

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ОРЛОВСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ

СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие

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**Орел
ОрЮИ МВД России
2008**

УДК 4И (Англ.)
ББК 81.2(Англ.)
С

С Сослагательное наклонение: учебно-методическое пособие / сост.
Е.А. Миняева. - Орел: ОрЮИ МВД России, 2008. - 32 с.

УДК 4И (Англ.)
ББК 81.2(Англ.)

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СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ (THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD)

Сослагательное наклонение показывает, что говорящий рассматривает действие не как реальный факт, а как предполагаемое или желательное.

В русском языке имеется только одна форма сослагательного наклонения — сочетание формы глагола прошедшего времени с частицей *бы* (*пошел бы, сделал бы* и т. д.).

Если высказывание относится к настоящему или будущему времени, форма сослагательного наклонения совпадает с формой **Future in the Past**.

should/would	+ простой инфинитив без частицы <i>to</i> – для первого лица
would	+ простой инфинитив без частицы <i>to</i> – для второго и третьего лица

I (we) **should (would) do**

He (she, it, they, you) **would do**

⇒ **E.g.** It's a pity you can't come tomorrow. Peter **would help you**.

Жаль, что вы не можете прийти завтра. Пётр помог бы вам.

Если высказывание относится к предшествующему периоду, то форма сослагательного наклонения совпадает с формой **Future Perfect in the Past**.

should/would	+ перфектный инфинитив без частицы <i>to</i> – для первого лица
would	+ перфектный инфинитив без частицы <i>to</i> – для второго и третьего лица

I (we) **should (would) have done**

He (she, it, they, you) **would have done**

⇒ **E.g.** I am sorry I had no money with me yesterday. I **would have bought** that book.

Очень жаль, что у меня не было с собой денег вчера. Я бы купил бы себе эту книгу.

Употребление формы сослагательного наклонения (should+инфинитив без «to» или инфинитив без «to»)

- После оборотов **it is important** *важно*, **it is necessary** *необходимо*, **it is desirable** *желательно*, **it is improbable** *невероятно*, **it is better** *лучше*, **it is natural**, **it is reasonable** *разумно*, **it is imperative** *крайне необходимо* и др., выполняющих функцию главного предложения, придаточное предложение начинается с союза **that**. Сказуемое в таких придаточных предложениях выражено формой сослагательного наклонения со всеми лицами единственного и множественного числа, независимо от времени, в котором стоит глагол **to be** в главном предложении. Такие придаточные предложения переводятся на русский язык придаточными предложениями, которые вводятся союзом *чтобы*, с глаголом в сослагательном наклонении:

⇒ **E.g.** It is important that the police **should** collect physical evidence at the crime scene. (It is important that the police collect physical evidence at the crime scene).

Важно, чтобы полиция осуществляла сбор вещественных доказательств на месте преступления.

- Когда сказуемое главного предложения выражено одним из глаголов **to demand**, **to require** *требовать*, **to insist** *настаивать*, **to advise** *советовать*, **to recommend** *рекомендовать*, **to suggest**, **to propose** *предлагать*, **to agree** *соглашаться*, *договариваться*, **to arrange** *договариваться*, **to order**, **to command** *приказывать* и нек. др., сказуемое придаточного предложения выражено формой сослагательного наклонения со всеми лицами единственного и множественного числа, независимо от времени, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое главного предложения. Такие придаточные предложения переводятся на русский язык придаточными предложениями, которые вводятся союзом *чтобы*, с глаголом в сослагательном наклонении.

⇒ **E.g.** He suggested that the case **should** be postponed.

Он предложил, чтобы дело было отложено.

The investigator demanded that the criminal **should** tell him the truth. (The investigator demanded that the criminal tell him the truth).

Следователь потребовал, чтобы преступник рассказал ему правду.

- В придаточных предложениях, вводимых союзами **lest** *чтобы не*, **as if**, **as though** *как если бы* используется сослагательное наклонение. Если сказуемое придаточного предложения выражает действие, одновременное с действием главного предложения, в придаточном предложении употребляется форма, совпадающая с **Past Indefinite** (от глагола **to be** форма **were**).

Если сказуемое придаточного предложения выражает действие, предшествующее действию главного предложения, употребляется форма, совпадающая с **Past Perfect**.

⇒ **E.g.** The physical evidence was transported to the laboratory lest the most important articles **should be contaminated**.

Вещественные доказательства были отправлены в лабораторию, чтобы не загрязнять наиболее важные предметы.

E.g. She **talks** to me as if **I were** a child.

Она говорит со мной так, как будто я ребёнок.

She **speaks** English as if she **had been brought up** in England.

Она говорит по-английски, как будто воспитывалась в Англии.

Ex.1 Определите форму сослагательного наклонения и переведите предложения на русский язык.

a) 1. Why don't you go to that investigator for advice? He *would tell* you what to do; he *would help* you make the necessary arrangements. 2. I'd like you to make friends with Nick. It *would be* nice for you. 3. Ann is an excellent story teller. It *would be* wonderful to have her in our drama group.

b) 1. Why didn't you come round to our place yesterday? You *would have enjoyed* hearing Peter tell us about his trip. 2. I'm sorry he was not at the police department at the time. He *would have attended* to the matter immediately. 3. It was very wise of you to leave a message for him. There *would have been* no point in waiting for him.

c) 1. "I *would have told* you everything frankly, but you were away on business then," the boy said to his uncle. 2. Come round to my place this afternoon. The weather's lovely, we'll go for a walk. You *would enjoy* having a walk in the forest, I'm sure. 3. Peter's good speaker. He *would have kept* to the subject, but on this occasion he was interrupted all the time and it made his speech too long as a result. 4. "Can you wait a bit longer?" Jack asked the manager. "I know my friend *would be interested* in getting the job."

Ex. 2 Прочитайте и переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на использование сослагательного наклонения в придаточных дополнительных предложениях.

1. The Fourth Amendment required that police *obtain* a warrant, and that it *be issued* only when "probable cause" was shown.
2. The Escobedo decision required that an accused *be permitted* to have an attorney present during police interrogation.
3. The change of venue (место рассмотрения дела) requires that any new trial *be*

held in a different county or judicial district.

