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UNIT A

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Conditional clauses are usually introduced with such conjunctions as *if*, *unless* (= *if not*), *even if*, *suppose/supposing*, *providing / provided (that)*, *in case*, *as long as*, *on condition (that)*, etc. These clauses commonly have two parts: *the hypothesis-clause* (which is the subordinate clause introduced with a conjunction) and *the result-clause* (which is the main clause). The subordinate clause can come before or after the main clause. When the subordinate clause comes before the main clause, the clauses are separated with a comma. When the main clause precedes the subordinate one, no comma is necessary.

NB! *If* has the most general meaning of all the conjunctions. Its use is not restricted in any way, whereas all the other conjunctions are limited in their application either for semantic or stylistic reasons. Thus, *unless* is equal to *if not*, though not quite identical. As compared to *if not*, *unless* is more specific in its meaning and at the same time more emphatic. Clauses introduced by *unless* indicate the only factor or condition which may prevent the realization of the action of the main clause. In other words, the action of the main clause is sure to take place unless it is prevented by the action expressed in the subordinate clause. The most adequate way of rendering this conjunction into Ukrainian is *якщо тільки не*:

*He won't know about that **unless** it is absolutely necessary.*

While *if not* can be used instead of *unless*, though the clause will be deprived of the above mentioned specific shade of meaning, *unless* cannot always serve as a substitute for *if not*. For example, *unless* cannot be used in the following sentence:

***If** your wife doesn't like the ring, I'll be happy to exchange it any time.*

Types of Conditionals. Traditionally, three types of Conditionals are distinguished: Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3. However, some researchers also identify Type 0 Conditionals which describe general truths or scientific facts. In addition, characteristics of different Types can be combined within one sentence, which results in so-called Mixed Conditionals.

Type 0 Conditionals.

They are used to express something which is always true. We can use *when* (= *whenever*) instead of *if*. Type O Conditionals have Present Simple in both parts of the sentence:

*If / When the sun **shines**, snow **melts**.*

*If / When you **heat** water, it **boils**.*

NB! However, when a sentence has future reference (it usually concerns Type 1 Conditionals), there is a difference between *if* and *when*. Using *when*, the speaker says that something is sure to happen and time is the only problem. Using *if*, the speaker adds a tinge of doubt; there is no certainty that something will take place.

Type 1 Conditionals (Real Present).

They are used to describe real and very probable situations in the present or future. They have any of Present Tenses in the subordinate clause and the main clause usually has some Future Tense. However, the main clause may also have Modal+bare Infinitive or Imperative.

*If he **does not (doesn't)** study hard, he **will not (won't)** pass his exam.*

*If they **are studying**, I **won't make** any noise.*

*If you **have finished** the work, you **can have** a break.*

*If you **go shopping** today, **buy** me some milk.*

Some Type 1 Conditionals can have the modal verb *should*+*Infinitive* in their subordinate clause, which means that something is probable but not very likely to happen:

*If Tom **should call**, tell him I will be late.*

We do not usually use *will* or *would* in subordinate conditional clauses, but sometimes they can be added to make a polite request or express insistence:

*If you **will fill** in this form, I will process your application.*

*If you **will not stop** shouting, you will have to leave.*

NB! *If* is not always an indicator of a conditional clause. It can also be used to introduce an object clause. In object clauses, though, *will* is used to express uncertainty (often with such expressions as *I don't know*, *I doubt*, *I wonder*, etc.):

*I don't know **if** he **will pass** his exam.*

Type 2 Conditionals (Unreal Present).

They are used to describe imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the present and, therefore, are unlikely to happen in the present or future. They can also be used to give advice. Type 2 Conditionals have Past Simple or Past Continuous in the subordinate clause and would/could/might+bare Infinitive in the main clause:

*If I **had** more money, I **would buy** an expensive car* (untrue in the present).

NB! We can use *were* instead of *was* for all persons:

*If I **were** you, I **would not go** there so late* (giving advice).

As the above type of conditional sentences may refer both to the present and the future, there is a strong tendency in English to use another type which is unambiguous, in order to show that the action refers only to the future and not to the present. In this type of conditional sentences we find the form *were* of the modal verb *to be* followed by the infinitive in the subordinate clause:

Mother would resist it bitterly if I **were to ask** for breakfast at this hour.

If young Adeline **were to occupy** the room, it would loo so different.

Type 3 Conditionals (Unreal Past).

They are used to describe imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the past. They are also used to express regrets or criticism. Type 3 Conditionals have Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous in the subordinate clause and would/could/might+Perfect Infinitive in the main clause:

*If John **hadn't got** up late yesterday, he **wouldn't have missed** the bus.*

*If he **had not been acting** so foolishly, he **would not have been punished**.*

NB! Notice that the following construction can be used with reference either to the present or to the past:

*If it **were not for** my mother, I **would be** happy at home* (Type 2).

*They **would have got** through the journey successfully **if it had not been for** us* (Type 3).

The shorter variant of this construction is also possible:

***But for** my mother, I **would be** happy at home* (Type 2).

***But for** us, they **would have got** through the journey successfully* (Type 3).

Mixed Conditionals.

We can form Mixed Conditionals if the context permits it by combining a subordinate clause from one type with a main clause from another type:

*If I **liked** pop music (Type 2), I **would have come** to the concert with you (Type 3).*

*If you **had not left** the map at home (Type 3), we **would not be looking** for the way now (Type 2).*

Inversions in Conditionals.

Sometimes in Conditionals *if* (or other conjunctions) can be omitted. Then we find inversion in the subordinate clause – the auxiliary verb is placed before the subject. Such constructions are possible only in cases with *should* (Type 1), *were* (Type 2), or *had* (Type 3):

***Should** Peter come, tell him to wait (= If Peter should come,...)*

***Were** I you, I would not trust him (= If I were you, ...).*

***Had** he known, he would have called (= If he had known, ...).*

Exercise 1. Fill in *if* or *unless*.

1. you decide to come to the party, give us a call.
2.you give up junk food, you won't lose any weight.
3.you forget your keys, you can use my spare ones.
4.there is a lot of traffic, I'll be home early.
5.they call while I'm out, tell them I'll be back later.
6.she studies hard, she'll pass the exams.
7.he passes his driving test, he can't buy a car.
8.they invite him to the party, he won't go.
9.you find any clues, call me.
10.there is a delay, her train will arrive at 6.

