~~*This book **is able to** be used by complete beginners.*~~

*This book **can be** used by complete beginners.*

To emphasize the difficulty or to suggest a great effort (in the present, past or future) we use *manage to*. In more formal English we can also use *succeed in* + gerund:

*Do you think she'll **manage to** get a visa?*

*The army **succeeded in** defeating their enemy.*

NB! The affirmative past form *was able* stresses the idea of 'success of a particular attempt' (*I was finally able to open the door*), while *could* expresses a generalized ability (*I knew I could always open it if I needed*), not specifying whether it was actually realized. The distinction is lost in the negative forms, and only stylistic differences remain (*be able* is definitely more bookish).

To describe a future ability we use *will be able to*, not *can*:

~~*Can I speak fluently by the end of the course?*~~

*Will I **be able to** speak fluently by the end of the course?*

We also use *be able to* where *can/could* is grammatically impossible, for example:

*I **haven't been able to** drive since I dislocated my wrist (with the perfect aspect).*

*We love **being able to** talk the local language (with gerunds and infinitives).*

Another form for *not be able to* is *be unable to*. It is more common in formal English:

*The lawyer **was unable to** persuade the jury of her client's innocence.*

We use *can* (present) and *could* (past) before sense verbs:

*I think I **can smell** something burning in the kitchen.*

We use *could* to describe the possession of an ability in the past:

*Mozart **could** play the piano at the age of five.*

To describe the successful use of an ability on a specific occasion we do not use *I could*, we use a past tense or *was / were able to*:

~~*Mike's car broke down but fortunately he **could** repair it.*~~

*Mike's car broke down but fortunately he **was able to** repair it.*

But we can use *could* in questions, and in sentences with limiting adverbs such as *only* or *hardly*:

***Could** you fix the computer yourself?' 'No, I **could** only back up the key files.'*

*She was so exhausted she **could** hardly speak.*

We use *couldn't* or *was / were not able to* to describe a lack of ability or success:

*Mozart **couldn't** speak French.*

*Despite being a mechanic, Mike **couldn't** fix his car when it broke down yesterday.*

We use *could / might + Perfect Infinitive* to describe a past ability which wasn't used or a past opportunity which wasn't taken. The meaning is similar to *would have been able to* (compare the use of these forms in the third conditional):

*She **could have paid** by credit card but she preferred to use cash (= She had the ability to pay by credit card but she didn't use it).*

*I **might have gone** to university after leaving school but I chose to get a job instead* (= I had the opportunity to go, but I didn't take it).

We often use these forms to make a criticism:

***You might / could have told** me about the party!* (= You had the chance to tell me but you didn't).

We can use *couldn't* + Perfect Infinitive + comparative adjective when we want to emphasize a past action or feeling:

*They **couldn't have tried harder** to make me feel welcome* (= They tried very hard).

*I **couldn't have been more pleased** when I heard about your results – congratulations!* (= I was very pleased).

POSSIBILITY, DEDUCTION AND SPECULATION

We use *can* to describe things which are generally possible (we know they sometimes happen):

*Drinks in restaurants **can** be very expensive* (= Drinks are sometimes expensive).

In scientific and academic English we use *may* in the same way:

*Over-prescribing of antibiotics **may** lead to the rapid development of resistant strains.*

To talk about specific possibilities we use *may*, *might* and *could* (but not *can*). The meaning is similar to *perhaps* or *maybe*:

~~*There **can** be life on Mars.*~~

*There **may** be life on Mars* (= Perhaps there is life on Mars).

*The rash **could** be a symptom of something more serious (= Maybe it is a symptom ...).*

We use the same forms when we are making a deduction based on evidence or on our experience:

*He always wears smart suits. He **could** be a businessman.*

*'Why isn't she here yet?' 'I don't know. The train **may** be running late.'*

We can use *well* after *may*, *might* and *could* if we think the possibility is quite strong. (If we are very certain of the possibility, we use *must*):

*Don't worry, the contract **could well** be in the post (= It is probably in the post).*

To describe possibilities which depend on certain conditions we use *could* or *might*:

*She **could** learn much more quickly if she paid attention (= She would be able to learn more quickly if she paid attention).*

We use *can* or *could* (but not *may*) to talk about specific possibilities in *wh*- questions or with adverbs such as *only* or *hardly*:

~~*Who **may** that be at this time of night?*~~

*Who **can/could** that be at this time of night? Where **can** / **could** that noise be coming from?*

*It **can/could hardly** be the postman, he only comes in the morning. It **can** / **could only** be Steve. He's the only one with a key.*

We use *might* for a more tentative (less direct) question:

***Might** the losses be due to currency fluctuations?*

We use *can't* or *couldn't* for things which we know are impossible and to make negative deductions:

*You **can't** get blood out of a stone* (I'm sure about this, it's impossible).

*He **couldn't** be a doctor, he isn't wearing a white coat* (I'm certain he isn't).

We also use this form to say that something is impossible because we are unwilling to do it:

*I **couldn't** pick up a spider; they terrify me.*

When we think that something is possibly not the case we use *might not* or *may not*:

*The shops **may not** / **might not** be open today; it's a bank holiday* (Perhaps they are not open).

NB! In spoken English we often contract *might not* to *mighn't*. We don't usually contract *may not*.

We use *could* to talk about general possibility in the past (things which sometimes happened):

*Teachers **could** be very strict at my old school* (Sometimes they were strict).

In scientific and academic English we use *might* in the same way:

*Wealthy Victorian families **might** keep as many as a dozen indoor servants.*

We use *could/might have* for a specific past possibility:

*She **might have** done it; she had the opportunity and the motive (Perhaps she did it).*

*John **could have** posted the letter (I'm not sure whether he did or not).*

We also use *might have* for a past opportunity which we know was not taken.

*I **might have** gone to drama school, but my parents wouldn't let me (I had the opportunity but I didn't go).*

We express a negative deduction about the past with *can't have* or *couldn't have*:

*She **can't have** fixed the computer, it's still not working properly (I'm sure she didn't fix it).*

When we are less certain we use *may not have* or *might not have*:

*We'd better phone them, they **might not have** heard the news (Perhaps they haven't heard the news yet).*

We often use *can't have* or *couldn't have* to express surprise or disbelief:

*She **couldn't have** done it; she's such a nice woman.*

If we are certain that something will be possible or impossible in the future we can use *will / won't be able to*:

*We'll **be able to** travel to the moon, but we **won't be able to** travel to Mars.*

For predictions which are less certain we use *may*, *might* or *could*. *Could* usually describes a weaker possibility than *may* or *might*:

The directors **may** call a stockholders' meeting (Perhaps they will call a meeting).

You never know, she **could** meet someone suitable tomorrow (It's possible, but unlikely).

We sometimes use *may / might* + past participle to talk about a possible completed action by a time in the future (similar to the future perfect):

Call me next Tuesday; I **might have finished** the project by then.

ARRANGEMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, OFFERS, ETC.

We use *can, could* or *be able to* to describe possible arrangements for a time in the future:

The doctor **could** see you at six; **he can't** see you before then as he's too busy.

I'll be able to see you after the lesson.

If the arrangement is uncertain we use *may* or *might*:

The dentist **might** be free to see you immediately after lunch; I'll have to check the diary.

I'm not sure if I'm available; I **may** be working that weekend.

The choice of modal verb for suggestions, offers and requests depends on the formality of the situation. *May* and *might* tend to be more formal and tentative than *can* and *could*:

Less formal	Degree of	offers	requests	suggestions
		Can I help you?	Can you close the window?	We can try that new café.

More formal		We could do that for you.	Could you pass me the salt?	You could lose some weight.
		May I help you? Might I be of some assistance?	You might get me some milk while you're there.	You might give John a ring.

We use *can* / *could* always for an alternative or more tentative suggestion:

*We **could** always go to the Italian place.*

When we want to make a suggestion with the meaning 'there is no better choice available', we can use the phrase *might as well*:

*Now the children have left we **might as well** sell the house and get something smaller.*

ASKING FOR AND GIVING / REFUSING PERMISSION

We use *can* / *can't* for permission granted or refused by the person being asked and for permission subject to some external authority such as the law:

***Can** I use your phone?' 'Yes, of course you **can** / No, I'm afraid you **can't**.'* (I give / refuse permission).

*You **can't** smoke on the underground* (The law doesn't allow you to do this).

In more formal situations we can use *may* and *may not* in the same way:

***May** I interrupt?*

Candidates **may not** bring calculators into the examination room.

We use *could* or *might* to ask for permission in a more tentative way (*might* is very formal):

*Excuse me, **could I** leave my coat here?*

***Might I** ask the court for an adjournment at this point?*

To describe general permission in the past we use *could/couldn't*:

*In the 1950s British children **could** leave school at the age of fourteen.*

But to talk about permission on a specific occasion in the past, we do not use *could*, we use *was / were allowed to*:

*~~I **could** leave early yesterday~~ / **was allowed to** leave early yesterday.*

EXERCISES

I. Choose a suitable form of *can, could, be able to, manage to or succeed in* to complete the sentences below.

1. The manager of the shop was a bit reluctant but in the end I.....get a refund.

2. It was really annoying; I.....get on to any of the websites you recommended.

3. What's her phone number? I.....remember it.

4. Although Stephanie is deaf and mute she.....communicate with the aid of a special computer.

5. They finish the new motorway next month so we.....get to the coast much more quickly.

6. Most of the big hotels were full, but we.....find a room in one of those small guesthouses near the station.

7. Would you speak more slowly? I.....follow what you're saying.

8. I really appreciate.....speak to you so frankly about this.

9. After I move to the country I'm not going to.....visit you so often.

10. Over the last few months the government's fuel tax levy.....generating over a billion pounds in revenue.

11. This new mobile phone is fantastic. It.....be used anywhere in the world.

12. The shopping channel is a real boon for Liz; she adores.....buy clothes at any time of day or night!

13. I.....walk properly since I had that skiing accident.

14. Sadly, many of the indigenous people.....resist the diseases brought by the European settlers.

15. The non-fiction section.....be found on the third floor of the library.

II. Put the following statements in order of probability by writing 1 by the most certain, 2 by the next most probable, and so on.

1. That could be the postman now.
2. That must be the postman now.
3. That might be the postman now.
4. That'll be the postman now.
5. That may be the postman now.

III. Put the following requests for permission in order of politeness / formality by writing 1 by the most casual, 2 by the next most casual and so on to 7 for the most formal.

1. May I use your phone?
2. Do you think I could use your phone?
3. Could I use your phone?
4. Can I use you phone?

5. Is it alright if I use your phone?
6. Might I use your phone?
7. I wonder if I might use your phone?

IV. Match the situations (A-D) with the sentences (1-4).

A Samantha is going to work at a ticket agency next year.

B Judy went to the theatre yesterday and told the box office clerk that she was a theatre critic.

C Liz went to the theatre yesterday to buy some tickets. They didn't tell her about the special 'free ticket' offer.

D Carol works at a ticket agency.

1. She was able to get free tickets.
2. She can get free tickets.
3. She will be able to get free tickets.
4. She could have got free tickets.

V. Match the two parts (1-4 and A-D) to form sentences.

1. He could do it
2. He couldn't do it
3. He might have done it
4. He can't have done it

A – he had plenty of opportunity.

B – he wasn't even in the country.

C – he seems a very capable person.

D – he doesn't look old enough.

VI. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it. You must use a suitable form of *can*, *could*, *may* or

might in each sentence. The exercise begins with an example (0).

0 I was absolutely thrilled when I heard about your engagement.

I couldn't have been more thrilled when I heard about your engagement.

1. I'm very angry with you - you knew I was having problems with the car and you didn't bother to help me!

You.....

2. Twenty years ago my neighbour offered me his apartment for \$30,000 but I didn't buy it.

Twenty years ago I.....

3. It would be possible for us to issue the tickets today if you gave us your credit card number.

We.....

4. The service in British restaurants is sometimes quite surly.

The service

5. Might the disparity in the figures be due to a computer error?

Is it.....

6. Don't worry, they'll probably be on the next train.

They

7. I'm certain he isn't responsible for the error; he looks too experienced.

He.....

8. Perhaps the shuttle bus isn't working at the moment - it is the low season.

The shuttle bus

9. It's so annoying. You knew their phone number but you didn't give it to me!

You.....

10. I'm afraid it isn't possible to grow bananas in the British climate.

Unfortunately, you.....

11. Given some luck, our team has a good chance of winning

the championship next month.

With any luck.....

12. Perhaps Jim took it; he was in the office all day yesterday.

Jim.....

13. It's possible that the results will have arrived by tomorrow lunchtime.

The results

14. Who do you think is making all that noise next door?

Who.....

15. Perhaps there are other intelligent life-forms in the universe.

There.....

16. Thanks to satellite technology, it is now possible to predict hurricanes quite accurately.

We.....

17. The lights are off so maybe he isn't at home.

He.....

18. With a little bit of luck my sister has the potential to be a huge star.

My sister.....

19. They offered Carrie a job in New York, but she didn't want to work there.

Carrie.....

20. I would never be able to live in a house without a garden.

.....

VII. Complete the following article by writing the missing words. Use no more than two words for each space. The exercise begins with an example (0).

The worst experience of my life? I (0).....*can*.....remember it as if it were yesterday.

I was staying at a beautiful hotel on the coast. My room was on the second floor. It was about two o'clock on my first night when I suddenly woke up. There was a very strong smell of burn-

ing but I (1).....tell where it was coming from. I jumped out of bed, ran to the door and opened it. I (2).....see smoke coming from the staircase. I suppose I (3).....tried to run down the stairs, but I knew I wouldn't have made it. It was impossible, the smoke was too dense, I (4).....got further than the first landing before choking.

I went back into my room, slammed the door behind me and ran to the window. I had to escape. I (5).....jumped out of the window but I felt too scared. It was too high, I needed something to climb down. Suddenly I had a brainwave and ran over to the bed. By tying the bedsheets together I (6).....make a kind of ladder. I tied one end of the sheets to the foot of the bed and I threw the other end out of the opened window. Despite my fear of heights I (7).....climb out onto the window ledge. A small group of people had gathered on the ground and were shouting encouragement to me.

“Come on,” they said, “you (8).....do it!” I was shaking with fear, but by refusing to look down and concentrating on the rope in my hands I eventually (9).....lowering myself from the ledge. Very slowly, putting one hand below the other, I (10).....climb down the bedsheet rope to safety.

VIII. Choose the correct description, A or B.

1. They allowed me to bring my dog.
A They usually allow dogs.
B They don't usually allow dogs.
2. The doctor could see you at eleven.
A I'm not sure if she's free at eleven.
B I'm suggesting a time for an appointment.
3. Might I borrow your calculator for a moment?
A Talking to your best friend.
B Talking to a clerk at the bank.
4. Well, we could always go on the bus.

- A I don't really mind how we get there.
B I really want to go on the bus.
5. I could wear anything I liked.
A When I worked as a secretary.
B On the day I took my secretarial exams.
6. We can have a look at the shops.
A I'm making a suggestion.
B I'm describing a future ability.
7. May I interrupt?
A At a formal business meeting.
B At a family lunch.
8. You may not bring drinks into the auditorium during the performance.
A It's up to you to decide.
B It's forbidden.
9. I might see you after the show.
A I probably will see you.
B I'm not sure if I'll see you or not.
10. We might as well go straight home.
A There's nothing better to do.
B I really want to go home.

IX. Fill the gaps in the dialogue using a suitable form of *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *be able to*, *manage to* or *succeed in* and a form of the verb in brackets. The exercise begins with an example (0).

MIKE So how are the wedding arrangements going, Jane?

JANE Not too bad. We're seeing the vicar tomorrow so Harry and I (0) ...*will be able to ask*... (ask) him about hiring the church hall for the reception.

MIKE It would be great if you (1) (get) that place, it's an ideal venue.

JANE Yes, I know. Although it (2) (be) a bit too small if all our friends turn up!

MIKE It holds about a hundred people, doesn't it?

JANE Well, in fact it (3) (accommodate) up to a hundred and twenty-five, apparently. But there are about a hundred and forty on our guest list. It's a bit of a Catch-22 situation because I (4) (not / invite) people until the reception is organised, but I (5) (not / organise) a venue until I know how many people are coming!

MIKE Some of Harry's cousins live in the States, don't they?

JANE Yes. I'm not sure if they're coming. It's quite an expensive trip so they (6) (not / make) it over here. But I'm hoping at least some of them will come.

MIKE They (7) (always / get) one of those cheap charter flights. I've seen a lot of them advertised on the Internet recently.

JANE Oh, I think Harry (8) (tell) them about that already. He said he'd sent them some Internet links.

MIKE What about catering? Have you made any plans yet?

JANE I've arranged something with *Quality Caterers* in the High Street.

MIKE Oh, I wish I'd known that before! I (9) (speak) to Liz Brown for you when I saw her last Tuesday. She's the manager there and she goes to the same tennis club as me. You never know, I (10) (even / get) you a discount!

JANE That's a pity. Still, they've given us a pretty good deal. By the way, Mike, there is one favour I wanted to ask you.

MIKE Sure. What is it?

JANE (11) (we/borrow) your video camera?

MIKE Of course. You (12) (have) the tripod as well, if you like.

JANE Harry dropped his camera when we were in Tenerife. And since we've been back he (13) (not / find) anyone around here to fix it.

MIKE What about music at the reception? Are you going to get a band?

JANE No, we (14) (not / have) live music at the church hall, it doesn't have a license. But we (15) (have) a disco.

MIKE You (16) (always / ask) Jackie Branson, she's got one of those mobile disco things.

JANE I didn't know that! I (17) (speak) to her about it yesterday - she was at my aerobics class. I thought she'd given up disc-jockeying ages ago.

MIKE Well, I suppose she (18) (give / it / up) when the kids were very young, but I'm pretty sure she's back doing it now.

JANE I expect she'll be at the aerobics class next week; so I (19) (ask) her about it then. Oh, that reminds me. Harry wondered why you weren't at football practice on Wednesday.

MIKE It's that awful car of mine - it just wouldn't start on Wednesday. Luckily, Jim down the road (20) (fix) it, although it took him two hours!

MUST, SHOULD, OUGHT TO, HAVE TO, BE TO, NEED

English has a number of different ways of expressing the concepts of obligation and necessity, prohibition, recommendation and logical deduction, including different modal verbs, as well as some common non-modal verbs and phrases, which we use to express these concepts.

OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY

Must, should and ought to are modal verbs (unlike *need to* and *have to*). They do not change form in the present tense, nor do they have a past tense or a future form with *will*, nor infinitive or participle forms. As an alternative to *must* or when we can't use (e.g. to refer to the past), we usually use *have to*:

Past: *The staff and students at the university **had to** evacuate the campus.*

Future: *The Council **must / will have to** find ways of cutting costs next year.*

Infinitive: *It's difficult **to have to** stand by and watch your child in pain.*

Participle I: ***Having to** listen to hip-hop music all evening is my idea of torture!*

We can express a past meaning of *should* and *ought to* by using a modal perfect:

*They really **should / ought to have consulted** their shareholders first.*

As modal verbs *should* and *ought to* are in most cases absolute synonyms, but the latter is always phonetically stressed, so it usually sounds more emphatic.

Need can be used as a modal verb (without *to*), usually in negatives and questions:

***Need** you shout so? I'm right next to you!*

*We **needn't** bother making the bed. The maid will do it.*

As an alternative to *need*, we can use *need to* or *have to*:

*Do you **need to** / **have to** shout so?*

*We **don't need to** / **have to** bother making the bed.*

We can use *must*, *have to* and *need to* with a passive phrase:

*Democracy **must** / **has to be seen** to work.*

*Pulses **need to be cooked** thoroughly to eradicate the toxins in them.*

We usually express obligation in English with *must* or *have to*:

*You **must** arrive in good time for the meeting tomorrow. The MD will be there.*

*Everyone **has to** register their name and address in order to be able to vote.*

The difference in meaning between *have to* and *must* can be fine and often depends on whether or not the speaker sees the obligation as one they are imposing. We use *have to* to express an obligation we see as outside our control, e.g. rules imposed by an authority:

Students **have to** wear school uniforms in the sixth form.

We often use *must* to express an obligation imposed by the speaker:

*I **must** get up earlier. I waste so much time in the mornings.*

Must is commonly used for the following situations:

- To give a strong personal opinion: *I believe people **must** vote at elections.*
- To impose an obligation on oneself: *I really **must** lose some weight.*
- To give instructions: *The electricity **must** always **be switched off** before repairs are attempted* (In giving instructions, *must* is often used with a passive verb).

NB! However, *must* expresses a strong obligation and we do not often use it in face-to-face conversation as it can seem impolite and often inappropriate.

We often use *should* and *ought to* as an alternative to *must* as they express a subjective (often moral) obligation felt by the speaker, but the obligation is weaker than with *must*:

*You **should** treat your neighbours with more respect.*

It is possible to use *need to* to express external obligation, particularly in the future:

*We **'ll need to** get our visas sorted out or we won't be able to stop over in the States.*

We use *have got to* for external obligation like *have to*, but it is more informal than *have to* and more common in speech than in writing (*have got to* is rare in US English):

What time **have** we **got to** be at the airport tomorrow?

[Claim forms **have got to** be date-stamped before payment will be made].

Claim forms **have to** be date-stamped before payment will be made.

We use *should / ought to* + Perfect Infinitive for an unfulfilled obligation in the past:

You really **should have / ought to have registered** before term started.

The record was finally released eighteen months later than it **should have been**.

We can use *need to, must* and *have to* to express necessity (i.e. a requirement that results from things other than just commands, rules or laws):

All living beings **need to / must / have to** take in sustenance in order to live.

I really **need to / must / have to** get some more sleep. I'm always exhausted.

NB! It is possible, though quite rare today, to use *need* without *to* in questions:

Need he really play his music so loudly?

If we want to express a necessity without suggesting who should deal with it, we can use *need* + Gerund:

That poor bird – his cage really **needs cleaning**.

This use has a passive meaning and is similar to the passive infinitive:

*That poor bird – his cage really **needs to be cleaned**.*

We can use *be to* for an order from a person in authority:

*The members of the jury **are to** report to the judge's chambers.*

We use *be obliged to* (US: *obligated to*) or *required to* in formal contexts:

*We're **obliged to** contribute twenty-five per cent of the costs of the repairs.*

*Motorists **are required** by law **to** wear seat belts in the European Union.*

We use *be supposed to* for a lesser obligation and one that is frequently ignored:

*We're **supposed to** leave our textbooks at school, but we often take them home.*

We use *be liable to* for obligation (often in a legal context):

*Anyone causing damage **will be liable to** pay for all necessary repairs.*

PROHIBITION AND CRITICISM

We use *must not* (usually *mustn't*) to express a prohibition (an obligation not to do something) imposed by the speaker or writer:

*You **mustn't** touch that kettle. It's hot!*

To express a weaker, often moral prohibition, we use *shouldn't* or *oughtn't to*:

*You really **shouldn't** / **oughtn't to** speak to your mother like that!*

We tend to use *shouldn't* more often than *oughtn't to*.

To express prohibition by an external authority we often use other modal verbs or non-modal expressions. *Mustn't* may appear too strong in these situations:

*Guests **may not** use the pool after 11 p.m.*

*Women **can't** / **aren't allowed to** drive in some Arab countries.*

NB! It is possible, though not common, to use *must not* + Perfect Infinitive for a present prohibition which relates to the past:

*Entrants must be aged 16 to 25 and **must not have done** any professional modelling* (The modelling is in the past, but the prohibition is in the present).

We use *couldn't* or *wasn't* / *weren't allowed to* for prohibition in the past:

*We **couldn't** go into the disco because we were too young.*

*Journalists were shown the disused buildings but they **weren't allowed to** enter them.*

We use *shouldn't* / *ought not to* + Perfect Infinitive to criticise a past action:

*You **shouldn't have driven** through that red light. You could have caused an accident.*

We usually use *won't be allowed to* or *can't* to express prohibition in the future:

*Let's eat before we go. We **won't be allowed to** / **can't** take food into the auditorium.*

ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION OR NECESSITY

We usually use *don't have to* / *don't need to* to express a lack of external obligation:

~~*You **mustn't** pay to visit most museums in Britain.*~~

*You **don't have** / **need to** pay to visit most museums in Britain (Entrance is free).*

We use *don't need to* / *needn't* for absence of necessity felt by the speaker. *Needn't* tends to express the speaker's personal opinion more:

*We **needn't** / **don't need to** put the heating on yet; it's not cold enough.*

We use *didn't have to* / *didn't need to* for absence of obligation in the past:

*You **didn't have to** / **didn't need to** finish the washing-up. I could have done it.*

Need has two past forms: *didn't need to* and *needn't have done*. We use *didn't need to* when we don't know if the action happened or not:

*We **didn't need to** take warm sweaters, as the weather was so good* (We don't know if the speaker took warm sweaters or not).

We use *needn't* + Perfect Infinitive when the action happened but was unnecessary:

We **needn't have taken** warm sweaters. We could have used the space in our luggage for more books! (We know that the speaker took warm sweaters).

We use *won't have to*, *won't need to* or *needn't* for absence of obligation in the future:

*With one of the new generation of food processors, cooks **won't have to / won't need to / needn't** peel or chop any more.*

RECOMMENDATION AND ADVICE

We use *must* for strong recommendations and advice.

Recommendation or advice with *should* or *ought to* is less emphatic:

*Even people as young as twenty-five **should** consider a personal pension.*

*Children **ought not to** spend long periods in front of a computer screen.*

We often use *should* and *ought to* with the passive:

*The underlying shift in public opinion **ought not to** be exaggerated.*

Had better (not) expresses the best thing to do in a particular situation. It often has a sense of urgency and can be a warning or a threat:

*If the burglars took your keys, you **'d better** change the locks in case they come back.*

*Your dog **had better not** dig up my rose bush again!*

LOGICAL DEDUCTION AND PROBABILITY

In this sense, we can also use *must*, *have to* and *should* with the Continuous Infinitive:

*That disco is so loud. You **must be damaging** your ears when you go there.*

*You **have got to be joking!** That was not a foul!*

*The accused **should not have been driving** at 80 in a built-up area.*

We use *must* for something that we believe to be true because of evidence (i.e. we are making a logical deduction):

*This **must be** the place – it's the only restaurant in the street.*

*I thought the eclipse was today, but it **must be** happening tomorrow.*

The opposite of *must* in this sense is *can't*, not *mustn't*:

***This can't be** the place – there's no one inside and there are no lights on.*

It is possible to use *have (got) to* for emphatic logical deduction:

*There **has (got) to be** some mistake. I didn't order this furniture.*

We use *must* + Perfect Infinitive to express a logical deduction about the past:

*There was a terrific noise last night. It **must have been** an explosion.*

*I couldn't wake you this morning. You **must have been** sleeping really soundly.*

The negative of this is *can't / couldn't* + Perfect Infinitive.

Note the difference between the two past forms *must have* + past participle and *had to*:

*The Corrs' new single has been played non-stop. You **must have heard** it!* (deduction)

*I've always loved The Corrs and when I heard they had a new single out, I **had to** hear it!* (obligation imposed by the speaker)

We use *should / ought to* for probability and *shouldn't / ought not to* for improbability.

We believe the statement to be true because of our prior knowledge, experience or present evidence:

*The plane **should** be landing about now.*

*There **shouldn't** be problems with traffic at that time of the evening.*

NB! We rarely use *should* to 'predict' a negative (unpleasant) situation. Instead we use *will*:

~~*There **should** be problems with traffic at that time. The roads **should** be awful.*~~

*There'll be problems with traffic at that time. The roads **will** be awful.*

We use *should (not) / ought (not) to* + Perfect Infinitive to talk about the probability of an action in the past:

*I don't know where our main speaker can be. He **should have arrived** hours ago.*

EXERCISES

I. Comment on the form and meaning of the verb *must*. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Who says A must say B.
2. Knowledge must be gained by ourselves.
3. What everybody says must be true.
4. What can't be cured must be endured.
5. I felt sure it must be a ghost, a visitor from another world.
6. We mustn't look for a golden life in an iron age.
7. Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. And so should Caesar.
8. Well, I must have looked an ass.
9. Must I send the fax and write the contract today? – You needn't send the fax, but you certainly must write the contract.
10. Let's go straight to the hotel. You must be pretty well done up and your aunt and sister are half dead.
11. The story was boring. She must have told it to him at least six times.
12. You must see her in that play. Absolutely marvelous!
13. Must I make a clean breast of everything? – No, I don't think so. With her quick intelligence she will understand.
14. You must have been misunderstood. Everybody knows that you have gained a great deal of valuable experience.
15. When we arrived the guests must have been discussing the latest sensation.
16. Lady Bradly said her husband must be waiting for me in the conservatory.
17. Oh, Jack, you must come away at once, before it is too late.
18. It's eleven – they must have been in conference for more than two hours.

II. Make up short dialogues with the modal verb *must* to express obligation or strong advice. Use the expressions given below.

e.g. to start at once – You (he, Mary) must start at once.

to persuade smb to do smth, to pull oneself together, to appoint a date for smth, to give smb a warm welcome, to stand by one's friend, to book ticket today, to explain one's behaviour, to have a tooth filled, to ask smb for permission, to see a doctor, to return a book to the library, to discuss the question at once, to work hard at one's pronunciation, to make friends with

III. Make up short dialogues with the modal verb *must* to express prohibition or strong advice. Use the expressions given in the list below.

e.g. to go to bed late – You (he, Johnny) must not go to bed late.

to neglect one's work, to do smb an injustice, to cry over spilt milk, to give way to despair, to turn up one's nose at, to hurt smb's feelings, to confide a secret to smb, to stare at smb, to make fun of, to be rude to smb, to read the newspaper at breakfast, to comb one's hair in public

IV. Change the following sentences using the modal verb *must* and the proper form of the infinitive.

e.g. Evidently he is at home. – He must be at home.

1. Evidently he is absent minded.
2. Certainly it was a funny experience.
3. Probably he has proposed to Margaret.
4. Evidently Mrs. Palmer has been shopping all morning.
5. Surely he is working at his lecture now.
6. Probably the subject is too difficult for him.
7. Probably John called on them last week.

8. Evidently he is teaching at that college.
9. Evidently she is swimming in the pool.
10. Evidently they have been playing bridge all evening.
11. It is probable that Jacob is feeling better.
12. Evidently Mr. Gray is ambitious.
13. Of course you saw things more objectively than I did.
14. Evidently he is thinking about something sad.
15. Surely the Smiths have known him for ages.
16. Evidently the Leighs are staying at the motel.
17. Probably they are holding an important conference.
18. He is likely to be disappointed with his new work.
19. No doubt they are trying to persuade her into forgiving Sam.
20. Evidently Monica showed them the slides of her trip to Morocco.
21. Of course, Mr. Hunter has made good progress in French.
22. Probably he has been working at his project for the past three years.

V. Answer the following questions using the modal verb *must* to express probability in the past. The expressions in brackets may provide cues for your answers.

e.g. Why didn't Jane come to your birthday party? (to feel unwell) – She must have felt unwell.

1. Why didn't Bess review the first ten lessons? (to have no time)
2. Why didn't Douglas shave today? (to be in a hurry)
3. Why didn't Professor Morrison take a vacation last year? (to have much work)
4. Why didn't Sue go to bed early last night? (to wash her clothes)

5. Why didn't Mrs. Black buy a new hat? (to be short of money)
6. Why didn't he ask a question? (to feel shy)
7. Why did Michael buy this magazine? (to find an interesting article in it)
8. Why didn't he see a doctor? (to have a slight cold)
9. Why didn't Herbert take a taxi? (to fail to find one)
10. Why didn't Horace phone her girlfriend yesterday? (to be out of town)

VI. Answer the following questions using the modal verb *must* to express probability in the past, the present and the future. Make use of the time indicators given in brackets.

e.g. When did he paint this picture? (last summer) – He must have painted it last summer.

1. When did she take her niece to London? (last week)
2. When did Joan learn French? (in her childhood)
3. Is Aunt Agatha staying with the Browns? (this week)
4. When will Harry return to his studies? (next week)
5. When did Stan repair his car? (yesterday)
6. Is he taking psychology? (this term)
7. When was he offered this job? (about a month ago)
8. When will Ken visit us? (in winter)
9. When will he be given opportunity to work there? (next term)
10. Is Nicholas studying chemistry at Columbia University? (this year)

VII. Make the following sentences negative by using the verb to fail.

e.g. Roger must have understood the truth. – Roger must have failed to understand the truth.

1. They must have caught the last train.
2. He must have written the test well.
3. They must have ordered tickets by phone.
4. George must have persuaded them to come.
5. Dick must have got there on time.
6. He must have found out the truth.
7. Jack must have unlocked the door with the key.
8. The boy must have delivered the telegram.
9. She must have explained her behaviour convincingly.
10. Robert must have pulled himself together.

VIII. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. Your whole future is concerned: you must (to decide) for yourself.

2. Peter spent his holiday in Brighton; that's where he must (to meet) Barbara.

3. They must (to discuss) something important when I came in.

4. He must (to leave) the town; I haven't seen him of late.

5. I have heard you are staying in this hotel and I said to myself: I must (to look) him up.

6. Henry was so gloomy that I thought he must (to fail) his exam.

7. Judging by his paleness he must (to work) too hard now.

8. He must (to live) next door to us for more than a decade, but we only have a nodding acquaintance with him.

9. “People must (to know) things. I consider it my duty to tell them,” said Caroline.

10. You must (to forget) that she married very early.

11. I am sure you must (to know) why he did it. Tell me, I want to know all.

12. They must (to have) a holiday for a week now.

IX. Translate into English.

1. Нужно ли нам сдавать сочинение сегодня? – Нет, не нужно. Вы можете сдать его завтра.

2. Мне нужно подстричься и купить что-нибудь на ужин.

3. «Не уходите. Я должна угостить вас яблочным пирогом», – сказала м-с Смит.

4. Он, должно быть, не слышал, как в дверь позвонили.

5. Вы, вероятно, спали, когда это произошло.

6. Она, должно быть, задремала и не видела, как он вошел в дом.

7. Очевидно, Генри готовится к вступительным экзаменам в университет.

8. Мальчики, должно быть, играют в футбол с утра.

9. Вероятно, он удивился, увидев ее у Паркерсов.

10. Сегодня я должен идти к зубному врачу: мне нужно запломбировать зуб.

11. Очевидно, они вас ждут у входа.

12. Наверное, спектакль будет отменен, так как актриса, играющая главную роль, заболела.

13. Он, должно быть, засомневался в правдивости ее слов, так как начал задавать ей вопросы.

14. Она, наверное, не увидела его в толпе и поэтому не ответила на его приветствие.

15. Он, должно быть, недоволен результатами эксперимента.

16. Мы должны назначить день и время собрания.
17. Очевидно, вопрос будет решен завтра.
18. Должно быть, он болен: посмотрите, какой он бледный.
19. Несчастный случай, вероятно, произошел около девяти часов вечера.
20. Наверное, вас неправильно поняли.
21. Это выражение, должно быть, ей незнакомо. Дайте ей словарь.
22. Спросите Сэма – он должен знать все.
23. Вы должны взять себя в руки и ответить на вопрос.
24. Должно быть, они не достали билеты на самолет и поедут поездом.
25. Вероятно, он не согласился с Джорджем, и поэтому они поссорились.

X. Comment on the form and meaning of the verbs *have to* and *be to*. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I had to watch my step.
2. The rain was so sudden, so everybody had to take a taxi.
3. Her husband directed that the cheeses were to be kept in a moist place and that nobody was to touch them.
4. “I want to know on what terms the girl is to be here,” said Mrs. Pierce. “Is she to have any wages and what is to become of her after you’ve finished your teaching?”
5. The protocols have to be signed right now.
6. It was the first and the last ceremony he was to see.
7. Who was to have done the shopping?!
8. It was foolish of her to marry a man so much younger. My only hope is that she won’t have to go through as much suffering as she deserves.

9. There is one sort of person who astonishes me. This is the elderly Englishwoman, generally of adequate means who is to be found living alone, up and down the world, in unexpected places.

10. It was an official party. The Trollopes were to have been there, but couldn't come because of the sudden illness of their son Edwin.

11. I didn't know then that he was to become my best friend for many years.

12. He had to raise his voice to be heard through the rising storm.

13. You have just broken the law and you shall have to answer for it.

14. He had to submit to his fate. He had no choice.

15. Work has to come first.

XI. Use the appropriate form of *have to*.

1. The car broke down so I go by bus.

2. We arrived too early so we wait.

3. Nobody likes it when they get up early in the morning.

4. The building be demolished. It's not safe.

5. My passport was out of date so I renew it.

6. If weather conditions get worse, the climbers give up.

7. The manager told me I reduce my lunch breaks.

8. If you break it you to pay for it.

9. The old man told me he work very hard when he was my age.

10. I learn Spanish at the moment because I need it for my job.

11. If I don't pass the exam, I take it again.

12. It be ready by the end of the week or you won't get paid.

13. I regret to inform you of the sad news.

14. the Queen tell a black lie?