4. The majority of courts require that the equity (справедливость, право справедливости) in the property bonds (долговое обязательство под собственность) held as collateral (дополнительное обеспечение) *be* at least double the amount of bond.
5. A motion for a change of venue is a request that the trial *be moved* from the county, district, or circuit in which the crime was committed to some other place.
6. The motion for severance (разделение) of charges requests that each specific (конкретный) charge *be tried* as a separate case.
7. The motion for severance of defendant's requests that one or more of the accused *be tried* as separate proceedings.
8. The motion for continuance (отложение дела слушанием) requests that the trial *be postponed* (откладывать, переносить) to some future date.
9. The requirement that the judicial contest (судебный спор) *be conducted* with promptness (незамедлительность) must be balanced against the right of an accused as well as a prosecutor to have ample (вполне достаточный) time to prepare their cases before going to trial.
10. The initial sensation came late in 1976 when Gary Mark Gilmore fired his attorneys, abandoned (отказаться) his appeal, and requested that his execution *be carried out* (приводить в исполнение) at the earliest possible date.
11. Professor Klopfer demanded that his case either *be tried* immediately or *dismissed* (прекращать).
12. The defendant, Antony Faretta, has been accused of grand theft. At his arraignment the presiding judge assigned (назначать) a local public defender to represent him. Well in advance (задолго) of his trial, Faretta requested that he *be permitted* to represent himself, and that the public defender's caseload (загруженность) was far too heavy to allow the defender the time to prepare an effective defense.
13. In 1993, New York Judge Joe B. Brown became known for his unusual sentencing alternatives. If an offender has not finished school, Judge Brown demands that he or she *return* to school to receive a diploma.
14. Accompanied by Chimel's wife, the police officers searched the entire house, during which time they requested that she *open* drawers in the master bedroom and *move* contents of the drawers (ящик) from side to side so that they might view any items that would have come from the burglary.
15. When jail officials could not reduce the crowding (переполненность) the judge ordered that defendants *be released* (освобождать) on bonds (залог имущества) requiring no cash (наличные деньги, чек).
16. At some point during the journey aboard the train, and for whatever reason (по неизвестной причине), a fight broke out between the two groups of white and African American youths. A message (донесение) was relayed a head (передать по рации) reporting the incident and requesting that all of the blacks *be taken* from the train.
17. Prior to *Tennessee v. Garner* in 1985, the conditions under which deadly force for making an arrest could be applied to a fleeing (убегать) felon were variable. Some

jurisdictions required the suspect be a “known” felon; others required that the officer be a witness to the felony

18. It is necessary that he *should find* the corroborative evidence.
19. It is important that the articles found at the crime scene *should be removed, marked, packaged and transported*.
20. It is imperative that the “chain of evidence” *should be established and maintained*.
21. It is necessary that the addition of any extraneous data *should be prevented*.
22. It is better that the investigator *should use* the different investigative techniques to solve the case successfully.
23. It is necessary that the prosecutor *should not have* the conviction psychology.
24. It is essential that the juvenile officer *be able* to help the delinquent to understand his problems and correct his delinquent behaviour.
25. It is reasonable that every small detail of the crime *should be taken* into consideration.

Ex. 3 Переделайте предложения по образцу.

Model: “I think it would be a good idea to see a specialist”, the doctor said to me. => The doctor recommended that I should see a specialist.

- 1) “You really must stay a little longer”, she said to me.
She insisted that
- 2) “Why don’t you visit the museum after lunch?” I said to them.
I suggested that
- 3) “You must pay the rent by Friday”, he said to us.
He demanded that
- 4) “Why don’t you go away for a few days?” Jack suggested to me.
Jack suggested that
- 5) “You must leave the crime scene immediately”, the police officer said.
The police officer demanded that
- 6) “Interview witnesses of the crime”, he said to us.
He ordered that
- 7) “You must make a cast of this pair of shoes”, the expert said to his assistants.
The expert required that

Ex. 4 Продолжите предложения, используя should и один из предложенных глаголов.

worry	leave	listen	study	be	speak	leave	interrogate	say
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Model: It is strange that he should be late. He’s usually on time.

1. It’s funny that youthat. I was going to say the same thing.
2. It is surprising that youMoscow.
3. It’s only natural that parents about their children.
4. Isn’t it typical of him that he without saying goodbye?
5. It’s very important that everyone very carefully.
6. It is essential that fingerprint expertsthe crime scene.

7. It is imperative that hethe criminal at once.
8. It is surprising that heEnglish so fluently.

Ex. 5 Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильную форму сослагательного наклонения.

1. Why do you leave him alone?" the mother asked her son. "He feels rather upset after what's happened, and a few friendly words (to cheer up) him."
2. It's a pity John wasn't there. He (to convince) you in no time.
3. "I'm looking forward to getting the results of the experiment," said the scientist. "It (to be) very useful to compare them with the figures we've got now."
4. Why didn't you tell me you were cold? I (to shut) the window long ago.
5. I didn't know you needed those figures. I (to look) them up when I was in the reading-room.
6. Your son's getting very shy. It (to be) a good idea to send him to a pioneer camp for the summer. It (to do) him a lot of good.
7. I'm glad I left you before five. The traffic (уличное движение) there's usually very-heavy by five. It (to hold) me up.
8. Why do you want to stay with your relatives? In your place I (to prefer)-spending a holiday at the seaside.
9. "The children have already been out of sight half an hour," said the man. "I'm afraid it (to be) impossible for you to reach them now."

Ex. 6 Прочитайте и переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на использование сослагательного наклонения в придаточных предложениях вводимых союзами *as if* и *as though*.

1. She flushes (залиться краской) as if he had stuck (ударить) her.
2. She shook hands with him as if they had known each other all their lives.
3. We were so tired as if we had gone up and down the 102-story Empire State Building.
4. A sketch presents the whole crime scene at a glance as if you had been there.
5. Having looked over the photographs the witness refreshed her recollections as if 10 years hadn't passed.
6. Why do you speak *as though* you were trying to prove something to me? The case is quite clear.
7. The woman only, shook her head silently *as though* she were afraid to show her real feelings.
8. Mr Wilson stared at the newcomer *as though* he were surprised to see him at the hotel.
9. When Jim and Ted met after the conference, they shook hands in a most friendly manner, *as if* they had always got on well together.

Ex. 7 Замените выделенные части предложений, используя *as if* и сослагательное наклонение.

Model: Uncle Seneca looked at Frank closely *as if seeing* him for the first time. => Uncle Seneca looked at Frank closely *as if he saw* him for the first time.

1. Mr Wilson walked up to George's room *as if in a dream*.
2. Mr Porcharlester complained that Mrs Linda Green always received him very coldly, *so that you might think they had never met before*.
3. Miss Bradley stood on the platform, looking so helpless *that you might think she had never found herself in a situation like that before*.
4. The young engineer looked at the machine *in a way that gave you the impression he didn't know how to handle it*.
5. "Hurry up, boys," the man cried out, "you are moving about *so slowly that one might think you hadn't had anything to eat for a week*."

Ex. 8 Закончите предложения, используя сослагательное наклонение.

1. The young man spoke in a loud voice, as if (as though) he... (to speak to a big audience, to want to prove something, to be proud to declare his views).
2. The girl shivered, as if (as though) she... (to get wet through, not to feel well, to be unable to stand the sight).
3. He looks as if (as though) he... (still to be unable to get over the news, to do something wrong, to be disappointed in something).
4. She speaks of the event as if (as though) she... (to see it herself, to be quite indifferent to it, to find it very boring).
5. She looked pale, as if (as though) she... (to be ill for a long time, to be going to faint, to practise too much indoors, not to recover completely).
6. She shook her head slowly, as if (as though) ... (to hesitate whether to accept the offer, to make up one's mind to deny everything, still not to be obvious).

Сослагательное наклонение в сложном предложении с придаточными условия

1) Сослагательное наклонение используется в условных предложениях, выражающих маловероятное предположение (**предложения малореального условия**). Они относятся к **настоящему или будущему** времени и соответствуют в русском языке условным предложениям с глаголом в сослагательном наклонении (т. е. с глаголом в форме прошедшего времени с частицей *бы*).

