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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

до практичних занять та самостійної роботи
з дисципліни «Практичний курс основної іноземної мови»
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UNIT A

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF COMPARISON

Clauses of comparison are introduced by the conjunctions *as if* or *as though*. In these clauses we can view actions either as real or unreal. If the actions/states we describe are real, we use any tense forms appropriate:

*He sounds as if he **has** a cold* (It is possible that he has a cold).

*She looks as though she **is** a model* (It is possible that she is a model).

It must be taken in account that in real contexts the rule of sequence of tenses must be observed:

*He spoke as if he **was reading** the text from the paper* (It was possible that he was really reading the text).

If the actions introduced by the conjunctions *as if* or *as though* are unreal, we find the form of Past Simple, including the form *were* for all the persons, or Past Perfect. The form of Past Simple shows that the action of the subordinate clause is simultaneous with the action of the principal clause.

*He asked me the question as if the answer **were** really important.*

*He looks as though he **had** plenty of determination.*

The form of Past Perfect shows that the action of the subordinate clause precedes the action of the principal clause.

*Bosinney gazed at him as though he **had not heard**.*

If the action of the subordinate clause follows the action of the principal clause, *would + infinitive* is used.

*She looked up at me defiantly as if she **would turn** on me that very moment.*

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

1. She will look at you and talk to you as though you were a nobody and as though nothing you did could change that.

2. There he is again, sitting as if he had a right to come.

3. Why does he always speak as if he knew everything better than anyone else?

4. She was listening and wincing as though she were having a grinding headache.

5. Maurice looks quite exhausted as if he had run ten miles.

6. Daniel looks quite exhausted as if he had been working in the yard since morning.

7. No one as much as looked at him as he entered... as if he didn't exist at all... as if it was his ghost that had come in.

8. He was wearing a three-piece suit as if it were some formal occasion.

9. She startled as if she had been addressed by a stranger.

10. Don't reproach me as if somebody could have done more.

11. He was throwing his things into a suitcase as if the place were on fire.

12. She always looked as though she had been in the beauty parlour all afternoon.

13. Mary is always saying she believes in her friend, and at the same time she always behaves as if he were her enemy.

14. Our life goes on as if nothing had happened.

15. Father sounded as if he would never agree to let me go on the trip.

16. He came over to the table and stood in front of it as though it were a lectern.

17. He took off his hat and held it across his chest, almost as if he were saluting the flag.

18. Bernard sat in his arm-chair looking as if he were going to be sick.

19. His head ached terribly. It felt as though all sorts of little savage things were beating inside it, trying to get out.

20. It seemed as though the water drew her irresistibly.

21. He felt as if he were being reprimanded.

22. After travelling some distance the leather of the seats felt as if they might burst into flame.

23. Sinclair was panting, as though he had been running.

Exercise 2. Differentiate real and unreal contexts and use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets.

1. Mary was sniffing when I spoke to her on the phone. She sounded as though she (to cry) at the time.

2. You seem very happy today. You seem as though you (just/to hear) some good news.

3. Sarah looked very frightened last night. She looked as if she (to see) a ghost.

4. She did not know him, but she acted as if she (to know) him all her life.

5. What a delicious smell! It smells as if Mom (to bake) something in the kitchen at the moment.

6. My boss tells the same jokes all the time and we always laugh as if we (never/to hear) them before.

7. Emma was wearing a beautiful dress last night. She looked as if she (to go) to a party.

8. Jack is only twenty-two years old, but sometimes he behaves as though he (to be) much older.

9. There was a lot of noise last night. It sounded as if the people next door (to have) a party.

10. They must have had an argument because they acted as if they (not/to like) each other.

11. It is very cold outside today. In fact, it feels as if it (to snow).

12. James has been very selfish recently. He has been behaving as though he (not/to want) to help anyone out.

13. Helen did not study science at university, but sometimes she talks about it as if she (to be) an expert on the subject.

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

A. Use unreal Past Simple, unreal Past Continuous, or modal verbs with the necessary forms of the Infinitive.

1. She spoke easily and without restraint as if she (to talk) to a friend... as if we (not to have) anything to argue about.

2. They were watching as helplessly as if it (to be) a game of dice, with their lives at stake.

3. He was staring at me as if he (to see) something... as if he (can see) something I couldn't.

4. The old man never gave me as much as a two-word sentence as if he still (to try) to puzzle out who I was.

5. She smiled at him prettily but her hands trembled and she paled as if she (to be going) to faint.

6. Opposite our house the stranger stopped as though he (not to be) sure whether that was the place he was looking for.

7. Don't stand here smiling as if you (not to understand) what is going on.

8. Why is she crying as though everyone (to be) mean to her?

9. She moved slowly as if she (to be) in pain.

10. We got no reply as if they (to be) astonished by the news.

B. Use unreal Past Perfect, unreal Past Perfect Continuous, or modal verbs with the necessary forms of the Infinitive.

1. Larry's eyes were red and swollen as if he (to cry).

2. He looked happy as if an alternative (to find).

3. She welcomed me as if nothing (to happen), as if we never (to quarrel).

4. Don't keep reminding me I was late as if I (can come) earlier.

5. He went on considering the alternatives as though he just (to provide) with a puzzle to solve.

6. He is so proud as if he (to write) a masterpiece and not a stupid article no one will ever read.

7. Ella described her school years as though she (to love) school – which we both knew was not true.

8. There was a tiny silence when I entered as if they (to discuss) something they thought I shouldn't know.

9. "You've earned the money," he continued. "Don't react as if you (to give) it for nothing."

10. "It's true, I tell you. Why don't you believe me?"

"You said it as if you just (to make) it up."

C. Use unreal Past Simple, unreal Past Continuous, unreal Past Perfect, unreal Past Perfect Continuous, or modal verbs with the necessary forms of the Infinitive.

1. He scarcely replied as if he (not to hear) I was calling.

2. He scarcely replied as if he (not to hear) what I had said.

3. Why do you go on as though you (not to mind) what he's saying about you?

4. He expected us to listen to him as if what he was saying (to be) the most reasonable thing in life – which it wasn't.

5. He felt a sort of relief as if he (to reach) a decision which could change his life completely.

6. He kept asking me to change my mind while there was still time as if I (to make) a grave mistake.

7. Stop contrasting your life with his as though you (to achieve) nothing.

8. They kept reading as though it (to be) important and they (not to notice) anything around them.

9. It suddenly grew dark as if somebody (to draw) the curtains.

10. The boy knows the story by heart as if he (to hear) it many times.

11. The room was full of strangers but Leslie made his speech as if he (to prepare) to do it all his life.

12. She speaks French as if she (to have) very good teachers.

13. He kept working without looking around as if his colleagues (to discuss) something of no importance to him.

14. "Try again." He smiled back gratefully as if he (to give) the greatest opportunity in his life.