XII. Fill the spaces in the following sentences by inserting *must* or the present, future or past form of *have to*.

1. She leave home at eight every morning at present.

2. Notice in a picture gallery: Cameras, sticks and umbrellas be left at the desk.

3. He sees very badly; he wear glasses all the time.

4. I do all the typing at my office.

5. You read this book. It's really excellent.

6. The children play in the street till their mothers get home from work.

7. She felt ill and leave early.

8. Mr. Pitt cook his own meals. His wife's away.

9. I hadn't enough money and I pay by cheque.

10. I never remember his address; I always look it up.

11. Employer: You come to work in time.

12. If you go to a dentist with a private practice you pay him quite a lot of money.

13. My neighbour's child practice the piano for three hours a day.

14. Doctor: I can't come now. – Caller: You come; he's terribly ill.

15. English children stay at school till the age of 16.

16. In my district there is no gas laid on. People use electricity for everything.

17. Notice above petrol pump: All engines be switched off.

18. The shops here don't deliver. We carry everything home ourselves.

19. The buses were all full; I get a taxi.

20. Notice beside escalators: Dogs and push chairs be carried.

21. "Au pair" girls usually do quite a lot of house-work.

22. Tell her that she be here by six. I insist on it.

23. When a tyre is punctured the driver change the wheel.

24. Park notice: All dogs be kept on leads.

25. I got lost and ask a policeman the way.

26. Farmers get up early.

27. Waiters pay tax on the tips that they receive.

28. I can't support you any longer; you earn your own living from now on.

XIII. Change and explain the following sentences as shown in the example.

e.g. He was to come in the evening. (not to feel well) – He was to have come in the evening, but he didn't because he didn't feel well.

1. They were to go on a picnic on Saturday. (to rain)

2. Nancy was to go to a dentist that day. (to be detained at the office)

3. They were to ask Roger for dinner. (to leave the town)

4. I was to take part in the competition. (to sprain my ankle)

5. They were to go to the country by car. (to break)

6. They were to get to Detroit by the evening. (to have little petrol left)

7. The tourists were to visit the picture gallery last Thursday.
(to be closed)

8. We were to spend the summer at the seaside. (not to be able to book accommodation in a hotel)

9. He was to see me at six. (to have an important meeting)

10. Richard and Miss Lantry were to join the company in the theatre. (to be blockaded)

XIV. Translate into English.

1. Им пришлось уйти с концерта, так как они боялись опоздать на последнюю электричку.

2. Мы должны были встретиться у входа в кинотеатр, но она почему-то не пришла.

3. Вам придется подождать немного. Декан сейчас занят.

4. В соответствии с планом вы должны писать курсовую работу по зарубежной литературе на втором курсе.

5. Мне не пришлось ей ничего объяснять. Она уже все знала.

6. Строительство дома должно было быть закончено к сентябрю.

7. Вы должны встретить туристов в аэропорту и отвезти их в гостиницу.

8. Мне не приходится тратить много времени на дорогу в институт – я живу рядом.

9. Им было суждено встретиться лишь через двадцать лет.

10. Его можно видеть каждый вечер на стадионе: он регулярно играет в теннис и волейбол.

11. Нам не пришлось стоять в очереди за билетами: мы заказали их по телефону.

12. Сейчас туристы отдыхают, а в пять часов они должны ехать на экскурсию.

13. Завтра мне придется пойти к зубному врачу, я не могу больше откладывать.

14. Вы должны сообщить нам о своем решении не позднее двадцатого.

15. Сейчас мне приходится ложиться спать поздно, так как я должен подготовить доклад к пятнице.

16. Все уже готово к приему. Теперь нам только придется подождать гостей: они должны прибыть в семь часов.

17. Так как вы будете уходить последним, вам придется выключить свет и запереть дверь. Ключ вы должны оставить под ковриком у двери.

18. Нам пришлось спать в лодке, так как в ней было теплее, чем на берегу.

19. Хотя завтрак, приготовленный Джорджем, нам не понравился, мы были вынуждены его съесть.

20. Вам придется объяснить ей, почему вы не хотите прийти на вечер.

21. Концерт должен был начаться в семь, а сейчас уже четверть восьмого, и он не начинается.

22. Ему приходится тратить много времени на подготовку к занятиям, так как он болел и пропустил много занятий.

XV. Comment on the meaning of the verb *should*. Translate sentences into Russian.

1. He wondered what he should say if she asked him what the appointment was.

2. I should have hated, that but I enjoyed going there so awfully. .

3. You shouldn't go out without an overcoat

4. If you are interested in pictures you should look in at the British Museum.

5. One shouldn't go from one place to another.

6. She should have married someone with more personality than Billy.

7. You shouldn't have said that, Archie.

8. Perhaps she said things that should have been left unsaid.

9. While you, are in our city you should avail yourself of every opportunity to see its wonders.

10. I think you know that one should have a plan.

11. He was prepared to settle down as a country gentleman, bring up the lads as kids should be brought up.

12. I suppose he shouldn't have touched anything at all.

13. If I don't care, I don't see why you should.

14. You should read a receipt carefully before you sign it.

15. Now she told me exactly what I should say.

16. The Van Dorth Hotel should have been a depressing place, but somehow it wasn't

17. Do you know that an officer should be with his troops?

XVI. Comment on the use of emotional *should*. Pay attention to the structure of the questions it is found in.

Why should I tell you a lie?

1. I have left Soames. Where should I go?

2. But why should you want to paint me?

3. Why shouldn't you stay with me?

4. Why, where should I be without you?

5. And where should I go then?

6. Why should he have said he found the watch?

7. What in God's name should I want that for?

8. Why should I give him his freedom?

9. Why should she buy me clothes?

10. How should I know what's to be done?

11. “Who did it?” the sheriff said. “How should I know who did it?” I said. “It’s no business of mine.”

12. Why should you be different from other men?

13. Why should I have done that?

14. Why in the world shouldn’t you listen to her?

15. “Who is Mrs Thomas?” I asked. “How should I know?”

16. I said to myself: “Why should I not go and just see that poor Strickland?”

17. I don’t know what to say except this: Why shouldn’t the girl herself have done it?

18. Flight! But why should Bosinney fly?

19. “And who are these?” “How should I know?”

XVII. Respond to the statements giving advice or making a recommendation using *ought to* or *should* with a suitable form of the infinitive.

1. My eyes are tired.

2. John’s terribly overweight.

3. Peter was involved in an accident

4. Mr. Snow has gone bankrupt.

5. Someone’s stolen my wallet!

6. They quarreled last night.

7. Our tent was always getting blown down when we were on holiday.

8. The police are helpless in this case.

9. This is my sixth cup of coffee this evening.

10. My life is hectic.

11. We all got soaked in yesterday’s downpour.

12. There’s ice on the roads this morning.

13. My passport expires next month.

XVIII. Choose the right variant.

1. She looks bad. She should (be / have been) more careful about her health.

2. You shouldn't (miss / have missed) the chance. It was a brilliant opportunity for you.

3. I think the policeman was right She shouldn't (exceed / have exceeded) fee speed.

4. I ought to (bring / have brought) the opera glasses. Now I see nothing.

5. It seems to me that he is a hot-tempered person and often flies into a rage because of mere trifles. He should (control / have controlled) his temper.

6. They should (clear / have cleared) up the problem long time ago.

7. I ought not (to stay / to have stayed) there long. The party was a failure.

8. You should (shave / have shaved) this beard of yours!

9. She should (be / have been) more attentive. Didn't she see a car on the right?

10. It's a secret. You ought not to (reveal / have revealed) it to anybody.

XIX. Explain the meaning of *need* in the following sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. "Why don't you go and look at the snake?" her mother suggested. "You *needn't* go up close."

2. It's not easy to hold responsibility. I *needn't* tell you that.

3. Angela opened the door and walked in. Her daughter was still up. "You *needn't* have stayed up, waiting for me," said Angela.

4. If you don't like the cocktail, you *needn't* drink it.

5. “Do you remember what you did when you were twenty-five?” “You *need* not have reminded me of it.”

6. *Need* we insist upon the date?

7. You *needn't* worry.

8. *Need* you bring your girl-friend with you?

9. She said that if he didn't like to come to her parties he *needn't* come at all.

10. I was rather afraid that he might act as though we were intimate friends, which would have been embarrassing. But I *need* not have worried.

11. *Does* he *need* to study more at home?

XX. Translate the following sentences into English using *need*.

1. То, что она сделала, так глупо, что нам незачем обсуждать это.

2. Озеро было так близко, что даже Алан, который не любил ходить пешком, согласился, что не нужно брать машину.

3. Нам не стоит варить всю картошку.

4. Нам нужно переодеться к обеду?

5. У нас еще масса времени. Мы зря спешили.

6. А нам обязательно туда идти?

7. Тебе незачем тратить на них все деньги.

8. «Я сказал твоему дяде, что поговорю с тобой». – «Ты напрасно беспокоился. Я пообещал своим родителям побыть здесь еще немного».

9. Он положил конверт на стол. «Деньги все там, – сказал он. – Можешь не пересчитывать их».

10. Ты знаешь детей. Они все ломают. Мне нет нужды говорить тебе об этом.

11. Он знал, что ему не надо никому ничего объяснять.

12. Я думаю, что нам незачем уделять ей столько внимания.

13. Тебе незачем бояться меня.

14. Нам не обязательно слушать всех ораторов.

XXI. Translate using *must* with the proper form of the infinitive.

1. Ваши часы, наверное, спешат. – Нет, скорее всего, ваши отстают на несколько минут.

2. Вы, должно быть, много читаете вслух, у вас хорошее произношение.

3. Где же ключ? Скорее всего, я оставил его дома.

4. Я думаю, вы ошибаетесь, я там не бывал. Вы, наверное, принимаете (take) меня за кого-то другого.

5. Очевидно, я его испугал, потому что сначала он не мог сказать ни слова.

6. Он, несомненно, был выдающимся (outstanding) человеком, но у него наверняка были и свои недостатки.

7. Я подумал, что он, наверное, еще ждет меня, но оказалось, что он уже ушел.

8. Он решил, что я, скорее всего, просто забыл об этой истории.

XXII. Translate using *have to* or *be to*.

1. Часто ли вам приходится так рано вставать?

2. Я вынужден был взять такси, так как опаздывал к поезду.

3. Нам пришлось переночевать в лесу, потому что мы заблудились.

4. Ей не пришлось долго нас ждать на станции: мы приехали точно по расписанию.

5. Я все отлично помню, мне не надо напоминать.

6. Если бы ты сделал все вовремя, тебе бы не пришлось сейчас все делать в такой спешке.

7. Как долго вам пришлось его ждать?

8. Думаю, мне все-таки придется туда поехать самому.

9. Декан сказал, что в субботу приходить не надо, потому что занятий не будет.

10. Мне сказали, что если я хорошо напишу контрольную, мне не надо будет сдавать экзамен.

11. Если бы мне пришлось сейчас сдавать вступительный экзамен, я бы не получил хорошую отметку.

12. Мы договорились, что я должна все приготовить, а потом встретить их на остановке.

13. Он должен был ждать меня у входа, но там его не оказалось (turn up).

14. Как мне понимать ваши слова?

15. Ей предстояло поехать на юг, но случилось нечто неожиданное.

16. Им не суждено было пожениться: жених сбежал за день до того, как должна была быть свадьба.

17. У него был целый список дел (things to do) на этот день: надо было сходить в магазин, в аптеку и т.д.

18. Как прошел твой концерт? – Увы, он должен был быть сегодня утром, но его перенесли на следующую неделю.

19. Было темно, вокруг ничего нельзя было видеть.

XXIII. Fill in *must* or *have to* pointing out cases where they are interchangeable.

1. You ... (to try) to be more polite, really.

2. I told him he ... (to try to be more polite.

3. He missed his bus and so ... (to wait) for the next one.

4. You ... (to hurry) away already?

5. I had plenty of time, so I ... not (to be) in a hurry.
6. He warned me that I ... not (to do) such important work in a hurry.
7. He felt that something ... (to go) wrong, but didn't know what.
8. When he realized that he had taken the wrong bus, he ... (to change) for another.
9. He realized that he had taken the wrong bus and that he ... (to change) for another.
10. Mind, you ... not (to mention) this to anyone.

XXIV. Translate using *have to*, *be to* or *must*.

1. В тот день мне надо было вернуться домой раньше, так как у нас должны были быть гости.
2. Если бы ты меня предупредил заранее, мне бы не пришлось столько ждать.
3. Он должен был прийти к пяти, но не пришел и в шесть.
4. Нам надо было в тот день встать раньше, мы собирались за город.
5. Нам не понадобилось за ним идти, он сам пришел.
6. Мне не надо было даже идти пешком: такси уже ждало у входа.
7. Мне надо было кроме того кое-что купить, но времени уже не было.
8. Для того, чтобы поступить в институт, мне не надо было сдавать все экзамены, потому что у меня была медаль.
9. Мне не пришлось стоять в очереди, знакомый пустил меня вперед (let go first).
10. Я позвонил ему в семь, так как в это время он уже должен был быть дома.
11. Он сказал, что ему, возможно, придется уехать.

12. Даже если тебе приходится делать то, что не хочешь, надо делать это хорошо.

13. Мне сказали, что на следующий день можно не приходить в институт.

WILL, WOULD, SHALL, DARE

Learners of English often think of *will* as a way of expressing the future and of *would* as a word which is used mainly in conditional sentences, but we use both of these modal verbs to express a number of other meanings.

PREDICTION AND CERTAINTY

We use *will / won't* to make predictions about the future:

*He's been found guilty of murder. He'll be in prison for a long time. You must work hard for this exam. It **won't** be easy.*

Sometimes we wish to express a prediction about the future that someone made in the past. For this we often use *would / wouldn't* (*would* is the past form of *will*):

*We had to hurry to get him to the hospital. We knew it **would** be too late otherwise.*

This use of *would* is related to the use of *would* in reported speech:

*I'm sure the Lions **will** win the rugby series this year. -> She was sure the Lions would win the rugby series.*

We make confident 'predictions' about the present based on our knowledge or previous experience (or on current expectations) with *will / won't*:

*'Rachel's in Turkey at the moment.' I hope she's taken some winter clothes because it **won't** be warm at this time of year.'*

Compare this use of *will* and the present simple. We use the present simple to state a fact without expressing an opinion as to the certainty or otherwise of the event:

Janet isn't here at the moment. She's in France. (Fact – the speaker knows it's true).

To say that we believe something is certain, we use *will / won't*:

It's five o'clock. Janet'll be in Paris now. (Certainty – the speaker believes it's true.)

To express a certainty about something ongoing (i.e. where we would use the present continuous for a fact), we use *will / won't* + Continuous Infinitive:

*Jason is sympathetic because he knows his successor **will be having** a hard time at the moment.*

To refer to something which we feel certain has happened (but do not actually know), we use *will* + Perfect Infinitive:

*We sent the invitations on Monday, so they **will have received** them by now. Why hasn't anyone replied?*

This is similar to *must* + Perfect Infinitive:

*We sent the invitations on Monday, so they **must have received** them by now.*

We use *won't* + Perfect Infinitive to refer to something which we feel certain has not happened:

*We sent the invitations by second-class post. They **won't have received** them yet.*

NB! We do not use *mustn't* + Perfect Infinitive in this way, but we can use *can't have*:

We sent the invitations by second class post. They ~~mustn't have received~~ them yet.

*We sent the invitations by second-class post. They **can't have received** them yet.*

CHARACTERISTICS, HABITS AND ROUTINES

We often use *will / won't* to talk about actions that have become so routine that they are predictable:

*Every lesson is the same: he'll sit down, get his books out and then he'll start giving us instructions. He **won't** greet us or show any interest in us.*

We can extend this use of *will* to talk about habits and characteristics:

*The public **will** always side with the nurses in any dispute.*

*The dominant male of the group **will not** tolerate the presence of other males.*

We can also use the present simple to describe characteristics and habits:

*The public always **sides with** the nurses in any dispute.*

*The dominant male of the group **does not tolerate** the presence of other males.*

We often use *will* when talking about the characteristics of capacity or ability:

*The Olympic stadium in Sydney **will** hold 110,000 people.*

*This model **will** do 0 to 100 kilometres per hour in eight seconds.*

It is also possible to use *can* and the present simple for these last two uses with no change in meaning:

*The Olympic stadium in Sydney **can hold** / **holds** 110,000 people.*

*This model **can do/does** 0 to 100 kilometres per hour in eight seconds.*

We use *will* (not the present simple) to describe an annoying habit or to make a criticism:

*We enjoy going out with Frank and Carol, but they **will argue** in public!*

NB! We do not contract *will* when we use it to describe an annoying habit - we stress it:

~~*Geoff'll leave the lights on when he's last out of the office.*~~

*Geoff **will** leave the lights on when he's last out of the office!*

We often use *will* / *won't* to criticise inanimate objects in this way:

*Whatever I do, my car **won't** start first time on cold mornings.*

To state a simple fact with no (or little) annoyance, we use the present simple:

*My car **doesn't start** / **never starts** first time on cold mornings.*

We use *would* / *wouldn't* to talk about habits in the past:

*Every lesson was the same: he'd sit down and get his books out, then he'd start giving us instructions. He **wouldn't** greet us or show any interest in us.*

We can use *would* / *wouldn't* to criticise or talk about annoying habits in the past:

*I miss Dad, even though he **would** always tell me how to run my life!*

NB! We do not usually contract *would* to 'd when we use it in this way; we stress it:

*When Alan was a toddler he **would** cling on to me whenever a stranger came in.*

However, we do not always stress *would* when it is followed by an adverb:

*My boss was awful: he'd **invariably** find something for me to do at five o'clock.*

We can use *would* / *wouldn't* to talk about inanimate objects:
*The car **would** never start on winter mornings when we were in Sweden.*

WILLINGNESS AND REFUSAL

We use *will* to express willingness to do something:

*The doctor **will** act as a witness to your signature. She doesn't mind doing that sort of thing.*

We can use it to express *be willing to*. In this sense, we can use *will* / *won't* in the *if* clause of a first conditional:

If you'll take a seat for a moment, Mr Franks will be with you soon (If you are willing to take a seat for a moment, ...).

We use *won't* / *shan't* to express unwillingness or refusal to do something:

The PA **won't** book my flights. She says it isn't in her job description.

'Go and buy some milk, will you, love?' 'No, I **shan't**. I'm busy.'

We use *would* / *wouldn't* to show willingness or refusal in the past. We use *would* in the affirmative only to refer to general willingness (i.e. a habit):

Dad **would** always help us with our maths homework.