Действие относится к настоящему или будущему	
<i>В придаточном предложении</i>	<i>В главном предложении</i>
форма, сходная с Past Indefinite или Past Continuous	Would (should) + инфинитив смыслового глагола без «to»
If I knew the criminal	I would bear witness to the police.
Если бы я знал преступника,	я бы дал свидетельские показания полиции.



• Глагол *to be* в придаточных предложениях имеет форму **were** для всех лиц в случае, если высказывание относится к настоящему или будущему времени. оборот **if I were you** соответствует русскому **на вашем месте**.



E.g. If I were you, I wouldn't touch anything in that room.

На вашем месте я бы не стал ничего трогать в этой комнате.

2) Сослагательное наклонение используется в условных предложениях, выражающих предположения, относящиеся к **прошедшему времени**. Следовательно, данные предположения являются невыполнимыми и называются **предложениями нереального условия**.

Действие относится к прошлому	
<i>В придаточном предложении</i>	<i>В главном предложении</i>
форма, сходная с Past Perfect	Would (should) + перфектный инфинитив смыслового глагола без «to»
If I had known the criminal	I would have borne witness to the police long ago.
Если бы я знал преступника,	я бы давно дал свидетельские показания полиции.



• Если высказывание относится к предшествующему периоду, глагол *to be* в придаточном предложении, как и другие глаголы, имеет форму **had been**.

⇒ **E.g.** If I had been there, too, I would have heard the story myself.
Если бы я тоже был там, я бы сам услышал этот рассказ.

Ex. 9 Прочитайте и переведите предложения. Определите к какому времени относятся условные придаточные предложения и тип условных предложений (предложения малореального условия и предложения нереального условия).

- a) 1. It *wouldn't do* you any harm if you *did* this exercise a second time.
2. You'd (you *would*) never *say* he was gloomy if you *knew* him better.
3. If this book *were* more interesting, it *would be* in greater demand.
4. If my friend *were* in Moscow now, he *could show* me round the city.
5. If the crime *were* so reprehensible (достойный порицания) or so widely publicized, the finding a neutral jury could be difficult if not impossible.
- b) 1. If I'd (I *had*) *known* that, I'd (*would*) never *have told* you about it.
2. If my grandfather *had had* a chance to study, he'd *have been* a great man, I'm sure.
3. I had to walk from the station. If I'd *had* more money on me, I *would have taken* a taxi.
4. If he'd *come* a minute later, he'd *have missed* the train.
5. If the police man *had not come* when they did, dear Charlotte, I dread to think what Justin *would have done*.
6. If a felony *had been committed* and there was probable cause to believe that the particular person was the offender, then he or she *would have been arrested* without a warrant.
- c) 1. He *would feel* very hurt if you *failed* to come to his birthday party.
2. I *would have tried* to cheer her up if I'd *known* that she was in trouble.
3. If by chance the weather *were* fine tomorrow, I'd *wear* this suit.
4. If I *came across* that notebook while shopping, I *shouldn't hesitate* to buy it.
5. If you *had worked* harder last year, you *wouldn't have made* these mistakes.
6. If he *were* more experienced, he'd *do* better.
7. Evidence could be deemed (считать) incompetent (неправоспособный) if it were based on hearsay(слух).

Ex. 10 Используйте глагол в форме сослагательного наклонения. Ситуация относится к настоящему (будущему) времени.

Model: If I found £100 in the street, I would keep (keep) it.
They'd be rather angry if you didn't visit (not/visit) them.

1. If Jack were a polite man he ... in such a way. (*not/ to behave*)

2. If Barbara to my birthday party I wouldn't be upset. (*to come*)
3. If I weren't tired I you. (*to join*)
4. He ill so often if he went in for sports. (*not/to fall*)
5. I would go to the seaside if I afford a holiday. (*can*)
6. If youready I wouldn't go without you. (*to be*)
7. Youbetter if you walked more. (*to feel*)
8. If I a cold I would take part in the competition. (*not/to have*)
9. I wouldn't be angry with you if you me all the time. (*not/ to interrupt*)
- 10.I the house if it weren't so large, (*not/to sell*)
- 11.If I was offered the job, I think I (*take*) it.
12. I'm sure Tom will lend you some money. I would be very surprised if he(*refuse*).
13. Many people would be out of work if that factory(*close*) down.
14. If she sold her car, she (*not/get*) much money for it.
- 15.They're expecting us. They would be disappointed if we(*not/come*).
16. Would George be angry if I (*take*) his bicycle without asking?
17. Ann gave me this ring. She (*be*) terribly upset if I lost it.
18. If someone (walk) in here with a gun, I'd be very frightened.
19. What would happen if you (*not/go*) to work tomorrow?
- 20.I'm sure she (*understand*) if you explained the situation to her.
- 21.This soup would taste better if it..... (*have*) more salt in it.
- 22.If you (*not/go*) to bed so late every night, you wouldn't be so tired all the time.
- 23.I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather (*be*) better.
24. I'd help you if I(*can*) but I'm afraid I can't.
- 25.If I were you, I(*not/marry*) him.
26. We would happily buy that house if it(*not/be*) so small.

Ex. 11 Задайте вопросы к ситуациям, используя сослагательное наклонение.

Model: Perhaps one day somebody will give you a lot of money.
What would you do if somebody gave you a lot of money?

1. Perhaps one day a millionaire will ask you to marry him/her.
 What would you do if.....
2. Perhaps one day you will lose your passport in a foreign country.
 What
3. Perhaps one day you will become a president.
 What.....
4. Perhaps one day your car will be stolen.
 What
5. Perhaps one day somebody will park his car on your foot.

Ex. 12 Употребите глагол в форме сослагательного наклонения. Ситуация относится к прошедшему времени.

Model: If I had known (know) that you were ill last week, I'd have gone to see you.

Tom wouldn't have entered (not/enter) for the examination if he had known that it would be so difficult.

- 1) If I hadn't been rude to him yesterday we *(not/to quarrel)*
- 2) If sheaway some important papers I wouldn't have been angry.*(not/to throw)*
- 3) I wouldn't have taken a taxi if I so much luggage. *(not/to have)*
- 4) Hehis way if you had explained to him how to get there. *(not/to lose)*
- 5) They.....if you had told them the truth. *(to help)*
- 6) He wouldn't have lost his way if you him. *(to meet)*
- 7) If youthe police they would have arrested him. *(to call)*
- 8) If they hadn't been in a hurry they to drive you to the station. *(not/to refuse)*
- 9) I..... everything to you if you had asked me. *(to explain)*
- 10) If you for advice I would have advised you to stay at home. *(to ask)*
- 11) Tom got to the station in time. If hethe train, he would have been late for his interview. *(miss)*
- 12) It's good that Ann reminded me about Tom's birthday. I if she hadn't reminded me. *(forget)*
- 13) We would not have stayed at this hotel if George it to us. *(not/recommend)*
- 14) I'd have sent you a postcard while I was on holiday if Iyour address. *(have)*

Ex. 13 Прочитайте ситуации и составьте предложения с **if**.

