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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО
ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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* Глоссарий расположен в середине учебного пособия и предназначен для самостоятельного заучивания новых понятий.

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

- Lesson 1.** The Present Conditional Tense. The Perfect Conditional Tense. Conditional Sentences: Type 1.
- Lesson 2.** Conditional Sentences: Type 2. 'If' and 'In Case'.
- Lesson 3.** Conditional Sentences: Type 3. Special uses of 'will/would' and 'should' in 'if-clauses'. 'If + were' and inversion of subject and auxiliary.
- Lesson 4.** Mixed Tenses in Conditional Sentences. Unless, If ... not. If, Even If, Whether, But for, Otherwise, Provided, Suppose.
- Lesson 5.** Revision.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Базовый учебник

1. Alexander L. Longman English Grammar. Lnd, 1997.

Дополнительная литература:

2. Alexander L. Longman English Grammar Practice. Lnd, 1997.
3. Swan M. Practical English Usage. Any edition.
4. Качалова Н. А., Израилевич Е. Е., Практическая грамматика английского языка. Любое издание.
5. Крылова И. Е., Грамматика английского языка. М., 1993.

Примечание. Знаком (*) отмечены работы, на основе которых составлен научный обзор.

The Present Conditional Tense

A) The Present Conditional Tense is formed with **would/should** + infinitive for the first person and **would** + infinitive for the other persons.

Affirmative	<i>I would/I'd work or I should work you would/you'd work, etc.</i>
Negative	<i>I would not/wouldn't work or I should not/shouldn't work you would not/wouldn't work, etc.</i>
Interrogative	<i>would/should I work? would you work?, etc.</i>
Negative interrogative	<i>should I not/shouldn't I work? would you not/wouldn't you work?, etc.</i>

B) The Present Conditional Tense is used:

- (a) In conditional sentences.
- (b) In special uses of **would** and **should**.
- (c) As a past equivalent of the Future Simple, **would/should** must be used instead of **will/shall** when the main verb of the sentence is in the Past Tense:

*I hope (that) I will/shall succeed.
I hoped (that) I would/should succeed.
I know (that) he will be in time.
I knew (that) he would be in time.
He thinks (that) they will give him a visa.
He thought (that) they would give him a visa.
I expect (that) the plane will be diverted.
I expected (that) the plane would be diverted.*

The Perfect Conditional Tense

A) The Perfect Conditional Tense is formed with **would/should** and the Perfect Infinitive:

Affirmative	<i>I would/should have worked; you would have worked, etc.</i>
Negative	<i>I would not/should not have worked, etc.</i>

Interrogative

would/should I have worked?, etc.

Negative interrogative

should I not have/shouldn't

I have worked?

would you not have/wouldn't you

have worked?, etc.

B) The Perfect Conditional Tense is used:

(a) In conditional sentences.

(b) In special uses of **would** and **should**.

(c) As a past equivalent of the Future Perfect Tense:

I hope he will have finished before we get back.

I hoped he would have finished before we got back.

Conditional Sentences

Conditional sentences have two parts: the **if-clause** and the **main clause**. In the sentence ***If it rains I shall stay at home*** '*If it rains*' is the **if-clause**, and '*I shall stay at home*' is the **main clause**.

There are three kinds of conditional sentences.

Type 1

A) The verb in the **if-clause** is in the **Present Tense**; the verb in the **main clause** is in the **Future Simple**. It doesn't matter which comes first.

If he runs he'll get there in time.

The cat will scratch you if you pull its tail.

This type of sentence implies that the action in the **if-clause** is quite probable.

Note that the meaning here is present or future, but the verb in the **if-clause** is in a present, not a future tense (**if + will/would** is only possible with certain special meanings).

B) Possible variations of the basic form.

1. Variations of the main clause

Instead of **if + Present + Future**, we may have:

(a) **if + Present + may/might** (possibility)

If the fog gets thicker the plane may/might be diverted. (Perhaps the plane will be diverted.)

(b) **if + Present + may** (permission) or **can** (permission or ability)

If your documents are in order you may/can leave at once. (permission)

If it stops snowing we can go out. (permission or ability)

(c) **if + Present + must, should** or **any expression of command, request or advice**

If you want to lose weight you must/should eat less bread.

If you want to lose weight you'd better eat less bread.

If you want to lose weight, eat less bread.

If you see Tom tomorrow could you ask him to ring me?

(d) if + Present + another Present Tense

if + two Present Tenses is used to express automatic or habitual results:

If you heat ice it turns to water.

If there is a shortage of any product prices of that product go up.

(e) When **if** is used to mean **as/since**, a variety of tenses can be used in the main clause.

Ann hates London.

If she hates it why does she live there? / She ought to move out.

(If so could replace: *If she hates it here.*)

2. Variations of the if-clause.

Instead of **if + Present Tense** we can have:

(a) if + Present Continuous, to indicate a present action or a future arrangement.

If you're waiting for a bus (present action) you'd better join the queue.

If you are looking for Peter (present action) you'll find him upstairs.

If you are staying for another night (future arrangement) I'll ask the manager to give you a better room.

(b) if + Present Perfect

If you have finished dinner I'll ask the waiter for the bill.

If they haven't seen the museum we'd better go there today.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Model

I'll look for your notebook and if I *find* (find) it I *will give* (give) you a ring.

1. If you _____ (smoke) in a non-smoking compartment the other passengers _____ (object).

2. I'll wash the glasses in this nice hot water. - No, don't. If you _____ (put) them into very hot water they _____ (crack).

3. If you _____ (see) Tom tell him I have a message for him.

4. If he _____ (win) he _____ (get) £1,000; if he _____ (come) in second he _____ (get) £500.

5. If you _____ (feel) too hot during the night turn down the central heating.

6. Tom: Jack is a translator; he translates 1,000 words a day and gets £100 a week, which he says isn't enough to live on.

Bill: Well, if he _____ (want) more money he _____ (have) to do more work. Advise him to translate 2,000 words a day.

7. If you _____ (finish) with your dictionary I'd like to borrow it.

8. Jack (in canoe): Watch me! I'm going to stand up!

Tom (on the bank): He's an idiot! If he _____ (stand) up in the canoe it _____ (capsize).

9. The lift wasn't working when I was here last time. If it still _____ (not work) we _____ (have) to use the stairs.

10. I shan't wake if the alarm clock _____ (not go) off.

11. If you'd like some ice I _____ (get) some from the fridge.

12. He's only sixteen but he wants to leave school at the end of the term. If he _____ (leave) now he _____ (be) sorry afterwards.

13. I expect it will freeze tonight. If it _____ (freeze) tonight the roads _____ (be) very slippery tomorrow.

14. That book is overdue. If you _____ (not take) it back to the library tomorrow you _____ (have) to pay a fine.

15. You'd better take the day off if you _____ (not feel) well tomorrow.

16. If you _____ (like) a job in this company, I'll get you one.

17. You can use my phone if yours _____ (not work).

18. If you _____ (not know) the meaning of a word you may use a dictionary.

19. If Jack _____ (refuse) to help we'll have to manage without him.

20. If Jack _____ (not help) we'll have to manage without him.

21. (Tom is putting his coat on). Ann: If you _____ (go) out would you buy me some cigarettes?

22. The police will test the knife for fingerprints. If your fingerprints are on it you _____ (be) charged with murder.

23. Tom: I hate my job.

Peter: If you _____ (hate) it why you _____ (not change) it?

24. You can ask for a continental breakfast if you _____ (not want) a full breakfast.

25. If you _____ (hear) from Tom could you please let me know?

26. I'm not expecting any messages, but if someone _____ (ring) while I am out could you say that I'll be back by 6.00?

27. Notice in a box of chocolates: Every care has been taken with preparation and packing, but if these chocolates _____ (reach) you in a damaged condition please return them to us and we will send you another box.

28. If you _____ (care) to see some of his drawings I _____ (send) them round to your office.

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

Model

If I (see) **see** him I (give) **will give** him a lift.

1. The table will collapse if you (stand) up.

2. She'll be absolutely furious if she (hear) about this.

3. What will happen if my parachute (not open)?

4. If you (not go) away I'll send for the police.

5. If he (be late) we'll go without him.

6. Someone (steal) your car if you leave it unlocked.

7. If Andrew (eat) all that he will be ill.

8. If Sue (read) in bad light she will ruin her eyes.

9. I'll be angry if you (make) any mistakes.

10. If he (wash) my car I'll give him 5 dollars.

11. If you (not believe) what I say, ask your Dad.

12. Ice (turn) to water if you heat it.

13. If you will kindly sit down I (make) enquiries for you.

14. If I tell you a secret you (promise) not to tell it to anyone else?

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

Model

If he (like) **likes** the house will he buy it?

1. Tell him to ring me up if you (see) him.

2. If you have any questions please (ask) the porter.

3. If the house (burn) down we can claim compensation.

4. She won't open the door if she (know) who it is.

5. If you put on the kettle I (make) the tea.

6. If you give my dog a bone he (eat) it at once.

7. If I lend you £100 when you (repay) me?

8. If he (work) hard today can he have a holiday tomorrow?

9. If we leave the car here it (not be) in anybody's way.

10. If you (not like) this one I'll bring you another.

11. If I find your driving licence I (phone) you at once.

Exercise 4. Finish the sentences.

Model

If you are late *you may miss the train.*

1. If they don't understand that rule...

2. If you are in a hurry...

3. If she is furious...

4. If you are hungry...

5. If you are ill...

6. If he doesn't know English...

7. If we don't understand him...

9. If you are looking for...

Underline the correct choices in the dialogue below. Sometimes both choices are correct.

CELIA: OK. I've got an idea: *if/-* people *always get/will always get* interested *if/-* there *is/will be* some character they really dislike. Right? So let's make Henry really unpleasant. Then *if/-* it *looks/will look* as if Margaret is going to marry Henry, *if/-* people *feel/will feel* sorry for her. And of course, *if/-* everyone *is/will be* happy *if/-* we *save/'ll save* her from Henry at the last moment.

The family party was in full swing when the phone rang. Dr Craig answered it. He listened carefully for a moment, then said, 'I'll come right away.' 'Do you have to go out?' his wife asked. 'If it (be) *is* an urgent case, I have to go,' Dr Craig answered. 'If I (be) late, please don't wait up for me.' Dr Craig drove into the night. 'If I don't hurry,' he thought, 'I (*might*) too late.' The thought made him drive faster. After driving for an hour, he arrived at a house. All the lights were on. 'If all the family is up,' the doctor thought, 'the situation (*must*) serious.' A woman opened the front door immediately. 'Thank God you've come, doctor,' she cried. 'It's my daughter.' A sleepy child of about six



Here's the doctor!

appeared in a nightdress. 'I told her,' the mother said, '(go) to bed, or I'll fetch the doctor.' 'See,' she shouted at the child. 'I've done it. Here's the doctor!'

Exercise 7. Respond to these statements according to the model.

Model

If the weather is fine, we'll go for a walk.

But what'll you do if the weather isn't fine?

1. If they invite me to go out, I'll join them.

2. If Tom returns early tonight, we'll be able to discuss the problem.

3. If she stays in the library, she'll look through the latest magazines.

4. If the weather is fine, they'll be able to go there by plane.

5. If he isn't very busy, he'll show you around the town.

6. If he sees Max, he'll tell him about the plan.

7. I won't have to stay there for another week if I settle the matter.

SUMMARY

We can use all Present Tenses after **if**, not just the Simple Present, for example:

If she finishes work early, **she will go** home. (**if** + Simple Present + **will**)

If she has finished work by 4 o'clock, **she will go** home. (**if** + Present Perfect + **will**)

We use Type 1 conditionals to describe what **will** or **won't** (probably) happen:

If the weather clears, we'll go for a walk. (Not 'If the weather will clear')

When we use **will** in the main clause, we are expressing certainty or near-certainty. If we do not feel 'certain' enough to use **will**, we can use another modal to say what is possible, necessary or desirable, for example:

If it's fine tomorrow, we may go for a swim. (*it's possible*)

If it's fine tomorrow, we must go for a swim. (*it's necessary or desirable to do this*)

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences.

1. Если у меня будет время вечером, то я закончу перевод, который сейчас делаю.

2. Если Эндрю выберут в футбольную команду, он будет хвастать об этом всю неделю.

3. Если в следующие выходные будет дождь, то мы не сможем отправиться на пикник.

4. Если она не сможет закончить работу в этот выходной, она попытается доделать ее на неделе. (to get it done)

5. Если Алексу завтра будет нездоровиться, ему придется остаться дома.

6. Если Брауны не смогут поехать в следующем месяце, они могут поехать на месяц позже.

7. Если мои друзья уже прождали более часа, они должно быть потеряли терпение.

8. Если Дэвид только что прибыл, возможно, он еще не слышал новостей.

9. Если у меня будет лишний билетик, я смогу взять вас с собой на концерт.

10. Если студенты понимают задачу, они смогут найти решение.

11. Если Анна может печатать, она может работать на компьютере.

12. Если погода будет солнечной, мы не останемся дома.

13. Если вы можете играть на гитаре, то вы могли бы помочь мне с проведением концерта.

14. Если у них имеется необходимая квалификация, они могли бы претендовать на лучшую работу.

15. Если Антон не возьмет свои слова, которые он сказал мне утром, обратно, я не собираюсь разговаривать с ним.

16. Если дождь закончится, мы пойдем на прогулку.

17. Что ты будешь делать, если столкнешься с грабителем?

18. Если она неплохой человек, то мы пригласим ее на вечеринку.

19. Если этот дом построен твоим дедушкой, должно быть он очень старый.

20. Если ты слышал новости, то ты знаешь все об этом.

21. Если кто-либо пользуется компьютером в данный момент, вы узнаете об этом.

22. Если вы думаете, что кто-то вас преследует, вам лучше позвонить в полицию.

23. Если они строят новую кольцевую дорогу вокруг города, то вскоре у нас будет великолепный шанс добраться до работы раньше.

24. Если ситуация серьезная, что-то нужно делать.

25. Если Сара ведет машину сейчас слишком быстро, полиция арестует нас.

26. Если вы не помните название отеля, посмотрите в телефонном справочнике.

27. Если 10 человек претендуют на эту работу, один из них подойдет.

28. Если у Джулии две сестры, они должно быть старше, чем она.

29. Если я не дозвонюсь Джил, оставьте для нее сообщение.

30. Если я не могу это есть, не заставляйте меня это делать.

УРОК 2

LESSON 2

Conditional Sentences Type 2

A) The verb in the **if-clause** is in the **Past Tense**; the verb in the **main clause** is in the **Conditional Tense**:

If I had a map I would lend it to you.