NB! We do not use *would* in the affirmative to express willingness to do something on a single occasion in the past:

The tour guide was very helpful. ~~She **would** contact the Consulate for me when I lost my passport.~~

The tour guide was very helpful. She **contacted** / **offered to contact** the Consulate for me when I lost my passport.

We can use *would not* for refusal on a single occasion in the past:

The shop assistant **wouldn't** change this jumper for me, even though I hadn't worn it.

OTHER USES OF WILL / SHALL / WOULD

We can use both *will* and *shall* to make offers. We use *will* in the affirmative, both to make offers to do something ourselves and on behalf of other people:

Sit down. **I'll** wash up this evening.

Your car sounds a bit rough. Harry **will** take a quick look at it, if you like.

We use *shall* in questions to make more tentative offers than with *will* in the affirmative:

Shall I wash up this evening? We use *will* to make promises:

*My government **will** turn round the economy and reduce unemployment.*

We can use *would*, *will* or *won't* when we offer something to another person:

Would you have/like some more of the pie? (neutral)

Will you have some more of the pie? (neutral)

Won't you have some more of the pie? (more encouraging)

We use *shall* in questions with *we* to make suggestions:

Shall we go out for a curry tonight? (= Why don't we ...? / How about ...?)

To ask for suggestions or advice, we can use *shall* with a question word:

What shall we do about Tom if he doesn't get into a university?

US English uses *should* in preference to *shall* for suggestions:

*Let's decide what to do this evening. **Should we** go bowling?*

NB! We use *shall* in question tags after *let's*:

Let's forget about it now and talk about something else, shall we?

NB! We use *would* in suggestions or responding to invitations if we want to be more tentative or distant:

***It would** be a good idea to get together one evening.*

'Come to dinner on Sunday.' *'That **would** be nice. I'll let you know.'*

We often make requests with *will*. These requests are informal and we usually use them only with people we know quite well:

***Will** you give me a call when you get to the hotel?*

We use *would* to make requests more tentative or polite, or to request things of people we do not know so well:

***Would** you lend me the car tomorrow night, Dad?*

***Would** you fill in this form, please, sir?*

We can make a request more insistent by using *will you* as a question tag:

*Come and look at this, **will you**?* If we make a request in this way, we do not expect the answer to be 'no':

*Pick up my suit from the cleaner's when you're out, **will you**?*

We use *will* and *shall* for orders and formal instructions. We use *shall* for more formal instructions, especially in official documents:

*You **will** / **shall** all stay behind for thirty minutes and clean this room.*

*The secretary **shall** minute the proceedings of each meeting.*

We also use *shall* / *will* for rules, for example of examinations and competitions:

*The judge's decision **shall** be final.*

We can use *would* / *wouldn't* to show disagreement in a polite way:

*I **wouldn't** say that.*

*I **wouldn't** go that far.*

We often use *would* with verbs of liking and preference (*like, love, prefer*, etc.) to express desires and preferences which we think we can realise:

*We **'d love** to come to your wedding on 6th September. Thank you for the invitation.*

*I **'d prefer** to lose weight by a tried and tested method than by a new trendy diet.*

We can use *would* with *rather* to express a preference:

*Our delegates **would rather not** stay at the conference centre.*

NB! Note that we can use an object with these forms:

*I **would like you** to listen to me when I'm talking!*

NB! As modal verbs *shall* and *will* (*would* in the past time) denote various kinds of volition (willingness, promise, persistence, resistance, threat, compulsion). The difference is that *shall* expresses the desire of the speaker, who is not expressed by the grammatical subject of the sentence (*You shall do it!* = *I desire so*), while *will, would* express the desire of the person expressed by the grammatical subject of the sentence (*Why won't you tell me?* = *Why don't you want to?*, *I asked him but he wouldn't answer*, *The door won't / wouldn't open*, *I will gladly do it* (here the grammatical subject coincides with the speaker).

Will can also express assurance of the grammatical subject, being a bookish variant of *must* (*The reader will have understood already = must have understood*).

HYPOTHETICAL WOULD

We use *would* with *be* or verbs of liking and wishing to express a desire for the present or future. Fulfilment of the desire is impossible or improbable:

*I **would be** so nice to live by the sea* (The speaker doesn't live by the sea).

*I **would prefer** to be a man* (The speaker is a woman).

To state a simple fact, we use the present simple:

*It **is** nice to live by the sea.*

We can use the present simple [*like*] to talk about something we currently like and do, but we use *would like* to talk about an unfulfilled desire:

*I **like** to stay in five-star hotels* (I do stay in five-star hotels and enjoy it).

*I **would like** to stay in five-star hotels* (I don't stay in them, but it's my desire).

Wish + *would* expresses a desire for another person (not) to do something:

*I **wish you wouldn't** talk with your mouth full!*

If we want to comment on a hypothetical situation in the past, we use *would* / *wouldn't* + Perfect Infinitive:

*It **would have been** a good idea to notify us in advance of your intentions* (= The person did not notify anyone in advance).

NB! British English often uses the perfect infinitive here:

*It would have been a good idea **to have notified** us in advance ...*

DARE

Dare means ‘to have the courage (or impertinence) to do something’. In the negative it denotes the lack of courage to do something:

*How **dare** you talk to me in this way?*

The verb *dare* as well as *need* has some peculiarities which make it different from other modal verbs. It is used both as a normal verb (taking the auxiliary *do* in interrogative and negative forms, -s in the third person singular and the *to* Infinitive) and as an anomalous verb. *Dare* has two forms – *dare* for the Present and *dared* for the Past:

*He **did not dare** to meet his uncle.*

Sometimes *dare* takes the auxiliary but is followed by the bare infinitive. This is more typical of spoken English:

*You know you **didn’t dare give** the order to charge the bridge until you saw us on the other side (Shaw).*

Dare is mostly used in interrogative and negative sentences. However, we often come across *I dare say* which has become a stock phrase and acquired a new meaning ‘*I suppose*’.

Dare is used only with the Indefinite Infinitive.

EXERCISES

I. Complete these dialogues with *will*, *won’t*, *would*, *wouldn’t* and a form of the verbs in the box. The first one is given as an example (0).

*argue be come have hold prepare
say start stop watch work*

0 ‘Sue says she’s enjoying the job but she’s putting on weight.’ ‘Yes, that ..*will be*.... because of all those long business lunches.’

1. “Are you having problems with your new camera?” “Yes, the flash in semi-darkness, only when it’s fully dark.”

2. “Shop assistants used to be more polite, didn’t they?” “Yes, a few years ago they always ‘please’ and ‘thank you’ and smile.”

3. “Surely there are too many people here to get on one plane?” “No, a jumbo jet easily over 300 people.”

4. “I hope Josh is OK at that summer camp. He might be homesick.” “Don’t worry about him. He a great time!”

5. “Do you think that the jury will acquit Nick?” “I hope so. I’m sure that his lawyer a solid defence.”

6. “I don’t think this new secretary is as good as Janice was.” “I don’t know. Janice always whenever you pointed out errors in her typing.”

7. “The new horse at the riding stables seems to be working out very well.” “Quite well, but he and eat whenever he gets the opportunity!”

8. “Oh no, I’ve just noticed a mistake in the headline for the front page article!” “Phone the printers. They printing it yet – they don’t print until early morning.”

9. “What happened after the car broke down?” “Well, we knew that traffic along that road so late, so we slept in the car.”

10. “Why are you and Jack arguing so much these days?” “He takes me for granted. He TV every evening and ignore me completely.”

II. Fill in the gaps in the text.

Words, words, words

The words that caught the mood of the decade are all there in a book published yesterday - *clone*, *concentration camp*, *gene*, *depression* - except that the decade was not the 1990s; these words (0)..A.. current in the 1900s.

The *Guinness Book of the Twentieth Century* cites lists of buzzwords for each decade of the last century. At the outset of the 20th century, few people would have guessed that it (1) ... more language change than ever before. Of course, before the days of the communications revolution language evolved much more slowly. Many people today (2) ... language not to change at all, but that is an unrealistic dream in the age of the global village.

Words you (3) ... every day, such as *chatline* and *trainers*, (4) ... only thirty years ago. And a word as universal as *teenager* gained common currency only in the 1940s. Words change in meaning too: a scientist in the 1960s (5) ... *clone* to refer only to plants. And anyone who asked “(6) ... we watch the soap tonight?” would have encountered total incomprehension before the Second World War. (Soap was what you washed with.)

There is a more worrying side to this, if you consider that new coinage reflects the society it comes from. Only twenty years ago few people (7) ... *stalking*, *ethnic cleansing* or *road rage* - concepts that the world (8) ... perhaps be better without. It (9) ... nice to think that the 21st century (10) ... us happier words, but don't hold your breath!

0	A would have been	B would be	C will have been
1	A will bring	B brought	C would bring
2	A would rather	B would prefer	C will prefer
3	A will bear	B will be hearing	C will have heard

4	A would not have been recognized	B would not be recognized	C will not recognise
5	A wouldn't understand	B will be understanding	C would have understood
6	A Won't	B Would	C Shall
7	A shall have understood	B would have understood	C will have understood
8	A would	B will	C shall
9	A will be	B would be	C would have been
10	A would bring	B would have brought	C will bring

III. There are nine more mistakes in this text. Underline the mistakes and correct them.

I'll never forget the day my life changed. It was a normal day – in those days I shall (*would*) do my homework straight after school so that I could go and listen to pop music at Janice's after dinner. So I was sitting in front of the fire, trying to keep warm. Mum was ironing. I looked at the clock.

“Dad's late,” I remarked to Mum.

“It's Thursday. He'd be visiting Granny.”

My grandmother lived in a cold, draughty cottage on the moors. Mum and Dad wanted her to move in with us, but our house was very small, and she won't. They knew that the cold winter months would have hastened her death – she already suffered from chronic bronchitis – but she was a stubborn old woman who will insist on her independence.

“Won't it be nice if we had some money? We could buy a big house and Granny could have a flat of her own in it. I hate being poor.”

“Oh, pet, I shan’t say we’re poor. We’re not as well off as some, but we’ve got a roof over our heads and food in our bellies.” Mum would always see the best in every situation. It really annoyed me! “Will I make a nice cup of tea? Your Dad would be frozen when he gets in. He’ll want to save the bus fare so I’m sure he’s walked all the way from your grandmother’s.”

At that moment, the door opened and Dad walked in, waving a slip of paper.

“Forget the tea, Mary. We’re going out tonight. First prize in the lottery. We’re rich!”

IV. Analyse the uses of *shall*, *will* and *would*.

1. Boys will be boys, there’s nothing for you to worry about.
2. “Will you come into my parlour?” said the spider to the fly.
3. How much wood would a woodchuck chuck, if a woodchuck would chuck wood? (Nursery rhyme).
4. Why she had to go I don’t know, She wouldn’t say (‘Yesterday’).
5. Come, follow, follow, follow, Follow, follow, follow me.
– Whither shall I follow, follow, follow. Whither shall I follow, follow thee? (Folk song)
6. I wish some of you wise old men would settle it for me.
7. A picture would come from the framemaker’s, and would be standing in the dining-room, waiting to be put up; and Aunt Podger would ask what was to be done with it, and Uncle Podger would say: ‘Oh, you leave that to me’ (Jerome).
8. Deep in my heart I do believe: We shall overcome some day.
9. If those old peasants have something to say to me, I wish they would come right out and say it.

10. The man had heard Gatsby's name in a connection which he either wouldn't reveal or didn't fully understand.

11. Before you sit down, would you be an absolute dear and do something for me?

12. "I like you". "You won't, when you know more". "Yes, I will".

13. He said he would sit still, if I would allow him, and study my stroke (Jerome).

14. You may stay, if you will.

V. Translate using the verbs *shall*, *will* or *would*, and comment on the meanings.

1. Не уходи, пожалуйста. – Не бойся, не уйду.

2. Дать вам другой экзаменационный билет?

3. Почему ты не хочешь взять ребенка с собой?

4. Ты сам можешь ехать, если хочешь, но детей ты с собой не возьмешь, я не позволю.

5. Мне было так трудно делать эту работу, но никто мне не хотел помочь.

6. Почему ты не говоришь мне всей правды?

7. Я не мог и не хотел верить этому.

8. Я ни за что туда не поеду. - Поедешь! Уж я за этим присмотрю (see to)!

9. Дверь никак не открывалась, пришлось ее ломать (force).

10. Я уверен, что понравится это блюдо, если ты только попробуешь.

11. А родителям тоже с нами завтра приходиться?

12. Ты мог бы многого достичь, если бы захотел.

13. Обещаю, что все будет сделано, как ты хочешь.

14. Они спрашивали ее, но она упорно не отвечала на вопросы.

15. С сегодняшнего дня Нина будет сидеть за первой партой, а Николай за последней. И вы не будете переговариваться через ряды.

16. Бывало, он начнет читать какой-то старый журнал и тут же заснет.

17. Ему разрешили идти, куда угодно и делать, что угодно.

18. Не волнуйся, тебе все вернут.

19. Я тебе не верю. - Ну зачем же мне тебя обманывать?

20. Спросить его об этом? - На твоём месте я бы не стал.

21. Наверное, он опять что-то натворил (do mischief). - Ну, с него станет!

VI. Comment on the meaning and form of the verbs in bold type and on the possibility of any other way of expressing its meaning.

1. **It must** be admitted that her conversation was excellent, and though it **might** have seemed slightly lacking in humour, it was solid and instructive.

2. **May** I say then that it is all settled?

3. **Would** you do something for me now? – I'd do anything for you.

4. The subject of their discussion was whether Mrs. Forrester **should or should** not shingle.

5. The time was ripe, if ever she was ever to adopt a political career, she realized she **must** come to a decision now.

6. She says, after working for donkeys' years as you **might** say, she is going to have a rest from work, and of course someone **has got** to keep the house clean and do the cooking.

7. I'm not angry, but a joke's a joke, it **is** not to be carried too far.

8. She said it was a kid's game and **I ought** to be ashamed of myself, flying a kite at my age.

9. But really, why on earth **should** he be frank with her?

10. I think you are concealing something from me. – Why **would I**?

11. Each Fourth of July weekend. Guiles **had** to **take** the baby on the train to Boston.

12. **Need** you be so haughty? You **may** want a friend some day – what if it **should** be one of us?

13. All the time we were out, the two gentlemen smoked incessantly – which, I thought, if I **might** judge from the smell of their rough coats, they **must** have been doing ever since the coats had first come home from the tailor's.

14. We have been given a fine performance of a remarkable play – whatever some of us **may** think of its characters and its language.

15. We cannot work, we cannot think, unless our stomach **wills** so.

VII. Comment on the modal colouring of the following sentences with *shall*.

1. You shall sit by me, and amuse me.

2. At what time shall I be back?

3. Now you shall look on it face to face.

4. You shall listen.

5. Shall I leave the things here, sir?

6. Well, what night shall we go?

7. “You shall see it (the portrait) yourself, tonight!” he cried, seizing a lamp from the table.

8. Shall I tell you why these men could not live with me?
9. If I come there you shall know about it.
10. She shall go off tomorrow, the little artful creature.
11. They shall not touch me ever again.
12. You shall not slip through my fingers.
13. I give you my word, you shall hear from me after the Cabinet meets.
14. I made a mistake about this afternoon. It shall not occur again. You shall enjoy your solitude.
15. Well, if it's twins, doctor, you shall be godfather.
16. "What!" cried Mrs Motel, panting with rage. "You shall not touch him for her telling, you shall not?"
17. I'll tell you the story of my life and you shall tell me all about Buntinghom. – How's that?
18. "You shall have a pony, Henrietta," he said, "and James too, later on."
19. Well, you shall hold my bouquet?
20. Then you shall come; and you will come too, Basil, won't you?

VIII. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если вы хотите преуспеть, то вам следует набраться знаний, опыта и терпения.
2. Вам следовало выйти на предыдущей остановке. Теперь вам надо вернуться обратно.
3. Что нам делать? Куда нам идти? Ведь уже очень поздно.
4. Тебе следует проконсультироваться у профессионала, прежде чем принимать какое-либо решение.
5. А не следует ли мне начать брать уроки вождения?

6. Вы выглядите неважно. Вам не следовало работать над докладом допоздна.

7. Я убеждена, что тебе следует обратиться к врачу по поводу сердечной боли.

8. Спросите об этом Нору. Она должна знать.

9. Животных не следует запира́ть в клетки, им следует жить в естественных условиях.

10. Не следует тебе так много думать о нем. Свет клином на нем не сошелся.

11. «Потанцуем?» – сказал он, подходя к ней.

12. Раньше нужно было думать об этом, дорогая! Но нечего делать, давай посмотрим, что можно сделать.

13. Вам следовало давным-давно бросить курить. Нужно было думать о своем здоровье смолоду.

14. Ну откуда же мне знать, как она поживает? - Как близкому родственнику тебе следовало бы это знать.

15. Я чувствую, что мне следует проводить больше времени со своими детьми.

16. Вам следует стыдиться самого себя.

17. Учителю следует знать психологию ребенка.

18. Не нужно обращать внимание на то, что она говорит – просто она устала и поэтому в плохом настроении.

19. Тебе следует следить за своим весом.

20. Он чувствовал себя подавленным, и я подумал, что мне следовало бы сделать все возможное, чтобы приободрить его.

21. Это полностью моя вина. Я действовал неправильно. Мне не следовало позволять этим отношениям начаться.

22. «Вы ответите за это», – сказал он с угрозой в голосе.

23. Открыть окно? Здесь очень душно.

24. Пойдем в кино? Мне хочется посмотреть новую комедию.

IX. Explain the meanings of *will* and *would* in the following sentences and say in which cases they may be used in a parallel way.

1. Old Lady Bland argued with him, but he *would* not listen to reason.

2. Each time we went out together he *would* show me something new, something interesting.

3. I *will* say it again and again.

4. He had a wound that *wouldn't* heal.

5. Bring him back, if *he'll* come.

6. All that I *would* tell them was that Uncle Nick was ill.

7. She was the sort of girl any man might be glad to bring to a dance if she *would* come.

8. I know there is a theory that a book, if it is any good, *will* always find a publisher.

9. *Will* you come round tomorrow?

10. The toilet in this room *won't* stop running.

11. When he returned I repeated my offer of food, but he *would* take nothing.

12. "What time is it?" "Half past twelve." "Well, the last bus *will* have left."

13. Often, after dinner, he *will* settle down in an armchair to read the paper.

14. *Would* you really do it for me?