Exercise 2. Fill in *if* or *when*, then complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1.the train arrives,
2.it stops raining soon,
3.I finish school,
4.I grow up,
5.Dad comes home early,

6.I win the gold medal,
7.you see a burglary,
8.the sun sets,
9.I get up tomorrow morning,
10.the weather is nice on Saturday,

Exercise 3. Analyse the verb forms in the following sentences. Name the type of the Conditional used and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. If I were a good driver, I wouldn't need driving lessons.
2. If you hadn't persuaded me, I wouldn't have trusted him with my money.
3. If you wash woolen clothes in hot water, they shrink.
4. But for his sad smile, one might have thought he was content.
5. If Jinnie were more friendly, she wouldn't be always alone...
6. Supposing the boss came now, what would you do?
7. Phil wouldn't have told her anything unless he had known her to be discreet.
8. We will all have dinner together providing Mary comes on time.
9. If I didn't call her every other day, she'd start worrying.
10. Grant thought he might be staying at the hotel if he had more money on him.
11. If I have to work late, I'll call you.
12. Except for her breathing one would've thought she was dead.
13. If Graham hadn't been revising all night, he wouldn't have passed the test.
14. If Damien were really giving up his house, he could be moving in with his parents.
15. But for his will-power, we would never have got so far with our plan.
16. I saw he was short of words. Had they asked me first, everything would have been fine.
17. If Martha might have been persuaded to join us, we wouldn't have quarrelled. She is a real peacemaker.
18. If we had been able to reach her in time, she might have called back.
19. Were they married, they would have rows even more often, I suppose.

20. If you add sugar to a cup of coffee, the coffee tastes sweeter.

21. "Where would he go if they turned him out? What would he do if he were turned out?"

22. But for the climate the place would be charming... quite charming.

23. "Would you object if you were asked to go there alone?"

24. If people cut down all the forests, the world climate will change.

25. If I were you, I would choose some other criterion of the social worth of an occasion.

Exercise 4. Underline the correct word or expression.

1. I'll lend you the money **on condition that/unless** you pay it back soon.

2. **Even if/But for** her help, I'd be in trouble now.

3. **Unless/Provided** it stops raining, we won't be going to the park.

4. I couldn't lend them the money **even if/or** I wanted to.

5. Try to be here on time, **and/otherwise** we'll miss the beginning of the film.

6. 'I'll wear Mum's necklace for the party.' '**What if/Otherwise** you lose it?'

7. **Supposing/Providing** we went to London – what could we do there?

8. Be late again **provided/and** you'll have to see the manager.

9. **In case of/On condition that** an emergency, call this number.

10. You can go to the party **in case of/as long as** you are home before 11 pm.

Exercise 5. Paraphrase the following sentences using Conditionals.

Type 1 Conditionals.

Pattern: *I may feel bad tomorrow. I will have to cancel the party.*

If I feel bad tomorrow, I will (have to) cancel the party.

1. Dave may be free tomorrow. He will not go to the country with us.

2. The test may be very complicated. I will have to revise again tonight.

3. Probably, I will find the way. I will tell you.

4. I don't think these two applicants will be qualified for the job. They will be turned down.

5. I think the case is unimportant... So, he will be indifferent.

Type 2 Conditionals.

Pattern: *I don't know him well. I can't remember his phone number.*

If I knew him well, I would remember his phone number.

1. The lecture is quite boring. The students aren't listening.
2. You don't know anything about law. You can't say whether the book contains errors of procedure.
3. Bertha is quite popular. She gets invited to many parties.
4. The play seems to be going on and on forever. The audience is bored.
5. Mr Gale is busy. He is entertaining his guests. He can't see you now.
6. He thinks he was wrong. He is overcome with remorse.
7. The information is classified. You'll have to get a permit.
8. I like that actor. I might go and see the play.
9. Mark enjoys gardening. He spends nearly all his time in his garden.
10. He never feels self-doubt. He is so difficult to deal with.

Type 3 Conditionals.

Pattern: *She pushed her brother. He fell over.*

If she hadn't pushed her brother, he wouldn't have fallen over.

(Unless she had pushed her brother, he wouldn't have fallen over)

1. I'm afraid I really hurt her. I didn't know it was a sore point.
2. There was no need to say anything, so I went away.
3. He paused to wonder at the oddity of the situation. He wasted so much time!
4. Mrs. Tinker wasn't an eyewitness at all. All she said was just hearsay.
5. He teased that dog. It was furious.
6. It was his first picture. But we didn't know it and sounded too critical.
7. He didn't know they had been planning a birthday party for him. It was a complete surprise.
8. The burglar, whoever he was, was in a hurry to get away. He didn't have time to do everything expertly.
9. She did not understand the last few lines of the poem, so she had to go back and read them again.

10. Archie made a mystery of the whole matter. No one could understand anything.

Exercise 6. Underline the correct verb form in bold. Name the type of the Conditional used and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. If they **were looking/had looked** at the map before they left, they wouldn't have got lost.
2. If they **eat/are eating** dinner, I won't disturb them.
3. If Sue has invited us to her party, we **should buy/buy** her a gift.
4. If I don't feel well tomorrow, I **couldn't/won't go** to work.
5. If the car alarm **goes off/is going off**, press the button on my key ring to stop it.
6. If it **is raining/rains** when you leave, take an umbrella.
7. If you **will wait/are waiting**, I'll see if the doctor can see you.
8. If Sam **has laid/is laying** the table, I can serve dinner.
9. Does water turn into ice when it **will freeze/freezes**?
10. If you **will behave/behave** yourself, Dad may take you to the park.
11. If he **will finish/finishes** work early, he may go to the theatre.
12. If I **went/would go** to bed earlier, I wouldn't be late for work so often.

Exercise 7. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. If you should ever see him again, what would you do?
2. If you should come to our city again, be sure to come and see us. And if you should fail to come, please phone.
3. If you should choose to trust him with such task again, I won't back you up.
4. Should anything go wrong, he will have no hesitation in telling his boss.
5. Should you have to face that challenge, will you be prepared to do it?
6. Were I to make a choice, I'd like to know whose side you are on.
7. If I were to tell you about his response, you'd be amazed.
8. She is missing. But were she to come back, you would be told promptly.

9. If Duncan should be pressing you for an immediate answer, tell him to wait. He'll have to.
10. Should there be a misunderstanding, you can always count on me.
11. Were his condition to worsen, call me at once.
12. Should he be unable to come, he'll certainly inform us in advance.

Exercise 8. Rewrite the following sentences using an inversion.

1. If you should need a loan, ask the bank manager.
2. If you had followed my directions, you wouldn't have got lost.
3. If he were more sociable, he would have more friends.
4. If they should need a place to stay, I can put them up.
5. If Lewis had gone to the party, he would have seen Jane.
6. If you should see Brandon, please, ask him to contact me

Exercise 9. Paraphrase the following sentences to make them less probable. Follow the examples given in the pattern.

Pattern:

If I see him, I'll tell you.

If I should see him, I'll tell you.

Should I see him, I'll tell you.

If I were to see him, I'd tell you.

Were I to see him, I'd tell you.