(But I haven't a map. The meaning here is present.)

If someone tried to blackmail me I would tell the police.

(But I don't expect that anyone will try to blackmail me. The meaning here is future.)

There is no difference in time between the first and second types of conditional sentence. Type 2, like type 1, refers to the Present or, Future, and the Past Tense in the **if-clause** is not a true past but a subjunctive, which indicates unreality (as in the first example above) or improbability (as in the second example above).

B) Type 2 is used:

1. When the supposition is contrary to known facts:

If I lived near my office I'd be in time for work. (But I don't live near my office.)

If I were you I'd plant some trees round the house. (But I am not you.)

2. When we don't expect the action in the **if-clause** to take place:

If a burglar came into my room at night I'd scream.

(But I don't expect a burglar to come in.)

If I dyed my hair blue everyone would laugh at me.

(But I don't intend to dye it.)

Some **if-clauses** can have either of the above meanings:

If he left his bicycle outside someone would steal it.

'If he left his bicycle' could imply 'but he doesn't' (present meaning, as in 1 above) or 'but he doesn't intend to' (future meaning, as in 2). But the correct meaning is usually clear from the text.

Ambiguity of this kind can be avoided by using **were/was + infinitive** instead of the Past Tense in type 2.

if he/she/it were can be used instead of **if he/ she/ it was** and is considered the more correct form:

If he were to resign... = If he were resigned...

If I were to succeed... = If I succeeded...

This construction with **were** is chiefly found in fairly formal sentences.

if he/she/it was + infinitive is possible in colloquial English, but the Past Tense is much more usual.

3. Sometimes, rather confusingly, type 2 can be used as an alternative to type 1 for perfectly possible plans and suggestions:

Will Mary be in time if she gets the ten o'clock bus?

- *No, but she'd be in time if she got the nine-thirty bus or*

- *No, but she'll be in time if she gets the nine-thirty bus.*

We'll never save £100! - If we each saved £10 a week we'd do it in ten weeks or

- *If we each save £10 a week we'll do it in ten weeks.*

A suggestion in type 2 is a little more polite than a suggestion in type 1, just as **would you** is a more polite request form than **will you**.

C) Possible variations of the basic form.

1. Variations of the main clause.

(a) **might** or **could** may be used instead of **would**:

If you tried again you would succeed. (certain result)

If you tried again you might succeed. (possible result)

If I knew her number I could ring her up. (ability)

If he had a permit he could get a job. (ability or permission)

(b) The **Continuous Conditional Form** may be used instead of the **Simple Conditional Form**:

- *Peter is on holiday; he is touring Italy.*

- *If I were on holiday I would/might be touring Italy too.*

(c) **if + Past Tense** can be followed by **another Past Tense** when we wish to express automatic or habitual reactions in the past.

If anyone interrupted him he got angry. (whenever anyone interrupted him)

If there was a scarcity of anything prices of that thing went up.

(d) When **if** is used to mean '**as**' or '**since**', a variety of tenses is possible in the main clause, **if + Past Tense** here has a past meaning. The sentence is not a true conditional.

The pills made him dizzy. All the same he bought/has bought/is buying some more. - If they made him dizzy why did he buy/has he bought/is he buying more?

I knew she was short of money. - If you knew she was short of money you should have lent her some./Why didn't you lend her some?

2. Variations of the if-clause

Instead of **if + Simple Past** we can have:

(a) **if + Past Continuous**

(We're going by air and) I hate flying. If we were going by boat I'd feel much happier.

If my car was working I would/could drive you to the station.

(b) **if + Past Perfect**

If he had taken my advice he would be a rich man now.

(This is a mixture of types 2 and 3.)

If and In Case

A. In case is followed by a Present or Past Tense or by **should**. It appears similar to **if** and is often confused with it. But the two are completely different.

An **in case clause** gives a reason for the action in the main clause:

Some cyclists carry repair outfits in case they have a puncture =

Some cyclists carry repair outfits because they may have/because it is possible they will have a puncture.

I always slept by the phone in case he rang during the night =

I always slept by the phone because (I knew) he might ring during the night.

An **in case clause** can be dropped without changing the meaning

of the main clause. In a conditional sentence, however, the action in the main clause depends on the action in the **if-clause**, and if the **if-clause** is dropped the meaning of the main clause changes. Compare:

(a) BILL: *I'll come tomorrow in case Ann wants me*
and

(b) TOM: *I'll come tomorrow if Ann wants me.*

In (a) perhaps Ann will want Bill, perhaps she won't. But Bill will come anyway. His action doesn't depend on Ann's, *in case Ann wants me* could be omitted without changing the meaning of the main verb. In (b), a conditional sentence, Tom will only come if Ann asks him. His action depends on hers. We cannot remove *if Ann wants me* without changing the meaning of the main verb.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

Model

If I had a typewriter I (type) **would type** it myself.

1. If I (know) his address I'd give it to you.

2. He (look) a lot better if he shaved more often.

3. If you (play) for lower stakes you wouldn't lose so much.

4. If he worked more slowly he (not make) so many mistakes.

5. I shouldn't drink that wine if I (be) you.

6. More tourists would come to this country if it (have) a better climate.

7. If I were sent to prison you (visit) me?

8. If someone (give) you a helicopter what would you do with it?

9. I (buy) shares in that company if I had some money.

10. If he (clean) his windscreen he'd be able to see where he was going.

11. If you drove your car into the river you (be able) to get out?

12. If you (not belong) to a union you couldn't get a job.

13. If I (win) a big prize in a lottery I'd give up my job.

14. What you (do) if you found a burglar in your house?

15. I could tell you what this means if I (know) Greek.

16. If everybody (give) us £1 we would have enough.

17. He might get fat if he (stop) smoking.

19. If he knew that it was dangerous he (not come).

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.
Model

If I knew the answer I (tell) it to you. = If I knew the answer I *would tell* it to you.

1. Tom: I woke up to find the room full of smoke; but I knew exactly what to do.

Ann: If I (wake) up to find the room full of smoke I (have) no idea what to do.

2. Ann: I couldn't live without Tom. If he (go) off with another girl I (pine) away and die. But I have complete confidence in Tom.

3. Husband: But I'm not going on a diet. Why should I go on a diet?
Wife: If you (go) on a diet you (lose) weight.

4. If someone (say), 'I'll give you £500 to go into court and swear that this statement is true,' what you (do)?

5. If we (work) all night we (finish) in time; but we have no intention of working all night.

6. You must never blow out a gas light. Do you know what (happen) if you (blow) out a gas light?

7. If I (see) a tiger walking across Hyde Park I (climb) a tree.

- That (not be) any use. The tiger (climb) after you.
8. If I (come) across two men fighting with knives I (call) the police.

- But this is a very peaceful area.
9. Ann: All your clothes are years out of date. Why don't you throw them away?
Mary: Don't be ridiculous! If I (throw) my clothes away I (have) to ask my husband for £1,000 to buy new ones.

10. Ann: If you (ask) him for £1,000 what he (say)?

11. Mary: He (be) too horrified to speak at first. But when he'd recovered from the shock, he probably (start) talking about a divorce.

12. If someone (ring) my doorbell at 3 a.m. I (be) very unwilling to open the door.

13. If I (see) a python in Piccadilly I (assume) it had escaped from a circus.

14. Tom: The plane was on fire so we baled out.
Ann: I don't think I (have) the nerve to do that even if the plane (be) on fire.

15. We train the children to file out of the classroom quietly, because if a whole class (rush) at the door someone (get) hurt.

16. – Why don't you buy a season ticket?
– Because I lose everything. If I (buy) a season ticket I (lose) it.

17. Why don't you bring your car to work? If I (have) a car I (bring) it to work.

18. Jack: They get £150 a week.
Tom: They can't get £150 a week. If they (do) they (not be) striking for £120.

19. Ann: George is fourteen.

Tom: He must be older than that. He's in a full-time job. If he (be) only fourteen he still (be) at school.

20. If I (have) heaps of money I (drink) champagne with every meal.
-
21. If you (drink) champagne with every meal you soon (get) tired of it.
-
22. Prime Minister on golf course: I'm not at all worried about the situation. If I (be) worried I not (play) golf at this moment.
-
23. But I don't want to buy an elephant!
– I know that. But where you (go) if you (want) to buy one?
-
24. Why don't you get a cat? If you (keep) a cat the mice (not run) about everywhere.
-
25. What time of year do you think it is in this picture? Summer?
– No, it must be winter. If it (be) summer the people (not sit) round that big fire.
-
26. Your notes are almost illegible. Why don't you type them? If you (type) them they (be) a lot easier to read.
-
27. If only we (have) a light! It's depressing waiting in darkness!
-
28. A university degree is a useful thing. If I (have) a university degree I now (sit) in a comfortable office instead of standing at a street corner selling newspapers.
-
29. I (be) very grateful if you kindly (sign) this document and let me have it back as soon as possible.
-
30. If the earth suddenly (stop) spinning we all (fly) off it.
-
31. We didn't exactly break down. We had a puncture.
– But if it (be) only a puncture why you (not change) the wheel and come on?
-
32. I have no particular desire to win the Football Pools. If I (win) an

enormous sum everybody (write) to me asking for money.

Exercise 3. Rewrite these sentences, using an 'if construction'.

Model

He smokes too much; perhaps that's why he can't get rid of his cough.

If he didn't smoke so much he might get rid of his cough

or

If he smoked less he might (be able to) get rid of his cough.

1. She is very shy; that's why she doesn't enjoy parties.

2. He doesn't take any exercise; that's why he is so unhealthy.

3. I haven't the right change so we can't get tickets from the machine.

4. They speak French to her, not English, so her English doesn't improve.

5. He doesn't work overtime, so he doesn't earn as much as I do.

6. My number isn't in the directory so people don't ring me up.

7. The police are not armed so we don't have gun battles in the streets.

8. The shops don't deliver now, which makes life difficult.

9. He's very thin; perhaps that's why he feels the cold so much.

10. We haven't any matches so we can't light a fire.

11. It's a pity we haven't a steak to cook over our camp fire.

12. I'm fat; that's why I can't get through the bathroom window.

13. He doesn't help me possibly because I never ask him for help.

14. I can't drive so we can't take the car.

15. We have no ladder so we can't get over the wall.

-
16. My friend advised me to sell it. (*My friend said, 'If I... you I...'*)
-
17. I haven't much time so I read very little.
-
18. They don't clean the windows so the rooms look rather dark.
-
19. He never polishes his shoes, so he never looks smart.
-
20. He doesn't pay his staff properly; perhaps that's why they don't work well.
-
21. We haven't got central heating, so the house is rather cold.
-
22. He spends hours watching television; that's why he never has time to do odd jobs in the house.
-
23. I haven't got a vacuum cleaner; that's why I'm so slow.
-
24. I don't know his address, so I can't write to him.
-
25. He never shaves; that's the only reason he looks unattractive.
-
26. You work too fast; that's why you make so many mistakes.
-
27. I can't park near my office; that's why I don't come by car.
-
28. I live a long way from the centre; that's why I am always late for work.
-
29. I haven't a map so I can't direct you.
-
30. People drive very fast. That's why there are so many accidents.
-
31. English people speak very quickly. Perhaps that's why I can't understand them.
-
32. My house is guarded by two Alsatian dogs. That's the only reason it isn't broken into every night.
-
33. The flats are not clearly numbered, so it is very difficult to find anyone.
-

34. You don't wipe your feet, so you make muddy marks all over the floor.

35. I live near my office, so I don't spend much time travelling to work.

Exercise 4. What is the difference between the first and second conditional?

Here is a list of future possibilities.

Which do you think are:

a. possible?

b. possible in theory but probably won't happen?

_ rain at the weekend

_ you win a lot of money

_ you are president/leader of your country

_ you have nothing to do tonight

_ your neighbours make a lot of noise this evening

_ you lose your job

_ you have a winter holiday

_ you have three wishes

Make sentences about these possibilities using either the first or second conditional.

Model

If it rains this weekend, I'll stay at home. I won't be able to play tennis.

If I won a lot of money, I'd travel round the world. I wouldn't have to go to work.

Exercise 5. Pairwork.

Student A. You are going on holiday. Tell Student B your holiday itinerary and what you hope to do.

Student B. You can only see the problems!

Make up a dialogue like this:

Model

A: We're going on a camping holiday this year to Scotland.

B: *But the weather's awful in Scotland! What will you do if it rains?*

A: *We'll...*

A: *We hope to do some mountain climbing.*

B: *I tried that once. It's very dangerous. What would you do if you fell and hurt yourself?*

A: *Well, I'd...*

Exercise 6. Discussion.

What would you do in the following situations? Say why.

1. If you were offered two jobs, one which was interesting but badly paid, and one which was boring but well paid, which one would you accept?

2. If you won £5,000, would you give any of it away?
How much of it would you spend and how much would you save?

3. If you found a wallet in the street with £1,000 in it, and the name (but not the address) of the person who had lost it, what would you do?

4. If you had a son or daughter who wanted to marry someone of a different nationality, colour or religion, what would you do?

5. What would you do if you saw someone shoplifting, for example, stealing food from a supermarket?

6. If you saw a fight in the street what would you do?

7. If you came home and found someone burgling your house, what would you do?

Exercise 7. Read these sentences.

(a) If the water *is* warm, I *shall go* for a swim.

(b) If the water *were* warm, I *should go* for a swim.

Now rewrite these sentences to show unfulfilled conditions.

1. If the water continues to rise, these fields will be under water.

2. If she throws the bottle into the sea, it may be carried to the Dutch coast.

3. If a fire breaks out, this extinguisher will be useful.

4. If they give me the tickets on the 'Pay-after-you-go' plan, I shall have a holiday in France.

5. If the restrictions on electricity are extended, we shall have to use oil lamps.

6. If we plant quick-growing trees here, our neighbours won't be able to see into our garden.

7. If the bus-drivers go on strike, oilier workers will find it difficult to get to work.

8. Those eggs are bad. If you eat them, you'll be ill.

9. If you have the scissors sharpened, they will cut better.

10. If you know the correct answers to all these questions, you will soon be able to speak and write good English.

Exercise 8. Supply the correct verb forms in these sentences. Infinitive forms are given in brackets.

Model

If you (go) go to England by air, you will soon be there.

If I (be) was (or were) rich, I would buy a car.

1. What would you do if you (meet) a lion?

2. If you (leave) at two o'clock, you will be there before dark.

3. If you (leave) at two o'clock, you would be there before dark.

4. Would you say 'Yes' if he (ask) you to go with him?

5. If you (drop) this glass, it will break.

6. If you (listen) to me carefully, you would understand better.
7. You could do it if you (try).
8. I'll come if I (have) time.
9. If school (begin) at seven o'clock, the children would have to get up early.
10. If you (comb) your hair, it will look better.

