

## GUIDED CONVERSATION 87

### Discussion:

1. What did the last Olympic Games bring to your country?
2. Which Olympic sports do you like to watch on TV?
3. Do you think that the Olympics is important, or have there been too many negative things about it (use of performance-enhancing drugs, corrupted judges) in recent history?
4. Do men and women view sports differently? If so, how?
5. What sports do you like and why?
6. Do you prefer to play sports or watch sports?
7. What sports are most popular in your city or province?
8. What sport would you like to learn? Why?
9. What benefits to young people come from playing sports?
10. How do you feel about extreme sports? Would you like to try any of these?

Describe a sport you have played.

You should say:

- Where and when you played it
- How the sport is played
- Who else played with you

and say if you liked the sport or not.

### 2. General questions:

- Are there any talk shows on people's personal problems in your country?
- Do you ever watch them? Why/why not?
- Why do you think such programmes are successful?
- Would you ever discuss your problems on television?
- When you have a problem, who do you usually turn to?
- Do you have any children?
- If so, are any of them teenagers?
- Why do you think parents and teenagers often don't get along?
- Were you a rebellious teenager?
- If so, what did you do to rebel?
- Are teenagers nowadays wilder than previous generations?
- What's the earliest age at which you should be able to get a tattoo, in your view?
- Have you got a tattoo?
- If you got a tattoo, what would it be of?
- Have you got a nose-ring?
- What do you think about body piercing?
- A television show is an unusual way to meet someone. Have you ever met anyone in unusual circumstances?
- Lots of couples meet on the Internet. Do you think that such relationships can last?
- Where would you go for the perfect date?
- Do you think that the contestants in text 3 will go out with each other again?
- Is it always a bad idea to go out with an ex?

- Are you interested in politics?
- Why do you think people often mistrust politicians?
- How involved are you in your local community?
- Would you ever stand for election?
- If you could be the prime minister of Italy for a week, what would you do?

### 3. Asking Questions:

What would you do if

- you won the lottery?
- you lost your job?
- you were a world leader?
- you were stranded on a desert island?
- you could see into the future?
- you could travel back in time?
- you could read people's minds?
- you could become invisible?
- you had three wishes?
- you could never grow old?

Would it be all right if I

- took Friday off ?
- sat here?
- left early?
- borrowed your laptop?
- used your phone?
- went for lunch now?
- asked you a favour?
- came to the conference?
- copied this file?
- opened the presentation?

Don't you wish you had

- more free time?
- more cash?
- more friends?
- more holidays?
- more space?
- less worries?
- less commitments?
- less deadlines?
- less bills to pay?
- less work to do?

### FLUENCY EXERCISES

1.
  - I want my mother to leave me alone.
  - I wish my mother would leave me alone.

WISH + WOULD: Rephrase the sentences below using this construction.

- I want my boss to be more flexible.
- I want my brother to find a job.

- I want my daughter to be less anxious.
- I want my neighbour to mind his own business.
- I want my partner to listen when I talk.
- I want you to stop worrying all the time.
- I want you to tidy the house for a change.
- I want you to phone before you visit.
- I want you to see things my way too.
- I want you to be more patient.

2.

- I think it was just a misunderstanding.
- Perhaps it was just a misunderstanding.

ADVERBS OF CERTAINTY - PERHAPS: Rephrase the sentences below using 'perhaps'.

- I think she was just tired.
- I think you would be pleased.
- I think it was unintentional.
- I think it was too soon to talk about it.
- I think she will sympathise with your situation.
- I think he agrees with you.
- I think the roads were blocked.
- I think the trains were cancelled.
- I think his phone was switched off.
- I think they left early to beat the traffic.
- I think the interview will be over quickly.
- I think the hotel will have some rooms left.

3.

- If I won the lottery... (travel around the world)
- If I won the lottery, I'd travel around the world.

SECOND CONDITIONAL: Complete the sentences in the second conditional below. Use the prompts to help you.

