### Conditionals
#### Focus 1 INTRO

#### Zero conditional (if/when/whenever + present tense, present tense)
| General or scientific facts and definitions | If you burn fossil fuels, carbon dioxide is produced. |

#### First conditional (if + present tense, will + bare infinitive / imperative)
| Real conditions in the present or future and their results in the present or future | If we continue to pollute our planet, future generations will suffer. |
| To give conditional instructions | If the people from Greenpeace call, tell them I’ll call them back later. |

**Watch out!**
- Other modals and semi-modals can be used instead of will in the result clause in first conditionals. These include be going to, can, could, may, might, shall, should, have to and ought to.
- *We might prevent disaster if we change the way we live now.*

#### Second conditional (if + past simple / past continuous, would + bare infinitive)
| Hypothetical conditions in the present or future and their hypothetical results in the present or future | What would the local government do if there was an earthquake in the area? |

**Watch out!**
- Other modals can be used instead of would in the result clause in second conditionals. These include might and could.
- *If the weather was better, we could have a picnic.*

#### Grammar
- In British English, we can use both was and were after if with first and third person singular. Were is more common in a formal style. In American English, it is usual to use were.
  - UK: If I *was/were* a gambler, I’d put money on Jim being late.
  - US: If I *were* a gambler, I’d put money on Jim being late.
- In both British and American English, were is usually used in the phrase If I were you, ...

#### Third conditional (if + past perfect, would have + past participle)
| Hypothetical conditions in the past and their results in the past | A lot more people *would have been trapped* by the flood if there hadn’t been a warning. |

**Watch out!**
- Other modals can be used instead of would in the result clause in third conditionals. These include might, could and should.
- *If you hadn’t had a lot of luck, you could have lost all your money.*

#### Mixed conditionals
| Hypothetical conditions in the past and their results in the present | You *might not be* in so much trouble if you hadn’t started gambling. |
| Hypothetical conditions in the present and their results in the past | If I *were* you, I *would have made* Paula buy her own lottery ticket. |
Inverted conditionals

More formal form of the first conditional (with should)
Should the drought continue, many people will be forced to leave their villages. (= If the drought should continue ... / If the drought continues ...)

More formal form of the second conditional
Were we to stop using fossil fuels tomorrow, it would still take decades for the planet to recover. (= If we were to stop ... / If we stopped ...)

More formal form of the third conditional
Had Charles Darwin not visited the Galapagos Islands, he might never have developed his theory of evolution. (= If Charles Darwin hadn't visited ...)

Watch out!
- When the verb to be inverted is negative, we put not after the subject.
  ✔ Had we not attended the meeting, we would have had no idea of the council’s plans.
- When the if clause comes before the result clause, we usually separate the two clauses with a comma. When the result clause comes first, we do not use a comma.
  ✔ If you share a car to work, you can save on energy.
  ✔ You can save on energy if you share a car to work.

Other conditional structures

As/so long as
Provided/Providing (that)
On condition (that)
Suppose/Supposing
If it wasn’t/weren’t for + noun
Were it not for + noun
But for + noun
If it hadn’t been for + noun
Had it not been for + noun
If ... (should) happen to
If ... should
If ... happened to
If ... were to
If so/not
Otherwise
Unless
In case of + noun
In case

We’ll go up to the mountains this weekend as long as the weather’s okay.
You can have a pet provided that you promise to look after it properly.
Applications for membership are accepted on condition that applicants are over 18.

Supposing the price of oil tripled tomorrow. What do you think would happen?
I think I’d be quite lonely if it wasn’t/weren’t for my dog, Buster.

Were it not for my dog, Buster, I think I’d be quite lonely.

But for your help, I wouldn’t have been able to quit gambling.

If it hadn’t been for your help, I wouldn’t have been able to quit gambling.

Had it not been for your help, I wouldn’t have been able to quit gambling.

If you (should) happen to see Davina, ask her whether she would look after the cats this weekend.

If you should see Davina, ask her whether she would look after the cats this weekend.

If you happened to see someone drop litter in the street, what would you do?
Do you think it would reduce pollution if the government were to introduce a new tax on petrol?

Are you concerned about the environment? If so, you might be interested in joining Greenpeace.

You should have your air conditioner serviced, otherwise you’ll waste a lot of energy.

Unless governments act now, the environment is really going to suffer.

In case of fire, leave the building by the nearest emergency exit.

Take a coat with you in case the weather gets worse.

Other uses of if

To mean ‘if it is true that’
If you were at the meeting, why didn’t you raise the issue of recycling?

To mean ‘if you are willing to’
If you’ll follow me, I’ll show you into the park manager’s office.

To mean ‘I’m saying this in case’
If you like zoos, the one in Singapore is fantastic.
Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the correct tense forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you **don’t put up** (not/put up) this shelf, you won’t have anywhere to put your books.
2. If I were you, I ... (tell) her how you feel.
3. Even if he ... (ask) them, they wouldn’t have agreed to come.
4. Unless you ... (feel) any better, you can take the rest of the day off.
5. If she ... (not/threaten) him, he wouldn’t have left.
6. He ... (not/go) with her if he had known she would behave so irresponsibly.
7. I wouldn’t have been able to do it unless she .... (help) me.
8. Sometimes if you ... (take) a chance, it pays off.
9. Keep you voice down in case he ... (overhear) us.
10. If she ... (be) more experienced, she would be more likely to get the job.
11. If the food ... (not/be) so bad, we wouldn’t have complained.
12. Sales will increase provided that the advertising campaign ... (be) successful.
13. If you ... (spend) less on clothes, you would be able to save some money.
14. You had a very narrow escape. If your payments (fall) into arrears, your house (be) sold to pay off the debt.
15. I think I was right to decide against this investment. If there (be) some potential for my capital to grow I (invest) in that area.

Ex. 2.

a) Read the newspaper report “MUGGER MEETS LITTLE OLD LADY”

Jose Ramos is an experienced mugger, but he didn’t know about little old English ladies. Now he does. 87-year-old Lady Vera Tucker was walking down New York’s East 66th Street. She looked like an easy prey – small, grey-haired and expensively dressed, carrying a handbag over her shoulder. Ramos came up on his bicycle and grabbed the handbag. Lady Tucker hit him on the head with her umbrella, knocking him off his bicycle, and started screaming at the top of her voice.

The unfortunate mugger tried to get back onto his bicycle and escape, but Lady Tucker kept hitting him. A lorry driver, hearing her screams, came and joined in the fight. Holding his head, Ramos pushed the handbag at the driver and said, “Here it is. It’s over, it’s over.” “The hell it’s over,” said the driver. They went on fighting, and Lady Tucker went on screaming, until a policeman arrived and took Ramos prisoner.

Lady Tucker refused medical help, saying that she felt fine. But she did allow the policeman to take her arm and escort her home.

b) Complete the sentences:

1. If the mugger ... (know) what Lady Tucker was like, he .... .
2. If Lady Tucker ... (not/ hit) the mugger, .... .
3. ...., the lorry driver .... (may not/ come).
4. ...., the mugger ... (get back) on his bicycle.
5. .... bicycle, he .... (can/ get away).
6. ... if she (not/ keep) screaming.
7. If Lady Tucker ... (be) an ordinary old lady, the mugger  might .... .

c) Answer the question:

What would you have done if you had been the lady/ the mugger/ the lorry driver?

Ex. 3. Paraphrase the following as conditional sentences.

5
1) John didn’t leave early so he didn’t get there on time.  *If John had left earlier he would have got there on time.*

2) She uses factor 12 suntan lotion as she gets sunburnt easily. If ...

3) You’ll have trouble selling your house if you’re not prepared to accept a lower offer. Unless ...

4) You need to study to pass his exam. Unless ...

5) More tickets were sold, that is why the concert wasn’t cancelled. If ...

