

FCE 6.1 Conditionals (continued)

In this lesson we will:

- study phrasal verbs with *keep*
- practice word formation, and
- continue to review and practice conditional structures.

Phrasals with *keep*

The verb *keep* occurs in many phrasal verbs, as in this example: *People keep on stopping her in the street.* **Try to match definitions a–f to the correct phrasal verb. One is used twice with different meanings.**

keep away	keep down	keep in	keep to	keep up with
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- a) stop the number, level or size of something from increasing _____
- b) make someone stay in hospital _____
- c) understand something that is changing very fast _____
- d) stay with something such as a plan, subject, path _____
- e) move at the same speed as someone or something _____
- f) not go somewhere or near something _____

Now, use a phrasal verb with *keep* in the correct tense to complete a–h, adding a pronoun if necessary.

- a) Professor Grant's lectures would be much shorter if he _____ the point!
- b) I rarely _____ British news when I was living in Chile.
- c) We generally _____ from the city centre during the day as it's so crowded.
- d) Sally swims so fast! I never manage to _____.
- e) Mark had the operation on Saturday but they're _____ for more tests.
- f) It's easy to get lost on the mountain, so make sure you _____ the path.
- g) If Ben _____ time at the meeting, we'll be finished by three.
- h) My weight _____ increasing - I have to exercise to _____.

Word Formation

Now let's practice the word formation exercise that is a part of the First Certificate exam. In this exercise you must change the form of a given word—from noun to verb, adjective to adverb, affirmative to negative, etc.—to fit the sense of the sentence. First, identify the type of word that is needed in the gap: noun, verb, etc. Remember that we use suffixes to change the form of a word. Then ask yourself if the word should be affirmative or negative. In English, prefixes change this aspect. **Fill in the gap with the correct form of the word in parentheses.**

Why do we find celebrities so (0) fascinating (fascinate)? These days, it seems to be almost (1) _____ (possible) to open a newspaper or magazine without seeing an image of a celebrity in it. The (2) _____ (argue) often made by members of the press is that they are only responding to public demand: it seems that people are far more interested in celebrity gossip and scandal than in the reality of our modern world. Rightly or wrongly, the paparazzi make a very good (3) _____ (life) by keeping up

with the rich and famous. However, some high-profile celebs are (4) _____ (endless) hounded by the media. In these cases, does the press go too far? Don't these individuals have a right to some (5) _____ (person) privacy? Then again, celebrities often do seem to lead such interesting lives that it is perhaps (6) _____ (understand) that we want to find out more about them. In fact, some evolutionary (7) _____ (science) have said it is natural for humans to look up to the most successful individuals in a society. In prehistoric times, this would have meant respecting good (8) _____ (hunt). Today's equivalents are our celebrities, whose fame and fortune we are envious of.

Conditionals

Finally, let's continue practicing conditionals... **You are going to listen to four short extracts, where people talk about winning the lottery. How would their lives change if they won? (You needn't list everything, but rather summarize what each person would do or buy.)**

- 1) What would speaker #1 do/buy? _____
- 2) What would speaker #1 do/buy? _____
- 3) What would speaker #1 do/buy? _____
- 4) What would speaker #1 do/buy? _____

Answer the following question: What are the pros and cons of winning the lottery?

Now, let's do a grammar exercise. **Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses or select the correct word ("if" or "unless"). Remember the formulas from the previous lesson: use the verb tenses (in bold) to help you determine the proper verb tense.**

Yesterday was a very bad day. If it (0) hadn't been raining (rain), perhaps it **wouldn't have been** so difficult. The thing is, I never drive to work (1) **if / unless** it's raining. But it was pouring and I needed to get to an important meeting, so I took the car. It broke down on the way. The car (2) _____ (be) so unreliable if I **had** it serviced regularly, but garages charge so much these days that I don't bother. I decided to call the breakdown company on my mobile phone. Well, I **would have done** that (3) **if / unless** my mobile (4) _____ (run out) of battery! "Never mind," I thought, if I (5) _____ (find) a public phone, I'll **be able to call** from there (6) **if / unless** it's out of order! It **was**, so I (7) _____ (can)! By this time, I was in a panic. What **would** my boss **say** if I (6) _____ (get) to the meeting? When people **don't arrive** on time, he (7) _____ (get) really angry with them. Luckily, a taxi pulled up. "Mason Square" I shouted, "and if you **do** the journey in under ten minutes I (8) _____ (pay) you double!" "Forget it," said the driver. "The centre of town's gridlocked. You (9) _____ (get) there in ten minutes (10) **if / unless** you **went** by helicopter." So I ended up late for the meeting and the boss was furious with me.