15. He *would* smoke a pipe before going to bed. 16. Shut the door, *would* you?

17. "He talked of his new car the whole evening." "He *would*."

X. Translate the following sentences into English using *will* or *would*.

1. Пожалуйста, расскажи мне, что случилось.
2. Джон попытался открыть крышку бака, но она никак не поддавалась.
3. Я бы все сделал, чтобы помочь ему.
4. Он сказал, что был бы рад, если бы я согласился приехать и погостить у него несколько дней.
5. Он попытался объяснить, но я не стал его слушать.
6. «Он не согласился со мной». – «Он такой!»
7. Сегодня воскресенье, и все магазины, естественно, закрыты.
8. Он несколько раз чиркнул зажигалкой, но она не сработала.
9. Я спросил его жену, что с ним, но она не пожелала отвечать.
10. Вечера он по большей части проводил за игрой в шахматы.
11. Я заплатил деньги, и я останусь здесь.
12. Он погасил свет, но сон к нему не шел.
13. Я, пожалуй, пойду и посмотрю телевизор, если вы не возражаете.
14. Я хотел посмотреть выставку, но меня не пустили, так как было поздно.
15. «Дядя Эдвин, – позвал мальчик. – Ты обещал мне помочь с моим игрушечным поездом. Он не работает».
16. Я предложил ей сходить к доктору, но она и слышать не хотела об этом.
17. Он часто засыпал с книжкой в руках и с очками на носу.
18. После работы он обычно дожидался нас у моста.

XI. Explain the meaning of *dare* in the following sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. He felt he *dared* not reply.
2. Her face bore an expression of such ferocity that no one *dared* come near to speak with her.
3. I *dare* say you're a little tired after your walk, dear.
4. He *dared* not look into her face.
5. I *did not dare* to ask him to call off his trip.
6. She was aware that they were too intent upon their business to think that anyone was watching them, but she *dared* not move.
7. Who *dares* to jump over the stream?
8. She *did not dare* to leave the house in case he telephoned.

REVISION EXERCISES

I. Translate into English using the modal verbs *can*, *may*, *must*.

1. Говорите громче! Ничего не слышно.
2. Какая изумительная ночь! Мы не могли бы погулять немного?
3. Это ваша лучшая работа. Вам нужно обязательно послать ее на выставку.
4. Ему, должно быть, было девятнадцать лет, когда он ушел из дому.
5. Наконец-то! Я уже начал думать, что, вероятно, с вами что-то случилось.
6. Вы не смогли бы позвонить мне в следующую среду?
7. Я, наверное, проспал часов семь или восемь.
8. Он мог бы догадаться, что мы не бросим его в беде.
9. Он, по-видимому, догадался, что его присутствие здесь нежелательно.
10. Она могла бы помочь им, но не знала об их затруднениях.
11. Она, наверное, помогала им.
12. Она могла бы помочь им; ведь она видела, что они нуждаются в помощи.
13. Он, возможно, послал бы письмо авиапочтой, но Анна его отговорила.
14. Мы, должно быть, утомили вас.
15. Она, по-видимому, не любит джаз.
16. Вы, вероятно, недооцениваете важности этого сообщения.
17. Он, возможно, забыл бы о своем обещании прийти, но визитная карточка напомнила ему об этом.
18. Не может быть, чтобы она ушла.

19. Неужели вы не слышали, как я вслух читала это письмо?

20. Разве не видишь, что она больна?

21. Сейчас там, по-видимому, нет дождя.

22. В молодости он был очень сильным и мог поднимать тяжести.

23. Она смогла поднять чемодан, но тут же поставила его.

24. Вы можете выгнать меня, если я не буду делать все, что вы пожелаете.

25. Можно мне навестить вас завтра? – Нет, нельзя.

II. Translate into English.

1. Он не мог, как ни старался, перевести статью, она была слишком трудна для него.

2. Только когда встало солнце, я смог наконец найти дорогу из леса.

3. Я долго пытался починить свои часы, но так и не сумел.

4. Не могли бы вы сделать мне одолжение?

5. Он сказал, что, если надо, он может одолжить мне немного денег.

6. Если бы не плохая погода, мы бы давно смогли добраться до лагеря.

7. Только к вечеру я смог наконец позвонить домой.

8. Я не мог ему не позавидовать – он все умел делать.

9. Если бы я сам мог достать эту книгу, я бы не просил тебя.

10. Без твоей помощи я бы не смог понять это правило.

11. Он выполнил эту работу так, как мог бы сделать настоящий профессионал.

III. Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the words in italics with the correct form of the modal verbs (*may, might, can, could, must, will*). Make any other changes necessary. Try to reproduce the meaning of the original sentence as accurately as possible.

1. You can try phoning but *it's possible that* the car has been sold by now (The car...)

2. He asked if he *would be allowed to* write in ballpoint pen during the exam.

3. If you've been out of the country, you *obviously* haven't heard about the robbery.

4. *I just don't believe that* the line has been engaged all this time. *Maybe* there's a fault on it. (The line...).

5. Don't start worrying. *It's possible that* he took a later plane.

6. Where *would there be a chance of* finding a flat to rent?

7. I'm sorry to trouble you but I was wondering if *there was any possibility of* my using your phone for a moment. My car's broken down.

8. I've forgotten to return the key of the safe. *I'm sure* people have been looking everywhere for it.

9. *It's possible that* you won't even have to show a pass to get in.

10. She's *unlikely to* have left without warning anyone.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the part in italics with the correct form of the modal or ordinary verbs (*can, could, be able, must, have to, should, ought to, need*). Make any other changes necessary.

1. *I was supposed to* finish the report by today but now they *will have no choice but to* wait for it.

2. Luckily enough, I *managed to* get hold of some tickets which had been returned to the box office.

3. We *weren't obliged to* wait a long time in the doctor's surgery. The receptionist told us to go straight in.

4. *It was in your power to* do a lot more to help people than you did.

5. *It's important for me to* come to decision soon. Otherwise I might lose the chance.

6. I miss having a view. In my last house *it was possible to* see for miles on a clear day.

7. If you want to apply for a council improvement grant, *it is compulsory to* fill in Form RYC 44.

8. When *will it be possible for you to* deliver the new computer?

9. *It wasn't necessary to* buy all those provisions. We're only going for a weekend, not a month!

10. *It was thoughtless of you not to give* me a hand with the washing up. After all, it was your friends we had to dinner, not mine!

11. *Is it really necessary for you to* ask my advice about every little matter?

12. *Don't bother to* make out a receipt. I only throw them away.

13. Do you think *it would be advisable for me to* book a seat in advance?

14. Perhaps *it would have been wise to* think of the consequences before you told the boss to drop dead.

V. Translate the following sentences into English using *shouldn't*, *oughtn't to* or *needn't* followed by a perfect infinitive.

1. Тебе не следовало уступать ее капризам.
2. Тебе не надо было приводить своего приятеля сегодня. Я плохо себя чувствую.
3. Мне не следовало говорить им этого.
4. Ты зря заказал номер в гостинице. У нас есть свободная спальня.
5. Тебе не следовало жениться так рано.
6. Ты зря написал ему об этом. Он теперь будет беспокоиться.
7. Ты зря приехал в Лондон. Здесь его нет.
8. Ты зря купил эту машину. Она очень дорогая.
9. Ты зря приехал на машине. Здесь нет моста через реку.
10. Зря ты был с нею так груб. Она теперь плачет.

VI. Translate the following sentences expressing absence of necessity into Russian using *have to* or *need*.

1. «Рассказать тебе, как все это случилось?» - «Не стоит. Я все знаю».
2. Погода сейчас теплая, и мне не надо топить камин вечером.
3. Он четко осознавал, что он хочет сказать, и ему не надо было подбирать слова.
4. Мне не надо было ничего покупать, так как мой муж не обедал дома в тот день.
5. У него сейчас каникулы. Ему не надо работать до осени.
6. Скажи моему сыну, что ему не надо работать до осени. Ему надо хорошо отдохнуть дома.
7. Она знала, что ей не надо присутствовать при их разговоре.
8. У него не было необходимости жить летом в Лондоне.

VII. Fill in the blanks in the following texts with suitable modal verbs.

a) “Hallo, Tim. What have you been doing?” Mary called to the boy.

“I’ve been up at the station,” Tim said, “watching the trains. You ... learn a lot there. You ... go up there more often. And I’ve got a message for you.”

“For me?”

“Yes. From Mike. I saw him off back to London. He said he was called away unexpectedly and ... (not) to see you again. He also said if you were in London he’d like you to call on him but he didn’t give me his address, so I ... (not) tell it to you.”

“But he ... (not) have gone,” Mary cried out.

“Why not?” Tim looked puzzled. “I’ve just seen him go.”

b) “Grandad says he’ll be glad when you get out of the house,” the little girl said after she had been sitting still for nearly a minute.

“Does he?” said Ted.

“Yes. He says he ... (not) trust you round the corner.”

“Oh?”

“What ... you do round the corner?”

“I ... do a lot of things.”

“What sort of things?”

“All sorts of things.”

The girl occupied herself for a short time with her own thoughts. Then she said: “Mummy says you’re a cheat. What is a cheat?”

“I don’t know,” said Ted rather bitterly.

“But ... you be a cheat if you don’t know what it is?”

“I ... (not), of course. I am not one.”

“Is Grandad a cheat?”

“I shouldn’t be surprised.”

“... I ask him if he is a cheat?”

“I don’t think you”

“Why not?”

“He ... (not) like it.”

“Why not?”

“I don’t know,” said Ted. “I don’t really know anything about cheats, Ann. And I think you ... have made a mistake about the word altogether.”

c) “The house is absolutely full of gas. Whatever have you been doing?” I asked the maid, entering her bedroom.

“I have done nothing,” she said, weakly.

“Oh, then, who was it?” I said, trying to open the windows. “You ... have been dead. I ... (not) think what you ... have been doing. The gas oven was on. I suppose it ... have been Flora. Was she playing in the kitchen?”

“Yes. She ... have done it. What a naughty girl, trying to kill us all.”

“Do you mean,” I said, “that you didn’t even notice? That since seven o’clock you haven’t noticed a thing?”

“I did not notice anything, no.”

“You ... be an idiot,” I said. “What if I had stayed out all night, you’d probably all have been dead by the morning.”

VIII. Full in the blanks with appropriate modal verbs to express necessity and obligation.

1. I to find someone to show me the way from the station.

2. Now, will you please show me the room where I to work.

3. The responsibility is entirely mine. I not to have allowed this relationship.

4. George did not understand why he not discuss the matter with his chief.

5. If you don't like the cocktail much you not drink it.

6. There was a special order that no one to come to the station to see the battalion off.

7. Now I to listen to a lot of lying.

8. It's lovely to have you home. We have a party to celebrate it.

9. He to have had a music lesson in the morning but the teacher called up to cancel it.

10. Now it's too late to change anything. You have told me about it at least a week ago.

IX. Translate the following sentences using appropriate modals to express different kinds of necessity and obligation.

1. Ничего не поделаешь. Вам придется терпеть его присутствие.

2. Вам, я думаю, следует остановиться у Мэри, она будет рада вас видеть.

3. Следует иметь в виду, что Н. – любитель, а не профессиональный актер.

4. Не забудьте, что вы должны связаться с ним в среду.

5. Он опять не смог прийти. Этого следовало ожидать.

6. Не надо было тебе есть много мороженого.

7. А почему бы мне не пойти туда?

8. Вам не следовало так с ней разговаривать. Она ведь вдвое старше Вас.

9. Вам не надо идти на улицу, у соседей есть телефон.

10. Вы далеко живете. Вам приходится рано вставать?
11. Они должны были прийти в пять. Должно быть, случилось что-то неожиданное.
12. Не надо было писать ей об этом. Она наверняка будет волноваться.
13. Мне можно было и не ходить туда. Это был доклад для второкурсников.
14. Как вы думаете, купить мне эту книгу?
15. Мысленно он опять вернулся к прошлому и пришел к выводу, что такие вещи не должны повторяться.
16. А что нам теперь делать, мама? Окна мы уже вымыли.
17. А почему бы нам не поехать за город?
18. О, господи! Что же с нами будет?
19. Ответственность целиком и полностью лежит на мне. Я просто не должен был позволить эту связь.
20. Ну, а теперь покажите мне кабинет, где я должна работать.
21. Он не понимал, почему ему не следует обсудить это дело со своим начальником (шефом).
22. Мне поставили телефон. Теперь мне не надо просить соседей воспользоваться их телефоном.
23. Зря ты приехала в Лондон. Джона здесь нет, и никогда не было.
24. Это должно было случиться рано или поздно. Иного выхода не было.
25. Не мог Боб не сдать этот экзамен. Уж ты-то должен знать, что он лучший студент нашей группы.
26. С какой стати мне это откладывать на завтра?
27. Мне не надо было говорить с ней подобным образом. – Конечно, не надо было. Должно быть, она обиделась.

28. Мне пришлось вымыть голову утром, так как после работы мне надо было идти на день рождения моей подруги.

29. Зря вы так торопились. Ведь представление должно начаться только через час.

30. Я чувствую, что я просто обязан что-нибудь сделать хорошее за их гостеприимство.

31. Надо ли переписывать упражнения, или не обязательно?

X. Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

1. That *can't have been* / *shouldn't have been* Nick that you saw.

2. You *must have given* / *might have given* me a hand!

3. I caught a later train because I *had to see* / *must have seen* a client.

4. I suppose Bill *should have lost* / *might have lost* his way.

5. I didn't refuse the cake, as it *should have been* / *would have been* rude.

6. I don't know who rang, but it *could have been* / *must have been* Jim.

7. It was odd that you *should have bought* / *would have bought* the same car.

8. I asked them to leave but they *might not* / *wouldn't* go.

9. It's a pity you didn't ask because I *can't help* / *could have helped* you.

10. It's your own fault, you *can't have* / *shouldn't have gone* to bed so late.

XI. Complete each sentence using one of the phrases from the box.

Can't have (2) *must have* *shouldn't have* (3) *may not have*
may have *ought to have* *didn't need to*

1. You and your big mouth! It was supposed to be a secret.
You told you!

2. The plane is late. It landed by now.

3. You met my brother. I haven't got one!

4. There is only one explanation. You left your keys
on the bus.

5. You heard me right. I definitely said 204525.

6. The meat is a bit burnt. You cooked it for so long.

7. I'm sorry. I accept I been a little bit rude.

8. You really taken so much trouble over me.

9. Was it really necessary? You tell the police, you
know,

10. Keep your fingers crossed! The traffic warden
noticed the car's parking ticket has run out!

XII. Correct any errors in these sentences. Some sentences are correct.

1. Surely you mustn't have forgotten already!

2. Even Paul couldn't have foreseen what was coming next.

3. Frances might not have understood what you said.

4. It was funny that she should have remembered me.

5. Harry may have won the match with a bit more effort.

6. You must have told me you had already eaten.

7. Look, there's £30 in my wallet. I shouldn't have gone to
the bank after all.

8. You mustn't have been so unkind!

9. I couldn't have managed without you.

10. I have no idea who it was, but I suppose it would have
been Ann.

XIII. Complete each sentence by writing one word in each space. Contractions (*can't*) count as one word.

1. I ... have become a millionaire, but I decided not to.
2. You ... have been here when Helen told the boss not to be so lazy! It was great!
3. Peter wasn't here then, so he ... have broken your vase.
4. I ... have bought that car, but I decided to look at a few others.
5. If you felt lonely, you ... have given me a ring.
6. Don't take a risk like that again! We ... have lost because of you.
7. It's been more than a week! You ... have had some news by now!
8. We were glad to help. We ... have just stood by and done nothing.
9. You really ... have gone to so much trouble!
10. I ... have thought that it was rather difficult.

XIV. Use proper modal verbs to express supposition of different likelihood.

1. He looked white and weak. He had been through a hard time. He ... even have died.
2. ... this woman be Louise? She ... not have changed so much.
3. There is no regular ferry there. You ... have to hire a boat.
4. I'm sure everybody ... have noticed that he was not used to speaking in public.
5. I was driving along when I saw a telephone box and thought I ... as well give you a call.

6. My main task is to find out why he killed himself. It ... all be very simple for example, he ... have done it because of his wife.

7. The way she spoke made me sure that she ... be very much in love.

8. He ...not have heard the news at dinner because his sister hadn't arrived by that time.

9. You ... have brought her a present. You had enough money and time.

10. ... he possibly have said such a silly thing?

XV. Translate the following sentences into English using appropriate modals to express supposition of different likelihood.

1. Должно быть, платье не будет готово к среде.

2. Должно быть, миссис Браун думала, что Молли окажет плохое влияние на ее детей.

3. Пайла нигде не было видно. Возможно, его задержали в банке.

4. Ах, какая ты неловкая. Ты чуть было не уронила вазу.

5. Должно быть, он голодал, т.к. ему пришлось продать часы.

6. Ты мог бы и устроить эту встречу. Ведь ты же с ним в хороших отношениях.

7. Неужели он был так ошеломлен, что не смог выговорить ни слова?

8. Нет, не могла она не узнать его.

9. Она не могла так поступить.

10. Может быть, он все еще ждет?

11. Должно быть, денег за свою работу они не получают.

12. Возможно, мне придется завтра уехать.

13. Неужели он ждет кого-то?

14. Должно быть (скорее всего), дождя завтра не будет.
15. Нет, не могла она не понять моих слов.
16. Неужели он не мог поговорить об этом с нами?
17. Должно быть, Джеральд уже вернулся.
18. Но ведь вас могли и убить, сказала она.
19. Он, наверное, скоро вернется. Иначе мне придется пойти разыскивать его.
20. Должно быть, она не поняла это правило.
21. Не могла она не понять это правило. Оно же такое простое.
22. Ты мог бы прийти и пораньше, мой дорогой.
23. Может быть, она все еще ждет нас. – Возможно, и ждет, в чем я сильно сомневаюсь.
24. Неужели он ушел, не попрощавшись?
25. Осторожнее, молодой человек! Вы же чуть не разбили окно.
26. Не может быть, чтобы она не поняла меня.
27. Он, должно быть, читает в соседней комнате.
28. Должно быть, он не придет в среду.
29. Должно быть, Боб не сдал экзамен. Он должен был позвонить мне еще полчаса назад.

XVI. Translate using *must* or *can* and avoiding the word *not*.

1. Очевидно, он в эту ночь совсем не спал.
2. Неужели ты всю эту ночь не спал?
3. Скорее всего, они не попали на свой поезд
4. Не может быть, чтобы он меня не понял.
5. Неужели ты не знал, что мы переехали?
6. Очевидно, он не получил моего письма.