- If I were rich... (buy a castle)
- If I were young again...(backpack around Asia)
- If I lost my job...(start my own company)
- If I found some money... (give it to charity)
- If I saw a famous person...(ask for their autograph)
  
- If I (to be) really tall...I would play basketball.
- If I (to be) president...I would save the environment.
- If I (to be) a writer.... I would write a best-selling novel.
- If I (to get) married again...I would marry someone richer.
- If my house (to be) on fire...I would save my photographs.
- If my boss left her job... (be very happy)
- If I got promoted... (throw a party)

4.

- I wish I were just ten years younger.
- If only I were ten years younger!

IF ONLY: Rephrase the sentences below using "if only". Try to place the correct emphasis on the first part of the sentence.

- I wish I were more confident.
- I wish I were more disciplined.
- I wish I were a rock star.
- I wish I had a house by the sea.
- I wish I had more time to paint.
- I wish I were a sculptor.

- I wish you hadn't moved away.
- If only you hadn't moved away.*

- I wish you hadn't married Laura.
- I wish we hadn't missed all those years.
- I wish we hadn't sold the house.
- I wish we had thought of that sooner.

5.

- I solved the traffic problems in the town centre. / I didn't use a single penny of public money for myself.
- No, you didn't! / Yes, you did!

DISAGREEING: Disagree emphatically with the statements below using short answers.

- I kept all my election promises.
- I opened ten new schools.
- I reduced the city's air pollution.
- I sacked corrupt public officials.
- I increased spending in hospitals.
- I cut crime by 30%.
- I saved five libraries from closure.
- I didn't raise council tax.
- I didn't cut spending on education.
- I didn't lie to investigators.
- I didn't sell national art treasures.
- I didn't censure journalists.
- I didn't accept bribes.
- I didn't close day-care centres for toddlers.



## OVERVIEW OF BASIC VERB FORMS USED IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

SITUATION	IF - CLAUSE	RESULT CLAUSE	EXAMPLES
True in the present/future	simple present	simple present will + simple form	If I <i>have</i> enough time, I <i>watch</i> TV every evening. If I <i>have</i> enough time, I <i>will watch</i> TV later on tonight.
Untrue in the present/future	simple past	would + simple form	If I <i>had</i> enough time, I <i>would watch</i> TV now or later on.
Untrue in the past	past perfect	would have + past participle	If I <i>had had</i> enough time, I <i>would have watched</i> TV yesterday.

EXERCISE 2. Basic verb forms in conditional sentences.

Directions: Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

*Example:*

1. SITUATION: I usually write my parents a letter **every week**. That is a true fact. In other words:

If I (have) have enough time, I (write) write my parents a letter **every week**.

2. SITUATION: I may have enough time to write my parents a letter later tonight. I want to write them a letter tonight. Both of those things are true. In other words:

If I (have) .... enough time, I (write) .... my parents a letter **later tonight**.

3. SITUATION: I don't have enough time right now, so I won't write my parents a letter. I'll try to do it later. I want to write them, but the truth is that I just don't have enough time right now. In other words:

If I (have) .... enough time **right now**, I (write) .... my parents a letter.

4. SITUATION: I won't have enough time tonight, so I won't write my parents a letter. I'll try to do it tomorrow. I want to write them, but the truth is that I just won't have enough time. In other words:

If I (have) .... enough time **later tonight**, I (write) .... my parents a letter.

5. SITUATION: I wanted to write my parents a letter last night, but I didn't have enough time. In other words:

If I (have) .... enough time, I (write) .... my parents a letter **last night**.