15. The others shied away from him as if he (to have) the plague.

Exercise 4. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in the follow clauses of comparison and predicative clauses introduced by *as if* and *as though*:

1. Her lips were parted as if she (to be) out of breath.

2. Hugh laughed awkwardly, as if he (to say) something indecent.

3. Then he rolled his eyes in his head, as if he (to do) an exercise.

4. He looked down at his feet as though he (to be) unconscious of the company.

5. Bateman felt as though someone (to give) him a violent blow.

6. She sounded as if she (to talk) to someone distasteful.

7. He couldn't move his legs as if they (to be) stuck on the floor.

8. "It sounds as though there (to be) three or four men down there," said my father.

9. She spoke of this and that as though she (to make) conversation with a stranger.

10. He looked as if he already (to decide) on some action.

11. He went into the house by the back door and sneaked up the stairs as though he (to have) something to hide.

12. It looked as though he (to be) filled with an overwhelming joy.

13. The sky looked as though it (to be) grey for months.

14. Robert's voice sounded hoarse, as though he (to shout) into the wind for hours.

15. Her stillness and her strange words made me feel as if I still (to dream).

16. Jones greeted me as though I (to be) an old school-friend whom he had not seen for years.

17. Her eyes were sparkling as though she (to laugh) at us.

18. She was breathing fast and deep, as though she (to run).

19. Her face was red and swollen as though she (to choke).

20. He looked as though he (not to move) since I left him the previous night.

Exercise 5. Paraphrase the following sentences using adverbial clauses of comparison.

1. Dinny stopped as if having just realized what she was saying.

2. "What's the matter?" he asked as if not knowing the reason.

3. He left so quickly one might think someone was pursuing him.

4. Ron was asking one question after another as if in a hurry to get all the information he could.

5. She passed by as if not recognizing him.

6. He paused as if afraid to go on.

7. Don't stop in the middle of the phrase as if not knowing your lesson.

8. She clasped her hands as though having received a death blow.

9. On seeing her note he stood as if struck.

10. She was leaning on the cushions as if not having yet recovered.

11. Tina smiled as if happy with the news.

12. "Why are you staring at me? Have I grown a third eye?"

13. Johnny paused as if searching for words.

14. When he entered, everyone in the room looked up as if having seen a ghost.

15. She was sure of the outcome as if having received some inside information.

Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences using adverbial clauses of comparison.

1. Jane hid the book she was reading as if ...

2. He lay motionlessly as though ...

3. He stood speechless as if ...

4. He was too sympathetic as though ...

5. She sobbed wildly as if ...
6. He curbed his urge to laugh as if ...
7. He stared at his watch as if ...
8. The police launched investigation as if ...
9. She pouted as if ...
10. He gave the problem little consideration as if...
11. She pushed the money back at him as though ...
12. Whenever the phone rang he rushed to take it as if...
13. He stared at the ceiling and whistled as if ...
14. He read each story in that childish book solemnly as though ...
15. She shielded her eyes as though ...
16. Everyone tried to hush it up as if ...
17. He greeted us absent-mindedly as if ...
18. His remarks were short and bitter, but then he slowly warmed to the subject as though ...

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. На всі мої питання він відповідав так, ніби ця бесіда його зовсім не цікавила.
2. Він відчував певну незручність, ніби всі присутні дивилися на нього.
3. Стіни у кімнаті були покриті темними плямами, ніби її давно не ремонтували.
4. Вона говорила таким впевненим тоном, ніби знала відповіді на всі питання.
5. Джулія оглядалася під час руху, ніби за нею хтось гнався.
6. Він працював все бистріше, ніби щось підказувало йому, що часу залишилося зовсім мало.
7. Навіть не думайте поводитися з нею, як з дитиною.
8. Він не хотів іти, ніби боявся, що без нього ми пропустимо щось важливе.
9. Ліліан говорила з ними так, ніби вони вже про все знали, ніби чутки вже могли дійти до них.
10. Вона сповістила нас про свій від'їзд таким тоном, ніби ми її чимось образили.
11. Він був такий радий, ніби саме про такий подарунок він мріяв усе життя.

12. Він сидів за столом так, ніби щось писав, але він ані писав, ані читав.
13. Собака вітав Френка так, ніби вони давно не бачилися.
14. Вони не розмовляли, ніби вони були настільки раді бути разом, що розмови були зайвими.
15. У нього був такий вигляд, ніби він ось-ось розплачеться.
16. Вона продовжувала оглядати кімнату, ніби шукала щось.
17. Вони розмовляли один з одним такими голосами, ніби були у церкві.
18. Моріс сидів, не рухаючись, ніби не чув Джека.
19. Він застібнув пальто, ніби йому було холодно.
20. В мене таке відчуття, ніби я знаю тебе вже багато років.
21. Вона зазвичай виглядала так, ніби нещодавно плакала.
22. Було схоже, що переговори продляться ще кілька днів.
23. Вона дивилася на мене так, ніби не розуміла мене зовсім.
24. Вона відчувала себе такою стомленою, ніби вона занадто довго гуляла.

UNIT B

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

An adverbial modifier of purpose is usually expressed by an infinitive when the agent of that infinitive is the same as the subject in the sentence: *He said that he was going out to buy some stationary.*

The infinitive may be sometimes (though not often) preceded by *in order* or *so as*.

*I had to keep drinking coffee **in order to** stay awake.*

*You'd better wait outside **so as** to be at hand if I want you.*

So as is more often used to introduce a negative infinitive:

*She sat still **so as not to** disturb the dog.*

A subordinate clause of purpose is found when the subject of this clause is not the same as the subject of the principal clause. Clauses of purpose are introduced by the conjunction *so that* (sometimes *that* or *in order that*, both of which are characteristic of literary style, and *so*, which is colloquial). The predicate in these clauses is expressed by *may* or *can* + infinitive and the rules of the sequence of tenses are to be observed in this case: *She dressed quickly for dinner **so that she might** see him sooner.*

If the verb in the subordinate clause is in the negative form, *shouldn't* + *infinitive* is preferred. However, the use of *won't* or *wouldn't* (the sequence of tenses must be applied in past contexts) are also acceptable in the modern English language:

*I stood up, my back turned so that he **should not see** my face.*

*She reserved a table so that she **wouldn't** have to wait in a queue.*

In literary style we sometimes find clauses of purpose introduced by the conjunction *lest* (так, щоби ні...). In this case *should* + *infinitive* (rarely the Subjunctive Mood) is used in the subordinate clause. As the conjunction *lest* is negative in meaning, the verb is in the affirmative form.