7. Неужели вы так и не смогли найти мой дом? Наверняка, вы сели не на тот автобус.

8. Не может быть, чтобы он не заметил нас.

9. Неужели не было никакого выхода положения?

10. Скорее всего, он и не пытался это сделать.

XVII. Paraphrase using *must*, *may* or *can*.

1. It will probably rain towards evening.

2. Is it possible that he deceived us?

3. Perhaps he did it by chance.

4. I don't believe that she has forgotten about it.

5. Do you think she is still waiting for us?

6. I don't believe that he knew nothing about it.

7. Maybe the weather will be better tomorrow.

8. Do you think he didn't hear us?

9. He is probably still sleeping.

10. Evidently they didn't understand you correctly.

11. He said no one was allowed to leave the room.

12. I am sure he has not meant it seriously.

13. I doubt it that he didn't find my note.

14. It is unlikely that they have come to an agreement on that point.

15. It is obvious that the students haven't understood the main idea of the story.

16. Perhaps he didn't notice this mistake, otherwise he would have corrected it.

XVIII. Translate into English.

1. Неужели он спит уже четыре часа? Наверное, он совсем не спал ночью.

2. Как ты думаешь, куда он мог уйти? – Он мог пойти в магазин или к приятелю.

3. Я думал, что он, возможно, ждет меня, а он давно ушел.

4. Если бы не дождь, мы могли бы давно добраться до города.

5. Наверное, он звонил тебе, когда тебя не было дома. – Нет, не мог он звонить сегодня утром, он знал, что меня не будет. Возможно, он позвонит вечером.

6. Вы могли бы меня предупредить вовремя, что не придете!

7. Наверное, он не нашел адреса, и потому до сих пор не написал тебе.

8. Подожди меня, если меня не будет в семь; я могу опоздать на несколько минут.

9. Может быть, вы и не хотели его обидеть, но на самом деле обидели. Он, наверное, не так вас понял.

10. По-видимому, вы не были достаточно осторожны. Наверное, никто не смог вас предупредить, что это может случиться.

11. Вряд ли он мог сказать вам такую глупость. Возможно, вы просто не расслышали как следует.

12. Позвоните в субботу, к пятнице я могу еще не получить ответ.

13. Наверное, вы не заметили этой ошибки, иначе бы вы ее легко смогли исправить.

14. Не может быть, чтобы я не закрыл окно перед уходом; наверное, его открыл ветер.

15. Ты мог бы подождать меня и подольше, зачем ты сразу ушел?

16. Я не смог бы участвовать в соревновании, даже если бы был тогда вполне здоров.

17. Наверное, он еще не проснулся. – Нет, не может быть, чтобы он еще спал.

18. Неужели вы ничего не слышали о мягкой посадке на луну?

MOODS

Mood is the category of the verb which shows the relation between the action expressed by the predicate verb and reality. This relation is established by the speaker. The word *mood* comes from a Latin word which means *manner*. When we apply the term mood to verbs, we mean *the manner in which the verb expresses the action or state of being* (The New Webster's Grammar Guide).

The speaker may wish to represent an action as a real fact or as a command (a request) or as something unreal, something that does not exist in reality.

There are different classifications of Moods in the English language. According to the traditional approach to this problem there are the following Moods: the Indicative Mood (Изъявительное наклонение); The Conditional Mood (Условное наклонение); The Subjunctive Mood (Сослагательное наклонение – I, II); The Suppositional Mood (Предположительное наклонение); The Imperative Mood (Повелительное наклонение). In some of the classifications the Subjunctive Mood embraces the Conditional Mood and the Suppositional Mood. Some grammarians use a special term for them – the Oblique Moods (Косвенные наклонения). The Imperative Mood due to its peculiarities began to be treated separately.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD

The Indicative Mood is used to represent an action as a real fact. The Indicative Mood is characterized by a great number of tense-aspect forms which may be used in the Active or in the Passive voice:

*She **lives** with her mother.* — Она живет с матерью.

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

*I **shall go** to the garden.* — Я пойду в сад.

*Architects **have done** some very good work, too, in designing new schools. Many of these are prefabricated, which **means** that as much of the building work as possible **is done** not on the building site but in factories where mass production methods **are used**.*

*When the brothers **had gone** home, Mr. Waterall **announced** that they **were** a much pleasanter pair of young men than he **had been led** to believe.*

NB! It is noteworthy that the use of the Indicative Mood does not always mean that the action expressed by the predicate verb is true to fact, that it actually takes (or took, or will take) place in reality. When the speaker uses the Indicative Mood in his sentence he merely represents an action as a fact, but he may be mistaken or even telling a lie:

*"I've **seen** to it," he said, but everyone knew it was not true.*

EXERCISES

I. Complete the sentences, using the Indicative Mood in the second part.

1. I should gladly go for a walk with you, but ...
2. My brother would be able to help me, but ...
3. I realize that you would like to change the subject, but ...
4. A short rest would certainly be welcome, but ...
5. You would certainly be making greater progress in your English, only ...
6. I should certainly buy this dictionary, but ...
7. He would tell me the truth about all that, but ...
8. It would be a pleasure to see this concert, only ...
9. She wouldn't be talking about all that, but ...
10. I should not mind hearing the whole story, only ...
11. We would all want to forget about crimes, but...

THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

1. *If the weather **is** fine, we **shall play** outside.*

Если погода **будет** хорошая, мы **будем играть** на открытом воздухе.

*If you **ring** me up, I **shall tell** you something.*

Если ты мне **позвонишь**, я кое-что тебе **расскажу**.

2. *If the weather **were** fine, we **should play** outside.*

Если **бы** погода **была** хорошая (*сегодня, завтра*), мы **бы играли** на открытом воздухе.

*If you **rang** me up, I **should tell** you something.*

Если **бы** ты мне **позвонил** (*сегодня, завтра*), я **бы** тебе кое-что **рассказал**.

3. *If the weather **had been** fine, we **should have played** outside.*

Если **бы** погода **была** хорошая (*вчера*), мы **бы играли** на открытом воздухе.

*If you **had rung** me up, I **should have told** you something.*

Если **бы** ты позвонил мне вчера, я **бы** тебе кое-что **рассказал**.

EXERCISES

I. Compose conditional sentences (1, 2, 3) opening the brackets.

1. If you (to be busy), I (to leave) you alone.
2. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year.
3. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic.
4. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms.
5. If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together.
6. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.
7. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad.
8. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party.

9. If we (to receive) a letter from him, we (not to worry).
10. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) at the examination.

II. Compose unreal conditional sentences (2, 3) out of the following real sentences.

1. If I am not too busy, I shall go to the concert.
2. If no one comes to help, we shall be obliged to do the work ourselves.
3. If you put on your glasses, you will see better.
4. What shall we do if they are late?
5. Will you be very angry, if we do not come.
6. Will he be very displeased if I don't ring him up?
7. They will all be surprised if I make such a mistake.
8. If he doesn't come in time, shall we have to wait for him.

III. Open the brackets and use the verbs in the correct form.

1. If it (to snow), the children will play snowballs.
2. If I (not to know) English, I should not be able to enjoy Byron's poetry.
3. I (not to do) it if you did not ask me.
4. If men (to have) no weapons, would wars be possible?
5. You will never finish your work if you (to waste) your time like that.
6. If I (to have) his telephone number, I should easily settle this matter with him.
7. If I (to have) this rare book, I should gladly lend it to you.
8. The dish would have been much more tasty if she (to be) a better cook.
9. He never (to phone) you if I had not reminded him to do that.
10. Your brother (to become) much stronger if he took cold baths regularly.
11. If he (to be) more courageous, he would not be afraid.
12. If the fisherman had been less patient, he (not to catch) so much fish.

13. If you (to put) the ice-cream into the refrigerator, it would not have melted.

14. If I (to know) the result now, I would phone her immediately.

15. If you had let me know yesterday, I (to bring) you my book.

IV. Open the brackets and use the verbs in the correct form.

1. If you (to ring) me up, I shall tell you a secret.

2. If you (to be) a poet, you would write beautiful poetry.

3. If he did not read so much, he (not to know) English literature so well.

4. If it is not too cold, I (not to put) on my coat.

5. I (to write) the composition long ago if you had not disturbed me.

6. If he (not to read) so much, he would not be so clever.

7. If my friend (to be) at home, he will tell us what to do.

8. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers.

9. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter.

10. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student.

11. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in St. Petersburg together.

12. If they (not to go) to Moscow last year, they would not have heard that famous musicians.

13. If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home.

14. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor.

V. Open the brackets and use the verbs in the correct form.

1. I should be very glad if he (to come) to my place.

2. If he (to live) in St. Petersburg, he would go to the Hermitage every week.

3. If you (to go) to theatre with us last week, you would have enjoyed the evening.

4. You won't understand the rule if you (not to listen) to the teacher.

5. If he weren't such a book-worm, he (not to spend) so much time sitting in the library.

6. I should not have bought the car if my friend (not to lend) me the money.

7. If he did not live in St. Petersburg, we (not to meet) so often.

8. If he had warned me, I (to do) the work in time.

9. If my brother (to be) in trouble, I shall help him, of course.

10. If I don't manage to finish my report today, I (to stay) at home tomorrow.

VI. Open the brackets and use the verbs in the correct form.

1. How slippery it is! If it (not to rain), it (not to be) so slippery.

2. I am glad I was able to attend the lecture yesterday. You (to be) displeased if I (not to come)?

3. Let's take a taxi to the railway station: we have very much luggage. If we (not to have) so much luggage, we (to walk).

4. Stop working and let's go inside: it is too dark. If the evening (not to be) so dark, we (to continue) the work.

5. I don't believe you: you only say that you want to know languages. If you (to be) really interested in languages, you (to study) them.

6. I am sorry that you do not read English novels; If you (to read) them, I (to lend) you some very interesting ones.

7. You say that you did not read yesterday's papers; if you (to read) them, you (to see) the announcement of Professor X's coming to our town.

8. He is not ill: if he (to be) ill, he (not to pay) tennis so much.

9. He was not ill last week: if he (to be) ill, he (not to take) part in the football match.

VII. Make up conditional sentences.

1. You did not ring me up, so I did not know you were in trouble. If ...

2. You left the child alone in the room, so he hurt himself. If

...

3. They spent a year in the tropics, so they got very sun-tanned. If ...

4. It rained heavily, so we got drenched to the skin. If ...

5. Why didn't you watch the cat? It ate all the fish. If ...

6. A huge black cloud appeared from behind the forest, so we had to turn back and hurry home. If ...

7. The travellers had no camera with them, so they could not take photos of the beautiful scenery. If ...

8. There was no sugar left, so we had to go to the shop late in the evening. If ...

9. This house is very nice and comfortable, but it is not very good for living because it is situated close to a chemical plant and the air around is very bad. If ... ‘

10. He is an excellent specialist. But I cannot ask his advice because I am not acquainted with him. If ...

11. You cannot enjoy this merry evening party because you have a toothache. If ...

12. You know the material well enough, but you are very absent minded, and that's why you always make many mistakes. If

...

13. We shall not go to see them because it is very late. If ...

14. Naturally she was angry, because you were in her way. If

...

15. He always gets top marks in mathematics because it is his favourite subject and he works a lot at it. If ...

16. I did not translate the article yesterday because I had no dictionary. If

VIII. Complete the sentences using the Conditional mood (Present or Past).

1. But for the cold weather...
2. But for my friend's help...
3. But for the darkness in the hall...
4. But for the late hour...
5. But for his careless driving ...
6. But for your pronunciation...
7. But for that silly mistake...
8. But for your talkativeness...
9. But for his clever advice...

IX. Translate the sentences into English, using *but for*....

1. Если бы не он я бы не закончил работу вовремя.
2. Если бы не иностранный акцент, полицейский не обратил бы на него внимание.
3. Если бы не эта случайная встреча, я бы так ничего и не узнал.
4. Если бы не твоя небрежность, ничего бы не случилось.
5. Если бы не ее доброта, они бы не помирились.
6. Если бы не забота ее сестры, она бы не поправилась.
7. Если бы не обстоятельства, мы бы встретились.
8. Если бы не мороженое, она бы не простудилась.

NB! Pay your attention to mixed conditional sentences (II, III types):

*If I **were** acquainted with this famous professor, I **should have rung** him up yesterday.*

The condition refers to the II type, the result – to the III type.

*If I **had written** the composition yesterday, I **should be** free now.*

The condition refers to the III type, the result – to the II type.

X. Make up conditional sentences, paying special attention to mixed sentences.

1. He is not a first-class sportsman now because he did not train enough last year. If ...

2. The pupils were active because they wanted to understand this difficult material. If ...

3. The pupils did not understand the homework because they were inattentive. If ...

4. She won't try to enter the foreign languages department because she is not good at foreign languages. If ...

5. He will not go to see the play as he was present at the dress rehearsal. If ...

6. He went to Moscow specially to hear this famous singer because he is fond of him. If ...

7. We did not go to the refreshment room to have a glass of lemonade because we were not thirsty. If ...

8. She does not go to the polyclinic because she does not need any treatment. If ...

XI. Translate into English.

1. Если бы он был умнее, он бы не пошел вчера в лес.

2. Если бы она не прислала вчера это письмо, мой брат был бы сейчас дома.

3. Чтобы мы сейчас делали, если бы мама не испекла вчера пирог?

4. Я уверен, что все были бы рады, если бы вечер состоялся.

5. Он так изменился! Если бы вы его встретили, вы бы его не узнали.

6. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы посоветовался с родителями.

7. Если бы сейчас подошел трамвай, мы бы не опоздали.

8. Если бы он знал, что это вас расстроит, он был бы осторожнее.

9. Если бы вы мне помогли решить эту задачу, я был бы вам очень благодарен.

10. Если бы он регулярно не посещал спортивные тренировки, он не добился бы такого успеха на состязаниях.

11. Если бы ты предупредил меня заранее, я бы уже был в Москве.

12. Если бы я знал французский, я бы уже давно поговорил с ней.

13. Если бы я жил близко, я бы чаще заходил к вам.

14. Если бы вы не прервали нас вчера, мы бы закончили работу в срок.

15. Если бы он не следовал советам врача, он бы не поправился так быстро.

16. Если бы он не был талантливым художником, его картину не приняли бы на выставку.

17. Если бы вы тогда послушались моего совета, вы бы не были сейчас в таком затруднительном положении.

18. Если бы я не был так занят в эти дни, я бы помог тебе вчера.

19. Если бы он не был так близорук, он бы узнал меня вчера в театре.

20. Она здорова. Если бы она была больна, ее брат сказал бы мне об этом вчера.

21. Вы бы много знали, если бы регулярно читали этот журнал.

22. Если бы я узнала об этом раньше, то не сидела бы сейчас дома.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

THE SUBJUNCTIVE II

The Subjunctive II has two tenses: the present and the past.

The Present Subjunctive II coincides in form with the Past Indefinite Indicative. The only exception is the verb **to be**. The Present Subjunctive II of which has the form **were** both in the plural and in the singular.

The Past Subjunctive II coincides in form with the Past Perfect Indicative.

The Subjunctive II represents an action as contrary to reality.

The Present Subjunctive II refers to the present and the future.

The Past Subjunctive II refers to the past.

The Subjunctive II is used in simple sentences to express **a desirable action or state** which is contrary to reality.

If only he looked different. – Если бы только он выглядел иначе.

If only it could always be the spring. – Если бы всегда была (могла быть) весна!

Subjunctive II is used in subordinate clauses if the predicate of the main sentence is expressed by the verb **to wish**. In this case Subjunctive II conveys the meaning of **a desirable action or state**, which is contrary to reality.

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

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

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

EXERCISES

I. Express a wish contrary to reality, using *If only*.

1. Unfortunately, I am old already.
2. Alas, I know nothing about his plans.
3. He failed in his English exam this winter.
4. It is a pity you were not with me at that time.
5. Unfortunately, I can't speak French.
6. What a pity I couldn't speak English at that time.
7. Alas, there is no one to help me.
8. There wasn't anybody to speak to.
9. Well, I never saw her during the demonstration.
10. Unfortunately, they have no idea what to do.
11. Why didn't you tell me in time?
12. Unfortunately, all that really happened.
13. It's a shame I wasn't able to explain everything to her.
14. Oh, boy! You are running too fast for me.

II. Translate, using *If only*.

1. О, если б навеки так было.
2. Знал бы ты, как я страдаю!
3. Ах, если бы ты понял это вовремя!
4. Мне бы твои заботы!
5. Хоть бы в кошельке было немного денег!
6. Слышал бы ты, что он говорил на собрании!
7. Был бы хоть один шанс выиграть!
8. Ах, не говорил бы ты чепуху в такой момент!
9. Иметь бы мне столько денег, как у него!
10. Бросил бы ты эту ужасную привычку!
11. Ах, если бы ты тогда послушался моего совета!

III. Open the brackets and use the correct form of the subjunctive II after *I wish*.

1. I wish I (to know) Spanish.
2. I wish I (not to drink) so much coffee in the evening: I could not sleep half the night.
3. I wish you (to read) more in future.
4. I wish I never (to suggest) this idea.
5. I wish I (to be) at yesterday's party:
6. They wished they (not to see) this horrible scene again.
7. The unfortunate pupil wished he (not to forget) to learn the rule.
8. I wish I (to have) a season ticket to the Philharmonic next winter.
9. I wish I (to consult) the teacher when I first felt that mathematics was too difficult for me.
10. I love sunny weather. I wish it (to be) warm and fine all the year round.
11. I wish I (not to lend) Nick my watch: he has broken it.
12. I wish you (to send) word as soon as you arrive.
13. I wish I (not to have) to do my homework every day.
14. I wish you (to go) skiing with me yesterday: I had such a good time!

IV. Paraphrase the following sentences, using *I wish*.

1. It's a pity you are not with us these days.
2. My friend regrets not having entered the university.
3. He was sorry not to have had enough time to finish his test-paper.
4. It's a pity we shan't be able to reach home before tea-time.
5. I am sorry I made you upset by telling you this news.

6. What a pity you don't know enough physics.
7. Unfortunately they won't return before Christmas.
8. The student was sorry he had not studied the material better and had shown such poor knowledge at the examination.
9. It's a pity that you did not send for us last night.

V. Translate into English, using *I wish*.

1. а) Жаль, что вы пришли так поздно.
б) Жаль, что вы не пришли пораньше.
2. а) Обидно, что мы ушли до его прихода.
б) Обидно, что мы не дождались его прихода.
3. а) К сожалению, они еще ничего не знают.
б) К сожалению, они уже знают об этом.
4. а) Жаль, что он такой легкомысленный
б) Жаль, что он недостаточно серьезен.
5. а) Я теперь жалею, что не послушал его совета.
б) Я теперь жалею, что последовал его совету.