#### TRUE IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE

<p>(a) If I don't eat breakfast, I always <b>get</b> hungry during class.</p> <p>(b) Water <b>freezes</b> OR <b>will freeze</b> if the temperature reaches 32°F/0°C.</p> <p>(c) If I don't eat breakfast tomorrow morning, I <b>will get</b> hungry during class.</p> <p>(d) If it rains, we <b>should stay</b> home. If it rains, I <b>might decide</b> to stay home. If it rains, we <b>can't go</b>. If it rains, <b>we're going to stay</b> home.</p> <p>(e) If anyone calls, please <b>take</b> a message.</p>	<p>In conditional sentences that express true, factual ideas in the present/future, the <b>simple present</b> (not the simple future) is used in the <b>if-clause</b>. The result clause has various possible verb forms. A result clause verb can be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the <b>simple present</b>, to express a habitual activity or situation, as in (a).</li> <li>2. either the <b>simple present</b> or the <b>simple future</b>, to express an established, predictable fact or general truth, as in (b).</li> <li>3. the <b>simple future</b>, to express a particular activity or situation in the future, as in (c).</li> <li>4. <b>modals</b> and <b>phrasal modals</b> such as <b>should</b>, <b>might</b>, <b>can</b>, <b>be going to</b>, as in (d).*</li> <li>5. an <b>imperative</b> verb, as in (e).</li> </ol>
<p>(f) If anyone <b>should</b> call, please take a message.</p>	<p>Sometimes <b>should</b> is used in an <b>if-clause</b>. It indicates a little more uncertainty than the use of the simple present, but basically the meaning of examples (e) and (f) is the same.</p>

#### EXERCISE 3. True in the present or future.

Directions: Answer the questions. Pay special attention to the verb forms in the result clauses. Work in pairs, in groups, or as a class.

1. If it rains, what always happens?\*
2. If it rains tomorrow, what will happen?
3. If it should rain tomorrow, what will you do or not do?
4. If it's cold tomorrow, what are you going to wear to class?
5. Fish can't live out of water. If you take a fish out of water, what will happen? If you take a fish out of water, what happens?

6. If I want to learn English faster, what should I do?
7. If you run up a hill, what does/will your heart do?\*

8. Tell me what to do, where to go, and what to expect if I visit your hometown as a tourist.

\*In true conditional sentences that express a habitual activity or general truth, if is very close in meaning to when or whenever. These sentences have essentially the same meaning:

If it rains, the streets get wet.

When it rains, the streets get wet.

Whenever it rains, the streets get wet.

\*\*In this sentence, you is an impersonal pronoun. Begin the response to this question with "If you run . . . ."

#### UNTRUE (CONTRARY TO FACT) IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE

<p>(a) If I <b>taught</b> this class, I <b>wouldn't give</b> tests.          (b) If he <b>were</b> here right now, he <b>would help</b> us.          (c) If I <b>were</b> you, I <b>would accept</b> their invitation.</p>	<p>In (a): In truth, I don't teach this class.          In (b): In truth, he is not here right now.          In (c): In truth, I am not you.          Note: <i>Were</i> is used for both singular and plural subjects.  <i>Was</i> (with I, he, she, it) is sometimes used in informal speech: If I was you, I'd accept their invitation.</p>
<p>COMPARE          (d) If I <b>had</b> enough money, I <b>would</b> buy a car.          (e) If I <b>had</b> enough money, I <b>could</b> buy a car.</p>	<p>In (d): The speaker wants a car, but doesn't have enough money. <b>Would</b> expresses desired or predictable results.          In (e): The speaker is expressing one possible result. <b>Could</b> = would be able to. <b>Could</b> expresses possible options.</p>

#### EXERCISE 4. Present or future conditional sentences. (Charts 20-2 and 20-3)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

*Example:*

1. If I have enough apples, I (make) will make an apple pie this afternoon.
2. If I had enough apples, I (make) \_\_\_\_\_ an apple pie this afternoon.
3. I will fix your bicycle if I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a screwdriver of the proper size.
4. I would fix your bicycle if I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a screwdriver of the proper size.
5. Sally always answers the phone if she (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in her office.
6. Sally would answer the phone if she (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in her office right now.
7. I (be, not) a student in this class if English (be) \_\_\_\_\_ my native language.
8. Most people know that oil floats on water. If you pour oil on water, it (float) \_\_\_\_\_
9. If there (be) no oxygen on earth, life as we know it (exist, not) \_\_\_\_\_
10. My evening newspaper has been late every day this week. If the paper (arrive, not) \_\_\_\_\_ on time today, I'm going to cancel my subscription.
11. If I (be) a bird, I (want, not) \_\_\_\_\_ to live my whole life in a cage.
12. How old (human beings, live) \_\_\_\_\_ to be if all diseases in the world (be) \_\_\_\_\_ completely eradicated?
13. If you boil water, it (disappear) \_\_\_\_\_ into the atmosphere as vapor.
14. If people (have) \_\_\_\_\_ paws instead of hands with fingers and opposable thumbs, the machines we use in everyday life (have to) \_\_\_\_\_ be constructed very differently. We (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_ able to turn knobs, push small buttons, or hold tools and utensils securely.