6) When the economy is booming, everyone seems to benefit. Providing ...

7) Penniless students in large cities try to save money by living in squats. But for ...

8) He was selected for a top job, which brought him into the public eye. But for ...

9) You told me about Sue’s hair, I noticed its unusual colour. Unless ...

10) Charlotte hoped for a quiet divorce without dispute. But her husband wanted to battle it out. If ...

11) Since they take part in a dangerous sport, they are assumed to bear all the consequences. Providing ...

12) The Wall street Journal ran the story about the Fedders, John Fedder was forced to resign.

13) The older children all worked and contributed their money to the household. If ...

14) The court accepted John’s plea and warded 25% of the proceeds. If ...

15) In Italy the laws of criminal negligence apply. The cases of riders’ death are always investigated. If in England ...

16) The accident on the railway happened when the children were playing chicken daring each other to cross in front of the train.

17) People’s perception of the risks they run engaged in everyday activities is quite low, and this often leads to inexplicable acts of sheer folly. Unless ..., if ...

18) Someone had built a bump into the most critical point on the TT course and a disgusting fatal accident ensued.

19) I have a splitting headache because I had a sleepless night.

20) The boy is shivering. He isn't quite well.

21) I can't knit another sweater as I've got no more wool.

22) Will you do it for me if I ask you?

23) He is beside himself with excitement, that is why he is speaking in a loud voice.

24) The ground was very soft. My horse didn't win.

25) She didn't listen to my directions. She turned down the wrong street.

26) With a bit more help, I would have finished it on time.

27) I'm sure they'd really enjoy going to Greece on holiday, but they just can't afford it.

28) I'm glad you didn't talk Matthew into doing it. He would have been furious.

29) I think Alison would apply for the job. She should make a very good managing director.

30) The problem is that she doesn't work very hard. I know that she could do really well.

31) We are lucky it's sunny today. It would be horrible sitting out here otherwise.

32) He will not be able to live on his own without the help of his neighbours.

33) I hope those refugees are not deported, but I think they will be. They may be imprisoned or even executed.

34) It's a good job you brought all those tables and chairs in from outside last night. The rain would have ruined them.
Larry should have told her the truth. I'm sure she would have forgiven him.
Without the help of the Red Cross doctors, many more would have died.
With luck, we'll finish the puzzle by the end of today.
He is not sensible, or he will be working for this club.

**Ex. 3a. Answer the following questions using the Subjunctive Mood.**

1. Where would you go to buy flowers if you were going to a birthday party?
2. What would you be doing now if you were not having a lesson?
3. What would you recommend to a person if he had a headache?
4. What would you say if you were offered to go to the Moon?
5. What would you take with you if you went to the Moon?
6. What would you be doing now if it were the 31st of December?
7. What would you do if you found a burglar in your house?
8. What would you do if the lift got stuck between two floors?
9. If someone gave you a helicopter, what would you do?
10. Would you give up your job if you won a big prize in a lottery?
11. If you had the chance to go anywhere you wanted, where might you go?
12. If you were able to go back in time, which year or era would you choose? Why would you choose that time?
13. If you had the opportunity to talk with a special person again, who would it be? Why?
14. If you were president of your country, what changes would you make there?
15. If you could do one thing to make the world better, what would it be?
16. If you had had the choice, where would you have been born?
17. If you had chosen a different language to study, what might it have been?
18. If you had been able to choose, would you have grown up on a city or in the country?
19. If you had chosen a different city to study in, where would you have gone? Where would you go if you were on holiday?

**Ex. 3b. Complete the following conditional sentences.**

1. If I were free now…
2. If I had taken my parents' advice…
3. Unless this hotel gets a new cook…
4. Unless it were a nice day…
5. This clock wouldn't have run out…
6. Unless the fire had been noticed…
7. If he had any sense…
8. The fence would look better…
9. If the volcano starts erupting…
10. Her life might have been saved…
11. If I had never studied English…
12. If I had not come to this University, …
13. If I had been born the opposite sex, …
14. If I had been born sixty years ago, …
15. If I had been elected president of my country ten years ago, …
16. Only if you saved your money…
17. Providing you had lent him the money…
18. If you dropped out of college, …
Ex. 4. Complete the text by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

If I were world leader, I (1) would try (try) to stop the destruction of the earth and I (2) .... (make) the world a better place for all people. If the world’s problems had been tackled sooner, the quality of life (3) .... (improve) long ago. First of all, I would try to bring about peace in the world. As long as there is fighting between nations, millions of people (4) .... (continue) to suffer and die. If wars continue, children (5) .... (be left) without parents and (6) .... (grow up) in a world of misery and fear. But as long as people disagree over land and possessions, the fighting (7) .... (go on). Therefore, I would ensure that all people were treated as equals and given the same opportunities in life. It would also help if all countries (8) .... (stop) producing arms so there would no longer be the weapons with which to fight. In addition, I would introduce laws to reduce pollution. If pollution levels (9) ... (control) earlier, life (10) .... (not/become) so unbearable. If I (11) .... (have) the power, I would ban all cars from city centres and increase public transport. If there were more trees, the air we breathe (12) .... (be) cleaner. Unless measures are taken soon, it (13) .... (be) too late both for ourselves and our children.

Ex. 5.
A) Paraphrase the teacher's sentences using "unless".

Model: If the neighbours don't stop shouting, I'll call the police.
Unless the neighbours stop shouting, I'll call the police.

Paraphrase the following in as many ways as possible using the words from the list below.

Only if, as long as, unless, providing, on condition that, if, but for, otherwise

1. Should you go to Rome, you must see the Colosseum.
   If you go to Rome, you must see the Colosseum.
   Providing you go to Rome, you must see the Colosseum.
   Unless you go to Rome, you won't see the Colosseum.
2. You can swim but there must be an adult with you.
3. Drive carefully so that you won’t have an accident.
4. He will get a bonus if productivity increases.
5. I'll lend you the money, but you must pay me back soon.
6. My parents are so tight-fisted, I scarcely have any pocket money.
7. Without her help the whole campaign for women’s rights would be in jeopardy.
8. He was driving very fast because he was ignorant of the fact that there was a speed limit.
9. There is no opposition, we shall hold the meeting here.

Ex. 6. Use Conditional sentences for what you or someone else might say in these situations:

1. Richard is thinking of buying a car. The car is over ten years old and rather expensive. His friend doesn’t think the car is a very good buy.
   Model: I wouldn’t buy that car if I were you.
2. The manager isn’t popular. He never talks with his employees. That’s why he doesn’t know anything about them.
3. Alice married Bob. Then she found he snored. She can’t bear people who snore.

4. Tom wants to get a particular job. So do a hundred others with good qualifications, but Tom hasn’t even applied yet.

5. You traveled second-class on the Channel ferry. Later you found out that first-class was only a bit dearer and much better.

6. Frank is a stupid, prejudiced man. He doesn’t understand foreigners but he never talks to them, either.

7. Harry had all the right qualifications for the job, but his manager thought his hair was too long.

8. Your friend says he can’t learn English because it’s too hard. You think it’s because he never studies.

9. The mountain-climber looked up when someone shouted. He slipped and fell.

Ex. 7. What would you have done?

a) Make sentences about each of the seven stories according to models:

Model: I would have said/done something ... I wouldn’t have said/done anything.

b) Tell the story of an interesting, surprising or embarrassing experience you have had, or heard about.

1. That’s my beer ... that was! I was in a small country pub. I had just sat down with a pint of beer. Suddenly this huge man – he looked like a boxer – came over, picked up my beer, drank it, banged the glass down on the table, stared at me, and then walked away without saying anything. I suppose I should have said something, but I was scared stiff! I didn’t know what to do! What would you have done?