Exercise 9. Put the verb into the correct form.

Model

They would be rather offended if I ... *didn't go* ... to see them. (not/go)

If you took more exercise, you...*would feel* ... better. (feel)

1. If I was offered the job, I think I it. (take)
2. I'm sure Amy will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she (refuse)
3. If I sold my car, Imuch money for it. (not/get)
4. A lot of people would be out of work if the factory (close down)
5. What would happen if I that red button? (press)
6. Liz gave me this ring. She very upset if I lost it. (be)
7. Mark and Carol are waiting for us. They would be disappointed if we (not/ come)
8. Would Tim mind if I his bicycle without asking him? (borrow)
9. If somebody in here with a gun, I'd be very frightened. (walk)
10. I'm sure Sue..... if you explained the situation to her. (understand)

Exercise 10. You ask a friend questions. Use 'What would you do if...?'

Model

(Maybe one day your friend will win a lot of money.)

What would you do if you won a lot of money?

1. (Your friend's car has never been stolen but perhaps one day it will be.)

2. (Perhaps one day your friend will lose his/her passport.)

3. (There has never been a fire in the building.)

Exercise 11. Answer the questions in the way shown.

Model

A: Shall we catch the 10.30 train?

B: No. (arrive / too early) *If we caught the 10.30 train, we'd arrive too early.*

1. A: Is Ken going to take the examination?

B: No. (fail) If he _____

2. A: Why don't we stay at a hotel?

B: No. (cost too much money) If _____

3. A: Is Sally going to apply for the job?

B: No. (not / get it) If _____

4. A: Let's tell them the truth.

B: No. (not / believe us) If _____

6. A: Why don't we invite Bill to the party?

B: No. (have to invite his friends too) _____

Exercise 12. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

Model

If you took more exercise, *you'd feel better.*

1. I'd feel very angry if _____

2. If I didn't go to work tomorrow, _____

3. Would you go to the party if _____

4. If you bought some new clothes, _____

5. Would you mind if _____

Exercise 13. Put the verb into the correct form.

Model

If I *knew* his number, I would phone him. (know)

I *wouldn't* buy that coat if I were you. (not/buy)

1. I you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't.
(help)
2. We would need a car if we in the country. (live)
3. If we had the choice, we in the country.
(live)
4. This soup isn't very good. It better if it wasn't so salty. (taste)
5. I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather
..... better. (be)
6. If I were you, I (not/wait). I
..... now. (go)
7. You're always tired. If you to bed so late every night, you wouldn't be tired all the time. (not/go)
8. I think there are too many cars. If there
so many cars (not/be), there so much pollution. (not/be)

Exercise 14. Write a sentence with 'If...' for each situation.

Model

We don't visit you very often because you live so far away.

If you didn't live so far away, we'd visit you more often.

1. He doesn't speak very clearly, that's why people don't understand him.
If he more people
2. That book is too expensive, so I'm not going to buy it.
If the book I
3. We don't go out very often because we can't afford it.
.....
4. It's raining, so we can't have lunch in the garden.
.....
5. I have to work tomorrow evening, so I can't meet you.
.....

Exercise 15. Put in Type 2 conditionals throughout.

Lying in the Sun

Two tramps, Eugene and Sergio, were lying in the sun.

EUGENE: What (*we/doing*) **would we be doing** if the sun (*not shining*)
.....?

SERGIO: Well, (*we/not be*) lying here for a start. But that's not

the important question. The important question is: what (we *do*) if (we/be) rich?

EUGENE: If (we/be) rich, we (can/travel) everywhere.

SERGIO: True, but we travel everywhere already.

EUGENE: Yes, but not in style. If (we/have) money, our chauffeur, James, (can/ drive) us round in our Rolls. Imagine, if (we/be) in that position! (We/ return) to our fine mansion in the country.

SERGIO: Yes, the butler (put out) fresh clothes for us, the cook (prepare) a fine meal for us. We not just be eating carrots all the time.

EUGENE: Yes. If (we/own) a house like that, (we/also have) a fine swimming-pool.

SERGIO: Yes! Yes! If (we/have) a fine swimming-pool, (we can/swim) as much as we liked.

EUGENE: If (we/be) really really rich, (we can/lie) in the sun!

SERGIO: But we are lying in the sun!



Lying in the sun

SUMMARY

1. We form Type 2 conditionals with *if* + Past (or *if* + **could/might) + **would**.**

a) We can use Type 2 conditionals in place of Type 1 to describe something that is reasonably possible. The Past Tense form does not refer to past time:

If you go by train, you will (you'll) get there earlier. (Type 1: reasonably possible)

If you went by train, you would (you'd) get there earlier. (Type 2, 'more tentative')

b) We often use Type 2 conditionals to describe what is totally impossible:

If you had longer legs, you would be able to run faster. (Not 'if you would have')

If you could run fast, you'd be an Olympic champion.

2. a) We can use **were** in place of **was** after **if** in all persons.

Were is formal. We also prefer **were** when expressing doubt or imagining something:

***If I was** better qualified, **I'd apply** for the job. (If I was: less formal)*

***If I were** better qualified, **I'd apply** for the job. (If I were: more formal)*

*How **would she be managing**, if **she were running** a large company?*

(progressive forms)

***If I were** the Queen of Sheba, **you would be** King Solomon. (were is preferable here)*

b) We use ***If I were you*** and ***If I were in your position*** to give advice. (Not ***if I was***)

We can also refer to somebody else: ***If I were in Jane's position**, I'd look for a new job.*

Exercise 16. Translate the sentences:

1. Если он заплатит мне сегодня, у меня будет достаточно денег на билеты.

2. Если я получу разрешение на работу (a work permit), я останусь здесь еще на шесть месяцев.

3. Если я сдам этот экзамен, в октябре я поступлю в университет.

4. Если он разрешит мне работать после замужества, я выйду за него замуж.

5. Если я найду дешевую комнату, я останусь на две недели.

6. Если родится девочка, мы назовем ее Анной.

7. Если нас подвезут на машине, мы приедем вовремя.

8. Если в Лондонском аэропорту не будет тумана, мы приземлимся там.

9. Если Том поможет нам, работа займет всего полчаса.

10. У меня нет ключа, но Джек впустит нас, если он дома.

11. Если лед достаточно толстый, мы сможем перейти реку.

12. Если завтра будет хорошая погода, мы пойдем гулять.

13. Позвони мне, если тебе будет нужна помощь (in case).

14. Если у меня пройдет головная боль, мы поиграем в теннис.

15. Захвати с собой зонт на случай, если пойдет дождь.

16. Если бы сегодня была суббота, мы могли бы пойти на пляж.

17. Если бы нам не надо было заниматься сегодня вечером, мы могли бы пойти куда-нибудь (to go out).

18. Если бы я был миллионером, я объехал бы вокруг света.

19. Если бы у меня было время, я пошел бы с вами.

20. Он рассказал бы тебе об этом, если бы он был здесь.

21. Если бы он говорил не так быстро, ты понимал бы его.

22. Он дал бы тебе денег, если бы они у него были.

23. Она тут же позвонила бы тебе, если бы ей требовалась помощь.

24. Я мог бы понимать учительницу французского, если бы она говорила медленнее.

25. Если бы я был молодым, то пошел бы в поход.

26. На вашем месте я бы не обращал внимания на ее слова.

27. Если бы у меня был словарь, я мог бы перевести эту статью.

28. Вы могли бы говорить по-английски лучше, если бы вы лучше занимались.

29. Мой дядя мог бы помочь нам, если бы он был здесь.

30. Если бы вы ненавидели больных, вы не были бы врачом.

Conditional Sentences Type 3

A. The verb in the **if-clause** is in the **Past Perfect Tense**; the verb in the **main clause** is in the **Perfect Conditional**. The time is past and the condition cannot be fulfilled because the action in the **if-clause** didn't happen.

If I had known that you were coming I would have met you at the airport. (But I didn't know, so I didn't come.)

If he had tried to leave the country he would have been stopped at the frontier. (But he didn't try.)

B. Possible variations of the basic form.

1. **could** or **might** may be used instead of **would**:

If we had found him earlier we could have saved his life. (ability)

If we had found him earlier we might have saved his life. (possibility)

If our documents had been in order we could have left at once. (ability or permission)

2. **The Continuous Form of the Perfect Conditional** may be used:

At the time of the accident I was sitting in the back of the car, because Tom's little boy was sitting beside him in front.

If Tom's boy had not been there I would have been sitting in front.

3. We can use the **Past Perfect Continuous** in the **if-clause**:

I was wearing a seat belt. If I hadn't been wearing one I'd have been seriously injured.

4. A combination of **types 2** and **3** is possible:

The plane I intended to catch crashed and everyone was killed. If I had caught that plane I would be dead now.

or

I would have been killed. (type 3)

If I had worked harder at school I would be sitting in a comfortable office now; I wouldn't be sweeping the streets. (But I didn't work hard at school and now I am sweeping the streets.)

5. **Had** can be placed first and **if** omitted:

If you had obeyed orders this disaster would not have happened. - Had you obeyed orders this disaster would not have happened.

Special Uses of 'WILL/WOULD' and 'SHOULD' in IF-Clauses

Normally these auxiliaries are not used after **if** in conditional sentences. There are, however, certain exceptions.

A. if you will/would is often used in polite requests and **would** is the more polite form.

If you will/would wait a moment I'll see if Mr. Jones is free.

(Please wait.)

I would be very grateful if you would make the arrangements for me.

if you would + infinitive is often used alone when the request is one which would normally be made in the circumstances. The speaker assumes that the other person will comply as a matter of course:

If you'd fill up this form.

(in a hotel) *If you'd just sign the register.*

(in a shop) *If you'd put your address on the back of the cheque.*

(in a classroom) *If you'd open your books.*

B. if + will/would can be used with all persons to indicate willingness:

If he'll listen to me I'll be able to help him. (If he is willing to listen.)

If Tom would tell me what he wants for his dinner I'd cook it for him.

(The speaker implies that Tom is unwilling to tell her.)

won't used in this way can mean '**refuse**':

If he won't listen to me I can't help him. (If he is unwilling to listen/If he refuses to listen...)

If they won't accept a cheque we'll have to pay cash. (If they refuse to accept...)

C. will can be used to express obstinate insistence:

If you will play the drums all night no wonder the neighbours complain.

(If you insist on playing...)

D. if + would like/care can be used instead of **if + want/wish** and is more polite:

If you would like to come I'll get a ticket for you.

If you'd care to see the photographs I'll bring them round.

If he'd like to leave his car here he can.

But if we rearrange such sentences so that **would like** has no object, we can drop the **would**:

If you like I'll get a ticket for you

but

If you'd like a ticket I'll get one for you.

If he likes he can leave his car here.

but

If he'd like to leave his car here he can or

He can leave it here if he'd like to.

E. if + should can be used in type 1 to indicate that the action, though possible, is not very likely. It is usually combined with an imperative and is chiefly used in written instructions:

If you should have any difficulty in getting spare parts ring this number.

If these biscuits should arrive in a damaged condition please inform the factory at once.

should can be placed first and **if** omitted:

Should these biscuits arrive...

IF + WERE and Inversion of Subject and Auxiliary

A. if + were instead of **if + was**

1. Usually either can be used, **were** being more likely in formal English:

If she was/were offered the job she'd take it.

If Tom was/were here he'd know what to do.

2. But **were** is a little more usual than **was** in the advice form:

If I were/was you I would/should ...

'If I were you I would wait a bit,' he said.

were is also more usual in the infinitive construction:

If Peter were/was to apply for the post he'd get it.

3. **were**, not **was**, is used when the auxiliary is placed first:

Were I Tom I would refuse.

When **if** means '**since**' **was** cannot be replaced by **were**.

B. If + subject + auxiliary can be replaced in formal English by inversion of auxiliary and subject with **if** omitted:

If I were in his shoes.. = Were I in his shoes...

If you should require anything ... =

= Should you require anything...

If he had known ... = Had he known ...

Exercises

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Model

If he (not take) **had not taken** his gloves off he (not get) **wouldn't have got** frost bitten.

1. She was sent to prison only because she refused to pay the fine. If she (pay) the fine she (not be) sent to prison.

2. He didn't tell me that he was a vegetarian till halfway through the meal. It he (tell) me earlier I (cook) him something suitable.

3. I had no map; that's why I got lost. If I (had) a map I (be) all right.

4. Why didn't you say that you were short of money? If I (know) I (lend) you some.

5. It's lucky he had his torch with him. If he (not have) it he (fall) down the cellar steps.

6. The job is much worse than I expected. If I (realise) how difficult it was going to be I (not accept) it.

7. It was the drug, not the disease, that killed him. He would still be alive today if he (not take) that drug.

8. This room's freezing because the fire has only just been lit. If it (be lit) this morning, as I suggested, the room would be warm enough to sit in now.

9. I overslept; that's why I'm half an hour late; and if my phone (not/ring) at nine o'clock I might still be in bed.

10. It was rather a dull game so I left before the end. If I (wait) another five minutes I (see) Chelsea scoring a really exciting.

11. The paraffin heater was perfectly safe. There (not be) a fire if the children (not knock) it over.

12. It's a pity he never patented his invention. If he (patent) it he (make) a lot of money.

13. The fog came down suddenly and I suppose they didn't know which way to turn; if only they (have) a map and compass with them they (not be) drowned.

14. He asked his parents for a loan but he didn't say what he wanted the money for, so they refused. I think if he (tell) them that he wanted to open a restaurant they (agree).

15. The accident was mainly Tom's fault. He was driving much too close to the car in front. If he (be) further away he (be able) to stop in time.

16. The launching of the rocket was delayed half an hour by bad weather. If the weather (be) good they (launch) it at 9.00.

17. Most people (attend) the union meeting if they had had longer notice of it.

18. He says he refused the job, but that was nothing to do with the salary. He (refuse) even if they (offer) him twice as much.

19. The club secretary is useless. He never tells anybody anything. We (not know) about this meeting if the chairman (not tell) us.

20. When the director asked her to play the lead she agreed though she didn't know anything about the play. I think that if she (read) the play first she (refuse) the part.

21. The burglar made quite a lot of noise getting into the house; but fortunately for him the family were watching a noisy TV play. If they (play) cards they certainly (hear) him.

22. If you had been there what you (do)?

23. It rained, which spoiled our picnic; but if it (not rain) it (be) a great success.

24. Why are you in such a bad temper? - Because I've been waiting for 40 minutes in an icy wind. If you (wait) 40 minutes in an icy wind you'd be bad-tempered, too.

