

First Conditional

Use	Form	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to a probable or possible present or future result 	If + Present Simple, Future Simple	<i>If we hurry, we will get there in time.</i> (It is quite possible that we will get there in time.)
Variations in the IF clause		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To indicate a present action or future arrangement 	If + Present Continuous	<i>If you are looking for Mary, you will find her downstairs.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To indicate the completion of an action 	If + Present Perfect	<i>If he has lost his keys, he will be angry.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unless 	If + negative verb = unless + affirmative verb	<i>If you don't go now, you will be late.</i> <i>Unless you go now, you will be late.</i>
Variations in the main clause		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To express permission, possibility, command, advice 	can, may, might, must, should + bare infinitive	<i>If he is in trouble, you must help him.</i>



We can use modals other than *will* in the main clause of a sentence in the first conditional.

*If you ask George, he **may/might be** able to help you.* (possibility)

*You **can/may leave** the room if you've finished the test.* (permission)

*If he doesn't come soon, we **must leave** without him.* (obligation)

*If you ever go to Chicago, you **should take** a boat trip on the river.* (suggestion)

***We can also use *will* in the *if*-clause to express a polite request.
*If you **will wait** for a moment, I'll see if Mr Hawking is available*

- We do not normally use **will**, **would** or **should** in an *if*-clause. However, we can use **will**, **would**, **should** in conditionals to make a **request** or express **insistence**, **annoyance**, **doubt** or **uncertainty**.
*If you **will/would** calm down for a minute, I will be able to help you.* (request – Will you please calm down?)
*If you **will make** that noise, I'll send you out.* (insistence – If you insist on making that noise ...)
*If you **will take** my iPod again without asking, I'll never lend you anything.* (annoyance – If you do that again, I'll be very annoyed.)
*If you **should** need any help, ask me.* (uncertainty – I am not sure you will need help.)



Home task

Home task

4 Rephrase the following using *unless*.

1 If the neighbours don't stop shouting, I'll call the police.

Unless the neighbours stop shouting, I'll call the police.

2 If he doesn't pay the fine, he may go to prison.

.....
.....

3 If the traffic isn't heavy, we should arrive by 10 pm.

.....
.....

4 If the buses aren't running, we'll get a taxi.

.....
.....

5 If the athlete doesn't improve his speed, he won't break the record.

.....
.....

6 If the weather doesn't act better, we will cancel the football game.

.....
.....

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Correct the following sentences where necessary. Put a tick (✓) below those which do not need correcting.

- 1 If you boil water, it will turn to steam.
If you boil water, it turns to steam.
- 2 Everyone will find out about it if you will tell Maggie.
- 3 If you climb to the top of the hill, you'll be able to see the sea.
- 4 I'll wear my summer dress later on unless it doesn't get too cold.
- 5 If Wendy rings, don't tell her about my promotion.
- 6 I won't put her in the team unless she will train harder.

Second Conditional

Use	Form	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ Refers to a present or future imaginary situation 	if + Past Simple, would + bare infinitive	<i>If I had a car, I would drive to school.</i> (I don't have a car. I won't drive to school.)
Variations in the main clause		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ To express ability 	could + bare infinitive	<i>If I had a car, I could drive to school.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ To express uncertainty 	might + bare infinitive	<i>If he saw a mouse, he might faint.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ To give advice 	If I were you, ... I would ...	<i>If I were you, I would see a dentist.</i>

Use the second conditional to complete these sentences.

- 1 If I *gave* (give) her a lot of money, she *would spend* (spend) it all at once.
- 2 If she (win) the lottery, she (give) all the money to her children.
- 3 If I (wake up) to find the house on fire, I (call) the fire brigade at once.
- 4 He (not stay) at the Sheraton if he (be) a poor man.
- 5 If I (have) a car, I (drive) to work.
- 6 If I (find) a wallet on the street, I (take) it to the nearest police station.
- 7 Sally (be) very happy if she (be) offered the job.
- 8 If I (be) you, I (consult) a lawyer.
- 9 If I (have) a university degree, I (find) a better job.
- 10 If you (see) a tiger on the street, what (you / do)?

Correct the following sentences where necessary. Put a tick (✓) below those which do not need correcting.

- 1 If we had more money, we would be able to rent a bigger house.
.....
- 2 She wouldn't shout so much if you would behave yourself.
.....
- 3 If I was you, I would apologise immediately.
.....
- 4 If you live on a desert island, you would have to learn how to fish.
.....
- 5 I'd buy the coat if I thought it suited me.
.....
- 6 There wouldn't be so much unemployment if people are willing to share their jobs.
.....