2. In deep water. I was on a touring holiday in France. It was a very hot day and I stopped at a small deserted beach. I hadn’t got my swimming-costume with me, but it was early in the morning and there were no people or houses in sight. So I took off all my clothes and swam out to sea. I’m a very strong swimmer. I lay on my back, closed my eyes, and relaxed in the water. When I looked back at the beach, a coach had arrived and there were thirty or forty people sitting on the sand having a picnic. What would you have done?

3. Strangers in the night. My story isn’t at all funny. It was a very frightening experience. You see, one night I woke up suddenly. I heard the tinkle of the broken glass from downstairs, and I heard the window opening. Then I heard two voices. My wife had woken up, too. She told me to do something. A couple of days before, there had been a report about a burglary in the local paper. The burglars had been interrupted and they had beaten up the householder. They had nearly killed him. I was trembling with fear. I just didn’t know what to do. In the end, I didn’t go down and they stole the silver tea-service I’d inherited from my mother. Was I right? What would you have done?

4. Unless! I’d just parked my car in the street near a football stadium in Liverpool. It was ten minutes before the start of the match and I was in a hurry. Two little boys came up to me and said “Give us 50p and we’ll look after your car while you’re at the match.” I told them to clear off, and one of them looked at me with big, round, innocent eyes and said “Unless you give us the money, something might happen to your car while you’re away. You know, a scratch or a flat tyre. Something like that.” I was furious! What would you have done?
5. **Honesty is the best policy.** I couldn’t believe a story a heard the other day. It seems that a couple had just bought a house in Manchester. They wanted to insulate the roof, so they climbed up into the loft. There, under the water tank, was $40,000 in cash! They handed over the money to the police. Would you have reported the find? What would you have done?

**Ex. 8. Paraphrase the sentences as conditional ones, using “but for +.”**

*Model:* But for smth/doing smth smb would/ wouldn’t do
would/ wouldn’t have done

The weather was nasty, we didn’t feel like going to the country.

*Model:* But for the nasty weather we would have gone to the country.

1. He offered me his full support, I was ready to believe that all my initiatives were under threat.
2. Financial problems can lead to stress within family and violence between family members.
3. John Fedder thought no one would notice an obscure hearing in a small courtroom. The Wall Street Journal sent a reporter to write the story about the divorce.
4. He had his lucky charm that day, he thinks it prevented the crash.
5. The negligence of the captain endangered the lives of the passengers and crew.
6. The next car down the road changed the situation. It hit me. I was tossed across the road and scrambled up on to the verge. I knew my leg was broken.
7. He was driving very fast because he was ignorant of the fact that there was a speed limit.
8. Because of continual price increases, the value of the pound has fallen in recent years.
9. The Chernobyl accident has damaged the credibility of the nuclear power industry.
10. The bank didn’t consider him creditworthy because he was irresponsible with money.
11. Seventy men at the factory were made redundant because of falling demand for our products.
12. The darkness was so complete he couldn’t distinguish a thing.
13. Many people try to cover a multitude of smaller debts by taking out large loans which they cannot afford to repay. Often there is a problem of ignorance.
14. A boy of fourteen came to the bank with high-denomination notes of no legal tender in their country of origin. The cashiers were negligent and exchanged their notes at their face value at the current exchange rate. The bank kissed good-bye to a lot of money, and several cashiers had their carriers damaged.
15. Ian Stenson has walked out on his wife, Janice, who won $500,000 on the pools.
16. Consumer credit affects people, unable to cope with repayments and interest on loans and plastic-card shipping. People have lost their houses, their marriages have broken up, they suffer from stress.

**Ex. 9. Complete the sentences using “but for +.” Some sentences refer to the texts in Units 1, 2 of the Nelson Proficiency Course. Try to use Core and Active Vocabularies of the textbook.**
1. The antique trade is a pretty dicey business at the best of times. But for the high value of works of arts, ...

2. But for the housing benefit the company paid them (sickness benefit, fringe benefits, unemployment benefit, allowance from the parents), they ...

3. But for the sense of alienation in that foreign country, we/they ...

4. But for the allure of this little place in the Southern France, we/ they ...

5. But for his generous contribution to our fund, ....

6. But for his dramatic experience as a sailor (traveler, etc.), he/ we, they ...

7. But for medical expenses we were involved during our trip, ...

8. But for his wealth, she ...

9. But for their ignorance of traffic rules (traffic lights, law), ...

10. But for your invaluable assistance, I ...

11. But for his provision for the future, ...

12. But for my husband’s redundancy ...

13. But for John Fedder’s high position in the society, the story of the Fedders ...

14. But for her ... John Fedder never ... (marry) Charlotte.

15. But for monotony of repetitive tasks, the drivers and pilots ...

16. But for the bump on the road during TT races, ...

17. But for the accident on the road on Boxing Day, the GP Stephen Singleton ...

18. The story of the Fedders wouldn’t have been brought to public eye but for ....

Ex. 10. Translate into English using Active and Core vocabularies of The Nelson Proficiency Course and the above grammar models.

1. Если бы я знал тогда, что это задание подвергнет твою жизнь опасности, я бы ни за что не просил тебя выполнить его.

2. Я не могу сказать вам ничего утешительного. Если бы не лобовое столкновение, он бы имел шансы выжить.

3. Если бы не ее помощь, вся компания за женские права была бы сейчас под угрозой.

4. Мы бы поставили наши рабочие места под удар, если бы начали протестовать по поводу правил техники безопасности.

5. Если бы не ремень безопасности, последствия были бы ужасны.

6. Если бы ты попал в аварию, ремень безопасности вдвое сократил бы смертельный риск.

7. Если бы не пособие по социальному обеспечению, наша семья с трудом сводила бы концы с концами.

8. При условии, что ты получал бы пособие по безработице, в этой стране можно было бы прожить.

9. Если бы не твоя лень и халатное отношение к работе, ты имела бы шансы заработать ежегодную премию компании.

10. Здесь не было бы этих трущоб при иной социальной и жилищной политике правительства.

11. Ты бы быстрее приспособилась к жизни в новом городе, если бы взяла на себя заботу о каком-нибудь приюте для детей.

12. Веди он себя более осторожно, «Таймс» не напечатала бы эту отвратительную статью с ужасающими подробностями.
13. Будь я на вашем месте, я бы ни за что не переехала в этот огромный город, где я каждый день ощущала бы враждебность огромной толпы.
Focus 2

Mixed Conditionals

All types of conditionals can be mixed. Any tense combination is possible if the context permits it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If-clauses</th>
<th>Main clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If I were you,</td>
<td>I would have accepted the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(You are not me)</td>
<td>so you didn’t accept the job.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If he were a better driver,</td>
<td>he wouldn’t have crashed the car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(He is not a good driver)</td>
<td>so he crashed the car.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If she had finished earlier,</td>
<td>she would be going to the party tonight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(She didn’t finish earlier)</td>
<td>so she isn’t going to the party.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex. 11. Paraphrase the following as mixed conditional sentences as in the example.

**Model:** He is not an honest person so he didn’t tell the truth.
If he were an honest person, he would have told the truth.

1. They were awake all night so they are tired now.
2. You didn’t tell me earlier so we are not going to the cinema tonight.
3. She didn’t cancel the milk so the milkman keeps delivering it.
4. They were painting the house all day so they are covered in paint now.
5. She didn’t do her homework so she’s in trouble with her teacher.
6. She is so disorganised that she missed the deadline.
7. He doesn’t take his job seriously so he wasn’t promoted.
8. As he grew up in the province, the capital city has a very special allure for him.
9. He had a head-on collision yesterday. You know him. He finds the thrill of driving at high speed irresistible.
10. The riders’ repeated and strenuous attempts were suppressed, they didn’t acquire power, and that is why they ride on the organizers’ terms.
11. We didn’t phone the rescue service. That’s why we’re still stranded on the motorway.
12. I didn’t meet the right person. That’s why I’m not married yet.

