would

1. [wʊd] *n книжн.*
  1. тяга, смутное желание *или* стремление
  2. (the would) воля (*в противоп. долгу или необходимости*)

2. [wʊd (*полная форма*); wəd, əd, d (*редуцированные формы*)] *v*

I
  1. *past от* will2
  2. *выражает волю, желание, склонность*:
    I would not do it for anything - я ни за что не стану этого делать; я бы ни за что не сделал этого
    he would not help me - он упорно отказывался мне помочь
    I would have stayed there forever- я бы с удовольствием остался там навсегда
  3. *выражает предпочтение*:
    I would rather stay at home - я с большим удовольствием остался бы дома
    I would rather not speak about it - мне бы не хотелось об этом говорить
  4. *выражает сильное желание*:
    I would I were young again - как я хотел бы вновь стать молодым
  5. *выражает просьбу, приглашение или предложение (в вежливой форме)*:
    would you (kindly) pass the salt? - вы не передадите мне соль?, пожалуйста, передайте (мне) соль
    would you like to see it? - вы не хотели бы это посмотреть?
    would you like me to show you his room? - хотите, я покажу вам его комнату?
    would you mind repeating it? - вас не затруднит повторить это?
  6. *выражает предположение, сомнение*:
    that would be he! - это, наверное /должно быть/, он!
    this explanation would seem satisfactory - этого разъяснения, по-видимому, достаточно
    it would be in the year 1910 - это было, вероятно, в 1910 году
    who is the man you want to speak to? - You wouldn't know him - с кем вы хотите поговорить? - Вряд ли вы его знаете
  7. *выражает часто повторяющееся или привычное действие*
    he would often call on us - он, бывало, часто заходил к нам
    she would get up very early - она, как правило, вставала очень рано
    that's exactly like you - you would loose the keys - это так на тебя похоже - потерять ключи
  8. *неправ. вм.* should *в 1-м л. ед. и. мн. ч.*:
    I would be glad to go there - я был бы рад поехать туда

III Б
вспомогательный глагол
  1. *в придаточном дополнительном служит для выражения будущего времени, согласованного с прошедшим временем в главном предложении*:
    he told me he would be there - он сказал мне, что он там будет
  2. *служит для образования форм 2-го и 3-го л. сослагательного наклонения в главном предложении при придаточном условия*:
    he would come if you invited him - он бы пришёл, если бы вы его пригласили
    if he were in your place he would do it - он бы сделал это, будь он на вашем месте
    they would have helped us if they had been there - они бы нам помогли, если бы они там были
    it would be impossible - это было бы невозможно
    ◇
    I wouldn't know - откуда мне знать
    would to God it were a mistake! - о боже, как бы я хотел, чтобы это оказалось ошибкой!

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would

would *BrE* strong form [wʊd] *AmE* strong form [wʊd] weak form [wəd]
BrE [əd] weak form *NAmE* [wəd] *NAmE* [əd] modal verb (short form **'d** *BrE* [d] ; *NAmE* [d] , negative **would not**, short form **wouldn't** *BrE* ['wʊdnt] ; *NAmE* ['wʊdnt])

  1. used as the past form of will when reporting what sb has said or thought
    • He said he would be here at eight o'clock (= His words were: 'I will be there at eight o'clock.') .
    • She asked if I would help.
    • They told me that they probably wouldn't come.
  2. used for talking about the result of an event that you imagine
    • She'd look better with shorter hair.
    • If you went to see him, he would be delighted.
    • Hurry up! It would be a shame to miss the beginning of the play.
    • She'd be a fool to accept it (= if she accepted) .
  3. used for describing a possible action or event that did not in fact happen, because sth else did not happen first
    • If I had seen the advertisement in time I would have applied for the job.
    • They would never have met if she hadn't gone to Emma's party.
  4. so that/in order that sb/sth ~ used for saying why sb does sth
    • She burned the letters so that her husband would never read them.
  5. wish (that) sb/sth ~ used for saying what you want to happen
    • I wish you'd be quiet for a minute.
  6. used to show that sb/sth was not willing or refused to do sth
    • She wouldn't change it, even though she knew it was wrong.

• My car wouldn't start this morning.

7. used to ask sb politely to do sth
  • **Would you mind** leaving us alone for a few minutes?
  • Would you open the door for me, please?

8. used in polite offers or invitations
  • **Would you like** a sandwich?
  • Would you have dinner with me on Friday?

9. ~ like, love, hate, prefer, etc. sth/(sb) to do sth | ~ rather do sth/sb did sth used to say what you like, love, hate, etc.
  • I'd love a coffee.
  • I'd be only too glad to help.
  • I'd hate you to think I was criticizing you.
  • I'd rather come with you.
  • I'd rather you came with us.

10. ~ imagine, say, think, etc. (that)… used to give opinions that you are not certain about
  • I would imagine the job will take about two days.
  • I'd say he was about fifty.

11. I would… used to give advice
  • **I wouldn't** have any more to drink, **if I were you** .

12. used for talking about things that often happened in the past
  Syn: ↑used to
  • When my parents were away, my grandmother would take care of me.
  • He'd always be the first to offer to help.