Model: She didn't eat anything because she wasn't hungry.

If she had been hungry, she would have eaten something.

1. The accident happened because the driver in front stopped so suddenly.
If the driver in front.....
2. I didn't wake George because I didn't know he wanted to get up early.
If I.....
3. I was able to buy the car because Jim lent me the money.
If.....
4. She wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat-belt.
If.....
5. You're hungry now because you didn't have breakfast.
If.....
6. She didn't buy the coat because she didn't have enough money on her.
If.....

Ex. 14 Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, так, чтобы предложения выражали малореальное условие.

Model: If I (see) John, I would tell him your news.

If I saw John, I would tell him your news.

1. He *(be)* very pleased if it *(be)* really true.
2. If you *(go)* to town on Monday, you *(meet)* my brother Tom.
3. If you *(need)* help, my father *(help)* you.
4. We *(have)* a picnic lunch if the day *(be)* fine.
5. If you *(ask)* a policeman, he *(tell)* you the way.
6. I *(not/require)* an umbrella if *(not/rain)*.
7. If she *(think)* it over carefully, she *(form)* a clear opinion.
8. If they *(catch)* the bus now, they *(arrive)* at half past nine.
9. He *(find)* the answers if he *(look)* at the back of the book.
10. If he *(write)* to her, she *(answer)* at once.
11. If you *(wait)* a few moments, the waiter *(bring)* your coffee.
12. He *(lose)* weight if he *(stop)* eating too much.
13. If she *(be)* patient, I *(try)* to explain.
14. If we *(leave)* at once, we *(catch)* the early train.
15. If he *(do)* that again, his father *(punish)* him.
16. If she *(take)* this medicine, she *(feel)* much better.
17. If the appeal (to be) successful, the penalty (not to impose).
18. The suspect (to release) without being prosecuted if there (to be) lack of proper evidences.
19. If a cast *(to make)*, all details in a shoe imprint *(to be seen)*.
20. If all marks of identification *(not to be destroyed)*, the investigation *(to be)* in progress.
21. Crime statistics *(to be prepared)* if police officers *(to classify)* crime reports and *(collect)* all kinds of information relating to the crime.
22. If the material evidence *(to be examined)* in the crime laboratory, it *(to be)* sufficient to convict the defendant.
23. If the police *(to make use)* of informants, it *(to obtain)* information about the suspect's criminal acts.
24. What a pity my husband is away! If he *(to be)* here he *(to help)* us.
25. You look so tired. If I *(to be)* you, I *(to take)* a holiday.
26. If the State Auto Inspection *(not to regulate)* the traffic, the safety on the roads *(not to be maintained)*.
27. If the appeal (to be) successful, the penalty (not to impose).
28. The suspect (to release) without being prosecuted if there (to be) lack of proper evidences.

Ex. 15 Переделайте данные предложения, употребляя сослагательное наклонение.

Model: You listen inattentively that's why you make mistakes.

If you listened more attentively you wouldn't make mistakes.

1. John wants to become a captain, so he takes police sciences classes.
2. It is a minor offense, so the defendant may pay a fine.
3. The evidence is found at the crime scene, so it may be very important for the investigation.
4. The charge is filed against the defendant on the basis of police investigation, so another arraignment will be held.
5. Though the young police officer doesn't have any artistic ability, he will draw a sketch after some practice.
6. An offence takes place in the presence of a police officer. The offender will be arrested without using a warrant.
7. You are a tourist from Europe, so it isn't a simple thing to cross the street in London.
8. A dangerous fugitive can be identified through fingerprint identification, as he has a criminal record.
9. These fingerprints are not valuable, as they aren't discovered at the crime scene.

Ex. 16 Раскройте скобки таким образом, чтобы предложения выражали: а) малореальное условие; б) нереальное условие.

Model: If I (*know*), I (*tell*) you.

If I knew, I would tell you. If I had known, I would have told you.

1. If she (*want*) to talk she (*ring up*).
2. Her health (*improve*) if she (*sleep*) longer.
3. If he (*have*) enough money, he (*buy*) a large house.
4. She (*feel*) lonely if Peter (*go*) out every evening.
5. We (*be*) pleased to see you if you (*arrive*).
6. If we (*can*) come on Sunday, we (*come*).
7. I (*understand*) Mr Smith if he (*speak*) slowly.
8. We (*not/go*) by ship unless there (*be*) no other way.
9. If you (*not/give*) him good meals, he (*not/be able*) to work hard.

Ex. 17 Замените предложения малореального условия на предложения нереального условия.

1. If she tried, she would be better.
2. He would do more work if he were able.
3. I should live better if I earned more money.

4. If I knew the answer, I should tell you.
5. He wouldn't come unless you invited him.
6. We shouldn't remember it if it weren't so strange.
7. If I had time, I would help you.
8. Peter would come if you wanted him to.
9. He wouldn't know my address unless someone gave it to you.
10. If you wrote more often, you would receive more letters.
11. They wouldn't sell the house unless they had to.
12. They would prefer to keep it if they could.
13. I would buy it by myself if I had money.
14. If they offered it to me for nothing, I wouldn't take it.
15. You wouldn't refuse it unless you knew something about it.
16. I should break a promise if I answered your question.
17. If you swore to keep it a secret, I would tell you.

Ex. 18 Выберите наиболее подходящие типы условных предложений и раскройте скобки.

1. If it (*rain*), I wouldn't go out.
2. You would learn more if you (*study*) sometimes.
3. If he (*ask*) me, I would have told him the answer.
4. You would have done well if you (*take*) my advice.
5. He wouldn't phone me here unless it (*be*) urgent.
6. She would have caught cold if her feet (*get*) wet in this weather.
7. David (*stay*) the night there if he (*miss*) the last train.
8. Unless you apologize at once, I never (*speak*) to you again.
9. I'm sorry. I shouldn't have done it if (*not/be*) upset.
10. I should arrive there too late unless I (*catch*) the earliest train.
11. John would manage to save a little money if he (*do*) without luxuries.
12. If Jack (*need*) help, would you go to his assistance?
13. She wouldn't have bought it unless she (*like*) it.
14. If I (*pay*) for it, I should have demanded a receipt.
15. If we (*have*) nothing to do, life would be boring.
16. Unless he (*receive*) some money soon, he would be bankrupt.
17. She would never know Mr Goldsmith if Margaret (*not/introduce*) him.
18. If you (*smoke*) less, you would feel better.

Ex. 19 Постройте предложения по образцу.

Model: I don't walk much. => *If I were you I would walk much.*

I've sold my car. => *If I were you I wouldn't have sold my car.*

1. I didn't go there.....
2. I ate a lot yesterday.....
3. I don't learn English
4. I always trust people.....
5. I told him the truth.....
6. I didn't buy that bag.....
7. I smoke a lot
8. I don't eat much fruit
9. I didn't have a holiday last year.....
10. I'm angry with him.....

Ex. 20 Закончите предложения.

