Copyright 2004 by Randy Glasbergen.
www.glasbergen.com

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	a. if you want to stay in the first team.
2. If you keep pulling the cat's tail,	b. you'll make yourself ill.
3. Of course you put on weight	c. unless I pay back the loan.
4. Unless the taxi arrives soon,	d. it never breaks down.
5. You have to train regularly	e. if you see her at the weekend.
6. If you promise to come home by 11,	f. you'll pass the exam.
7. I'll pick up the shopping on the way home	g. if you send it express.
8. Provided a car is serviced regularly,	h. we're going to be late for the party.
9. The next-door neighbours will complain	i. if you eat chips all day.
10. If you go on eating those chocolates,	j. you can have an ice-cream.
11. It should arrive tomorrow morning	k. if I finish work early.
12. If you have to work late tonight,	l. she'll scratch you.
13. The bank will repossess the car	m. if you play that music so loudly.
14. Behave yourself! If you're a good girl,	n. phone to say when you'll be home.
15. If you've done the work,	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!

   .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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) a tarantula, I _____ (be) terrified!

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

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

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

6 My parents _____ (buy) a bigger house if they _____ (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 *moved* 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)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

_____.

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.

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? — _____?

b Answer the questions in a. Use the present perfect + *for* or *since*.

1 *I've known Rachel since* 2002.

1 He _____ years.

2 She _____ June.

3 They _____ six years.

4 It _____ 2004.

5 We _____ about two years.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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** / **'ve known** Teresa for ages almost since we [2] **were** / **'ve been** born We [3] **met** / **'ve met** at the same nursery school when we [4] **were** / **'ve been** only four years old and we [5] **'re** / **'ve been** friends since then We [6] **went** / **'ve been** to the same primary school we [7] **were** / **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 [8] **chose** / **have chosen** History But I've always **wanted** to be a teacher and yesterday Teresa [9] **told** / **'s told** me that she wants to do the same thing!

We [10] **'ve been** / **were** together for a long time and we [11] **shared** / **'ve 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 ___*have*___ 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)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 _____ (clean) the house for hours!

2 A Have you finished that report?

B Not yet. I _____ (work) on it for three days.

3 A Dinner isn't ready yet.

B What _____ (you / do) for the last two hours?

A I _____ (prepare) the vegetables!

4 A He doesn't look very happy.

B No, he _____ (try) to repair his computer all morning.

5 A Why are you moving?

B We _____ (think) of moving for a long time. This house is too small.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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. Miriam 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

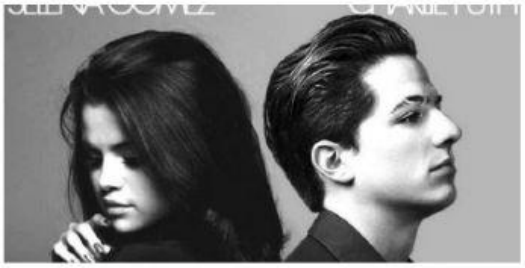
Orwell wrote Animal Farm in 1945.
Animal Farm *was written by Orwell in 1945*.

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...)

LIVEWORKSHEETS