*He withdrew his eyes **lest she should read** them.*

***Lest he freeze**, he wore a ragged sweater over the ensemble.*

One of the ways to express the purpose of the action can be the use of subordinate clauses introduced with the conjunction *in case*. However, it is important to remember that the rules applied here are similar to the ones of the conditional clauses – no future tenses are used in the subordinate part:

*Take an umbrella **in case it rains**.*

*She called her parents **in case they were worried** about her.*

As it can be seen from the example above, the rules of sequence of tenses are applied when there is some past context in the main clause.

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

1. She opens the window every morning so that the children may get some fresh air.

2. I closed the door so that we might not be overheard.

3. I've made a copy for you so that there might be no doubts.

4. I've made a copy for you lest there should be any doubts.

5. He spoke loudly and clearly so that he could be heard.

6. He took a taxi lest he be late again.

7. Take your gloves with you in case it should get colder.

8. Take your gloves with you in case it gets colder.

9. I told him everything so that he could have all the information he might need to make up his mind.

10. You'll have to give him a hand in order that he can cope with all his responsibilities.

11. Reread this phrase lest you should make the same mistake again.

Exercise 2. Re-word the following sentences turning the infinitive phrases into clauses of purpose according to the pattern:

Pattern: I left a note on the table to remind you about the call (so that)

I left a note on the table so that it should remind you about the call.

1. The nurse stepped around for the doctor to see the man's wound. (so that)
2. I want to go to London for my wife to see the play. (so that)
3. I know he'll come home for us to have dinner together. (so that)
4. Shall I ring for the maid to clear these things away? (so that)
5. He spoke loudly and clearly for all to hear. (so that)
6. I'm telling you this for you to write home about. (so that)
7. He kept the gate closed for the cows not to get into the garden. (so that/lest)
8. She left the room for little Emmy to sleep quietly. (so that)
9. She rang off for her mother not to know whom she had been talking to. (so that / lest)
10. He left a book here for me to look over. (in case)
11. He was plucking early roses for her to carry back to town. (so that)
12. She told all sorts of lies for her children not to hate their father. (so that/lest)
13. I took twenty driving lessons to pass my driving test after the first attempt. (so that)
14. We arrived at the cinema early so as not to miss the beginning of the film. (so that / lest)
15. We stood up in order to get a better view of what was going on. (so that)
16. Mr. Jones bought a second car for his wife to learn to drive. (so that)
17. I'm going to sign the agreement immediately. You might change your mind. (in case)
18. Take this key with you. There might be no one at home when you come back. (in case)
19. I am going to take my passport with me. I might need it. (in case)
20. Go by train. There might be a lot of traffic on the road. (in case)
21. I spoke slowly and clearly because I wanted the audience to understand. (so that)
22. Put on your coat. It might get pretty cold in the evening. (in case)

23. He saved money for his family to go to Europe in summer. (so that)

24. They kept her in the dark because they wanted to avoid trouble. (in order that / lest)

25. She went downstairs quietly so as not to draw attention. (in order that / lest)

26. David thought of a potential economy. He told his secretary about it because he wanted her to work it out on the calculator. (so that)

27. They tried to placate the mob as they didn't want the trouble to break out again. (so that / lest)

28. He stepped back for her to see everything better. (so that)

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences according to the pattern.

Pattern: I turned down the music (to concentrate).

I turned down the music so that my brother might concentrate on his studies.

They locked the door (to get in).

They locked the door lest somebody get in/ should get in.

1. Everyone was pushing (to get in front of the queue).

2. Try to write clearly (to avoid being misunderstood).

3. He left the car in the road (to keep it out of sight).

4. He sat in the furthest corner (not to be seen).

5. I've got the key (to want to go inside).

6. She said she wanted tea ready at nine (to be out by ten).

7. He lifted his son to his shoulder (to see the procession).

8. Holes should be fenced (to fall down them).

9. I have drawn a diagram (to be clearer).

10. He used both hands (to drop anything).

11. We covered the furniture (to get paint over it).

12. We spoke quietly (to disturb anyone).

13. I had to turn away (to see my smile).

14. I've underlined all the new words (to forget to look them up).

15. They employed a firm of Management Consultants (to assess the company).

Exercise 4. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in the following clauses of purpose:

1. She stirred on her sofa, shifting her weight so that she (to look) down at the playing cat.

2. He gave Stella another glance, from the corner of his eye, so that she (not to see) he was looking at her.

3. Then she went over to the captain and leaned over him so that she (to speak) into his ear.

4. She put the coat back and placed some other clothes on it so that it (to look) as though it had not been disturbed.

5. I like to know what new books are being published so that I (to ask) for them at the public library.

6. You ought to hear it from his own lips so that you (to judge yourself).

7. I went to the desk and asked for my key so that I (to go) straight up to my room.

8. Uncle Nick's belongings had to be moved out of his room so that it (to re-let).

9. He waded out cautiously so that he (not to trip) against a coral rock.

10. He carefully took note of the furniture in the room so that he (not to knock) against a chair or a table in the dark and (to make) a noise.

11. Mrs. Tinker was arranging apples on the counter so that the spots (not to show).

12. I had a book hidden in the barn so that I (to read) without fear of being caught.

13. I took her to a theatre so that we (to get) back home late enough.

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences using adverbial clauses of purpose.

1. We took a taxi...

2. They telephoned the manager ...

3. He concentrated on his work ...

4. She practices every day ...

5. You must find a good dentist...

6. They never punish their children ...

7. I put a notice there ...

8. They slowed down the investigation ...

9. He took great risks ...
10. He had an ansaphone installed in his study ...
11. The company commissioned a computer expert ...
12. Don't hold back your views ...
13. He sent his son to a prep-school ...
14. Change your approach ...

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Вчитель пояснив правило ще раз, щоб все було зрозуміло.
2. Дивись під ноги, щоб не впасти.
3. Я повідомляю Вам про ці зміни для того, щоб Ви ще раз могли обдумати мою пропозицію.
4. Закрий двері, щоб не було протягу.
5. Вона відвернулася, щоб ніхто не помітив, що вона плаче.
6. Вона мусила втрутитися в їх суперечку, щоб вони не посварилися зовсім.
7. Увімкни настільну лампу, щоб було зручніше працювати.
8. Почувши, що Пітер повертається, Джил поклала конверт на місце та закрила шухляду (a drawer), аби він не помітив, що вона щось шукала.
9. Він мусив повторити вірш ще раз, щоб не забути його.
10. Поліцейські обійшли всіх сусідів, щоб дізнатися, чи чули вони щось.
11. Тім попросив ретельно завернути вазу, щоб вона не розбилася.
12. Цей знак поставлений тут для того, щоб всі звернули увагу на безпеку.
13. Я вимовлятиму його прізвище по літерах, щоб ви його правильно записали.
14. Вони сперечалися пошепки, щоб діти не дізналися про їх суперечку.
15. Приберіть звідси цю сумку, щоб ніхто не перечепився.
16. Я повідомляю тобі про все це, щоб ми могли зрозуміти один одного.
17. Він сказав нам сісти на задні сидіння машини, щоб ми могли поговорити.

