




ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПОВЫШЕНИЯ
КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

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Методические указания по развитию грамматических навыков

«Subjunctive Mood»

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Аннотация

Методические указания состоят из двух разделов. Тексты и упражнения взяты из оригинальных источников и предназначены для магистрантов и аспирантов экономических и технических специальностей.

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MODULE 1

СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ (THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD)

Наклонение – это грамматическая категория глагола, которая определяет, является ли действие, представленное в предложении, реальным, нереальным, желаемым, проблематичным.

В английском языке существует 3 наклонения: изъявительное (**The Indicative Mood**), повелительное (**The Imperative Mood**) и сослагательное (**The Subjunctive Mood**). Мы рассмотрим сослагательное наклонение, которое служит для выражения предполагаемых, возможных действий и действий, противоречащих действительности.

В отличие от русского языка, в котором есть только одна форма сослагательного наклонения, - это сочетание частицы бы с формой прошедшего времени (я хотел бы), в английском языке имеется два сослагательных наклонения: **Subjunctive I** и **Subjunctive II**.

Subjunctive I употребляется в официальном и научном стиле, имеет три временные формы:

- **Present Subjunctive I;**
- **Past Subjunctive I.**
- **Perfect Subjunctive I.**

Рассмотрим данные формы последовательно.

Present Subjunctive I обозначает действие как желательное или нежелательное и может выражать просьбу, пожелание, требование, предложение в настоящем и будущем времени.

В придаточных предложениях используется форма **Present Subjunctive I**, которая **образуется** (Табл.1):

Таблица 1

Should
May/Might (для всех лиц ед. и + инфинитив смыслового глагола мн. ч)
Can/Could

Present Subjunctive I употребляется:

- в придаточных предложениях подлежащих, вводимых оборотами:

it is necessary (необходимо);

- it is important (важно);
- it is better (лучше);
- it is desirable (желательно);
- it is recommended (рекомендовано).

Пример: It is necessary that you should present the paper at the next conference. – Необходимо, чтобы Вы представили доклад на следующей конференции.

- в дополнительных придаточных предложениях после глаголов волеизъявления, выражающих: требование (to demand), приказ (to order), предложение (to propose), предположение (to suggest).

Пример: They suggested that we should meet at the station. – Они предполагали, что мы встретимся на станции.

- в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях цели после союзов so that, in order that

Пример: We closed the window so that it should not be so cold. – Мы закрыли окно, чтобы не было так холодно.

- в восклицательных предложениях с оборотами:
Long live...!, God bless...!

Пример: Long live peace throughout the world! – Да здравствует мир во всем мире!

God save the King/ Queen!; – Боже, храни Короля! и

др.

Past Subjunctive I обозначает нереальное действие, относящееся к настоящему или будущему моменту.

Past Subjunctive I образуется путем совпадения с **формой Past Simple** (Табл. 2):

Таблица 2

Глагол **to be** имеет форму **were** для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа.

Past Subjunctive I употребляется:

- в дополнительных условных предложениях для выражения нереального действия.

Пример: If I were you, I would go there. – Если бы я был на Вашем месте, я пошел бы туда.

- в дополнительных придаточных предложениях после глагола «wish» в главном предложении для выражения сожаления по поводу невыполненного действия или состояния.

Подобные предложения переводятся на русский язык предложениями, вводимыми фразами «как жаль, что..», «хотел бы я, чтобы...», «вот, если бы...»

Пример: I wish he were with us now. – Я хотел бы, чтобы он был с нами сейчас.

- в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях сравнения после союзов **as if, as though**:

Пример: She behaved as if she knew nothing about it. – Она держала себя так, словно ничего об этом не знала.

- в придаточных предложениях подлежащих после оборотов

it is about time (пора бы),

it is high time (давно пора бы)

it is better (лучше бы)

Пример: It is high time you wrote the material down. – Пора бы тебе давно дописать этот материал.

- в восклицательных предложениях, вводимых фразой **if only** для выражения сожаления.