Ex. 12. Complete the following sentences using the above grammar models and Active and Core Vocabularies of the term (some sentences refer to the texts in Units 1, 2, 3 of the Nelson Proficiency Course).

**Model:** If he were a good worker, so ….
If he were a good worker, he would have been promoted.

1. Were she more sincere, ...
2. If she had taken the medication, she ...
3. They wouldn't be exhausted now, if they ...
4. If they hadn't been working in the rain all day, they ...
5. Her throat wouldn't be sore today, if she ...
6. If he listened to anyone's advice, he ...
7. If we (bother) to keep an account of the lives claimed by the two annual motor races held on the course, we ...
8. If the participants of the motor races (not be) exposed to insane levels of unnecessary danger, ...
9. If the rules governing medical provision at the motor races (be) adequate, the participants ...
10. If you (be) more enterprising, ...
11. If you (show) more initiative at work, ...

Ex. 13. Put the idea of the sentences into English using the above grammar models and Core and Active Vocabulary of the term:

1. Если бы в автобусную аварию не попали иностранные туристы, происшествие не имело бы таких последствий сейчас.
2. Представляете, ее вызывают в суд давать показания. Если бы она не утверждала, что видела драку своими глазами, ей бы не пришлось участвовать в этом разбирательстве.
3. Если бы к нему было так легко найти подход, я бы давно уже управляла нашим отделением в Париже.
4. Если бы мой предок граф К. не иммигрировал в 17 году, сейчас мы могли бы претендовать на членство в этом дворянском клубе.
5. Если бы ты не купил дом в пригороде, не пришлось бы тебе каждый день ездить в город на работу и обратно.
6. Получи ты специальное образование, это увеличило бы твои шансы на получение этой работы.
7. Будь ты осторожным водителем, ты бы не попал тогда в аварию.
8. Не будь он вечно причиной моих несчастий, я бы не набралась опыта как с ними справиться.
9. История не получила бы такого резонанса в Америке, не будь в ней замешан наш агент.
10. Будь он пойман с поличным, давал бы сейчас объяснения в полиции.
11. Если бы эти принципы не были чужды нашей религии, я бы, возможно, последовал им.
12. Если бы у нее не кончилось тогда терпение, он бы не лежал сейчас в больнице.
### SECTION 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I wish (if only) + did/were/was (Past wish/regret about a present situation)</th>
<th>I wish we were in Paris now. (It’s a pity we aren’t)</th>
<th>Жаль, что мы сейчас не в Париже. (Как бы мне хотелось, чтобы мы сейчас были в Париже.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I wish (if only) + could + do wish/regret in the Present</td>
<td>I wish I could swim. (but I can’t)</td>
<td>Жаль, что я не умею плавать. (Как бы мне хотелось уметь плавать.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wish (if only) + had done (Past regret that something happened)</td>
<td>I wish you had told me earlier. / or didn’t happen in the past</td>
<td>Жаль, что ты не сказал мне раньше. (Как бы мне хотелось, что бы ты сказал раньше.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wish (if only) + subject + would + do wish for a future change</td>
<td>I wish someone would answer that telephone!</td>
<td>Дайте снимите уже кто-нибудь трубку!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(impossible wish for a future change)</td>
<td>I wish you would give her my message.</td>
<td>Не могли бы вы передать ей мою просьбу.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ex. 14. Complete the sentences with the correct tense forms of the verbs in brackets.**

Dear Mum,

I feel really unhappy! I wish I (1) hadn’t taken (not/take) this job. If only I (2)….. (give) it more thought before I made the decision to come here. I wish the people here (3)….. (be) more friendly – that would make it much better. If only I (4)….. (have) longer
breaks. Looking at a computer screen all day is tiring and sometimes I find myself wishing it (5) ..... (explode)! I wish my boss (6) ..... (give) me something different to do. I wish there (7) ..... (be) someone here I could talk to but I haven’t made any friends. If only I (8) ..... (make) some, but it’s very difficult. I wish you (9) ..... (live) nearer to me! Please write. I miss you!

Ex. 15. Say what you or someone else wish in these situations.

Model: Jake is a young man from the North of England. He lives in London now. He knows very few people, lives in a very small room, and sometimes gets homesick. He wishes he knew more people. He wishes he lived in a larger room. Sometimes he wishes he were back home.

1. It is night. You are alone at a bus stop on a dark road. The bus hasn’t come yet.
2. No one knows when the war is going to end. They are all tired of it.
3. Tim is not tall enough to look through the keyhole.
4. Tom is not rich enough to do all the things he wants to do.
5. Prisoner Z 3030 hates prison. He isn’t in London but he often dreams of it.
6. Another thing he dreams of is his own private bathroom. Naturally he hasn’t got one in prison.
7. Prisoner Z 3030 is a very clean and tidy man. He is in an old and dirty prison and he knows it will always be like this.
8. The Government might tear the prison down someday. No one really knows, but Prisoner Z 3030 sometimes thinks about it and what he wants them to do to the prison in the future.
9. For goodness’ sake Why don’t you turn the volume down? I can’t hear myself think.

Ex. 16. Paraphrase the sentences as in the example:

Model: You felt sick and you missed your friend’s birthday party.

If only/ I wish I hadn’t felt sick. If I hadn’t felt sick, I wouldn’t have missed my friend’s birthday party.

1. You weren’t offered the job because you weren’t qualified.
2. You are not a senior staff member so you can’t use the car park.
3. You enjoy playing tennis but you have twisted your ankle.
4. As he works in the city centre but lives outside, he has to commute to work every day.
5. There is a chemical factory in Flixborough. The inhabitants of the town were exposed to deadly fumes from the factory explosion.
6. It’s only reasonable that you should secure your baby safely in the rear seat. I’ll be worrying in case you don’t do it.
7. My patients take advantage of me. They come with problems to which solutions are political and not medical. I can not prescribe jobs or better houses, or better relationships. Just a few patients can create a mountain of hassles. I’m over-committed and over-tired.
8. Three days after I was admitted to hospital, my wife went into a different hospital and had our second baby.

Ex. 17. Open the brackets (where necessary) and complete the following sentences (some sentences refer to the texts in Units 1, 2, 3 of the Nelson Proficiency Course).
Model: If only I had kept my appointment with the dentist yesterday, ... I wouldn’t have toothache now.

1. I wish I (pay) my electricity bill, ...
2. If only I (be) Prime Minister, ...
3. Pete wishes he (work) harder at school, ...
4. If only I (have) more money, ...
5. Liz wishes she (get) up earlier today, ...
6. If only Jo (not lock) her keys in the car, ...
7. If John (get) a promotion at work, ...
8. If the government (ban) smoking in public areas, ...
9. If only I (not shout) at Julie this morning, ...
10. In court John Fedder wished he ...
11. Some riders died at motor races. Other riders wished there (be) investigation, ...

Ex. 18. Rewrite the letter using wishes or if-clauses as in the example:
Model: ... I wish I hadn’t had such a terrible day yesterday. ...

Dear Christine,
I just had to drop you a line and let you know what a terrible day I’ve had today.
Well, first of all, I thought I would let the canaries out of their cage to fly around for a while. What a mistake! They flew straight out of the open window and I haven’t seen them since!

Then I decided to surprise my husband by putting up some new bookshelves in the lounge. Oh dear! I drilled a hole straight into the wiring in the wall and cut off the whole street’s electricity supply. What a disaster! The neighbours are furious with me.

On top of that, when my husband came home from work he tripped over the bucket I had left in the middle of the floor. Unfortunately, he hurt his ankle and he was angry with me. I shouldn’t have left the bucket there.

Anyway, hopefully tomorrow will be better than today.

With love, Elise

Ex. 19. Translate into English using Active and Core Vocabulary of the Nelson Proficiency Course and the above grammar models.