18. Він вдавав, що розмовляє з кимось, аби слуга не подумав, що він в кімнаті один.

19. Дівчинка не закривала вікно ані вдень, ані вночі, щоб кішка могла приходити до неї в кімнату, коли забажає.

20. Ми пішли прогулятися, щоб я міг побачити ліс до того, як стемніє.

21. Вона понизила голос, щоб її мати не почула нас.

22. Грейс ужила всіх необхідних заходів, аби вони могли відразу одружитися.

23. Він відійшов від театральної каси, щоб я міг поговорити з касиром.

24. Подзвони мені, коли ти будеш виїжджати, щоб я знав, коли чекати на тебе.

25. Вона дала мені ключ, щоб я міг відкрити двері.

UNIT C

OBJECT CLAUSES.

ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSES.

APPOSITIVE AND PREDICATIVE CLAUSES

Object Clauses

1. In object clauses the use of different forms of the predicate depends on the lexical character of the predicate verb in the principal clause. As a rule, we find the Indicative Mood in object clauses after most verbs:

*We know (that) he **is doing** very well in his studies.*

But *should + infinitive* or the Subjunctive Mood is used after certain expressions of suggestion, order or decision such as *to suggest, to propose, to move, to demand, to urge, to order, to give orders, to give instructions, to require, to request, to insist, to recommend, to decide, to make up one's mind, to arrange, to prefer, to take care, to be anxious, to be determined:*

*Con demanded that Andrew **should** return to the house with him.*

She urged that they go to Europe.

*He had given instructions that everything possible **should be done**.*

In all those cases the action of the subordinate clause follows the action of the principal clause. Therefore, *should* is never combined with the Perfect Infinitive.

2. In object clauses subordinated to the principal clause with a formal *it* as subject, we find the Indicative Mood after such expressions as *it is wonderful (natural, strange, singular, absurd, terrible, monstrous, queer, odd)* and the like as well as after *it infuriated (outraged, startled, surprised, puzzled) me* and the like. The Indicative Mood is also used after *it is possible (likely, probable)* in affirmative sentences.

*It was fortunate that we **met** at the station.*

*But it's natural that you **come** to get used to things.*

Yet, after certain expressions in the principal clause the modal phrase *should + infinitive* or the Subjunctive Mood is always used in the object clause. They are expressions of necessity or recommendation such as *it is necessary (important, vital, imperative, essential, urgent, advisable, desirable)*; we also find these forms after the Passive Voice of some verbs expressing suggestion, order, decision, such as *it is suggested (proposed, required, demanded, requested, recommended, decided, agreed, determined, arranged)*.

*It is necessary at times that certain persons **should be** encouraged.*

*"It is necessary that they **be** careful in the lab," he added.*

In all those cases the action of the subordinate clause follows the action of the principal clause. Therefore, *should* is never combined with the perfect infinitive in such constructions.

3. After expressions of fear such as *to be afraid, to be terrified, to be fearful, to be frightened, to be nervous, to be troubled, to be in terror, to fear, to tremble, to have apprehension* and others, we find the Indicative Mood. Care should be taken to observe the rules of the sequence of tenses.

*I am afraid nothing **has been done** yet.*

*She was afraid that he **had seen** her.*

We also find *may + infinitive* in object clauses after expressions of fear:

*She's afraid he may **miss** his only chance.*

*She **was** afraid he **might miss** his only chance.*

But sometimes, in literary style, object clauses are introduced by the conjunction *lest*. In this case *should + infinitive* (rarely the Subjunctive Mood) is used in the object clause. The rules of the Sequence of Tenses are not observed here.

*They were terrified lest someone **should discover** their secret hiding place.*

Attributive Clauses after “It is time...”

After the idiomatic phrase *it is time* (also *it is high time, it's about time*) we find the form of the Past Indefinite.

*It's high time you **were** in bed too, my child.*

*He said, "It's time we **ordered** dinner."*

Appositive and Predicative Clauses

1. In appositive clauses which are usually introduced by the conjunction *that* the use of different forms of the predicate depends on the lexical character of the noun they modify. As a rule, the Indicative Mood is found in this kind of clauses. The rules of the sequence of tenses are to be observed in this case.

*The idea that he **thought** himself anything but intelligent **was** absurd.*

*He is under the impression that I **am hiding** something from him.*

But *should + infinitive* (or rarely the Subjunctive Mood) is used in appositive clauses after nouns expressing order, suggestion, wish, agreement and decision, such as *suggestion, proposal, demand, order, request, requirement, recommendation, understanding, decision, agreement, wish, desire, ambition* and some others.

*He told me of his desire that all **should be** happy.*

*There was no likelihood that anyone **should be** there.*

The rules of the sequence of tenses are not observed in this case.

2. The same rules hold good for predicative clauses – generally the Indicative Mood is used in them. The rules of the sequence of tenses are observed in this case.

The question is how we are going to find the means to do it.

The fact was that I hardly knew what to say.

But when the subject of the principal clause is expressed by one of such nouns as *wish, suggestion, proposal, decision, aim, plan, idea, arrangement, condition*, and some others, *should + infinitive* is used in the subordinate clause. The rules of the sequence of tenses are not observed.

*His desire was that life **should fall** in with his own limited but deliberate plans.*

Exercise 1. Explain the use of the verb forms in the following object clauses:

1. I don't know how he found it out.
2. He was a little surprised that she should not believe him.
3. At the office he gave instructions that inquiries should be made about a young person called Lisette.
4. Didn't she know that you were married?
5. I gave orders that he shouldn't be allowed on the premises.
6. She wanted to go to see him off, but he had been very insistent that she shouldn't.
7. He thought I should get over it but I still feel offended.
8. I think he was determined that nothing should interfere with his independence of spirit.
9. They arranged that Grace should tell her parents that she was engaged to be married.
10. I think my sister's singing has greatly improved.
11. When he was told that she had gone to Aberdeen, he was glad that she should look at the shops and perhaps visit a cinema.
12. He had never suggested that I should visit them.
13. She had a feeling that something frightening was being kept from her.
14. Laura insisted that we should put the party off.
15. He was so anxious that the boy should not go to California.
16. I suggest that you have your foot seen to at once.
17. Con insisted that I be also present.