Пример: If only you were here with us. – Если бы ты только был бы с нами!

Perfect Subjunctive I обозначает нереальное действие, относящееся к прошлому моменту.

Perfect Subjunctive I образуется (Табл.3):

Таблица 3

**форма Past Perfect в придаточных предложениях
+ should/would/could
+ Perfect инфинитив в главном предложении**

Perfect Subjunctive I употребляется:

- в придаточных предложениях условия для выражения нереальных, невыполнимых условий:

Пример: He described the territory so vividly as if he had been there himself.

Рассмотрим Subjunctive II – это сложная форма, образующаяся при помощи вспомогательного глагола *should* во всех лицах и числах и основы инфинитива смыслового глагола. **Subjunctive II** имеет два времени: настоящее сослагательное II (**Present Subjunctive II**) и перфектное сослагательное II (**Perfect Subjunctive II**).

Present Subjunctive II обозначает действие, одновременное с действием, выраженным глаголом в главном предложении.

Пример: It's strange that he should think so. – Странно, что он так думает.

Perfect Subjunctive II обозначает действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному глаголом в главном предложении.

Пример: It's a pity he should have fallen ill. – Жаль, что он заболел.

Subjunctive II употребляется:

- в придаточных подлежащих, следующих за фразами с местоимение *it*: it is (was) strange (necessary, important, impossible, a pity, a shame, unlikely) и проч.

Пример: It is important that the work should be finished by the end of the week. – Важно, чтобы работа была закончена к концу недели.

- в придаточных дополнительных предложениях после глаголов волеизъявления, обозначающих приказ, предложение, предположение, совет, требование, сожаление: to suggest, to recommend, to demand, to insist, to order, to give orders, to be sorry, to command

Пример: I'm sorry that it should have happened so. – Жаль, что так получилось.

- в обстоятельственных условных предложениях для выражения маловероятного действия.

Пример: If you should find out his address let me know. – Если вам все-таки удастся узнать его адрес, сообщите мне.

Тренировочные упражнения

- **Раскройте скобки, обращая внимание на формы Сослагательного наклонения:**

1. He (go) out when the weather (get) warmer.
2. I (wait) for you until you (come) back from school.
3. I'm afraid the train (start) before we (come) to station.
4. We (go) to the country tomorrow if the weather (to be) fine.
5. We (not pass) the examination next year if we not (work) much harder.
6. If you (not drive) more carefully you (have) an accident.
7. You (be) late if you (not take) a taxi.

8. I (finish) reading this book before I (go) to bed.
9. You must (send) us a telegram as soon as you (arrive).
10. We (have) a picnic tomorrow if it (be) a fine day.

• **Раскройте скобки, используйте предложенные формы в Сослагательном наклонении:**

1. They spoke about the book as though they themselves _____ (to be) the authors of it or _____ (to write) many others.
2. You talk as if you _____ (to have) no heart.
3. How I wish you _____ (not to be) so handsome.
4. The other man was reading as if his life _____ (to depend)

on it.

5. I wish I _____ (not to come) so late.
6. You talk to me as though you _____ (to be) my mother-in-law.
7. I wish you _____ (not to call) me names.

• **Перефразируйте следующие предложения, используя Сослагательное наклонение:**

1. It is about time for the train to pull out.
2. Isn't it surprising for your mother to have let you do it at once?
3. He insisted on being given a chance to prove his point of view.
4. I have repeated this for you not to misunderstand me.
5. He fixed the knife on a chain for fear of losing it.
6. Who was the first to suggest my taking this very theme for my research?
7. It's a pity you didn't wait to get an answer.

• **Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык, обращая внимание на Сослагательное наклонение:**

1. The coach recommended that the boy should be sent to a sport school.
2. It's a pity he should have been late to that wonderful concert.
3. Why should I take the responsibility?
4. You'd better work harder if you want to pass the exams.
5. If only she didn't cry!
6. God save the Queen!
7. If I were you I'd do it immediately.