13. (usually disapproving) used for talking about behaviour that you think is typical
  • 'She said it was your fault.' 'Well, **she would say that** , **wouldn't she?** She's never liked me.'

14. ~ that… (literary) used to express a strong wish
  • Would that he had lived to see it.

Word Origin:
[**would**] Old English wolde, past of wyllan, of Germanic origin.

Grammar Point:
modal verbs
  The modal verbs are can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will and would. Dare, need, have to and used to also share some of the features of modal verbs.
  Modal verbs have only one form. They have no -ing or -ed forms and do not add -s to the 3rd person singular form: ▪ He can speak three languages. ◇▪ She will try and visit tomorrow.
  Modal verbs are followed by the infinitive of another verb without to. The exceptions are ought to and used to: ▪ You must find a job. ◇▪ You ought to stop smoking. ◇▪ I used to smoke but I gave up two years ago.
  Questions are formed without do/does in the present, or did in the past: ▪ Can I invite Mary? ◇▪ Should I have invited Mary?
  Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -n't and do not use do/does or did.
  You will find more help with how to use modal verbs at the dictionary entries for each verb.

Grammar Point:
should / would
  In modern English, the traditional difference between **should** and **would** in reported sentences, conditions, requests, etc. has disappeared and **should** is not used very much at all. In spoken English the short form **'d** is usually used: ▪ I said I'd (I would) be late. ◇▪ He'd (he would) have liked to have been an actor. ◇▪ I'd (I would) really prefer tea.
  The main use of **should** now is to tell somebody what they ought to do, to give advice, or to add emphasis: ▪ We should really go and visit them soon. ◇▪ You should have seen it!

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would   Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

would S1 W1 /wʊd/ *BrE* ⸰ *AmE* ⸰ *modal verb* (*negative short form* **wouldn't**)
  [Language: Old English; Origin: wolde]
  1. **PAST INTENTIONS/EXPECTATIONS** used to say what someone intended to do or expected to happen:
       They said they would meet us at 10.30 at the station.
       She said she wouldn't be coming to the library any more.
       Arnold knew he would be tired the next day.
       It would soon be dark.
  2. **IMAGINED SITUATIONS**
   a) used when talking about the result of a possible or imagined situation or event, or describing one:
       What would you do if you won a million pounds?
       I would be amazed if I got the job.
       It would be lovely to see you.
   b) used when talking about something that did not happen, or a situation that cannot exist:
       I would have phoned you, but there wasn't time.
       Alex would never have found out if you hadn't told him.
       What would have happened if I hadn't been here?
       Everything would be very different if your father were still alive.
   c) used to mention an unlikely situation or event that you want to happen:

I wish they <u>would</u> come and visit us.

If <u>only</u> he <u>would</u> listen to me.

GRAMMAR

Use the past tense, not **would**, in a clause beginning with 'if' when mentioning a possible or imagined situation or event in the present or future:

▪ I would be surprised if he did not agree with me (NOT if he would not agree with me).

3. **PAST HABITS** used to say that something happened often or regularly in the past:

When we worked in the same office, we would often have coffee together.

On summer evenings they would sit out in the garden.

4. **REQUESTING** *spoken* used to ask someone politely to do something:

Would you shut the window, please?

Would you mind waiting outside?

Would someone please tell me what is going on?

5. **OFFERING/INVITING** *spoken* used to offer something to someone or invite them somewhere politely:

Would you like a coffee?

We're going to the theatre this evening. Would you be interested in coming?

6. **WHAT SOMEBODY WANTS** *spoken* used to say that someone wants something or wants to do something

would like/love/prefer

Yes, please, I'd love a coffee.

My parents would like to meet you.

Claudia would have liked to refuse *(=wanted to refuse)*, but she didn't dare.

I'd <u>hate</u> *(=I do not want)* to disappoint you.

would rather/sooner *(=used to say what someone prefers)*

I'd rather stay in this evening, if that's all right with you.

7. **PAST PURPOSE** used after 'so that' to show that someone was trying to make something happen or prevent something:

We packed all the books in wooden boxes so that they wouldn't get damaged.

8. **would not**

a) used to say that someone refused to do something:

He wouldn't give us any money.

b) used to say that something did not happen, even though someone was trying to make it happen:

The door wouldn't open, no matter how hard she pushed.

9. **ADVICE** *spoken* used when giving or asking for advice:

I'd try to get there early if you can.

I <u>would</u> talk to the doctor <u>if</u> <u>I</u> <u>were</u> you.

What would you do if you were in my position?

10. **I would think/imagine /say** *spoken* used to give your opinion about something when you are not very sure about it:

I would think you'd be happier in a different school.

'Will it cost a lot?' 'I would imagine so.'

11. **TYPICAL BEHAVIOUR** *spoken* used to say that an action is typical or expected – usually used to show disapproval:

You would go and spoil it, wouldn't you!

She insists that she did nothing wrong, but then she would say that, wouldn't she?

12. **would that ...** *literary* used to express a strong wish or desire **SYN** **if only**:

Would that we had seen her before she died.

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