1. If the missing money is found, you'll be the first to know.
2. If there are any changes in the schedule, you'll be told about it.
3. If Rob can't make a decision, we'll have to do it ourselves.
4. If you are invited to attend the conference, will you agree?
5. If he insists on it, he'll be given all the necessary information.
6. If Sheila doesn't phone, we'll have to go and find her.
7. If he is asked to leave, he won't obey.
8. If Diana manages to increase productivity in the department, that will be a point in her favour.
9. If you arrive on time, I'll meet you.
10. If I never see him again, I'll be glad.

Exercise 10. Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. But for the headache I(to go) to see you yesterday.
2. But for the headache I(to go) to see them right now.

3. But for the weather he..... (to ski) in the park now.
4. But for the weather we(to go skiing) in the park yesterday.
5. But for the file it(not to occur) to you that the man was a criminal.
6. But for the file it(not to occur) to you that he is a criminal.
7. But for his absent-mindedness he(to make) a good scholar.
8. One(may take) him for an Englishman but for the accent. The moment I heard him talk I knew he was a fraud.
9. But for his laziness he(to make) a good student. I'm sure he wasn't as stupid as they say he was.
10. But for her nagging, theirs(to be) a good marriage. But she couldn't stop. That was her nature.
11. But for Gerald's childish behaviour the party(to be) a success.
12. But for his looks he..... (can become) a great actor. A pity.

Exercise 11. Open the brackets making Type 2 Conditionals.

1. If he(not to be) ill, he (to stay) with us. He (not to leave) us so soon, now would he?
2. If I (to be) a true romantic, I (to work) as a clerk? I (to sit) here with you?
3. If their employees (to pay) better, they (not to ask) for a pay-rise.
4. If I (to be) you, I (not to push) him too far. It might be dangerous.
5. Tim (not to lie) in bed unless he (to be) ill. And if he (not to lie) in bed he (not to be) so bored.
6. People (not to repeat) this story if at least some of it (not to be) true. There is no smoke without fire.
7. If I (not to know) him so well, I (to be) surprised. But that's quite like him.
8. If the Larsons still (to live) here, they (can show) you that house.
9. I (to stay) away from this whole business if I (to be) you. There's something fishy here.
10. Where we all (to be) if every mistake (to take) into account?
11. If I (to feel) something was wrong, I (to tell) you. But I feel nothing.

12. You (to allow) to take a leave if you suddenly.....
(to need) it?

13. If Danny (not to like) that little cafe, he (not to frequent) the place.

14. If you (to know) her better, you (not to think) the world of her.

15. I don't have a minute to spare. If I (to be) less busy, I (to help) you.

Exercise 12. Open the brackets making Type 3 Conditionals.

1. If she (not to provide) them with the information, they (may kill) her.

2. He (to know) it, what a fantastic idea it (to seem) to him! But of course he couldn't even imagine anything like that.

3. Unless the rescue party (to arrive), they (to starve) to death.

4. If the warden (to go on) reading, he (not to notice) anything.

5. If Cecile (to be able) to go home once in a while, she (to be) less homesick. But that was out of the question.

6. Betty (to look) for the proof for a long time unless she (to find) that manuscript.

7. If John (to have) better backing, his expectations (not to come) to nothing.

8. I (not to sign) that contract if there (to be) any information... any rumours about his going bankrupt.

9. If she (to be aware) of our problems at the time, nothing (to prevent) her from interfering.

10. Larry (to ask) that question long ago unless he (to get) shy so suddenly.

Exercise 13. Put the verbs in brackets into correct forms. Name the type of the Conditional used and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. She would have come to dinner if we (to invite) her.

2. If you had locked the door, the burglars.....(not/to get) in.

3. Were I you, I.....(to put on) some warmer clothes.

4. Joan.....(to be able to) come to the party if she wasn't working.

5. Had I heard any news, I(to tell) you immediately.
6. Paul(to ruin) his shirt if he climbs that tree.
7. If Mark.....(to be) younger, he could join the army.
8. She would have stayed at home if she.....(to know) there would be so much traffic.
9. Should he.....(to get) this job, he will be able to buy his own flat.
10. If you.....(to put) your keys in your pocket, you wouldn't have lost them.
11. She will be here at eight unless she(to lose) her way.
12. If I were you, I(not/to go) out in this weather.
13. Emily.....(to call) me if she had changed her mind.
14. If you like Tom Cruise, you.....(to love) this film.
15. Dave.....(to be) home at six o'clock, provided he catches the five o'clock bus.

Exercise 14. Put the verbs in brackets into correct forms. Name the type of the Conditional used and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. A: Will you call me when you arrive in Seattle?
B: If I(not/to arrive) too late, I.....(to call) you.
2. A: I have been having a lot of headaches lately.
B: If I(to be) you, I.....(to have) my eyes checked. Maybe you need glasses.
3. A: Dad, will you drive me to school today?
B: Provided that you.....(to be) ready by 8:00, I.....(to drive) you.
4. A: Excuse me, can you please tell me where Foster's Restaurant is?
B: If you(to take) a left turn at the next set of lights, you(to see) it on your right.
5. A: I'd like a ticket for the film, please.
B: Unless you(to be) 15 years old or older, I(not/to let) you into the cinema.
6. A: Bob and I are going to Venezuela next month.
B: Aren't you lucky! When you.....(to go) there,(not/to miss) Angel Falls. It's the tallest waterfall in the world.
7. A: It's unfortunate that Michelle wasn't able to come to my party.

B: I know. If she(to finish) work earlier, she.....(to come).

8. A: You'd better apologise, otherwise he..... (never/to speak) to you again.

B: You're right. I will.

9. A: Why are you so late?

B: I'm sorry. If there.....(not/to be) so much traffic on the road, I.....(not/to be) so late.

10. A: I hate going into town.

B: So do I. Whenever I.....(to go) into town, I.....(to come back) with a headache.

11. A: I don't know where to find the information I need for my project.

B: If I.....(to be) you, I.....(to go) to the library and get some books.

12. A: Did you know that Sue was coming to town?

B: No, I didn't. If I.....(to know), I.....(to tell) you.

13. A: Can I have some chocolate cake, please?

B: Well, if you.....(to eat) all your dinner, you can have some chocolate cake.

14. A: Did you invite Tim to the party?

B: No, but when I.....(to speak) to him, I.....(to invite) him.

15. A: May I go out now, please?

B: Yes, provided you..... (to do) your homework.

16. A: Mum seems very busy at the moment.

B: Were I you, I..... (to offer) to help her.

17. A: Hurry up, or else we..... (to miss) the train.

B: I know, I'm being as quick as I can.

18. A: Unless you.....(to work) hard, you.....(to fail) the exam.

B: I know. I've been studying every evening.