Тексты для чтения

Текст А

- **Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык:
ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES**

The United States has been the world's largest national economy since at least the 1920. For many years following the Great Depression of the 1930s, when danger of recession appeared most serious, the government strengthened the economy by spending heavily itself or cutting taxes so that consumers would spend more, and by fostering rapid growth in the money supply, which also encouraged more spending. Ideas about the best tools for stabilizing the economy changed substantially between the 1930s and the 1980s. From the New Deal era that began in 1933, to the Great Society initiatives of the 1960s, national policy makers relied principally on fiscal policy to influence the economy.

The approach, advanced by British economist John Maynard Keynes, gave elected officials a leading role in directing the economy, since spending and taxes are controlled by the U.S. President and the Congress. The "Baby Boom" saw a dramatic increase in fertility in the period 1942–1957; it was caused by delayed marriages and childbearing during depression years, a surge in prosperity, a demand for suburban single-family homes (as opposed to inner city apartments) and new optimism about the future. The boom crested about 1957, then slowly declined. A period of high inflation, interest rates and unemployment after 1973 weakened confidence in fiscal policy as a tool for regulating the overall pace of economic activity.

Nowadays, the United States has the largest national economy in the world, with a GDP for 2005 of 12.41 trillion dollars. In this mixed economy, corporations and other private firms make the vast majority of microeconomic decisions, and governments prefer to take a minimal role in the domestic economy. *It is important that people should understand the importance of having the economic notion.* Because of this, the U.S. has a small social safety net, and business firms in the U.S. face considerably less regulation than those in many other nations. The fiscal policy of the nation since the New Deal has followed the general ideals of Keynesian economics, which replaced Hamiltonian economics following the Great Depression. *If only the Great Depression didn't happen!* Neoliberal ideals have become more prominent since the presidency of Ronald Reagan and with the growing influence of globalization. Since the early 1980s, the

United States has transformed from being the world's largest creditor to having a substantial current account deficit and a national debt, which is now approximately 64% of the GDP and the highest since the 1950s.

The U.S. federal government regulates private enterprise in numerous ways. Regulation falls into two general categories.

The main essence of economic regulation is to control prices. Traditionally, the government has sought to prevent monopolies such as electric utilities from raising prices beyond the level that would ensure them reasonable profits. At times, the government has extended economic control to other kinds of industries as well. In the years following the Great Depression, it devised a complex system to stabilize prices for agricultural goods, which tend to fluctuate wildly in response to rapidly changing supply and demand. But still the economy looked as if it were poor. A number of other industries—trucking and, later, airlines—successfully sought regulation themselves to limit what they considered as harmful price cutting.

Another form of economic regulation, antitrust law, seeks to strengthen market forces so that direct regulation is unnecessary. The government—and, sometimes, private parties - have used antitrust law to prohibit practices or mergers that would unduly limit competition.

• **Определите и объясните подчеркнутые в тексте грамматические формы.**

• **Переведите предложения с английского языка, обращая внимание на Сослагательное наклонение:**

1. If the economy of the Russian Federation would have been developed as far as the U.S. economy.

2. Funny that you say that. You're not an economist.

3. It is necessary that all the economic data taken into account in the calculation of GDP.

4. He talked about the U.S. system of budget planning, so extensively and in detail, as if he was the author.

5. If economists pay more attention to social programs, the level of inflation and unemployment would decline significantly.

6. If you're going to engage in economic theory, make notes.

• **Перепарафразируйте предложения с использованием "as if-clause", как представлено в примере:**

He started back as if in surprise.

1. Regulation falls into two general categories as if a federal law.
2. The government strengthened the economy by spending heavily itself or cutting taxes so that consumers would spend more as if in other developed countries.
3. The main essence of economic regulation is to control prices like in any economy.

- **Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What is GDP of the USA in 2005?
2. What is the main basis of the fiscal policy of the USA?
3. What is the essence of economic regulation?
4. Why is the antitrust law used and applied in the USA?
5. How the antitrust law could be explained?