1. Жаль, что ты не имеешь веса в этом городишке, ко мне отнеслись бы совсем по-другому.
2. Жаль, что я не смог предусмотреть весь экономический риск управления фермой, я бы не влез в такие долги.
3. Какой же ты эксперт. Ты же не отличил бы фальшивой купюры от настоящей.
4. Ты бы не жульничал, чтобы получить то, что хочешь. Ты искушаешь судьбу.
5. Жаль, что его привлекли к нашему заданию, у него нет достаточного опыта.
6. Когда же ты, наконец, будешь жить по средствам. Так никаких доходов не хватит.
7. Как бы мне хотелось стать сказочно богатым.
Ex. 20. Read the newspaper article and complete the assignments following.

THE PROFESSIONAL WHO QUIT THE RACE

Surely nobody in the real world gives up a well-paid and prestigious job in favour of a menial one unless, by necessity, they are forced to? Ambition has always been considered a desirable quality; salary and professional status are advantages to be courted. And yet, in these alarming days of executive stress, burnout and compulsory redundancy, the idea of throwing in the towel holds a strange appeal. We interviewed someone who has quit the rat race.

Gillian, 37, was a solicitor in a city law firm until earlier this year. She worked long hours and weekends and had come to the conclusion that their highly paid, high status job was just a “living death”. She found the isolation of the job difficult and wished she could have more contact with people, rather than dealing with her clients by phone or fax. When she told them she was going to work behind the counter of a supermarket, they were, she laughs, “flabbergasted”.

She now works a 39-hour week, at a very modest hourly rate of pay. Gillian doesn’t regret resigning from the law firm or having less money. “If only I’d done it sooner,” she says. “I absolutely love the new job! There is a part of me that I’m not using; your brain feels what I call “stretched” when you’re drafting legal documents. But I don’t miss that at all. I’m too busy to feel bored.” Any lack of intellectual stimulation has yet to prove frustrating, and, in the evenings, she now reads all those books that she wishes she had had time to read before. Not that Gillain has closed the door entirely to resuming her law career. A period out of the fast lane does not render professionals unemployable and some do manage to make a comeback.

a) Make statements about Gillian, using information implied in the article:
Model: She didn’t have much contact with people.

b) Find examples of wishes and regrets in the article which confirm the information in your statements (your examples should include wish, if only):
Model: She wished she could have more contacts with people.

c) What are your wishes about your future job, career and social or public status?
Unreal Past

The Simple Past can be used to talk about imaginary, unreal or improbable situations in the present and the Past Perfect can be used to talk about imaginary, unreal or improbable situations in the past.

### Suppose/Supposing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Somebody</th>
<th>Did</th>
<th>(Present)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suppose your father <strong>caught</strong> you smoking, what would you do?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Suppose/Supposing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Somebody</th>
<th>Had done</th>
<th>(Past)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suppose he <strong>had left</strong> before the boss came, what would have happened?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### as if/as though

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Somebody</th>
<th>Did</th>
<th>(Untrue situation in the present)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She behaves as if she <strong>were</strong> the Queen.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### as if/as though

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Somebody</th>
<th>Had done</th>
<th>(Untrue situation in the past)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soon after being introduced, they were talking to each other as if they <strong>had been</strong> friends for years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### It’s (about/high) time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Somebody</th>
<th>Did</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It’s time you <strong>started</strong> work.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Would rather = I’d prefer**

### I’d rather/sooner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Somebody</th>
<th>Did</th>
<th>(Present/future reference)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’d rather you <strong>paid</strong> me today.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### I’d sooner rather/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Somebody</th>
<th>Had done</th>
<th>(Past reference)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’d rather you <strong>had not told</strong> everyone.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ex. 21. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Suppose they **...** (cancel) the flight. How would you have got home?
2. We’d rather you **.....** (take out) separate holiday insurance.
3. I hate it when you speak to me as if I **.....** (be) a child.
4. It’s high time he **.....** (face) up to his responsibilities.
5. Suppose Helen **.....** (invite) your ex-boyfriend, would you still go to the party?
6. I’d rather Sam **.....** (not/play) his music so loud.
7. It’s time everyone who is engaged in dangerous sports (take) consequences when things go wrong.
8. The expedition will set out tomorrow, I think it’s time you (face) the challenge of climbing the Himalayas.

**Ex. 22. Paraphrase the sentences using the above patterns.**

1. Will you ever think about finding a flat of your own? (time)
2. Look at how he lives – he thinks he’s a millionaire. (if)
3. You shouldn’t have told Sally my secret. (sooner)
4. You’d think he was a politician. (though)
5. You should be in bed now. It’s late. (time)
6. If the teacher asked you to answer that question, what would you say? (Suppose)
7. We should have left by now if we don’t want to miss the bus. (time)
8. I would have liked you to have informed my parents about my change of plan. (rather)
9. You ought to have set a wedding date by now. (time)

**Ex. 23. Make your own short situations using the above grammar patterns and one of the following word-combinations:**

To be on the bread-line; to earn/make a decent living; to run the family finance; to pool money with smb; to hold the purse strings; to provide smb with smth; make provision for the future; to make redundant; to emulate the best; to contribute to the discussion; to be involved in smth; to gain experience;

**Model:** You started working last month, Peter. I think it’s time you contributed money to the household. You know your father’s income is not high.

**Ex. 24. Put the idea of the following sentences into English using the above grammar models and Active and Core Vocabulary of the Nelson Proficiency Course:**

1. Я бы предпочел, чтобы он тоже рискнул своими деньгами и также как мы бросили вызов судьбе.
2. Лучше бы ты отличился на службе, а не в казино.
3. Ты тратишь слишком мало денег на одежду, как будто бы мы бедствуем. Купи себе еще что-нибудь.
4. Я бы предпочел, чтобы ты распоряжалась семейными деньгами. Ведь ты же ведешь хозяйство и знаешь наши нужды.
5. Твое предложение стоит обсудить. Предположим, мы сложим все наши деньги вместе, кто будет ими распоряжаться?
6. Пора бы начать копить деньги на будущее. Нам предстоит платить за обучение детей.
7. Предположим, мы бы жили на социальное пособие, что бы нам это дало? Ты знаешь, сколько нам надо платить за жилье?
8. Пора выбираться из этих трущоб. Не разумно подвергать опасности детей.
9. Ты даже не хочешь напрягаться на работе. Как будто бы ты довольна своим заработком, которого едва хватает, чтобы не умереть от голода. Но как говорит пословица «Без труда не вынешь и рыбку из пруда».
10. Предположим, мы бы перебрались в крупный столичный город. Что бы мы от этого выиграли?
11. Я бы предпочел, чтобы никакие иммигранты не были бы замешаны в этом скандале. Но дело сделано. Теперь пришло время расплачиваться.
12. Мне он не понравился. Он так шутил и насмехался, как будто старался быть умным за счет других.
13. Что сейчас об этом вспоминать. Предположим, у тебя были бы тогда средства, чтобы отдать их семье, думаешь, они оценили бы это при всей их ненависти к тебе.

Ex. 25.
A) Read the article.

GENETIC ENGINEERING

When Charles Darwin published On the Origin of Species in 1859, the Bishop of Worcester’s wife was most distressed. “Let us hope it is not true, she remarked. “But if it is, let us pray that it does not become generally known!”

Supposing that we had been alive a hundred years ago, would we have been repelled by the suggestion that humans and apes may have had a common ancestor? And had our ancestors been born in modern times, would they have been similarly repelled by the thought of “designer” babies? I suspect that the answer to both questions would be in the affirmative!

I have tried to rationalise my own response to genetic engineering. I personally feel that if we were supposed to be perfect, we would have been designed that way. Surely experimenting with genes is an invasion of the human self? On the other hand, can we honestly say that the human self is to be found in our genes?