19. A: I forgot to ask Simon for his phone number.

B: If I(to see) him today, I.....(to ask) him for you.

20. A: Peter won't help me with my homework.

B: I'm sure he.....(to help) you if he.....(to have) the time.

21. A: I'm not going to tell him what happened.

B: What if he.....(to find out) on his own?

22. A: If I.....(not/to buy) that lottery ticket, I.....(never/to win) all this money!

B: I know. Isn't it amazing!

23. A: Unless you..... (to go) to bed now, you.....(to be) tired in the morning.

B: I know. I'm going.

24. A: I need some wrapping paper.

B: Well, if I.....(to find) any at the shop, I.....(to buy) some for you.

Exercise 15. Chain game. Complete the story according to the pattern.

Pattern: *If it were summer now, I would go to the seaside. If I went to the seaside, I would be lying on the beach. If I were lying on the beach ...etc.*

1. If I won a thousand dollars ...;
2. If I had a house/flat of my own ...;
3. If I had a yacht...;
4. If I were a journalist...;
5. If I knew many languages ...;
6. If I met a magician and were given three wishes.

Exercise 16. Complete the following sentences.

A. Type 2 Conditionals

1. If I could choose a foreign language to learn ...
2. If I were working abroad ...
3. If I could choose a country/a city to visit...
4. If I wasn't studying now ...
5. If I could choose any pet I liked ...
6. If my keys were stolen ...
7. If he were more careful while driving ...
8. If people cared more about each other ...
9. If they didn't practise the piano so late ...
10. If he didn't call people names ...

B. Type 3 Conditionals

1. If the noise hadn't bothered him ...
2. If he hadn't been grumbling so much ...
3. If they hadn't left without warning ...
4. Had the story been less unlikely ...
5. Unless she had bothered to look more attentively ...
6. If he had been more successful ...

7. If the computer hadn't been broken into ...
8. If they had not been so confused ...
9. If they had been in town then ...
10. Had he made up his mind sooner ...

Exercise 17. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences of Mixed Conditionals. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Carroll wouldn't be here unless she had been invited.
2. If he were better qualified for the job, he wouldn't have been fired. And if he hadn't been fired, he wouldn't be looking for a new job now.
3. Had she a better sense of timing, she would have done it on any day but that.
4. If Eric was more patient, he wouldn't have spent most of his holiday shouting at his children.
5. If they were not so easily moved, they wouldn't have been deceived by his story.
6. Had their circumstances not altered, they would be spending their holiday in Cyprus instead of renting a cottage in South Wales.
7. Had he gone to a better school, he might stand better chances of getting a traineeship with this company.
8. Would she have broken off her marriage if her husband were not so stingy?
9. If you hadn't thought it was a good investment, you'd be better-off now.
10. "John wouldn't be working in the Personnel Department unless he had been proved inadequate in other fields," Laura said.

Exercise 18. Paraphrase the following sentences using Mixed Conditionals.

1. He is tired. He's been working too much.
2. Tina looks so sleepy. Obviously she has been studying too much.
3. Brian is always spending too much. Yesterday he got a letter from the bank again.
4. They are quite astonished. They never anticipated anything like that.
5. Mark was too rude and he realises it, of course. No doubt he feels sorry.

6. As a child, he was conditioned to obey his elders. He still behaves that way, though he is not young.

7. Last year too many young people achieved promotion. This year the company is restricting job movement.

8. That new secretary of yours is too impertinent. She dared to talk like that to me!

9. Stella is very pessimistic. Only yesterday she told me again that she didn't like the look of the future. She never does!

10. George has been ignoring his doctor's advice completely. He is much worse than when I last saw him.

11. All his life he has been a success. He is still having difficulty in assimilating the idea of failure. The habits of success are hard to break.

12. She is so practical. It is the attitude her mother encouraged through childhood.

13. Vivian is used to her husband thinking of his problems only. It is not surprising she looked suspicious of his altruism when he offered his help.

14. He's a computer wizard. He coped with that problem no one else could solve.

15. He's been drinking too much. He feels lightheaded.

Exercise 19. Translate the sentences into English making Type 0 Conditionals.

1. Якщо ви живете у центрі міста, то рідко користуєтесь міським транспортом.

2. Якщо горить червоне світло, переходити вулицю заборонено.

3. Якщо ви не маєте годинника, то змушені запитувати час у перехожих.

4. Якщо болять зуби, йдуть до зубного лікаря.

5. Якщо студенти не відвідують заняття, їх відраховують.

6. Якщо ліфт не працює, то ми підіймаємося нагору сходами.

7. Якщо квіти не поливають, вони сохнуть.

8. Якщо чорна кішка перебігає дорогу, це віщує про неприємності.

9. Якщо контрольна робота написана погано, викладач пропонує її проаналізувати.

10. Якщо дитина постійно плаче, це може означати, що вона хвора.

Exercise 20. Translate the sentences into English making Type 1 Conditionals with Imperative.

1. Якщо на тебе ображаються твої друзі, дізнайся, в чому справа.
2. Якщо бажаєте запитати, підійміть руку.
3. Якщо Вам подобається пиріг, відріжте собі ще один шматочок.
4. Якщо Ви любите читати історичні романи, прочитайте цю книгу. Без сумніву, Вам сподобається.
5. Якщо ви не зрозуміли правило, запитайте викладача.
6. Якщо на тебе не звертають увагу, не засмучуйся.
7. Якщо в нашій крамниці немає олії, сходи до сусідньої.
8. Якщо можеш, приходь на пару годин раніше.
9. Якщо маєте час, їдте відпочивати в гори.
10. Якщо Ви знаєте німецьку, допоможіть мені перекласти цей текст.

Exercise 21. Translate the sentences into English making Type 1 Conditionals with *should*.

1. Станеться так, що ти пригадаєш номер його телефона, перекажи його мені.
2. Станеться так, що Ви знайдете ці документи, негайно віднесіть їх до поліції.
3. Трапиться так, що Ви все ж таки зважитеся на це, зателефонуйте Вашому адвокату.
4. Станеться так, що Ви знайдете мого кота, поверніть його мені.
5. Якщо трапиться так, що Ви неправильно вкладете гроші, Ви можете втратити все.
6. Трапиться так, що у Вас буде нервовий зрив, Вам необхідно буде звернутися до лікаря.
7. Трапиться так, що Ви знайдете цю книгу, віднесіть її до бібліотеки.
8. Станеться так, що Ви забудете його адресу, запитайте у мене.
9. Якщо станеться так, що Ви не отримаєте ліцензію адвоката, Ви не зможете вести справи в судах.
10. Трапиться так, що Ви не будете застраховані нашою компанією, Ви не одержите нічого, навіть, якщо потрапите в аварію.