Текст В

- **Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык:
TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT**

The concept of traffic management as applied to the ground transportation industry encompasses a variety of processes, technology, and cooperative ventures, all of which are measures aimed at making more efficient use of existing roads by controlling the volume and speed of traffic. Such measures tackle a number of problems, including road safety and public transport penetration, to list just a few examples. It is absolutely necessary that we should solve this problem at once.

There are several implications from the trend of more and more vehicles travelling the roadways. For one, there is a corresponding rise in greenhouse gas emissions, including CO₂ which has been attributed to global ambient air temperature increases. Government policies are being drafted and implemented to address this issue, and one of the means to address the problem is through various traffic management schemes.

A second result of increased road traffic is simply more congestion, which translates into wasted fuel, wasted time, and angry motorists.

Traffic congestion is a condition on road networks that occurs as use increases, and is characterized by slower speeds, longer trip times, and increased vehicular queuing. The most common example is the physical use of roads by vehicles. When traffic demand is great enough that the interaction between vehicles slows the speed

of the traffic stream, this results in some congestion. As demand approaches the capacity of a road (or of the intersections along the road), extreme traffic congestion sets in. When vehicles are fully stopped for periods of time, this is colloquially known as a **traffic jam** or **traffic snarl-up**.

Qualitative classification of traffic is often done in the form of a six letter A-F level of service (LOS) scale defined in the Highway Capacity Manual, a US document used (or used as a basis for national guidelines) worldwide. These levels are used by transportation engineers as a shorthand and to describe traffic levels to the lay public. While this system generally uses delay as the basis for its measurements, the particular measurements and statistical methods vary depending on the facility being described. For instance, while the percent time spent following a slower-moving vehicle figures into the LOS for a rural two-lane road, the LOS at an urban intersection incorporates such measurements as the number of drivers forced to wait through more than one signal cycle.

Traffic congestion occurs in time and space, i.e., it is a spatiotemporal process. Therefore, another classification schema of traffic congestion is associated with some common spatiotemporal features of traffic congestion found in measured traffic data. It is unbelievable that the traffic congestion problems should have started to be solved not that long ago.

Common spatiotemporal empirical features of traffic congestion are those features, which are qualitatively the same for different highways in different countries measured during years of traffic observations. Common features of traffic congestion are independent on weather, road conditions and road infrastructure, vehicular technology, driver characteristics, day time, etc. Examples of common features of traffic congestion are the features [J] and [S] for, respectively, the wide moving jam and synchronized flow traffic phases found in Kerner's three-phase traffic theory. The common features of traffic congestion can be reconstructed in space and time with the use of the ASDA and FOTO models.

Several studies have been conducted on the effects of increased road traffic, most notably in the US the Urban Mobility Study, conducted annually by the Texas Transportation Institute of Texas A&M University. The Eddington Transport Study provides a look at road congestion and its effects in the UK.

One solution to the road congestion problem in urban areas is the imposition of Road User Charges (RUCs). Several metropolitan

areas in Europe have begun to impose RUCs, and this concept is expected to gain ground in the larger metropolitan areas of the United States, especially as fuel costs continue to rise.

- **Определите и объясните использование конструкций, подчеркнутых в тексте.**

- **Переведите предложения с английского языка:**

1. I wish the solution of road traffic jams were not too late as usual.

2. I wish the traffic hadn't been so heavy.

3. I wish the road wouldn't be hard.

4. I wish I could go to any place by car.

5. I wish the road situation would stop getting worse.

- **Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What is the concept of traffic management applied to?

2. What is the result of the increased road traffic?

3. What are the synonyms of the term "road congestion"?

4. What are the negative effects of the traffic jams?

5. What is the solution of the road congestion problem?

Текст С

- Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык:

REALMS OF ENGINEERING

Traditionally, engineering activities have been grouped into certain areas of specialization. These originated as civil and military engineering, catering to man's early needs. Scientific discoveries and their development gave birth to a variety of fields of application such as mechanical, chemical, and electrical engineering.