VI. Translate into English, using *I wish*.

1. Если бы я был свободен сейчас!
2. Жаль, что и вчера у меня было мало времени.
3. Хорошо бы написали ей об этом сами.
4. Жаль, что вы не обратили внимания на его предупреждения.
5. Он пожалел, что бросил институт.
6. Жаль, что уже поздно идти туда.
7. Ах, если бы я пришел на вокзал вовремя!
8. Жаль, что вы не читали такую интересную книгу.
9. Жаль, что она делает так много ошибок в речи.
10. Ах, если бы вы сказали ей об этом в прошлое воскресенье!

11. Хорошо бы у нас сейчас были каникулы.
12. Если бы он пришел сегодня вечером!
13. Мы пожалели, что не попросили его совета.
14. Жаль, что вы отказались принять участие в пикнике.
15. Жаль, что вас не интересует этот предмет.
16. Мы бы хотели, чтобы вы упомянули эти факты.
17. Жаль, что мы опоздали на поезд.
18. Жаль, что вы выключили телевизор так поздно.
19. Жаль, что вы не побывали на выставке.
20. Жаль, что я узнал об этом так поздно.
21. Как жаль, что мы не застали Колю дома.
22. Она сожалела, что не рассказала нам эту историю раньше.

VII. Choose the mood and tense.

Harris said that it (to be) nice if we (to go) on a sea trip. I objected to the sea week. Because on the first day of your sea trip, you walk about the ship and feel as if you (to be) Christopher Columbus or Captain Cook. But already on the second day you feel as if you (to eat) too much bad food. You don't want to eat anything or to see anything, and you begin to wish you (to take) the train instead of the boat. On the third day you wish you (to be) dead. However, a few days later you begin to walk a little. And on the last day of your trip, when you go on land with all your bags, you begin to wish that the trip (to continue) for some more time.

A friend of mine went for a week's voyage once. He was told that it (to be) cheaper if he (to pay) for all his meals in advance, and he did so. He looked at the menu for his first day: it was fish and chicken for breakfast, and some four courses for lunch, and soup, fish salad, sweets for dinner, and also a little supper in the evening. When lunch time came he didn't feel as if he (to be) very hungry, so ate only a few strawberries. But soon

it seemed to him that he was so full of strawberries as if he (to eat) them the whole month before it. At six o'clock, they told him dinner was ready. He remembered how much he had paid for all the food and, with some difficulty, he walked down to the dining-room. But then felt the smell of all those tasty things, and when the waiter asked him with a smile, 'What do you wish to have?', he only said, 'I wish I (can) have some fresh air'. So they took him out of the dining-room and, for the next four days he only drank soda water. On his last day, he thought it (to be) all right if he (to try) thin captain's biscuits (I mean that the biscuits were thin, not the captain). When he went on land at last, and watched the ship going away, he wished he (not to pay) for all the wonderful meals that he had never ever tasted during the trip (after *Jerome*).

VIII. Open the brackets and retell the jokes.

A. The customer says to the waiter, "I wish I (to come) here much earlier!" "Oh, sir, do you mean to say that our restaurant is better than all others?" the waiter asks. "No", the customer replies, "I mean that in that case this fish (to be) much fresher".

B. Mother says to her daughter with annoyance, "I wish, Mary, you (not to be) so naughty. Do you see how grey my hair has grown because of you?" "Oh, mother, the daughter replies, "I wish you (not to be) naughty in your childhood; then Granny's hair (not to grow) so very grey!"

C. The priest was telling his poor parishioners (прихожане) that everyone should be satisfied with his lot. One of them retorted, "I wish there really (to be) a lot! But there isn't even a little!"

The Subjunctive II is used in subordinate clauses with the conjunctions **as if, as though** – *как будто, вроде, как если бы*.

If the action of the subordinate clause is **simultaneous** with that of the principal clause, **the Present Subjunctive II** is used.

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

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

*I felt **as if I were being sent** home.* – У меня было такое ощущение, как будто меня отсылают домой.

If the action of the subordinate clause **precedes** that of the principal clause **the Past Subjunctive II** is used.

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

NB! If the action of the subordinate clause with the conjunction **as if, as though** refers to the future the combination of **would** with the infinitive is used:

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

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the mood forms.

1. Why does the girl speak as if she (to be) a 70 year-old woman?
2. You look so sunburnt as if you just (to return) from Africa.
3. I feel as though I (not to be) ill any longer.
4. I feel as though there never (to be) that long illness and those pains.
5. She went on merrily as if she (to talk) about a funny incident.
6. He knew the place as if he to live there all his life.
7. It looks as if it (to be going) to rain soon.
8. The air smelled as though it just (to rain).
9. Don't speak to me as if I (to be) a baby.

10. He spoke to me as though I (to be) a baby.
11. You are speaking to me as if you (to make) fun of me.
12. It seemed as if he (to try) to understand what had happened.

II. Use the Subjunctive mood and retell the jokes.

A. When Tolstoy was eighty years old, there were times when he was not feeling well. If someone asked him then how he was feeling, he usually replied, "I am feeling as if I (to be) eighty".

B. King Henry the Eighth was married several times and each time he finally cut off she replied to his letter, "Your Majesty, your proposal sounds as if I (to have) a spare head".

III. Translate the sentences into English, using the Subjunctive mood.

1. Почему ты обращаешься со мной так, как будто я твоя жена?

2. Не надо говорить со мной так, будто я совершил преступление.

3. Он говорил с ней так, будто она ребенок и сделала что-то неправильно.

4. Ей казалось, будто все смотрят на нее с упреком.

5. Он тяжело дышал, как будто всю дорогу бежал.

6. Она смотрела на меня, как будто не понимала, что вокруг происходит.

7. Он выглядел так, будто не спал всю ночь и очень устал.

8. Старик говорил медленно, как будто ему было трудно подбирать нужные слова.

9. Было так холодно, как будто на дворе январь.

10. Почему ты все время говоришь так, будто поешь?

11. В ее глазах было такое выражение, будто она видит нечто ужасное.

12. В ее глазах было такое выражение, будто она увидела нечто ужасное.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE I

The Subjunctive I has only one form for all pronouns both singular and plural which coincides with the infinitive without particle *to*.

In the passive voice the Subjunctive I has the form **to be + Past Participle (Participle II)**: I (he, she, it, we, you, they) **be examined**.

The Subjunctive I is used to express **necessity**, a **desirable action** which may happen:

It is necessary that he go there at once. – Необходимо, чтобы он немедленно пошел туда.

Subjunctive I doesn't have tense forms – one and the same form can be used in present, past and future:

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

EXERCISES

I. Comment on the marked predicates and paraphrase them.

1. It is very absolutely necessary that every child **have** school education.

2. I am not trying to suggest that these facts **be ignored** all together.

3. But you yourself kept insisting that we **spend** just one more day.

4. Is it necessary that we **be present**?

5. Is it so important that everyone of us **be watching** this scene?

II. Comment on the meaning of the expressions and the mood used in them.

1. Success attend you in all your undertakings!

2. God save our gracious Queen, Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen!

3. God bless you!

4. I swear to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

5. Be that as it may, I refuse to deal with that man any more.

6. I take this woman as my wife till death do us part (Oath of marriage).

THE SUPPOSITIONAL MOOD

The Suppositional Mood is formed by means of the auxiliary verb **should** and the infinitive of the main verb without the particle to. The Suppositional Mood has two tenses: the present and the past.

The Present Suppositional is formed by means of the auxiliary verb **should** and the indefinite infinitive of the main verb. The Past Suppositional is formed by means of the auxiliary verb **should** and the perfect infinitive of the main verb:

*If you **should meet** her somewhere, you **might travel** with her. – Случись так, что ты встретишь ее где-нибудь, ты смог бы поехать с ней.*

Both the Suppositional Mood and Subjunctive I are used to represent an action not as a real fact but as something necessary, important, ordered, suggested, etc., and not contrary to reality.

But the Suppositional Mood is much more widely used than Subjunctive I in British English where Subjunctive I is used only in official documents, in scientific and technical texts and in poetry. In American English Subjunctive I is used in literary language in general.

The Suppositional Mood and the Subjunctive I are used:

- a) In subordinate clauses after the expressions: **it is necessary, it is important, it is ordered**, etc.;
- b) In object clauses after verbs denoting **order, request, suggestion** etc.;
- c) In subordinate clauses introduced by **lest**.

EXERCISES

I. Comment on the use of the Moods. Translate the sentences.

1. If the animals **should return**, they will find it impossible to live there.

2. If a Frenchman or Englishman **should travel** my route, their stored pictures of the travel would be different from mine.

3. He pointed it out to me, in case my eyesight **should be** detective and I had missed noticing the miniature.

4. If I **should overcome** the impulse to stay, and **should go**, and a great snow **should close** in on us, I would recognize it as a warning disregarded.

5. **Should** I ever **have** the chance of going to Europe, I'd choose Italy.

6. **Should** you **see** her, give her my love.

II. Translate the sentences, giving various possible variants.

1. Невероятно, что он дал вам такой совет.

2. Если вдруг увидишь волка, не пугайся, летом они не опасны.

3. Он боялся, как бы я не стал его об этом спрашивать.

4. Говори громче, чтобы все тебя слышали.

5. Желательно, чтобы об этом больше никто не знал.

6. Чтобы ни случилось, можешь на меня рассчитывать.

7. Его предложение заключалось в том, чтобы летом мы все поехали на север.

8. Я не сказал ему обо всем этом, чтобы он не расстроился.

9. А вы, друзья, как ни садитесь, все в музыканты не годитесь (to be fit for).

10. Подвинься, чтобы мне тоже было видно доску.

11. Я так хочу, чтобы лето не кончалось!

III. Use a clause with *lest* instead of the conjunction in bold type, paying attention to the use of negation.

1. I moved aside a little **so that** he could see the stage.
2. Keep to the right **so as** not to block the way for other cars.
3. I am afraid **that** the dog may bite me.
4. They made a big fire **that** the aeroplane should notice them.
5. He spoke in a whisper **so as** not to be overheard.
6. He feared **that** his accent would give him away.
7. Try to come earlier **so** you shouldn't miss the beginning.
8. He decided to come earlier for fear **that** he could miss the beginning.

IV. Translate the sentences, using the conjunction *lest* followed by *should*.

1. Запишите мой номер телефона, чтобы не забыть его.
2. Посоветуйте ей одеться потеплее, чтобы она не простудилась.
3. Объясните ему, как пройти к нашей даче, чтобы он мог когда-нибудь нас навестить.
4. Примите таблетку, чтобы у вас не болела голова.
5. Попросите ее говорить тише, чтобы она не разбудила ребенка.
6. Вы должны завтра утром встать пораньше, чтобы не опоздать на поезд.
7. Здесь нужно идти очень осторожно, чтобы не упасть.
8. Позвоните ей, пожалуйста, чтобы она не забыла взять с собой мою книгу.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

The Imperative Mood expresses **a request, an order, an advice, an invitation, warning**, etc. The affirmative form of the Imperative Mood coincides with the infinitive without the particle **to**:

To take – Take! Возьми! Возьмите!

To write – Write! Пиши! Пишите!

Bring me this book. Принеси мне эту книжку

Be a good boy. Будь хорошим мальчиком.

The negative form of the Imperative Mood is formed by means of the auxiliary verb **do**, the particle **not** and the infinitive of the main verb without **to**. The contracted form is also used:

Don't go to the theatre today.

Не иди сегодня в театр.

Don't be angry.

Не сердись.

The auxiliary verb **do** can be used in the affirmative form to make the request more emphatic:

Do tell me about it.

Расскажите же мне об этом.

In the first and third persons the combination of the verb **let** and the infinitive of the main verb is used as an equivalent of the Imperative Mood:

Let us go to the theatre.

Давайте пойдем в театр.

Let them go.

Пусть они идут.

Let the man listen to what I say.

Пусть этот человек выслушает, что я говорю.

NB!

In the negative form ***don't*** is used before ***let***:

Don't let us talk about that.

Давайте не будем говорить об этом.

Don't let us go in there.

Давайте не будем заходить туда.

EXERCISES

I. Combine the following sentences with suitable adverbs from the given list.

1. Step your right foot.
2. Clap your hands.
3. Move the chair to the right.
4. Knock at the door.
5. Knock at the table.
6. Ask one of the pupils to come here.
7. Write on the blackboard some English words.
8. Introduce yourself.
9. Clear up this mess on the table.
10. Read some English sentences.
11. Put all the books into the desks.

List of adverbs: *quickly, stealthily, politely, shyly, noisily, softly, energetically, lightly, accurately, immediately, completely, aloud, loudly, quietly.*

II. Use the emphatic *do* to make your commands more emphatic.

1. Sit down, Nell.
2. Move your books to the left.
3. Take off your coat.
4. Pronounce the last word distinctly.
5. Take off your hat and coat.
6. Have another cup of tea.
7. Repeat it once more.
8. Put all your frocks on the hangers.
9. Go and wash your- self.
10. Come and see me tonight.

III. Change the sentences into the negative as shown in the example.

Let' wait for Cyril before we go.

No, let's not wait for Cyril, Nick, or we'll be late.

1. Let's sit here near the window.
2. Let's wait for Alice before we begin.
3. Let's ring Mary up and ask her then.
4. Let's invite Nina and do the rest of homework together.
5. Let's tell Misha we are here.
6. Let's stay in and watch TV today.
7. Let's tell them that we quarrelled because of them.
8. Let's play lotto then.
9. Let's go to school and take part in the discussion of the book.
10. Let's go for a walk then.

IV. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Cyril wants to go now, let him go, we can do without him.
2. Let these boys first help us with the garden work, then go.
3. Let Peter do what he likes, I don't want to talk to him any more.
4. Cyril wants to go now, but Alice does not let him. Alice, let him go.
5. Mary, let these little girls see your slides, while we do our homework, please.
6. Will you let me stay here?
7. Don't let Peter drive the car, he may injure other people.
8. Don't let Nick leave, he must finish the drawing.
9. If you are afraid that Peter may meet with an accident, don't let him ride the bike, Mary.
10. Don't let Boris go and play before he learns then poem by heart.

Here are some poems and rhymes with moods to analyze and memorize

IF...

Rudyard Kipling

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream – and not make dreams your master;
If you can think – and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings – nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And – which is more – you'll be a Man, my son!

The nursery rhyme

If all the seas were one sea, what a great sea that would be.
If all the trees were one tree, what a great tree that would be.
If all the axes were one axe, what a great axe that would be.
If all the men were one man, what a great man that would be.

And if the great man took the great axe and cut down the
great tree and let it fall into the great sea,
What a splish-splash there would be!

Three wise men of Gotham
Went to sea in a bowl.
If the boat had been stronger,
My song would have been longer.

If a body meet a body,
Coming through the rye,
If a body greet a body,
Need a body cry? (*Robert Burns*)

Если кто-то звал кого-то
Сквозь густую рожь
И кого-то обнял кто-то
Чего с него возьмешь? (*пер. С. Маршака*)

Should you ask me, whence these stories
Whence these legends and traditions...
I should answer, I should tell you,
'From the forests and the prairies...' (*Longfellow*)

Если спросите – откуда
Эти сказки и легенды....
Я скажу вам, я отвечу:
«От лесов, равнин пустынных... (*пер. И. Бунина*)

REVISION TESTS

TEST I

I. Open the brackets choosing the mood and tense.

We had cold meat for lunch, but we had forgotten to bring any mustard with us. I don't think I, ever in my life, wanted mustard so much as on that day. It seemed to me that I (to give) everything for it if anybody (to give) me a spoonful of mustard. Harris, too, said that he (to give) the world if he (can) find a little mustard anywhere. He said he (to be) the happiest man on earth if he (to have) it. I am sure now that both Harris and I (to try) to forget those promises at once after we had got the mustard – only, we didn't really get it. Because it certainly (to seem) strange to us now to give somebody all that we had, just for a thing like mustard – I don't think that we ate so much mustard in our life. But it is natural that people easily (to forget) what they promised if they (to get) what they wanted. I have heard a story of a man who was going up a mountain in Switzerland, and he said that he (to pay) any price if somebody (to offer) him a glass of beer. But when he reached the village, and went to the shop to buy a bottle of beer, he got very angry because they asked five francs for it. After that he wrote an angry letter to "The Times", in which he said that in Switzerland, people had to pay for beer as much money as they (to pay) for champagne in England (*J.K. Jerome*).

TEST II

I. Translate and define the type of the mood.

1. Если бы он был умнее, он бы не пошел вчера в лес.
2. Если бы она не прислала вчера это письмо, мой брат был бы сейчас дома.
3. Чтобы мы сейчас делали, если бы мама не испекла вчера пирог?

4. Жаль, что вы не слышали музыку Рахманинова. Если бы вы ее слышали, вы бы знали, какой это замечательный композитор.

5. Я уверен, что все были бы рады, если бы вечер состоялся.

6. Он так изменился! Если бы вы его встретили, вы бы его не узнали.

7. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы посоветовался с родителями.

8. Если бы сейчас подошел трамвай, мы бы не опоздали.

9. Если бы он знал, что это нас расстроит, он был бы осторожнее.

10. Если бы вы мне помогли решить эту задачу, я был бы вам очень благодарен.

11. Жаль, что нам раньше не пришло в голову поискать книгу в библиотеке. Мы бы сделали работу вовремя и сейчас были бы уже свободны.

12. Жаль, что у нас было так мало уроков. Если бы мы больше поработали, мы бы лучше знали язык.

13. Если бы он регулярно не посещал спортивные тренировки, он не добился бы такого успеха на состязаниях.

14. Если бы ты предупредил меня заранее, я бы уже был в Москве.

15. Жаль, что она уже ушла. Если бы ты позвонил раньше, она была бы сейчас здесь.

16. Если бы я знал французский, я бы уже давно поговорил с ней.

17. Если бы я знал немецкий язык, я бы читал Гете в оригинале.

18. Если бы я жил близко, я бы чаще заходил к вам.

19. Если бы вы не прервали нас вчера, мы бы закончили работу в срок.

20. Если бы он не следовал советам врача, он бы не поправился так быстро.

21. Если бы он не был талантливым художником, его картину не приняли бы на выставку.

22. Если бы вы тогда послушались моего совета, вы бы не были сейчас в таком затруднительном положении.

23. Если бы я не был так занят в эти дни, я бы помог тебе вчера.

24. Если бы он не был так близорук, он бы узнал меня вчера в театре.