Exercise 22. Translate the sentences into English making Type 1 Conditionals.

1. Якщо відключать електрику, я не встигну зробити домашнє завдання.
2. Твій батько буде радий, якщо ти станеш працьовитішим.
3. Якщо ти повернешся з театру вчасно, я не розповім, де ти був учора.
4. Якщо буде так холодно, то ми занедужаємо.
5. Якщо добре зрозумієш цей матеріал, ти не матимеш проблем у майбутньому.
6. Я поведу дітей на прогулянку, якщо ти підеш за покупками.
7. Якщо ти закінчиш цей переклад вчасно, то отримаєш винагороду.
8. Джон застудився. Я провідаю його, якщо ти купиш ліки.
9. Якщо ти пропустиш ще одну лекцію, матимеш великі проблеми.
10. Якщо завтра також буде висока температура, тобі доведеться викликати лікаря.
11. Щойно похолодає, багато птахів полетить на південь.
12. Якщо я зроблю домашнє завдання швидко, то матиму час підготуватися до свята.
13. Якщо дощу не буде, ви гарно проведете час за містом.
14. Якщо Джек не дістане квитки до театру, ми підемо до кіна.
15. Якщо книгу надрукують до жовтня, ми зможемо її вигідно продати.

Exercise 23. Translate the sentences into English making Type 2 Conditionals.

1. Щоб ти зробив, якби тобі запропонували піти з цієї роботи?
2. Якби вона була більш терплячою, з нею було б легше мати справу.
3. Якби не спека, було б приємно пройти з тобою до будинку.
4. Якби дорога шла через ліс, ми б пішли пішки.
5. Ми б написали роботу, якби мали потрібні книги.
6. Якби фільм був кольоровий, він би справляв більше враження.
7. Якби ти не кричала на дитину, вона була б спокійнішою.
8. Якби ми взяли таксі, ми б добралися до вокзалу за півгодини.
9. Якби не іспит, я б пішов з тобою до кіна.

10. Якби він більше працював, то володів би англійською набагато краще.
11. Він би відремонтував телевізор, якби міг.
12. Якби тут було більше світла, я б обов'язково сфотографував цих туристів.
13. Якби це трапилося, ми б засмутилися.
14. Він не був би таким популярним, якби так багато не подорожував.
15. Якби зараз пішов сніг, я б пішла кататися на лижах.
16. Якби в тебе вилося волосся, ти б робила чудові зачіски.

Exercise 24. Translate the sentences into English making Type 3 Conditionals.

1. Він би не зрозумів цього, якби ви йому минулого разу не натякнули.
2. Я б лишив для Вас записку, якби не застав Вас вдома.
3. Якби не лікар, Сьюзан би не врятували.
4. Якби вони не були обережні, трапилося б нещастя.
5. Якби я взяв словник раніше, то переклав би статтю вчасно.
6. Якби моя сукня була готова, я б надягла її вчора.
7. Якби ти прийшла на вокзал півгодини тому, то зустріла б його.
8. Ми б зробили домашнє завдання, якби вчора не пішли до театру.
9. Ви б побачили Ейфелеву вежу, якби поїхали торік у Париж.
10. Якби я знала, що поїдеш до Вашингтону, то приєдналася б до тебе.
11. Якби ми вчасно вийшли з хати, то ми би встигли на першій поїзд до міста.
12. Я б пішов учора погуляти, якби припинився дощ.
13. Він би виконав роботу, якби в нього був час.
14. Якби не хвороба матері, він би переїхав до Лондона ще торік.
15. Якби вчора відбулися якісь зміни, то комітет би обов'язково дізнався про це.

Exercise 25. Translate the sentences into English making Mixed Conditionals.

1. Я б зателефонував йому днями, якби ми були в дружніх стосунках.
2. Якби ти не забрав іграшку у дитини, вона б зараз не плакала.
3. На Вашому місці, я б нізащо не прийняла запрошення Смітів.
4. Якби діти так не шуміли, ми б давно вже закінчили переклад.
5. Ми б скористалися можливістю поїхати до Парижу, якби в нас були заграничні паспорти.
6. Якби Ви мені виплатили борг вчасно, я б не позивався зараз до суду.
7. Якби ти вчора подився прогноз погоди, як я тебе просила, ми б зараз не ховалися від дощу.
8. Якби вона не володіла французьською так добре, вона б не отримала цю роботу.
9. Якби Джон не був таким неорганізованим, він би не забув про вчорашнє засідання комісії.
10. Якби ти вчора не закінчив звіт, в тебе сьогодні були би проблеми з керівництвом.

Exercise 26. Translate the sentences into English making appropriate types of Conditionals.

1. Якби автомобіль не їхав так швидко, нещасного випадку не сталося б.
2. Якщо він не прийде завтра, надішліть йому телеграму.
3. Якщо я буду там і побачу його, я скажу йому про нові вікна.
4. Цього б не сталося, якби ви були там.
5. Йому доведеться піти в лікарню завтра, якщо йому не буде ліпше.
6. Було б дуже люб'язно з Вашого боку, якби Ви могли це зробити для мене.
7. Чому Ви не покликали його? Я певен, що він прийшов би, якби йому сказали про мою хворобу.
8. Мені потрібно було багато часу, щоб перекласти цю статтю. Якби ви мені дали хороший словник, я б витратив менше часу.
9. Вона б не губила гроші так часто, якби не була такою неуважною.
10. Якби ви сіли на більш ранній поїзд, ми б змогли подорожувати разом.

11. Якби я знав, що він завтра прийде, я б не поїхав сьогодні ввечері до нього.

12. Якби я був певен, що він уже повернувся до Києва, я б поїхав до нього зараз.

13. Якби ви сказали нам кілька днів тому, що у вас є цей довідник, ми б попросили вас дати нам його на певний час.

14. Якби я знав його адресу, я б написав йому зараз, що ви згодні допомогти йому.

15. Куди б ви пішли, якби були зараз вільні?

16. Я б не виплутався з цієї справи, якби не твоя допомога.

17. Ти б випив чаю, якби тобі зараз запропонували?

UNIT B

MISCELLANIOUS USES OF FORMS EXPRESSING UNREALITY

Sentences of unreal condition can be viewed as a basis for other different form expressing unreality.

A. Complex sentences with a clause of concession introduced by the conjunction *even if* are built upon the same pattern as sentences of unreal condition – the form of Past Simple or Past Perfect is used in the subordinate clause and Conditional Mood, Present or Past, in the main clause:

*But even if you **were** right, I **should be** prepared for any contingency.*

*Even if I **had been** a stranger, he **would have talked** of his misfortune.*

B. The form of Past Simple is used in the following type of exclamatory sentences to express a wish which cannot be fulfilled:

*Oh, if only Daddy **were** home!*

*Oh, if I **knew** what to do!*

*Oh, that he **were** more diligent!*

In the above examples reference is made to the present. With reference to the past, the form of Past Perfect is used:

*If only he **had given** me a chance!*

When the sentence refers to the future, we find *would+Infinitive* or *could+Infinitive*:

*If it **would** only **stop** raining for a single day!*

*Oh, if only you **would see** a doctor!*

*If only their life together **could** always **be** like this!*

Sentences of this kind are very emphatic and restricted to spoken English.