Several of the more commonly accepted categories are described below. Aerospace Engineering combines two fields, aeronautical and astronautically engineering. The former is concerned with the aerodynamics, structure and propulsion of vehicles designed for flight in the Earth's atmosphere. The latter relates to flight above the Earth's atmosphere and involves the design of rockets and space vehicles incorporating sophisticated propulsion, guidance, and life support systems.

Agricultural Engineering is one of the earliest forms of engineering practiced by man. It uses agricultural machinery, irrigation, and surveying and deals with the many associated problems

of crop raising and animal husbandry. Not only are the fundamental engineering subjects such as hydraulics, metallurgy, and structures of importance, but soil conservation, biology, and zoology are also necessary components. It is here that machines interface with the animal and plant kingdoms. Chemical Engineering encompasses the broad field of raw material and food processing and the operation of associated facilities. It is mainly connected with the manufacture and properties of materials such as fuels, plastics, rubber, explosives, paints, and cleaners. It would be hard to select the most suitable material if the chemical engineer didn't know basic and engineering chemistry. Civil Engineering is one of the oldest branches of the engineering profession. It covers a wide field, and many subsidiary branches have grown from it. The civil engineer is mainly employed in the creation of structures such as buildings, bridges, dams, highways, harbors, and tunnels. He is usually knowledgeable in hydraulics, structures, building materials, surveying, and soil mechanics. One important area comprises water supply, drainage, and sewage disposal. It is necessary that the civil engineer should know the properties of engineering materials. A complete knowledge of these properties would be required by engineers to prevent failure of structures and machines.

Electrical Engineering, in general, deals with the creation, storage, transmission, and utilization of electrical energy and information. Most of its activities may be identified with power or communications. The field encompasses information systems, computer technology, energy conversion, automatic control, instrumentation, and many other specialties. Industrial Engineering is mainly concerned with the manufacture of useful commodities from raw materials. Since most of the other engineering fields have a bearing on this activity, the industrial engineer requires a particularly broad view.

The management of men, materials, machines, and money are all within his endeavor in achieving effective production. Plant layout, automation, work methods, and quality control are included, and, more than in most of the other traditional branches of engineering, the industrial engineer needs to have some grounding in psychology and dealing with personnel.

Mechanical Engineering develops machines for the generation and utilization of power. Mechanical engineers design turbines, engines, pumps, and their ancillary mechanisms and structures. Heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, transportation, manufacturing,

and vibration, are some areas falling within their domain. The art of mechanical engineering would not have received its greatest boost in the 18th century unless there had been no invention of the steam engine. Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, the production and use of metals, has two distinct branches. One deals with the location, extraction, and treatment of ores to obtain base metals, and the other with the transformation of these metals into useful forms and with the study of techniques for improving their performance in specific applications. In addition to the fields identified above, other categories of engineering are often encountered. These include architectural, ceramic, geological, naval and marine, nuclear, petroleum, sanitary, and textile engineering.

• **Определите и объясните использование конструкций, подчеркнутых в тексте.**

• **Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What categories of engineering do you know?
2. What fields does aerospace engineering combine?
3. What is aeronautical engineering concerned with?
4. What does astronautical engineering relate to?
5. What does agricultural engineering deal with?
6. What does chemical engineering encompass?
7. What does civil engineering cover?
8. What does electrical engineering deal with?
9. What do you know about industrial engineering?
10. What does mechanical engineering develop?
11. What does mining and metallurgy engineering deal with?