25. You used wet sticks; that's why the fire took so long to light. If you (use) dry sticks it (light) long ago.

26. I didn't recognise him at first because he was wearing dark glasses; if he (not wear) them I (recognise) him immediately.

27. You knew that horse was going to win! - Don't be ridiculous! If I (knew) I (back) him myself.

28. Why didn't you phone from the village? - Because there was no phone in the village. If there (be) of course we (phone) from there.

29. When the weather got bad the climbing party turned back, all except Tom and his brothers, who decided to go on. If only they (turn) back with the others they would be alive today.

30. He was not very happy at school because he was a bookish boy, not at all interested in games. If he (play) games like the other boys he (have) a much better time.

31. We had to stand almost all the way. It was all Tom's fault. If he (book) seats, as I told him to, we (have) quite a comfortable journey.

32. We were travelling with false passports. That was the trouble. If our passports (be) all right we (not be) arrested.

32. They voted by a show of hands and decided in favour of a strike. But it was by a narrow margin and I think that if they (hold) a secret ballot there (not be) a strike.

Exercise 2. Rewrite these sentences using an 'if construction'.

Model

You didn't tell me we had run out of bread, so I didn't buy any.

If you had told me we had run out of bread I'd have bought some.

1. I didn't see the signal, so I didn't stop.

2. I didn't know your number, so I didn't ring.

3. She didn't know you were in hospital, so she didn't visit you.

4. We only came by bus because there were no taxis.

5. She didn't speak to him, possibly because she was so shy.

6. Landlord: She threatened to set fire to her flat; that's the only reason I asked her to leave.

7. We didn't visit the museum because we hadn't time.

8. I only came up the stairs because the lift wasn't working.
9. We didn't listen carefully; perhaps that's why we made this mistake.
10. We got a lift, so we reached the station in time.
11. You washed it in boiling water; that's why it shrank.
12. We missed the train because we were using an out-of-date timetable.
13. His own men deserted him; that's the only reason why he failed.
14. They were driving very quickly. That's why the accident was so terrible.
15. It was raining. That's the only reason I didn't take the children to the beach.
16. When I bought this house I didn't realise that in summer planes skimmed the roof every five minutes.
17. Tom's father was on the Board. That's the only reason he got the job.
18. He wasn't looking where he was going. That's why he was run over.
19. I don't like country life, perhaps because I wasn't brought up in the country.
20. I didn't know he was so quarrelsome. I'm sorry now that I invited him.
21. It rained all the time. Perhaps that's why he didn't enjoy his visit.
22. I didn't work hard at school so I didn't get a good job when I left.
23. They used closed-circuit television. That's how they spotted the shop-lifter.

24. They asked him to leave the dining-room because he wasn't wearing a shirt.

25. It took us a long time to find his house because the streets were not clearly marked.

26. We didn't go by air only because we hadn't enough money.

27. The bus didn't stop because you didn't put your hand up.

28. He turned up at the interview looking so disreputable and unshaven that they didn't give him the job.

29. I didn't know how thin the ice was, so I was walking on it quite confidently.

30. The champion didn't take the fight seriously at first; perhaps that's why he didn't win it.

31. They got the children back alive only because they paid the ransom at once.

32. The examiner read the passage very quickly, so the candidates didn't understand it.

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.
Model

If I had known that you were in hospital I (visit) you. *I would have visited you.*

1. If you (arrive) ten minutes earlier you would have got a seat.

2. You would have seen my garden at its best if you (be) here last week.

3. You (save) me a lot of trouble if you had told me where you were going.

4. I shouldn't have believed it if I (not see) it with my own eyes.

5. If he had slipped he (fall) 500 metres.

-
6. If I (had) a map I would have been all right.
-
7. If I (know) that you were coming I'd have baked a cake.
-
8. I (offer) to help him if I had realised that he was ill.
-
9. If you had left that wasp alone it (not sting) you.
-
10. If I (realise) what a bad driver you were I wouldn't have come with you.
-
11. If I had realised that the traffic lights were red I (stop).
-
12. If you had told me that he never paid his debts I (not lend) him the money.
-
13. If you (not sneeze) he wouldn't have known that we were there.
-
14. If you (put) some mustard in the sandwiches they would have tasted better.
-
15. The hens (not get) into the house if you had shut the door.
-
16. If he had known that the river was dangerous he (not try) to swim across it.
-
17. If you (speak) more slowly he might have understood you.
-
18. If he had known the whole story he (not be) so angry.
-
19. I shouldn't have eaten it if I (know) that there was ginger in it.
-
20. If I (try) again I think that I would have succeeded.
-
21. You (not get) into trouble if you had obeyed my instructions.
-
22. If you hadn't been in such a hurry you (not put) sugar into the sauce instead of salt.
-
23. If I (be) ready when he called he would have taken me with him.
-
24. Rome (be captured) by her enemies if the geese hadn't cackled.

25 He would have been arrested if he (try) to leave the country.

26. I (take) a taxi if I had realised that it was such a long way.

Exercise 4. Put the verbs into the correct form.

Model

I didn't know you were in hospital. If *I'd known* (I/know), I *would have gone* (I/go) to visit you.

1. Ken got to the station in time to catch his train. If (he/miss) it, (he/be) late for his interview.
2. It's good that you reminded me about Ann's birthday (I/forget) if (you/not/remind) me.
3. Unfortunately, I didn't have my address book with me when I was in New York. If (I /have) your address, (I /send) you a postcard.
4. How was your holiday? Did you have a nice time? - It was OK, but (we/enjoy) it more (if the weather/be) better.
5. I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad. (it/be) quicker if (I/walk).
6. I'm not tired. If (I/be) tired, I'd go home now.
7. I wasn't tired last night. If (I/be) tired, I would have gone home earlier.

Exercise 5. Write a sentence with 'if' for each situation.

Model

I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.

If I'd been hungry, I would have eaten something.

1. The accident happened because the driver in front stopped so suddenly.
2. I didn't know that George had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up.
3. I was able to buy the car only because Jim lent me the money.
4. Margaret wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.

-
5. You didn't have any breakfast that's why you're hungry now.
-
6. I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have any money on me.
-

Exercise 6. Supply the correct forms of the missing verbs. Use 'could have (done)' and 'might have (done)' in the main clause.

Model

If I *had managed* (manage) to repair my car earlier, I *could have driven* (drive) you to London.

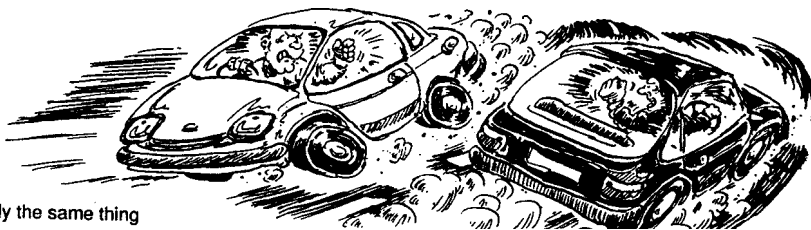
1. If I..... (know) last week that she was ill, I
..... (visit) her.
2. If you..... (not want) to drive straight home, we
..... (miss) all this traffic.
3. If you..... (ask) politely, I
..... (help) you.
4. If the weather forecast..... (be) different, we
..... (stay) at home.
5. We (be) at the airport for hours, if we..... (not
know) that the flight was delayed.
6. I..... (make) a bad mistake, if I..... (not
read) the instructions.
7. We..... (have) an accident, if our car.....
(not be) properly serviced.
8. If he..... (fasten his seatbelt), he
..... (not be) hurt.
9. She..... (not hear) the news, if she..... (not turn
on) the radio this morning.
10. If they..... (see) us, they (laugh).
11. If you..... (tell) me you needed money, I
..... (lend) you some.
12. I..... (save) some food for you, if I..... (know)
you were going to be late.
13. They..... (play) better, if they (have)
more training.

Exercise 7. Put in Type 3 conditional throughout.

Both Right and Both Wrong

The black car screamed round the corner on the wrong side of the road and passed a white car doing exactly the same thing in the other

direction. Both drivers stopped and got out of their cars. 'If I *(be) had been* on my side of the road, you *(kill)* me,' driver A shouted. 'But you weren't on your side of the road,' driver B shouted back. 'If you *(driving)* more carefully, you *(not be)* on the wrong side of the road. 'If I *(know)* what was round the corner, I *(keep)* to my side of the road,' driver A said. 'If you *(know)* what was round the corner, you *(not driving)* so carelessly.' Suddenly, both men stopped shouting and driver A said, very quietly, 'If we both *(not be)* on the wrong side of the road, we *(be)* dead now.' Without speaking a further word, both men shook hands and drove away.



... doing exactly the same thing

Exercise 8.

The Principal of the Express School of English is thinking about his life, and the conditions that led him to do things. What does he say to himself?

Write sentences with an if-clause.

Model

(I started the school after the bank lent me £50,000) *If the bank hadn't lent me £50,000 I wouldn't have started the school.*

1. (*I continued because the school was a success.*) I _____ if the school _____ a success.
2. (*We won the Pacifica University contract, so we didn't have money problems.*) If we _____ the Pacifica University contract, we _____ money problems.
3. (*I didn't retire, so we didn't go to live in Italy.*) If I _____ we _____ to live in Italy.
4. (*We didn't build another language lab because there weren't enough students*) We _____ another language lab if _____ enough students.
5. (*We didn't move to a better building because the rent for this building was so low*). We _____ to a

better building if the rent for this building
_____ so low.

6. (*Anyway, our teachers stayed with us because there was a friendly atmosphere.*) Anyway, our teachers _____
_____ with us if _____ a
friendly atmosphere.

Exercise 9. Answer the following questions:

1. Mr. Manson was driving at a speed of sixty miles an hour and got to his destination in three hours. How long would it have taken him to reach his destination if he had driven at a speed of thirty miles an hour?

If you were driving a car, at what speed would you be driving in populated areas (along a highway)? Where would you slow down? Why?

2. Mr. Robertson checked in at the hotel on Tuesday and checked out on Thursday. How long did he stay at the hotel? How long would he have stayed at the hotel if he had checked out on Friday? Where would you stay if you went somewhere on a mission, at a hotel or at your relatives'? Why?

3. Sam is a mechanic. He was taken on in January and was dismissed in November. How long did he stay with the company? How long would he have been with the company if he had been dismissed in March? Why do you think he was dismissed?

4. Mrs. Jackson went shopping. She meant to spend three dollars. She spent four dollars instead. How much did she overspend? How much would she have overspent if she had bought five dollars' worth of food?

5. Mr. Patterson went on a sightseeing tour to Italy in May and was in that country five weeks. When did he come back to England? When would he have returned if he had stayed in Italy a month? Where would you like

to go first if you had a chance to go abroad?

6. Would you distinguish French from Spanish (Dutch from Danish/ Swedish from Norwegian) if you heard them spoken? Why (not)?

Exercise 10. Change into sentences of unreal condition.

Model

She won't help us as she is not here.— She *would help* us if she *were* here.

We did not meet so often because she lived far from my place.— We *should have met* more often if she *had not lived* so far from my place.

1. They will do it if they can.

2. It isn't summer now, and we don't go to the country.

3. He doesn't write to me, and I don't write to him.

4. She didn't find the book because she didn't open the bag.

5. It will be better if they don't come.

6. I didn't give it to you because you were out.

7. I can't knit another sweater as I have no more wool.

8. I don't study Italian as I haven't much spare time.

9. She didn't follow the doctor's advice and fell seriously ill.

10. The boy is shivering. He isn't quite well.

11. He refuses my help, and the work won't be finished today.

12. I have a headache because I had a sleepless night.

13. Anne can't translate this song: she doesn't know French well enough.

14. You are not quite all right now because you didn't take the medicine regularly.
15. They took a taxi and didn't miss the train.
16. He doesn't know her address, or he will write to her, I'm sure.
17. The garden doesn't look beautiful because the trees are bare.
18. He makes so many mistakes because he doesn't know grammar well enough.
19. Will you do it for me if I ask you?

Exercise 11. Complete the following sentences.

Model

If the weather were fine we'd have gone for a walk.

1. If it were not so late _____.
2. If it were Sunday today _____.
3. If you invited him _____.
4. If I were you _____.
5. If she lived in Moscow _____.
6. If you had waited a little _____.
7. If I could play the piano _____.
8. If you had done as I told you _____.
9. If she were my sister _____.

SUMMARY

1. We form Type 3 conditionals with **if + Past Perfect** (or **if + could have**) + **would have**.

We often use Type 3 conditionals to express regret, etc. about things that can now never happen. We can use simple or progressive forms of the Past Perfect in the **if**-clause:

If I'd (= I had) **been** taller, **I'd** (= I would) **have joined** the police force.

If I had had any sense, **I wouldn't have bought** a second-hand car.

If we had gone by car, **we would have saved** time.

If I had been trying harder, **I would have** succeeded.

If I could have stopped, **there wouldn't have been** an accident.

Exercise 12. Translate the sentences:

1. Если бы я знал, что вы в больнице, я бы навестил вас.

2. Если бы я знал об этом событии, я бы проинформировал вас.

3. Если бы погода была бы хорошая, мы бы пошли плавать.

4. Если бы вы побывали в Шотландии, вы бы съездили на остров Скай. (Isle of Skye)

5. Перевел бы он статью, если бы не был занят?

6. Если бы вы жили в Лондоне, то вы бы хорошо знали столицу.

7. Если бы вы пошли на вечеринку, то встретили бы много новых людей.

8. Если бы она сдала этот экзамен, она бы училась в Англии.

9. Если бы погода не была такой плохой, мы бы смогли выйти из дома.

10. Если бы вы выучили много новых слов в школе, то вы бы говорили на очень хорошем английском языке.

11. Если бы твоя мама пошла за покупками, она бы увидела, что цены очень высокие.

12. Если бы она не задержалась, мы бы так о ней не беспокоились.

13. Если бы Бренда не была бы такой отзывчивой, она бы не стала доктором.

14. Если бы Сью ушла с работы, она смогла бы найти другую.

15. Если бы у меня была камера, я бы смог сделать много снимков.

16. Если бы Мэтью посоветовал нам не выходить одним, мы бы

не попали в беду.

17. Если бы все полеты были отменены, значит что-то произошло.

18. Если бы я был на каникулах, то я бы посмотрел много интересного и посетил замки, картинные галереи, музеи и т.д.

19. Если бы люди захотели узнать, какая у Эндрю работа, он бы никогда об этом не стал рассказывать.

20. Если бы на дискотеке была бы драка, они бы вызвали полицию.

21. Если бы вы привыкли ездить на велосипеде, вы могли бы купить его в магазине.