Third Conditional

Use	Form	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Refers to an imaginary situation in the past 	If + Past Perfect, would + have + past participle	<i>If I had studied more, I would have passed the exam. (I didn't study much, so I didn't pass the exam.)</i>
Variations in the main clause		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ To express ability ☐ To express uncertainty 	could + have + past participle might + have + past participle	<i>If I had known you were coming, I could have collected you from the airport.</i> <i>If I had been invited to the wedding, I might have bought them a present.</i>

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Use the third conditional to complete the sentences.

- 1 If you *had paid* (pay) the fine, you *wouldn't have been* (not be) sent to prison.
- 2 If I (know) that dogs were allowed in this hotel, I (bring) mine.
- 3 Sorry! I (not drop by) if you (tell) me you would be busy.
- 4 If I (see) you at the bus stop, I (stop).
- 5 We (go) by air if we (have) enough money.
- 6 I (call) you if I (not lose) your telephone number.
- 7 We (not take) a taxi if the buses (not be) on strike.
- 8 I (take) the children to the beach if it (not rain).
- 9 If I (know) that it would spoil my appetite, I (not eat) it.
- 10 He (not make) so many mistakes if he (be) more careful.
- 11 If he (not be) driving so fast, he (not run) over the cat.
- 12 He (not get) the promotion if (work) so hard.



Choose the correct word or phrase.

- 1 If she studies hard, she *would* / ***will*** pass the exam.
- 2 Sheila *didn't damage* / *wouldn't have damaged* the car if she had been more careful.
- 3 If she hadn't quarrelled with him, he *wouldn't throw* / *wouldn't have thrown* her flowers away.
- 4 Unless she *stops* / *doesn't stop* eating now, she will feel sick.
- 5 If I *didn't park* / *hadn't parked* there, I wouldn't have got a fine.
- 6 If you hadn't told her, she *couldn't* / *wouldn't* have been so angry with us.
- 7 If you *came* / *had come* with us to the cinema, you *had enjoyed* / *would have enjoyed* yourself.
- 8 If you *took* / *had taken* more exercise, you would feel much better.

Wishes

Wish is used to talk about a situation or an action we are sorry about.

Use	Form	Examples
<input type="checkbox"/> Present/Future Reference	wish + past tense	<i>I wish I knew the answer to this question.</i> <i>He wishes he was lying on a beach.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Past Reference	wish + past perfect tense	<i>I wish I hadn't told so many lies.</i> <i>She wishes she hadn't been looking so awful when he called!</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Annoyance	wish + would	<i>I wish you would be quiet.</i> <i>I wish my neighbours would stop having so many parties.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Ability	wish + could	<i>They wish they could afford to live in a nicer area.</i> <i>I wish I could have gone to her wedding.</i>

Note: We cannot use **would** when we talk about our own behaviour.

If only has the same meaning as **wish**. It emphasises our desire for a different situation. It cannot be used in the question form.

If only I could go somewhere exotic on holiday.
If only I had passed the exam.

Variations

regret + gerund

It's a pity ...

He regrets arguing with his father.
She regrets not going to the party.
It's a pity I don't have an older sister.
It's a pity he didn't win the competition.

Choose the correct word or phrase.

- 1 My mother wishes she can / could type faster.
- 2 I wish I spoke / had spoken French.
- 3 She wishes she learnt / had learnt Spanish when she was much younger.
- 4 I have put on a lot of weight. I wish I didn't eat / hadn't eaten so much at Christmas.
- 5 If only I could go / went on holiday next summer.
- 6 I wish I bought / had bought that car a year ago.
- 7 James wishes he didn't sleep / hadn't slept on the beach. Now he is sunburnt.
- 8 I wish Mary doesn't drive / didn't drive so fast.
- 9 They wish I came / had come home earlier last night.
- 10 I wish I could come / came with you tomorrow.

Write sentences for the following situations. Use *wish*.

1 Sally doesn't have enough money to go on holiday.

Sally wishes she had enough money to go on holiday.

.....

2 I don't have much free time, which is a pity.

.....

3 Mrs Carter doesn't have a good job.

.....

4 Thieves broke into our neighbour's house last night.

.....

5 Ian spent all his money gambling.

.....

6 We bought a house in this area but it's very noisy.

.....

7 He can't control his temper which is very bad for him.

.....

8 He tore up all the letters she had sent him. Now he regrets it.

.....