MODULE II

УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ (THE CONDITIONALS)

Все условные предложения ставят исполнение действия в зависимость от условий. В английском языке принято различать пять типов условных предложений (Табл.4):

- Zero Conditional (нулевой тип условия)
- First Conditional (первый тип условия)
- Second Conditional (второй тип условия)
- Third Conditional (третий тип условия)
- Mixed Conditional (смешанный тип условия)

Таблица 4

Тип условия	Образование	Пример
<i>Zero conditional</i>	главное предложение – ф-а Present Simple придаточное предложение – ф-а Present Simple	If you keep coffee in the fridge, its aroma stays longer. Если хранить кофе в морозильнике, то аромат сохраняется дольше.
<i>First conditional</i>	главное предложение – will+инфинитив глагола придаточное предложение – if+форма Present Simple	If you buy some cream, I'll make a cake. Если ты купишь сливок, я сделаю торт.
<i>Second conditional</i>	главное предложение – would+Subjunctive I придаточное предложение – if+форма Past Simple	If I lived in Amsterdam, I'd visit the Van Gogh museum every day. Если бы я жил в Амстердаме, я бы ходил в музей Ван Гога каждый день.
<i>Third conditional</i>	главное предложение – would have + Perfect Subjunctive I придаточное предложение – if+форма Past Perfect	If you had bought the tickets in advance, we would've seen the concert. Если бы ты купил билеты заранее, мы бы увидели этот концерт.
<i>Mixed conditional</i>	главное предложение – would+Subjunctive I	If I had married Peter Jackson 20 years ago, we'd live in New Zealand now.

	придаточное предложение – if+форма Past Perfect	Если бы я вышла замуж за Питера Джексона 20 лет назад, мы бы жили сейчас в Новой Зеландии.
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Zero Conditional – это тип предложений, который описывает универсальные ситуации, в которых выполнение условия из придаточного предложения неизбежно повлечет за собой результат, указанный в главном предложении. Самый простой пример этого типа условий – явления природы или законы физики.

Пример: If you eat a lot of butter, you become fat. – Если есть много сливочного масла, то можно поправиться.

First Conditional – тип предложений, который отвечает за «реальное» условие действия, при переводе которого на русский язык, в обеих частях предложения появляется будущее время. При этом следует учитывать, что в английском языке ситуация несколько иная: после частицы **If** мы используем исключительно Present Simple, даже если общий смысл предложения относится к будущему времени. В такого рода предложениях обязательно будут присутствовать союзы такие, как **if, when, as soon as, before, till, until, after** и др.

Пример: If you phone me in the evening, I'll explain everything to you. – Если ты позвонишь мне вечером, я все тебе объясню.

Тренировочные упражнения

• **Определите тип условных предложений (Zero conditional, First conditional) и переведите их:**

1. You will lose the game if you don't get ready.
2. If you buy a new coat I'll present you a lovely scarf.
3. Nobody will see me if I copy my homework.
4. If a car is a new one it doesn't usually break down.
5. If a girl wears a wedding ring it doesn't necessarily mean she is married.
6. Alex, if you like that album by Sparks, I'll give you one more.

• **Составьте предложения, найдя соответствия между левой и правой колонками:**

1. If I go on a diet	a. we'll make a snowman
2. If it's sunny tomorrow	b. I'll buy you some chocolate

3. If John doesn't hurry	c. she'll have to take a taxi
4. If it snows	d. I'll lose weight
5. If there are no buses	e. he'll be late
6. If you are a good girl	f. we'll go for a picnic

Second Conditional – тип предложений, представляющих собой маловероятное условие, которое может относиться как к настоящему, так и к будущему времени. Данный тип образуется по схеме: IF + подлежащее + Past Simple/ подлежащее + would + глагол.

Пример: *If I didn't know the answer, I'd ask you.* – Если бы я не знал ответа, я бы спросил тебя.

Third Conditional представляет собой тип предложений, выражающих нереальное условие в прошлом, и именно по этой причине условие не подлежит исполнению. Данный тип образуется по схеме: IF + подлежащее + Past Perfect/подлежащее + would have + Причастие 2.

Пример: *If I had met you yesterday, I would have returned your book.* – Если бы я встретил тебя вчера, я бы вернул твою книгу.