C. The choice of forms expressing unreality usually depends on certain kinds of clauses and sometimes on the lexical character of the verb in the main clause. However, certain forms expressing unreality can be used freely, independent of any particular sentence pattern. They are opposed to the Indicative Mood and their choice is determined by the speaker's attitude towards the action in question.

If an action is represented as an actual fact, the Indicative Mood is used. But if it is dependent on some implied unreal condition (i.e. an unreal condition which is not expressed but understood from the sentence or the context), the Conditional Mood is used to represent the action as contradicting the reality. Unreal Present is used with reference to the present or future:

*I **wouldn't** sell the picture for ten thousand dollars. It **would be** a crime to sell such a picture.*

When the situation refers to the past, Unreal Past is used:

*Twenty years ago I **would have** strongly **disapproved** of you.*

*He **would have said** a great deal more, but he was tired.*

The modal verbs *can* and *may* are used in the form of the Past tense to express unreality:

*He has never asked me about it though he knows I **could** never **tell** him a lie.*

*With his office training he **might find** a job with us.*

When reference is made to the past, *could* and *might* are combined with Perfect Infinitive:

*There was a wonderful concert at the Victoria Hall we **could have gone** to. But we missed it.*

*Why on earth didn't he send to say that he was ill? We **might have helped** him.*

Sometimes the Conditional Mood and the forms *could* and *might* are found in sentences without implied condition. Their use in this case differs from the use of the Indicative Mood only stylistically – they serve to give the sentence a milder and more polite shade of meaning:

*“How long did you wait?” “I **would say** a good five minutes.”
Ask Miss Thompson when it **would be** convenient to see her.*

D. There are a few other modal verbs and set phrases which are the Subjunctive Mood or the Conditional Mood only by origin. Now they have ceased to express unreality. They are the modal verbs *should* and *ought* and the set phrases *had better*, *would rather*, *would sooner*, *would like*:

*She decided that they **had better** stay in town for another week.*

*I **wouldn't like** to have the nature like yours, Alec.*

*She **should be** pleased with what she has.*

The above modal verbs and set phrases do not express actions depending on some unreal condition. They merely give a sentence a milder and more polite shade of meaning.

E. Sometimes the Subjunctive Mood is now found in a few set phrases which are survivals of the old use of the mood. New sentences are not formed on the pattern. These are some examples of the kind:

a) expressing a wish:

Long live the forces of peace!

Success attend you!

Be ours a happy meaning!

God bless you.

Heaven forbid.

NB! We can also find *may+Infinitive* in such sentences:

May success attend you!

May ours be a happy meeting.

b) expressing concession:

So be it.

Come what will.

NB! We can also find *may+Infinitive* and *let+Infinitive* in such sentences:

Happen what may...

Be this (that) as it may...

Let it be so.

c) certain set phrases:

Suffice to say that...

Far be it from me... (Ex.: *Far be it from me to contradict you*)

Manners be hanged!

*...as it were... (Ex.: They were silent and, **as it were**, oppressed)*
*As (ill) luck would have it, ... (Ex.: **As luck would have it**, I was invited to that party).*

Exercise 1. Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. Even if I(to have) money, I(not to buy) this dress. It is too expensive.
2. I can't lend them so much money even if they(to ask) it.
3. Even if it(to rain), I(to go) shopping. I had to buy milk, meat, and bread.
4. Even if Mark(to work) harder, he(not to pay) more. His boss is too mean.
5. Even if I(to become) a millionaire, I always(to lead) a simple life.
6. I(to buy) this necklace even if it(to be) expensive.
7. I(to come) to you even if you(not to invite) me.
8. I did not ask for your permission because I(to go) even if you(to forbid) me.
9. Don't believe the cat. It isn't hungry. Even if I(to give) it all the food I have, it still(to look) at you like that.
10. I did not help him even though I knew he was in trouble. Even if I.....(to have) time, I(not to help) him get out of it.

Exercise 2. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. If only he were younger!
2. Oh, that anybody could understand me!
3. Oh, were she less conceited!
4. If only what you say were true!
5. If there were the slightest possibility of his coming!
6. If only someone could have helped him then! But no, they all preferred to stay away.
7. Oh, that you had learned the news yesterday! It is too late now.
8. If only Laurie were really happy with him!
9. If only they had been happy when they were married!
10. If only somebody had recognised me! But after all those years it seemed all but impossible.

Exercise 3. Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. If only he(to have) something interesting to do!
2. If only they (not to bother) him now!
3. If only he (not to fall) into their trap then! If only he (not to be) so silly!
4. Oh, that he (to help) her! But how could he, if she wouldn't accept his support?
5. If she (not to write) so much to her old pattern! The book could be more enjoyable then.
6. If only he (not to be) in pain!
7. If only the play (to come off) more quickly!
8. If only he(to give) some rest!
9. If only she (not to be) such a friendless failure when a child!
10. Oh, if we (to get rid of) that house long ago!
11. If there (to be) the slightest chance of her ever seeing my point of view!
12. If only he (to stop) sobbing his heart out! It's most depressing.
13. If only we..... (to spot) the trouble then! We could have avoided much grief.
14. If only someone (to understand) how he was suffering!
15. Oh, (to be) he less strict with his children!

Exercise 4. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I would like to go to the disco tonight, but my Mom won't let me.
2. I would have joined you long ago, but they held me up typing some stupid letters.
3. I don't want to quarrel, but I could say a lot.
4. I didn't want to quarrel, or I could have said a lot. I could have been talking for hours.
5. Joseph thought he would have left the party long ago – should have left, actually. But he was supposed to wait for Martha.
6. I'd have told you everything without your pressing me. But you never bothered to explain the true reason.
7. Just a year ago I'd have given anything for that house – but now I'm not interested any more.