Exercise 2. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in the following object clauses:

1. He suggests that I (to try) something of a more serious nature.
2. He only requested that he (to allow) to see the heads of some departments.
3. Doris requires of a man only that he (to be) clever.
4. Brady proposed that they (to walk) down to the sea wall.
5. I saw that I (to be) mistaken in believing that Uncle Nick (to be) ill.
6. They decided that Laura (to have) the nourishing food that had been ordered for her.

7. He was annoyed that they (to choose) the day of his departure for the party.
8. I'm glad that you (to drop) in.
9. Charles insisted that we (to keep) secret even the most remote mention of the idea.
10. It was lunchtime. He knew that they (to be) safely occupied for an hour at least.
11. He was determined that his enemies (to pay).
12. I was a bit surprised that such a little boy (to read) the life of Milton.
13. She soon discovered that he never (to see) the Statue of Liberty or any of the museums in New York.
14. She asked that her affair never (to speak) of.
15. Rupert was anxious that there (to be) no appearance of coldness on Hilda's part.
16. Propriety demanded that I (to represent) at the game in person.
17. I've made up my mind that Meg (to send) for.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into English using the appropriate verb forms in object clauses:

1. Потім він запропонував припинити цю дискусію і поговорити про щось інше.
2. Мою мати звали Лідія, і вона завжди наполягала, щоб ми називали її цим ім'ям.
3. Після вечері він запропонував піти до театру, але вона відмовилась.
4. Він гнівається, що я закохався в його сестру.
5. Вони всі погодилися, що потрібно щось робити з хлопчиком.
6. Батько хотів йти пішки, але мати наполягла, щоб ми поїхали машиною.
7. У листівці він пропонував, щоб вони зустрілися у Національній галереї.
8. Він наполягав на тому, щоб я взяла відпустку.
9. Вона сподівалася, що зможе приборатися на кухні зранку.
10. Я не розумів, чому він так гнівається.
11. Як тільки ми сіли, він почав вимагати, щоб свічки приборали.
12. Чарльз порадив, щоб ми поїли, а потім пішли до театру.
13. Він попросив, щоб ми залишили цей вечір вільним.

14. Я був стурбований, що він не подзвонив мені.
15. Він запитав мене, чи повернуся я в Лондон через тиждень.
16. Я запропонував повечеряти разом.
17. Її мати запросила їх зупинитися в неї, але Гелен наполягала, щоб вони пішли до готелю.
18. Я радий, що Ви так гарно думаєте про мого сина.
19. Він влаштував все так, щоб Едвард поїхав в Італію на рік чи на два.
20. Я надав розпорядження Еммі, щоб вона взялася за цю справу.
21. Він запропонував, щоб Кет запросила своїх друзів додому.
22. Ронні вирішив, що я повинен познайомитися в той вечір з його дівчиною.

Exercise 4. Explain the use of the verb forms in object clauses subordinated to the principal clause with it as subject:

1. It was important that no sound should give warning of their approach.
2. It's absolutely essential that you shouldn't breathe a word.
3. It puzzled me that such a young girl should so insistently occupy his thoughts.
4. It seemed necessary that his friends should be kept away from interfering with his work.
5. It was unlikely that he would take any steps against his brother.
6. After lunch it was proposed that they should all go to the lake.
7. It was possible that her only feeling was one of hurt pride.
8. It's not likely that they should exchange addresses.
9. It was agreed that he should be the first to speak.
10. It was inevitable that Danny should, sooner or later, pass through the town.
11. It's only natural that a mother should not wish to be parted from her children.
12. It infuriated me that there had been considerable newspaper coverage concerning Mr. Haskin's visit.
13. It was improbable that Bart should buy pictures.
14. It is advisable that she should have someone to look after her.
15. It was explained to me that I was an ungrateful child who had consistently rejected the kindness offered by my aunt and uncle.
16. It was very odd that we should have met in my aunt's house.

Exercise 5. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in object clauses subordinated to the principal clause with it as subject:

1. He had spent the first part of the night lying rigid and telling himself how important it was that he (to sleep).
2. It's wonderful that they (to give) you a present.
3. It was arranged that his wife (to join) him in six months.
4. It was all wrong that someone so young (to be) so ill.
5. It was inevitable that the conversation with Ned (to turn) upon crime.
6. It's not fair that the girl (to send) to bed so early on a day like this.
7. She listened in silence to Mel's explanation why it was essential that he (to remain) at the airport.
8. It had long been decided that I (to spend) a fourth year at Cambridge doing psychology.
9. It was advisable that she (to continue) the treatment.
10. It was demanded that I (to tell) them all that had passed at the conference.
11. It was possible that she (to find) it pleasant to be in our company.
12. It was unnatural the way he (to keep) his feeling in check.
13. Arthur said: "It seems to me almost a pity that the church (to forbid) priests to marry."
14. After their talk it was urgent that she (to see) her husband.
15. It was amazing that this coarse man (to be) so worried about a dog.
16. It was arranged that I (to pick) up Hudson at his flat after lunch.
17. It was suggested that we (to stay) where we were till it was light.
18. It is obviously necessary that an investigation (to make).

Exercise 6. Explain the use of the verb forms in the following appositive and predicative clauses:

1. He at last came to the decision what should be done about the manuscript.
2. My suspicion was that he did not know how to do it.
3. His aunt made a peremptory demand that he should send her ten pounds a month.
4. He willingly accepted his father's suggestion that he should go on a long journey to India.

5. He soon came to the conclusion that he had nothing in common with his brother.

6. The publisher sent me a letter with the request that I should write a review of the book.

7. But the most drastic demand the new owner made was that half the workmen be discharged at once.

8. My only wish was that he should be altogether honest.

9. His intention was that his two sons should continue his trade

10. The fact is that they were indifferent to one another.

11. His idea was that the theatre should serve as a means of education for the mass of the public.

Exercise 7. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in the following appositive and predicative clauses:

1. He had to satisfy the editor's requirements that a short story (not to exceed) one hundred lines.

2. The arrangement was that they (to take) the Fishers to a play and to supper at the Savoy afterwards.

3. I got the impression that his family (to be) rather indifferent to him.

4. My desire was that he (to leave) off his work and go on a holiday.

5. She accepted Dick's suggestion that she (to dismiss) her taxi and ride back with him.

6. He conceived the idea that by copying any printed matter he (to improve) his spelling.

7. His only request was that he (to allow) to visit his son.

8. She was filled with a great desire that her husband (to see) her new dress.

9. He handed me over to his secretary with the instruction that I (to give) a room for the night.

10. The difficulty was that he (not to fit) in with the other people there.

11. I told him of the chief's request that he (to see) to the matter himself.

12. The trouble was that he (to move) out of the house.

13. They came to the agreement that they (to meet) for talks twice a year.

14. The suggestion is that I (to make) her stay with us a little longer.

15. The fact is that Mr. March (to catch) him in a lie.

16. The idea they arrived at was that they (to get) themselves introduced to the pretty girl.

17. Bill rejected the proposal that he (to buy) an estate with the money.

Exercise 8. Translate the following into English using the appropriate verb forms in object clauses subordinated to the principal clause with it as subject:

1. Прекрасно, що вона сама взялася за це завдання.

