



13.2

"IF I DO MY HOMEWORK, I'LL GET GOOD GRADES.
IF I GET GOOD GRADES, YOU'LL SEND ME TO COLLEGE.
IF I GO TO COLLEGE, I'LL GRADUATE AND GET A JOB.
IF I GET A JOB, I MIGHT GET FIRED. IF I GET FIRED,
I COULD GO BANKRUPT AND LOSE EVERYTHING.
THAT'S WHY I DIDN'T DO MY HOMEWORK!"

Exercise 1

Match the first and second parts of the sentences below:

1. Give Mary my regards
2. If you keep pulling the cat's tail,
3. Of course you put on weight
4. Unless the taxi arrives soon,
5. You have to train regularly
6. If you promise to come home by 11,
7. I'll pick up the shopping on the way home
8. Provided a car is serviced regularly,
9. The next-door neighbours will complain
10. If you go on eating those chocolates,
11. It should arrive tomorrow morning
12. If you have to work late tonight,
13. The bank will repossess the car
14. Behave yourself! If you're a good girl,
15. If you've done the work,

- a. if you want to stay in the first team.
- b. you'll make yourself ill.
- c. unless I pay back the loan.
- d. it never breaks down.
- e. if you see her at the weekend.
- f. you'll pass the exam.
- g. if you send it express.
- h. we're going to be late for the party.
- i. if you eat chips all day.
- j. you can have an ice-cream.
- k. if I finish work early.
- l. she'll scratch you.
- m. if you play that music so loudly.
- n. phone to say when you'll be home.
- o. you can go to the disco.

Exercise 2

Change the following sentences so that each contains the word *unless*:

1. You won't get in if you don't have a ticket.
.....
2. The match will be off if the weather doesn't clear up.
.....
3. I won't get the job if I don't pass my driving test.
.....
4. If your English doesn't improve, you'll fail the exam!
.....

Conditional Sentences type 1

Form: if + simple present, will + infinitive

Use: refer to the future. An action in the future will only happen if a certain condition is fulfilled by that time. We don't know for sure whether the condition actually will be fulfilled or not, but the conditions seems rather realistic – so we think it is likely to happen.

Example: If I find her address, I'll send her an invitation. If I don't see him this afternoon, I'll phone him in the evening.

1. Complete the first conditional sentences.

- a. You will feel (feel) better if you take (take) an aspirin.
- b. If they _____ (come) with us, we _____ (have) a great time.
- c. If it _____ (rain), I _____ (might/stay) home.
- d. _____ (you/post) this letter for me if you _____ (not/be) too busy?
- e. You _____ (should/apologize) if it _____ (be) your fault.
- f. If David _____ (invite) Janice, I _____ (not/go) to his party.
- g. If you _____ (not/know) the answer, _____ (ask) Mr. Walters.
- h. Jack _____ (move) to Scotland if he _____ (find) a good job there.
- i. If the pain _____ (not/stop), I _____ (see) a doctor.

2. Write these sentences as **First Conditionals**. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- a. What _____ (do) if your computer _____ (not work)?
- b. _____ (you/go) out with me on Saturday night if you _____ (finish) the project?
- c. If you _____ (go) to that website, you _____ (find) some interesting information.
- d. _____ (you/go) to that concert if it _____ (rain)?
- e. She _____ (buy) a computer if she _____ (get) that job.
- f. I _____ (give) you the information if you _____ (telephone) me tomorrow.
- g. What _____ (you/do) if the weather _____ (not/be) good tomorrow?

Second conditional

The second conditional is formed with *if / unless* + subject + past simple + comma (,) + *would / wouldn't* + infinitive without *to*.

The *if / unless* clause can go in the first or the second half of the sentence. If the *if / unless* clause comes second, we don't use a comma.

We'd have better students if we invested more in schools. = *If we invested more in schools, we'd have better students.*

Use

The second conditional is used to talk about hypothetical, unreal or imaginary situations. *If I was the education minister, I'd ban science!* = I'm not the education minister.