#### EXERCISE 5. Activity: present or future untrue conditions.

Directions: In small groups or as a class, discuss the questions.

Under what conditions, if any, would you . . .

1. exceed the speed limit while driving?
2. lie to your best friend?
3. disobey an order from your boss?
4. steal food?
5. carry a friend on your back for a long distance?
6. not pay your rent?



LESSON 44

**11-7 THE PASSIVE WITH GET**

**GET + ADJECTIVE**

- (a) I'm **getting hungry**. Let's eat soon.
- (b) You shouldn't eat so much. You'll **get fat**.
- (c) I stopped working because I **got sleepy**.

**Get** may be followed by certain adjectives.\* **Get** gives the idea of change — the idea of becoming, beginning to be, growing to be.

In (a): **I'm getting hungry** = I wasn't hungry before, but now I'm beginning to be hungry.

**GET + PAST PARTICIPLE**

- (d) I stopped working because I **got tired**.
- (e) They **are getting married** next month.
- (f) I **got worried** because he was two hours late.

**Get** may also be followed by a past participle. The past participle functions as an adjective; it describes the subject. The passive with **get** is common in spoken English, but is often not appropriate in formal writing.

\*Some of the common adjectives that follow **get** are:

<i>angry</i>	<i>chilly</i>	<i>fat</i>	<i>hungry</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>thirsty</i>
<i>anxious</i>	<i>cold</i>	<i>full</i>	<i>late</i>	<i>rich</i>	<i>warm</i>
<i>bald</i>	<i>dark</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>light</i>	<i>sick</i>	<i>well</i>
<i>better</i>	<i>dizzy</i>	<i>heavy</i>	<i>mad</i>	<i>sleepy</i>	<i>wet</i>
<i>big</i>	<i>empty</i>	<i>hot</i>	<i>nervous</i>	<i>tall</i>	<i>worse</i>
<i>hicc</i>					

**EXERCISE 23. The passive with GET. (Chart 11-7)**

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with any appropriate tense of **get** and an adjective from the list.

<i>better</i>	<i>hot</i>	<i>nervous</i>
<i>busy</i>	<i>hungry</i>	<i>sleepy</i>
<i>dark</i>	<i>late</i>	<i>well</i>
<i>full</i>	<i>light</i>	<i>wet</i>

1. What time are we going to eat? I am getting hungry.
2. A: I \_\_\_\_\_.  
B: Why don't you take a nap? A couple of hours of sleep will do you good.
3. A: What time is it?  
B: Almost ten.  
A: I'd better leave soon. It \_\_\_\_\_. I have to be at the airport by eleven.
4. I didn't have an umbrella, so I \_\_\_\_\_ while I was waiting for the bus yesterday.
5. Let's turn on the air conditioner. It \_\_\_\_\_ in here.
6. Every time I have to give a speech, I \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Would you mind turning on the light? It \_\_\_\_\_ in here.

8. A: It's a long drive from Denver to here. I'm glad you finally arrived. What time did you leave this morning?  
 B: At sunrise. We left as soon as it \_\_\_\_\_ outside.
9. A: Won't you have another helping?  
 B: This dinner is delicious, but I really can't eat any more. I \_\_\_\_\_
10. Maria's English is improving. It \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Shake a leg! We don't have all day to finish this work! Get moving! Let's step on it! \_\_\_\_\_ and finish your work. There's no time to waste.
12. My friend was sick, so I sent him a card. It said, "\_\_\_\_\_ soon."