2. Врешті решт, було вирішено, що вони влаштують вечірку на вихідних.

3. В цьому випадку досить важливим є те, щоб він не помилився.

4. Раптом йому здалося вкрай важливим, щоб вони не залишали його самого.

5. Ми домовилися, що зустрінемося в його квартирі.

6. Здавалося безглуздом, що вона так розлютилася через підгорілий пиріг.

7. Вони попросили, щоб батько взяв дочку з собою.

8. Дивно, що робить страх з людиною.

9. Хотілося, щоб він, згідно сімейній традиції, поступив в юридичну школу.

10. Вона знала, що неодмінно повинна купити собі нове пальто.

Exercise 9. Analyse the form of the verb in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. It's time the child were in bed.

2. It's high time someone stepped in and stopped this meaningless quarrel.

3. Isn't it time you took some action against them?

4. "It's time someone gave me a hand!" The remark went unnoticed.

5. It's about time he was given another chance.

6. Don't you think it's time you were working on your project?

7. Can't the child behave? It's high time someone told him that won't do.

8. Isn't it high time she gave up on that idea?

9. It's time he were having breakfast, isn't it?

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

1. It's high time you (to do) something about that dripping tap!
2. It's time the problem (to deal with).
3. Don't you find it's time that someone (to tell) our supervisor that the experiment is going wrong?
4. Isn't it time he (to be) home?
5. It's about time we (to tell) about your plans.
6. Are you still reading? It's time you (to work) again.
7. Late again? It's time you (to look) for another job!
8. It's time someone else (to ask) to attend this boring conference – just for a change.
9. It's high time you (to stop) daydreaming.
10. It's time he (to consult) his colleagues, isn't it?
11. It's time some changes (to made) in the Department. They are long overdue.
12. It's time it (to become) clear to you how total the failure is.
13. It's high time something (to do) about this case – and quickly.
14. It's time someone else (to chair) the meeting.

Exercise 11. Translate the following into English using the appropriate verb forms in object clauses after “it is time...”:

1. Нам вже час йти додому.
2. Йому давно вже час пояснити нам, що він надумав.
3. Його давно вже час провчити.
4. Коли я прокинувся, я відчув, що мені вже саме час викликати лікаря.
5. Нам вже дійсно пора обідати.
6. Йому було сказано при всіх, що вже час навчитися робити так, як йому кажуть.
7. Тобі вже давно час викинути ці старі меблі.
8. Як ти гадаєш, чи не час нам повернутися до гостей?

Exercise 12. Explain the use of the verb forms in object clauses after expressions of fear:

1. She was afraid that he had seen her.
2. He was afraid that he might be taken for a burglar.
3. He felt apprehensive of what might happen.
4. She is afraid that they may not meet her at the station.

5. I'm afraid the news has upset her awfully.
6. He seemed nervous lest he should set his son a bad example.
7. I passed the door quickly, fearful lest the nurse who sat up all night should hear me.
8. He said: "You know, doctor, I'm afraid I might tend to be a little inquisitive sometimes."

Exercise 13. Translate the following into English using the appropriate verb:

1. Він наполягав на тому, щоб йому створили всі необхідні умови для комфортного навчання.
2. Більшість побоювалась, щоб їх становище не погіршилося ще більше.
3. Хто запропонував, щоб ми прийняли участь у конкурсі?
4. Вчитель наполягав, щоб учні, які не відвідують заняття, приносили довідку від лікаря.
5. Вони були зацікавлені в тому, щоб книгу надрукували якомога бистріше.
6. Він побоювався, щоб конкуренти не отримали доступ до секретної інформації.
7. Я простежу за тим, щоб усіх правил неухильно дотримувалися.
8. Марджі наказала, щоб ніхто не входив до зали під час репетиції.
9. Інспектор вимагав, щоб усі правила безпеки були переглянуті.
10. Коли діти поверталися додому пізно, мати побоювалась, щоб з ними чогось не сталося.
11. Ітен вимагав, щоб йому надали можливість ознайомитися з усіма документами, що стосуються цієї справи.
12. Комісія запропонувала подати наші вимоги у письмовому вигляді.
13. Ми зацікавлені в тому, щоб ця будівля була негайно відреставрована.
14. Ми побоювалися, щоб ці чутки не завадили об'єктивному розгляду справи.

Exercise 14. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in object clauses after expressions of fear:

1. "It's time you went to bed, dear." "I'm afraid my husband (not to call) me up from New York yet."
2. I'm afraid we (to have) bad news for you.
3. She was afraid he (to leave) without seeing her.
4. When the plane touched down, he began to have apprehension lest he (to miss) her in the crowd.
5. She was overcome with fear that I (to let) her down.
6. She was overcome with fear lest I (to let) her down.
7. He feared lest his landlord (to betray) him to the Germans.
8. Paula, fearful that the opening door (to strike) the little girl, pulled her aside.
9. I had a feeling of terror that he never (to be) able to play in public again.
10. They had made a date for the following Friday night and he feared that she (not to come).
11. I'm afraid you (not to have) a pleasant journey.

UNIT D
ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION

Adverbial clauses of concession are introduced with the conjunctions *though, although, no matter what, no matter how, whichever, whatever, whoever*, etc.

In general, in adverbial clauses of concession we use any appropriate tense form, however, the rule of sequence of tenses must be observed:

*Although he **had been invited** to the party, he did not go there.*

At the same time it is recommended that such modals as *may* and *might* should be used in order to underline the possibility of the action expressed in the subordinate clause:

*Whatever he **may think** about it, I do not care.*

*Whatever he **might have done**, it did not solve the problem.*

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

1. No matter how unpleasant the job might be, you have no other choice but take it.
2. Unpleasant as the job might be, you have no other choice but take it.
3. No matter what he may have been once, he has no right to give me advice.
4. Though he might have been hurt, he pretended otherwise.
5. Although he might have been planning some mischief, he is quite harmless now.
6. Whichever of the books you may choose, they are both too complicated for you.
7. Come what may, I'll stick to my choice.
8. Whoever may come and ask for me, tell them I'm out.
9. Wherever she may choose to go, I'll follow her.
10. I decided I wouldn't interfere however much I would like to help.
11. Much as I would like to help, I decided I wouldn't interfere.
12. Whenever he might be asked for money, he always says he's broke.
13. I'll go and see him whatever you might say.