I'd go on holiday if I won the lottery. = I haven't won the lottery and I don't think that I will.

We also use the second conditional to give advice. *If I were you, I'd be quiet!*

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 If I had (have) a car, I would drive (drive) to work.

2 If I see (see) a tarantula, I be (be) terrified!

3 I not know (not know) what to do if I find (find) a mouse in my kitchen.

4 What you do (do) if you lose (lose) your job?

5 If my sister older (be) older, she come (come) with me to the party.

6 My parents buy (buy) a bigger house if they more money (have) more money.

b Order the words to complete the sentences and questions.

1 I'd / shark / be / frightened / very

If I saw a shark, I'd be very frightened.

2 saw / you / a / fire / if / do / you / would

What ?

3 he / if / sailing / could / swim

He'd go ?

4 new / lottery / clothes / won / she'd / lots of / the / buy

If she ?

5 couldn't / if / would / do / they / people / watch / TV

What ?

6 if / go / the / were / to / doctor's / I / you

I'd ?

a Match the sentence halves.

You'd feel much better

C A I'd cook lasagne.

1 I'd work more hours

B I'd move house.

2 If you ate meat

C if you relaxed **more**.

3 Would you get married

D if I went to live in Peru?

4 If I were you,

E if you had more money?

5 I wouldn't be stressed

F if I didn't have so much work.

6 Would you visit me

G if I didn't have the children.

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

If I move to the USA I would live in Seattle. (move, live)

1 We the flat if it another bedroom. (buy, have)

2 I fancy dress, if I to the party. (not wear, go)

3 If you a crocodile, you . (see, panic)

4 If you here, you work here. (live, can)

5 She happier if she more. (look, smile)

6 I there if it safe. (swim, be)

Present perfect + *for* and *since*

For can be used with the present perfect or the past simple. With the present perfect, *for* describes the duration of an action or event which started in the past and continues into the present. It is followed by a period of time: *for three months, for five days, for ages*.

They've lived in this street for two years. = They moved two years ago and they still live here.

With the past simple, *for* describes an action which started and finished in the past.

He worked here for three years. = He doesn't work here now.

Since is used with the present perfect, and it indicates when an action started.

We've known Kate since June.

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1 Gill lives here for seven years.

Gill has lived here for seven years.

2 How long is she a professional dancer?

3 They were married since 2000.

4 He has been in France for February.

5 How long do you have your car?

6 He's had this job since eight years.

7 She has three homes since she was born.

8 My parents live in the same house for many years.

Write questions with *How long* and the present perfect.

you / know Rachel

How long have you known Rachel? ?

1 he / live in his flat

?

2 she / be in the Ukraine

?

3 they / be married

?

4 Estonia / be in the EU

?

5 you / have the problem?

?

a Circle the correct word, *for* or *since*, to complete each sentence.

1 I've been afraid of spiders for / since I was ten.

2 She's been afraid of flying for / since many years.

3 I've had this watch for / since three months.

4 We haven't been back there for / since the accident happened.

5 A How long have you been here?

B For / Since ten o'clock. I've been waiting for / since two hours.

6 They haven't slept for / since the baby was born!

7 He hasn't ridden a horse for / since he fell off one when he was twelve.

8 A How long have you known your husband?

B For / Since ages! We met when we were nineteen and have been together for / since then.

Present perfect and past simple

The past simple is used to talk about a finished action which happened at a specific time in the past.

She caught the train at three o'clock.

The present perfect is used to describe events which started in the past and continue in the present.

I've had this mountain bike for two years.

The past simple is used with time expressions which pinpoint specific moments in the past: *yesterday, last month, at nine o'clock, two years ago.* The present perfect is used with expressions which describe the point at which an action started, or a period of time: *for three years, since 1997.*

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

She is married since 1990. *She's been married since 1990.*

1 I lived abroad for a year, but then I moved to Bali.

2 I have received my exam results yesterday!

3 I work on a boat. I work there for five weeks.

4 Barcelona has changed a lot since the Olympics.

5 They're divorced now. They have been married ten years.

b Complete with the present perfect or past simple.