1. If I had enough money
2. I wouldn't say that to her if
3. If you didn't go to gym so often
4. We would stay at home if
5. She wouldn't have forgotten the appointment if
6. If you had driven carefully
7. We wouldn't have reached the airport on time if
10. If I had got to the station earlier
11. If I won a prize
12. If I were a king
13. If I told my parents the truth
14. If I were you

Ex. 21 Напишите предложения, пользуясь образцом.

Model: If/have/time/write a novel.

If he had time, he would write a novel.

1. Sing a song/if/have/guitar.
2. Go to France/if/speak/French.
3. If/be/lonely/join the party.
4. Be bored/if/live/in the country.
5. If/have driver's license/buy a car.

Ex. 22 Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужную форму.

1. If I had a computer, I (*type*) my report.
2. If I (*know*) your address, I'd write you a letter.
3. If you worked slowly, you (*not/make*) so many mistakes.

4. I would tell you the truth if I (*know*).
5. He would get fat if he (*not/stop*) eating much.
6. I (*be ruined*) if I bought everything I liked.
7. He would get that job easily if he (*have*) a degree.
8. I (*keep*) a car if I could afford it.
9. I'd go on and see him more often if he (*live*) nearer.
10. I (*give*) my help if I thought it'd be of any use.
11. What would you do if you (*get*) stuck between two floors?
12. If he (*know*) that it was dangerous, he wouldn't come.
13. If I (*win*) a big money prize, I'd give up my job.

-
1. If you (*arrive*) ten minutes earlier, you would have got a seat.
 2. You would have seen my flat at its best if you (*be*) here last week.
 3. I shouldn't have believed it if I (*not/see*) it with my own eyes.
 4. If you had told me that beforehand, I (*find*) some money for you.
 5. If he had asked you, you (*accept*)?
 6. If I (*have*) a book, everything would have been all right.
 7. But for the rain we (*reach*) the station on time.
 8. If you (*speak*) slowly, he might have understood you.
 9. She had a headache, otherwise she (*come*).
 10. I (*take*) a taxi if I had realized that it was too late.
 11. If I (*be*) ready when he called, he would have taken me with him.
 12. If I (*know*) about the party, I would have baked a cake.
 13. If I (*try*) again, I think that I would have succeeded.
 14. If I were you, I (*not/buy*) such expensive things.
 15. If the story hadn't been true, the newspapers (*not/print*) it.

3) Сослагательное наклонение может, также, использоваться в условных предложениях смешанного типа.

Действие относится к прошлому	Действие относится к настоящему
<i>В придаточном предложении</i>	<i>В главном предложении</i>
форма, сходная с Past Perfect	Would (should) + инфинитив смыслового глагола без «to»
If you had prepared everything beforehand	we wouldn't wait for you now.
Если бы ты приготовил всё заранее,	мы бы сейчас тебя не ждали.

Действие относится к настоящему	Действие относится к прошлому
<i>В придаточном предложении</i>	<i>В главном предложении</i>
форма, сходная с Past Indefinite или Past Continuous	Would (should) + перфектный инфинитив смыслового глагола без «to»
If I knew his address	I would have written him a letter long ago.
Если бы я знал его адрес,	я бы давно написал ему письмо.

! Как видно из примеров, в отличие от русского языка, формы сослагательного наклонения в английском языке сами, без дополнительного контекста, показывают, к какому периоду времени относится высказывание. Наречия времени *now, tomorrow, then, yesterday* и другие в английском языке являются лишь дополнительным лексическим средством обозначения периода времени, к которому относится высказывание.

В русском языке форма сослагательного наклонения не показывает, к какому периоду времени относится высказывание. Наречия *сейчас, завтра, вчера, тогда* и другие являются одним из основных средств, показывающих, к какому времени относится высказывание с глаголом в сослагательном наклонении.

Ex. 23 Определите тип условного предложения смешанного типа и переведите предложения.

1. If Stephen had been killed, I would still believe that God cared.
2. If a felony had been committed and there was probable cause to believe that the particular person was the offender, then she or he would be arrested without a warrant.
3. If an individual had been convicted of perjury (лжесвидетельство) he would be considered incompetent to testify in a court trial.
4. Misprison of felony would refer to the offense of concealing (утаивать) a felony committed by another, even if the party to the concealment had not been part of the planning or execution of the felony.
5. If he were not so absent-minded, he would not have mistaken you for your sister.
6. Beatrice would not have bought the books for me if she disliked me.

Ex. 24 Соедините две части предложения в одно сложное по образцу.

1) **Model: If Graham weren't friendly he wouldn't have made a lot of friends.**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Graham is friendly.</i> | A. She forgave me |
| 2. Bill is economical. | B. He shouted at his child |
| 3. Bess is bad-tempered. | C. <i>He has made a lot of friends</i> |
| 4. My chief is loyal. | D. She quarrelled with her husband |
| 5. My mother is kind. | E. He gave me a day off |
| 6. Richard is nervous. | F. He has saved a lot of money |

2) **Model: If I hadn't passed the exam I wouldn't be the happiest man.**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>I have passed the exam</i> | A. I'm thirsty now |
| 2. Steve hasn't saved enough money | B. He is in prison now |
| 3. Katherine hasn't cleaned the coat | C. <i>I'm the happiest man</i> |
| 4. Adam didn't take the umbrella | D. She can't put it on |
| 5. This man broke into a house | E. He is wet through now |
| 6. I didn't buy a bottle of water | F. He can't go on holiday |

Ex. 25 Переделайте предложения, как указано в примере.

Model: I didn't book a room in a hotel that's why I have problems now. =>

If I had booked a room in a hotel I wouldn't have problems now.

1. You didn't take the pills that's why you feel bad now.....
2. I didn't clean the room yesterday that's why I have to do it now.....
3. The film is interesting that's why I've seen it twice
4. He is a good lawyer that's why he has earned a lot of money.
5. He hasn't given up smoking that's why he feels bad.....
6. Tom hasn't eaten anything the whole day, so he is hungry now.....
7. You are late again. Why didn't you take a taxi?
8. I'm afraid of flying that's why I didn't go there by plane
9. My radio-set doesn't work and I didn't listen to the 7o'clock news

Сослагательное наклонение в придаточных дополнительных после глагола wish

В дополнительных придаточных предложениях, зависящих от глагола **wish**, глагол-сказуемое имеет форму *сослагательного наклонения*.

Если действие относится к *настоящему* или *будущему* времени, то употребляется форма, сходная с **Past Indefinite**.

⇒ **E.g.** I wish I **knew** where he is.

*Хотел бы я знать, где он.
(Жаль, что я не знаю, где он.)*

I wish he **didn't come**.

*Хотелось бы, чтобы он не приходил.
(Жаль, что он придет.)*

Если действие относится к *будущему*, то может также употребляться форма **would do** (**would** + инфинитив без *to*).

⇒ **E.g.** I wish he **would come** soon. *Мне хочется, чтобы он скорее пришел.*

Кроме того, форма **would do** используется для выражения недовольства, когда говорящий хочет, что бы кто-то перестал что-то делать.

⇒ **E.g.**

I wish he **wouldn't throw** his things all over the place. *Мне бы хотелось, чтобы он не разбрасывал повсюду свои вещи.*

Если действие относится к *прошлому*, то употребляется форма, сходная с формой Past Perfect.