Тренировочные упражнения

• **Определите тип условных предложений (Second conditional, Third conditional) и переведите их:**

1. If you were really ill you wouldn't be able to go for a walk.
2. If my English was absolutely perfect I could get a job as an interpreter.
3. If people didn't drive so fast in the roads we could have less accidents.
4. If the weather had been better last weekend we might have gone to the seaside.
5. I would never have bought the car if I had known how much petrol it takes.
6. If I were you I would call her.

• **Перепишите каждое из следующих предложений дважды, образуя предложения нереального условия:**

а) относящиеся к настоящему или будущему.

б) относящиеся к прошедшему.

1. If I am not too busy, I shall go to the concert.

2. They will all be surprised if I make such a mistake.
3. If he doesn't come in time, shall we have to wait for him?
4. If no one comes to help, we shall be obliged to do the work ourselves.
5. If you put on your glasses, you will see better.

Mixed Conditional – это тип предложения, в котором в одной его части говорится о прошлом, а в другой - о настоящем.

Пример: If Masha had married George, she would live in America. – Если бы Маша вышла замуж за Джорджа, то она жила бы в Америке.

Mixed Conditional похож на Second и Third Conditional. Во всех трех типах условия есть слово "бы". Но Second Conditional – это "если бы" *в настоящем*, Third Conditional – "если бы" в прошлом, а Mixed Conditional – одна часть в настоящем, а другая – в прошлом.

Примечание: Во II и III типах условных предложений можно применять инверсию. В таких случаях глагол ставится на первом месте в предложении, а союз if опускается:

were I you = if I were you;

had he been here = if he had been here;

should he come = if he should come;

could one find = if one could find.

Тренировочные упражнения

• **Определите тип условных предложений (Second Conditional, Third Conditional, Mixed type) и переведите их:**

1. If I worked at your bank, I would not be late for work.
2. If I sold the car then I would have ridden every day on the subway.
3. If I had not bought a car, I would ridden the subway.
4. If we had not met in Prague, we would not have gone to celebrate the New Year together.
5. If you broke the phone, I would contacted him.
6. We would not be living now in the country, if the neighbors did not do repairs.
7. If you broke the phone, I would have called him.
8. I have now worked in Brazil, had signed the contract.
9. If you bought a coat, you would not be so cold.
10. Alex would drive a motorcycle now, if not sold it in the summer.

• **Образуйте условные предложения и переведите их:**

1. The travellers had no camera with them, so they could not take photos of the beautiful scenery. If
 2. There was no sugar left, so we had to go to the shop late in the evening. If
 3. This house is very nice and comfortable, but it is not very good for living because it is situated close to a chemical plant and the air around is very bad. If ...
 4. He is an excellent specialist, but I can't ask his advice because I'm not acquainted with him. If
 5. You cannot enjoy this merry evening party because you have a toothache. If ...
 6. You know the material well enough, but you are very absent-minded, and that's why you always make many mistakes. If
 7. You did not ring me up, so I did not know you were in trouble. If .. .
 8. You left the child alone in the room, so he hurt himself. If ...
 9. They spent a year in the tropics, so they got very sun-tanned. If
 10. It rained heavily, so we got drenched to the skin. If
 11. Why didn't you watch the cat? It ate all the fish. If
 12. A huge black cloud appeared from behind the forest, so we had to turn back and hurry home. If
 13. We shall not go to see them because it is very late. If
 14. Naturally she was angry, because you were in her way. If ...
-

• **Выберите наиболее подходящий вариант:**

- A) will**
B) won't
C) would
D) wouldn't

1. What you do if you won lots of money?
2. If the students were studying, you disturb them?
3. If you make so much noise, I be able to sleep.

Английский язык

4. They have to hurry or they miss the train.
5. They have missed the last bus if they had hurried.
6. If I were you, I buy a new bicycle.
7. If she had locked all the doors, the burglars have got in.
8. If my train is late, I take a taxi.
9. He must build a strong boat, otherwise he be able to sail round the world.
10. If you are a good girl, I buy you some chocolate.
11. I finish the work if you don't help me.
12. If only they arrive on time.
13. You understand unless you listen carefully.
14. If he hadn't cut his finger, it not have hurt for weeks.
15. I give you \$5 if you do me a favour.
16. If Chris didn't fall in love with Jane, he give her flowers.