22. Если бы это был опасный город, я бы здесь не жила.

23. Если бы я уехал на несколько дней, я бы позвонил вам.

24. Если бы вы забыли запереть дверь, вы бы сразу же вернулись домой.

25. Если бы вы пробежали 10 км без остановки, вы бы выиграли приз.

26. Если бы Мартин бросил курить, он не был бы таким худощавым.

27. Если бы люди были довольны правительством, они бы не ходили на демонстрации.

28. Если бы я искала хороший подарок, я бы купила что-нибудь необычное.

29. Если бы вы его встретили, вы бы поздоровались с ним.

30. Если бы вы были расстроены, вы бы послушали хорошую музыку.

УРОК 4

LESSON 4

Mixed Tenses in Conditional Sentences

We do not always have to stick rigidly to the three types of conditional sentences. There are occasions when we can use any tenses in **if-clauses**, depending on the context:

***If I am** as clever as you say I am, **I would have been** rich by now. (Type 1 + Type 3)*

***If you knew** me better, **you wouldn't have said** that. (Type 2 + Type 3)*

***If I had had** your advantages, **I'd be** better off now. (Type 3 + Type 2)*

Unless, If...Not

1. We can use **if...not** and **unless** in place of each other when we are saying 'except if.' **Unless** is 'stronger' than **if...not** and we sometimes use it in 'threats':

***If you don't change** your mind I won't be able to help you.* (= Except if you change...)

***Unless you change** your mind, I won't be able to help you.* (= Except if you change...)

2. We cannot use **unless** in place of **if...not** when **if...not** doesn't mean 'except if':

*I'll be surprised if he **doesn't win**.* ('if...not' doesn't mean 'except if')

*She'd be better company if she **didn't complain** so much.* ('if...not' doesn't mean 'except if')

3. We often use **unless** (never **if...not**) to introduce an afterthought:

*I couldn't have got to the meeting **unless**, of course, I had caught an earlier train.*

If, Even If, Whether, But for, Otherwise, Provided,

Suppose

A. even if - even though

Compare:

You must go tomorrow if you are ready

and

You must go tomorrow even if you aren't ready.

B. whether... or - if... or

You must go tomorrow whether you are ready or not.

C. but for - 'if it were not for/if it hadn't been for'

My father pays my fees. But for that I wouldn't be here.

The car broke down. But for that we would have been in time.

D. otherwise - 'if this doesn't happen/didn't happen/hadn't happened'

We must be back before midnight; otherwise we'll be locked out. = If we are not back by midnight we'll be locked out.

I used my calculator; otherwise I'd have taken longer = If I hadn't used my calculator I'd have taken longer.

E. In colloquial English **or** (+ **else**) can often replace **otherwise**:

We must be early or (else) we won't get a seat.

F. provided (that) can replace **if** when there is a strong idea of limitation or restriction. It is chiefly used with permission.

You can camp here provided you leave no mess.

G. suppose/supposing...? - what if...?

Suppose the plane is late? =

What if/What will happen if the plane is late?

Suppose no one had been there? =

What if no one had been there?

suppose can also introduce suggestions:

Suppose you ask him/Why don't you ask him?

Exercises

Exercise 1. Use mixed tenses in these sentences.

Model

If I ..were..... (be) you, I *would have checked* (check) my facts before I wrote that letter.

1. If you (be) so hungry, you (not miss) breakfast.
2. If he..... (not catch) the 5.30 train, he..... (not arrive) for another two hours.
3. He..... (feel) very tired today if he..... (play) rugby yesterday.

- 4 If the snake bite..... (be) poisonous, you (feel) very ill now.
5. If I..... (be) in your position, I..... (answer) his letter by now.

Exercise 2. Tick the sentences where we could use either *if...not* or *unless*.

1. I won't do it if you don't help me. *v*
2. Unless he chooses his words more carefully, he'll be in trouble. *__*
3. She'd have more friends if she didn't criticise everyone so much. *__*
4. I'll be surprised if they don't get married one day. *__*
5. She couldn't have stolen the jewels unless she had had inside help. *__*
6. She couldn't have stolen the jewels, unless of course someone had helped her. *__*
7. I'd be very pleased with this car if it didn't break down all the time. *__*

Exercise 3. Supply *if...not* or *unless* in these sentences. Note where you could use either.

Model

(you/tell) *Unless you tell/If you don't tell* me the whole story, I won't be able to help you.

1. He would be happier and healthier (he/have) so many worries.
2. We couldn't have caught the plane, (we/break) the speed limit getting to the airport.
3. (management and unions/become)..... more flexible, there'll be more strikes.
4. I'll be there by 7 o'clock (I/get held up)..... in the traffic.
5. (we/have)..... more rain soon, the plants will all die.
6. (you/not warn) me, I would have fallen into the same trap as you.

Exercise 4. Finish these sentences, using the correct tenses.

Model

If he had taken my advice ... *he would be rich now.*

1. If you ate less
2. We'll send for the doctor if

3. If she practised more _____.
4. If there isn't enough wine in that bottle _____.
5. If you had checked the petrol before we started _____.
6. This clock wouldn't have run down if _____.
7. Try on the blue one if _____.
8. If these gates are locked _____.
9. If we leave before breakfast _____.
10. Her life might have been saved if _____.
11. If the volcano starts erupting _____.
12. The grass would look better if _____.
13. Unless it is a nice day _____.
14. If you don't put enough stamps on a letter, the person who gets it _____.
15. He would lend it to you if _____.
16. Unless this hotel gets another cook _____.
17. If the storm becomes worse _____.
18. If your uncle sees you _____.
19. If you tried to climb it without a guide _____.
20. If you didn't shake the camera so much, your photographs _____.
21. I'd have brought my coat _____.
22. If (=as) you don't like the picture _____.
23. He would have given her diamonds if _____.
24. If you had asked his permission _____.
25. If the fire had been noticed earlier _____.
26. If you had any sense _____.
27. You would have been angry if _____.
28. If he had put the flowers into water at once _____.
29. I should have ordered more coal if _____.
30. If you leave the gate open _____.
31. You will have to go to the dentist if _____.
32. If I'd had a car _____.
33. If Tom rings while I'm out _____.

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms.

Model

I've hung out the clothes. It's lovely and sunny; if it *stays* (stay/stays) like this they *will be* (be) dry in two hours.

1. French is essential in this job. All the telephonists speak it. If they (not know) French they (not understand) half the callers.

2. How did you do in the car rally? - We came in last actually; but only because we got lost. If we (not got) lost we (come) in somewhere in the middle. We certainly (not be) last.

3. I wasn't really surprised that we got lost because I knew that the navigator couldn't map-read. - But if you (know) that why you (take) him as navigator?

4. This flat would be all right if the people above us (not be) so noisy.

5. A group of spectators, including myself, left the stand just before the end of the game. When we were half way down the stairs a goal was scored and there was a great cheer from the spectators. If there (not be) a goal the crowd (not cheer).

6. If the crowd (not cheer) we (not run) back up the stairs to see what had happened.

7. If we (not run) back we (not crash) into the rest of the spectators on their way down, and there (not be) this frightful accident.

8. If the pain (return) you'd better take another pill.

9. If you aren't going to live in the house why you (not sell) it? If I (have) a house I couldn't use I (sell) it at once.

10. No, I didn't know any Russian at that time. - But if you (not know) Russian why you (offer) to give him Russian lessons? - Because I knew that he (refuse). He always rejected my offers.

11. Tell him to bring his bicycle inside. If he (leave) it outside someone (steal) it.

12. Why do people always wear dark clothes at night? If pedestrians (wear) light coloured clothes drivers (see) them much more easily.

13. She must have loved him very much because she waited for him for fifteen years. If she (not love) him she (not wait) so long.

14. He looked so small and weak that nobody asked him to do anything. If he (look) strong he (be) expected to dig all day like everyone else.

15. The government are talking of pulling the village down to make room for an airport. – If, they (start) doing it the village people (resist)?

16. If you are catching an early train tomorrow you (like) to have breakfast at 7.00?

17. We'll have to break the ice on the pond; otherwise the ducks (not be able) to swim. And if they (not be able) to swim they (not be able) to get food. (*Use can/could forms where possible.*)

18. When he left school he became a fisherman. His family didn't like it at all. They (be) much happier if he (become) a greengrocer like his father.

19. They still say that if he (go) into the greengrocery business when he left school he (be) comfortably off now instead of being poor.

20. But he says that if he (have) his life again he (make) the same choice.

21. So many parcels and no baskets! If I (know) that we were going to buy so much I (bring) a basket.

22. No one bathes here. The water is heavily polluted. If you (bathe) in it you (be) ill for a fortnight.

23. I can hear the speaker all right but I wish I could see him too. – If he (stand) on a barrel we all (see) him and that (be) much better.

24. Look at poor Tom trying to start his car by hand again! If I (be) Tom I (get) a new battery.

25. I expect you'll see Jack at the lecture tonight. If you (do) you please (remind) him about tomorrow's meeting?

26. The headmaster decided that Peter was the culprit and expelled him from the school. A more intelligent man (realise) that Peter couldn't have been guilty. (*If the headmaster had been more intelligent, he....*)

27. But I blame the real culprit even more. If he (admit) his guilt Peter (not be) expelled.

28. The only thing I haven't got is a balcony. If I (have) a balcony I (grow) plants in pots. Then my flat (be) perfect!

29. Jack rang while you were out. - Oh dear! If I (know) he was going to ring I (stay) at home.

30. My unmarried friends are always telling me how to bring up my children. I sometimes think that if they (have) children they (make) just as many mistakes as I do.

31. (At a cinema) Ann: Don't worry. They get married in the end. Mary: Then you've seen it before. If you (tell) me that we (go) to something else!

32. Be careful about the time. If you (spend) too long on the first question you (not have) enough time to do the others properly.

33. We had a lot of trouble putting the tent up. If it (not be) so windy perhaps it (not be) so difficult.

34. Ann (sitting beside her open fire): I love open fires; if I (have) nothing but a radiator to sit beside I (get) quite depressed.

Exercise 6. Finish the following sentences.

Model

If you don't like films why *did we go to cinema?*

1. If you had a carpet on the stairs _____.
2. If you should see a snake _____.
3. If I lived in the country _____.
4. If you want to get to the station in time to catch the 8.10 train _____.
5. He was sleepwalking. When I saw him going towards the window I stopped him. If I hadn't stopped him _____.
6. She is simply terrified of rats. If she hears the rats running round your attics she _____.
7. The milk wouldn't have turned sour if _____.
8. They were completely lost and didn't know which way to turn; but for the dog _____.

9. If you took a course in computer programming _____.
10. Jack (trying to phone Peter): I can hear the phone ringing. Peter must be out. If he were in he _____.
11. If we have another puncture _____.
12. I could have walked more quickly if my suitcase _____.
13. My room would be all right if it _____.
14. If you aren't going to use the car tomorrow _____?

Exercise 7. Complete the conversation with a suitable form of the verb in brackets.

Two scouts, Alan and Bob, are sheltering from a storm. They are discussing what has happened, and what to do now.

- ALAN: We (carry on) **will carry on** with our walk when the weather (clear up)_____.
- BOB: Yes. But if I (know) _____ the weather was going to be this bad, I (never set out) _____.
- ALAN: Well, it's a bit brighter now. If it (stop) _____ raining, we (easily be) _____ back at the camp by sunset.
- BOB: I suppose things could be worse. Do you remember the hill-walk last year? We (have to) _____ turn back almost as soon as we (start) _____, when Charlie Dickinson (break) _____ his ankle.
- ALAN: That's right. And that was after we (spend) _____ ages preparing for the walk.
- BOB: Still, we were lucky that the accident happened so soon after we (set out) _____. If it (happen) _____ later, we (have to) _____ carry Charlie for miles.
- ALAN: Well just at this moment, I couldn't carry anybody. If a helicopter (come) _____ over the top of that hill, I (wave) _____ to the pilot for a lift.
- BOB: There isn't much chance of that. Anyway, my problem is my feet. They're killing me! I (put) _____ some ointment on them if I (have) _____ any. But I forgot to pack it.
- ALAN: Me too. But the rain's stopped, so let's go. Just think! When we (get) _____ a good, hot meal at the camp tonight, we (be) _____ glad that we came.

Exercise 8. Read the following letter. For each number, write a sentence, using *if*. Write your sentences below the letter.

Dear Alison,

It was great to hear from you. Thank for the congratulations and good wishes. I'll pass them on to Charlie when I see him at the weekend. Of course we're very excited about getting married, and frantically busy too, needless to say.

You ask how we met. Well, it's quite a funny story. Do you remember I failed one of my final exams? That meant I had to spend part of the summer in college. (1) And that meant I couldn't go on holiday with my family. The travel company refused to give up a refund because we cancelled too late. I was pretty fed up about it.(2) Then something nice happened. I think the travel agent felt sorry for me, because he had failed his final exam when he was a student.(3) Anyway, he had a cancellation on a tour which started later in the summer. So he was able to transfer my booking.(4) I was really pleased. My father was too, as transferring the booking meant that his money wasn't being wasted.(5) So, I went on this tour. And I met this young man. He was on his own too. He told me his girlfriend should have been with him, but they'd had a row and she'd refused to come.(6) We were the only ones travelling alone, so we found ourselves going round the sights together.(7) He hadn't read about the places we were visiting and I spent most of my time telling him about them.(8) And that was it really. We found we'd fallen in love. Wasn't it lucky I failed that exam? That's how I met my future husband!(9)

Now I must rush off and do some shopping. Will you come and stay soon? It'd be lovely if you could meet Charlie. Write soon. What have you been up to recently?

Lots of love,

Cherry

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

Exercise 9. Rewrite these sentences using the conjunctions in brackets.

Model

If you gave me \$10,000, I still (not go) down a coal mine. (even if)
Even if you gave me \$10,000, I still wouldn't go down a coal mine.

1. I (lend) you my book if you let me have it back by Monday. (on (the) condition (that))
2. If you look after it, I (let) you keep my bicycle till the weekend. (providing (that))
3. If you (not tell) anyone else, I'll tell you what happened. (so long as)
4. If it (be) a holiday on Monday, we can drive to the seaside. (assuming (that))
5. The children were never scolded if they (do) what they were told. (so long as)

Exercise 10. Put in the right conditionals.