⇒ **E.g.**

I wish I **had known** where he was yesterday. *Жаль, что я не знал, где он был вчера.*

I wish he **hadn't said** it. *Жаль, что он это сказал.*

В придаточных дополнительных предложениях после *wish* глагол *to be* чаще употребляется в форме множественного числа **were**. В разговорной речи возможно употребление формы **was**.

⇒ **E.g.**

I wish I **were** you. *Хотел бы я быть на вашем месте*
I wish it **were (was)** possible. *Хотел бы я чтобы это было возможно.*

! Обратите внимание на разницу между английским и русским предложением.

I wish it **weren't** so hot. *Жаль, что так жарко.*
I wish I **hadn't spent** so much money on flowers. *Жаль, что я потратила так много денег на цветы.*

Ex. 26 Переведите предложения. Определите к какому времени относится действие.

- 1) I wish the child were not so restless. She can hardly sit quiet for a moment.
- 2) I wish she hadn't been so nervous at the exam. She couldn't answer a single question.
- 3) I wish I could travel long distances without getting car-sick.
- 4) I wish the girl cared more for her music. It's so difficult to make her practise the piano.

- 5) I wish you would take over the job. It's really very interesting.
- 6) I wish I knew what's wrong with him.
- 7) I wish he were responsible for the work.
- 8) I wish you had taken a picture of the museum.
- 9) I wish we could make a non-stop flight.
- 10) I wish you would treat them in a more friendly way.
- 11) I wish nothing unexpected would happen.
- 12) I wish the honourable district attorney would mind his own business.
- 13) Everybody wished a thief was caught.
- 14) Ann wished the members of a grand jury would fail to find probable cause and release Paul.
- 15) The defense attorney wished the judge would concur (соглашаться) a motion for dismissal and his client be released.
- 16) The prosecutor wished the defendant would receive a psychiatric treatment in the penitentiary.
- 17) Many owners of diners and restaurants wished to attract police officers, it would extend a measure of security to their places of business.
- 18) The examining attorney wished the objections were overruled (rejected) and he might continue with the original line of questioning.

Ex. 27 Закончите предложения. Отнесите ситуацию к настоящему.

Model: He is busy now. I wish *he were free*.

- 1) My boss says I'm often late for work. He wishes
- 2) It's a pity but it's not my car. I wish
- 3) The day is so gloomy today. I wish.....
- 4) I don't have a house of my own. I wish.....
- 5) Paul's wife can't cook. Paul wishes
- 6) Ron doesn't speak German. He wishes.....
- 7) I can't give up smoking (but I'd like to). I wish
- 8) George isn't here (and I need him). I wish George
- 9) It's cold (and I hate cold weather). I wish
- 10) I live in London (and I hate London). I.....
- 11) Tina can't come to the party (she's your best friend). I
- 12) I have to work tomorrow (but I'd like to stay in bed)
- 13) I don't know anything about cars (and my car has just broken down). I.....
- 14) I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach (and that's a pity). I.....

Ex. 28 Закончите предложения. Отнесите ситуацию к прошлому.

Model: My wife didn't wake me up. I wish *my wife had woken me up*.

- 1) I bought a new suit yesterday. I wish.....
- 2) He has just got married. I wish.....
- 3) I didn't hear him singing. I wish.....

- 4) She wasn't pleased with my work. I wish
- 5) I ate too much for dinner. I wish
- 6) Jack didn't spell the word correctly. He wishes.....
- 7) You've just painted the door red. Now you decide that it doesn't look very nice. You say: I wish I
- 8) You are walking in the country. You would like to take some photographs but you didn't bring your camera. You say: I
- 9) A good friend of yours visited your town but unfortunately you were away when he came. So you didn't see him. You say: I.....
- 10) You've just come back from your holiday. Everything was fine except for the hotel, which wasn't very good. You say: I.....

Ex. 29 Ознакомьтесь с ситуациями и ответьте на вопросы, используя
a) I wish ...would... , b) I wish ...wouldn't

- Model:** a) It's raining. You want to go out, but not in the rain. So you want it to stop raining. What do you say? *I wish it would stop raining.*
 b) Tom drives very fast. You don't like this. What do you say to him?
I wish you wouldn't drive so fast.

- a) 1. You're waiting for Tom. He's late and you're getting impatient. You want him to come. What do you say? I wish
2. A baby is crying and you're trying to sleep. You want the baby to stop crying. What do you say? I
3. You're looking for a job - so far without success. You want somebody to give you a job. What do you say? I wish somebody
4. Brian has been wearing the same old clothes for years. You think he needs some new clothes and you want him to buy some. What do you say to him?.....
- b) 1. You are telling your friend about the man in the next flat. He often plays the piano in the middle of the night and you don't like this. What do you say to your friend? I
2. A lot of people drop litter in the street. You don't like this. What do you say?
 I wish people.....
3. Jack always leaves the door open. You don't like this. What do you say to him?
 I

Ex. 30 Переделайте предложения, используя придаточные дополнительные после **I wish**.

- 1) *It's a pity he is so shy; he hasn't made friends with anybody here yet.*
- 2) *It's a pity he was not very careful when he gave his talk.*
- 3) *It would be a good thing if we could engage two more typists.*

- 4) *It's a pity she was so upset* to hear the news.
- 5) *It would be a good thing if I had* no engagements this weekend. I could join your camping party.
- 6) *I 'm sorry I didn't pick up* more useful expressions when I was abroad on that business trip.
- 7) *It'll be a very good thing if they get* this magazine regularly. It's very interesting.
- 8) *It would be a very good thing if that doctor* agreed to treat your son.
- 9) *It's a pity Nick's engaged* in other business now. I'd have asked him to help us.
- 10) *Please complete* the work as soon as you can.
- 11) *Will you* turn off the radio, please?
- 12) *Please leave* me alone: I've got a terrible headache.

Ex. 31 Переделайте предложения, используя слова и выражения из таблицы.

Model: I feel bad. *I wish I felt fine.*

friends	coffee	leave it open	
cheaper	active	sunny	
let it grow	fast	the truth	<i>fine</i>

- 1) I closed the window when I was leaving. I wish
- 2) I'm tired. I wish.....
- 3) He told me a lie. I wish.....
- 4) The sofa is too expensive. I wish
- 5) It was a rainy day yesterday. I wish
- 6) I've had my hair cut. I wish
- 7) I drank tea for breakfast. I wish
- 8) The train is slow. I wish
- 9) We are enemies. I wish
- 10) I was shy at school. I wish.....

Ex. 34 Закончите предложения, используя слова в скобках.

1. I have a slight cold and don't feel like going to the theatre tonight.
 I wish | (to go instead of me)
 | (not to book the tickets)
2. It's a pity the rain's keeping us.
 I wish | (to stop)
 | (to take an umbrella)

3. Don't you find the film boring?

I wish | (to end as soon as possible)
| (not to come to see it)

4. It's a pity Nick's away on holiday now.

I wish | (to be here)
| (to come back already)

5. I am so sorry to have hurt you.

I wish | (not to be angry with me)
| (not to speak in that way)

Модальные глаголы в сослагательном наклонении. Употребление модальных глаголов с перфектным инфинитивом (Perfect Infinitive)

Формой сослагательного наклонения модального глагола **can** является **could**. Формой сослагательного наклонения модального глагола **may** является **might**. Если высказывание относится к предшествующему периоду времени, после модального глагола употребляется перфектный инфинитив. Эти формы модальных глаголов в сослагательном наклонении употребляются как в главном, так и в придаточном предложении.