Exercise 2. Use the infinitives in brackets in the correct form.

1. Whatever his faults may (to be), he is a first-class man at his job.
2. Whatever his faults may (to be), he's done a lot to get rid of them.
3. "Comfortable though my life may (to be) here," he wrote, "I must now leave."
4. Whatever they may (to think) of it before, they have obviously changed their mind.
5. Suspicious as his story may (to be), that was the only account we had at the moment. Now we have some more, and all of it confirms what he said.
6. No matter how tired Julian might (to seem), at the mention of money his eyes sparkled.
7. Whichever of you two may (to do) it, he'd better tell me about it.
8. Though she may (to change) after all these years, I easily recognized her.

9. Tired though he might (to feel), he proceeded with the investigation.

10. Whoever might (to be) capable of doing such a thing should also be able to answer for it.

11. Though he may (to be) pleased with his daughter's progress, he never showed it.

12. However impartial the judge may (to sound), I feel he's prejudiced against you.

13. However sincere his apology may (to be), it will never be accepted.

14. No matter how loudly I may (to shout), I couldn't make myself heard.

15. No matter how heated the discussion might (to become), you must always remember that there are two sides to every question.

16. However dangerous this road may (to be), I'm still willing to try it.

17. They'll never give you a definite answer, whatever you may (to do).

18. Whatever crimes he might (to commit) once, now he is a law-abiding citizen, isn't he?

19. Whoever might (to tell) you this, tell him he's a liar.

20. No matter how much you might (to like) him, after this case you'll have to fire him.

21. Although no one might (to notice) his late arrival, he felt awkward.

22. Everyone saw that whatever her present occupation might (to be), she was an actress once.

23. No matter how much the standard of living may (to change) in the past few years, I still think that there's still much to do here.

24. Clever though he may (to be), he can never deceive me.

25. However hard you may (to try), the result is the same.

26. Though you may (to be) in a hurry, you could have spared a minute and phoned me. But for your absent-mindedness I wouldn't be in trouble!

27. He is our best detective. Wherever this Mr. Winston might (to go), whatever remote shelter he might (to find), our man will follow him.

28. I managed to cover this distance in two hours, unbelievable though it might (to seem) now.

29. I'll insist on my plan being the best possible, whoever may (to object).

30. He is a perfect gentleman, however objectionable you may (to find) his politics.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences using the following clauses.

1. Although the weather might be bad,
2. No matter how awful the situation might be,
3. Though he might have been deceived once,
4. However hard he might try,
5. Whatever your problems might be,
6. Whatever you may think,
7. Although there might have been some misunderstanding,
8. Whoever might object,
9. Wherever you may go,
10. Whatever his mistakes might have been,

Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences using the adverbial clauses of concession.

1. ... he still never grumbles.
2. ... I'll be glad to see you.
3. ... they'll never get there.
4. ... I'll do everything to help you.
5. ... her memory never failed her.
6. he'll never make it.
7. ... the company is still eager to give him promotion.
8. ... they'll pretend nothing has happened.
9. ... no one objected.
10.we'll come there on time.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Не вірте йому, щоб він не казав.
2. Як би старанно Ви все не спланували, несподіванки завжди можливі.
3. Яким би чесним він раніше не здавався, зараз він дуже змінився.

4. Ви повинні будете виконувати мої розпорядження, що б Ви про це не думали.

5. Яким би довірливим він не був, цьому він ніколи не повірить.

6. Яким би цікавим не було те, що Ви читаєте, Ви повинні зробити перерву.

7. Коли би Ви до нього не прийшли, він завжди зайнятий.

8. Я куплю цей будинок, скільки би він не коштував.

9. Подзвоніть мені, як тільки прийдете додому, як би пізно це не було.

10. Що б не трапилося, я не залишу Вас.

11. Що б з ним не трапилося, в газетах поки немає про це жодної інформації.

12. Якби Ви не поспішали, треба дотримуватися правил дорожнього руху.

13. Хто б не прийшов до нього додому, він завжди зустрічав їх дуже привітно і зі щирою посмішкою.

UNIT E REVISION

Exercise 1. Revision: supply the necessary forms for the verbs in brackets:

1. It was agreed that he (to start) on his new job on Monday.
2. I'm afraid I (not to make) my point clear.
3. I wish you (to have) a serious talk with Paula.
4. Then he asked if I (to be) a foreigner to these parts.
5. I suggested that she (to take) off her coat and (to move) towards the fire.
6. It was surprising that she (to make) friends with our boys.
7. It's important that I myself (to speak) with your captain.
8. I feared that I (not to get) back in time.
9. It outraged me that he (to remind) me of my duty.
10. She was disappointed that he (not to come) to the party.
11. Do you prefer that I (to stay) here as if nothing had happened?
12. I'm afraid they (to misunderstand) my intention.
13. It's odd how little, if at all, our days (to vary) here.
14. I wish I never (to meet) you.