**EXERCISE 24. The passive with GET. (Chart 11-7)**

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of *get* and the given verbs.

1. (*tire*) I think I'll stop working. I am getting tired.
2. (*hurt*) There was an accident, but nobody \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (*lose*) We didn't have a map, so we \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (*dress*) We can leave as soon as you \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (*marry*) When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?
6. (*accustom*) How long did it take you to \_\_\_\_\_ to living here?
7. (*worry*) Sam was supposed to be home an hour ago, but he still isn't here. I \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (*upset*) Just try to take it easy. Don't \_\_\_\_\_.
9. (*confuse*) I \_\_\_\_\_ because everybody gave me different advice.
10. (*do*) We can leave as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ with this work.
11. (*depress*) Chris \_\_\_\_\_ when she lost her job, so I tried to cheer her up.
12. (*invite*) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to the party?
13. (*bore*) I \_\_\_\_\_, so I didn't stay for the end of the movie.

14. (*pack*) I'll be ready to leave as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_.
15. (*pay*) I \_\_\_\_\_ on Fridays. I'll give you the money I owe you next Friday. Okay?
16. (*hire*) After Ed graduated, he \_\_\_\_\_ by an engineering firm.
17. (*fire*) But later he \_\_\_\_\_ because he didn't do his work.
18. (*finish, not*) Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ with my homework until after midnight.
19. (*disgust*) I \_\_\_\_\_ and left because the things they were saying at the meeting were ridiculous.
20. (*engage*) First, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- (*marry*) Then, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- (*divorce*) Later, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- (*remarry*) Finally, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- Today they are very happy.

### 17-8 ADVERB CLAUSES OF CONDITION: USING *UNLESS*

- (a) I'll go swimming tomorrow *unless* it's cold.  
 (b) I'll go swimming tomorrow *if* it isn't cold.

***unless = if . . . not***  
 In (a): *unless it's cold* means "if it isn't cold."  
 (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

EXERCISE 14. Using UNLESS. (Chart 17-8)

Directions: Make sentences with the same meaning by using **unless**.

1. I will go to the zoo if it isn't cold.  
→ *I will go to the zoo unless it's cold.*
2. You can't travel abroad if you don't have a passport.
3. You can't get a driver's license if you're not at least sixteen years old.
4. If I don't get some film, I won't be able to take pictures when Ann and Rob get here.
5. You'll get hungry during class if you don't eat breakfast.

EXERCISE 15. Using UNLESS. (Chart 17-8)

Directions: Complete the sentences.

1. Your letter won't be delivered unless . . . .  
→ *Your letter won't be delivered unless it has the correct postage.*
2. I'm sorry, but you can't see the doctor unless . . . .
3. I can't graduate from school unless . . . .
4. . . . unless you put it in the refrigerator.
5. Unless it rains, . . . .
6. Certain species of animals will soon become extinct unless . . . .
7. . . . unless I get a raise in salary.
8. Tomorrow I'm going to . . . unless . . . .
9. The political situation in . . . will continue to deteriorate unless . . . .
10. Ivan never volunteers in class. He doesn't say anything unless . . . .
11. Unless you . . . .

**17-9 ADVERB CLAUSES OF CONDITION: USING ONLY IF**

<p>(a) The picnic will be canceled <b>only if</b> it rains. If it's windy, we'll go on the picnic. If it's cold, we'll go on the picnic. If it's damp and foggy, we'll go on the picnic. If it's unbearably hot, we'll go on the picnic.</p>	<p><b>Only if</b> expresses the idea that there is only one condition that will cause a particular result.</p>
<p>(b) <b>Only if</b> it rains <i>will the picnic be canceled</i>.</p>	<p>When <b>only if</b> begins a sentence, the subject and verb of the main clause are inverted, as in (b).* No commas are used.</p>

\*Other subordinating conjunctions and prepositional phrases fronted by **only** at the beginning of a sentence require subject-verb inversion in the main clause:

- Only when the teacher dismisses us can we stand and leave the room.*
- Only after the phone rang did I realize that I had fallen asleep in my chair.*
- Only in my hometown do I feel at ease.*

### EXERCISE 16. Using ONLY IF. (Chart 17-9)

*Directions:* Use the given information to complete the sentences.