8. The story might have been more arresting, actually. He omitted most details, that's why everyone was so bored.

9. He would have made friends anywhere. He knew how to influence people, to carry them away.

10. She had been educated very expensively. Some of it would have stuck – but she had not been a very diligent student.

11. I don't know what we'd do without you.

12. He's been so quick. I wouldn't have done half of it in this time.

13. Ten years ago, Maurice wouldn't have spoken like this.

14. She was glad that her statement was truthful. This curious man, she felt, would have recognized a polite evasion.

15. It would have been most valuable to have his first-hand account of the excavation.

Exercise 5. Turn the words implying an unreal condition into an if-clause, like in the example below:

Ex.: *I should prefer you to put it in your own words. – I should prefer it if you put it in your own words.*

1. He did not answer her. She would not have heard him.

2. I'd ask you to have dinner with me, but unfortunately I have a previous engagement.

3. Why didn't you tell me? It would have been only fair to give me a chance of judging for myself.

4. Jack would have left them, but he saw Maurice beckoning him to come over.

5. He knew his father was not among the audience. He would not have known what music to play for him.

6. You really should get a cat, Hilda. Think how happy it would be here!

7. "I wonder if Morgan has written to Peter." "We'd have seen the letter."

8. She would have liked to be an adventuress, but somehow she hadn't managed it.

9. A few years ago, in a storm like this, an airport would have been closed completely.

10. I tried to explain that. But for me the children might have been lost.

Exercise 6. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets to express an unreal action depending on an implied unreal condition.

1. In the old days it (not to be) so simple to travel so far.
2. "Why didn't you persuade your brother to go also?" she asked. "It (not to be) better for him?"
3. She was a competent girl, I thought; she (to make) an admirable nurse.
4. Ordinarily, Jack (to escape) from the party.
5. She knows I (to do) anything for her.
6. "But the door is locked." "I expect we (can, open) it."
"Oh, I (not to do) that. Bill (to be) furious."
7. I (can, produce) easily a translation but I felt for several reasons it (to be) wiser not to.
8. Tom was an ironical chap. He (not to bare) his soul to the press.
9. He says he (to die) without me.
10. I had to find a suitable house to live in. David was inefficient about such things, and (to live) anywhere.
11. He's a man I (to hate) to think ill of me.
12. I think that the news (to worry) him too much.
13. Nothing but bad news (to bring) her on a night like this.
14. "I (not to like) to go as far as that," he replied.
15. You (to care) to sit down?
16. I (to say) he is a perfectly nice boy.
17. "Tom will be so glad to see you." "I (to think) I was the last person Tom would wish to see."
18. "You have a song. Sing it." "No, I..... (can, not) in front of all these people." "Why not? Come on, let's get the guitar."
19. You (can, think) it over on the way."
20. "How long will it take you to finish it off?" "I (to say) about an hour."
21. You (to say) it was impossible to talk him into it?
22. It's no use asking me. I (can, not, tell) you anything.
23. I..... (to say) that he is no fool.

Exercise 7. Find adequate Ukrainian equivalents for the following traditional expressions in italics.

1. "Was it you I saw there?" "What should I do there? However, *be that as it may*, I never was there."
2. "*Far be it from me*," he said, "to interfere with your arrangements."
3. *Suffice it to say* that his idea lacked originality.
4. My aunt believes she is doing good to the village, *as it were*.
5. "I like your young boy, Dinny," said her grandmother. "*Be yours a happy marriage*."
6. The actress, *as it were*, did not suit the role.
7. *As luck would have it*, I got a ten-pound check from my father that morning.
8. *Come what may*, he decided to sell the house.
9. They were busy packing and, *as it were*, took no notice of me.
10. I have written few pages that I feel I could not improve, but I could do no better, *as it were*.

Exercise 8. Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. If only he(to be) here! If only he (can come)!
2. If only you(to keep) silent! Giving your opinion is one thing, but provoking your boss was something else again.
3. This is certainly the picture of a man who(to act) first and(to think) afterwards.
4. A: "Your language, dear. Mind your language."
B: "Language(to damn)! I'll speak as I like!"
5. Far(to be) it from me to contradict you. You always think you know better.
6. Oh, that I(to be) more cautious! It's good that you were there to warn me.
7. You(to be) happy!
8. The final scene you suggested for the play (to make) it a tragedy. The audience(not to want) to see a tragedy.
9. A: "So you went and told him everything, just like that?"
B: "God(to forbid)! Do I look so stupid?"
10. If only you(not to interfere)! But for you we(to have) firsthand information. But you had to come and spoil everything.
11. Far(to be) it from me to spoil your fun, but there is a lady downstairs with a message. She says it's urgent, otherwise I(not to bother) you.

12. If only Nigel(not to be) so credulous! Life(to be) so much easier for him. As it is, anyone can talk him into anything.

13. "Everything in Jim's story is hearsay." Paul paused and added: "If only I..... (can get) at the truth somehow!" "I don't see how," Liz frowned, "and remember, but for Jim we still(not to know) anything... anything at all."

14. There was something wrong somewhere. If only he(can see) what!

15. Of course I saw to it that Tom asked his boss for promotion. Left to himself, he never..... (to do) it.

16. Keep it to yourself. I(not to have) it as a gift.

17. Who(may think) he would dare to turn up?

18. A: "How about crosswords? I could get you a book of them."

B: "God(to forbid)."

19. A: If only we.....(to attend) the performance of Romeo and Juliet yesterday.

B: We could go on Saturday if you like.

20. A: If only you.....(to be) here, Mum!

B: Don't worry, I'll be there tomorrow.

21. A: If only people(not/to throw) their rubbish in the streets.

B: Fortunately, the town council is setting up a campaign next month.

22. A: If only I(not/ to forget) to post that letter.

B: Never mind. You can post it tomorrow instead.

23. A: If only the children(to stop) yelling.

B: I'll ask them to be quiet.

24. A: (you/to buy) some bread, please?

B: Yes, of course. How much do you need?

Exercise 9. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я не звинувачував його. Я зробив би теж саме.

2. Це речі, які дитині було б складно зрозуміти.

3. Я не думаю, що Дорис зробила би щось подібне.

4. Подивись на цю сцену. Де ще у світі ти побачив би щось подібне?

5. Мені було би це байдуже.

6. «Розумієш, мені це було цікаво». – «Мені би теж було цікаво».

7. «Я не хочу йти туди». – «Чому? Я би ніколи не пропустив цей матч».

8. Я думаю, що було би розумно почекати до вечора.

9. Я би ніколи не подумав, що ти так швидко навчишся водити машину.

10. Він би ще багато розповів, але він стомився.

UNIT C

OBJECT CLAUSES WITH “WISH”

Object clauses expressing a wish that cannot be fulfilled are introduced after the verb *to wish* which can be either in Present Simple or Past Simple (depending on the time reference; however, the rules of sequence of tenses are not observed in such clauses). Object clauses after the verb *to wish* are usually joined to the main clause without conjunctions, though sometimes the conjunction *that* can be used. To express a wish that can be fulfilled (i.e. a realizable wish), we use infinitive constructions, such as *I want to do smth.*, *I want smb. to do smth.*, *I would like to do smth.*, *I wish to do smth.*, etc.