25. Она здорова. Если бы она была больна, ее брат сказал бы мне об этом вчера.

26. Вы бы много знали, если бы регулярно читали этот журнал.

27. Если бы я узнала об этом раньше, то не сидела бы сейчас дома.

II. Translate using *if only*.

1. О, если б навеки так было!
2. Знал бы ты, как я страдаю!
3. Ах, если бы ты понял все это вовремя!
4. Иметь бы мне твои заботы!
5. Хоть бы в кошельке было хоть немного денег!
6. Слышал бы ты, что он говорил на собрании!
7. Был бы хоть один шанс выиграть!
8. Ах не говорил бы ты чепуху в такой момент!
9. Иметь бы мне столько денег, как у н его!
10. Бросил бы ты эту ужасную привычку!
11. Ах если бы ты тогда послушался моего совета!

III. Complete the sentences using the Conditional (Present or Past).

1. But for the cold weather
2. But for my friend's help ...
3. But for the darkness in the hall
4. But for the late hour ...
5. But for your pronunciation ...
6. But for that silly mistake...

IV.State what time is expressed by the forms in bold type.

1. She looks as if she **didn't understand** what is happening.
2. He looked as though he **didn't realize** how serious it all was.
3. You don't look as if life **had gone** out of you.
4. Please, don't look at me as if you **were thinking** of something else.
5. He spoke slowly as if he **were translating** from a foreign language.
6. I'm sure they will love the boy as if he **were** their own child.
7. He looked as if he **had been working** hard the whole day.
8. The way she speaks makes it seem as if she **were** never wrong in her judgements.
9. It was as though, intuitively, I **had become**, at last myself.

TEST III

I. Fill in the mood forms.

1. Why does the girl speak as if she (to be) a 70 year-old woman?
2. You look so sunburnt as if you just (to return) from Africa.
3. I feel as though I (not to be) ill any longer.
4. I feel as though there never (to be) that long illness and those pains.
5. She went on merrily as if she (to talk) about a funny incident.
6. He knew the place as if he (to live) there all his life.
7. It looks as if it (to be going) to rain soon.
8. The air smelled as though it just (to rain).
9. Don't speak to me as if I (to be) a baby.
10. He spoke to me as though I (to be) a baby.
11. You are speaking to me as if you (to make) fun of me.
12. It seemed as if he (to try) to understand what was happening.

II. Translate.

1. Почему ты обращаешься со мной, как будто я твоя жена?

2. Не надо говорить со мной так, как будто я совершил преступление.

3. Он говорил с ней так, будто она ребенок и сделала что-то неправильно.

4. Ей казалось, будто все смотрят на нее с упреком.

5. Он тяжело дышал, как будто всю дорогу бежал.

6. Она смотрела на меня, как будто не понимала, что вокруг происходит.

7. Он выглядел так, будто не спал всю ночь и очень устал.

8. Старик говорил медленно, как будто ему было трудно подбирать нужные слова.

9. Было так холодно, как будто на дворе январь.

10. Почему ты все время говоришь так, будто поешь?

11. В ее глазах было такое выражение, будто она видит нечто ужасное. 1

12. В ее глазах было такое выражение, будто она увидела нечто ужасное.

III. Translate using *I wish*.

1. А) Жаль, что вы пришли так поздно. Б) Жаль, что вы не пришли пораньше.

2. А) Обидно, что мы ушли до его прихода. Б) Обидно, что мы не дождались его прихода.

3. А) К сожалению, они еще ничего не знают. Б) К сожалению, они уже знают об этом.

4. А) Жаль, что он такой легкомысленный. Б) Жаль, что он недостаточно серьезен.

5. А) Я теперь жалею, что не послушал его совета. Б) Я теперь жалею, что последовал его совету.

IV. Translate using *I wish, if only*.

1. Если бы я был свободен сейчас!
2. Жаль, что и вчера у меня было мало времени.
3. Хорошо бы вы написали ей об этом сами.
4. Жаль, что вы не обратили внимания на его предупреждение.
5. Он пожалел, что бросил институт.
6. Жаль, что уже поздно идти туда.
7. Ах, если бы я пришел на вокзал вовремя!
8. Жаль, что вы не читали такую прекрасную книгу. 9
9. Жаль. Что она делает так много ошибок в речи.
10. Ах, если бы вы сказали ей об этом в прошлое воскресенье!
11. Хорошо бы у нас сейчас были каникулы.
12. Если бы он пришел сегодня вечером.
13. Мы пожалели, что не попросили его совета. 1
14. Жаль, что вы отказались принять участие в пикнике.
15. Жаль, что Вас не интересует этот предмет.
16. Мы бы хотели, чтобы вы упомянули эти факты.
17. Жаль, что мы опоздали на поезд.
18. Жаль, что вы включили телевизор так поздно.
19. Жаль, что вы не побывали на выставке.
20. Жаль, что я узнал об этом так поздно.
21. Как жаль, что мы не застали Колю дома.
22. Она сожалела, что не рассказала нам эту историю раньше.

TEST IV

I. Translate.

1. Любой человек хотел бы всегда оставаться молодым, не так ли.
2. Если бы не он я бы не закончил работу вовремя.
3. Кто бы не хотел жить на юге! Тогда вам не нужна была бы теплая одежда, всегда бы сияло жаркое солнце!
4. Я думаю, было бы слишком скучно все время жить в жарком климате. Не было бы зимы, снега, катания на коньках.

5. Если бы не иностранный акцент, полицейский не обратил бы на него внимания.

6. Он бы никогда мне не сказал об этом, но не было другого выхода.

7. Вчера это было бы необходимо, а сегодня уже в этом нет смысла.

8. Ничего бы не случилось, если бы не твоя небрежность.

9. Я бы давно вернул тебе книгу, но я ее потерял.

10. Ты не был на собрании, иначе бы ты все узнал сам и сейчас бы не задавал вопросов.

11. Я бы так ничего и не узнал, если бы не эта случайная встреча.

12. Не твоя вина, что все так случилось: он бы все равно уехал, рано или поздно.

13. Как жаль, что ты меня не предупредил. Я бы тебе помог.

14. На его месте я бы так не поступил; он был слишком неосторожен.

II. Complete the sentences using the Conditional (Present or Past).

1. But for the cold weather ...

2. But for my friend's help...

3. But for the darkness in the hall ...

4. But for the late hour....

5. But for his careless driving...

6. But for your pronunciation...

7. But for that silly mistake ...

8. But for talkativeness...

9. But for his clever advice ...

III. Express a wish contrary to reality using *If only*.

1. Unfortunately, I am old already.

2. Alas, I know nothing about his plans.

3. He failed in his English exam this winter.
4. It's a pity you were not with me at that time.
5. Unfortunately, I can't speak French.
6. What a pity I couldn't speak English at that time.
7. Alas, there is no one to help me.
8. There wasn't anybody to speak to.
9. Well, I never saw her during the demonstration.
10. Unfortunately, all that really happened.

IV. Translate.

1. Я был бы рад, если бы ты зашел ко мне сегодня вечером.
2. Если ты там был, ты, конечно же, помнишь, что произошло.
3. На твоём месте я бы с ним больше не разговаривал.
4. Если бы не сырость, здесь можно было бы сделать привал.
5. Если бы у меня был его новый телефон, я бы, конечно, ему позвонил.
6. Я бы с удовольствием все тебе рассказал, если бы ты обещала никому не говорить.
7. В такой ситуации даже смелый человек мог бы испугаться.

V. Give the opposite beginning with *If...*

1. I'll be busy tomorrow, so I shan't go with you.
2. Your interpretation is wrong because you don't know all the facts.
3. You won't be able to talk to Peter now – he is working in the library.
4. I don't understand you very well, you are speaking too fast.
5. He is rather lazy, so he gets bad marks.
6. I haven't too much money, so I can't give you more than this.

7. You are always coming late for classes because you are always getting up late.

8. You are not listening to me, that is why you have so many questions.

9. She doesn't much like you because you don't always speak politely.

TEST V

I. Change the construction so as to use the verb *wish*.

1. She would like me to pay a visit to her one of these days.

2. It's a pity he isn't here now.

3. She is so sorry that she has betrayed her secret to someone.

4. She was sorry that she had given away her secret.

5. What a pity it is that you have missed your chance.

6. I didn't like it that he was speaking about it in everybody's presence.

7. He regrets not having seen that performance.

8. As soon as I said it I was sorry about it.

9. Does anyone here want his age to be different?

10. I don't think you have ever in your life wanted your age or sex to be different.

II. Translate, using the verb *wish*.

1. Хотя бы завтра была хорошая погода. Тогда можно было бы поехать за город.

2. Жаль, что ты до сих пор не понял, как это важно.

3. Я бы совсем не хотел быть сейчас на его месте.

4. Жаль. Что ты не сказал ей об этом заранее, она бы так не волновалась все это время.

5. По-моему, он искренне сожалеет о том, что все это случилось. – Ты думаешь, этого бы не случилось, если бы он вел себя иначе.

6. Зря я ему не поверил; он говорил то, что есть.

7. Он жалел, что не сказал мне об этом сразу.

8. Напрасно ты мне сразу не позвонил, я бы смог что-нибудь сделать.

9. Я предупредил его, что не хотел бы, чтобы кто-нибудь знал о том, что случилось.

10. Он сказал, что жалеет, что уже старый и жизнь его прошла однообразно, и что если бы он был помоложе, то начал бы жить иначе.

11. Жаль, что я там не был, — я бы сказал ему все, что о нем думаю.

12. Мы сразу пожалели, что не оставили вещи на вокзале, мы бы тогда могли спокойно насладиться такой прекрасной погодой.

13. Если бы он узнал, кого он пригласил к себе в тот вечер, он бы несомненно пожалел о том, что сделал это.

III. Change the construction so as to use a clause with the Subjunctive.

1. It is time for the baby to be in bed.

2. Isn't it time for us to start off?

3. I think it is about time for you to behave like a grown-up man.

4. The teacher said that the bell had gone and it was time for the lesson to be beginning.

5. He looked at the clock and thought it was high time for him to be going home.

6. It was already spring, and time for the birds to be returning.

7. I was meaning to tell you it was time for us to forget our old quarrels.

8. Isn't it time for all our quarrels to be forgotten.

IV. State the mood in the main part

1. If the animals **should** return, they will find it impossible to live there.

2. If a Frenchman or Englishman **should** travel my route, their stored pictures of the travel would be different from mine.

3. He pointed it out to me, in case my eyesight **should** be defective and I had missed noticing the miniature.

4. If I **should** overcome the impulse to stay, and should go, and a great snow should close in on us, I would recognize it as a warning disregarded.

5. **Should** I ever have the chance of going to Europe, I'd choose Italy.

REFERENCES

1. Верба Л.Г., Верба Г.В. Грамматика современного английского языка. Справочник. – Москва, Киев: Славян. дом кн., Логос, 2001. – 365 с.
2. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика. Сборник упражнений. Издание пятое, исправленное и дополненное. – Санкт- Петербург: КАРО, 2006. – 544 с.
3. Гуревич В.В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. – Москва: Прометей, 1999. – 204 с.
4. Гуревич В.В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. Упражнения и комментарии: учеб. пособие. – Москва: Флинта : Наука, 2012. – 296 с.
5. Каушанская В.Л. и др. Грамматика английского языка. – Москва: Айрис Пресс, 2008. – 384 с.
6. Каушанская В.Л. и др. Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка. – Ленинград: Просвещение, 1973. – 204 с.
7. Крылова И.П., Гордон Е.М. Грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. – 9-е изд. – Москва: Книжный дом «Университет»: Высшая школа, 2003. – 448 с.
8. Михельсон Т.Н., Успенская М.В. Сборник упражнений по основным разделам грамматики английского языка. – Москва: Альянс, 2019. – 248 с.
9. Полтавцева Е.А. Упражнения по грамматике английского языка на карточках. – Moscow: International relations publishing house, 1967. – 344 с.
10. Foley M., Hall D. MyGrammarLab: Advanced (C1–C2). – Pearson, 2021. – 410 p.
11. Markley Rayner W., Brockman Earle W. A Practical English Grammar. Programmed Workbook. – Moscow: Vysšaja škola, 1981. – 191 p.

12. Swan M. Practical English Usage. – Moscow: Vyssaja Skola, 1984. – 639 p.

13. The New Webster's Grammar Guide. Новый грамматический путеводитель Вебстера. – Санкт-Петербург: АОЗТ Атос, 1995. – 247 с.

14. Yule G. Oxford Practice Grammar: Advanced. – Oxford University Press, 2019. – 274 p.

APPENDIX I

MODAL VERBS (MODALS)

General information and useful lead-ins

1. VERBS of NECESSITY & OBLIGATION (N&O)

1. MUST NB! (remains in reported speech)	N&O from the speaker's point of view. Categorical authoritative, personal opinion	должен, надо
2. SHOULD Should + Perf. Inf. –	N&O as a mild, unobtrusive advisory opinion (recommendation) “Late advice” that cannot be fulfilled referring to the past event	следует, лучше; надо бы следовало, надо было
3. HAVE to	Circumstantial, forced N&O. No option, irrespective of a person's likes or dislikes.	приходится, вынужден; (надо, должен)
NB! 1) Aux “DO” in negative and interrogative sentences is obligatory. 2) Usable in all verbal categorical forms (Past, Future, Perfect, ... etc.)		

4. BE to NB! <u>Be to + Perf. Inf.</u>	Planned, prearranged N&O. Fate and providence Planned action which was cancelled or not fulfilled due to some circumstances	должен (согласно плана, договоренности и т.п.); суждено должен был, но; суждено было, но.
5. OUGHT to NB! Ought to + Perf.Inf.	N&O as moral, social or professional duty. N&O which was not fulfilled (reproach).	обязан, должен, надлежит
6. NEED NB! Need not + Perf.Inf.	“Unnecessary N&O” Something was done which was not quite necessary.	можно и не...; не обязательно; зря; не надо было

2. VERBS OF SUPPOSITION

(likelihood of different degrees)

1. MUST, SHOULD (Negative with <i>fail</i> – должно быть, instead of “not”) OUGHT (or be sure be likely, be certain, probably)	навверное, скорее всего, очевидно, видимо
2. MAY	может быть, возможно;
3. MIGHT	маловероятно, едва ли, вряд ли, возможно ...и
4. CAN (COULD)	не может быть, (да) неужели, возможно ли ...

STRONG SUPPOSITION

(bordering on assurance / certainty; strong likelihood, probability)

MUST + Cont. Inf. / Indef. Inf. --- to refer supposition to the Present.

+ Perf. Inf. – to refer supposition to the Past

Be sure/ likely/ certain + Inf – to refer supposition to the Future.

NB! Negative particle *not* cannot be used with **MUST** to express negative SUPPOSITION. Make use of other means, such as *Probably, Be unlikely, Be likely not, Must have failed + Inf., Must + Perf.Inf. + no – N*

Compare the following sentences and state the difference in modal meaning:

1. He must do it – N&O.

1.a. He must be doing it – Supposition: Certainty – Present

1.b. He must have done it – Supposition: Certainty – Past

1.c. He is sure / likely to do it – Supposition: Certainty – Future

2. He must not do it – N&O not to do – prohibition

2.a. He is unlikely to do it – negative supposition

He is not likely to do it – вряд ли он это сделает

He is sure not to do it – наверняка, он этого не сделает

2.b. Probably he is not reading now – negative supposition

Probably he is not at home now – negative supposition

2.c. They must have got no money for this job – negative supposition

The letter must have failed to reach him – negative supposition

They must have misunderstood me – negative supposition

Note: Should / ought express the same meaning but in a milder and more polite form.

2. “PURE” SUPPOSITION

equally certain and uncertain (fifty-fifty)

MAY	+ Indef.Inf. – Future with V(act); Present with V (state)	возможно...
	+ Cont.Inf. – Present (V(act)), Process	может быть...
	+ Perf. Inf. – Past, prior to some moment	пожалуй...
	+ Perf. Cont. Inf. – Past, Process, Duration	почему бы не...

a) He may come soon – Future

b) He may be sleeping now – Present, Process

c) He may have forgotten about it – Past, before – Present

d) He may have been waiting for an hour (already) – Past, Process

e) You may (just) as well stay where you are

3. UNCERTAIN SUPPOSITION

very little likelihood (rather not)

MIGHT	+ Indef.Inf. – Future /Present	может быть и..., но
	+ Cont.Inf. – Present, Process	возможно и..., но ...;
	+ Perf. Inf. – Past, before — Present	мог бы и..., но...; чуть не;
	+ Perf. Cont. Inf. – Past, Process	мог бы..., но не...

1. He might still come – Future
He might know her address – Present
2. He might be reading now – Present. Process
3. You might have read it – Past
4. They might have been working hard – Past, Process
5. You might have broken your neck – Вы чуть не сломали себе шею.
6. You might have helped me with it – Вы могли бы и помочь мне в этом.

4. SUPPOSITION – DISBELIEF/ INCREDULITY

(strong doubt)

CAN	+ Ind. Inf. – Present, Future	неужели...
	+ Cont.Inf. – Present, Process	возможно ли...
	+ Perf.Inf. – Past, prior	не может быть...
	+ Perf.Cont.Inf. – Past, prior, Process	

1. Can he be her brother?
 2. Can he be lying?
 3. Can he have done it?
 4. Can he have been waiting all day long?
 5. She can't have failed to see what I meant.
 6. He can't have done it.
- Note:** Could is more emotional and expressive.

APPENDIX II

MOODS

General information and useful lead-ins

Mood	Meaning	Forms of Expression
The Indicative Mood	Unproblematic, uncontradictory representation of an action	<i>all the tense forms of the verb – “takes, will take, has taken, took, had taken, was taking...</i>
The Imperative Mood	Inducement to perform an action	<i>take, do, go</i>
The Subjunctive I Mood	Problematic representation of an action	<i>take, do, go – or all the persons with no tense distinction</i>
The Suppositional Mood		<i>Should + Ind.Inf; Cont. Inf., Perf.Inf; P.Cont. Inf.</i>
The Subjunctive II Mood	Imaginary, hypothetical representation of an action, contradictory to reality	<i>took, were, had taken, had been, were taking, had been taking</i>
The Conditional Mood		<i>should / would + Ind. Inf., Perf. Inf.</i>

Учебное издание

Пушина Наталья Иосифовна
Широких Елена Александровна

Грамматика английского языка

Часть II

Авторская редакция

Издательский центр «Удмуртский университет»
426034, г. Ижевск, ул. Ломоносова, 4Б, каб. 021
Тел. : + 7 (3412) 916-364, E-mail: editorial@udsu.ru