1 A. Where does Jasmine work now?

B. In Baltimore.

A. How long _____ there? (she / work)

B. For five weeks. She _____ here in July. (leave)

2 A. When _____? (Van Gogh / die)

B. In 1890, in France I think.

A. How long _____ there? (he / live)

B. Four years. He _____ there in 1886. (move)

3 A. My sister and her boyfriend get on very well.

B. How long _____ together? (they / be)

a Circle the correct verb forms

I ¹ knew / ² we known Teresa for ages almost since we ² were / ³ we been born. We ³ met / ⁴ we met at the same nursery school when we ⁴ were / ⁵ we been only four years old and we ⁵ re / ⁶ we been friends since then. We ⁶ went / ⁷ we been to the same primary school we ⁷ were / ⁸ have been in the same class at secondary school, and now we're at the same university

At least we don't study the same subjects. She's doing Geography and I ⁹ chose / ¹⁰ have chosen History. But I've always wanted to be a teacher and yesterday Teresa ⁹ told / ¹⁰ 's told me that she wants to do the same thing!

We ¹⁰ ¹¹ we been / ¹¹ were together for a long time and we ¹¹ shared / ¹² we shared a lot of great experiences – maybe teaching together will be next!



b Write the verbs in the past simple or present perfect. Use contractions where necessary

1 A. How long _____ you _____ lived in Washington? (live)

B. Since last November

2 A. I _____ divorced last year (get)

B. How long _____ you married? (be)

3 I _____ university when I was 22 and since then I _____ as a civil engineer (leave work)

4 A. Where _____ you _____ for your last holiday? (go)

B. We _____ the Orient Express to Venice (take)

5 A. How long _____ you _____ that car? (have)

B. A long time! I _____ it in 1994. (buy)

6 I _____ Emma since she _____ to Australia three years ago (not see, move)

Present perfect simple and continuous

Present perfect continuous

Affirmative	Negative
I / You / We / They've been playing.	I / You / We / They haven't been playing.
He / She / It's been playing.	He / She / It hasn't been playing.

The present perfect continuous is made with *have* or *has + been* followed by the *-ing* form of the main verb.

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Have I / you / we / they been waiting?	Yes, I / you / we / they have.	No, I / you / we / they haven't.
Has he / she / it been waiting?	Yes, he / she / it has.	No, he / she / it hasn't.

Use

The present perfect simple implies that an action is complete.

I've **read** this hilarious book. (= I've finished it)

The present perfect continuous implies that an action is not complete and might continue.

I've **been reading** this hilarious book. (= I haven't finished it and I'll continue reading it)

Verbs that have the idea of a very long time or repeated action are often used in the present perfect continuous: *wait, learn, try, rain, play, work*.

I've **been waiting** for ages!

Verbs that have the idea of a short time or single action are often used in the present perfect simple: *cut, stop, finish, start, break, die, lose, buy*.

She's **cut** her finger.

Remember that stative verbs are only used with the simple form. These include: *believe, belong, own, have* (=possess), *hate, imagine, know, like, love, prefer, remember, think, understand, want*.

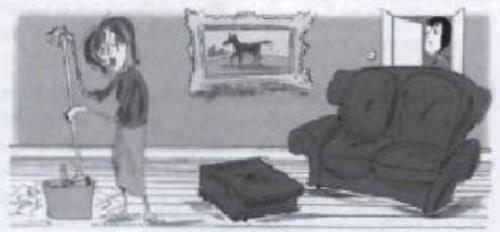
I've **known** Helena for three years.

a Write the words and phrases in the correct column.

six years 1992 Friday the last three days
ages a long time Christmas I last saw you
months and months he was a child

for	since
six years	

b Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



1 A Haven't you finished yet?
B No, I'm exhausted! I have been cleaning (clean) the house for hours!



2 A Have you finished that report?
B Not yet. I haven't worked (work) on it for three days.



3 A Dinner isn't ready yet.
B What have you been doing (you / do) for the last two hours?
A I have been preparing (prepare) the vegetables!