1. John must get a scholarship in order to go to school. That is the only condition under which he can go to school. If he doesn't get one, he can't go to school.  
*He can go to school only if . . . he gets a scholarship.*
2. You have to have an invitation in order to go to the party. That is the only condition under which you will be admitted. If you don't have an invitation, you can't go.  
*You can go to the party only if . . . .*
3. You have to have a student visa in order to study here. Unless you have a student visa, you can't go to school here.  
*You can attend this school only if . . . .*
4. Jimmy's mother doesn't want him to chew gum, but sometimes he chews it anyway.  
*Jimmy . . . only if he's sure his mother won't find out.*
5. If you want to go to the movie, we'll go. If you don't want to go, we won't go.  
*We . . . only if you want to.*
6. The temperature has to reach 32°F / 0°C before water will freeze.  
*Water will freeze only if . . . .*
7. You must study hard. Then you will pass the exam.  
*Only if you study hard . . . .*

8. You have to have a ticket. Then you can get into the soccer stadium.  
*Only if you have a ticket . . . .*
9. My parents make Jake finish his homework before he can watch TV in the evening.  
*Only if Jake's homework is finished . . . .*
10. I have to get a job. Then I will have enough money to go to school.  
*Only if I get a job . . . .*

Complete the following.

11. Yes, John, I will marry you—but only if . . . .
12. I . . . . only if . . . .
13. Only if . . . .

**EXERCISE 17. Using UNLESS and ONLY IF. (Charts 17-8 and 17-9)**

*Directions:* Create sentences with the same meaning as the given ones. Use **only if** and **unless**.

1. If you don't study hard, you won't pass the test.  
→ *You will pass the test only if you study hard.*  
→ *You won't pass the test unless you study hard.*
2. If I don't get a job, I can't pay my bills.
3. Your clothes won't get clean if you don't use soap.
4. I can't take any pictures if I don't buy some film.
5. I don't wake up if the alarm clock doesn't ring.
6. If eggs aren't kept at the proper temperature, they won't hatch.
7. Don't borrow money from friends if you don't absolutely have to.
8. Anita doesn't talk in class if the teacher doesn't ask her specific questions.

**20-1 OVERVIEW OF BASIC VERB FORMS USED IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**

SITUATION	IF-CLAUSE	RESULT CLAUSE	EXAMPLES
True in the present/future	simple present	simple present <i>will + simple form</i>	If I <i>have</i> enough time, I <i>watch</i> TV every evening. If I <i>have</i> enough time, I <i>will watch</i> TV later on tonight.
Untrue in the present/future	simple past	<i>would + simple form</i>	If I <i>had</i> enough time, I <i>would watch</i> TV now or later on.
Untrue in the past	past perfect	<i>would have + past participle</i>	If I <i>had had</i> enough time, I <i>would have watched</i> TV yesterday.

**EXERCISE 2. Basic verb forms in conditional sentences. (Chart 20-1)**

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

1. SITUATION: *I usually write my parents a letter every week. That is a true fact. In other words:*  
If I (*have*) have enough time, I (*write*) write my parents a letter **every week**.
2. SITUATION: *I may have enough time to write my parents a letter later tonight. I want to write them a letter tonight. Both of those things are true. In other words:*  
If I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ enough time, I (*write*) \_\_\_\_\_ my parents a letter **later tonight**.
3. SITUATION: *I don't have enough time right now, so I won't write my parents a letter. I'll try to do it later. I want to write them, but the truth is that I just don't have enough time right now. In other words:*  
If I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ enough time **right now**, I (*write*) \_\_\_\_\_ my parents a letter.
4. SITUATION: *I won't have enough time tonight, so I won't write my parents a letter. I'll try to do it tomorrow. I want to write them, but the truth is that I just won't have enough time. In other words:*  
If I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ enough time **later tonight**, I (*write*) \_\_\_\_\_ my parents a letter.
5. SITUATION: *I wanted to write my parents a letter last night, but I didn't have enough time. In other words:*  
If I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ enough time, I (*write*) \_\_\_\_\_ my parents a letter **last night**.