From the medical point of view, genetic engineering has opened up exciting possibilities for the treatment of genetically related disorders. However, the real problem with this new science is that it threatens to undermine the categories through which we understand our world: our moral and social codes.

Like the Bishop of Worcester’s wife, the anti-science lobby wishes to shut out the facts that might upset its moral universe.

Yet, if morality had originally been based on reason, our attitudes might have been justifiable. Unfortunately morality has its origin in prejudice, ritual and habit, and, as a result, the possibilities afforded by scientific advance are increasingly constrained.

B) Open the brackets (where necessary) and answer the questions.

1. What do you understand by the term “genetic engineering”?
2. Supposing you (live) in Darwin’s time, you (be shocked) by the publications?
3. Supposing our ancestors (live) in modern times, what theories, inventions, discoveries they (be repelled) by?
4. Do you think it’s about time we (accept) the idea of genetic engineering?
5. What does the anti-science lobby wish it (do)?
6. What are positive and negative aspects in genetic engineering according to the article? What could you add to these arguments?
7. In what case attitudes toward genetic engineering might have been justified?
8. Would you rather (know, not know) about genetic engineering and genetically modified products we might consume? What would you do if you knew that it is a GM food?
9. Supposing Darwin (not publish) his theories, in what way it (affect) the modern science?

SECTION 5
That + subject + should

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certain verbs, adjectives, nouns can be followed by that + subject + should as an alternative to a gerund or infinitive construction.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She advised that we should keep the gate locked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They arranged that the minister should be met at the airport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is advisable that everyone should have a map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is ordered that you should follow the instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The suggestion is that you should hire a taxi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That ... should is particularly useful in the passive and sometimes is the only possible passive form.

That ... should is more formal than a gerund or infinitive construction and usually implies less direct contact between the advisers/organizers etc and the people who are to carry out the action. He ordered that Ann should go (He probably told someone else to tell her.) He ordered Ann to go. (He probably told her himself.)

Verbs which can be used with that ... should include the following: advise, agree, arrange, ask, beg, command, decide, demand, determine, insist, order, propose, recommend, request, stipulate, suggest, urge. Note also: be anxious, be determined.

Adjectives which can be used with that ... should include the following: it is/was advisable, better, desirable, doubtful, essential, important, natural, necessary, just, right, reasonable, strange, surprising, as an alternative to a for + infinitive construction.


**Nouns** which can be used with *that ... should* include the following: advice, suggestion, request, order, recommendation; etc.

**Should** is sometimes omitted before *be*.

**The perfect infinitive** is sometimes used when referring to past events: *It is amazing that she should have said nothing about the murder.*

---

**Ex. 26. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1. The trade Union recommended that the organizers of the race (show) more concern of the safety of the riders.
2. It’s essential that we (be) alert and safety-conscious of the unexpected accidents of everyday life, while at home or work.
3. The organizers suggested that the riders (bear) all the consequences of their action.
4. The authorities advised that the Auto-Cycle Union (issue) a statement about the accident at the races.
5. The writer insists that doctors and nurses (limit) their emotional involvement in their work.
6. It’s advisable that housewives (run) the family finances within a budget.
7. In three months since Mrs. Dole entered the election, no one suggested that she (go) back to “cookie-baking”; no one has recommended the “little woman” that she (be) at home with her family.
8. The mayor ordered that a slum clearance campaign (carry out) in the near future.
9. It’s surprising that you (emulate) his life style. You can find a better example to follow.
10. My suggestion is that you (contribute) some money to our charity fund.

**Ex. 27. Make your own short situations using the above models and one of the following word-combinations.**

**Model:** My advice is that you shouldn’t take his remarks at the face value. He is hot-tempered, but he doesn’t mean to be offensive.

---

Run a story about smth; the contributing cause of smth; to gain weight; to gain experience; to cause a stir; to tempt fate; to be the cause of smth; to challenge a theory (smb’ knowledge, words, etc.); to take an individual approach to; to reduce spending on smth; to handle expenses; to buy on credit; to do smb credit; to credit smb with (sense of humor, common sense, intelligence, etc.); to be ignorant of; get value for money; to take (words, remarks, accusations) at their face value; to be worth ...; provide smb with smth; to go to any expense; to do smth at the expense of smth; to live within smb’s means;

**Ex. 28. Put the following sentences into English using the above grammar models and Active and Core Vocabulary of the Nelson Proficiency Course.**
1. Мой совет тебе не подвергать сомнению его объяснение. Нужно вызвать у него доверие.
2. Мое предложение состоит в том, что мы должны требовать защиты у профсоюзов.
3. Предположим, я постараюсь найти подход к своему начальнику, что я от этого выиграю?
4. Мой совет вам - разделить вырученную сумму пополам.
5. Сомнительно, чтобы твои деловые связи увеличили бы твои шансы на вступление в этот закрытый клуб.
6. Ничего странного, что еда закончились. Ты когда в последний раз ходил в магазин?
7. Вполне естественно, что новая партия приобретает все большую популярность. Ее лидер - человек выдающийся.
8. Он требует, чтобы я не вмешивал его сына в свои дела. Он утверждает, что это подорвет его репутацию.
9. Это разумно, что ты уходишь на другую работу, где больше возможностей болього заработка. Я бы тоже так сделал.
10. Я умоляю вас оплатить все мои расходы на дорогу. Я очень хочу повидаться с сыном.
Ex. 29. Use one of the link words as/ so long as, supposing that, provided/providing, unless, even if and the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the conversation below.

Anne: Just ______ you _____ (be) alive a hundred years ago. Your life _____ (be) very different, ______ it?
Brian: Oh, yes! But ___ I _____ (live) a hundred years ago, I _____ (not/have) a different personality.
Anne: Oh, come on! You _____ (not be) able to cope in those days ___ you ____ (have) a dozen servants running after you!
Brian: What do you mean? I ___ (be) fine ___ I ____ (have) to travel and do what I wanted to do.
Anne: Look, you _____ (hate) every minute of it. ____ you _____ (travel) half way round the world, you still ____ (not have) the excitement and satisfaction we get in the modern world!
Brian: Well, I disagree. I think that ____ my family ____ (make) certain that I had enough to live on, I ____ (have) a wonderful time.
Anne: Even if I ____ (be) born rich, I ____ (not be) happy living in that era!

Suppose you had been born in another place at another time. What would you have felt, thought, done?

Ex. 30. Make conditional sentences from the following notes. Complete the sentences in any way you think suitable but try to use different link words and mixed conditionals if appropriate. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

1. ... antibiotics (not discover) ...
2. ... the USA (not declare independence all those years ago) ...
3. ... the French Revolution (not take place) ...
4. ... nuclear weapons (not invent) ...
5. ... human beings (not evolve) ...
6. ... there (be no wars) ...
7. ... we (look after our planet) ...
8. ... computers (not appear on the scene) ...
9. ... the children (be tired after their long journey) ...
10. ... Bob (fail his driving test tomorrow) ...
11. ... space travellers (find life on other planets) ...
12. ... Mary (be so selfish) ...

Ex. 31. What would you, they, he or she do/have done if ...? Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets (sentences refer to the texts in Units 1, 2, 3 of the Nelson Proficiency Course).

What would you do if the building you are in now caught fire? (How would you escape from the fire? Work out a route. What things would you try to take with you?) If the building I were in caught fire, I would try to find my way outside. I would try to take all important papers and documents, money with me. I would call a fire brigade. ...
1. If the drivers and pilots (not numb) by the monotony of repetitive tasks, they ...