15. Tom seemed very worried, and insisted that we (to stop) playing and (to go) home.

16. I'm afraid I (not to sleep) well.

17. It was arranged that Mr. Dodd (to have) a room at the local pub.

18. It's about time we (to hear) from him.

19. I was determined that Charles (not to do) anything more to upset his father.

20. It's important that children (to teach) to know the right things from the very beginning.

21. I wish you (to think) of something else.

22. It surprised me that after such a journey he (to look) in first- class physical condition.

23. It's funny that you (to think) so.

24. I wish her face (not to make) up so heavily. She's not on the stage.

25. I thought that he (to change) very much.

26. It's high time Bill (to be) back home.

27. I felt puzzled why he (to be) so troubled.

28. He turned sharply to see if I (to cry) or something.

29. I wish you (to be) serious, Clare. We haven't much time before the train starts.

30. They recommended that I (to go) and (to see) him at once.

31. I wish you (to stop) laughing

32. It's not at all necessary that I (to explain) anything to you.

33. I was afraid that Father (to be) upset when I broke the news to him.

34. Of course it was quite possible that Mrs. Lee (to be) badly ill.

35. I wish you (not to catch) that dreadful cold.

36. He wanted to ask if Lament (to be) left-handed.

37. It's advisable that you (to talk) to the old man in a quiet relaxed tone.

38. I wished he (to come) to a decision.

39. It's necessary that you (to find) a specialist who could deal with it.

40. The officer ordered that the bridge (to destroy) at dawn.

41. It's surely advisable that you (not to quarrel) at a time like this.

42. He thought it (to be) quite proper that his children (to go) to a public school.

43. He was anxious that you (to know) the truth.
44. He decided that his son (to have) a proper education.
45. They demanded that the doctor (to tell) them what was the matter.
46. He had given instructions that everything possible (to do).
47. I do wish it (to rain).
48. I was ashamed that he (to tell) lies.
49. I did wish I (to bring) my camera with me.
50. He asked me to stay with him in the country so that he (to read) his novel to me when it was finished.
51. She arranged that the next morning the boy (to come) to the house where she had taken a room so that they (to spend) the day together.
52. He feared that after twenty years he (to find) his sister a rather disillusioned woman.
53. His mother knew very well who the man was, but wanted to act as though she (to have) no idea of it.
54. He got his sister to make herself scarce for a few hours so that his new friend (not to know) that he did not live alone.
55. When the boys learned of Peter's diary it was inevitable that they also (to set) writing diaries of their own.
56. He insisted that people in plays (to talk) as they talked in real life.
57. I wish I (to see) more of them before the war.
58. Now if I (to get) Helen sacked, this of course (to mean) telling everybody what she did.
59. "I'm afraid I can't stay," I said. "If I (to stay) I (to have) to tell things that they (not to like) and that (to spoil) their fun."
60. It was agreed that Paul (to meet) his mother at the station so that he (to show) her his apartment.
61. I (not to tell) you anything even if I (can, remember) the facts.
62. It (to help) if you (to let) me know what you saw.
63. I know I've broken your life. And we (may, be) so happy.
64. He was afraid that he (to forget) the name and asked me to put it down for him.
65. There was a wonderful concert at the Victoria Hall we (can, go) to. But now we are late for anything.
66. He was not well off and he went about in dread lest he (to dismiss).
67. In the old days she (to argue), but now she only nodded sadly.

68. I wish I (to have) a lot of money. I (not to live) another day in London.

69. Of course, I told myself, he (may, detain) but surely in that case he (to telephone) to me.

70. When he rang up home, his wife was not in. Normally it (not to upset) him but today he needed her advice badly.

71. In my reply to Miss Evans I suggested that she (to arrive) at my office on Monday.

72. Edward proposed that he (to fetch) Bateman at five so that they (to drive) out together to Jackson's house.

73. It (to make) small difference to the universe if I never (to exist).

74. There were moments when she wished she never (to come) away.

75. As Paula had spent the whole day with them, he insisted that she (to go) for a walk in the park.

76. The Colonel proposed that they (to give) a dinner party to the new comers.

77. He has given instructions that all the papers (to send) up immediately.

78. Somehow I felt guilty as though there (to be) something I (may, do) for Renny that I hadn't.

79. What the guests wore I (can, not, describe) even if I (to be) present.

80. His fellow-student's suggestion was that they (to ride) over to Strasbourg to spend two or three nights with friends of his.

81. It's time we (to have) a break. I wish I (can, have) a cup of tea.

82. If you (to change) your mind and (to stay) here I'll take you on a boat trip on Sunday.

83. If it (not to be) for Jim, the party (to be) more fun.

84. He spoke very softly as if he (to be) afraid of being overheard.

85. When he entered the room they changed the subject of their conversation whatever it (to be).

86. It's high time you (to go) and (to leave) me in peace.

87. My patient expressed the request that she (to operate) on by you, Doctor Stone.

88. The arrangement was that he (to fix) his car in my absence.

Exercise 2. Revision: translate the following into English using the appropriate means of expressing unreality:

1. Було вирішено, що діти підуть до зоопарку відразу після сніданку.
2. Я би хотів, щоб ти палив менше.
3. Він вимагав, щоб з ним негайно розплатилися.
4. Шкода, що я не сказала правду.
5. Необхідно, щоб ти взяв відпустку на місяць.
6. Небагато знайдеться людей, які сприйняли би все це так спокійно.
7. Я пішов до себе в кімнату, щоб мене ніхто не турбував годину чи дві.
8. Тепер він би не зробив такої жахливої помилки.
9. Як би я хотів, щоб цей семестр же закінчився.
10. В першу хвилину він злякався, що Фред сяде з ним поруч і намагатиметься продовжити розмову.
11. Аби лише хтось мені повірив!
12. Хтось запропонував послати за лікарем.
13. Нам вже час розпочати роботу.
14. Ми боялися, щоб він не захворів.
15. З нею завжди розмовляли так, у третій особі, ніби її там не було.
16. Він знав, що якби його мати сіла поруч з ним і торкнулася б його руки, все відразу стало б добре.
17. Ти б не зрозумів, як мені було важко, навіть якщо я розказав би тобі.
18. Він залишив розпорядження, щоб нам повезли показати місто.
19. Він замкнув папери у столі, щоб їх ніхто не побачив.
20. Якби з ним не було Мег, він би запитав їх про батька.
21. Мені слід було вже давно сказати Вам, яким важливим Ви завжди були для мене.
22. Якби я колись зустріла його знову, я би знала, що робити.
23. Шкода, що я не можу розказати тобі про це.
24. Він боявся, що справить погане враження.
25. А я гадав, що ти будеш радий, якщо побачити свого старого друга.

26. І раптом він відчув себе безсилим, ніби його кісти якось пом'якшали.

27. Я запропонував, щоб він приїхав і погостював у нас декілька днів, щоб роздивився все перед тим, як знайде собі якісь гарний будинок.

28. Шкода, що ти не бачив лист. Він би тобі все пояснив.

29. Я наполягаю, щоб ми залишились тут.

30. Його батько вирішив, що він повинен вивчати юриспруденцію.

31. Час Вам його будити.

32. Вони закохалися один в одного та одружилися б відразу, якби вона була вільна.

33. Людям зі слабким серцем рекомендують приймати ці ліки два рази на день.

34. Шкода, що я не знала, що тобі потрібна ця книга. Я б могла купити її в Лондоні.

35. Будь обережнішим з ключем. Якщо ти його загубиш, ми ніколи не відкриємо сейф.

36. Мені запропонували написати рецензію на цю книгу.

37. У мого чоловіка був намір, щоб ми переїхали в Брайтоне.

38. Я швидко заховала газету під диванну подушку, щоб Макс не побачив її.

39. Якби не його посмішка, я б ні про що не здогадалася.

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