4 A He doesn't look very happy.
B No, he hasn't been trying (try) to repair his computer all morning.



5 A Why are you moving?
B We haven't thought (think) of moving for a long time. This house is too small.

c Circle the correct form. If both forms are possible, circle them both.

- 1 How long have you known / been knowing your boyfriend?
- 2 She's gone / been going to the same hairdresser for years.
- 3 They've worked / been working in that bank since 2003.
- 4 He's slept / been sleeping since three o'clock!
- 5 How long have you lived / been living here?
- 6 They've looked / been looking for a new flat for ages.
- 7 How long have you had / been having your bike?

Past perfect and past simple

Past perfect

Affirmative	Negative
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They had finished.	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They hadn't changed.
Questions	Short answers
Had I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they arrived?	Yes, they had. No, I hadn't.

Use

The past simple is used to talk about a finished action which happened at a specific time in the past.

Two months ago Laura gave Fred an mp3 player for his birthday.

The past perfect is used to talk about an action in the past which happened before another more recent past action. The events do not need to be presented in chronological order as the tense shows which happened first.

Last week Fred lost the mp3 player that Laura had given him for his birthday.

First action: Laura gave Fred an mp3 player.
Second action: Fred lost the mp3 player.

The programme had started when I turned on the TV.

First action: The programme started.

Second action: I turned on the TV.

Arnold celebrated after he had passed his exams.

First action: Arnold passed his exams.

Second action: He celebrated.

1. Fill in the blanks with the past perfect tense:

- a. The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we (build) _____.
- b. He _____ (not /be) in Cape Town before 1997.
- c. When she went out to play, she (do / already) _____ her homework.
- d. My brother ate all of the cake that our mum (make) _____.
- e. The doctor took off the plaster that he (put on) _____ the week before.
- f. The waiter brought a drink that I (not / order) _____.
- g. I could not remember the poem we (learn) _____ the week before.
- h. (He/phone) _____ Angie before he went to see her in London?

2. Now put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense: past perfect or simple past. Remember that the action signaled by the past perfect happened before the action signaled by the simple past.

Pat _____ (live) in London before he _____ (move) to Rome.

Answer: Pat **had lived** in London before he **moved** to Rome.

- 1) After Fred _____ (spend) his holiday in Italy he _____ (want) to learn Italian.
- 2) Jill _____ (phone) Dad at work before she _____ (leave) for her trip.
- 3) Susan _____ (turn on) the radio after she _____ (wash) the dishes.
- 4) When she _____ (arrive), the match _____ already _____ (start).
- 5) She _____ (watch) a video after the children _____ (go) to bed.
- 6) After Eric _____ (make) breakfast he _____ (phone) his friend.

3. Say which action happened first, then join the sentences using the words in brackets as in the example.

- 1) He saved a lot of money. Then, he bought a car. (when)
When he had saved a lot of money, he bought a car.
- 2) She hung out the washing. Then, it began to rain. (after)
- 3) Fiona tidied the house. Then, the children arrived home. (by the time)
- 4) The guests left. Then, she started cleaning. (when)
- 5) The girls put on their uniforms. Then, they went to school. (before)
- 6) The meeting started. Then, the lights went out. (already...when)

Active or passive: introduction

The active voice is used when we are interested in the agent (the person or thing who does the action).

Sarah Burton designed this dress.

The passive voice emphasizes the action itself. The action is more important than the person who does the action.

These jeans weren't manufactured in Japan.

If we want to ask about or say who does the action, we use *by*.

The first collection was designed by Ralph Lauren.

Who are these clothes made by?

When a sentence is changed from active to passive, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.

People make these trainers in China. → These trainers are made in China.