In order to express a wish that cannot be fulfilled, the following patterns of object clauses can be used:

a) Past Simple or Past Continuous – when we want to say that we want something to be different in the present:

*I wish I **had** a room of my own.* (But I don't have a room of my own).

*She wishes it **were not raining** now.* (But it is raining now).

b) Past Perfect – to express regret that something happened or did not happen in the past:

*I wish I **had got** your message earlier.* (But I did not get your message earlier).

*He wished he **had not bought** that car.* (But he bought that car).

c) would+ bare Infinitive – for a polite imperative or to express our wish for a change in a situation or someone's behavior because we are annoyed by it:

*I wish you **would stop** shouting.* (Please, stop shouting).

*I wish the wind **would stop** blowing.* (wish for a change in a situation).

*I wish he **would stop** insulting people.* (wish for a change in somebody's behavior).

NB! After the subject pronouns *I* and *we*, *could* is used instead of *would*:

*I wish we **could** go to the party.*

Exercise 1. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I wish it weren't true.
2. I wish it was summer.
3. He wished he could run away.
4. Don't you wish he were given a chance?
5. If he learns about it, you'll wish you'd never been born!
6. It's all guesswork. I wish you really knew something.
7. I almost wished I were back in my old house.
8. I wish I were working in an office instead of here.
9. I wish I had my children with me. It's such a lovely place!
10. I wish you would stop that noise!
11. I wish he might have stayed here.
12. I wish everything had been done more efficiently.
13. I wish he wouldn't be always boasting.
14. Talking through an interpreter wasn't too convenient. I wished I could speak better Japanese.
15. I wish he hadn't come here at all. I don't want to see him ever again.
16. "Are you working here now?" - "I wish I were."

Exercise 2. Paraphrase beginning your sentences with *I wish...*

1. I'm sorry you aren't enjoying the film.
2. I'd like him to stop smoking. (But I have no real hope he will.)
3. It's a pity we can't be as business-like about it as you are.
4. I'm sorry you couldn't come to the yesterday's party.
5. I'm sorry you didn't pass the exam.
6. It's a pity Joan was asked to leave.
7. It's a pity you haven't been revising enough.
8. It's a pity he doesn't have a job like yours.
9. I'm sorry I can't go to the disco tonight. I've too much work to do.
10. It's a pity you have been waiting so long.

11. I'm sorry you didn't find that key.
12. It's a pity you missed the exhibition.
13. It's a pity she is no longer in touch with modern life.
14. It's a pity he knows nothing yet.
15. I'd like him to know nothing about this case.
16. It's a pity my family aren't here.
17. I'm sorry my family are here.
18. I'm sorry I took my children with me.
19. I'm sorry I didn't take my children with me.
20. It's a pity she isn't adequately paid.
21. It's a pity he is being so touchy today.
22. It's a pity you haven't bought that cottage.
23. It's a pity you can't adjust to the climate.
24. It's a pity she is leaving so soon.
25. It's a pity she has to leave so soon.

Exercise 3. Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. I wish I(to know) him before.
2. I wish he never (to invite) here!
3. I'm afraid she is over-conscientious. I wish she (to pay) less attention to her work.
4. Timmy wishes he..... (can go) to the summer camp with the rest of the children.
5. I wish you (not to look) so unbearably surprised. You have known everything all along, haven't you?
6. Jillian wished she (can allow) to see the patient, though no one had been.
7. I wish you (not to show) so much curiosity. It wasn't proper.
8. I wish Bill (not to disappear) so quickly. I wanted to ask him something.
9. She almost wished he (to be) home again, wished they (not to part).
10. Jeremy wished he (not to refuse) Tony's offer and now (to stay) at his place: he wouldn't be so lonely there.
11. I'm not upset, I tell you. I only wish everybody..... (to stop) being so sympathetic.
12. Bill, you're up to something. I wish I (to know) what it is.

13. Mel wished he (to know) earlier what Tom had just told him.

14. He wished that it all never (to happen) at all and that things (to be) as they once had been.

15. I wish I (can) settle down to something.

16. I wish I (to have) a jeep, that's all.

17. I wish I (to be) quite sure that she is altogether honest.

18. We wish to goodness the thing (can) be patched up.

19. I wish you (to go) up and (to see) Willy.

20. I now began to wish that I (not to take) Monty into my confidence.

21. I wished he (not to ask) that question.

22. She almost wished it (to be) an ordinary day and that there (to be) no such things as holidays.

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. A: I wish John(to listen) to my advice.

B: You should try talking to him again.

2. I wish you.....(to pay) more attention to your teacher's instructions yesterday.

3. A: I wish they.....(to study) more. Their exams start soon.

B: Don't worry. I'm sure everything will be fine.

4. A: I wish he(to explain) exactly what he wants me to do every day.

B: Why don't you ask him to be more clear?

5. A: I wish you(to help) me with the housework more often.

B: I'm sorry. I'll try to do so from now on.

6. A: I wish I(to know) how to cook.

B: Don't worry, I'll teach you.

7. A: Will Sue be going with you to New York?

B: She wishes she(to come), but unfortunately she's very busy at the moment.

8. A: Are you happy with your job?

B: I wish I (to be).

9. A: Do you regret you've said it?

B: I don't regret anything, no. I only wish I (to express) myself more clearly.

10. A: I'm sure he now wishes he (not to show) me that picture.
 B: A little too late, isn't it?
11. A: Is there any other way?
 B: I wish there (to be).
12. A: Have you got my letter?
 B: Yes. I wish you (not to write) it.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Шкода, що ти не можеш зустріти Сюзан.
2. Шкода, що Ви не пішли подивитися цю виставку. Я впевнений, що вона б Вам сподобалась.
3. Шкода, що вона не встигла закінчити свій твір.
4. Шкода, що ти вчора не прийшла. У нас було так весело.
5. Фільм був дуже цікавий. Мені шкода, що ти його не побачила.
6. Шкода, що дитина ще мала. Ми б узяли її з собою.
7. Шкода, що сьогодні така мряка. Ми б поїхали за місто.
8. Шкода, що ти мешкаєш так далеко від мене.
9. Шкода, що ти витрачаєш час на всілякі дурниці.
10. Шкода, що ти не відремонтував дах.
11. Шкода, що ти вже дав слово.
12. Шкода, що дівчина не зможе одружитися з цим красенем.
13. Шкода, що нашу доповідь ніхто не почує.
14. Шкода, що ти не робиш ранкову зарядку.
15. Шкода, що ти не зробиш мені цю послугу.
16. Шкода, що псується погода.
17. Мені б хотілося, аби Ви скоріше повернули всі свої гроші.
18. Шкода, що її син така несерйозна людина.
19. Я не хочу, щоб ти був таким зухвалим.
20. Шкода, що на десерт не подали морозива.

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