Grammar 1A
would

Put the words in the correct order.

1 a new job / I'd / looking for / start

_____.

2 you / to / like / the station / a lift / would

_____?

3 be / wouldn't / the first / it / time

_____.

4 would / what / in my situation / you / do

_____?

5 the whole summer / spend / we'd / playing football

_____.

6 that book, / pass me / would / please / you

_____?

Grammar 1B
would

Complete the conversations with the sentences in the box.

> What would you do in my situation?
>
> We'd spend the whole summer playing football.
>
> Would you like a lift to the station?
>
> It wouldn't be the first time.
>
> Would you pass me that book, please?
>
> I'd start looking for a new job.

A: _____

B: It's OK thanks, I'll get a taxi.

A: Oh dear, Jack's forgotten to take his sandwiches with him.

B: _____.

He'll just have to go hungry again.

A: _____

B: Of course. Here you are.

A: What did you use to do in the holidays when you were a kid?

B: _____

A: _____

B: I'd ask my parents if they could lend me some money.

A: I really don't like my boss and I don't know what to do.

B: _____

Grammar 2A
Second conditional

Choose the correct options to complete the conversations.

A: What (1) *did you do / would you do* if you (2) *won / 'd win* a fortune on the lottery?

B: Well, if it (3) *was / would be* loads of money, I (4) *bought / 'd buy* my own house. I (5) *might even go / might even went* on a trip in space if I (6) *had / 'd have* enough left over!

A: It says here that if we (7) *sent / 'd send* a manned trip to Mars, it (8) *took / would take* months to get there. What would people do during the journey?

B: Nothing, because if we (9) *decided / 'd decide* to send a spacecraft to Mars, we (10) *put / 'd put* robots on it instead. Why risk human lives on such a dangerous mission?

A: I'll tell you what, if I (11) *didn't have / wouldn't have* so few qualifications, I (12) *didn't stay / wouldn't stay* in my current job. I'm not at all happy at work.

B: If I (13) *were / would be* you, (14) I *invested / 'd invest* some time in training. If you (15) *got / 'd get* yourself a decent qualification, you (16) *looked / could look* for a better job.

Grammar 2B
Second conditional

Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Visitors welcome?

In 1977 we sent the Voyager spacecraft into space with a disc containing messages for extraterrestrial life forms. But what (1) _____ (happen) if extraterrestrials (2) _____ (find) Voyager? They would presumably find the disc, but if they (3) _____ (manage) to play it, (4) _____ (they / understand) it? If so, and if they (5) _____ (work out) where we live, they (6) _____ (might decide) to visit us. This (7) _____ (could be) a positive meeting of cosmic cultures if they (8) _____ (turn out) to be friendly. If, on the other hand, they (9) _____ (be) hostile, we (10) _____ (probably / regret) telling them where Voyager came from.

Grammar 3A
Third conditional

Match the conditional sentence beginnings 1–6 with their endings a–f.

1 If my alarm clock hadn't stopped,

2 If I'd got up on time,

3 I could still have got to Paris on time if

4 I wouldn't have missed the meeting if

5 If I'd spoken to the customer,

6 I may not have lost my job if

a I'd found a taxi at Paris airport.

b we might have won the contract.

c I'd have had a shower before leaving.

d I wouldn't have overslept.

e the company had got the new contract.

f the next flight hadn't been full.

Grammar 3C
Third conditional

Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A: I can't fix the computer.

B: What do you mean, you can't fix it? I need it for my work!

A: Well, if you (1) _____ (*not click*) on the link in that email, it (2) _____ (*get*) infected with a virus.

B: It was an email from a friend and I wanted to read it. What (3) _____ (*you / do*) if you (4) _____ (*be*) in my situation?

A: But it was in Portuguese! If your friend (5) _____ (*write*) that email, she (6) _____ (*do*) it in English.

B: Look, you're the one who knows about computers. Nothing (7) _____ (*happen*) if you (8) _____ (*install*) antivirus software.

A: If there (9) _____ (*not be*) so much to do at work, I (10) _____ (*have*) time to do that, but I've been really busy.

B: OK, let's not argue. We'll just have to take it to a shop to get it fixed.

Grammar 4B
Past modals of deduction

Complete the extract from a radio programme with a past modal and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A: Tell me about this ring.

B: We found it when we were clearing out my grandmother's house. It looks like a wedding ring, but we know it (1) _____ (be) hers because we never saw her wearing it. We think it (2) _____ (belong) to her mother, but we can't be sure.

A: Do you think it (3) _____ (be) in the family for a long time? I ask because, judging by the design, I'd say it's at least 150 years old.

B: Really!

A: Yes, and it's a beautiful piece. Someone with exceptional skill (4) _____ (make) it. What about these initials – C.R.? Do you have any idea what they stand for?

B: My great-grandmother had an aunt whose surname was Reed. She didn't have any children of her own, so we think my grandmother (5) _____ (inherit) it from her, though we can't be sure of that.

A: Well, whoever it came from (6) _____ (have) a lot of money because this is a real diamond.

B: You're joking!

A: No, I'm not.

B: My grandmother certainly (7) _____ (know) how valuable it was or she wouldn't have kept it in a box in the attic!

Vocabulary 2B
Expressions with *make* and *do*

Choose the correct options to complete the description of a scientist's work.

'I work as a scientist in a laboratory. Obviously, we all dream of (1) *making / doing* a big discovery some day, but the reality is that most scientists (2) *make / do* a job that is pretty mundane at times. Part of that job involves coming up with a theory, and then (3) *making /doing* an experiment that allows you to test it. It's important to (4) *make / do* the right decisions when you're devising that experiment, because if you (5) *make / do* even a small mistake, it could (6) *make / do* a big difference to the results and invalidate them. Once an experiment's up and running, you can be really busy and (7) *make / do* quick progress, but sometimes it's a question of waiting for results, and you sit around (8) *making / doing* nothing for hours. When that happens, I sometimes ask a colleague to (9) *make / do* me a favour and keep an eye on things while I work from home.

As for how I came to be a scientist, I always got good results when I (10) *made / did* science tests at school, and whereas a lot of my classmates had problems with maths, it always just seemed to (11) *make / do* sense to me. So studying science at college just seemed a natural choice.'