9 Their car broke down on their way home.

.....

10 She didn't help me and now she feels sorry.

conditionals). The following expressions can be used instead of 'if': **providing, provided (that), as long as, in case, on condition (that), but for (= without), otherwise, or else, what if, supposing, even if, only if.**

*You will get a seat **providing/provided (that)/as long as/only if** you reserve a ticket.*

***Only if** you reserve a ticket **will you get** a seat. (When we begin the sentence with "only if", we invert the subject and the verb of the result clause.)*

*Reserve a ticket, **otherwise/or else** you won't get a seat.*

***What if** it rains, will you still go for a picnic with him?*

***Supposing** it rains, will you still go for a picnic with him?*

*Will you still go for a picnic with him **even if** it rains?*

***But for** him, I wouldn't have been able to pass the test. (If it hadn't been for him – without his help)*

Otherwise в противном случае, иначе; в
других обстоятельствах

supposing

если бы; предположим, что...; допустим,
что..

Provided при условии, если только; в том
случае, если

or else — или, иначе, а то, а не
то

as long as

пока; до тех пор, пока

but for без, за исключением, кроме

6 Underline the correct item.

- 1 A: Could we have a table for four, please?
B: Only if/Supposing you have a reservation, sir. We are very busy tonight.
- 2 A: Would you like to go bowling this evening, Steve?
B: I'd love to; **providing/unless** I finish this report by 5 o'clock.
- 3 A: **Unless/As long as** you train hard, you won't be ready to run the marathon next month.
B: I know; I'm trying to run a few kilometres every day.
- 4 A: Hurry up **or else/but for** we'll miss the train!
B: I'm walking as fast as I can!
- 5 A: **But for/Only if** Tom's mistake, we would have won that game.
B: I know, but we shouldn't blame him.
- 6 A: **Supposing/Provided** you forgot your wallet at home, what would you do?
B: I'd probably borrow some money from a classmate.

Suppose/What if ...?

Use	Examples
Suppose/Supposing (that) means what if . The structure and usage are the same as those of the conditionals.	<i>Suppose/Supposing (that) you are offered the job, will you take it?</i> <i>Suppose/Supposing (that) someone found out? You would be in trouble.</i> <i>Suppose/Supposing (that) your wallet had been stolen, how would you have got home?</i>

Complete the following sentences by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 Suppose she^{saw}..... (see) you two together, how would she react?
- 2 Suppose they hadn't won the championship, the manager
(lose) his job?
- 3 Suppose there aren't any applicants for the job, how you
(fill) the vacancy?
- 4 Suppose she (apologise), will you two be friends again?
- 5 Supposing he hadn't been willing to lie for you, how you
(explain) the situation?
- 6 Suppose there (be) a storm, where would they have found shelter?



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Unreal Past

- The past simple can be used to refer to the present (unreal present) when we talk about imaginary, unreal or improbable situations which are contrary to facts in the present. The past perfect can be used to refer to imaginary, unreal or improbable situations which are contrary to facts in the past (unreal past).

Past Simple is used with:

- **Conditionals Type 2** (unreal in the present)
If I were you, I would pay.
- **wish** (present) *I wish he were here now.*
- **Suppose/Supposing**
Suppose you were asked to move out, what would you do?
- **I'd rather/sooner sb ...** (present)
I'd rather you went now.
- **as if/as though** (untrue situation in the present)
He isn't French but he speaks French as if he were from France.
- **it's (about/high) time** *It's time you retired.*

Past Perfect is used with:

- **Conditionals Type 3** (unreal in the past)
If I had seen him, I would have told you.
- **wish** (past) *If only you had taken his advice when he gave it.*
- **Suppose/Supposing**
Suppose you had seen the crime being committed, what would you have done?
- **I'd rather/sooner sb ...** (past)
I'd rather you hadn't told all those lies.
- **as if/as though** (untrue situation in the past)
He hadn't been awarded the first prize but he behaved as if he had been awarded it.

MAKE A SENTENCE USING
ONE OF THESE
CONSTRUCTIONS

Would rather (I'd rather ...)

Would rather (do) = would prefer (to do). We use **would rather + infinitive** (without **to**).

Compare:

- 'Shall we go by train?' { 'I'd **prefer to drive.**'
'I'd **rather drive.**' (not to drive)
- '**Would you rather have** tea or coffee?' 'Coffee, please.'

The negative is 'I'd **rather not** (do something)':

- I'm tired. I'd **rather not go** out this evening, if you don't mind.
- 'Do you want to go out this evening?' 'I'd **rather not.**'

We say '**would rather do** something **than do** something else':

- I'd **rather stay** at home tonight **than go** to the cinema.