**20-2 TRUE IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE**

<p>(a) If I <i>don't eat</i> breakfast, I always <b>get</b> hungry during class.</p> <p>(b) Water <b>freezes</b> OR <b>will freeze</b> if the temperature reaches 32°F/0°C.</p> <p>(c) If I <i>don't eat</i> breakfast tomorrow morning, I <b>will get</b> hungry during class.</p> <p>(d) If it <i>rains</i>, we <b>should stay</b> home. If it <i>rains</i>, I <b>might decide</b> to stay home. If it <i>rains</i>, we <b>can't go</b>. If it <i>rains</i>, we're <b>going to stay</b> home.</p> <p>(e) If anyone <i>calls</i>, please <b>take</b> a message.</p>	<p>In conditional sentences that express true, factual ideas in the present/future, the <i>simple present</i> (not the simple future) is used in the <i>if</i>-clause. The result clause has various possible verb forms. A result clause verb can be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the <i>simple present</i>, to express a habitual activity or situation, as in (a).</li> <li>2. either the <i>simple present</i> or the <i>simple future</i>, to express an established, predictable fact or general truth, as in (b).</li> <li>3. the <i>simple future</i>, to express a particular activity or situation in the future, as in (c).</li> <li>4. <i>modals</i> and <i>phrasal modals</i> such as <b>should, might, can, be going to</b>, as in (d).*</li> <li>5. an imperative verb, as in (e).</li> </ol>
<p>(f) If anyone <b>should call</b>, please take a message.</p>	<p>Sometimes <b>should</b> is used in an <i>if</i>-clause. It indicates a little more uncertainty than the use of the simple present, but basically the meaning of examples (e) and (f) is the same.</p>

\*See Chart 9-1, p. 151, for a list of modals and phrasal modals.

## 20-3 UNTRUE (CONTRARY TO FACT) IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE

(a) If I <i>taught</i> this class, I <i>wouldn't give</i> tests. (b) If he <i>were</i> here right now, he <i>would help</i> us. (c) If I <i>were</i> you, I <i>would accept</i> their invitation.	In (a): In truth, I don't teach this class. In (b): In truth, he is not here right now. In (c): In truth, I am not you. Note: <b>Were</b> is used for both singular and plural subjects. <b>Was</b> (with <i>I, he, she, it</i> ) is sometimes used in informal speech: <i>If I was you, I'd accept their invitation.</i>
COMPARE (d) If I had enough money, I <i>would buy</i> a car. (e) If I had enough money, I <i>could buy</i> a car.	In (d): The speaker wants a car, but doesn't have enough money. <b>Would</b> expresses desired or predictable results. In (e): The speaker is expressing one possible result. <b>Could</b> = <i>would be able to</i> . <b>Could</b> expresses possible options.

### EXERCISE 4. Present or future conditional sentences. (Charts 20-2 and 20-3)

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

1. If I have enough apples, I (*bake*) will bake an apple pie this afternoon.
2. If I had enough apples, I (*bake*) \_\_\_\_\_ an apple pie this afternoon.
3. I will fix your bicycle if I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a screwdriver of the proper size.
4. I would fix your bicycle if I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a screwdriver of the proper size.
5. Sally always answers the phone if she (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ in her office.
6. Sally would answer the phone if she (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ in her office right now.
7. I (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ a student in this class if English (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ my native language.
8. Most people know that oil floats on water. If you pour oil on water, it (*float*) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. If there (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ no oxygen on earth, life as we know it (*exist, not*) \_\_\_\_\_.
10. My evening newspaper has been late every day this week. If the paper (*arrive, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ on time today, I'm going to cancel my subscription.



11. If I (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ a bird, I (*want, not*)  
\_\_\_\_\_ to live my whole  
life in a cage.

12. How old (*human beings, live*) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to be  
if all diseases in the world (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_  
completely eradicated?