The Secret of a Long Life

Grygori Pilikian recently celebrated his 114th birthday and reporters visited him in his mountain village in Georgia to find out the secret of a long life. 'The secret of a long life,' Grygori said, 'is happiness. If you (be)are..... happy, you will live a long time.' 'Are you married?' a reporter



The secret is ... happiness!

asked. 'Yes,' Grygori replied. 'I married my third wife when I was 102. If you are happily married, you (*live*) for ever. But for my third wife, I (*die*) years ago.' 'What about smoking and drinking?' a reporter asked. 'Yes, they are important,' Grygori said. 'Don't smoke at all and you (*feel*) well. Drink two glasses of wine a day and you (*be*) healthy and happy.' 'If you (*can/live*) your life again, what (*you/do*)?' a reporter asked. 'I would do what I have done. If I had had more sense, I (*eat*) more yoghurt!' he chuckled. 'Supposing you (*can/change*) one thing in your life what (*you/change*)?' another reporter asked. 'Not much,' Grygori replied. 'So you don't have any regrets?' 'Yes, I have one regret,' Grygori replied. 'If I (*know*) I was going to live so long, I (*look after*) myself better!'

SUMMARY

Sometimes we can use any tenses in **if-clauses**, depending on the context.

If he knew English well, he would have translated the article without difficulty. (Type 2 + Type 3).

We can introduce conditionals with conjunctions which do not always have exactly the same meaning as **if**, for example: *assuming (that), even if, on (the) condition (that), provided (or providing) that, so long as, suppose and supposing*:

Assuming (that) it's fine tomorrow, we'll go for a swim.

unless + affirmative verb = **if** + negative

Unless you start at once you'll be late =

If you don't start at once you'll be late.

Unless you had a permit you couldn't get a job =

If you hadn't a permit you couldn't get a job.

Note the difference between:

(a) *Don't call me if you need help*

and

(b) *Don't call me unless you need help.*

In (a) he won't help her even if she needs help.

In (b) he will help her if she needs help but he doesn't want non-urgent calls.

Exercise 11. Translate the sentences:

1. Если бы я это знал, я бы не пришел сюда.

2. Если бы ты принял это лекарство, ты бы чувствовал себя намного лучше сейчас.

3. Если бы ты прочитал статью, которую я рекомендовал, ты бы знал, как отвечать на такие вопросы.

4. Я бы сделал то же самое, если бы я был там.

5. Я бы никогда не подумал, что чистить картошку так сложно.

6. Я знал, что он глуп, но я бы не поверил, что он глуп настолько.

7. Если бы я был на его месте, то не срубил бы этот дуб.

8. Я бы проголосовал за нее, если бы имел право голоса (to have a vote).

9. Я мог починить крышу сам, если бы у меня была более длинная лестница.

10. Если бы ты прочитал инструкции внимательно, ты бы не ответил на неправильный вопрос.

11. Если ты поедешь в Париж, где бы ты стал останавливаться?

12. Если бы кто-нибудь предложил тебе купить одно из этих колец, какое ты выберешь?

13. Если бы железнодорожная станция была ближе, мы бы уже давно там были.

14. Если бы ты более усиленно работал в прошлом году, ты бы сейчас лучше знал английский язык.

15. Водитель (поменяв колесо): Все будет в порядке, если только не будет еще одного прокола.

16. Если бы я был на твоём месте, я бы пошел на вечеринку на прошлой неделе.

17. Он не пойдет на вечеринку, если его не пригласят.

18. Мы доставим машину в декабре, при условии, что мы получим заказ за десять дней.

19. Если она не будет усиленно работать, она не закончит работу вовремя.

20. Он очень торопился, и у него не было времени обдумать это. Иначе, он бы нашел лучший выход.

21. Хорошая будет погода или нет, мы все равно поедем кататься на лодке.

22. Он не смог бы этого сделать, если бы не попробовал.

23. Ты можешь остаться здесь, при условии, что будешь все содержать в порядке.

24. Мы бы помогли тебе, были бы мы заняты или нет.

25. Ее отец платит за нее; иначе она не была бы здесь.

26. Что если мы пропустим поезд?

27. Если бы не туман, мы бы уже давно достигли пункта назначения.

28. У нее болит голова; иначе она пошла бы с нами.

29. Мы будем работать завтра, даже если ты не захочешь.

30. Земля была очень мягкой. Если бы это было не так, моя лошадь не выиграла бы.

УРОК 5

LESSON 5

The Subjunctive Mood

Hypothesizing

As we saw in Unit 10, English tense usage can be divided into fact and non-fact. There are certain constructions (including conditional sentences) that have a hypothetical meaning, and the unreality that they express is shown by shifting the verb form “backwards”.

*I wish I **knew** the answer* (but I don't know it).

*If only I **hadn't behaved so** badly* (but I did behave badly).

A. Hypothesizing about the present and future

1) Present and future time reference

The Simple Past tense form is used for present and future time reference. Notice that **were** is used instead of was, especially in formal style.

*I wish I **were** taller!*

*if only he **were** here now!*

Supposing! suppose you had a million pounds? What would you do?

2) Present state versus present action or event

When we hypothesize about a present state, the Simple Past tense form is used.

*I wish you **lived** nearer.*

*if only I **had** a car!*

When we hypothesize about a present action or event, **would** is used.

*I wish you'd **help** more in the house.*

*If only she **wouldn't wash** her socks in the bath!*

Would here expresses willingness in the first sentence, and annoying habit in the second.

3) 'I wish' / 'if only'

Notice that it is unusual to say **I wish/if only I would (n't)...** because we can control what we want or do. However, we can say **I wish/if only I could ...**

***I wish I could remember** where I put my glasses.*

***If only I could give up** smoking.*

We can say **I wish/if only... would** to refer to a definite time in the future, but only if we think that the action will probably not happen.

***I wish she'd come** with me tomorrow.*

***If only you'd fix** the car this weekend, we **could** go for a drive.*

If it is possible that our wish *will* be realized, then a different structure such as **I hope** is needed.

***I hope** it **doesn't rain** tomorrow.*

4) Fact versus non-fact

Notice the difference between fact and non-fact in the following pair of sentences.

*He looks as if he **is** French.*

(Fact - it is perfectly possible that he is.)

*He looks as if he **were** French.*

(Non-fact - we know he isn't.)

The same distinction is found with other **as if/as though** structures.

*Why is that girl smiling at me **as though she knew me**?*

*He looks after her **as though she were** his sister.*

*He behaves **as if he owned** the place.*

5) 'It's time'

It's time can be followed by an infinitive.

It's time to go to bed.

It's time for us to go.

When we want to say that it is time for someone else to do something, the construction **it's time** + past tense form is often used.

***It's time you got** your hair cut.*

6) 'Would rather'

Would rather can be followed by an infinitive (without **to**).

***I'd rather have** red wine, please.*

When **would rather** is followed by another person, the construction **would rather** + person + past tense form is used.

***I'd rather you kept** this a secret.*

*She **would rather you paid by** cheque.*

B. Hypothesizing about the past

1) Past time reference

The Past Perfect tense form is used for past time reference.

*I wish she **hadn't been** so unkind.*

*If only the police **had looked** in the attic, they would have found him!*

*Supposing/suppose we **had missed** the plane? What would we have done?*

2) 'Would rather'

Would rather + the Past Perfect is possible, but it is more usual to express the same idea using **wish**.

***I'd rather you had said** nothing.*

*I **wish***

3) Fact versus non-fact

Notice the difference between fact and non—fact in the following sentences.

*He looked as if he **was** tired.*

(Fact - this is probably how he felt.)

*He looked as if he **had seen** a ghost.*

(Non-fact - very improbable.)

C. Would like

Would like can be used with a perfect infinitive to talk about things we wish we had done.

I would like to have lived in the eighteenth century.

This can also be expressed by **would have liked** followed by either an ordinary infinitive or a perfect infinitive.

I would have liked to live in the eighteenth

I would have liked to have lived century.

The same forms can be used to refer to the present and the future if it is contrary to fact.

I would like to have stayed in tonight, instead

I would have liked to stay in of going out.

I would have liked to have stayed in

The Present Subjunctive

A. After verbs, adjectives, and nouns

The Present Subjunctive is used in **that** clauses after verbs, adjectives, and nouns that express a necessity, plan, or intention for the future (or the future-in-the-past).

She insisted that he **help** her.

The judge demands that the prisoner **tell** the truth.

NB The subjunctive is the same whether the sentence is present or past.

Verbs that follow this pattern are: **order, command, insist, demand, request, ask, recommend, propose, suggest**, and others, with similar meanings. Remember that they must be followed by a **that** clause.

Adjectives that follow this pattern are: **important, vital, essential, necessary, desirable**, and others with similar meaning.

Nouns that follow this pattern are related to the verbs listed above: for example, **order, request, proposal, suggestion**.

B. Alternatives to the subjunctive

The Present Subjunctive is not very common in modern British English, and is used mainly in formal style. It can be avoided in all the above examples by using **should**.

She insisted that he **should help** her.

*The judge demands that the prisoner **should tell** the truth.*

The subjunctive is sometimes avoided by using an indicative form in its place.

She insisted that he **helped** her.

*The judge demands that the prisoner **tells** the truth.*

However, this is not always possible, and it is better to use **should** if you wish to avoid the subjunctive.

C. The Past Subjunctive

There is a Past Subjunctive in English, but it is only visible with the

form **were** to express non-fact.

I were rich, I'd give all my money to you.

I wish he were here now.

Exercises

Exercise 1. Expressing wishes

Respond to the following facts with a wish.

a. My eldest son isn't very bright.

I wish he _____

b. You worry too much.

I wish you _____

c. I overslept this morning and I was late for work.

If only _____

d. She's desperately shy.

If only _____

e. I don't want you to drive so far in one day.

I'd rather . _____

f. I've been given the sack!

If only _____

g. I want you to settle down and get a decent job.

It's time _____

h. He won't apologize for breaking it.

I wish _____

i. She drank too much at the party.

She wishes _____

j. I really want to give up smoking.

If only _____

k. My father didn't want me to marry Jim.

He'd rather _____

l. I had to lie to her.

If only _____

m. Everybody except us has a word processor these days.

It's about time _____

n. He couldn't complete it on time.

He wishes _____

o. She had her hair cut really short.

She wishes _____

Exercise 2. Contrasting wishes with facts

Complete the following hypothetical statements with a short factual comment.

*I wish I **weren't** hard-up all the time but I am*

- a. I wish I earned more but _____
- b. If only I had listened but _____
- c. If only I had a better typewriter but _____
- d. If only I hadn't been made redundant but _____
- e. I wish he wouldn't criticize me all the time but _____
- f. I wish we'd left earlier but _____
- g. I wish he would leave but _____
- h. If only you'd been more thorough but _____
- i. If only she'd had more time but _____
- j. She wishes he would remember their anniversary but _____
- k. If only she loved me but _____
- l. They wish they knew the answer but _____

Exercise 3. Tense usage for fact and non-fact (1)

Put the verb in brackets in an appropriate tense to express either fact or non-fact. Where there is no verb _____, insert an auxiliary verb.

- A I wish we (a) _____ (not have) to go out tonight, but we have no choice. I (b) _____ (like) to stay in and watch the film on television. If only we (c) _____! If only your boss (d) _____ (not invite) us!
- B I know, but it's important. It (e) _____ (be) alright if he (f) _____ (not go) on and on about how wonderful his children are, but he always (g) _____. He talks as if they (h) _____ (be) angels, but they (i) _____ always _____ (misbehave).
- A Listen! Suppose we (j) _____ (ring) them and (k) _____ (say) that we (l) _____ (break) down on the way there. That's a good excuse, isn't it?
- B No, I'd rather we (m) _____ (go). Don't worry. It (n) _____ (not last) for long. Just look as though you (o) _____ (enjoy) yourself.
- A All right. Sorry.

Exercise 4. Tense usage for fact and non-fact (2)

Put the verb in brackets in an appropriate tense or verb form.

- A Hello, dear. Have a nice day at the office?
- B No.
- A You look as if you (a) _____ (can) do with a drink. What's the matter?
- B It's Annie at the office. She acts as though she (b) _____ (be) the only one who (c) _____ (do) any work. She (d) _____

always _____ (go on) about *her* sales record, and how many business machines *she* (e) _____ (sell) this month. So I told her what I (f) _ (think) of her today.

A Oh dear! I (g) _____ (not do) that. I think I (h) _____ (try) to be a bit more diplomatic. How did she take it?

B She blew up.

A I (i) _____ (love) (j) _____ (see) her face when you (k) _____ (tell) her!

B I (l) _____ (not mind) if she just (m) _____ (listen) to other people sometimes! And she's always telling us about where she goes and what she does in the evening. As if it (n) _____ (matter)! It's all *her* wonderful home and *her* wonderful husband!

A Yes, and from what I've heard, it's not as though she (o) _____. (have) much to boast about! What if you all (p) _____ (ignore) her? Do you think that (q) _____. _ (work)?

B No.

A How much does she earn? Twenty thousand a year?

B I (r) _____. _ (not think) she (s) _____ (earn) as much as that, judging by the way she dresses. She looks as though she (t) _____ (get) all her clothes from jumble sales.

A Is the office busy at the moment?

B Terribly. I was given three new projects today. As if I (u) _____ (not have) enough to do already! I (v) _____ (like) (w) _____ turn them down, but I had to accept them.

A You sound as though things (x) _____ (get) you down at the moment.

B You can say that again!

Exercise 5. Transforming to a "that" clause

The verbs in the following sentences are followed either by an **-ing** form or an infinitive. Rewrite the sentences to include a **that** clause. In some cases you will need to use the present subjunctive or **should**.

a. I insist on her telling me the truth.

b. He promised to come on time.

c. I admit telling you lies.

d. He recommended having the trout. So I did.

e. I propose setting another date for the meeting. Do we agree?

- f. I am asking you to allow him to go free.

- g. The king ordered his followers to raise an army.

- h. "I suggest getting an early night," I said to my son, who was yawning.

- i. I complained about the cold food and the bad service.

- j. I am convinced of his honesty.

- k. The company requests visitors to fill in a name tag.

- l. I command every citizen to swear allegiance to me.

REVISION

Exercise 1. Put the verb into the correct form.

Model

If you *found* a wallet in the street, what would you do with it?
(find)

I must hurry. My friend will be annoyed if *I'm not* in time. (not/be)

I didn't realise that Gary was in hospital. If I *had known* he was in hospital, I would have gone to visit him. (know)

1. If the phone can you answer it? (ring)
2. I can't decide what to do. What would you do if you
in my position? (be)
3. A: What shall we do tomorrow?
B: Well, if it a nice day, we can go to the beach. (be)
4. A: Let's go to the beach.
B: No, it's too cold. If it warmer, I wouldn't mind
going to the beach. (be)
5. A: Did you go to the beach yesterday?
B: No, it was too cold. If it warmer, we might have
gone there. (be)
6. If you..... enough money to go anywhere in the
world, where would you go? (have)
7. I'm glad we had a map. I'm sure we would have got lost if we
..... one. (not/have)
8. The accident was your fault. If you more
carefully, it wouldn't have happened. (drive)
9. A: Why do you read newspapers?