Can в сочетании с Perfect Infinitive употребляется в предложениях для выражения сомнения или удивления (в отриц. или вопр. предложениях) по поводу того, что действие, выраженное инфинитивом, в действительности совершилось. Can\could в повествовательных предложениях в сочетании с Perfect Infinitive может переводиться “мог (могли) бы” или “мог (могли)”, когда условие выражено.

May\might в сочетании с Perfect Infinitive выражает предположение, относящееся к прошлому. May\might переводится на русский язык “Может быть”, “возможно”, а инфинитив – глаголом в прошедшем времени.

⇒ **E.g. I could interview** all the witnesses today if I had any free time.

Я мог бы опросить всех свидетелей сегодня, если бы у меня было время.

I could have done it yesterday if I had known that the matter was urgent.

Я бы смог сделать это вчера, если бы я знал, что дело срочное.

He would make a cast if he **could get** the necessary equipment.

Он бы сделал бы слепок, если бы смог получить необходимое оборудование.

He **may have taken** all expensive things and left the house.

Он, возможно, взял все дорогие вещи и покинул дом.

Ex. 35 Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод модальных глаголов в сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом.

1. The accused *may have been arrested* for a number of different crimes resulting from a single incident – an auto theft, for example, followed by destruction (разрушение) of property, resisting (сопротивление) arrest, and assault (оскорбление действием) upon a police officer.
2. In practically all instances an automatic motion (ходатайство) is denied (отклонять, не принимать) by the judge. There are some situations, where the motion for dismissal (отклонить, отвергать обвинение) is fully warranted (оправдывать, гарантировать, ручаться) and is granted by the presiding magistrate. A previously granted motion for suppression (запрещение, подавление, пресечение) *may have weakened* the state's case.
3. The purpose of the Eighth Amendment (the death penalty's prohibition) *may have been* to prevent any return to the screw (насилие) and the rack (пытки), rather than to outlaw (лишать законной силы) any sanctions then in common use.
4. Deviance (отклонение от нормы) – a concept considerably broader than that of crime. This position rests on the idea that rules (правовые нормы) that *might be violated* are not created spontaneously but, rather, come about only in response (отклик, реакция) to behavior perceived (воспринимать) to be harmful (наносающий ущерб) to a group.
5. The 10% cash bond (наличные деньги или чек под залог имущества) program has been successful, and a larger portion of defendants are released who *might otherwise have awaited* trial in detention facilities (местах лишения свободы).
6. Failure (не исполнение) to act in a particular case can be also a crime if there is some legal duty to do so. Consider the case of *People v. Beardsley*, which involved a man who spent a weekend with his mistress (возлюбленная). After a serious argument, the woman took an overdose of morphine (морфий) tablets and the man made an attempt to obtain medical help to save her life. His failure to assist her did not constitute a crime. Although he *may have had* a moral obligation to help her, he had no legal duty to do so. There was no contractual (принятых на себя обязательств) relationship as *might exist* between parents and a day care center or between a patient and a hospital.
7. I *might have been* alone in that dark room with a stranger!
8. William is lost, and I fear he *may have been kidnapped*.
9. The witness testimony *could have discovered* the identity of the criminal.
10. But not like the face in the window – no, he surely *could not have grown* quite so sinister (зловещий, дурной) – looking over the years.
11. The face you saw *could have been* a shadow caused by the lightning.
12. I had considered telling him of my terrifying experience (переживаний) but thought better of it – I feared he *might think* me a hysterical young woman, incapable of caring for his children.

Глагол *must* в сочетании с Perfect Infinitive выражает предположения, которые относятся к прошлому. *Must* в таких предложениях чаще переводится на русский язык “должно быть”, “вероятно”, а инфинитив – глаголом в прошедшем времени.

⇒ **E.g.** The fingerprint man **must have found** some prints on the surface of the table.

Дактилоскопист должно быть нашёл несколько отпечатков на поверхности стола.

Ex. 36 Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод модального глагола *must* в сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом.

1. Specific intent (конкретный умысел) is present when one can gather from the circumstances (обстоятельства) of the crime that the offender *must have* consciously (сознательно) and subjectively (подчинено) *desired* the prohibited result
2. The great Elizabethan house *must have been added* to over the centuries, for I could see the influence of many different types of architecture.
3. When I saw the wrecks (обломки крушения) of those ships, I knew what sorrow *must have been experienced* there.
4. I realized Miss Marden *must have delighted* (наслаждаться) in overdramatizing the hazards to which I had subjected the children by taking them on such a journey.
5. I thought that surely the worst *must have been* the day he found his wife murdered.
6. It *must have been* a hard day for you at the mines (шахта, копи).

Бессоюзное присоединение условных придаточных с глаголом-сказуемым в сослагательном наклонении

Если в условных придаточных предложениях сказуемое в сослагательном наклонении начинается с глаголов *were, had*, то такие условные придаточные предложения могут присоединяться к главному бессоюзно, причем эти глаголы ставятся перед подлежащим.

⇒ **E.g.** **Had** he **had** enough evidence, he would have solved the case.

Если бы у него было достаточно улик, он бы раскрыл дело.

Were he in the court-room now, he would give some interesting details.

Если бы он был сейчас в зале суда, он бы рассказал бы о некоторых интересных деталях.



Бессоюзное присоединение условных придаточных предложений характерно для книжной письменной речи и в разговорном языке встречается довольно редко.

Упражнения и тесты на повторение темы «Сослагательное наклонение»

Ex. 1 Ответьте на вопросы, употребляя сослагательное наклонение. Ситуация относится к настоящему.

<i>take pills</i>	<i>write a book</i>	<i>buy a new car</i>	<i>get married</i>	<i>buy it</i>	<i>help him</i>
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Model: What would you do if you felt bad? => *If I felt bad I would take pills.*

1. What would you do if you had a talent for writing?
2. What would you do if you had more money?
3. What would you do if you were in love?
4. What would you do if you saw a hat you like?
5. What would you do if your friend were in trouble?

Ex. 2 Ответьте на вопросы, употребляя сослагательное наклонение. Ситуация относится к прошлому.

<i>to help</i>	<i>to leave all the same</i>	<i>to give a party</i>	<i>to go</i>	<i>to believe</i>
		<i>to be shocked</i>		

Model: What would you have done if he asked you for help yesterday? ■=> *If he had asked me for help I would have helped him.*

1. What would you have done if they had asked you to stay?
2. What would you have done if yesterday had been your birthday?
3. What would you have done if he had asked you to dinner last week?
4. What would you have done if he had told you a lie yesterday?
5. What would you have done if they had arrived on Tuesday?

Ex. 3 Отреагируйте на предложенные ситуации отрицательно при помощи *If I were*.