13. If you boil water, it (*disappear*) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ into the  
atmosphere as vapor.

14. If people (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ paws instead of hands with fingers and  
opposable thumbs, the machines we use in everyday life (*have to*) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ be constructed very differently. We (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ able to turn knobs, push small buttons, or hold tools and  
utensils securely.



**EXERCISE 23, p. 33.**

ANSWERS: 2. am getting sleepy 3. is getting late 6. get nervous 7. is getting dark 8. got light  
getting better 11. Get busy 12. Get well

**EXERCISE 24, p. 33.**

ANSWERS: 2. got hurt 3. got lost 4. get dressed 5. did ... get married / are ... getting / going to get  
married 6. get accustomed 7. am getting worried 8. get upset 9. got confused 10. get done 11. got  
depressed 12. Did. get invited 13. got bored 14. get packed 15. get paid 16. got hired 17. got fired  
18. didn't get finished 19. got disgusted 20. got engaged ... got married. ... got divorced. ... got  
remarried

**EXERCISE 14, p. 35.**

ANSWERS: 2. You can't travel abroad unless you have a passport. 3. You can't get a driver's  
license unless you're at least sixteen years old. 4. Unless I get some film, I won't be able to take  
pictures when Ann and Rob get here. 5. You'll get hungry during class unless you eat breakfast.

**EXERCISE 15, p. 35.**

SAMPLE COMPLETIONS: 2. I'm sorry, but you can't see the doctor unless you have an  
appointment. 3. I can't graduate from school unless I pass all my courses. 4. That food will spoil  
unless you put it in the refrigerator. 5. Unless it rains, we plan to have the birthday party in the  
backyard. 6. Certain species of animals will soon become extinct unless we stop destroying their  
habitats. 7. I will have to look for another job unless I get a raise [BrE: *rise*] in salary. 8. Tomorrow  
I'm going to call my sister unless I hear from her on e-mail today. 9. The political situation in ( . . . )  
will continue to deteriorate unless the opposing sides commit to ending the hostilities and creating  
a lasting peace. 10. He doesn't say anything unless the teacher calls on him. 11. Unless you start  
learning how to use the Internet, the modern world will pass you by.

**EXERCISE 16, p. 36.**

**ANSWERS:** 2. You can go to the party only if you have an invitation. 3. You can attend this school only if you have a student visa. 4. Jimmy chews gum only if he's sure his mother won't find out. 5. We will go to the movie only if you want to (go). 6. Water will freeze only if the temperature reaches 32°P / 0°c. 7. Only if you study hard will you pass the exam. 8. Only if you have a ticket can you get into the soccer stadium. 9. Only if Jake's homework is finished can he watch TV in the evening. 10. Only if I get a job will I have enough money to go to school. 11.-13. (*free response*)

**EXERCISE 17, p. 37.**

**ANSWERS:** 2. I can't pay my bills unless I get a job. I can pay my bills only if I get a job. 3. Your clothes will get clean only if you use soap. Your clothes won't get clean unless you use soap. 4. I can't take any pictures unless I buy some film. I can take pictures only if I buy some film. 5. I don't wake up unless the alarm clock rings. I wake up only if the alarm clock rings. 6. Eggs won't hatch unless they're kept at the proper temperature. Eggs will hatch only if they're kept at the proper temperature. 7. Don't borrow money from friends unless you absolutely have to. Borrow money from friends only if you absolutely have to. 8. Anna doesn't talk in class unless the teacher asks her specific questions. Anna talks in class only if the teacher asks her specific questions.

**EXERCISE 2, p. 38.**

**ANSWERS:** 2. have ... will write 3. had ... would write 4. had ... would ... write 5. had had ... would have written

**EXERCISE 4, p. 39.**

**ANSWERS:** 2. would bake 3. have 4. had 5. is 6. were 7. would not be ... were 8. floats / will float 9. were ... would not exist 10. does not arrive 11. were ... would not want 12. would human beings live. ... were 13. disappears / will disappear 14. had ... would have to ... would not be