B: Well, if I..... newspapers, I wouldn't know what was happening in the world. (not/read)

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

Model

Liz is tired all the time. She shouldn't go to bed so late.

If Liz didn't go to bed so late, she wouldn't be tired all the time.

1. It's rather late. I don't think Ann will come to see us now. I'd be surprised if Ann
2. I'm sorry I disturbed you. I didn't know you were busy. If I'd known you were busy, I
3. The dog attacked you, but only because you provoked it. If
4. I don't want them to be upset, so I've decided not to tell them what happened. They if
5. Unfortunately, I didn't have an umbrella and so I got very wet in the rain. I
6. Martin failed his driving test last week. He was very nervous and that's why he failed. If he

Exercise 3. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

Model

I'd go out this evening if ... *the weather were fine.*

1. I'd have gone out last night if _____ .
2. If you hadn't reminded me, _____ .
3. We wouldn't have been late if _____ .
4. If I'd been able to get tickets, _____ .
5. Who would you phone if _____ .
6. Cities would be nicer places if _____ .

Exercise 4.

Millford Football Club isn't doing very well. The manager is dreaming of things that are unlikely to happen, or are not real possibilities.

Write down what he thinks, according to the information given below. Decide whether the if-clause should go in the first or the second half of the sentence.



1 We pay higher wages.

If we paid higher wages



We attract better players.

we would attract better players.



2 More people come and watch us.

LEAGUE TABLE					
TEAM	Played	Won	Lost	Drew	Pts.
MILLFORD	10	9	0	1	28
LIVERPOOL	11	3	7	1	10

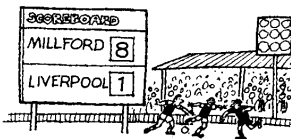
We win more matches.



3 We have our team from 1921-22.



We win the cup.



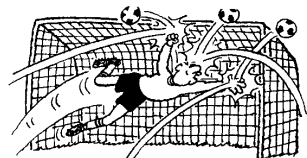
4 We score a lot of goals.



Diego Maradona plays for us.



5 Our goalkeeper doesn't have a broken leg.



He is the best goalkeeper in the league.

6 I am sensible.



I'm not working for this club.



7 Our players run much faster.



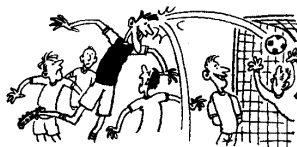
They don't smoke.



8 Our striker is taller.



He scores more goals with his head.



Exercise 5. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

Model

We'll have to go without John if he *doesn't arrive* soon.

1. If I miss/I'll miss the bus this afternoon, I'll get a taxi instead.
2. They won't refund/didn't refund your money if you haven't kept your receipt.
3. Will you send me a postcard when you reach/you'll reach Mexico?
4. If I make some coffee, do you cut/will you cut the cake?
5. Did you work/Would you work harder if you were better paid?
6. If you don't complain/didn't complain so much, you might be more popular.
7. Please don't sign any contracts before I'm checking /I've checked them.
8. Weren't my friends/Wouldn't my friends be envious if they could only see me now!

Exercise 6. Fill the gaps in the sentences, using the words given.

Model

If I had more money, *would you marry* (you/marry) me?

1. He wouldn't help you if(he /not/like) you.
2. (you/find) the machine is quite simple to operate if you look at the manual.
3.(your parents/ not/be) proud if they could see you now?
4. If..... (I/not/revise) thoroughly, I may fail my test.
5. If you wanted to buy someone a really good present, what sort of thing.....(you /look for)?
6. You'd have a lot more friends if (you/not/be) so mean.
7. How.....(you/ feel) if you were in my position?
8. Would you change your job if (you/can)?

Exercise 7. Complete the questions in the conversations.

1. EVA: I don't know what's happened to my dictionary. I've looked everywhere for it.
SUE: What *will you do* if you *don't find it*?
EVA: I suppose I'll have to buy a new one.
2. TIM: I'm thinking of applying for the manager's job.
ANN: Really? How if?
TIM: Oh, about £2,000 a year more than now, I suppose.
3. MAY: I don't know what I'm going to do about money. I can't even pay this week's rent.
LEE: if?
MAY: Well, it would help, of course. But I can't borrow from you.
LEE: Don't be silly. How much do you want?
4. IAN: This room is so dark and dull.
PHIL: What if?
IAN: White, I think. And I'd have white curtains.
PHIL: You'd spend a lot of time cleaning it.
IAN: But at least I'd be able to see!
5. BILL: I don't think I'm going to pass my driving test next week.
BEN: What.....if?
BILL: I won't be able to get the job I want at the warehouse. They said

I must be able to drive.

Exercise 8. Lisa is talking to her tutor about what she might do when she leaves college. Use the words given to make sentences.

TUTOR: Do you have any plans for next year?

LISA: Well, I/travel/if I/ afford it. But I don't have any money.
I'd travel if I could afford it.

TUTOR: If you/find/a job abroad /you/take it?

LISA: If it/be/somewhere I want to go /I/certainly consider it carefully.

TUTOR: What about working as an 'au pair'?

LISA: I/only/consider/ that if I/be/sure about the family.
If they/not/treat/me well, /I/be very miserable.

TUTOR: Yes. You/have to be sure to use a reputable agency. We have a list in the office. I/get/you one if you /be interested.

LISA: Yes, I am. Um, if I / decide / to apply / you / give / me a reference?

TUTOR: Of course. Well, I hope you succeed, whatever you decide to do it.

LISA: Thank you very much. I'll let you know.

TUTOR: Yes, I'd like that. Goodbye.

LISA: Goodbye.

Exercise 9. Write questions using *if* which might produce the following answers.

Model

What would you do if someone gave you a diamond necklace? I'd probably give it to my mother.

1. _____ ? I'd share it with my friends.

2. _____ ? I'd call the police.

3. _____ ? We'd get out as fast as we could.
4. _____ ? I'd ask my teacher's advice about it.
5. _____ ? He'd be extremely angry.
6. _____ ? She'd probably fall over.
7. _____ ? I'd be late for class.
8. _____ ? We'd sail around the world.
9. _____ ? They'd never make any money.
10. _____ ? There'd be no more wars.

Exercise 10. Look at the questions you wrote for 9. Now write your own answers to some of your questions.



Model

What would you do if someone gave you a diamond necklace? *I'd sell it and buy a horse.*

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

8.
9.
10.

Exercise 11. Match the two halves of these sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 If you are promoted | a you'd be able to change the system. |
| 2 If you lost your job | b would you have left the firm? |
| 3 If you were promoted | c you won't be sacked. |
| 4 If you hadn't been promoted | d you won't get a reference. |
| 5 If you had lost your job | e will you make any changes? |
| 6 If you apologise | f you'd regret it. |
| 7 If you are fired | g you'd have lost your car as well. |

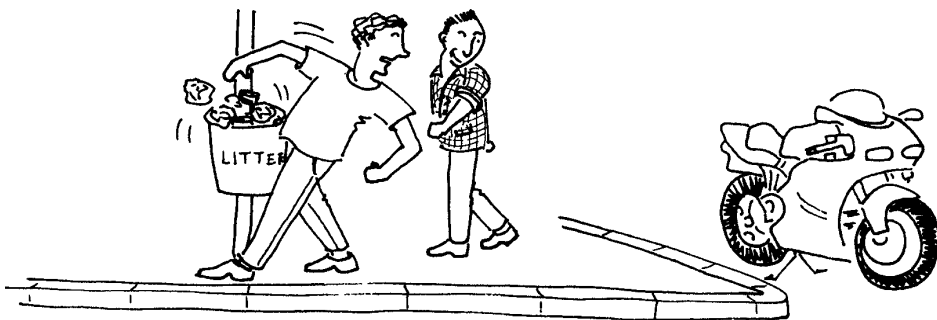
Exercise 12. Complete the following conversations.

1. SEAN: Why didn't you go to the party last night?
JIM: I wasn't invited.
SEAN: *So would you have gone if you'd been invited?*

2. JILL: Jane's a very bright girl, isn't she?
MILLY: Yes. I if as bright as she is.
JILL: What would you do instead?
MILLY: I'd get a job doing something exciting, where I'd meet interesting people and visit lots of different places.

3. SAM: Why did you ask Veronica about her boyfriend? It really upset her.
MICK: Well I didn't realise they'd split up.
SAM: You didn't know, then?
MICK: Of course not. If

4. TIM: Hey, look at that motorbike. What a beauty.
PAT: Look out! Mind that litter bin.
TIM: Ouch! I've hurt my leg.
PAT: Serves you right. Youif
.....



5. BEN: Can I have a sandwich?
 JOE: Well, I've only got this one left. No one told me you were going to be here.
 BEN: If?
 JOE: Of course, I would. Remember to let me know next time.
6. JOHN: Do you love me?
 ROSE: You know I do.
 JOHN: Would?
 ROSE: But you're rich.
 JOHN: I've just lost all my money.
 ROSE: You're joking!
 JOHN: Well, yes, I am. But if?
 ROSE: I'd say good-bye.
 JOHN: Now you're joking.
 ROSE: Oh no, I'm not!

Exercise 13. Look at the pairs of pictures below and imagine yourself in each situation. Write what you would say using *if*. There may be several possibilities for each pair.

1

YESTERDAY

TODAY

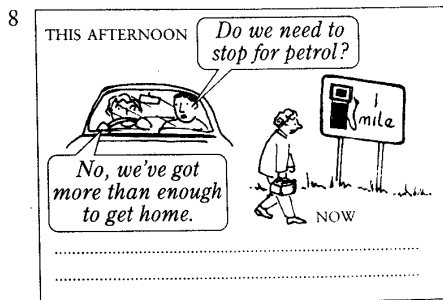
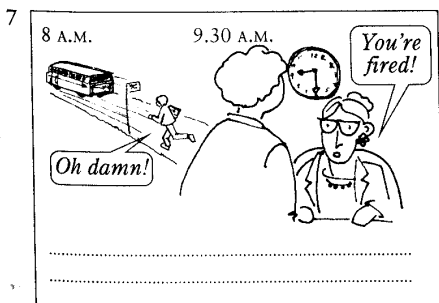
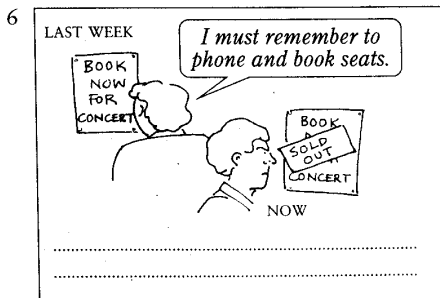
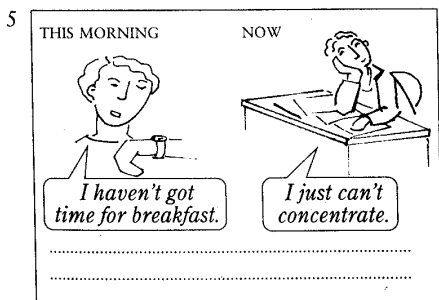
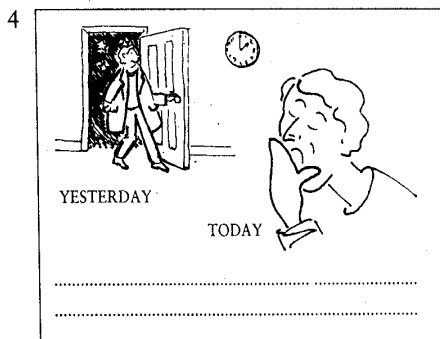
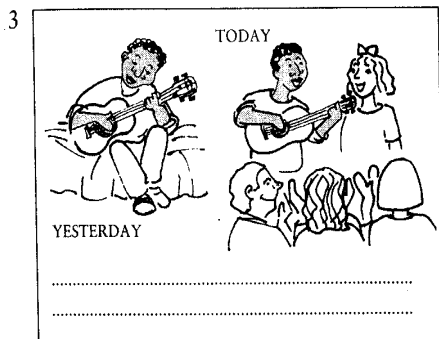
If I hadn't dyed my hair my friends
 wouldn't be laughing at me.

2

YESTERDAY

TODAY

I wouldn't be able to do the test if I
 hadn't revised thoroughly.



Exercise 14. Complete the following sentences with your own ideas.

- What will you do if you *miss your plane*?
- He'd be more friendly if *he realised who we were*.
- If I hadn't arrived, they *wouldn't have known what to do*.

4. If I lend you this book, *will you take great care of it?*

5. You wouldn't have felt ill if you

6. If she didn't gossip about her friends, she

7. Would you forgive me if I?

8. What would happen if I?

9. If he had listened to my advice, he

10. If you were asked to work overtime,?

11. If they ask you for money,?

12. Would you have sold your car if?

13. If you see my brother,

14. They wouldn't mind if we

15. She'll soon feel better if she

16. If you had been arrested,?

Exercise 15. Now look at the situations described below. For each one, write a sentence using *if*. Study the examples carefully.

1. You should take more exercise because that's the way to get fit. If you *take more exercise* you'll *get fit*.

2. Road travel is cheaper than rail travel in this country. As a result we have lots of traffic jams. If road travel *weren't (wasn't) cheaper than rail travel in this country* we *wouldn't have* so many traffic jams.

3. Cutting down rainforests has caused many unique plants and animals to become extinct. Many unique plants and animals

wouldn't have become extinct, if people hadn't cut down rainforests.

4. I can't take much exercise because I don't have enough free time. If I more free time, I
5. Many people didn't realise that smoking was dangerous when they were young. Now they are middle-aged and they are having serious health problems. If people, they now when they are middle-aged.
6. Hardly anyone was concerned about pollution in the 1960s. The first motorways were built then. The first motorways if more people in the 1960s.
7. The schoolchildren sowed some seeds, but they forgot to water them so they didn't grow. The seeds if the schoolchildren
8. It's important to protect wildlife now or there will be nothing left for future generations. If we, there for future generations.
9. People don't realise how important it is to conserve energy, so they do nothing about it. If people they something about it.

Exercise 16. Complete the following sentences in an appropriate way, using either *might* or *could* + an infinitive (present or past).