Тексты для чтения

- **Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык:
LIGHT AND SOUND POLLUTION**

Light pollution, also known as photopollution or luminous pollution, is excessive or obtrusive artificial light. Pollution is the adding-of/added light itself, in analogy to added sound, carbon dioxide, etc. Adverse consequences are multiple; some of them may be not known yet. Scientific definitions thus include the following:

- Degradation of photic habitat by artificial light.
- Alteration of natural light levels in the outdoor environment owing to artificial light sources.
- Light pollution is the alteration of light levels in the outdoor environment (from those present naturally) due to man-made sources of light. Indoor light pollution is such alteration of light levels in the indoor environment due to sources of light, which compromises human health.
- Light pollution is the introduction by humans, directly or indirectly, of artificial light into the environment.

The first three of the above four scientific definitions describe the state of the environment. The fourth (and newest) one describes the process of polluting by light.

If the problem of sound and light pollution was not so relevant, it would not gain such importance. The **urban canyon effect** is a colloquial, non-scientific term referring to street space bordered by very high buildings. This type of environment may shade the sidewalk level from direct sunlight during most daylight hours. While an oft-decried phenomenon, it is rare except in very dense, hyper-tall urban environments, such as those found in Lower and Midtown Manhattan, Chicago's Loop and Kowloon in Hong Kong.

In urban planning, sound is usually measured as a source of pollution. Another perspective on urban sounds is developed in Soundscape studies emphasising that sound aesthetics involves more than noise abatement and decibel measurements. Hedfors coined 'Sonotope' as a useful concept in urban planning to relate typical sounds to a specific place.

Light pollution has become a problem in urban residential areas, not only as it relates to its effects on the night sky, but as some lighting is so intrusive as to cause conflict in the residential areas and paradoxically intense improperly installed security lighting may pose a danger to the public, producing excessive glare. The

development of the full cut-off fixture, properly installed, has reduced this problem considerably.

Light pollution competes with starlight in the night sky for urban residents, interferes with astronomical observatories, and, like any other form of pollution, disrupts ecosystems and has adverse health effects. Light pollution can be divided into two main types:

- Unpleasant light that intrudes on an otherwise natural or low-light setting
- Excessive light (generally indoors) that leads to discomfort and adverse health effects

Light pollution is a side effect of industrial civilization. Its sources include building exterior and interior lighting, advertising, commercial properties, offices, factories, streetlights, and illuminated sporting venues. It is most severe in highly industrialized, densely populated areas of North America, Europe, and Japan and in major cities in the Middle East and North Africa like Tehran and Cairo, but even relatively small amounts of light can be noticed and create problems. Since the early 1980s, a global dark-sky movement has emerged, with concerned people campaigning to reduce the amount of light pollution. The International Dark-Sky Association (IDA) is one non-profit advocacy group involved in this movement.

If the international community starts to solve the problem of the influence of light pollution on the environment immediately, we can have a positive impact on our planet macroclimate.

• **Объясните подчеркнутые в тексте грамматические формы Сослагательного наклонения**

• **Переведите предложения с английского языка на русский:**

1. If the problem of sound and light pollution was not so relevant, it would not gain such importance.
2. If the high volume of production noise is eliminated, it takes to a significant decrease risk of traumatic hearing damage.
3. If the international community starts to solve the problem of the influence of light pollution on the environment immediately, we can have a positive impact on our planet macroclimate.
4. If it were not for the development of modern Russian scientists, the problem of light emission would be studied very little.
5. If it is possible to set specific light-absorbing filters, the harmful effects of light will be offset by the intrusion.

- **Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**
 1. What is urban canyon effect?
 2. What does Soundscape study?
 3. Why has light pollution become a serious problem?
 4. What can reduce the problem of light pollution?
 5. Do you think the problem of light and sound pollution is actual in our country?

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