2. If you (not search) for a gas leak using a candle, ...

3. If Mary (not hold) her baby on her lap in the front seat of cars, ....

4. If he (not be) desperate for thrills, he ....

5. If he (not call) out to the traffic accident, he ....

6. During TT races there appeared a bump at the top of Bray Hill. If the bump on the road (be) removed, ....

7. If GPs (be) immune to chronic job-related stress, they ....

8. We (become) rich overnight, if ....

9. Be accurate with your finances. If your expenditure (exceed) your income, you ...

10. Don’t take his words very much to heart. If he (be/ be not made) redundant, his affluent life style ....

11. If the bank (know) their customer was a fifteen-year-old schoolboy, they ...

12. I wish you (stop) shamelessly sponging on your parents, ...

**Ex. 32.**

_A) Read the article._

**CHILDREN WHO HAVE LOST A CHILDHOOD**

The past is a foreign country: they do things differently there, wrote L.P. Hartley. It certainly is and they certainly did. I am thinking of foggy August, long, long ago.

At the age of ten, in those endless school holidays. I could leave the house with a packet of sandwiches and a bottle water at nine in the morning and vanish until seven in the evening.

Missing for ten hours, I could have been run over by a tram, drowned in the reservoir, fallen down a disused shaft or out of a tree, been attacked by a bull.

Yet my mother worried about my welfare she showed no sign of it. There was no forbidden territory, nothing legal that I wasn’t allowed to do. From time to time she would caution me against talking to strange men but I had not the faintest idea what she was talking about.

How different from childhood in these nervous Nineties. Nesco, the supermarket chain that sells government propaganda along with the baked beans, is now piloting a scheme to electronically tag young children so that they will not be able to so much as cross the street without bleeping.

Why not put them on retractable leads, like dogs? Or better still, lock them in their rooms with their computer games and bar the windows.

We really have become near-paranoid about child safety. And for no good reason. The reservoir is no deeper than it was 50 years ago. The roads, believe it or not, are actually less dangerous. Why panic?

The past was not only a foreign country, it was as hazardous as darkest Africa. Every time we went out to play we were presented with a dozen ways of getting ourselves killed if we didn’t take care. Yet we had enough sense not to climb the electricity pylon (столб), never to cross the road without looking right or left and right again, and not to talk to those strange men my mother was so concerned about. We were streetwise enough to know that when he invite us home to play with his white mice there was a catch in it somewhere.
The result was that we grew up self-reliant, able to take care of ourselves and with an instinct for the dangers of life which can only be acquired by witnessing them first-hand.

We live now in an age of anxiety – much of it fuelled by our caring Government with its obsession about pedophilia, and by social workers to whom every scratched knee is a sign of child abuse. The consequence is that there are children growing up who don’t even know what childhood is. It is indeed a foreign country, and one for which they are denied a visa in case they get eaten by a lion.

Childhood has its hazards but then it always did. Looking back to that foreign country we used to inhabit, I recall remarkable few casualties considering the larks we used to get up to – the occasional leg in plaster, the occasional arm, in a sling (повязка), and once a boy set his hair on fire in the course of trying out an experimental firework. But we survived.

Childhood should be a fun experience, even though it may sometimes be a hairy one for the parents. Anyone who grows up without a scar earned by falling out of a tree or some similar mishap has been deprived of their inheritance.

Keith Waterhouse (The Daily Mail, August, 2, 1999)

(NOTE: electronic tagging scheme – you slip a brightly coloured tag on to your child as you enter the supermarket, and, because the shop is under electronic surveillance, an alarm sounds as soon as the youngster leaves the area.)

B) Sum up and write down the ideas of the writer in the form of statements (you may use the following patterns):

Model: The writer experienced enjoyable, emotionally-varied and useful childhood.

1. The writer claims his mother...
2. The writer suggests that ...
3. The writer doesn’t recommend that ...
4. The writer cautions against ...
5. His idea is that children ...
6. The writer informs that the safety records ...
7. The writer refers to children’s sensibility ...
8. As the writer puts it, the consequence of ...
9. According to the writer childhood ...
10. In conclusion/ concluding the writer says, stresses that ...
C) Answer the following questions:

1. What could have happened to the writer in his childhood while he was missing from home?
2. What would have happened to the writer provided he had been deprived of freedom in his childhood?
3. What wouldn’t he have gained but for his mother’s sensibility?
4. Supposing children were electronically tagged how would they feel and behave?
5. Suppose the supermarket scheme succeeded what would the results be?
6. If their parents locked their children in their rooms for safety reasons what consequences would be?
7. Would you reject or support the idea of tagging children with bleepers?
8. Do you think it’s time the government got concerned about children’s safety in public places? What steps would you take if you were in the Government?

D) Complete the following statements:

1. But for ... I .... (not/acquire) an instinct for the dangers of life.
2. I would rather that my parents ... .
3. If only I ..... in my childhood.
4. If my parents ... (worry) about me less/ more in my childhood, I ... .
5. If only my parents ... (caution) me against ... . I wouldn’t ... then.
6. If we ... (witness) the hazards of life first-hand, we ... .
7. I wish I ... (grow up) more/less/ ... .
8. If only our children ... (not live) in an age of anxiety. I would rather they ....
9. Supposing I ... (have) my own children, I would (not) ... .
10. When it comes to preventing accidents with children, it’s time we/ government/ social workers ... .
11. I wish the government ... (be/ not be) obsessed with/ ... .
12. I wish parents ... (be) more concerned about ... .
13. My suggestion/ advice/ recommendation to parents/ children is that they ... .

E) Summarise the writer’s general criticisms of pilot government scheme.

Ex. 33. Put the idea of the following into English using the above grammar forms and Core and Active vocabulary of the Nelson Proficiency Course:

1. Предположим, они вызвали нас на игру, что мы будем делать? Шансы таковы, что мы проиграем. Жаль, что у нас нет ни одного выдающегося игрока.
2. Предположим, он бы вышел сухим из воды после этого скандала, но репутация его оказалась бы под угрозой.
3. Скандал подобный этому мог бы поставить его политическую карьеру под угрозу. Я предлагаю не привлекать случайных людей к расследованию.
4. «Пора тебе узнать цену деньгам». – говорил отец и брал с дочери деньги за еду, которую она ела. Он твердо стоял на том, чтобы она платила свою долю плата за квартиру и расходов по дому.
5. Я бы предпочел, что бы ты покинул родительское гнездо и начал сам о себе заботиться.
6. Если бы ты смогла околодовать своего начальника, ты бы добилась продвижения по службе. Но пора взглянуть правде в глаза. Он не подвластен твоим чарам.

7. Странно, что ты поступила с ним так невежливо. Ты избавилась от него так, как будто он причинял тебе кучу неудобств. А ведь, если бы не его услуги, ты бы сейчас жила бы в захолустье.

8. Я не думаю, что исследование имело бы какую-нибудь ценность, но стоило бы десятки миллионов долларов. Предлагаю подвергнуть сомнению его теорию. И пора поставить вопрос о его членстве в академии.

9. На твоем месте я бы не довольствовался деньгами на карманные расходы, которые дают родители, а взялся бы за какую-нибудь работу, посидел с детьми или разносил газеты.

10. Наши акции упали в стоимости. Если бы акции поднялись в стоимости на ту же величину, на которую они упали, мы бы положили в карман 20 000 фунтов прибыли.

11. Если бы не доказательства, я бы поспорила с твоим утверждением, что он играет в азартные игры.

12. Хотелось бы мне, чтобы твои успехи в школе делали честь твоим родителям.

13. Жаль, что они сократили расходы на исследования. Как бы мне хотелось, чтобы они, наконец, поняли ужасные последствия этого шага.

14. Жаль, что ты не скопил на черный день. Мне бы не пришлось сейчас работать, не жалея здоровья.