Model: Tom hit John and Jack hit him back ■=> *If I were John I wouldn't have hit Tom back.*

1. Mr. Stone found treasure and handed it over to the authorities.
2. Mr. Smith inherited a large sum of money and bought a house.
3. Mrs. Brown always tells people what to do.
4. Mr. Steel went to the seaside but didn't swim in the sea.
5. We don't go in for sports.
6. Mr. Crook wrote a novel and then burnt it.
7. He misses lectures very often.
8. Mr. Clark bought a picture but then sold it.
9. He doesn't even try to understand the problem.
10. He smokes a lot.

Ex. 4 Отреагируйте на высказывания при помощи *wish*.

Model: I want to be a housewife. => *I wish I didn't work.*

<i>not to work</i>	to have more friends	can afford a new TV-set
	to take better care of it	can take pictures

1. I am lonely.
2. My TV-set doesn't work.
3. Her garden is not very nice.
4. I haven't got a camera.

Model: I don't like this mirror. => *I wish I hadn't bought it.*

<i>buy</i>	go to another restaurant	not to ride so fast	not to switch on the TV-set
	to learn the rules better		to wash it yesterday

1. This food is bad. Why have I come to this restaurant?
2. I went riding and fell down.
3. I saw the match. My favourite team lost.
4. I failed the driving test because I didn't know the rules well.
5. The floor is dirty but I don't have the time to wash it.

Ex. 5 Закончите предложения, употребляя сослагательное наклонение.

1. I don't have an umbrella and that's why I'm wet. If.....
2. I'm not rich and I didn't stop at the Ritz. If
3. I don't know anything about gardening. I wish.....
4. It's noisy. I wish
5. The bus is overcrowded. I wish
6. He failed the exam and he is upset. If.....
7. It was slippery and he broke his leg. If.....
8. I didn't win the first prize. I wish
9. I don't trust him. I wish
10. It's not dark and we'll find the way. If.....
11. He doesn't learn all rules and that's why he makes mistakes. If.....

**Итоговый тест по теме
«Сослагательное наклонение в условных предложениях»**

- 1) If I had \$2 million, I... round the world.
a) will go; b) would go; c) went; d) go.
- 2) What would you do if you ... a ghost?
a) see; b) will see; c) saw; d) would see.
- 3) I wish John ... here now.
a) is; b) would be; c) were; d) had been.
- 4) You were not with us yesterday. I wish you ... here yesterday.
a) were; b) would be; c) had been; d) are.
- 5) If he ... here, he could help us.
a) is; b) were; c) would be; d) will be.
- 6) If she finished her work early she ... home.
a) will go; b) went; c) would go; d) had gone.
- 7) If James had had money, he ... a lot.
a) would travel; b) travelled; c) would have travelled; d) will travel.
- 8) What would you have done if you ... your key?
a) lost; b) had lost; c) would lose; d) lose.
- 9) If Jane could have typed faster, she ... her work done.
a) will have; b) would have; c) would have had; d) has.
- 10) I wish you ... quiet.
a) are; b) were; c) have been; d) will be.
- 11) I wish I... speak Chinese.
a) will; b) could; c) would have; d) –.
- 12) If I had money ... a flat.
a) will buy; b) bought; c) would buy; d) buy.
- 13) If I ... in Italy, I'd learn Italian.
a) live; b) would live; c) have lived; d) lived.
- 14) If he had looked out of the window, he ... what had happened.
a) will see; b) would see; c) would have seen; d) sees.
- 15) If you didn't go out so much, you ... more money.
a) will save; b) would save; c) saved; d) had saved.
- 16) If you had asked me for the address, I ... it to you.
a) will give; b) gave; c) would give; d) would have given.
- 17) If he had left home, they ... very upset.
a) will be; b) would be; c) would have been; d) were.
- 18) If you wore your new suit, you ... smart.
a) will look; b) would look; c) would have looked; d) look.
- 19) If I ... the robbers, I would have phoned the police,
a) see; b) saw; c) had seen; d) would see.
- 20) I wish I... Charlie in the cinema last night.
a) didn't meet; b) hadn't met; c) wouldn't have met; d) don't.
- 21) What would you do if he ... in time?
a) doesn't arrived; b) didn't arrive; c) hadn't arrived; d) wouldn't arrive.

- 22) Who would he talk to if he ... a very serious problem?
a) has; b) had; c) had had; d) will have.
- 23) What would they do if they ... the last train home?
a) miss; b) would miss; c) missed; d) had missed.
- 24) If she lost her job, she ... her own business.
a) will start; b) would start; c) started; d) would have started.
- 25) If he wanted a quiet holiday, he ... to the mountains.
a) would go; b) went; c) would have gone; d) will go.
- 26) What would you do if you ... me?
a) are; b) were; c) have been; d) would be.
- 27) If you ... Mr Snowdon, you would like him.
a) would know; b) will know; c) knew; d) know.
- 28) If he ... work in the evening, he'd have time to see this film.
a) didn't work; b) hadn't worked; c) doesn't work; d) wouldn't work.
- 29) If I had a car, I... you a lift.
a) will give; b) gave; c) would give; d) would have given.
- 30) If I didn't go to bed late, I... so tired all day.
a) would be; b) will be; c) won't be; d) wouldn't be.
- 31) If Jane ... hurry, she would be late.
a) will not hurry; b) doesn't hurry; c) didn't hurry; d) wouldn't hurry.
- 32) If I hadn't missed the bus I... late for work.
a) would be; b) would be; c) wouldn't have been; d) am not.
- 33) If Jack ... the window, his parents wouldn't have had to pay for a new one.
a) had broken; b) hadn't broken; c) didn't break; d) broke.
- 34) If Chris studied more, she ... a better student.
a) will be; b) would be; c) is; d) were.
- 35) If the food hadn't been awful, we ... it.
a) would eat; b) ate; c) would have eaten; d) eat.
- 36) She would have forgotten the appointment, if Jack ... her.
a) didn't phone; b) had not phoned; c) phoned; d) had phoned.
- 37) We would have reached the airport on time, if we ... a taxi.
a) took; b) had taken; c) hadn't taken; d) take.
- 38) If I... you, I would do everything well.
a) am; b) will be; c) were; d) would be.
- 39) Sarah is so lonely. But if she ... a club, she would make more friends.
a) joins; b) joined; c) will join; d) would join.
- 40) If I found a fly in my soup, I... to manager of the cafe.
a) will complain; b) complain; c) complained; d) would com plain.
- 41) If he hadn't climbed the ladder, he ... his leg.
a) had broken; b) would have broken; c) wouldn't have broker; d) broke.
- 42) I would buy that bag if it... cheaper.
a) is; b) were; c) will be; d) would be.

Учебно-методическое пособие
Сослагательное наклонение

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Свидетельство о государственной аккредитации
Рег. № 0440 от 22.12.06 г.

Подписано в печать ____ . ____ .2008 г. Формат 60x90¹/₁₆.

Усл.изд.л. - ____ . Тираж ____ . Заказ № ____ .

Орловский юридический институт МВД РФ.
302027, Орел, Игнатова, 2.