I'd rather somebody **did** something

We say '**I'd rather you did** something' (not I'd rather you do). For example:

- 'Who's going to drive, you or me?' 'I'd **rather you drove.**' (= I would prefer this)
- 'Jack says he'll repair your bike tomorrow, OK?' 'I'd **rather he did** it today.'
- Are you going to tell Anna what happened, or **would you rather I told** her?

In this structure we use the *past* (**drove, did** etc.), but the meaning is present *not* past.

Compare:

- I'd rather **make** dinner now.
I'd rather **you made** dinner now. (not I'd rather you make)

I'd rather you **didn't** (do something) = I'd prefer you not to do it:

- I'd **rather you didn't tell** anyone what I said.
- 'Are you going to tell Anna what happened?' 'No. I'd **rather she didn't** know.'
- 'Shall I tell Anna what happened?' 'I'd **rather you didn't.**'

59.3 Complete the sentences using **would you rather I ...**

- 1 Are you going to make dinner or would you rather I made it ?
- 2 Are you going to tell Anna what happened or would you rather _____ ?
- 3 Are you going to do the shopping or _____ ?
- 4 Are you going to phone Tanya or _____ ?

59.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 'Shall I tell Anna what happened?' 'No, I'd rather she didn't know.'
- 2 Do you want me to go now or would you rather I _____ here?
- 3 Do you want to go out this evening or would you rather _____ at home?
- 4 This is a private matter. I'd rather you _____ tell anybody else.
- 5 I don't want to make a decision without Jack and Sue. I'd rather they _____ here.
- 6 A: Do you mind if I put some music on?
B: I'd rather you _____ . I'm trying to study.

21 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 A: Would you like to go to the theatre this evening?
B: Great idea. We had better *reserve* **(reserve)** our seats.
- 2 A: I didn't enjoy the exhibition very much.
B: Me neither. I would rather they **(display)** more modern art.
- 3 A: Did you enjoy the concert last weekend?
B: No, I'd rather **(go)** to the cinema.
- 4 A: Do you read many books?
B: No, I prefer **(watch)** television to **(read)** books.
- 5 A: You had better **(train)** hard for the race next month.
B: I will. I want to win a medal.
- 6 A: I'd rather you **(not/wear)** your shoes inside the house.
B: No problem. I'll take them off.
- 7 A: I'm going to walk into the city centre.
B: Then you'd better **(wear)** your raincoat. It's going to rain later.
- 8 A: Shall I take the lawnmower into the shed?
B: I'd rather you **(not/move)** it. I'm going to use it later.

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Conditionals / Wishes / Unreal Past

22

Underline the correct tense.

- 1 Supposing you **had seen/had been seen** taking the money, what would you have done?
- 2 Paul acted as if he **owns/owned** the company.
- 3 I wish I **went/had gone** to the concert last night.
- 4 It's high time you **learnt/had learnt** how to cook.
- 5 Suppose you **saw/had seen** someone getting mugged, what would you do?
- 6 It's about time we **replaced/had replaced** the old printer.
- 7 I'd rather you **hadn't told/didn't tell** everyone my secret at the party last night.
- 8 I would have prepared some sandwiches if I **knew/had known** you were visiting.
- 9 I'd rather you **didn't turn on/hadn't turned on** the TV when I'm reading.
- 10 If only I **didn't break/hadn't broken** my dad's camera. He's very angry with me.

23

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 Suppose you *met* (**meet**) a famous actor, would you ask him for his autograph?
- 2 I wish I (**ask**) my parents' advice before I decided to buy the house.
- 3 Alan says he would rather (**prepare**) the dinner by himself.
- 4 I'd rather you (**send**) me a letter than an email.
- 5 Supposing I needed to borrow some money, (**you/lend**) some to me?
- 6 She isn't a trained ballerina but she dances as if she (**be**).
- 7 If you hadn't left early, you (**hear**) Tom playing the guitar.

Conditionals / Wishes / Unreal Past

8

25 Choose the correct item.

- I wish you be more careful with my laptop.
A could **B would** C rather
- If only the children make so much noise.
A wouldn't B couldn't C shouldn't
- You'd bring your umbrella with you.
A better B rather C prefer
- You speak to the manager about this issue.
A should B rather C better
- I Rachael had invited me to the dinner party.
A prefer B rather C wish
- I wish I speak Japanese.
A would B should C could