They invited Kate to Fashion Week. → Kate was invited to Fashion Week.

How do you form the present passive? _____

And the past passive? _____

And the future passive? _____

Write passive sentences using the tense in brackets.

- 1 The film / direct / Jan Dekker (present simple)

The film is directed by Jan Dekker.

- 2 It / show / in cinemas next year (future, will)

- 3 It rained all the time the film / make / on location (past continuous)

- 4 The extras / send to / the wrong place (present perfect)

- 5 Auditions / hold / all day (present continuous)

- 6 The film / dub / into other languages (future, going to)

- 7 The film / make / in France (past simple)

- 8 It / base / on a book (present simple)

b Circle the correct form, active or passive.

New Films

Active Service

Active Service is a new film which
1 directed / is directed by Simon
Carter. It 2 shot / was shot on
location in France and it 3 tells / is
told the story of two people during
World War II and how their lives
4 change / are changed by the tragic

events around them. Minam Leigh
5 plays / is played the part of
Françoise, the young mother and the
part of Jean, the resistance fighter,
6 plays / is played by Ralph Neville.
The film 7 starts / is started in 1940
when France 8 occupied / was
occupied by the Germans and 9 ends
/ is ended in 1944 with the liberation
of the country by the Allies. The film
10 has based / has been based
largely on the novel by Rupert Harvey.

The superb soundtrack 11 composed /
was composed by Ian Williams who
also 12 wrote / was written the
soundtrack for last year's *No Return*
which 13 nominated / was
nominated for an Oscar.

This film 14 can see / can be seen at
cinemas all over the country from
Saturday and it 15 shouldn't miss /
shouldn't be missed.

a Complete with present or past passive.

All Kim's clothes were made specially for her. (make)

- 1 The Empire State Building _____ in 1931. (built)
- 2 The walls _____ every year. (paint)
- 3 Gold _____ in California in 1848. (discover)
- 4 This morning I _____ up by the sun. (wake)
- 5 Tennis _____ on grass at Wimbledon. (play)
- 6 The song _____ in December. (record)
- 7 Some children _____ at home. (educate)

b Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

Orwell wrote Animal Farm in 1945.
Animal Farm was written by Orwell in 1945.

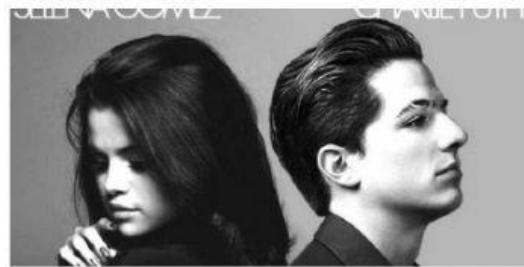
- 1 Last night the police arrested John.
John _____.
- 2 People in Crete eat a lot of fish.
A lot of fish _____.
- 3 Da Vinci painted The Last Supper.
The Last Supper _____.
- 4 Bob arranges tours of the city.
Tours of the city _____.

We Don't Talk Anymore by Charlie Puth and Selena Gomez

1. Fill in the gaps with the words that you hear

CHORUS

We don't talk anymore!
We don't talk anymore!
We don't talk anymore!
Like _____
We don't laugh anymore!
What was _____ of it _____?
Ohh, we don't talk anymore!
(Like _____)



2. Choose the right word

I just **heard/hear/hair** you **find/found/fan** the one you've been **looking/talking/stalking**

You've been **looking for/four/fall**

I wish I **won/could/would** have known that wasn't **mine/my/me**

'Cause even **wonder/after/shoulder** all this time I still **falling/under/wonder**

Why I **could/can/can't** move **on/in/up**

Just the way you **done/do/did** so easily

3. Cross the extra words.

You don't wanna know
What kind of dress that you're wearing tonight
If he's holding onto you so very tight
The way I did it before
I am overdosed
Should've known your love was not a game
Now I can't get you up out of my brain
(Ohh, it's such a shame...)