15. Если бы не навязчивая идея о защите своей семейной жизни от посторонних глаз, семья Блэров не становилась бы все больше похожей на королевскую семью. Королевская семья имеет соглашение с прессой о том, что пресса делает снимки, например, в начале королевского отдыха, при условии, что потом они оставляют отдыхающих королевских особ в покое до конца их отдыха. Если бы только Том Блэр проконсультировался с королевским двором о том, как, например, проводить крещение своего недавно рожденного сына, он мог бы избежать волнений и переживаний, вызванных фотографиями, которые были опубликованы без его разрешения в некоторых газетах после крещения.

Ex. 34.
A) Read the article.

НЕ ЗАМУЖЕМ, ДЕТЕЙ НЕТ

Марио Кумой не лишена всех тех удовольствий, которые доступны современной японской женщине. В свои 31 год у нее нет только одного, чтобы сделать жизнь полной: мужа. В прошлом, возможно, это ее было беспокоило. Сейчас, когда какой-нибудь родственник предлагает найти мужа для нее, она сразу вспоминает рассказы приятельниц о неблагодарной домашней работе, о том, как они с нетерпением ждут, когда их мужья уедут в командировку.

О таком отношении и подумать было нельзя еще совсем недавно в Японии, где семейные ценностии были единственнонными ценностями социально приемлемыми: одинокие женщины были бы тогда объектами жалости, а холостяки были считались не
pristroenными. Теперь, когда женщины набирают экономическую свободу, становясь частью рабочей силы, все больше женщин решают, взвесив все, что они предпочли бы одиночество.

Свобода была как раз тем, что японская семья должна была избежать. Ранние и прочие браки явились ключевым элементом в социальном механизме, который обеспечил послевоенный экономический рост в Японии. Предполагалось, что мужчины будут работать без выходных и допоздна, поэтому им нужна жена, которая организует быт. Надежный брак был неписанным условием продвижения по службе. Большинство больших компаний все еще платят семейное пособие, что составляет 10% от заработанной платы мужчины, и многие компании обеспечивают дешевым жильем семейные пары.

Такая политика больше не является определяющей. Новые компании открывают свои двери женщинам, ориентированным на карьеру. Потребность в браке у мужчин также уже не так сильна, хотя их причины, вероятно, менее романтичны. Выживание с семьей в Токио, где цены на съем жилья высоки, не простая финансовая задача. По расчетам экономиста Моринаги, если бы вам пришлось платить за образование, жилье, няню, услуги по уборке дома и другие расходы, то воспитание ребенка в Японии стоило бы вам 662 000 долларов. Так как компании все меньше склонны гарантировать сохранение рабочего места пожизненно, все меньше появляется желающих взваливать на себя бремя ответственности за семью.

Популярность холостой жизни означает большие перемены для Японии и вызывает опасения у министерства здоровья. Тенденция не связывать себя браком еще больше бы понизила уровень рождаемости в стране, где в среднем на женщину приходится 1,4 ребенка. Это привело бы к тому, что все меньшему числу людей рабочего возраста пришлось бы поддерживать армию пенсионеров. Кроме того, японцы старшего поколения утверждают, что жизнь вне семьи подорвет устои стабильного и крепкого общества. Но экономист Маринага, который вот уже 14 лет счастливо женат, думает, что жизнь без брака как раз то, что нужно Японии. Единый национальный образ жизни был благом, когда Япония шла путем массового наступления на успех. Сейчас Японии нужны люди, не зажатые в рамках образа жизни «регулярного получателя зарплаты». Разнообразие необходимо для развития такого направления как видео игры и компьютерная анимация, если конечно будут дети, чтобы играть в них.

B) Render the text into English, using Active and Core Vocabulary of the term. Mind the grammar.
C) Sum up and write the ideas of the writer and information given in the text in the form of statements (consult Assignment 32a).
D) Open the brackets and complete the following statements (if necessary):

1. In the past Marico (may worry) that she lacked a husband.
2. Married women are tired of thankless housework and wish their husbands ...
3. Whenever a relative suggests she (get hitched), she ...
4. In the past single women like Mariko (be) objects of pity, unmarried men (be) assumed to be maladjusted.
5. Now Japanese women would sooner they ...
6. In the past but for early and enduring marriage, Japan/ a Japanese man ...

30
7. It’s time newer companies (open) their doors to career-minded women.
8. If Tokyo (not be) such a high-rent city, surviving (not be) a financial challenge.
9. Suppose you (have) to pay different essential expenses, it (cost) you much money to ...
10. If companies (be) willing to guarantee the security of a job for life, ...
11. Many older Japanese wish ...
12. Economist Morinaga suggests that Japan (need) more variety for its future, ...

Ex. 34. A. Read the article and open the brackets, using Subjunctive Mood

Holiday USA

Transatlantic Airways – The Golden West 14 days – San Francisco 6 nights – Las Vegas 2 nights – Los Angeles 6 nights

Transatlantic Airways – East Coast fly-drive from Boston

Fly-drive means freedom – the freedom of the road to explore this exciting country. Fly-drive must be the logical way of seeing the land of the motel and the freeway. America is made for drives. A flexible timetable is the ideal way of getting the most out of your holiday.

Mark and Emma Austin are a young couple in their late twenties. Emma was interviewed about the holiday. “On the whole we enjoyed it very much, but it was pretty tiring. We went on most of the excursions, because we didn’t want to miss anything. We really felt we needed more time. If we (1-go) again, we (2-stay) longer. On the previous trip we (3-spend) more time in San Francisco and less time in Los Angeles if we (4-know) more about the cities. Los Angeles was a bit disappointing. We went on a tour of Beverly Hills to see the ‘houses of the stars’. Unless you (5-study) film history before, you never (6-hear) of most of them! Generally speaking, food and service were excellent. We found Americans particularly friendly. We probably took too much luggage. Clothes in the States are so cheap! It (7-be) a good idea to take empty suitcases then! If we (8-do) that, the savings on clothes almost (9-pay) for the air fare!”

Jack and Vera Drake are a retired couple. Jack was asked about the holiday. “We’d been looking forward to this trip for years, and it was the holiday of a lifetime. I think we liked Las Vegas most, but two nights were probably enough! If we (10-stay) there much longer, we (11-lose) all our money! Disneyland is a “must” for anyone with children. If only we (12-take) our grandchildren with us! They (13-love) it! We went on some of the excursions, and we (14-can go) on more, but you can’t see everything, can you? I didn’t think much of American beer, but Californian wine was a nice surprise. We (15-choose) this tour unless it (16-escort). We’re both in our seventies and we (17-manage) on our own. Everybody was so helpful to us!”

Mathew and Polly Winthrop took their two children on the fly-drive holiday. Polly is talking about it. “We never (18-go) fly-drive unless we (19-have) the kids with us. Matthew is a bus-driver and it wasn’t much of a holiday for him! But I think it’s the only way to travel with children. The distances were much greater than we had imagined. If we (20-have) another holiday in the States, we (21-try) to drive so far. In the future I think we (22-cover) the longer distances by plane, and then (23-choose) a different car in each place. The motels were very well equipped and the children were always made welcome. The motels didn’t have much character, but when you’re touring you just need somewhere to
Ian and Chris are in their early twenties. Chris spoke about their holiday. “It was really great. We took it in turns to drive, so the distances didn’t seem too long. American cars are tremendous. One night we couldn’t find a motel, and we slept in the car. We bought loads of records and clothes. If we (28-buy) them in England before, they (29-cost) twice as much. We went in the autumn, they’d call it “fall” in the States, and the colours on the trees in New England were unbelievable! We (30-not choose) this holiday unless we (31-like) driving. You spend a lot of time in the car. We intend to go gain next year, but we’ll go to Miami or San Francisco, if we can afford it!”

B. Now answer the teacher’s questions, using Subjunctive Mood wherever possible
C. Sum up the contents of the article
D. Hold a briefing “Round the World for VIP”, using Subjunctive Mood. Use the role cards given by the teacher