- a. If I don't have too much work tonight, I *could go out*.
- b. My car's being repaired at the moment. Sorry. If I had it, I
- c. If I earned more money, I
- d. Four people died in a fire at their home. If they had had a smoke detector, they
- e. If you were more understanding of other people,
- f. If it's a nice day on Sunday, we
- g. I've got terrible toothache. If the dentist decides I've got a bad tooth,
- h. The ship had no life boats, and twenty-five people drowned. If
- i. I started writing poetry after I'd met a famous poet at a cocktail party. He encouraged me to start. If

- j. It's a lovely day, and the sea's beautifully warm. What a pity we didn't bring our swimming costumes! If _____

Exercise 17. Put the verb in brackets in an appropriate tense or verb form. Where there is no verb,---, insert an auxiliary verb. Sometimes more than one form is possible.

I met my wife while I was on a cruise. I fell ill, and she was the ship's doctor. Now we run a health food shop. Just think! If I (a) *didn't go* (not go) on that cruise and (b) _____ (fall) ill, I (c) _____ (not marry) her, our children (d) _____ (not be born) and I (e) _____ still _____ (work) as a teacher.

I haven't got a car, but if I (f) _____, I (g) _____ (be able) to drive into the country at the weekend. I think I (h) _____ (try) to buy one as soon as I (i) _____ (can). It (j) _____ (be) so convenient.

Harry is a remarkable chap! He's sixty now, and (k) _____ (work) all his life as a designer. He (l) _____ (retire) next year. He has so much talent that he (m) _____ (make) a success of any job he (n) _____ (turn) his hand to, but he always says he is happy in what he (o) _____ (do). I think he (p) _____ (be) a very good administrator in something like the Civil Service. He (q) _____ (can) (rise) very high in it, maybe even to ministerial level. On the other hand, I don't think he (r) _____ (enjoy) it so much as being a designer, where he (s) _____ (be) his own boss.

Exercise 18. Write conditional sentences, combining types 2 and 3 for the following situations. The first two have been started for you.

a. Anne and John are having a row because she borrowed his tennis racket and lost it.

They wouldn't have a row if Anne hadn't borrowed his tennis racket and lost it.

b. Jane is a very reliable journalist. That is why she was promoted to desk editor.

If she weren't _____

c. I'm afraid of travelling by air, so I had to go to America by boat.

d. She doesn't know anything about first aid, so she couldn't help him.

Exercise 19. Using the information given, make sentences using 'if'. Use one of the types of conditional sentences indicated in the examples.

Model

I may feel hungry later. In that case I'll eat the sandwiches.

If I feel hungry, I'll eat the sandwiches.

I don't feel tired so I'm not going to go to bed.

If I felt tired, I would go to bed.

1. We plan to go abseiling on Sunday, but it all depends on the weather.

2. Tony doesn't show any interest in his schoolwork, but then his parents never encourage him.

3. I could enter the competition and I might possibly win.

4. The house is over there, only ten minutes' walk from here using the short cut across the park.

5. Sally keeps getting colds. She doesn't look after herself.

6. Robert works far too hard and is in danger of giving himself a heart attack.

7. The weather forecast says there will be a severe storm tonight. I'm worried about the hole in the roof.

8. The train is already standing at the platform. You'd better run for it.

Exercise 20. Using the information given, make sentences using if. Start with the words shown.

Model

It was raining so we stayed at home.

If it hadn't been raining we wouldn't have stayed at home.

1. Martin didn't set his alarm. He woke up late.
If Martin
2. Tom left the milk out of the fridge and it went off.

The milk

3. Alison didn't get promoted so she resigned.

If Alison

4. Chris had to walk home because he didn't have enough money for the bus fare.

If Chris

5. The climbers were stranded when the weather deteriorated suddenly before they reached the summit.

The climbers

6. The helicopter spotted the injured climber. As a result he was rescued.

The injured climber.....

7. John invested all his savings in one company but then the company went into liquidation and he lost everything he had.

John

8. Only by making a huge effort was the sales force able to achieve the target they had been set.

The sales force

9. The crew acted swiftly in lowering the emergency chute and the passengers all escaped.

If the crew

10. The teacher shortage was caused by a lack of planning on the part of the authorities.

There

Exercise 21. Using the information given, make sentences using 'if'.

Model

Teresa got thin because she failed to eat what was necessary to maintain her body weight.

Teresa wouldn't got thin if she ate what was necessary to maintain her body weight.

1. Thanks to the presence of a smoke detector the fire was discovered and dealt with in time.

2. There are no railings on that section of the river bank and that's why the child fell in.

3. The car ran out of petrol in the middle of the countryside. Not surprisingly, since Anthony didn't look at the fuel gauge once while he was driving.

4. There was a huge outcry mainly because the wood was destroyed in order to make way for the new motorway.

5. The disease spread rapidly because the health authorities failed to alert people to the danger.

6. The pipe cracked last winter because the water had not been disconnected.

7. The tomato plants were withering until Robert ensured they got a plentiful supply of fertiliser.

8. The earthquake caused a small amount of damage only because most of the houses had been specially constructed to withstand the shock.

9. Shirley phoned the service engineer to arrange a visit because the washing-machine was playing up.

Exercise 22. Using the information given, make sentences using 'if'.

Model

I've got toothache. I missed my last check-up at the dentist's.

I wouldn't have toothache now if I hadn't missed my last check-up at the dentist's.

1. Sam left the book on the grass and it rained. Now it's wet.

2. Billy can't understand what Madame Maurice is saying. He never made any effort to keep up his French after he left school.

3. Sarah spent the whole afternoon lying in the sun. Now she is complaining about being sunburnt.

4. Jane can't do her skirt up. She ate too much while on holiday.

5. The builder didn't do a good job when he put up the conservatory. It's letting in water now.

6. The family is heavily in debt. They have been living beyond their means since they bought their new house.

7. I can't offer you any biscuits. The children ate them all this morning.

8. We had the car serviced regularly. It's still running very smoothly.

9. The windows look spotlessly clean because the window-cleaner came yesterday.

10. I'm lost. I didn't bring a map.

Exercise 23. Discuss how the use of tenses and verb forms changes the meaning in the following sentences.

1. If I get a job, I'll be able to pay off my debts.
If I got a job, I'd have to change my whole lifestyle.

2. Give me a ring tomorrow.
I will if I can.

Give me a ring tomorrow.
I would if I could.

3. If you will play with matches, then it's your fault if you get burnt.
If you play with matches, you might burn yourself.

4. If he doesn't come, let me know.
If he won't come, let me know.

5. Will it be all right if I use your phone?
Would it be all right if I used your phone?

6. If I had spoken more confidently at the interview, they would have offered me the job.
If I spoke Spanish, they would have offered me the job.

7. If I had accepted the job, my husband would have been pleased.
If I had accepted the job, I would be in Spain now.

-
8. I would come with you tomorrow if I hadn't already arranged to go to Paris.

I would come with you tomorrow if I weren't going to Paris.

Exercise 24. Put the verbs in brackets in the most appropriate tense or verb form.

1. Where on earth are we?

If we _____ (bring) the map with us, we _____ (know) where we are.

If we _____ (bring) the map with us, we _____ (not get) lost.

If we _____ (bring) the map with us, we _____ (arrive) by now.

2. I'd go to the party

if someone _____ (tell) me about it earlier.

if I _____ (know) who else _____ (go) to it.

if I _____ (not have) an exam tomorrow.

if I _____ (not go) out with Susan.

3. I can't help you. I'm sorry. If I _____ (know) anything about cars,

I _____ (can) tell you what to do.

I _____ (repair) my own car last month.

I _____ (not buy) this old car. It's a wreck!

4. Just look at the weather! What a horrible day! If it _____ (not rain),

we _____ (go) for a picnic.

we _____ (play) tennis now.

we _____ (not sit) here with nothing to do.

Exercise 25. Combine these pairs of sentences using conjunctions: if, when, as soon as, after, before, until.

Model

I'll go to the movies on Thursday afternoon.

I won't have a French class. (if)

I'll go to the movies on Thursday afternoon if I don't have a French class.

1. We'll have to wait for Jane. She'll be late again. (if)

2. _____
We won't be able to settle the matter. The manager'll be back from Boston. (before)
3. _____
He'll be able to take pictures. The weather will be fine tomorrow. (if)
4. _____
The librarian will stamp my books. I'll go to my Spanish class. (after, as soon as)
5. _____
He'll attend classes. He'll be well again. (when)
6. _____
The day'll be bright. They'll sit in the deck chairs and enjoy the sea. (if)
7. _____
You'll go on a diet. You won't feel OK. (until)
8. _____
You'll do well in school. You'll do your homework every day. (if)

Exercise 26. Finish the following sentences.

1. There were plenty of fish in the bay; if we'd had fishing lines *we would have gone fishing*.
2. The hijackers threatened to kill the pilot unless he _____.
3. We'll test your voice and if it is good enough _____.
4. If buses and trains were free _____.
5. If children were allowed to do exactly as they liked in school _____.
6. I'd have taken a photograph if _____.
7. Your job sounds awful. If I were you _____.
8. If you thought he was unreliable why _____?
9. If I'd known that there was going to be an electricity strike I _____.
10. If the price of petrol goes up _____.
11. You can camp in this field provided _____.
12. Unless you isolate people with infectious diseases _____.
13. Everyone was going much too fast. The pile-up wouldn't have been nearly so terrible if the drivers _____.
14. They would have paid you more if _____.
15. If you don't boil the water before you drink it _____.

16. He expected absolute punctuality. He was furious if _____.
17. If you lived on the 40th floor and there was a power strike _____.
18. We could have got seats _____.
19. Tom (looking at his watch): We'll have to go without Peter if _____.
20. If you breathe a word of this to anybody _____.

Exercise 27. Supply the correct mood of the verb in brackets.
Model

If they *didn't help* (not to help) us we *wouldn't find* (not to find) the way.

1. If I (to have) enough money I (to buy) this tape-recorder.

2. You (to be) able to speak English better if you (to study) harder.

3. If she (to be) older she (to understand) you better.

4. If he (to be) in town yesterday he (to call) on us.

5. We (to enjoy) the play better if it (not to be) so long.

6. My uncle (to be) able to help us if he (to be) here.

7. I (to do) the same if I (to be) there.

8. If I (to know) of your arrival I (to meet) you.

9. If you (to know) what it is all about, you (not to keep on) smiling.

10. If you (to go) to the theatre last night, I'm sure, you (to enjoy) the play.

11. He (to act) differently if he (to realise) the situation.

12. If she (to come) earlier she (to be) able to see them before they

went out.

-
13. Nobody told me about your trouble. I (to help) you if I (to hear) about it.
-
14. I (to come) sooner if I (to know) you were here.
-
15. We (not to know) anything about their plans for the summer holidays if Mario (not to send) us a letter.
-
16. If you (to come) between two and three yesterday you (to find) him in.
-
17. If I (to be) you I (to have) a long walk in the park.
-
18. If I (can) help you I readily (to do) so, but you know I can't.
-
19. I must be off now. If it (not to be) so late I (to stay) a little longer.
-

FILE OF MATERIALS

Irregular Verbs

Base	Past Simple	Past Perfect
arise	arose	have arisen
awake	awoke	have awoken
bear*	bore	have borne
beat	beat	have beaten
become	became	have become
begin	began	have begun
bend	bent	have bent
bet	bet	have bet
bind	bound	have bound
bite	bit	have bitten
bleed	bled	have bled
blow	blew	have blown
break	broke	have broken
breed	bred	have bred
bring	brought	have brought
broadcast	broadcast	have broadcast
build	built	have built

burn	burnt /burned	have burnt /burned
burst	burst	have burst
buy	bought	have bought
cast	cast	have cast
catch	caught	have caught
choose	chose	have chosen
cling	clung	have clung
come	came	have come
cost	cost	have cost
creep	crept	have crept
cut	cut	have cut
deal	dealt	have dealt
dig	dug	have dug
do	did	have done
draw	drew	have drawn
dream	dreamt /dreamed	have dreamt/dreamed
drink	drank	have drunk
drive	drove	have driven
eat	ate	have eaten
fall	fell	have fallen
feed	fed	have fed
feel	felt	have felt
fight	fought	have fought
find	found	have found
flee	fled	have fled
fly	flew	have flown
forbid	forbade	have forbidden
forecast	forecast	have forecast
forget	forgot	have forgotten
forgive	forgave	have forgiven
freeze	froze	have frozen
get	got	have got
give	gave	have given
go	went	have gone
grow	grew	have grown
hang	hung	have hung
hear	heard	have heard
hide	hid	have hid /hidden
hit	hit	have hit
hold	held	have held
hurt	hurt	have hurt
keep	kept	have kept
kneel	kneelt/kneeled	have knelt/kneeled

knit	knit	have knit (ted)
know	knew	have known
lay	laid	have laid
lead	led	have led
lean	leant /leaned	have leant /leaned
leap	leapt /leaped	have leapt /leaped
learn	learnt /learned	have learnt /learned
leave	left	have left
lend	lent	have lent
let	let	have let
lie	lay	have lain
light	lit /lighted	have lit/lighted
lose	lost	have lost
make	made	have made
mean	meant	have meant
meet	met	have met
pay	paid	have paid
put	put	have put
read	read	have read
ride	rode	have ridden
ring	rang	have rung
rise	rose	have risen
run	ran	have run
saw	sawed	have sawn (ed)
say	said	have said
see	saw	have seen
seek	sought	have sought
sell	sold	have sold
send	sent	have sent
set	set	have set
sew	sewed	have sewn (ed)
shake	shook	have shaken
shine	shone	have shone
shoot	shot	have shot
show	showed	have shown
shrink	shrank	have shrunk
shut	shut	have shut
sing	sang	have sung
sink	sank	have sunk
sit	sat	have sat
sleep	slept	have slept
smell	smelt/smelled	have smelt /smelled
sow	sowed	have sown /sowed

speak	spoke	have spoken
speed	sped	have sped
spend	spent	have spent
spin	spun	have spun
spit	spat	have spat
split	split	have split
spoil	spoilt/spoiled	have spoilt /spoiled
spread	spread	have spread
spring	sprang	have sprung
stand	stood	have stood
steal	stole	have stolen
stick	stuck	have stuck
sting	stung	have stung
stink	stank	have stunk
strike	struck	have struck
swear	swore	have sworn
sweep	swept	have swept
swim	swam	have swum
swing	swung	have swung
take	took	have taken
teach	taught	have taught
tear	tore	have torn
tell	told	have told
think	thought	have thought
throw	threw	have thrown
thrust	thrust	have thrust
understand	understood	have understood
wake	woke	have woken
wear	wore	have worn
weep	wept	have wept
win	won	have won
wind	wound	have wound
withdraw	withdrew	have withdrawn
write	wrote	have written

**bear* is often used in the passive, with a different past participle, e.g., *I was born in 1980.*

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА
ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
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